

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CLXXII.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION OF THE RATES OF ASSESSMENT ON THE EXPIRATION
OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF 140 VILLAGES

OF THE

SAMPGAON TALUKA

OF THE

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

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From

W. M. FLETCHER, ESQUIRE,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BELGAUM.

*Survey Superintendent's Office,
Dhárwár, 20th December 1884.*

SIR,

Sanction.
Government Letter No. 8028
of December 17th, 1852.

Sanction.
Government Letter No. 20 of
January 5th, 1858.

I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of Government, proposals for the revision settlement of 140 villages now forming the Sampgaon Táluka. Of these, 109 were included in the old táluka of that name, and were originally settled in 1852-53; the remaining 31 villages formed part of the old Kittúr Mahál, and were settled in the year 1853-54.

2. The revision classification of the latter villages was only completed late in last fair season; it has not been possible, therefore, to submit these proposals earlier, though the lease of the old Sampgaon villages expired with the previous year.

3. The whole of the villages under report have been dealt with for revision under the partial system of remeasurement and reclassification, which is now the accepted method in the Southern Marátha Country. Under this partial remeasurement which has separately recorded all existing occupancies, broken up all old survey numbers of excessive size, separated so far as possible all Inám and Government land, and brought up to date all alterations due to new roads, &c. &c. :—

Old Numbers.	Old Acres.		New Numbers.	Acres.
6,447	75,888	re-measured became ...	8,798	75,821
13,264	176,345	confirmed ...	13,264	176,345
19,711	252,233	became ...	22,062	252,166

4. The differences found in the areas of individual fields are tabulated below :—

No. of Villages.	Total old Survey Nos.	DIFFERENCES WITHIN						Numbers included in Village site, &c.	Confirmed.
		1 per cent.	2 to 5 per cent.	6 to 10 per cent.	11 to 15 per cent.	16 to 20 per cent.	over 20 per cent.		
140	19,711	1,955	3,157	650	193	89	181	222	13,264

Thus the individual differences exceeded 5 per cent. in 1,113 numbers or in 17.9 per cent. of the total fields; this is a larger proportion than has been usually found at revision measurement, but the increase is under the heads of the smaller percentages and is due to the irregular boundaries of rice cultivation which occurs largely in Sampgaon for the first time in the revisions of many years.

5. The causes for all the differences exceeding 15 per cent. are shown in the following table :—

Total Numbers in which difference exceeded 15 per cent.	NUMBERS IN WHICH DIFFERENCE WAS DUE TO			
	Alluvion and Diluvion.	Alteration in made Roads.	Mistakes in original Measurement.	Other Reasons.
270	208	23	7	32

6. The reclassification which has been done on the usual lines of the partial system embraced the following proportion of the old work :—

- (1). Of old Nos. exceeding 10 as. 6 p. of old classification value, 10 per cent. of the first and 5 per cent. of subsequent hundreds of numbers.
- (2). Of old Nos. below 10 as. 6 p. of old classification, 20 per cent. of the first and 10 per cent. of subsequent hundreds.
- (3). In all villages of less than 60 Nos. a minimum of 8 Nos. was reclassified.
- (4). All water class for rice or Pátasthal irrigation was done afresh. From the reclassification of the above proportion the adjustment, if any, necessary to bring the old work in each village into accord with the proper standard, was ascertained. The result has been as usual an extension of the range of the old values, but to a less extent than has been hitherto necessary.

7. In the whole 140 villages under report 4,675* Nos. and 54,383† acres were actually reclassified, while in 17,517 Nos. and 189,316 acres the old classification has been adjusted or confirmed.‡

* = 21 per cent.

† = 22 per cent.

8. The total areas obtained by the original and revision surveys are contrasted in the following statement under heads of cultivation :—

	By old Survey.	By Revision Survey.	Difference.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Arable dry-crop	201,219	200,633	—586
Rice land	15,385	17,629	+2,244
Garden	1,325	1,774	+449
Unarable, Hills, &c.	34,297	32,304	—1,993
Total	252,226	252,340	+114

9. It will be seen from this that while there is a remarkable coincidence in the total area recorded by each survey, the difference amounting to but .04 per cent., there has been during the course of the expired lease a considerable transfer from the unarable to the arable, and from the dry-crop to the irrigated head. This is due chiefly to the extension of rice cultivation—an operation usually so gradual as to be hardly observable from one year to another, and involving little labor beyond what comes in the course of careful cultivation. I am not alluding of course to the first formation of the rice field, but to the gradual way in which it subsequently eats its way, so to speak, little by little into the surrounding land.

‡ The figures given in this para. exclude village sites, roads, nálas, &c.

The method by which new rice areas are dealt with at revision survey was explained by the late Survey Commissioner in his report on the revision settlement of the Bankápur Táluka, and met with the approval of Government. It may be said generally that while no increase over the dry-crop assessment is put on land whose water-supply is only that of impounded rainfall, the soil classification of new rice land is reduced one class below what it is found actually to be, in order to allow for any possible improvement in its quality brought about by its conversion from dry-crop.

10. The Sampgaon Táluka lies immediately east and south-east of that of Belgaum, and its tháná town is 17 miles due east, as the crow flies, from that station. On the south it is bounded by the Dhárwár district, but to the west, north, and east lie the Khánápur, Belgaum, Gokák and Parasgad Tálukas of its own Collectorate. It is of a long irregular shape, being nearly forty miles from north to south, and but little more than 15 in the widest part.

11. The face of the country is rough and undulating, with the exception of a belt about 6 miles in width which lies along the north bank of the river Malprabha. This river divides the táluka into nearly equal parts, and runs in a nearly straight course from west to east across its widest point. To the north of the river there is much good black soil, and the crops belong chiefly to the late harvest; southward the soils are lighter and the crops principally early. The streams, which are numerous, are all feeders of the Malprabha, and having usually water in them till late in the hot weather furnish the means for much irrigation.

12. The Sampgaon Táluka has, throughout, a most favourable climate, which in the centre and eastern portion is admirably suited for the best dry-crop cultivation, while along the western border though the rainfall is somewhat heavier than is desirable for dry-crops, it is most suitable for rice, which is largely grown. The villages on the eastern border have not quite the same certainty of rain as the rest, but the difference is not very great. The average rainfall for the last 10 years is 32·4 inches, which includes a fall of some 18 inches in the famine year. The agriculture of this táluka therefore may be said to have merely profited by the famine.

13. The subjoined table is an abstract of Appendix B. which is prepared from the village records in average of the last 5 years, and relates therefore to Government land only :—

	Kharif.	Rabi.
<i>Cereals.</i> —Jowári, bájri, rice, rála, náchna, wheat	60·7	3·9
<i>Pulses.</i> —Tur, mug, kulthi, gram	7·3	2·3
<i>Oil</i> ... ..	...	...
<i>Fibre.</i> —Country cotton ... ..	...	8·1
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	4·5	2·4
	72·5	16·7
<i>Grass and Fallow</i>		10·8
Total		100·0

The early crops, therefore, are to the late as $4\frac{1}{3}$ to 1, a preponderance not unusual in a moist climate. Among cereals, jowári, the early kind only, is the most largely grown, and bájri but very little. Rála, however, covers upwards of 17,000 acres, and rice 14,500. Wheat is the only cereal in the late harvest, and is sown on nearly 7,000 acres. Among pulses the most important, udid, does not appear in the return, from the circumstance of its being grown early in the year on land which is later occupied by wheat, or more rarely by cotton. It is, however, largely grown and forms an article of export from the district. Tur,

which is also exported, ranks next to udid among the pulses, and móg, kulthi, and gram make up the tale. There is no oil-seed shown in the returns, apparently because none is separately cultivated, but jingelly seed, kardi and castor-oil, are sown in small quantities among other crops. The country variety of cotton is grown to a considerable extent, 14,000 acres being devoted to this crop, but the American variety is unknown.

14. The method of cultivation is in general careful and painstaking.

Cultivation. What rabi crops there are, are grown in the villages north of the Malprabha; south of that river the dry-crop cultivation may be said to be entirely kharif: rice is grown chiefly in the south-western corner and along the western border villages. The water-supply to the rice land is generally good and sufficient for second crops in most instances. Rice is everywhere sown with the drill. Manure is used in dry-crop cultivation as much as possible and is stored up with much care for the purpose. There are good well gardens in some villages, but irrigation from streams is not, Mr. Price reports, availed of to the full extent possible; in presence of so certain and ample a rainfall as this taluka possesses the chief incentive to irrigation ceases to exist.

15. In the matter of communications the tract under report is on the whole

Communications. well furnished. The great road from Dhárwár to Poona passes through Kittúr, Mugutkhán Hubli, and the western villages, while that from Belgaum to Kaládgi traverses the northern part of the taluka. A branch road constructed from local funds joins Bágevádi and Yergati, which lie respectively on the two roads just mentioned, and takes on its way Bail Hongal and Sampgaon; this road is bridged and culverted throughout and passable at all seasons. Another Local Fund road, which joins Bail Hongal and Kittúr, is culverted, but for want of a bridge or good ferry over the Malprabha is of little use during the rainy months. Bail Hongal is also connected with Sawandati by a good Local Fund road. Internal communication by cross country tracks is not very easy in the villages south of the river, and a line of road from Bail Hongal through Belwadi to Tadmód in the Dhárwár District would be much appreciated.

16. There are three very good markets in the taluka, viz. Bail Hongal,

Markets.
 *1 Sampgaon. | 3 Belwadi.
 2 Nesargi. | 4 Desbnur.
 5 Dewár Sigihali.

Kittúr, and Mugutkhán Hubli, besides 5* others of less importance. Many cattle are sold weekly at Hongal and Kittúr, which are the best markets for beasts for a long way round. Cotton yarn and the produce of the looms employed in the district form a feature in the larger markets.

17. Much of the cotton grown in the district is consumed by the weaving

Exports and Imports. manufacture within its borders, but there is a good deal sent to the coast from Bail Hongal, partly collected from this, partly from the surrounding districts. Garlic, which is a chief product of the gardens in this taluka, is grown for export, and udid and wheat are also exported. Large quantities of rice, cocoanuts, salt, &c., from the ghát villages and the coast are collected at Kittúr, and sent thence to Kaládgi and further east; with these too, sugar, I learned, comes from Yellápur.

18. The railway which will pass near the north-western corner and

The Railway. western border of the taluka will place three stations, besides that at Belgaum, within easy reach of its produce. Sulibhavi is but 3 or 4 miles from the nearest villages in the north, and neither Desur nor Khánápur are more than 15 miles from Mugutkhán Hubli, a principal village on the western border. It cannot be doubted that with a climate and soil suited for the growth of much exportable produce the Taluka of Sampgaon will reap great advantage from this addition to its communications.

19. The only manufacture carried on in the taluka is that of cotton weav-

Manufactures. ing. There are looms in very many villages in different parts, the total number being 2,327, and the

Looms. principal manufacturing villages being Bail Hongal, Deshnur, and Kittúr. At Deshnur cheap sáris are turned out, ranging in price from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 10, and turbans from 4 annas to 10 Rs. Of these the cheaper kinds go to Nándgad and thence to the coast; the more valuable find sale in Belgaum. The weaving of turbans, which is lighter labor, is usually done by women, while the broader sáris are made by the men. The speciality of the Hongal and Kittúr looms is 'dhotarjods' or pairs of dhotar, which are widely and favorably known and are sent for sale to Bágalkot, Sholápur, Jamkhandi, &c. The cost of a pair of dhotar is from 3 to 25 rupees. The weavers are a well-to-do class in this district and were less disturbed by the famine than elsewhere. At least half of them, I was told in Hongal, work independently on their own capital; the remainder, who depend on sávkárs for their material, can earn, it appears, from 6 annas to 10 or even 12 annas a day according to their skill and industry.

20. The whole area under report is 394 square miles, and the total population 123,454 souls; the average density therefore is very high, and is equivalent to 313 to the square mile.

21. The table given below is a précis of the appendices named in the margin, and contrasts the state of the 140 villages in 1853, the year of original settlement, with their state in 1882, when the special census was taken by the Revenue Department for the purpose of the new settlement:—

	1853.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population... ..	108,213	123,454	15,241	...	14.1
Houses	21,664	26,667	5,003	...	23.1
Working cattle	29,143	33,341	4,198	...	14.4
Cows, Buffaloes and young	52,018	33,511	...	18,507	35.6
Sheep and Goats	16,065	27,992	11,927	...	74.2
Carts	1,588	5,011	3,423	...	215.6
Horses and Ponies	968	927	...	41	4.2
Wells and Budkis	632	1,209	577	...	91.3
Tanks	222	208	...	14	6.3

22. There is an increase in total population, it appears, of 14 per cent., which in view of the high density arrived at is very considerable. The famine caused little or no distress in this district, and indeed to the cultivating class was a source of gain; but the high prices it induced must of course have had their effect* on the rate of increase among the laboring class and on the weavers, many of whom temporarily

*Vide para. 46 below.
migrated to Belgaum.

23. Houses have increased in a much larger proportion than population, an indication that prosperity has accompanied the increase just noted.

24. Working cattle have increased by nearly 14½ per cent., but the usual decrease in other description of cattle is found here as everywhere else, and amounts to 35.6 per cent. In Sampgaon the grazing on waste land is throughout the year comparatively good, and the fact of this decrease being observable here equally as in the eastern districts lately revised, seems to show the worthless nature of a large proportion of the cattle which swelled the former records of live stock. The proportion of working cattle to cultivated land calculated in the usual way comes to 1 pair of oxen to 11 acres. This very high proportion is in great measure due to the considerable area of rice land, and the more elaborate cultivation always found on the borders of the rice country.

Cultivated land ...	Acres.
210,946	
Deduct 10.8 per cent. for grass and fallow (vide Appendix B.)...	22,775
Divide by 16,670 pairs of oxen =	188,171
	11 acres.

25. There is a great increase* under the head of Sheep and Goats, which I attribute chiefly to the proximity of Belgaum and the consequent demand for mutton. The old statistics do not separate these two kinds of stock, but it is no doubt the sheep which have so largely increased in number.

*11,927=74 per cent.

26. Horses and ponies show an unimportant decrease of 4 per cent., which calls for no remark.

27. Wells and budkis have increased 91·3 per cent. and tanks are now 208 in number against 222 at the original settlement.

28. The figures given in Appendix H. are furnished for Government schools by the Educational Department, and those for private schools were collected by the Classing Establishment. There are, it will be seen, 30 Government schools, of which 27 are for boys, and have an average attendance of 1,843, while on the average 90 girls attend the 3 girls' schools. The private schools are 25 in number, and have an average attendance of about 273 boys. The percentage of readers in the population has risen, it will be seen, in Appendix D., from 2·9 to 5·8. The latter figure compares unfavorably with districts hitherto revised, but the far greater density of population in Sampgaon seems to explain this.

29. Comparing the proportions of land held under the different conditions which have been tabulated in Appendix I, with those found in the Bádámi Taluka revised last year, it is observable that the proportion of fields cultivated by the actual owners is smaller in the former district, and that a large number of fields is sublet for a portion of the produce, a condition which appears to be much more common in Sampgaon than in Bádámi: the difference is probably accounted for by the density of population which in Sampgaon is more than double what it is in Bádámi.

30. A précis of all transactions recorded by the District Registrar during the last 5 years, in which the sale, lease, or mortgage of land alone was concerned, is given in the appendices noted in the margin. The transactions are few for so large a number of villages but afford a clear inference that land is regarded as a most valuable property. Among the sales it may be noted are 17 cases of forced auctions by decree of Court, which are usually found to produce low prices; the average value realised, however, is equivalent to ten times the assessment. In the list of leases too will be found many cases of fields sublet for cash in advance at amounts equivalent to much more than double the Government rent. There are many cases of mortgages in which the conditions seem to show that the object of the transaction was the better cultivation of the land, and not merely a loan to be spent on marriage or other useless expenditure: thus it will be seen in many cases that while a fixed portion of the produce is assigned as a sinking fund to repay the loan, the owner and mortgagee share the expenses of cultivation between them: such an arrangement, even though the capital of the loan is not stated to be directly invested in the land, is evidently favorable to good cultivation, whereas the ordinary mortgage has too often the reverse effect.

31. The record of prices forthcoming for the markets of the district was so imperfect that I have obtained from the Huzúr Deputy Collector an abstract of the prices ruling in Belgaum during the settlement, and also, as desired in the Government Resolution dealing with the Athni revision, during the ten previous years. The prices in Sampgaon and Bail Hongal are also given for the years for which any record was found. The statement gives a record for 41 years, and is divided into 4 periods, the 3 first of 10 years each and the the last of 11 years. Taking jowári, wheat and cleaned rice as typical grains, the average prices of each for the 4 periods were as below in the Belgaum market

Period.		Jowari.	Wheat.	Cleaned Rice.
Before settle- ment.	10 years, 1842-43 to 1851-52	38	31	25
	10 years, 1852-53 to 1861-62	31	28	20
	10 years, 1862-63 to 1871-72	18	12	10
	11 years, 1872-73 to 1882-83	19	14	11

In the first two periods the detailed statement shows that there was no fluctuation but a gradual rise in prices. The 3rd period comprises the years of the American war, during which very high prices were the rule, but in the last 11 years the high prices of the famine are fully balanced by the abnormally low prices which succeeded.

I do not see therefore on the whole that a truer comparison can be gained by striking out any years from either period; a fair judgment of the improved position now occupied by the producer may be formed by contrasting the average prices of the last 11 years with those of the first 10 years of the settlements. Taking these figures then, jowári may be said to have risen nearly 65 per cent. and wheat and rice to have approximately doubled in value; while cotton, which is an important product of the táluka, has we know more than doubled in value to the cultivator since the last 30 years. In the immediate future too it must not be forgotten the new railway will afford an increased outlet to produce, and have an important influence in raising and maintaining prices.

32. The two appendices noted in the margin give the details of the revenue history of the villages under report, the old Sampgaon and old Kittúr villages being treated separately. To take first the history of the 109 old Sampgaon villages, we see that in the year preceding the settlement, land to the extent of nearly 4,000 acres, assessed at Rs. 8,000, was taken up in anticipation of the new rates; so far, however, from any of this being resigned subsequently, we find that from the first year of the new settlement, 1852-53, down to 1877-78, the progress of the revenue has been unbroken for a single year. In the 26 years just alluded to the revenue has risen at first rapidly, and afterwards as the less remunerative soils were reached, more slowly, from Rs. 1,23,153 to Rs. 1,59,888, while in the same time the unoccupied area has shrunk from 17,694 to 3,694 acres. The stimulative effect of the famine prices is here apparent, the revenue actually reaching its highest figures in 1876-77 and 1877-78. Since then, with the low prices which followed, there has been a slight reaction, and in 1882-83 the collections were Rs. 1,59,002.

33. Turning now to the 31 villages of old Kittúr, precisely the same features are seen to be traceable in their revenue history, the collections which commence in 1853-54 at Rs. 29,474 actually reaching their highest figure [Rs. 35,420] in 1878-79, since when a trifling decline of some 100 Rs. only has taken place. The unoccupied waste which was 7,235 acres assessed at Rs. 3,925 in the year of settlement now stands at 1,982 acres and Rs. 1,213. Outstandings and remissions, there have been practically none in either group.

34. In the following table is shown the usual information supplied by the Mámlatdár regarding the pressure used in collecting the revenue for the last 3 years:—

Years.	Number of Villages.	Number of Notices.	Number of Cases in which distraint was resorted to.
1880-81	24	135	.....
1881-82	31	167	.....
1882-83	11	24	.....

It will be seen that in no case has it been necessary to resort to sale in distraint, while the number of notices issued has not been large.

35. In Appendix R. is given the revenue history of 26 villages adjoining the Sampgaon, in which revision rates have been lately introduced and are now current: it will be seen that so far as the new settlements have run there is no symptom that their rates are unsuitable.

36. Little comment is thus called for on the revenue history of the expiring settlement, which presents from the year of its commencement one unbroken course of quiet prosperity; nor is there any feature in the statistics which have been discussed above, which otherwise than confirms this picture. I will proceed therefore to state the revised rates of assessment which are now proposed.

37. The 109 villages of old Sampgaon were originally divided into two main groups with the river for boundary; the climate is equally good in each, but the northern division having easier access to the Belgaum market, was assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4, while the villages south of the river had a 2-Rs. rate. Twenty-one villages whose rainfall was not quite so certain formed a third, somewhat scattered, group, with a maximum of Rs. 1-12, a special reduced rate of Rs. 1-8 being put on the hill village of Gaznimhal. The 40 villages of old Kittúr were divided into 3 groups, and rated at maximum dry-crop rates of Re. 1-10, Re. 1-6, and Re. 1-2 respectively. In all the 149 villages above alluded to [of which 140 only come into this report] the maximum rice rate was Rs. 8, except in Muguthán Hubli, where Rs. 9 was imposed.

38. The grouping now proposed does not differ widely from that just described though the approach of the railway, which will especially improve the position of the south-western villages, has to be taken into consideration. The rates now proposed are as follows:—

1st Class.—Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-10-0; maximum for rice Rs. 9. 37 villages forming the main body of the táluka north of the river. These have a most favourable climate and are intersected by two made roads giving ready access to the Belgaum market. This group is the same as the old 1st class, but it also includes one village, Hogarti, which has been much benefited by new road.

2nd Class.—Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-6-0. Rice Rs. 9-0. 57 villages forming the main body of the táluka south of the river. These have a climate equally good with the first group, but are further off from and have less easy access to markets. This group is identical with the 2nd class in the original arrangement except for the addition of 7 villages in the south-west, whose position has been improved by the approach of the railway.

3rd Class.—Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-6. Rice Rs. 9-0. 15 villages lying in two groups on the eastern border, 9 to the north, and 6 south, respectively. The climate in these tracts is not quite so certain as in the first two classes; the southern group is further still from markets, while the 9 northern villages though favourably placed for the railway have, from the broken nature of the country, some difficulty in internal communications. The villages in this 3rd class were all formerly in the 3rd class of the original settlement.

4th Class.—Dry-crop maximum Re. 1-14. Rice Rs. 8. 24 villages of the old Kittúr Mábál which lie along the Belgaum-Dhárwár road, and have a climate rather too moist for the best dry-crop cultivation. These villages were formerly assessed at maximum dry crop rates of Re. 1-10 and Re. 1-6, and a rice maximum of Rs. 8.

5th Class.—Dry-crop maximum Re. 1-8. Rice Rs. 8. 7 villages in the south-western corner of the táluka, and immediately adjoining those just mentioned. The climate is too moist for good dry-crop, but the position of these villages has been very greatly improved by the railway. The original maximum rates were Re. 1-2 and Rs. 8 respectively for dry-crop and rice.

39. The total area of rice recorded by the original survey was 15,385 acres of which 11,200 acres were Government land, bearing an assessment of Rs. 36,093 or an average of Rs. 3-3-7 per acre. There are now in all 17,629 acres of which the Government area is 13,129 acres, assessed by the proposed rates at Rs. 54,786 or an average of Rs. 4-2-9 per acre. The garden area recorded by the original survey was 1,325 acres, of which 940 acres were Government land paying Rs. 3,335 or Rs. 3-8-9 per acre. The revision survey shows 1,774 acres of garden land, the Government portion amounting to 1,302 acres, on which the proposed rates give a revenue of Rs. 6,155 or Rs. 4-11-8 per acre. The following table shows the division of this area under well and pát irrigation :—

Description.				Acres.	Proposed Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Motasthal	...	...	...	472	1,136	2 6 6
Pátasthal	...	...	...	830	5,019	6 0 9
Total				1,302	6,155	4 11 8

40. The orders of Government have been strictly adhered to in assessing the garden lands. No addition whatever on account of irrigation has been made to the assessment of well-watered lands whose wells have been sunk during the settlement, while land watered by wells previously built have now been assessed within the maximum dry-crop rate. The usual addition, however, up to double the dry-crop rate has been placed on land whose wells derive benefit from percolation from tanks or páthásthal irrigation.

41. The estimated results of the proposed rates are shown in the subjoined table :—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.						Percentage Increase.
			Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Land.		Total.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	140	.....	158,191	1,94,344	159,150	2,48,566	8,752	5,152	167,902	2,53,718	27.9

42. The total increase proposed, therefore, amounts to Rs. 54,222, and is equivalent to 27.9 per cent. The increase on the first 3 groups is approximately the same as the general average, but in the 4th and 5th classes the increase proposed is above the limits ordinarily prescribed, and will require the special sanction of Government. I will proceed to explain the circumstances under which I believe it to be necessary and justifiable.

43. The two classes alluded to comprise villages of the old Kittúr máhál only, in which the climate is more favourable for rice than in the old Sampgaon villages; the result being that a larger area is cultivated and that the average quality and yield are materially better. In the original settlement a maximum rate of Rs. 8 was put on rice both in Sampgaon and Kittúr, and it would now be the ordinary course to raise the maximum rate equally in both old divisions.

It was found, however, at the time of re-classification that the old water class in the Kittur villages was very low, and the mere re-classification of it on the proper standard has so raised the valuation that, without any alteration of the maximum rate, the new assessment exceeds the limits ordinarily prescribed; it has seemed best therefore for the present revision settlement not to propose any increase in the maximum rate. The following table shows the former and present maximum and average rates on the rice land in the different groups :—

Class.	ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT.		PROPOSED REVISION RATES.		REMARKS.
	Maximum Rate.	Average Rate.	Maximum Rate.	Average Rate.	
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1st Class	8	4 3 7	9	5 5 10	Small area only.
2nd do.	"	3 3 4	9	4 1 10	
3rd do.	"	4 5 4	9	6 0 0	
4th do.	"	3 3 8	8	4 2 3	
5th do.	"	2 12 10	8	3 12 9	

The rainfall is notoriously heavier and the water-supply for rice therefore generally better in the two last groups than elsewhere:—had the old water classification, therefore, been uniform in all, the old average rate in the last two groups would assuredly have been higher; as it is, the increase shown by the new average rates is entirely brought about by the correction of the water classification, for the maximum rate remains as before at Rs. 8. It will be seen at once that the special increase in the total proposed assessment of these two groups is due entirely to the rice land, for on the dry-crop alone the increase is but 25 per cent and 20 per cent. respectively, *i. e.* approximately the same as in the other groups. It appears to me, therefore, that as one chief object of a revision survey is to correct inequalities arising from former errors, and thus establish a scale of values which shall be suitable as the basis of all future assessments, a case has been made out for overstepping in these two groups of villages the limit of increase ordinarily applicable, and I trust that Government may be pleased to approve the rates proposed.

44. In only two individual villages* does the percentage increase exceed 66 per cent., and in each of them this is due to the cause above explained, combined with an increase in the rice area. The dry-crop assessment in these two villages is raised by 16 and 53 per cent. only; their case thus stands on all fours with that of the special increase proposed for the group they are in, and will stand or fall with it.

*Mallapur 73·7.
Dastikop 73·4.

45. I have furnished in Appendix S., as desired in the Government Resolution on the Athni revision, a statement showing the statistics of the taluka, arranged under the groups of villages now proposed for re-assessment. Before, however, we can make a fair comparison of the progress of the agricultural population in each, it will be necessary to consider the average density in each group, and to arrive at this the large manufacturing towns should be eliminated. In the subjoined table is shown the result after this has been done :—

Group.	Deducting	Average Density to Square Mile.
1st Group	{ Sampgaon ... Bail Hongal ... Mugatkhán Hubli ... }	299
2nd do.	{ Wakund ... Belwadi ... }	238
3rd do.	Wanur ...	180
4th do.	Kittúr ...	284
5th do.	.....	305

With this guide the explanation of the apparently unequal proportions of increase in the different groups becomes apparent. It is no matter for surprise,

for instance, that whereas in the 5th group the agricultural population had already reached a density of more than 300 to the square mile further increase should become slow or cease, and the same remark applies to the 4th group. That the prosperity of this part of the district has kept pace with the rest may be inferred from the large proportional increase in the number of houses and carts, and from the fact that agricultural cattle which are here in higher proportion to the cultivated area than elsewhere [*viz.*, 1 pair to 8 and 7 acres respectively] have at least maintained their number. From the records of the Huzúr Deputy Collector I find that working cattle in these two groups in the year 1875 were 4,872 and 3,060 respectively; in the 4th class villages, therefore, there has been considerable increase under this head since the famine. Population in the same year numbered 19,760 and 7,796.

46. The following figures, obtained from the Huzúr Deputy Collector's office, are of interest as illustrating the progress of the 140 villages during the course of the expiring lease, and show that there has been little difference in that respect between the Kittúr villages just commented on, and the rest of the táluka :—

	Original Survey Census 1853.	Imperial Census, 1872.	Revenue Census, 1875.	Imperial Census, 1881.	Special Revenue Census, 1882.
Population	108,213	130,776	132,490	119,165	123,454
Houses	21,664	...	26,445	...	26,667
Working cattle	29,143	...	30,590	...	33,341
Other cattle	52,018	...	28,918	...	33,511
Sheep and goats	16,065	...	24,610	...	27,992

The effects of the famine are here sufficiently apparent, though they must have been confined almost to the labouring classes, as distinguished from the cultivators proper. It is a noticeable point that the milch cattle after decreasing immensely in the first part of the period shown, are now more numerous by about 14 per cent. than in 1875. The quality of these cattle, we may infer, is improving.

47. The total area of Government unoccupied waste by revision survey is 8,752 acres, which bears an assessment of Rs. 5,152, or Re. 0-9-5 per acre.

48. In the subjoined table the results of the original and proposed settlements are contrasted under every head :—

	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.		BY REVISION SURVEY.		Judi or Quit-rent. Rs.
	Areas.	Assessment.	Areas.	Assessment.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
Government occupied land ...	158,191	1,94,344	159,150	2,48,566	...
Do. unoccupied arable ...	7,907	5,022	8,752	5,152	...
Inám land	51,831	66,180	52,134	83,963	39,803
Unassessed, unarable hills, &c. ...	34,297	...	32,304	...	...
Total	252,226	2,65,546	252,340	3,37,681	39,803

49. The average assessment on Government occupied land was by former settlement Re. 1-3-8; by the proposed rates it will be Re. 1-9-0, *i. e.* the increase is equal to Re. 0-5-4 per acre.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Rainfall, furnished partly by the Mámlatdár and partly by the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Bombay and Deccan.

Years.	RAINFALL AT SAMPGAON.		REMARKS.
	Inches.	Cents.	
1	2	3	4
1874	37	70	
1875	34	22	
1876	17	97	
1877	36	29	
1878	37	25	
1879	36	7	
1880	27	83	
1881	26	46	
1882	39	10	
1883	28	4	
Total ...	320	43	
Average ...	32	4	

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

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. III.

(To be made out before Settlement.)

DETAILS OF CULTIVATION IN A.D. 1878-79 TO 1882-83.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS ONLY.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sampgaon Táluka of the Belgaum Colloc- torate.	Khálsat, 140 villages	Jowári	39.3	69,424	...
		Bajri	1.5	2,652	...
		Túr	4.0	7,174	...
		Mug... ..	0.5	947	...
		Kulthi	2.8	4,958	...
		Rice	8.2	14,500	...
		Country cotton	8.1	...	14,266
		Náchna	2.0	3,519	...
		Rála	9.7	17,131	...
		Miscellaneous	4.5	8,020	...
		Wheat	3.9	...	6,848
		Gram	2.3	...	4,110
		Miscellaneous	2.1	...	3,696
		Garden cultivation	0.3	...	454
Grass and fallow	10.8	...	19,145		
Total ...	100.0	128,325	48,519		

This statement is for Government occupied land only.

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

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT OF MARKETS.

Statement showing the Villages in which weekly bázár is held in the Sampgaon Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bázár is held.	Weekly Sales.		Chief articles traded in.
1	2	3	4		5
1	Sampgaon	Sunday	All kinds of grains	511	Rice, jowári, wheat, gram, udid, mug, tur, &c.
			Groceries	281	Jagri, supari, salt, spices, oil, and cocoanut oil.
			Cotton yarn	20	
			Cloth and clothes	300	Sáris, pásodis, dhotis, cholis or women's bodices.
			Miscellaneous	60	Vegetables, panvel and fruits.
			Total	1,172	
2	Mugutkhán Hubli	Monday	All kinds of grains	300	Wheat, gram, rice, jowári, udid, kulthi, náchna, &c.
			Groceries	500	Supari, jagri, salt, spices, oil, ghee, &c.
			Cotton yarn and silk	500	
			Cloth and clothes	150	Saris, pasodis, dhotis, cholis and piece-goods.
			Miscellaneous	30	Vegetables, panvel and fruits.
			Total	1,480	
3	Hongal	Friday	All kinds of grains	650	Wheat, gram, jowári, rice, bájri, tur, &c.
			Groceries	600	Jagri, supari, salt, spices, oil, ghee, &c.
			Cotton yarn	300	
			Cloth and clothes	500	Saris, dhotis, pasodis, cholis or women's bodices.
			Miscellaneous	150	Vegetables, panvel, and fruits.
			Total	2,200	
4	Nesargi	Monday	All kinds of grains	400	Wheat, gram, jowári, rice, kulthi, mug, tur, &c.
			Groceries	160	Jagri, supari, salt, spices, chillies, oil, ghee.
			Cotton yarn	200	
			Cloth and clothes	300	Saris, pasodis, dhotis, cholis or women's bodices.
			Miscellaneous	15	Vegetables, panvel fruits, &c.
			Total	1,075	
5	Belwadi	Tuesday	All kinds of grains	350	Wheat, gram, jowári, rice, kulthi, and minor grains.
			Groceries	175	Jagri, supari, salt, spices, chillies, oil, ghee, and cocoanuts.
			Cotton yarn	100	
			Cloth and clothes	200	Saris, pasodis, dhotis, cholis, and piece-goods.
			Miscellaneous	40	Vegetables, panvel and fruits.
			Total	865	
6	Deshnur	Friday	All kinds of grains	300	Wheat, gram, rice, jowári, tur, kulthi, &c.
			Groceries	100	Supari, jagri, salt, spices, oil, ghee, &c.
			Cotton yarn and silk	500	
			Cloth and clothes	100	Saris, pasodis, dhotis, cholis and piece-goods.
			Miscellaneous	25	Vegetables, panvel, tobacco, and fruits.
			Total	1,025	
7	Kittur	Monday	All kinds of grains	1,200	Wheat, gram, rice, jowári, and minor grains.
			Groceries	500	Jagri, supari, salt, spices, chillies, oil, ghee, &c.
			Cotton yarn	300	
			Cloth and clothes	600	Saris, pasodis, dhotis, cholis or women's bodices.
			Miscellaneous	200	Vegetables, panvel and fruits.
			Total	2,800	
8	Dewar Sigihali	Sunday	All kinds of grains	800	Rice, jowári, wheat, gram, and minor grains.
			Groceries	12	Jagri, supari, salt, spices, chillies, oil, &c.
			Cloth and clothes	20	Saris, dhotis, &c.
			Miscellaneous	2	Vegetables, panvel and fruits.
			Total	834	

W. M. FLETCHER, JR

Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marát

APPENDIX D.

Number of Villages.	District.	POPULATION.			REMARKS.
		Total Number.	Can Read and Write.		
			Number.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
140	Sampgaon Taluka	{ 1,23,454 1,08,213	7,180 3,088	5·8 2·9	

The black figures refer to the year of settlement, and the other figures are taken from the Census returns made out by the Revenue Department in July 1882.

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

APPENDIX F.—STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

(TO BE MADE OUT BEFORE SETTLEMENT.)

Return of Houses, Chowries, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.				WELLS.				CARTS AND FLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.															
		Chowries.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and plough, oxen and buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Sampgaon Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.	Government. 140 Villages.	182	7,800	6,822	6,910	21,664	No record.	No record.	No record.	574	1,588	No record.	708	219	987	No record.	11,476	23,723	11,837	16,458	28,295	29,143	No separate record. 16,065	27,002	442		
		Superior 159.	Middling 22,004.	Inferior 4,404	20,007	255	597	229	1,075	5,011	No record.	708	219	987	No record.	17,382	No record.	16,120	33,341	27,002	219						

The black figures refer to the year of settlement, and the other figures are taken from the Census returns, made out by the Revenue Department in July 1882.

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

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the number of Shops, Looms, Oil-presses, &c., and the average Births, Deaths, and Vaccination in Villages of the Sampgaon Taluka.

District.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	LOOMS.		Cotton Saw Gins.	Dharam-shállas.	Tálim-khánas.	Liquor shops.	TEMPLES.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.
			Cotton.	Woollen.					Hindus.	Mussal-men.			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sampgaon Taluka ...	335	116	2,327	167	..	14	42	11	612	322	1880 .. 3,408 1881 .. 4,300 1882 .. 4,603 1883 .. 4,088	1880 .. 4,020 1881 .. 3,035 1882 .. 2,924 1883 .. 2,617	1880 .. 1,9 1881 .. 1, 1882 .. 2, 1883 .. 2,
											Total .. 17,306 Average .. 4,340	Total .. 12,600 Average .. 3,152	Total .. 8, Average .. 2,

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

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the number of Schools, together with average attendance, during the year 1882-83 in Villages of the Sampgaon Taluka.

Number of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		REMARKS.
		Boy's.		Girl's.		Boy's.		
		Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
140	Sampgaon Taluka	27	1,843	3	90	25	273	

The figures in columns 7 and 8 are taken from survey papers prepared at time of classification, viz. 1881-82 and 1882-83.

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

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of land cultivated by occupants, and sub-tenants for money or grain rent, &c., in the villages of Sampgaon Taluka.

Number of Villages.	District.	Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdars.		Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdars in partnership with others.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total numbers cultivated by subtenants for produce or grain rent.		Total waste numbers.	Total Parampok numbers.	TOTAL.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			13	14
140	Sampgaon Taluka..	9,527	2,634	653	857	2,304	1,145	2,790	1,450	657	375	16,606	5,536
	Percentage ..	44.3	11.9	2.9	1.6	10.4	5.2	12.6	6.5	3.0	1.6	74.8	25.2

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

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the number of Wells, Tanks, and Budkis, in villages of the Sampgaon Taluka of the Belgawm Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	District.	WELLS IN VILLAGE SITE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAILS OF COLUMNS 3 to 10.		TANKS.				BUDKIS.			
		For irrigation.		For drinking.		For irrigation.		For drinking.			Wells dug before last settlement.	Wells dug since last settlement.	By Old Survey.		By Revision Survey.		Paka.		Kacha.	
		In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.				For drinking.	For irrigation.	For drinking.	For irrigation.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
140	Sampgaon Taluka.	9		317	43	246	84	280	96	1,075	574	501	65	157	64	144	35	40	23	36

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

APPENDIX K. (1).

Statement showing the Sales of Lands in Villages of old Sampgaon Taluka, from the records of the Sub-Registrar from 1878 to 1882.

Date of transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNTT REALIZED.		Remarks.
							Rupees.	Number of years multiple of survey assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1878...	1	Nagnur ...	248	Government.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.			
			249	Do. ...	11 38	16 0 0			
				Total ...	12 37	15 0 0			
					24 35	31 0 0	300	9-7	Private Sale.
" ...	2	Hosur... ..	161	Government.	23 19	28 0 0	500	17-9	Do.
" ...	3	Mugbasaw ...	107	Do. ...	7 9	7 0 0			
			131	Do. ...	13 4	18 0 0			
				Total ...	20 13	25 0 0	230	9-2	Do.
" ...	4	Patihal ...	57	Government.	19 8	20 0 0	300	15-0	Do.
" ...	5	Do. ...	162	Do. ...	16 33	21 0 0	200	9-5	Do.
" ...	6	Do. ...	154	Do. ...	10 22	13 0 0	250	19-2	Do.
" ...	7	Do. ...	96	Do. ...	22 2	30 0 0	200	6-7	Do.
" ...	8	Sanikop ...	116	Do. ...	18 31	23 0 0	300	13-0	Do.
" ...	9	Do. ...	17	Do. ...	8 15	10 0 0	100	10-0	Do.
" ...	10	Sampgaon ...	126	Do. ...	2 37	5 0 0	200	40-0	Do.
" ...	11	Do. ...	191	Do. ...	3 17	3 0 0			
			226	Do. ...	9 29	13 0 0			
			227	Do. ...	13 15	19 0 0			
				Total ...	26 21	35 0 0	500	14-3	Do.
" ...	12	Hire Mulkur...	44	Government.	9 37	16 0 0	100	6-2	Do.
" ...	13	Do. ...	48	Do. ...	19 19	35 0 0	300	8-6	Do.
" ...	14	Do. ...	15	Do. ...	7 13	13 0 0	200	15-4	Do.
" ...	15	Hongal ...	199	Do. ...	14 20	16 0 0	200	12-5	Do.
" ...	16	Do. ...	198	Do. ...	20 1	20 0 0	150	7-5	Do.
" ...	17	Sangoli ...	197	Do. ...	12 38	21 0 0	200	9-5	Do.
" ...	18	Do. ...	54	Do. ...	14 3	22 0 0	400	18-2	Do.
" ...	19	Mugatkhani Hubli	227	Do. ...	16 19	20 0 0	225	11-2	Do.
" ...	20	Nangundikop ...	3	Do. ...	17 37	24 0 0			
			4	Do. ...	16 21	22 0 0			
				Total ...	34 18	46 0 0	530	11-5	Do.
" ...	21	Do. ...	5	Government.	10 26	13 0 0	185	14-2	Do.
" ...	22	Bhawihal ...	61	Do. ...	12 38	10 0 0			
			108	Do. ...	1 18	2 8 0			
				Total ...	14 16	12 8 0	200	16-0	Do.
" ...	23	Kalkopi ...	96	Government.	24 15	27 0 0	43	1-8	Do.
" ...	24	Naglapur ...	24	Do. ...	2 14	2 0 0			
			34	Do. ...	7 25	11 0 0			
			41	Do. ...	6 20	9 0 0			
				Total ...	16 19	22 0 0	200	9-1	Do.

APPENDIX K. (1)—continued.

Date of transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		Remarks.
							Rupees.	Number of years multiple of survey assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1878...	25	Murkibhawi ...	7	Government.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	150	6.8	Private Sale.
" ...	26	Kenganur ...	12	Do. ...	23 36	22 0 0			
			13	Do. ...	18 31	26 0 0			
			14	Do. ...	18 6	24 0 0			
			68	Do. ...	24 26	40 0 0			
					8 19	12 0 0			
				Total ...	70 2	102 0 0	400	3.9	Do.
" ...	27	Do. ...	6	Government.	16 31	22 0 0	400	18.2	Do.
" ...	28	Arwali ...	61	Do. ...	16 24	15 0 0	300	20.0	Do.
" ...	29	Chiwatgundi ...	36	Do. ...	5 34	10 0 0	200	20.0	Do.
" ...	30	Kurgund ...	104	Do. ...	6 18	9 0 0	36	4.0	Do.
" ...	31	Kotbagi ...	147	Do. ...	12 34	22 0 0	200	9.1	Do.
" ...	32	Do. ...	104	Do. ...	6 18	9 0 0	36	4.0	Do.
" ...	33	Dewlapur ...	83	Do. ...	1 4	2 0 0			
			107	Do. ...	16 24	20 0 0			
				Total ...	17 28	22 0 0	550	25.0	Do.
" ...	34	Jemlur ...	17	Government.	12 31	12 0 0	100	8.3	Do.
" ...	35	Budibal ...	27	Do. ...	3 4	5 0 0	50	10.0	Do.
" ...	36	Deshnur ...	6	Do. ...	5 25	21 0 0	195	9.3	Do.
1879...	37	Amtur ...	71	Do. ...	21 2	26 0 0	100	3.9	Do.
" ...	38	Do. ...	43	Do. ...	23 9	30 0 0	600	20.0	Do.
" ...	39	Do. ...	49	Do. ...	19 35	27 0 0	500	18.5	Do.
" ...	40	Do. ...	48	Do. ...	14 8	22 0 0	400	18.2	Do.
" ...	41	Kotbagi ...	93	Do. ...	7 1	10 0 0	90	9.0	Do.
" ...	42	Do. ...	148	Do. ...	10 5	14 0 0	100	7.1	Do.
" ...	43	Do. ...	72	Do. ...	7 2	9 0 0	70	7.8	Do.
" ...	44	Do. ...	123	Do. ...	11 1	14 0 0	100	7.1	Do.
" ...	45	Do. ...	24	Do. ...	20 38	19 0 0	100	5.3	Do.
" ...	46	Kadtanhal ...	10	Do. ...	12 4	11 0 0	75	6.8	Do.
" ...	47	Dewlapur ...	47	Do. ...	15 23	28 0 0	142	5.1	Sold by auction by decree of Civil Court.
" ...	48	Do. ...	189	Do. ...	11 12	18 0 0	74	4.1	Private Sale.
" ...	49	Deshnur ...	154	Do. ...	3 29	5 0 0	90	18.0	
" ...	50	Do. ...	42	Do. ...	1 16	2 0 0			
			139	Do. ...	2 38	4 0 0			
				Total ...	4 14	6 0 0	100	16.7	Do.
" ...	51	Nagnur ...	105	Government.	24 14	29 0 0	800	27.6	Do.
" ...	52	Do. ...	278	Do. ...	21 30	26 0 0			
			282	Do. ...	16 34	11 0 0			
			283	Do. ...	10 24	13 0 0			
				Total ...	49 8	50 0 0	325	6.5	Do.
" ...	53	Do. ...	10	Government.	3 13	7 0 0	120	17.1	Sold by auction by decree of Court.
" ...	54	Do. ...	52	Do. ...	19 6	23 0 0			
			53	Do. ...	1 13	1 8 0			
			56	Do. ...	11 24	30 0 0			
			57	Do. ...	4 35	5 0 0			
			104	Do. ...	21 0	26 0 0			
			106	Do. ...	3 7	3 0 0			
			108	Do. ...	11 5	10 0 0			
				Total ...	72 10	98 8 0	320	3.2	Do. do.

APPENDIX K. (1)—continued.

Date of transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		Remarks.
							Rupces.	Number of years multiple of survey assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1879...	55	Neginhal ...	19	Government.	A. g. 9 29	Rs. a. p. 16 0 0	380	23·7	Private Sale.
" ...	56	Do. ...	199	Do. ...	16 6.	18 0 0			
			200	Do. ...	12 32	23 0 0			
				Total ...	28 38	41 0 0	300	7·3	Do.
" ...	57	Do. ...	328	Government.	27 38	38 0 0	780	20·5	Sold by auction by decree of Court.
" ...	58	Do. ...	327	Do. ...	27 19	44 0 0	605	13·7	Do. do.
" ...	59	Patihal ...	96	Do. ...	22 2	30 0 0	400	13·3	Private Sale.
" ...	60	Do. ...	106	Do. ...	17 30	28 0 0	500	17·9	Do.
" ...	61	Gudadur ...	23	Do. ...	7 16	11 0 0			
			24	Do. ...	10 29	12 0 0			
				Total ...	18 5	23 0 0	100	4·3	Do.
" ...	62	Chunchalgadi ...	12	Government.	5 38	3 8 0			
			37	Do. ...	4 4	13 0 0			
			38	Do. ...	7 38	6 0 0			
				Total ...	18 0	22 8 0	100	4·4	Do
" ...	63	Chik Mulkur ...	44	Government.	25 13	30 0 0	400	13·3	Do.
" ...	64	Bylwad ...	57	Inám ...	6 8	12 12 0	250	19·6	Do.
				Government due.	...	12 12 0			
" ...	65	Bylwad ...	123	Government.	10 32	16 0 0	172	10·7	Sold by auction by decree of Civil Court.
" ...	66	Do. ...	106	Do. ...	21 27	35 0 0	528	15·1	Do. do.
" ...	67	Sangoli ...	54	Do. ...	14 3	22 0 0	450	20·5	Private Sale.
" ...	68	Do. ...	189	Do. ...	7 4	12 0 0	100	8·3	Do.
" ...	69	Do. ...	20	Do. ...	15 9	23 0 0	100	4·3	Do.
" ...	70	Budarkati ...	88	Do. ...	15 23	23 0 0	200	8·7	Do.
" ...	71	Bevinkop ...	62	Do. ...	17 19	29 0 0	800	27·8	Do.
" ...	72	Sanikop ...	19	Do. ...	8 7	9 0 0	200	22·2	Do.
" ...	73	Do. ...	55	Do. ...	15 32	22 0 0	200	9·1	Do.
" ...	74	Do. ...	108	Do. ...	17 22	32 0 0	400	12·5	Do.
" ...	75	Hire Nandihali ...	138	Do. ...	13 14	15 0 0	300	20·0	Do.
" ...	76	Somanhati ...	63	Do. ...	2 17	1 0 0			
			64	Do. ...	21 16	23 0 0			
				Total ...	23 33	24 0 0	80	3·3	Do.
" ...	77	Madanmati ...	49	Government.	7 14	7 0 0	100	14·3	Do.
" ...	78	Do. ...	50	Do. ...	7 5	8 0 0	100	12·5	Sold by auction by decree of Court.
" ...	79	Mughasaw ...	75	Do. ...	17 26	22 0 0	62	2·4	Private Sale.
" ...	80	Murkibhawi ...	147	Do. ...	24 31	23 0 0	100	4·3	Do.
" ...	81	Matikop ...	78	Do. ...	24 11	41 0 0	300	7·3	Do.
" ...	82	Hire Belikati ...	65	Do. ...	16 29	18 0 0	100	5·6	Do.
" ...	83	Hongal ...	60	Do. ...	17 17	21 0 0			
			61	Do. ...	16 35	30 0 0			
				Total ...	34 12	51 0 0	700	13·7	Do.

APPENDIX K. (1)—continued.

Date of transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		Remarks.
							Rupees.	Number of years multiple of survey assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1879...	84	Hongal ...	312	Government.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.			
" ...	85	Do. ...	397	Do. ...	6 10	8 0 0	275	34.4	Private Sale.
			398	Do. ...	10 22	15 0 0			
				Total ...	8 16	13 0 0			
					18 38	28 0 0	340	12.1	Sold by auction by decree of Court.
" ...	86	Hosur ...	187	Government.	18 19	32 0 0	100	3.1	Private Sale.
" ...	87	Anigol ...	70	Do. ...	10 6	13 0 0			
			71	Do. ...	6 7	7 0 0			
				Total ...	16 13	20 0 0	175	8.7	Sold by auction by decree of Court.
1880...	88	Arwali ...	1	Government.	16 24	15 0 0	200	13.3	Private Sale.
" ...	89	Kotbagi ...	85	Do. ...	8 36	12 0 0	80	6.7	Do.
" ...	90	Do. ...	75	Do. ...	8 36	9 0 0	90	10.0	Do.
" ...	91	Do. ...	26	Do. ...	22 39	15 0 0	100	6.7	Do.
" ...	92	Kurgund ...	130	Do. ...	3 23	3 0 0			
			131	Do. ...	8 37	15 0 0			
				Total ...	12 20	18 0 0	400	22.2	Do.
" ...	93	Korvikop ...	38	Government.	13 21	16 0 0	200	12.5	Do.
" ...	94	Do. ...	67	Do. ...	25 18	36 0 0	300	8.3	Do.
" ...	95	Tigadi ...	152	Do. ...	19 39	31 0 0	150	4.8	Do.
" ...	96	Dewlapur ...	83	Do. ...	1 4	2 0 0			
			107	Do. ...	16 24	20 0 0			
				Total ...	17 28	22 0 0	425	19.3	Do.
" ...	97	Lakundi ...	49	Government.	11 23	11 0 0			
			70	Do. ...	16 24	21 0 0			
				Total ...	28 7	32 0 0	200	6.2	Do.
" ...	98	Hunshikati ...	102	Government.	7 3	8 0 0			
			104	Do. ...	18 34	27 0 0			
				Total ...	25 37	35 0 0	400	11.4	Do.
" ...	99	Hosur ...	99	Government.	10 30	17 0 0	300	17.6	Do.
" ...	100	Sanikop ...	18	Do. ...	8 15	9 0 0	100	11.1	Do.
" ...	101	Do. ...	26	Do. ...	15 16	22 0 0	100	4.5	Do.
" ...	102	Do. ...	58	Do. ...	13 19	21 0 0	100	4.8	Do.
" ...	103	Budarkati ...	25	Do. ...	12 30	20 0 0	200	10.0	Do.
" ...	104	Sangoli ...	37	Do. ...	9 21	16 0 0	200	12.5	Do.
" ...	105	Somanhati ...	92	Do. ...	13 38	18 0 0	90	5.0	Do.
" ...	106	Garjur ...	72	Do. ...	7 18	10 0 0	100	10.0	Do.
" ...	107	Do. ...	6	Do. ...	21 29	19 0 0	150	7.9	Sold by auction by decree of Court.

APPENDIX K. (1)—continued.

Date of transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inam or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		Remarks.
							Rupees.	Number of years multiple of survey assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.			
1880...	108	Chiwat Gundi ...	92	Government.	18 20	28 0 0	200	7.1	Private Sale.
" ...	109	Do. ...	18	Do. ...	8 15	13 0 0	100	7.7	Do.
" ...	110	Bevinkop ...	70	Do. ...	13 9	20 0 0			
			72	Do. ...	9 28	18 0 0			
				Total ...	22 37	38 0 0	600	15.6	Do.
" ...	111	Do. ...	81	Government.	11 36	19 0 0	200	10.5	Do.
" ...	112	Bylwad ...	85	Do. ...	4 18	7 0 0			
			89	Do. ...	12 9	16 0 0			
				Total ...	16 27	23 0 0	200	8.5	Do.
" ...	113	Belwadi ...	12	Government.	6 18	20 0 0			
			13	Do. ...	27 22	34 0 0			
			14	Do. ...	18 5	17 0 0			
			26	Do. ...	10 6	14 0 0			
			27	Do. ...	25 25	38 0 0			
			28	Do. ...	12 4	17 0 0			
			32	Do. ...	8 12	9 0 0			
				Total ...	108 12	149 0 0	296	2.0	Sold by auction by decree of Court.
" ...	114	Mugatkhan Hubli ...	106	Government.	2 15	2 8 0			
			132	Do. ...	19 11	25 0 0			
				Total ...	21 26	27 8 0	200	7.3	Private Sale.
" ...	115	Hongal ...	411	Government.	8 23	16 0 0	200	12.5	Do.
" ...	116	Do. ...	171	Do. ...	17 31	23 0 0	900	39.1	Do.
" ...	117	Do. ...	291	Do. ...	13 25	17 0 0	200	11.8	Do.
" ...	118	Kamat Dodwad ...	12	Do. ...	15 39	20 0 0			
			13	Do. ...	21 33	29 0 0			
				Total ...	37 32	49 0 0	200	4.1	Do.
" ...	119	Nagnur ...	39	Government.	8 39	9 0 0			
			339	Do. ...	20 37	36 0 0			
			386	Do. ...	4 19	3 0 0			
				Total ...	34 15	48 0 0	300	6.2	Do.
1881...	120	Anigol ...	73	Government.	8 38	11 0 0	200	18.2	Do.
" ...	121	Udkeri ...	148	Do. ...	15 33	19 0 0	100	5.3	Do.
" ...	122	Do. ...	119	Do. ...	15 1	19 0 0	100	5.3	Do.
" ...	123	Kurgund ...	40	Do. ...	13 9	21 0 0	200	9.5	Do.
" ...	124	Kenganur ...	22	Do. ...	1 17	2 0 0			
			82	Do. ...	8 31	12 0 0			
				Total ...	10 8	14 0 0	100	7.1	Do.

APPENDIX K. (1).—continued.

Date of transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inam or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		REMARKS.
							Rupees.	Number of years multiple of survey assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1881...	125	Kenganur ...	115	Government.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.			
			116	Do. ...	13 6	21 0 0			
					17 28	28 0 0			
				Total ...	30 34	49 0 0	1,300	26·5	Private Sale.
" ...	126	Patihal ...	40	Government.	20 22	27 0 0	300	11·1	Do.
" ...	127	Do. ...	25	Do. ...	11 13	9 0 0	95	10·5	Do.
" ...	128	Budarkati ...	187	Do. ...	17 11	21 0 0	400	19·0	Do.
" ...	129	Do. ...	77	Do. ...	14 33	19 0 0	300	15·8	Do.
" ...	130	Bylwad ...	119	Do. ...	10 37	18 0 0	200	11·1	Do.
" ...	131	Do. ...	107	Do. ...	18 24	28 0 0	800	28·6	Do.
" ...	132	Do. ...	17	Do. ...	15 24	24 0 0	400	16·7	Do.
" ...	133	Budihal ...	70	Do. ...	20 32	32 0 0	200	6·2	Do.
" ...	134	Lakundi ...	49	Do. ...	11 23	11 0 0			
			70	Do. ...	16 24	21 0 0			
				Total ...	28 7	32 0 0	160	5·0	Do.
" ...	135	Korwikope ...	88	Government.	25 8	35 0 0	300	8·6	Do.
" ...	136	Mugatkhan Hubli ...	317	Do. ...	8 12	12 0 0	180	15·0	Do.
" ...	137	Sutgati ...	73	Do. ...	0 3	0 4 0			
			74	Do. ...	7 0	11 0 0			
				Total ...	7 3	11 4 0	200	17·7	Do.
" ...	138	Sangoli ...	18	Government.	16 7	26 0 0	600	23·1	Do.
" ...	139	Sampgaon ...	191	Do. ...	3 2	2 8 0			
			226	Do. ...	9 10	12 0 0			
			227	Do. ...	13 15	19 0 0			
				Total ...	25 27	33 8 0	500	15·0	Do.
" ...	140	Sanikop ...	18	Government.	8 15	9 0 0	80	8·9	Do.
" ...	141	Hongal ...	411	Do. ...	8 23	16 0 0	160	10·0	Do.
" ...	142	Do. ...	350	Do. ...	12 14	14 0 0	475	33·9	Do.
" ...	143	Chunchalgundi ...	3	Do. ...	10 5	17 0 0	200	11·8	Do.
" ...	144	Nyasargi ...	257	Do. ...	6 39	5 0 0	95	19·0	Do.
1882...	145	Sampgaon ...	44	Do. ...	15 3	9 0 0	40	4·4	Do.
" ...	146	Do. ...	151	Do. ...	15 26	8 0 0	105	13·1	Do.
" ...	147	Bylwad ...	119	Do. ...	10 37	18 0 0	200	11·1	Do.
" ...	148	Budihal ...	70	Do. ...	20 32	32 0 0	200	6·2	Do.
" ...	149	Budarkati ...	187	Do. ...	17 11	21 0 0	281	13·4	Sold by auction by decree of Civil Court.
" ...	150	Kurgund ...	174	Do. ...	9 5	14 0 0	100	7·1	Private Sale.
" ...	151	Hongal ...	363	Do. ...	9 30	15 0 0	300	20·0	Do.
" ...	152	Do. ...	372	Do. ...	3 26	2 4 0			
			373	Do. ...	13 0	15 0 0			
			376	Do. ...	0 9	0 8 0			
			377	Do. ...	10 29	17 0 0			
				Total ...	27 24	34 12 0	200	5·8	Do.

APPENDIX K. (1)—continued.

Date of transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inam or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		Remarks.
							Rupees.	Number of years multiple of survey assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1882...	153	Hosur... ..	105	Government.	A. g. 17 24	Rs. a. p. 31 0 0	1,000	32.3	Private Sale.
" ...	154	Do.	248	Do. ...	9 29	8 0 0	290	36.2	Do.
" ...	155	Murkibhavi	146	Do. ...	6 31	6 8 0	100	15.4	Do.
" ...	156	Kotbagi	62	Do. ...	15 26	19 0 0	100	5.3	Do.
" ...	157	Gudadur	10	Do. ...	5 14	8 0 0	} ...	...
			11	Do. ...	0 36	1 8 0			
				Total ...	6 10	9 8 0	200	21.0	Do.
" ...	158	Hunsikati	102	Government.	14 15	20 0 0	400	20.0	Do.
" ...	159	Lakundi	83	Do. ...	15 39	21 0 0	150	7.1	Do.
" ...	160	Amtur	78	Do. ...	18 27	26 0 0	200	7.7	Do.
" ...	161	Udkeri	13	Do. ...	26 29	28 0 0	150	5.4	Do.
" ..	162	Bhavihal	80	Do. ...	23 35	32 0 0	90	2.8	Do.
" ...	163	Hire Mulkur... ..	49	Do. ...	19 19	35 0 0	200	5.7	Do.
" ...	164	Mohre	20	Do. ...	0 11	0 4 0	} ...	...
			21	Do. ...	8 2	8 0 0			
				Total ...	8 13	8 4 0	200	24.2	Do.
" ..	165	Hulikati	63	Government.	9 35	18 0 0	} ...	...
			64	Do. ...	8 5	17 0 0			
				Total ...	18 0	35 0 0	200	5.7	Do.
" ...	166	Anigol	89	Government.	10 12	14 0 0	225	16.1	Do.
" ...	167	Kadtanhal	91	Do. ...	11 28	12 0 0	100	8.3	Do.
" ...	168	Korwikop	23	Do. ...	1 23	1 8 0	} ...	...
			25	Do. ...	10 13	12 0 0			
			87	Do. ...	0 13	0 8 0			
				Total ...	12 9	14 0 0	600	42.9	Do.
" ...	169	Garjur	14	Government.	11 29	12 0 0	438	36.5	Do.
" ...	170	Jalekop	25	Do. ...	13 38	17 0 0	100	6.0	Do.
" ...	171	Neginhal	193	Do. ...	15 17	28 0 0	200	7.1	Do.
" ...	172	Nagnur	68	Do. ...	2 32	10 0 0	} ...	...
			69	Do. ...	6 36	8 0 0			
				Total ...	9 28	18 0 0	600	33.3	Do.
" ...	173	Patihal	77	Government.	16 13	24 0 0	200	8.3	Do.
" ...	174	Do.	119	Do. ...	18 25	28 0 0	} ...	...
			120	Do. ...	6 5	10 0 0			
				Total ...	24 30	38 0 0	140	3.7	Do.
" ...	175	Belur	159	Government.	3 26	1 8 0	95	63.3	Do.
" ...	176	Mugatkhani Hubli	226	Do. ...	16 33	21 0 0	100	4.8	Do.
" ...	177	Matikop	79	Do. ...	20 10	28 0 0	230	8.2	Sold by auction by decree of Court.
" ...	178	Do.	135	Do. ...	12 25	19 0 0	100	5.3	Private Sale.
" ...	179	Hongal	165	Do. ...	8 16	6 0 0	} ...	...
			170	Do. ...	11 0	10 0 0			
				Total ...	19 16	16 0 0	100	6.2	Do.

APPENDIX K. (2).

STATEMENT OF SALES OF LANDS.

Statement showing the sales of Lands in villages of the old Kittur Petta, now in the Sampgaon Taluka, from the records of the Sub-Registrar, from 1879 to 1883.

Date of transaction.	No.	Villages.	Survey No.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable area in Acres.	Assessment	AMOUNT REALIZED.		REMARKS.
							Rupees.	No. of years multiple of survey assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1879..	1	Demati..	66	Government	A. g.	Rs. a p.	150	8-8	Private Sale.
	2	Do.	9	Do.	9 7	17 0 0			
			10	Do.	14 31	11 0 0			
				Total	8 27	16 0 0	200	7-4	Do.
	3	Do.	61	Government	15 20	8 0 0	158	19-7	Do.
	4	Do.	5	Do.	9 22	19 0 0			
			7	Do.	12 18	9 0 0	600	21-4	Do.
				Total	22 0	28 0 0			
	5	Parsanhati	116	Government	7 35	9 0 0	200	22-2	Do.
	6	Badur ..	110	Do.	12 6	49 0 0	178	3-6	Sold by auction by decrees of Court.
1880..	7	Amadgati	135	Do.	12 31	41 0 0	400	9-8	Private Sale.
	8	Tigloli ..	141	Do.	21 21	19 0 0			
			142	Do.	15 8	12 0 0			
			147	Do.	11 37	3 8 0			
				Total	49 26	34 8 0	200	5-8	Do.
	9	Timápur	34	Government	7 18	12 0 0	400	33-3	Do.
	10	Dastikop	47	Do.	19 1	20 0 0	100	5-0	Do.
	11	Parsanhati	17	Do.	19 3	5 0 0			
			18	Do.	14 8	6 0 0			
			19	Do.	15 32	4 0 0			
				Total	49 3	15 0 0	200	13-3	Do.
	12	Honápur	56	Government	10 30	5 0 0	40	8-0	Do.
1881..	13	Kenchlirkop ..	2	Do.	10 15	4 0 0			
			29	Do.	1 17	1 8 0			
			33	Do.	10 3	11 0 0			
				Total	21 35	16 8 0	200	12-1	Do.
	14	Kittur ..	2	Government	4 2	9 0 0	200	22-2	Do.
	15	Parsanhati	52	Do.	17 25	29 0 0	400	13-3	Do.
	16	Do.	51	Do.	10 17	12 0 0	200	16-7	Do.
	17	Do.	32	Do.	13 34	16 0 0	200	12-5	Do.
1882..	18	Awarodi	191	Do.	18 37	19 0 0	200	10-5	Do.
	19	Amadgati	161	Do.	15 13	55 0 0	200	3-6	Do.
	20	Awarodi	107	Do.	12 2	12 0 0	300	25-0	Do.
	21	Amadgati	125	Do.	8 19	12 0 0	100	8-3	Do.
	22	Kittur ..	8	Inám	5 7	4 0 0			
			9	Do.	7 25	21 0 0			
			28	Do.	7 2	19 0 0			
				Total	19 34	44 0 0	3,000	68-2	Do.
				Government due.		16 8 0			
	23	Do.	41	Government	3 15	7 0 0	400	57-1	Do.
	24	Dewar Sighali	112	Do.	11 24	46 0 0	900	19-6	Do.
	25	Degalon	242	Do.	14 15	7 0 0	95	13-6	Do.
	26	Nichanki	55	Inám	6 23	5 0 0	77	15-4	Do.
				Government due.		2 8 0			
	27	Parsanhati	4	Government	9 25	20 0 0	200	10-0	Do.
	28	Bachukeri	12	Do.	5 39	12 0 0	125	10-4	Do.
	29	Ballur ..	159	Do.	3 26	1 8 0	95	63-3	Do.
	30	Makipur	11	Do.	7 14	8 0 0	98	12-2	Do.
	31	Marigeri	80	Do.	13 19	8 0 0	300	37-5	Do.
	32	Virapur	49	Do.	9 32	11 0 0	125	11-4	Do.
	33	Sivannur	29	Do.	6 6	3 8 0	100	28-6	Do.
	34	Awiroli	184	Do.	10 9	11 0 0	175	15-9	Do.
1883..	35	Amadgati	211	Do.	15 39	27 0 0	200	7-4	Do.
	36	Ugarkod	14	Do.	17 19	19 0 0	200	10-5	Do.
	37	Chenapur	2	Do.	14 20	15 0 0	200	13-3	Do.
	38	Tigloli	99	Do.	8 14	9 0 0	100	11-1	Do.
	39	Tegur ..	47	Do.	18 34	10 0 0	90	9-0	Do.
	40	Dewar Sighali	61	Do.	18 33	11 0 0	100	9-1	Do.
	41	Do.	120	Do.	16 18	17 0 0	100	5-9	Do.
	42	Demati	108	Do.	7 8	16 0 0	200	15-0	Do.
	43	Degawall	6	Do.	4 6	10 0 0	200	20-0	Do.
	44	Basarkod	58	Do.	5 28	12 0 0	100	13-3	Do.
	45	Basapur	3	Do.	2 8	7 0 0			
			5	Do.	5 8	22 0 0			
				Total	7 16	29 0 0	550	19-0	Do.
	46	Basarkod	6	Government	4 27	6 0 0	90	16-0	Do.
	47	Basapur	27	Do.	10 25	23 0 0	405	17-6	Sold by auction by decree of Court.
	48	Marigeri	40	Do.	14 1	21 0 0	200	9-5	Private Sale.
	49	Margankop	99	Do.	11 21	9 0 0	95	10-6	Do.
	50	Margankop	4	Do.	5 10	7 0 0	100	14-3	Do.
	51	Sighali	52	Do.	3 24	2 0 0			
			58	Do.	8 35	11 0 0			
				Total	12 18	18 0 0	400	30-8	Do.
	52	Do.	26	Government	5 36	6 0 0	200	33-3	Do.
	53	Honápur	49	Do.	5 7	9 0 0	205	29-4	Do.

W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX L. (1).

STATEMENT OF LEASES.

Statement showing Leases in Villages of the old Sampgaon Taluka, compiled from the Sub-Registrar's records from 1878 to 1882.

Date of transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Nos.	Land, Inam or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance, or how.	Government due paid by.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1878...	1	Neginhal	174	Government.	10 16	17 0 0	100 0 0	10 years ...	In advance	Lessee	Lessee to give 1/4th produce to owner every year.
" ...	2	Bylwad	138	Do. ...	14 37	22 0 0	200 0 0	10 " ...	Do.	Owner.	
" ...	3	Hongal	171	Do. ...	17 31	23 0 0	337 12 0	4 " ...	Yearly instalment of Rs. 84-7-0.	Lessee,	
" ...	4	Do.	129	Do. ...	9 0	12 0 0					
			153	Do. ...	1 29	1 0 0					
				Total ...	10 29	13 0 0	300 0 0	27 " ...	In advance	Do.	
" ...	5	Sangoli	21	Government.	16 34	26 0 0	300 0 0	11 " ...	Do.	Do.	
" ...	6	Do.	42	Do. ...	10 16	19 0 0	400 0 0	16 " ...	Do.	Do.	
" ...	7	Kallur	29	Do. ...	18 28	29 0 0	300 0 0	17 " ...	Do.	Do.	
" ...	8	Dewlapur	84	Do. ...	1 11	2 0 0					
			106	Do. ...	17 17	22 0 0					
				Total ..	18 28	24 0 0	300 0 0	12 " ...	Do.	Do.	
" ...	9	Jemlar	34	Government.	16 8	13 0 0	50 0 0	10 " ...	Do.	Do.	
" ...	10	Do.	102	Do. ...	7 29	19 0 0	100 0 0	12 " ...	Do.	Do.	
1879...	11	Amtur	5	Do. ...	14 27	25 0 0	400 0 0	24 " ...	Do.	Do.	
" ...	12	Udkeri	45	Do. ...	4 33	5 0 0					
			46	Do. ...	12 12	12 0 0					
				Total ...	17 5	17 0 0	250 0 0	12 " ...	Do.	Do.	
" ...	13	Kesarkop	21	Government.	9 26	16 0 0	200 0 0	11 " ...	Do.	Do.	
" ...	14	Karvinkop	37	Do. ...	22 19	26 0 0	400 0 0	24 " ...	Do.	Do.	
" ...	15	Nagnur	278	Do. ...	21 30	26 0 0	200 0 0	12 " ...	Do.	Owner.	
" ...	16	Neginhal	145	Do. ...	23 37	39 0 0	240 0 0	5 " ...	Do.	Lessee.	
" ...	17	Jekinaikankop	47	Do. ...	11 6	9 0 0	98 0 0	18 " ...	Do.	Owner	Should the Government rent have to be paid by lessee, land to lapse to him.

	18	Jekinaikankop	34	Government.	16	32	17	0	0								
			35	Do.	0	16	0	8	0								
				Total	17	8	17	8	0	270	0	0	9	years	Yearly instalment of	Lessee	
															30 Rs.		
	19	Bylwad	14	Government.	8	38	17	0	0	200	0	0	14	"	In advance	Owner.	
	20	Sampgaon	202	Do.	13	35	23	0	0								
			203	Do.	12	7	18	0	0								
				Total	26	2	41	0	0	300	0	0	8	"	Do.	Do.	
	21	Belwadi	48	Government.	16	28	24	0	0	160	0	0	11	"	Do.	Lessee.	
	22	Anigol	12	Do.	11	16	5	0	0								
			13	Do.	15	36	11	0	0								
				Total	27	12	16	0	0	200	0	0	25	"	Do.	Do.	
	23	Mugatkhán Hubli	319	Government.	6	17	15	0	0								
			136	Do.	14	27	25	0	0								
				Total	21	4	40	0	0	400	0	0	9	"	Do.	Do.	
	24	Sigihali	128	Government.	18	31	22	0	0								
			165	Do.	15	25	15	0	0								
				Total	34	16	37	0	0	700	0	0	32	"	Do.	Do.	
1880...	25	Korvikop	53	Government.	18	33	21	0	0	350	0	0	26	"	Do.	Do.	
	26	Kersarkop	84	Inám	17	37	30	0	0	450	0	0	17	"	Do.	Do.	
				Govt. due			30	0	0								
	27	Tigadi	186	Government.	14	6	19	0	0	300	0	0	11	"	Do.	Do.	
	28	Tegur...	11	Inám	10	5	43	0	0	300	0	0	11	"	Do.	Do.	
				Govt. due			15	13	0								
	29	Wakund	102	Government.	13	28	22	0	0	500	0	0	17	"	Do.	Do.	
	30	Do.	139	Do.	10	32	15	0	0	300	0	0	8	"	Do.	Do.	
	31	Hulikati	88	Do.	7	3	16	0	0								
			89	Do.	6	17	20	0	0								
				Total	13	20	36	0	0	200	0	0	14	"	Do.	Owner.	
	32	Sángoli	208	Government.	9	8	22	0	0	200	0	0	21	"	Do.	Lessee.	
	33	Bevinkop	9	Do.	11	11	20	0	0	150	0	0	16	"	Do.	Do.	
	34	Belwadi	118	Do.	16	8	14	0	0	200	0	0	10	"	Do.	Do.	
	35	Budihál	43	Do.	16	5	20	0	0	120	0	0	16	"	Do.	Do.	
	36	Mugatkhán Hubli	432	Do.	9	19	17	0	0	100	0	0	12	"	Do.	Do.	

If lessee fails to pay the yearly instalment in time, interest at 1 Re. per cent per mensem will be charged.

Should there be any increase to Government rent during the Revision Survey, the increased amount to be paid by owner.

Should there be any increase to Government rent during the Revision Survey, the increased amount to be paid by owner.

APPENDIX L. (1)—continued.

Date of transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Nos.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance or how.	Government due paid by.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1880...	37	Mugatkhán Hubli ...	230	Government.	13 2	20 0 0	325 0 0	5 years ...	Yearly instalment of 65 Rupees,	Owner ...	If lessee fails to pay the yearly instalment in time, interest at the rate of Ro. 1 per cent. per mensem will be charged on the amount. Lessee is also bound to clean the piece of land, which is at present waste, if not Rs. 200 should be paid to the owner.
" ...	38	Hongal ...	325	Government.	14 15	19 0 0	126 0 0	10 " ...	In advance ...	Lessee and owner, 7 Rs. by the former and 12 Rs. by the latter.	
1881...	39	Madanbhávi ...	18	Do.	11 9	12 0 0	200 0 0	23 " ...	Do. ...	Lessee and owner in equal proportion.	
" ...	40	Wakund ...	154	Do.	22 7	32 0 0	300 0 0	9 " ...	Do. ...	Lessee.	
" ...	41	Mugatkhán Hubli ...	445	Do.	11 17	21 0 0	200 0 0	16 " ...	Do. ...	Do.	
" ...	42	Koldur ...	13	Do.	7 13	10 0 0	100 0 0	25 " ...	Do. ...	Do.	
" ...	43	Chik Mulkur...	19	Do.	15 31	26 0 0	184 0 0	2 " ...	Yearly instalment of 92 Rupces.	Owner ...	If lessee fails to pay the yearly instalment in time, interest at the rate of Rs. 1½ as. per cent per mensem will be charged on the amount.
" ...	44	Tigadi ...	63	Government.	12 30	10 0 0	140 0 0	20 " ...	In advance ...	Lessee.	
" ...	45	Dewlápúr ...	219	Do. ...	5 38	9 0 0					
			221	Do. ...	3 28	6 0 0					
			222	Do. ...	25 15	40 0 0					
			224	Do. ...	21 17	32 0 0					
				Total ...	56 18	87 0 0	1,400 0 0	17 " ...	Do. ..	Do.	
1882...	46	Sangoli ...	175	Government.	5 37	10 0 0	100 0 0	11 " ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Should there be any increase to Government rent during the Revision Survey, the increased amount to be paid by owner.
" ...	47	Bailwád ...	83	Do. ...	3 23	5 12 0					
			91	Do. ...	0 18	0 8 0					
				Total...	4 1	6 4 0	100 0 0	12 " ...	Do. ...	Do.	

" ...	48	Bailwád ...	108	Government.	18 39	31 0 0	2,400 0 0	15 years ...	Yearly instalment of 160 rupees.	Lessee ...	...	If lessee fails to pay the yearly instalment in time, interest at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem will be charged on the amount.
" ...	49	Konankupi ...	42	Do. ...	20 23	31 0 0	500 0 0	11 "	In advance ...	Do.		
" ...	50	Kalur... ...	19	Do. ...	12 35	18 0 0	100 0 0	20 "	Do. ...	Do.		
" ...	51	Do. ...	98	Do. ...	10 36	14 0 0	200 0 0	12 "	Do. ...	Do.		
" ...	52	Lingadhali ...	19	Do. ...	5 22	6 0 0	100 0 0	17 "	Do. ...	Do.		
" ...	53	Lakundi ...	42	Do. ...	22 20	24 0 0	100 0 0	14 "	Do. ...	Do.		
" ...	54	Bisalhali ...	36	Do. ...	2 16	2 8 0						
			37	Do. ...	6 9	9 0 0						If lessee fails to pay the yearly instalment in time, interest at Rs. 1-9 per cent. per mensem will be charged on the amount.
				Total ...	8 25	11 8 0	175 0 0	5 "	Yearly instalment of 35 rupees.	Do.		
" ...	55	Madanmati ...	47	Government.	10 25	12 0 0	200 0 0	7 "	In advance ...	Do.	Should there be any increase to Government rent during the Revision Survey, the increased amount to be paid by owner.

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Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX L. (2).

STATEMENT OF LEASES.

Statement showing the Leases in Villages of the old Kittur Petta, now in the Sampgaon Taluka, compiled from the Sub-Registrar's records from 1879 to 1883.

Date of transaction.	No.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area in Acres.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance, or how.	Government rent paid by.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1879 ...	1	Giriyál ...	22	Government ...	5 23	11 0 0	100 0 0	9 years ...	In advance ...	Owner and lessee, half by each.	
" ...	2	Sigihali ...	128 165	Do. ... Do. ...	18 31 25 15	22 0 0 15 0 0	}				
				Total ...	44 6	37 0 0						700 0 0	32 "	Do. ...	Lessee.
1880 ...	3	Tegur ...	11	Inám ...	10 5 Govt. due.	43 0 0 15 13 0	300 0 0	20 "	Do. ...	Do.	
" ...	4	Sigihali ...	166 127	Government ... Do. ...	18 14 19 3	17 0 0 27 0 0	}				
				Total ...	37 17	44 0 0						500 0 0	26 "	Do. ...	Do.
1881 ...	5	Malápur...	41	Government ...	7 0	16 0 0	150 0 0	15 "	Do. ...	Owner.	
1882 ...	6	Amrápur	129	Do. ...	14 24	21 0 0	150 0 0	15 "	Do. ...	Lessee.	
1883 ...	7	Ugarkod	83 84	Do. ... Do. ...	20 15 13 37	10 0 0 28 0 0	}				
				Total ...	34 12	38 0 0						100 0 0	2 "	Do. ...	Owner.
" ...	8	Dombarkop	87 79	Inám ... Do. ...	7 29 5 27	10 0 0 1 8 0	}				
				Total ... Government due ...	13 16	11 8 0 5 0 0					

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Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S.M.C.

APPENDIX M. (1).

APPENDIX M. (1).

STATEMENT OF MORTGAGE TRANSACTIONS.

Statement showing the Mortgage Transactions in Villages of the old Sampgaon Taluka, compiled from the Sub-Registrar's Records from 1878 to 1882.

Date of transaction.	No.	Villages.	Survey Number	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government assessment to be paid by.	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
878.	1	Gowankop ...	29	Government.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
			39	Do. ...	13 34	20 0 0						
				Do. ...	5 14	8 0 0						
				Total ...	19 8	28 0 0	500 0 0	2 years	Mortgagee	.....	Mortgagee	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	2	Do. ...	49	Government.	16 6	25 0 0	500 0 0	5 "	Do.	.....	Do.	Do. do.
"	3	Nagnur ...	144	Do. ...	18 37	19 0 0	200 0 0	6 "	Owner	.....	Owner	Land to be cultivated by owner and 1/4th produce given to mortgagee in payment of interest until debt is repaid.
"	4	Parankop ...	80	Inám ...	4 10	7 0 0	144 0 0	1 "	Mortgagee	.....	Mortgagee	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
				Government due.	...	2 3 0						
"	5	Hire Belikati ...	8	Government.	10 23	16 0 0	80 0 0	Until debt is repaid.	Owner	.....	Mortgagee and owner, half by each.	Land to be cultivated by owner and half produce given to mortgagee in payment of interest. Mortgagee should also pay to the owner Rs. 6 annually towards the expenses of cultivating the land.
"	6	Sangtikop ...	38	Do. ...	25 22	37 0 0	700 0 0	25 years	Mortgagee	1 8 0	Mortgagee	The interest is chargeable on Rs. 200 only, and the land to remain in possession of mortgagee for payment of interest on the remaining Rs. 500. This arrangement to continue till repayment of original debt of Rs. 700 as well as the interest duo on Rs. 200.

"	7	Mugbasaw	106 132	Do. Do.	2 15 19 11	2 8 0 25 0 0	200 0 0	3	"	Do.	Do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
				Total	21 26	27 8 0				Do.		
"	8	Do.	86 87	Government. Do.	1 28 1 14	2 0 0 2 0 0				Do.	Owner	Do. do.
				Total	3 2	4 0 0	50 0 0	5	"	Do.		
"	9	Do.	32	Government.	5 34	8 0 0	60 0 0	2	"	Do.	Mortgagee	Do. do.
"	10	Neginhal	161	Do.	24 17	43 0 0	300 0 0	2	"	Do.	Owner	Do. do.
"	11	Do.	54 55	Do. Do.	13 29 13 4	21 0 0 20 0 0						
				Total	26 33	41 9 0	400 0 0	10	"	Do.	Mortgagee	Do. do.
"	12	Patihal	159	Government.	24 3	29 0 0	150 0 0	4	"	Do.	Mortgagee and owner, Rs. 16 by the former and Rs. 13 by the latter.	Land to be cultivated by the mortgagee and half produce given to owner, the other half going to himself in payment of interest until the debt is repaid.
"	13	Do.	160	Do.	18 3	21 0 0	600 0 0	8	"	Do.	Mortgagee	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	14	Bylwad	105	Do.	18 36	30 0 0	500 0 0	1	"	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
"	15	Do.	27	Do.	10 29	21 0 0	230 0 0	1	"	Owner	Owner	Land to pass into possession of mortgagee till payment of debt as well as interest.
"	16	Do.	122	Do.	8 29	14 0 0	55 0 0	2	"	Mortgagee	Mortgagee	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	17	Do.	108	Do.	18 39	31 0 0	400 0 0	1	"	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
"	18	Belwadi	239	Do.	23 28	28 0 0	150 0 0	12	"	Owner	Mortgagee and owner, Rs. 15 by the former and Rs. 13 by the latter.	Land to be cultivated by owner and half produce given to the mortgagee in payment of interest.
"	19	Do.	160	Do.	12 36	17 0 0	200 0 0	3	"	Do.	Owner	Land to lapse to mortgagee.
"	20	Do.	102	Do.	31 14	43 0 0	300 0 0	10	"	Mortgagee	Mortgagee	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	21	Sanikop	111	Do.	11 16	20 0 0	300 0 0	15	"	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
"	22	Do.	110	Do.	20 8	12 0 0	200 0 0	2	"	Do.	Owner	Do. do.
"	23	Do.	22 13	Do. Do.	9 10 10 27	12 0 0 9 0 0						
				Total	19 37	21 0 0	300 0 0	4	"	Do.	Mortgagee	If the debt is not repaid within the time agreed on, it should be paid subsequently by four instalments of Rs. 75 yearly. If not, land to lapse to mortgagee.
"	24	Sampgaon	230	Government.	14 35	18 0 0	200 0 0	2	"	Do.	Owner	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.

APPENDIX M. (1)—continued.

Date of transaction.	No.	Villages.	Survey Number	Land, Inam or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government assessment to be paid by.	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1878.	25	Sampgaon	71	Government.	A. g. 20 15	Rs. a. p. 15 0 0	Rs. a. p. 160 0 0	5 years ...	Mortgagee ...	.....	Owner ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	26	Wakund	231	Do. ...	14 16	21 0 0	600 0 0	4 " ...	Owner ...	1 4 0	Do. ...	Land to pass into the possession of mortgagee in payment of interest until debt is repaid.
"	27	Do.	187 218	Do. ... Do. ...	10 5 19 14	15 0 0 29 0 0						
				Total ...	29 19	44 0 0	1,100 0 0	4 " ...	Mortgagee ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	28	Hanikeri	158	Government.	14 38	15 0 0	45 0 0	5 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do. do.
"	29	Hongal	171	Do. ...	17 31	23 0 0	400 0 0	4 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
"	30	Hire Nandibali ...	137 138	Do. ... Do. ...	8 19 13 14	7 0 0 15 0 0						
				Total ...	21 33	22 0 0	125 0 0	15 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do. do.
"	31	Sangoli	148	Government.	7 11	12 0 0	300 0 0	5 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
"	32	Mugatkhan Habli ...	58	Do. ...	14 36	10 0 0	126 0 0	2 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Land to remain in possession of mortgagee in payment of interest until the repayment of Rs. 70, which is to be made on the expiry of the term. Afterwards owner to get half produce, and the other half left to mortgagee in payment of interest of the remaining debt of Rs. 50, until its repayment.
"	33	Do.	216	Do. ...	13 17	23 0 0	80 0 0	10 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Land to be cultivated by the mortgagee and the produce divided between himself and the owner, half to each, each paying the expense of cultivating the land in equal proportion. This arrangement to continue till payment of debt.

"	34	Mugatkhan Hubli ...	244	Government.	13 4	20 0 0	220 0 0	5	"	...	Mortgagee ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	35	Do. ...	84	Do. ...	9 36	31 0 0	250 0 0	4	"	...	Owner ...	.....	Mortgagee and owner. 20 Rs. by the former and 11 Rs. by the latter.	Land to be cultivated by the owner and half produce given to mortgagee in payment of interest until debt is repaid.
"	36	Do. ...	441	Do. ...	27 20	46 0 0	500 0 0	4	"	...	Mortgagee ...	1 0 0	Owner ...	Land to be sublet, if for more than the amount or interest (Rs. 60) the surplus to be given to owner, and if for less, owner to make up the deficiency. If the debt is not repaid within the time, land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency.
"	37	Nangundikop ...	16	Do. ...	11 28	12 0 0	100 0 0	3	"	...	Mortgagee ...	.....	Owner ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	38	Kalkupi ...	18	Inám ...	21 11	17 0 0								
			44	Do. ...	3 27	3 8 0								
			78	Do. ...	12 11	12 0 0								
			116	Do. ...	2 0	1 8 0								
				Total ...	39 9	34 0 0	200 0 0	12	"	...	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
				Government due ...	...	37 0 0								
"	39	Naglapur ...	52	Government.	12 35	16 0 0	200 0 0	6	"	...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	40	Kesarkop ...	62	Do. ...	17 0	28 0 0	250 0 0	5	"	...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	41	Amtur ...	62	Do. ...	15 29	18 0 0	300 0 0	4	"	...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	42	Do. ...	93	Do. ...	1 22	7 0 0	100 0 0	8	"	...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	43	Do. ...	16	Do. ...	0 28	1 8 0								
			17	Do. ...	15 30	22 0 0								
			21	Do. ...	15 39	31 0 0								
				Total ...	32 17	54 8 0	500 0 0	3	"	...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	44	Kurgund ...	38	Government.	13 16	22 0 0								
			39	Do. ...	17 15	29 0 0								
				Total ...	30 31	51 0 0	1,000 0 0	1	"	...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	45	Do. ...	86	Government.	12 27	12 0 0	80 0 0	4	"	...	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do. do.
"	46	Anigol ...	99	Do. ...	13 28	21 0 0	312 0 0	4	"	...	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
"	47	Kotbagi ...	8	Do. ...	15 13	21 0 0	200 0 0	4	"	...	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do. do.

APPENDIX M. (1)—continued.

Date of transaction.	No.	Villages.	Survey Number	Land, Inam or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government assessment to be paid by.	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
1878	48	Kadarwali ...	17	Government.	17 10	18 0 0	160 0 0	6 years ...	Mortgagee ...	.....	Owner ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full. Should the mortgagee have to pay the rent, it will be recovered from the owner together with interest at Rs. 1-9-0 per cent. per mensem.
"	49	Nyasargi ...	146	Do. ...	11 37	16 0 0	100 0 0	Until debt is repaid.	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	50	Do. ...	58	Do. ...	3 3	1 8 0						
			59	Do. ...	8 15	6 0 0						
			66	Do. ...	7 22	13 0 0						
				Total ...	19 0	20 8 0	232 0 0	9 years ...	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
"	51	Do. ...	145	Government.	19 6	18 0 0	95 0 0	Until debt is repaid.	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do. do.
"	52	Budarkati ...	188	Do. ...	11 13	14 0 0	275 0 0	16 years ...	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Land to lapse to mortgagee.
"	53	Mohré ...	100	Do. ...	16 35	20 0 0						Land to be cultivated by the mortgagee and the produce divided equally between mortgagee and owner, each paying the expense of cultivating the land in equal proportion.
			101	Do. ...	19 3	24 0 0						
				Total ...	35 38	44 0 0	235 0 0	16 "	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	
"	54	Wakund ...	211	Government.	11 2	17 0 0	400 0 0	1 "	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	55	Do. ...	235	Do. ...	4 22	7 8 0						
			236	Do. ...	1 1	4 0 0						
				Total ...	5 23	11 8 0	250 0 0	4 "	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee and owner, half by each.	Mortgagee to cultivate the land and give half produce to owner, taking the other half for himself in payment of interest.
"	56	Do. ...	24	Government.	9 3	14 0 0	250 0 0	5 "	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
"	57	Bylwad ...	4	Do. ...	10 31	19 12 0	300 0 0	2 "	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.

1879.	58	Lingadhali ...	36	Do. ...	4 15	6 8 0	90 0 0	3	Do. ...	Do. do.
	59	Kurgund ...	130	Do. ...	3 23	3 0 0			Do. ...	Do. do.
			131	Do. ...	8 37	15 0 0			Do. ...	Do. do.
				Total ...	12 20	18 0 0	300 0 0	5	Do. ...	Mortgagee ... Do. do.
	60	Do. ...	41	Government.	12 33	21 0 0	120 0 0	6	Do. ...	Owner ... Do. do.
	61	Do. ...	34	Do. ...	16 37	28 0 0	350 0 0	4	Do. ...	Do. do.
	62	Kesarkop ...	24	Do. ...	12 33	21 0 0	220 0 0	11	Do. ...	Do. do. Debt to be repaid by 11 instalments of Rs. 20 yearly, if not land to lapse to mortgagee.
	63	Konankupi ...	27	Do. ...	11 26	24 0 0	1,200 0 0	5	Do. ...	Mortgagee ... Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
	64	Kulmenhati ...	40	Do. ...	19 9	21 0 0	100 0 0	15	Do. ...	Mortgagee and owner half by each. Do. do. Should the mortgagee alone have to pay the rent, interest at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem will be charged on the amount so paid.
	65	Kotbagi ...	46	Do. ...	5 34	4 0 0			Owner ...	Owner ... Land to be cultivated by the owner and half produce given to mortgagee in payment of interest.
76			Do. ...	6 32	9 0 0					
			Total ...	12 26	13 0 0	80 0 0	4			
	66	Karvinkop ...	39	Government.	13 35	16 0 0	250 0 0	12	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee ... Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
	67	Do. ...	10	Inám ...	21 22	30 0 0	300 0 0	12	Do. ...	Do. ... Land to remain as payment of interest in possession of mortgagee who should pay to the owner Rs. 18 annually, in cash.
				Government due ...		12 12 0				
	68	Wakund ...	75	Government.	9 31	11 0 0	200 0 0	4	Do. ...	Mortgagee and owner. Rs. 6 by the former, and Rs. 5 by the latter. Mortgagee to cultivate the land, and give half produce to owner, taking the other half for payment of interest. The expenses incurred in cultivation to be paid by both mortgagee and owner in equal proportion.
	69	Lakundi ...	74	Do. ...	10 33	14 0 0	100 0 0	2	Do. ...	Owner ... Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
	70	Lingadhali ...	33	Do. ...	13 36	22 0 0	900 0 0	5	Do. ...	Do. do.
	71	Dowlapur ...	117	Do. ...	18 21	23 0 0	300 0 0	3	Do. ...	Do. do.
	72	Deshnur ...	141	Do. ...	19 33	25 0 0	100 0 0	2	Owner ...	Owner ... Land to be cultivated by owner and one-fourth produce given to mortgagee in payment of interest.

APPENDIX M. (1)—continued.

Date of transaction.	No.	Villages.	Survey Number	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent per mensem.	Government assessment to be paid by.	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
1879	73	Nagnur	259	Government.	25 14	30 0 0	200 0 0	4 years ...	Owner ...	2 0 0	Owner ...	Land to pass into the possession of mortgagee in payment of interest until debt is repaid.
"	74	Naglapur	36	Do. ...	18 23	22 0 0	450 0 0	4 " ...	Mortgagee	Do. ...		Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	75	Patihal	109 111	Do. ... Do. ...	1 7 22 8	3 8 0 25 0 0						
				Total ...	23 15	28 8 0	300 0 0	2 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	76	Do.	128 129 142	Government. Do. ... Do. ...	14 30 1 39 7 5	20 0 0 3 8 0 9 0 0						
				Total ...	23 34	32 8 0	300 0 0	4 " ...	Owner ...	2 0 0	Do. ...	Land to pass into the possession of mortgagee until repayment of debt as well as interest.
"	77	Do.	160	Government.	18 3	21 0 0	600 0 0	5 " ...	Mortgagee ...	.....	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	78	Bylwad	165	Do. ...	20 4	36 0 0	300 0 0	6 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Land to be cultivated by mortgagee and 1/3rd produce given to owner, 2/3rds being assigned for payment of interest. The expenses of cultivation should be borne by both mortgagee and owner, 2/3rds by the former and 1/3rd by the latter. This arrangement to continue till payment of debt.
"	79	Do.	2	Do. ...	8 11	13 8 0	200 0 0	1 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	80	Do.	79	Do. ...	20 5	19 0 0	120 0 0	10 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee and owner, half by each.	Do. do.
"	81	Samgaoon	151	Do. ...	15 26	8 0 0	42 0 0	1 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do. do.

"	82	Sangoli	...	18	Do.	...	16 7	26 0 0	600 0 0	6	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full. Mortgagee should keep the boundary marks in repair.
"	83	Do.	...	196	Do.	...	10 5	16 0 0	95 0 0	2	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	84	Bevinkop	...	95	Do.	...	23 14	41 0 0	200 0 0	8	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	85	Belwadi	...	127	Do.	...	7 23	9 0 0	100 0 0	5	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	86	Budihal...	...	66	Do.	...	20 8	29 0 0	300 0 0	3	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	87	Sanikop,	...	72	Do.	...	11 26	19 0 0	100 0 0	5	"	...	Owner	...	Do.	...	Land to be cultivated by owner and $\frac{1}{4}$ produce given to mortgagee in payment of interest until debt is repaid.
"	88	Do.	...	110	Do.	...	20 8	32 0 0	200 0 0	2	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	89	Hire Nandihali	..	130	Do.	...	10 11	13 0 0	200 0 0	6	"	...	Mortgagee	...	Owner	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	90	Mugat Khan Hubli	...	383	Do.	...	11 22	24 0 0	200 0 0	2	"	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	Land to lapse to mortgagee.
"	91	Hongal ...	...	300	Do.	...	17 6	27 0 0	450 0 0	2	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	92	Do. ...	...	301	Do.	...	10 1	12 0 0	425 0 0	4	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Land to be cultivated by the mortgagee who will give $\frac{1}{3}$ produce to owner taking the other half for himself in payment of interest. The expenses of cultivating the land should be borne by both, mortgagee and owner, in equal proportions.
"	93	Hosur ...	...	77	Do.	..	16 8	23 0 0	230 0 0	8	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	94	Do. ...	...	32	Do.	..	20 36	34 0 0	400 0 0	1	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	95	Sutgati ...	...	74	Do.	...	7 0	11 0 0	120 0 0	10	"	...	Do.	...	Owner	...	Do. do.
"	96	Hongal ...	...	79	Do.	...	14 36	28 0 0	650 0 0	6	"	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	Do. do.
1880.	97	Anigole...	...	89	Do.	...	10 12	14 0 0	200 0 0	4	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	98	Amrapur	...	51	Inám Government due	...	14 27	17 0 0	110 0 0	6	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	99	Arwali ...	...	58	Government.	...	4 15	7 0 0									
				59	Do.	...	8 28	11 0 0									
					Total	...	13 3	18 0 0	250 0 0	10	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	100	Kotbagi...	...	36	Government.	...	14 9	17 0 0	100 0 0	5	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	101	Do. ...	...	2	Do.	...	16 9	21 4 0	160 0 0	8	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	102	Do. ...	...	38	Do.	...	12 27	26 0 0	100 0 0	6	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.

APPENDIX (M). 1—continued.

Date of transaction.	No.	Villages.	Survey Number	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government assessment to be paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1880	103	Kallur ...	68	Government.	A. g. 19 33	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0	Rs. a. p. 130 0 0	6 years ...	Mortgagee ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	104	Dewlapur ...	83	Do. ...	1 4	2 0 0						
			107	Do. ...	16 24	20 0 0						
				Total ...	17 28	22 0 0	200 0 0	5 "	Owner ...	.....	Mortgagee and owner, half by each.	Land to be cultivated by owner and half produce given to the mortgagee in payment of interest until debt is repaid.
"	105	Wakund ...	14	Government.	8 31	11 0 0	200 0 0	5 "	Mortgagee ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	106	Do. ...	231	Do. ...	14 36	21 0 0	900 0 0	4 "	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	107	Lakundi ...	1	Do. ...	1 11	4 0 0	125 0 0	Until debt is repaid.	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	108	Hosur ...	105	Do. ...	17 24	31 0 0						
			106	Do. ...	18 28	32 0 0						
				Total ...	36 12	63 0 0	500 0 0	10 years ...	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do. do.
"	109	Sanikop...	49	Government.	12 20	20 0 0						
			50	Do. ...	10 10	19 0 0						
				Total ..	22 30	39 0 0	125 0 0	1 "	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	110	Do. ...	62	Government.	13 11	22 0 0	200 0 0	5 "	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do
"	111	Nyasargi ...	14	Do. ...	6 16	32 0 0						
			15	Do. ...	10 39	14 0 0						
				Total ...	17 15	46 0 0	300 0 0	17 "	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.

"	112	Do. ...	...	212	Government.	6 12	10 0 0											
				231	Do. ...	7 18	10 0 0											
					Total ...	13 30	20 0 0	400 0 0	6 "	...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do.				
"	113	Budarkati	...	187	Government.	17 11	21 0 0	300 0 0	15 "	...	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Land to be cultivated by the mortgagee and $\frac{1}{4}$ produce given to owner, the remainder being taken for himself in payment of interest till the repayment of debt. Government rent, if paid by mortgagee, should be deducted from the share due to owner.				
"	114	Do. ...	...	191	Do. ...	11 36	17 0 0	300 0 0	Until debt is repaid.		Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.				
"	115	Sangoli ...	..	148	Do. ...	7 11	12 0 0	400 0 0	1 year ..		Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do				
"	116	Do. ...	...	22	Do. ...	2 32	5 0 0											
				57	Do. ...	16 17	25 0 0											
					Total ...	19 9	30 0 0	900 0 0	3 "	...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do.				
"	117	Sowtigi ...	...	55	Government.	23 24	29 0 0	300 0 0	1 "	...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do.				
"	118	Bisalwali	...	14	Do. ...	1 10	2 0 0											
				15	Do. ...	19 28	27 0 0											
					Total ...	20 38	29 0 0	650 0 0	5 "	...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do.				
"	119	Garjur ...	...	83	Government.	22 29	24 0 0	200 0 0	9 "	...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do.				
"	120	Gadadur	...	10	Do. ...	5 14	8 0 0											
				11	Do. ...	0 36	1 8 0											
					Total ...	6 10	9 8 0	200 0 0	Until debt is repaid.		Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do.				
"	121	Jekinaikankop	...	54	Government.	4 0	2 0 0											
				55	Do. ...	20 5	25 0 0											
					Total ...	24 5	27 0 0	300 0 0	1 year ...		Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do. do.				
"	122	Bevinkop	...	89	Government.	17 14	29 0 0	200 0 0	5 "	...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Land to be cultivated by the mortgagee who will give $\frac{1}{2}$ produce to owner, taking the other half for himself in payment of interest until repayment of debt.				

APPENDIX M. (1)—continued.

Date of transaction.	No.	Village.	Survey Number	Land, Indm or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government assessment to be paid by.	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1880	123	Berinkop	53	Government	A. g. 17 10	Rs. a. p. 30 0 0	400 0 0	2 years	Mortgagee	.....	Mortgagee	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	124	Do.	88	Do.	15 21	26 0 0	350 0 0	1 "	Do.	.....	Do.	Do. do.
"	125	Bylwad	106	Do.	21 27	35 0 0	900 0 0	5 "	Do.	.....	Do.	Do. do.
"	126	Do.	128	Do.	9 9	14 0 0	500 0 0	3 "	Do.	.....	Do.	Do. do.
"	127	Do.	108	Do.	18 39	31 0 0	300 0 0	4 "	Do.	.....	Do.	Do. do.
"	128	Matikop	116	Do.	25 11	41 0 0	600 0 0	8 "	Do.	.....	Do.	Land to lapse to mortgagee.
"	129	Madankati	13	Do.	17 30	26 0 0	200 0 0	10 "	Do.	.....	Do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	130	Kamat Dodwad	62	Do.	8 34	10 0 0						
			63	Do.	17 34	21 0 0						
				Total	26 28	31 0 0	300 0 0	4 months.	Owner	1 8 0	Owner	Land to lapse to mortgagee.
1881.	131	Anigol	101	Government.	21 20	35 0 0	400 0 0	3 years	Mortgagee	.....	Mortgagee	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment. Should there be any increase to Government rent during revision survey, the increased amount to be paid by owner.
"	132	Arwali	19	Do.	10 27	17 0 0	600 0 0	6 "	Do.	.....	Do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	133	Kurgund	4	Do.	13 9	21 0 0	100 0 0	1 "	Owner	2 1 4	Owner	Land to pass into possession of mortgagee until payment of debt as well as interest.
"	134	Kenganur	49	Do.	20 6	28 0 0	400 0 0	1 "	Mortgagee	.....	Mortgagee	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	135	Patihal	26	Do.	5 0	8 0 0	150 0 0	4 "	Do.	.....	Owner	Do. do.
"	136	Bylwad	30	Do.	9 35	17 0 0	600 0 0	4 "	Do.	.....	Mortgagee	Do. do.
"	137	Do.	113	Do.	10 36	18 0 0	400 0 0	4 "	Do.	.....	Do.	Do. do.
"	138	Budihal	85	Do.	24 8	27 0 0	400 0 0	2 "	Do.	.....	Do.	Do. do. Should there be any increase to Government rent during the revision survey, the increased amount to be paid by owner.

"	139	Do.	...	25	Do.	...	2 15	3 8 0	122 0 0	1	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full. Should there be any increase to Government rent, the increased amount to be paid by owner.
"	140	Belwadi	...	89	Do.	...	10 4	13 0 0	500 0 0	10	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	141	Bhavihal	...	114	Do.	...	18 23	21 0 0	300 0 0	10	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
"	142	Do.	...	22	Do.	...	12 24	15 0 0			"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
			...	35	Do.	...	15 24	21 0 0			"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
			...		Total	...	28 8	36 0 0	650 0 0		"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
"	143	Do.	...	34	Government.	...	15 26	22 0 0	400 0 0	14	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
"	144	Mugatkhan Hubli	...	1	Do.	...	7 36	26 0 0	200 0 0	2	"	...	Do.	...	Owner	...	Do.
"	145	Do.	...	244	Do.	...	13 4	20 0 0	280 0 0	12	"	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	Do.
"	146	Do.	...	84	Do.	...	9 36	31 0 0	475 0 0	11	"	...	Do.	...	Owner	...	Do.
"	147	Marikati	...	152	Do.	...	6 34	9 0 0	90 0 0	8	"	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	Do.
"	148	Wanur	...	406	Do.	...	21 20	21 0 0	400 0 0	8	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
"	149	Koldur	...	12	Do.	...	6 23	9 0 0	100 0 0	25	"	...	Do.	...	Owner	...	Land to be cultivated by the mortgagee who will give half produce to owner, taking the other half for himself for payment of interest. The expenses of cultivating should be borne by both mortgagee and owner in equal proportion.
"	150	Sangoli	...	88	Do.	...	7 8	9 0 0			"	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
			...	47	Do.	...	3 16	4 0 0			"	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
			...	101	Do.	...	5 5	7 0 0			"	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
			...	128	Do.	...	21 25	28 0 0			"	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
			...		Total	...	37 14	48 0 0	400 0 0	1	"	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	151	Samppaon	...	151	Government.	...	15 26	8 0 0	105 0 0	8	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
"	152	Honidib	...	74	Do.	...	7 18	23 0 0	200 0 0	10	"	...	Do.	...	Owner	...	Do.
"	153	Do.	...	61	Do.	...	12 0	20 0 0	300 0 0	10	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
"	154	Chick Mulkur	...	19	Do.	...	15 31	26 0 0	500 0 0	2	"	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
"	155	Do.	...	18	Do.	...	15 25	25 0 0	600 0 0	2	"	...	Mortgagee	...	Owner	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full. Should the mortgagee have to pay the rent, interest at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem will be charged.
"	156	Jalikop	...	49	Do.	...	3 2	5 0 0			"	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
			...	50	Do.	...	13 21	21 0 0			"	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
			...	51	Do.	...	11 33	18 0 0			"	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
			...		Total	...	28 16	44 0 0	1,200 0 0	10	"	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.

APPENDIX M. (1)—continued.

Date of transaction.	No.	Villages.	Survey Number	Land, Inam or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government assessment to be paid by.	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
1881	157	Hunsikati	106	Government	13 10	22 0 0	80 0 0	10 years ...	Mortgagee ...	.....	Mortgagee and owner, half by each.	Land to be cultivated by the mortgagee, who will give half produce to owner, taking the other half for himself in payment of interest. The expense of cultivating the land should be borne by both mortgagee and owner in equal proportion.
"	158	Neginhal	145	Do. ...	22 37	39 0 0	200 0 0	7 ,, ...	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	159	Do.	99	Do. ...	10 6	16 0 0	100 0 0	10 ,, ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	160	Do.	212	Do. ...	18 27	20 0 0	400 0 0	20 ,, ...	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Debt to be repaid by 20 instalments of Rs. 20 annually. In case of default a fresh demand of Rs. 400 may be claimed, without accounting the instalments already paid.
"	161	Do.	27	Do. ...	8 21	15 0 0	200 0 0	5 ,, ...	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	162	Do.	122	Do. ...	16 37	25 0 0	740 0 0	15 ,, ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	163	Nagnur	35	Do. ...	21 27	23 0 0						
"		Do.	44	Do. ...	0 12	0 8 0						
"		Do.	389	Do. ...	3 25	3 0 0						
				Total ...	25 24	26 8 0	300 0 0	2 ,, ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	164	Do.	208	Government	3 39	5 0 0						Land to pass into the possession of mortgagee till repayment of debt as well as interest due thereon.
		Do.	216	Do. ...	5 15	8 0 0						
		Do.	221	Do. ...	19 17	27 0 0						
				Total ...	28 31	40 0 0	130 0 0	1 ,, ...	Owner ...	1 9 0	Owner ...	

"	165	Do.	...	22	Government.	20 28	22 0 0	100 0 0	4	"	...	Mortgagee	.....	Mortgagee and owner, Rs. 12 by the former and Rs. 10 by the latter.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
1882...	166	Sangoli	...	54	Do.	14 3	22 0 0	900 0 0	10	"	...	Do.	1 4 0	Mortgagee and owner, half by each.	The interest is chargeable on Rs. 500 only, and the land to remain in possession of mortgagee, who should cultivate it and take half produce in payment of interest on the remaining Rs. 400 deducting the other half from the amount of interest due on Rs. 500, owner making up any deficiency. The expenses of cultivating the land to be borne by both mortgagee and owner in equal proportion. This arrangement to continue till liquidation of debt.	
"	...	167	Sampgaon	...	129	Do.	12 30	18 0 0								
				...	130	Do.	16 16	22 0 0								
						Total...	29 6	40 0 0	1,500 0 0	10	"	...	Do.	Mortgagee	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	...	168	Do.	...	54	Government.	14 3	22 0 0	1,350 0 0	15	"	...	Do.	1 4 0	Mortgagee and owner, half by each.	The interest is chargeable on Rs. 950, and the land to remain in possession of mortgagee, who should cultivate it and take half produce in payment of interest on the remaining Rs. 400, deducting the other half from the amount of interest due on Rs. 950. The expenses of cultivation to be borne by both mortgagee and owner in equal proportion. This arrangement to continue till liquidation of original debt.
"	...	169	Do.	...	29	Do.	23 30	19 0 0	100 0 0	15	"	...	Do.	Mortgagee	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	...	170	Do.	...	289	Do.	22 1	26 0 0								
				...	300	Do.	6 22	4 0 0								
						Total...	28 23	30 0 0	300 0 0	4	"	...	Do.	Owner	Do. do.

APPENDIX M. (1)—continued.

Date of transaction.	No.	Villages.	Survey Number	Land, Infm or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per monsem.	Government assessment to be paid by.	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
1882...	171	Bylwad ...	113	Government.	10 36	18 0 0	400 0 0	4 years ...	Mortgagee ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full. Do. do. Do. do. Should there be any increase to Government rent during the revision survey, the increased amount to be paid by owner.
" ...	172	Do. ...	138	Do. ...	14 37	22 0 0	300 0 0	5 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	
" ...	173	Budihal ...	65	Do. ...	23 15	37 0 0						
			86	Do. ...	24 4	29 0 0						
			63	Do. ...	18 7	27 0 0						
				Total...	65 26	93 0 0	600 0 0	4 " ...	Do. ..	.....	Mortgagee ...	
" ...	174	Budarkati ...	188	Government.	11 13	14 0 0	240 0 0	10 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	175	Kurgund ...	174	Do. ...	9 5	14 0 0	227 0 0	10 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Do.	Do. do.
" ...	176	Turmari...	172	Do. ...	18 4	31 0 0	300 0 0	5 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee and owner, half by each.	Land to be cultivated by mortgagee, who will give half produce to owner, taking the other half for payment of interest, until the debt is repaid.
" ...	177	Deshnur...	70	Do. ...	12 16	15 0 0	98 0 0	20 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do. do.
" ...	178	Sowtigi ...	55	Do. ...	23 24	29 0 0	500 0 0	7 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	The interest is chargeable on Rs. 100 only, and the land to remain in possession of mortgagee in payment of interest on the remaining Rs. 400 until the original debt, together with interest due on Rs. 100, is liquidated.
" ...	179	Hanshikati ...	62	Do. ...	8 23	13 0 0	98 0 0	1 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Do.	Land to be cultivated by the mortgagee, who will give half produce to owner, taking the other half for payment of interest. The expenses of cultivation should be borne by both mortgagee and owner.

180	Hanikeri	195	Government.	14 28	17 0 0	100 0 0	8	„	Mortgagee	.....	Owner	Land to be cultivated by the mortgagee who will give half produce to owner, taking the other half for payment of interest until the debt is repaid.
181	Do.	3	Do.	18 8	24 0 0	300 0 0	5	„	Do.	.....	Do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
182	Belwadi ...	223	Do.	22 33	17 0 0	120 0 0	4	„	Do.	.....	Do.	Do. do.
183	Bevinkop	70	Do.	13 9	20 0 0							
		72	Do.	9 28	19 0 0							
			Total...	22 37	39 0 0	1,300 0 0	13	„	Do.	.....	Mortgagee	Do. do.
184	Yergop ...	53	Government.	6 19	8 0 0	100 0 0	4	„	Owner	2 0 0	Do.	Land to pass into the possession of mortgagee for payment of interest until debt is repaid.
185	Sanikop...	75	Do.	23 27	38 0 0	400 0 0	1	„	Mortgagee	.....	Do.	Land to lapse to mortgagee.
186	Dewlapur	229	Do.	13 9	21 0 0							
		232	Do.	21 1	35 0 0							
			Total...	34 10	56 0 0	900 0 0	4	„	Do.	.....	Do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
187	Nagnur ...	132	Government.	21 10	20 0 0	100 0 0	1	„	Owner	2 5 6	Owner	Land to pass into the possession of mortgagee in payment of interest.
188	Mugatkhani Hubli	72	Do.	5 36	35 0 0	200 0 0	4	„	Mortgagee	Mortgagee	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
189	Do.	171	Do.	4 39	26 0 0	200 0 0	5	„	Do.	Do.	Do. do.

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APPENDIX M. (2).

STATEMENT OF MORTGAGE TRANSACTIONS.

Statement showing the Mortgage Transactions in Villages of the old Kittúr Petta, now in the Sampgaon Táluka, compiled from the Sub-Registrar's Records from 1879 to 1883.

Date of transaction.	No.	Villages.	Survey No.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government dues paid by.	Remarks. Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1879 ...	1	Amadgati ...	203	Government.	A. g 9 3	Rs. a. p. 30 0 0	150	5 years ...	Owner ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Land to be cultivated by owner, and half produce given to mortgagee in payment of interest until the debt is repaid.
" ...	2	Awarodi ...	1	Do. ...	3 35	10 0 0	250	5 " ...	Do. ...	450 pailies of rice in husk, valued at Rs. 60 annually.	Owner ...	Land to pass into the possession of mortgagee for payment of interest, who will enjoy it, paying the Government rent, until original debt is repaid.
" ...	3	Kittúr ...	26	Do. ...	3 3	10 0 0	300	4 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Land to be cultivated by owner and the produce given to mortgagee in payment of interest until the debt is repaid.
			27	Do. ...	2 8	1 4 0						
			Total ..		5 11	11 4 0						
" ...	4	Chenápur ...	1	Government.	9 25	13 0 0	200	5 " ...	Mortgagee ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	5	Do. ...	13	Do. ...	7 35	10 0 0	300	5 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do. Should the mortgagee have to pay the rent it will be recovered from the owner together with interest at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem.
" ...	6	Dombarkop ...	46	Do. ...	7 13	14 0 0	250	20 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	7	Degaon ...	390	Do. ...	9 13	21 0 0	500	6 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Do ...	Do. do.

	8	Dewar Sigihali ...	112	Do. ...	11 24	46 0 0													
			119	Do. ...	17 27	21 0 0													
			120	Do. ...	16 18	17 0 0													
			121	Do. ...	8 39	4 0 0													
				Total ...	54 28	88 0 0	1400	5	"	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do.	do.				
"	9	Nichanki ...	11	Government.	4 13	12 0 0	250	4	"	Do. ...	.....	Both mortgagee and owner, half by each.	Do.	do.				
"	10	Sigihali ...	4	Inám ...	11 20	11 0 0													
			5	Do. ...	2 26	1 8 0													
				Total ...	14 6	12 8 0													
				Government due ...	.....	7 8 0	200	5	"	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Do.	do.			
1880	11	Amadgati ...	109	Government.	10 33	38 0 0	200	6	"	Do. ...	.....	Both mortgagee and owner, half by each.	Do.	do.				
"	12	Awarodi ...	192	Do. ...	12 13	18 0 0	200	5	"	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Do.	do.				
"	13	Amadgati ...	83	Do. ...	10 1	30 0 0	300	6	"	Owner ...	.....	Both mortgagee and owner, Rs. 16 by the former and Rs. 14 by the latter.	Land to be cultivated by owner and half produce given to mortgagee in payment of interest until the debt is repaid.					
"	14	Awarodi ...	184	Government.	10 9	11 0 0	160	10	"	Mortgagee ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.					
"	15	Amadgati ...	37	Do. ...	6 21	14 0 0	75	9	"	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do.	do.				
"	16	Do. ...	184	Do. ...	8 10	16 0 0	180	5	"	Do. ...	.....	Both mortgagee and owner, half by each.	Do.	do.				
"	17	Amrápur ...	51	Inám ...	14 27	17 0 0	110	6	"	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Do.	do.				
				Government due ...	.....	6 6 0												
"	18	Ugarkod ...	83	Government.	20 15	10 0 0													
			84	Do. ...	13 37	28 0 0													
				Total ...	34 12	38 0 0	300	5	"	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do.	do.				
"	19	Chenápur ...	11	Government.	5 37	10 0 0	150	2	"	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.	do.				
"	20	Dombarkop ...	3	Do. ...	9 21	10 0 0	250	5	"	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.	do.				
"	21	Demati ...	29	Do. ...	3 32	8 0 0													
			30	Do. ...	5 16	4 0 0													
				Total ...	9 8	12 0 0	100	5	"	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.	do.				
"	22	Nichanki ...	35	Government.	4 28	23 0 0													
			37	Do. ...	13 2	42 0 0													
				Total ...	17 30	65 0 0	200	5	"	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.	do.				

Date of transaction.	No.	Villages.	Survey No.	Land, Indm or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent per mensem.	Government dues paid by.	Remarks. Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1880	23	Malápur	11	Government.	A. g. 8 14	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0	92	6 years.	Mortgagee	.....	Mortgagee	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	24	Sigihali	3	Do.	18 31	39 0 0	600	12 "	Do.	.....	Do.	Do. do.
1881	25	Kenchlárkop	11	Do.	21 4	16 0 0						
			13	Do.	11 11	7 0 0						
				Total	32 15	23 0 0	400	12 "	Do.	.....	Owner	Do. do.
"	26	Kittur	41	Government.	3 13	7 0 0	240	1 "	Do.	1 9 0	Mortgagee	The interest is chargeable on Rs. 100 only, and the land to remain in possession of mortgagee for payment of interest on the remaining debt of Rs. 140. This arrangement to continue till repayment of original debt of Rs. 240 as well as interest due on Rs. 100.
"	27	Kenchlárkop	2	Do.	10 15	4 0 0						
			29	Do.	1 17	1 8 0						
			32	Do.	10 3	11 0 0						
				Total	21 35	16 8 0	300	4 "	Do.	.....	Do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	28	Dombarkop	30	Government.	2 6	4 0 0						
			31	Do.	8 0	13 0 0						
				Total	10 6	17 0 0	200	6 "	Do.	.....	Do.	Do. do.
"	29	Do.	54	Government.	16 4	6 0 0						
			55	Do.	7 10	8 0 0						
			56	Do.	9 18	4 0 0						
			57	Do.	4 18	7 0 0						
				Total	37 10	25 0 0	300	1 "	Do.	.....	Do.	Do. do.

"	...	30	Timapur	13	Government.	11 13	19 0 0	300	3	"	Mortgagee...	.....	Mortgagee...	Do.	do.
"	...	31	Nichanki	22	Do. ...	4 21	9 0 0	100	4	"	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.	do.
"	...	32	Sigihali	52	Do. ...	3 23	2 0 0								
				58	Do. ...	8 35	11 0 0								
					Total ...	12 18	13 0 0	120	11	"	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do.	do.
1882	...	33	Amadgati	52	Government.	5 31	21 0 0	100	4	"	Owner ...	.....	Do. ...	Land to be cultivated by owner and half produce given to mortgagee in payment of interest until original debt is repaid.	
"	...	34	Do.	119	Do. ...	3 15	13 0 0	100	5	"	Mortgagee...	.....	Do. ..	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.	
"	...	35	Do.	128	Do. ...	11 9	41 0 0								
				129	Do. ...	10 25	32 0 0								
					Total ...	21 34	73 0 0	200	3	"	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee...	Do.	do.
"	...	36	Dombarkop	2	Government.	7 25	13 0 0	200	5	"	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.	do.
"	...	37	Déwar Sigihali	119	Do. ...	17 27	21 0 0	600	1	"	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do.	do.
1883	...	38	Kenchlarkop	11	Do. ...	21 4	16 0 0	600	10	"	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee...	Do.	do.
"	...	39	Do.	57	Do. ...	12 5	17 0 0								
				73	Do. ...	13 36	5 0 0								
					Total ...	26 1	22 0 0	100	7	"	Owner ...	.....	Owner ...	Land to be cultivated by owner and one-fourth produce given to mortgagee in payment of interest until debt is repaid.	
"	...	40	Giriyál	20	Inám ...	4 39	9 0 0	150	10	"	Mortgagee...	.....	Mortgagee...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.	
						Govt. due.	9 0 0								
"	...	41	Chenápur	1	Government.	3 20	9 0 0	95	5	"	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.	do.
"	...	42	Dégaon	301	Do. ...	6 25	29 0 0	300	3	"	Owner ...	0 8 0	Owner ...	Land to pass into the possession of mortgagee for payment of interest until the original debt is repaid.	
"	...	43	Parasanhati	49	Do. ...	18 2	42 0 0	500	10	"	Mortgagee...	.....	Mortgagee...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.	
"	...	44	Basápur	2	Do. ...	16 10	35 8 0	300	2	"	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do.	do.
"	...	45	Do.	13	Do. ...	4 18	19 0 0								
				16	Do. ...	1 9	2 8 0								
					Total ...	5 27	21 8 0	300	3	"	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.	do.

Date of transaction.	No.	Villages.	Survey Number	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government dues paid by.	Remarks. Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.		
1883	46	Basarkod	4	Government.	10 16	14 0 0	120	4 years.	Mortgagee ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Land to be cultivated by mortgagee who will give $\frac{1}{4}$ th produce of the value of Rs. 15 to the owner, taking the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ ths produce for himself in payment of interest until the debt is repaid.
"	47	Margankop	36	Do. ...	6 25	25 0 0	460	6 "	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	48	Malápur	18	Do. ...	10 30	16 0 0	700	2 "	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do. do.
"	49	Sigihali	54	Do. ...	4 19	9 0 0	127	1 "	Owner ...	2 1 4	Do. ...	Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up any deficiency.
"	50	Siwanur	31	Do. ...	15 29	24 0 0	400	8 "	Mortgagee ...	.....	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	51	Do.	43	Do. ...	4 30	9 0 0						
			41	Do. ...	9 9	4 0 0						
				Total ...	13 39	13 0 0	100	1 "	Owner ...	195 pailies of rice in husk annually.	Do. ...	Land to pass into the possession of mortgagee for payment of interest until the debt is repaid.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Sampgaon Taluka, from the year 1842-43 to 1882-83.

YEARS.	BELOAUM.							BAILHONGAL.														SAMPGAON.															
	Measured Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.							Price per maund.		Measured Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.														Price per maund.		Measured Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.										Price per maund.	
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Cleaned rice.	Machna.	Jagri.	Supari.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Cleaned rice.	Kulthi.	Tur.	Udid.	Mug.	Raha.	Jagri.	Supari.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Cleaned rice.	Kulthi.	Tur.	Udid.	Mug.	Raha.	Jagri.	Supari.					
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33						
1842-43 ..	46	40	37	No record.	26	46	1 4 0	4 8 0	51	47	40	33	26	78	78	50	..	61	1 8 0	3 4 0	50	68	35	35	29	66	62	66	66	60	1 0 0	3 4 0					
1843-44 ..	36	39	34		26	46	0 14 0	4 4 0	No record.				
1844-45 ..	50	50	42		37	54	0 14 0	4 0 0																													
1845-46 ..	37	34	20		21	39	1 4 0	4 0 0	No record.				
1846-47 ..	32	33	24		24	42	1 9 0	3 8 0																													
1847-48 ..	32	27	30		20	38	1 10 0	3 0 0	No record.				
1848-49 ..	30	30	26		20	32	1 8 0	3 8 0																													
1849-51 ..	48	49	34		30	58	1 2 0	3 8 0	No record.				
1851-52 ..	43	32	31		25	49	1 0 0	3 10 0																													
1853-54 ..	26	27	25		17	80	1 0 0	3 10 0	No record.				
Total Average ..	380	308	312	246	434	12 1 0	37 8 0																														
1852-53 ..	40	39	44	24	38	0 14 0	2 12 0	No record.					
1853-54 ..	41	36	37	20	35	0 15 0	2 4 0																														
1854-55 ..	30	32	24	18	24	1 6 0	2 8 0	No record.					
1855-56 ..	80	24	24	21	34	1 2 0	2 4 0																														
1856-57 ..	31	27	27	27	35	1 8 0	2 8 0	No record.					
1857-58 ..	34	32	32	18	39	2 0 0	2 4 0																														
1858-59 ..	29	20	28	20	30	1 12 0	2 8 0	No record.					
1859-60 ..	28	27	28	14	33	1 4 0	3 8 0																														
1860-61 ..	23	24	18	14	30	1 8 0	4 0 0	No record.					
1861-62 ..	21	19	17	16	27	2 0 0	2 8 0																														
Total Average ..	307	280	279	179	346	14 5 0	28 0 0																														
1862-63 ..	20	21	19	11	15	2 8 0	3 0 0	No record.					
1863-64 ..	9	9	9	8	12	5 10 0	4 12 0																														
1864-65 ..	12	12	8	7	14	2 9 0	4 12 0	No record.					
1865-66 ..	11	11	6	6	13	3 9 0	5 3 0																														
1866-67 ..	16	15	8	7	13	2 14 0	5 3 0	No record.					
1867-68 ..	29	26	19	14	32	1 12 0	4 6 0																														
1868-69 ..	31	26	20	9	36	1 11 0	4 5 0	No record.					
1869-70 ..	17	17	9	7	21	2 2 0	3 8 0																														
1870-71 ..	21	19	8	14	24	1 15 0	2 9 0	No record.					
1871-72 ..	17	13	10	9	20	1 13 0	2 11 0																														
Total Average ..	183	168	116	92	100	26 7 0	40 5 0																														
1872-73 ..	18	17	11	11	18	1 8 0	3 8 0	No record.					
1873-74 ..	10	21	17	14	17	1 10 0	2 2 0																														
1874-75 ..	23	25	10	18	30	3 8 0	2 7 0	No record.					
1875-76 ..	19	20	14	14	25	8 4 0	3 13 0																														
1876-77 ..	15	13	11	6	15	1 12 0	3 7 0	No record.					
1877-78 ..	13	12	8	8	14	2 3 0	3 12 0																														
1878-79 ..	10	11	0	8	13	2 8 11	3 9 0	No record.					
1879-80 ..	17	19	8	14	20	2 2 3	3 8 6																														
1880-81 ..	28	30	19	18	38	2 0 8	3 7 8	No record.					
1881-82 ..	27	24	20	14	36	1 14 8	2 14 0																														
1882-83 ..	17	18	17	16	22	1 14 10	3 10 0	No record.					
Total Average ..	206	210	150	141	122	24 6 4	36 1 9																														

APPENDIX O.

Statement showing the prices ruling in the principal Markets of the Sampgaon Taluka, during the year 1883-84.

Number.	Markets.	Measured Seer of 80 Tolas per Rupee.						Price per Maund.				REMARKS.		
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Cleaned Rice.	Nachna.	Jagri.		Supari.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10		11		
								Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Hongal	26	27	21	20	14	30	1	10	8	4	8	8	
2	Sampgaon	24	25	20	19	14	...	1	10	6	5	2	0	
3	Kittar	25	23	20	19	15	31	1	5	6	4	11	0	

APPENDIX P. (1).

Revenue History for 109 Villages situated in the Sampgaon Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1852-53.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ARABLE ASSESSED GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY, INAM.			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED, AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Area.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Fully Standard Assessment.	Collection of Judi of, Quit rent, &c.	Acres, Total of Columns 2, 5 and 11.	Assessment, Total of Columns 2, 9 and 11.	Collection, Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1842-43	80,166	1,26,658		1,161	1,151	1,25,507	27,795		1,045	63,642		29,070	171,603		1,51,122	2,854	
1843-44	77,845	1,22,378		831	831	1,21,546	29,882		2,610	63,334		22,565	170,611		1,47,730	2,376	
1844-45	76,666	1,17,186		1,605	1,605	1,15,581	31,841		2,685	65,108		23,618	170,706		1,41,984	1,648	
1845-46	76,178	1,17,302		887	887	1,16,416	31,690		2,686	62,880		23,425	170,748		1,42,630	277	
1846-47	81,679	1,29,229		316	316	1,28,913	28,526		2,806	62,651		23,668	167,856		1,55,387	98	
1847-48	84,490	1,35,864		16	16	1,35,848	28,958		2,807	62,446		23,922	170,839		1,62,408	8	
1848-49	87,401	1,40,093		31	31	1,40,067	21,188		2,632	62,404		23,881	170,988		1,68,430		
1849-50	82,680	1,36,762				1,36,762	22,668		3,318	65,603		23,865	170,961		1,63,846	22	
1850-51	82,083	1,35,334		3	3	1,35,331	20,641		3,604	65,367		23,819	168,091		1,62,848		
1851-52	86,366	1,43,031				1,43,031	15,639		3,808	63,038		23,771	166,083		1,70,810	1,162	
1852-53	94,611	1,23,158		16,955	16,955	1,06,193	17,604		3,809	66,529		20,728	178,834		1,80,730		
1853-54	100,740	1,31,424				1,31,424	21,078	15,390	3,321	66,086		23,848	178,804		1,98,603		19
1854-55	102,366	1,32,372				1,32,372	20,114	14,420	2,485	66,315	68,119	20,169	178,706	2,15,411	1,56,815		
1855-56	105,848	1,38,200		139	139	1,38,061	18,432	12,402	3,048	66,768	68,965	23,515	180,828	2,17,567	1,62,619		
1856-57	110,846	1,40,576				1,40,576	13,729	3,680	2,861	66,248	68,411	23,620	180,828	2,17,578	1,66,946		
1857-58	114,787	1,43,324				1,43,322	10,316	6,408	2,860	66,789	67,946	23,767	180,842	2,17,678	1,66,439		
1858-59	117,498	1,45,106		2	2	1,45,106	7,905	5,288	2,813	65,369	67,435	21,338	180,862	2,17,679	1,78,767		
1859-60	120,364	1,48,287				1,48,287	6,945	4,286	2,404	65,661	66,085	20,746	180,861	2,17,707	1,80,436		
1860-61	122,331	1,49,977		8	8	1,49,969	5,685	3,279	1,923	66,739	66,109	21,648	181,780	2,18,465	1,83,546		
1861-62	123,012	1,50,944				1,50,944	5,669	3,245	1,968	66,071	64,279	24,001	181,762	2,18,468	1,84,993		10
1862-63	123,994	1,51,893				1,51,893	6,666	3,211	1,823	62,064	63,468	23,467	181,764	2,18,472	1,87,312		
1863-64	126,491	1,53,936				1,53,935	4,117	2,228	1,568	61,146	62,239	23,684	181,764	2,18,472	1,88,827		
1864-65	127,689	1,55,081				1,55,081	3,776	2,031	1,931	60,389	61,860	23,251	181,764	2,18,472	1,90,314		
1865-66	128,683	1,55,462				1,55,462	3,764	2,076	2,318	60,803	60,331	24,035	181,760	2,18,469	1,91,812		
1866-67	128,467	1,55,966				1,55,965	3,926	2,142	2,602	60,307	60,303	23,568	181,760	2,18,470	1,94,136		
1867-68	128,870	1,56,420				1,56,420	3,927	2,150	1,040	60,658	59,599	24,172	181,750	2,18,469	1,92,532		
1868-69	129,149	1,56,912				1,56,912	4,739	2,327	1,647	60,623	58,780	23,785	181,750	2,18,469	1,92,344		
1869-70	129,409	1,57,520				1,57,520	5,221	3,110	2,094	60,720	60,389	23,748	181,750	2,18,469	1,93,309		
1870-71	130,011	1,58,300				1,58,300	5,003	2,809	1,440	60,668	57,228	23,538	181,676	2,18,367	1,93,283		
1871-72	130,699	1,58,626				1,58,626	4,897	2,780	1,682	60,223	56,803	23,347	181,678	2,18,368	1,93,556		
1872-73	130,995	1,59,116				1,59,116	5,040	3,008	1,419	60,845	56,450	23,327	181,684	2,18,369	1,94,017		
1873-74	131,003	1,59,338				1,59,338	3,488	2,180	1,248	60,788	56,247	23,424	181,106	2,17,771	1,94,103		
1874-75	131,003	1,59,504				1,59,504	3,410	2,131	1,292	60,644	56,186	23,337	180,167	2,17,771	1,94,103		
1875-76	131,282	1,59,733				1,59,733	3,539	2,108	1,334	60,464	56,808	23,418	180,235	2,17,826	1,94,480		
1876-77	131,304	1,59,781	1,116	1,116		1,58,665	3,509	2,183	1,508	60,305	55,779	23,368	180,178	2,17,706	1,93,871		
1877-78	131,292	1,59,888				1,59,888	3,694	2,274	1,016	60,192	56,344	23,666	180,178	2,17,706	1,94,570		
1878-79	131,002	1,59,760				1,59,760	4,104	2,552	899	60,079	56,405	23,720	181,185	2,17,707	1,94,350		218
1879-80	129,421	1,59,423		188	188	1,59,235	4,830	3,033	546	60,032	56,253	23,801	181,183	2,17,706	1,93,670		
1880-81	129,975	1,59,228				1,59,228	5,206	3,488	664	60,003	54,966	23,880	181,174	2,17,707	1,93,787		
1881-82	129,648	1,59,066				1,59,066	5,925	3,809	788	60,570	54,830	23,911	181,164	2,17,605	1,93,701		
1882-83	129,421	1,59,002				1,59,002	6,226	3,945	704	60,517	54,750	23,926	181,164	2,17,607	1,93,682		1

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

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country.

APPENDIX P. (2).

Revenue History for 31 Villages of the old Kittur Petta, now situated in the Sampgaon Taluka, in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1853-54.

Years,	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED, ASSESSED ARABLE, GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALLENATED, PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS	
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization by Auction Sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collection of Judd or quit rent &c.	Acres Total of Columns 2, 8, 9, and 11.	Assessment Total of Columns 2, 9, and 12.	Collection Total of Columns 7, 10, and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1843-44 ..	17,709	23,032	..	170	170	27,862	13,666	..	201	10,303	..	3,870	41,678	..	32,023	..	..
1844-45 ..	17,662	27,820	..	118	118	27,702	13,813	..	258	10,320	..	3,772	41,700	..	31,732	..	..
1845-46 ..	16,626	25,243	..	72	72	25,176	14,896	..	412	10,142	..	3,719	41,664	..	29,307	..	..
1846-47 ..	17,577	26,358	..	..	..	26,358	12,815	..	683	10,080	..	3,739	39,973	..	30,690	..	..
1847-48 ..	18,578	23,389	..	..	..	23,389	12,791	..	2,394	9,900	..	3,789	41,659	..	34,522	..	..
1848-49 ..	19,767	23,445	..	..	..	20,445	11,997	..	1,975	9,941	..	3,762	41,705	..	35,132	..	..
1849-50 ..	20,199	29,631	..	..	..	20,631	11,869	..	1,790	9,909	..	3,762	41,977	..	35,233	..	..
1850-51 ..	20,347	29,177	..	..	..	20,177	10,380	..	1,603	9,870	..	3,762	40,897	..	34,642	..	..
1851-52 ..	19,896	26,638	..	..	..	26,338	10,878	..	2,113	9,326	..	3,761	40,599	..	34,712	..	..
1852-53 ..	20,314	29,137	..	31	31	29,106	10,543	..	1,531	9,727	..	3,739	40,539	..	34,376	..	..
1853-54 ..	21,325	39,474	5,896	1	5,897	23,577	7,235	3,925	1,601	9,158	14,631	2,759	37,718	47,930	27,917	..	..
1854-55 ..	24,341	30,967	10	6	16	30,951	4,350	2,635	2,138	9,027	14,326	2,740	37,718	47,923	36,879	..	..
1855-56 ..	25,977	31,624	..	131	131	31,493	2,737	1,990	1,417	9,008	14,316	3,819	37,720	47,930	36,229	..	..
1856-57 ..	26,655	32,043	..	153	153	31,890	2,725	1,693	1,073	8,933	14,123	3,292	37,718	47,929	36,245	..	..
1857-58 ..	27,153	33,446	..	14	14	32,432	1,753	1,403	842	8,799	14,054	3,367	37,710	47,908	36,641	..	..
1858-59 ..	27,246	32,793	..	10	10	32,782	1,719	1,363	1,064	8,746	13,752	3,369	37,710	47,907	37,245	..	..
1859-60 ..	27,509	33,135	..	10	10	33,125	1,800	1,114	1,398	8,701	13,659	3,457	37,710	47,908	37,230	..	..
1860-61 ..	27,729	33,401	..	10	10	33,391	1,351	933	1,432	8,629	13,518	5,143	37,709	47,907	39,991	..	..
1861-62 ..	28,234	34,271	..	10	10	34,261	1,401	955	2,125	8,113	12,690	5,224	37,793	47,916	41,610	..	..
1862-63 ..	28,469	34,417	..	10	10	34,407	1,246	873	1,669	8,083	12,627	5,275	37,797	47,916	41,341	..	..
1863-64 ..	28,707	34,649	..	10	10	34,539	1,070	782	1,157	8,353	12,585	5,395	38,036	47,916	40,991	..	..
1864-65 ..	28,704	34,668	..	8	8	34,560	1,089	791	2,005	8,341	12,558	5,309	38,034	47,917	41,874	..	..
1865-66 ..	28,703	34,593	..	..	..	34,583	1,030	791	2,119	8,239	12,543	5,502	38,036	47,917	42,304	..	..
1866-67 ..	28,803	34,782	..	9	9	34,773	1,970	782	2,216	7,925	12,383	5,943	37,798	47,917	42,937	..	..
1867-68 ..	28,889	34,894	..	..	..	34,894	1,089	791	1,443	7,831	12,233	5,935	37,809	47,917	42,374	..	..
1868-69 ..	28,826	34,980	..	..	..	34,980	1,270	834	1,063	7,713	12,053	6,058	37,809	47,917	42,017	..	..
1869-70 ..	28,707	35,053	..	..	..	35,053	1,474	970	1,065	7,623	11,839	5,972	37,809	47,917	42,115	..	..
1870-71 ..	28,811	35,168	..	..	..	35,168	1,424	953	1,343	7,573	11,805	5,830	37,803	47,916	42,331	..	..
1871-72 ..	28,873	35,308	..	8	8	35,300	1,404	941	1,281	7,520	11,767	5,819	37,797	47,916	42,300	..	..
1872-73 ..	28,903	35,284	..	8	8	35,286	1,404	941	1,572	7,490	11,741	5,814	37,797	47,916	42,612	..	..
1873-74 ..	28,889	35,240	..	9	9	35,231	1,431	951	1,371	7,484	11,725	5,810	37,797	47,916	42,421	..	..
1874-75 ..	28,931	35,315	..	8	8	35,307	1,456	947	994	7,410	11,654	5,814	37,797	47,916	42,115	..	..
1875-76 ..	28,935	35,326	..	8	8	35,318	1,480	973	982	7,392	11,617	5,814	37,797	47,916	42,114	..	..
1876-77 ..	28,912	33,406	..	8	8	35,398	1,543	1,023	790	7,337	11,469	5,904	37,782	47,903	41,994	..	..
1877-78 ..	28,900	35,400	..	8	8	35,392	1,556	1,034	842	7,327	11,469	5,817	37,783	47,903	41,351	..	..
1878-79 ..	28,905	35,420	..	8	8	35,412	1,575	1,053	857	7,329	11,430	5,834	38,009	47,903	41,303	..	..
1879-80 ..	28,903	35,409	..	14	14	35,395	1,627	1,070	443	7,319	11,424	5,867	38,009	47,903	41,710	..	..
1880-81 ..	28,704	35,411	..	..	..	35,411	1,685	1,071	975	7,311	11,413	5,889	37,990	47,895	42,275	..	..
1881-82 ..	28,658	35,353	..	..	..	35,343	1,623	1,135	1,039	7,509	11,407	5,889	37,990	47,895	42,331	..	..
1882-83 ..	28,520	35,322	..	..	..	35,322	1,932	1,213	687	7,482	11,330	5,891	37,990	47,895	41,900	..	..

The years above the line are those antecedent to the survey settlement.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country.

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Villages.	Maximum Dry crops rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.								
					Government Occupied Land.								
					Total arable acres including Inam.	Total unarable acres.	Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		
						Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
SAMPOON.	SAMPOON.	1	Sampoan ..	3,382	245	2,818	3,659	17	54	..	..	2,830	3,718
		2	Yergop ..	799	79	649	818	..	..	..	..	649	818
		3	Neginhal ..	4,443	263	2,940	4,480	..	..	5	17	2,978	4,692
		4	Kesarkop ..	1,272	77	923	1,547	..	..	..	..	923	1,547
		5	Bailwad ..	2,009	95	1,313	1,846	..	..	..	..	1,313	1,846
		6	Lakundi ..	1,528	89	1,232	1,395	..	..	18	68	1,250	1,463
		7	Yerandol ..	1,174	54	848	1,358	..	..	..	..	848	1,358
		8	Jekinaikankop ..	900	161	580	652	..	..	32	99	621	751
		9	Kallur ..	1,279	45	960	1,051	..	..	..	..	960	1,051
		10	Hire Mele ..	985	107	731	764	..	..	..	..	731	794
		11	Fullarkop ..	942	88	670	794	..	..	..	..	670	794
		12	Chikmele ..	530	29	398	589	..	..	8	24	416	613
		13	Bhairanhati ..	1,171	83	669	783	..	..	..	..	669	783
		14	Tigadi ..	4,489	244	3,189	4,035	4	9	13	56	3,205	4,090
		15	Naglapur ..	1,520	81	1,061	1,037	126	440	..	..	1,187	1,537
		16	Deolapur ..	3,049	122	2,243	3,316	..	..	..	..	2,243	3,316
		17	Sanikop ..	1,850	118	1,601	2,330	6	17	2	4	1,609	2,351
		18	Hanikeri ..	2,477	491	1,500	1,602	1	3	103	357	1,604	1,992
		19	Bhavihal ..	1,379	90	1,118	1,354	..	..	25	92	1,138	1,446
		20	Nawalgati ..	907	52	680	840	..	..	..	..	680	840
		21	Amtur ..	1,755	115	1,332	1,879	..	..	61	199	1,433	2,078
		22	Chikmalkur ..	709	43	518	766	..	..	..	..	518	766
		23	Hongal ..	4,987	461	3,579	4,584	4	15	57	245	3,640	4,845
		24	Hire Mulkur ..	692	40	404	622	..	..	..	..	404	622
		25	Nesargi ..	1,766	183	1,307	1,736	..	..	96	372	1,403	2,108
		26	Chitlarkop ..	419	17	352	601	..	..	..	..	352	601
		27	Yergudi ..	1,158	101	751	804	36	150	..	..	787	934
		28	Sutgati ..	1,931	369	1,408	1,806	31	132	12	38	1,431	2,036
		29	Deshnur ..	1,816	6,199	678	887	68	227	2	6	748	1,120
		30	Matikop ..	1,802	149	1,338	1,802	2	5	35	117	1,370	1,924
		31	Kurgund ..	2,234	154	1,634	2,096	58	148	..	..	1,692	2,244
		32	Hosur ..	3,720	207	2,600	3,501	135	333	..	..	2,735	3,834
		33	Mugakan Hubli ..	4,680	642	3,155	4,923	618	3,201	..	..	3,778	5,123
		34	Chivatgundi ..	1,301	55	918	1,399	..	..	..	..	918	1,399
		35	Bevinkop ..	1,340	82	1,142	1,905	..	..	..	..	1,142	1,905
		36	Pattihal ..	1,710	79	1,138	1,350	32	77	..	..	1,168	1,436
		37	Hogarti ..	417	942	278	289	25	36	..	..	303	385
Total, 1st Class ..				63,878	12,400	48,497	65,378	1,196	5,052	459	1,694	50,143	72,024
SAMPOON.	SAMPOON.	1	Pattihal ..	2,692	146	1,468	1,537	28	94	..	..	1,496	1,631
		2	Belwadi ..	4,041	424	2,896	3,107	7	30	35	138	2,938	3,225
		3	Kadagati ..	1,231	55	816	763	16	45	..	..	832	801
		4	Kadatal ..	1,251	96	831	862	27	83	..	..	858	934
		5	Kenchamanali ..	871	1	279	396	..	..	..	..	279	396
		6	Kanganur ..	1,410	108	1,060	1,320	..	..	..	..	1,060	1,320
		7	Garjur ..	1,277	99	1,054	1,269	..	..	..	..	1,054	1,269
		8	Gudatur ..	1,368	82	820	742	6	11	..	..	825	753
		9	Jemlur ..	1,304	44	818	878	108	330	..	..	926	908
		10	Jallikop ..	624	44	416	551	..	..	..	..	416	551
		11	Hire Nandihali ..	1,919	122	1,323	1,153	105	367	2	6	1,430	1,626
		12	Bidargadi ..	1,954	83	1,157	1,083	7	19	..	..	1,164	1,102
		13	Bisalhalli ..	625	27	372	474	..	..	..	..	372	474
		14	Hire Belikati ..	1,007	57	343	297	23	78	..	..	366	373
		15	Chik Belikati ..	629	49	436	630	1	3	..	..	437	632
		16	Budihal ..	1,714	89	1,185	1,590	..	..	..	..	1,185	1,590
		17	Budarkati ..	2,932	114	1,860	1,895	63	188	..	..	1,923	2,038
		18	Khudanpur ..	2,644	119	1,050	824	124	478	..	..	1,174	1,297
		19	Malkankop ..	611	48	376	375	6	10	..	..	381	385
		20	Rewdihal ..	543	19	438	355	18	49	..	..	461	414
		21	Sawatgi ..	1,297	85	968	1,133	1	8	..	..	969	1,136
		22	Sid Samudra ..	1,792	91	1,138	920	1	8	..	..	1,139	923
		23	Hoskoti ..	721	48	461	390	1	2	..	..	462	395
		24	Hulikatti ..	1,238	106	984	790	..	..	..	..	984	790
		25	Chik Belwadi ..	1,785	392	1,104	852	2	7	..	..	1,108	859
		26	Kulmenhalli ..	808	49	557	595	16	42	..	..	573	637
		27	Naglapur ..	783	41	552	595	32	84	1	2	585	617
		28	Sangoli ..	2,410	165	1,072	2,705	..	..	18	33	1,095	2,738
		29	Kalbhavi ..	1,832	367	1,291	1,027	..	..	..	..	1,415	1,450
30	Gowankop ..	1,691	55	1,051	1,573	124	432	..	..	1,081	1,573		
31	Tingadhali ..	450	62	282	389	..	..	..	..	282	389		
32	Harwali ..	648	46	568	779	..	..	6	14	574	747		
33	Konankopi ..	662	75	458	747	..	..	..	..	468	703		
34	Kadarwali ..	3,168	263	2,226	2,386	375	1,181	..	..	2,601	3,607		
35	Parankop ..	982	78	735	784	51	124	..	..	786	908		
36	Hunshikati ..	3,687	224	3,135	3,850	127	368	4	10	3,262	4,229		
37	Nagpur ..	4,584	337	3,330	3,709	..	..	135	465	3,465	4,174		
38	Murkibhave ..	2,381	117	1,805	1,768	1	2	6	19	1,812	1,789		
39	Anigol ..	2,541	90	1,752	2,224	..	..	11	48	1,763	2,272		
40	Madanmati ..	943	27	649	670	..	..	..	..	649	670		
41	Kalkupi ..	2,037	118	1,075	911	..	..	25	90	1,100	1,001		
42	Somanhalli ..	880	48	748	712	..	..	29	93	777	805		
43	Wakund ..	2,093	296	1,959	2,748	2	8	15	68	1,970	2,809		
44	Sangtikop ..	866	40	628	916	..	..	4	12	627	928		
45	Madanbhavi ..	1,304	47	947	1,085	..	..	1	8	948	1,088		
46	Turmari ..	2,437	158	1,470	1,298	109	508	..	..	1,639	1,741		
47	Ganikop ..	1,369	99	850	841	12	1	..	..	862	860		
48	Bighali ..	842	60	684	715	1	2	..	..	685	717		
49	Biddapur ..	863	33	616	705	10	39	..	..	625	744		

DIX Q.

BY REVISION SURVEY.

Total arable acres, including kham.	Government Occupied Land.								UNOCCUPIED WASTE.		Average assessment per acre.	Increase of assessment per cent.	Decrease of assessment per cent.	
	Total unarable acres.	Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Acres.				Assessment.
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
3,395	246	2,818	4,704	20	101	9	23	2,847	4,823	6	10	1 11 2	30.0	
812	66	661	989					861	989			1 7 11	20.9	
4,449	254	2,927	5,560	44	178	6	16	2,977	5,754			1 14 11	25.3	
1,201	69	939	2,238					939	2,238			2 5 3	47.9	
2,009	84	1,198	2,263			15	87	1,213	2,350			1 15 0	27.3	
1,543	68	1,236	1,670			21	124	1,270	1,794	22	8	1 6 7	22.6	
1,170	56	861	1,847			7	18	868	1,865			2 2 6	37.3	
939	124	594	719			31	179	625	893	33	16	1 6 3	19.6	
1,284	47	958	1,336	6	16			964	1,352			1 6 5	25.1	
996	94	740	929					740	929			1 4 1	17.0	
954	77	633	932					633	932			1 5 10	17.4	
533	24	403	814			8	47	411	861			2 1 6	40.5	
1,184	71	681	884					681	884			1 4 9	12.9	
4,149	583	3,178	5,032	4	9	19	49	3,201	5,090			1 9 5	24.2	
1,525	31	1,006	1,234	125	704			1,191	1,938			1 10 0	26.9	
3,047	129	2,246	3,113	1	2	2	5	2,249	4,120			1 13 4	24.2	
1,842	123	1,592	3,066	3	11	7	43	1,602	3,120			1 15 2	32.7	
2,737	231	1,607	1,900	1	4	118	784	1,726	2,688	91	84	1 8 5	37.0	
-1,393	84	1,140	1,648			29	118	1,169	1,766			1 8 2	22.1	
910	48	576	984			2	7	578	991			1 11 5	18.0	
1,780	102	1,396	2,102			51	319	1,447	2,421			1 10 9	18.5	
714	43	523	984					523	984			1 14 2	28.5	
5,085	399	3,601	5,350	3	9	47	123	3,650	5,482	239	154	1 6 11	13.1	
596	38	406	774					406	774	10	24	1 14 8	24.4	
1,783	140	1,237	1,937			116	570	1,403	2,507			1 12 7	18.9	
414	26	344	588					344	588			1 11 1	17.4	
1,184	82	772	1,026	4	16	31	217	807	1,259			1 9 0	32.0	
1,993	307	1,436	2,194	6	29	39	172	1,481	2,395	57	31	1 9 3	17.6	
1,245	6,365	638	1,052	46	234	17	94	751	1,380	62	53	1 12 2	23.2	
1,935	142	1,367	2,300	2	9	36	209	1,405	2,418			1 11 6	25.7	
2,291	141	1,578	2,569	116	526			1,694	3,085	4	3	1 13 1	37.5	
3,727	201	2,553	4,355	199	864	2	5	2,759	5,224	3	3	1 14 4	34.4	
4,723	619	3,122	5,827	672	4,081	2	5	3,796	9,913	5	5	2 9 9	22.0	
1,302	54	919	1,763					919	1,763			1 14 8	26.0	
1,344	73	1,145	2,454					1,145	2,454			2 2 3	28.3	
1,716	74	1,129	1,703	40	146			1,169	1,849			1 9 5	23.8	
416	943	284	448	13	85			302	533			1 12 3	33.4	
63,370	13,313	48,659	80,228	1,300	7,024	615	3,214	50,583	90,466	603	418	1 12 5	25.6	
2,716	131	1,439	1,553	31	124			1,470	1,677	631	359	0 15 1	2.3	
4,113	301	2,872	3,071	7	22	72	171	2,951	3,864	70	19	1 4 7	18.3	
1,236	80	790	812	97	97			817	909	191	107	1 0 2	13.5	
1,260	83	805	902	40	133			845	1,035	174	104	1 1 11	10.8	
371	4	277	494			2	5	279	489			1 12 1	23.5	
1,421	85	1,009	1,655					1,069	1,653			1 8 9	25.4	
1,291	90	1,050	1,605					1,059	1,505			1 6 9	18.6	
1,383	83	806	857	31	101			837	953	213	121	1 0 5	27.2	
1,311	44	791	530	123	569			919	1,090	109	57	1 2 0	21.0	
625	42	416	655			1	2	417	657			1 9 2	19.2	
1,921	121	1,277	1,144	133	673	5	12	1,420	1,329			1 4 7	19.9	
1,958	87	1,143	1,073	25	61			1,163	1,134	553	340	0 13 8	2.9	
531	16	377	644					377	644	10	9	1 11 0	35.9	
1,012	51	352	818	40	180			392	493	175	74	1 0 3	33.5	
631	43	439	764	1	2			440	768			1 11 10	21.2	
1,681	100	1,171	1,990					1,171	1,999			1 11 4	25.3	
2,977	122	1,769	1,995	114	337	5	13	1,933	2,394	82	86	1 3 9	14.9	
2,642	121	1,020	895	116	481			1,136	1,376	529	240	0 15 6	6.1	
621	40	380	539	7	18			387	557			1 7 0	44.7	
545	21	429	342	24	67	4	9	454	413	11	12	0 14 10	3.5	
1,308	74	980	1,427	9	18			989	1,445			1 7 5	27.2	
1,783	113	1,126	959	6	16			1,131	975	346	256	0 13 4	5.6	
726	41	439	425	3	9			442	434	44	33	0 13 4	10.7	
1,278	64	1,010	1,135					1,010	1,135	110	83	1 0 7	43.7	
1,910	273	1,034	933	1	2	6	14	1,001	954	520	123	0 10 9	11.1	
823	47	531	620	42	137			573	757	129	84	1 3 5	18.8	
735	37	552	710	36	142			583	852			1 7 2	26.6	
2,413	173	1,938	3,226	14	33			1,952	3,264	112	73	1 9 10	19.2	
1,909	235	1,214	1,028	203	933			1,417	1,966	233	164	1 4 6	34.7	
1,695	51	1,052	1,978					1,052	1,978			1 14 1	25.6	
455	61	283	484			1	2	284	486			1 11 5	24.9	
652	62	572	1,002			6	14	578	1,016			1 12 1	28.1	
591	34	449	940			3	7	453	947	37	7	1 15 3	23.8	
3,197	246	2,164	2,784	459	1,337	3	7	2,626	4,653	18	24	1 12 5	30.6	
1,002	62	704	981	86	295			790	1,276	34	9	1 8 11	40.5	
8,732	187	3,151	4,393	149	601			3,800	4,963	3	2	1 3 0	17.4	
4,617	844	3,337	4,455			174	1,122	3,511	5,577	66	64	1 9 3	33.6	
2,304	113	1,797	2,161			24	103	1,821	2,334	20	21	1 3 9	26.0	
2,550	89	1,738	2,734			15	51	1,763	2,785			1 9 2	22.6	
649	26	549	705					649	705	4	2	1 4 5	23.7	
2,053	99	1,131	1,092			29	133	1,160	1,275	213	133	1 1 1	23.6	
993	50	753	836			27	150	780	995			1 4 5	23.6	
2,096	297	1,045	3,475	2	9	29	69	1,976	3,553			1 12 9	23.5	
868	40	623	1,352			3	7	1,259	1,359	2	2	2 0 2	35.7	
1,800	60	933	1,496					933	1,496			1 9 1	37.5	
2,458	153	1,407	1,433	185	702	4	9	1,636	2,254	149	43	1 4 0	23.5	
1,372	93	862	1,000	14	40			866	1,040	20	21	1 3 2	20.9	
851	33	682	826	2	7			695	834			1 3 2	16.3	
865	32	613	758	12	61			626	819	59	57	1 4 8	10.1	

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Villages.	Maximum Dry crop Rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY										
					Government Occupied Land.										
					Total arable Acres, including Inam.	Total unarable Acres.	Dry crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.						
Sampgaon	Sampgaon.	50	Marikati	1,719	289	1,065	1,212	9	24	12	41	1,036	1,277		
		51	Chik Nandihali	1,302	250	782	451	102	347	..	..	834	708
		52	Chunchalgundi	484	6	406	319	28	99	..	..	434	418
		53	Sigihali	1,705	129	1,290	1,007	94	306	9	20	1,393	1,330		
		54	Metihal	811	30	587	442	50	102	..	..	648	604
		55	Kotbagi	1,524	256	942	797	132	439	..	..	1,074	1,236
		56	Honidib	966	87	600	348	127	437	..	..	757	785
		57	Hulikati	1,181	170	801	624	189	653	9	36	999	1,213		
		Total, Second Class				87,191	6,664	59,405	62,630	2,199	7,000	317	1,004	61,921	70,734
		Sampgaon	Sampgaon.	1	Korvikop	1,373	88	1,101	1,324	3	6	1,104	1,330
				2	Mugbasaw	1,050	131	1,146	1,392	9	23	1,155	1,422
				3	Udkeri	2,427	86	1,786	2,187	6	11	1,792	2,208
				4	Karvinkop	967	149	601	537	601	537
				5	Nangundikop	1,056	112	655	585	635	585
				6	Dodwad	515	..	515	608	515	603
7	Gudikafi			1,549	185	1,078	992	..	..	..	..	1,078	992
8	Wanur			6,339	708	4,678	3,502	..	..	18	66	4,694	3,509
9	Gazminhal			1,839	2,233	1,365	721	..	..	..	..	1,365	721
10	Hanbarhati			2,134	1,604	1,494	1,190	..	..	31	93	1,525	1,291
11	Makanmardi			1,700	114	11,72	781	..	..	57	194	1,229	975
12	Ujenhavi			533	70	294	321	..	..	21	70	315	291
13	Mallapur			838	638	510	500	..	..	..	..	510	500
14	Mohre			1,067	709	707	707	33	143	..	..	742	850
15	Koldur			510	83	313	379	..	..	..	..	313	379
Total, Third Class				24,603	9,528	17,415	15,007	83	743	145	472	17,593	16,922		
Kittur Taluka.	Sampgaon.	1	Awaradi	2,794	144	1,550	1,431	257	707	..	..	1,807	2,138
		2	Ugarkod	1,506	85	947	498	401	1,278	..	..	1,322	1,791
		3	Kittur	909	382	310	173	325	1,205	4	15	653	1,438		
		4	Virapur	706	91	358	439	99	400	..	..	457	599
		5	Amrapur	1,811	124	910	639	278	1,008	..	..	1,183	1,909
		6	Amadgati	1,900	413	718	322	702	2,528	..	..	1,420	2,850
		7	Dombrikop	750	51	459	178	177	428	..	..	636	606
		8	Parsanhatti	2,086	177	1,539	391	331	890	..	..	1,870	1,291
		9	Kencharkop	920	47	787	812	55	155	..	..	842	467
		10	Siwanur	799	38	300	205	138	855	..	..	498	560
		11	Demati	1,762	187	1,038	516	282	907	..	..	1,320	1,423
		12	Honapur	1,236	379	643	278	145	377	..	..	788	655
		13	Marigeri	1,250	57	782	379	225	667	..	..	957	1,046
		14	Nichanki	503	73	106	80	103	759	..	..	299	345
		15	Basapur	335	41	70	37	136	474	..	..	206	311
		16	Timapur	639	118	239	119	130	300	..	..	368	435
		17	Sigihali	531	61	256	132	110	105	..	..	360	327
		18	Giriyal	316	100	24	10	50	130	..	..	74	140
		19	Chenapur	167	26	88	37	45	144	..	..	153	171
		20	Mallapur	473	29	203	240	123	817	1	2	417	559		
		21	Dastikop	1,093	119	633	510	53	178	..	..	686	688
		22	Dewar Sigihali	1,521	104	804	579	342	1,323	..	..	1,140	1,899
		23	Margankop	821	98	403	320	163	621	..	..	568	650
		24	Kyarkop	561	74	297	250	41	97	..	..	338	347
Total, Fourth Class				25,043	3,053	13,560	8,343	4,810	15,559	19	75	18,404	23,977		
Kittur Taluka.	Sampgaon.	1	Tegur	1,032	57	626	268	188	630	..	..	814	905
		2	Tigdoli	1,739	124	994	834	476	1,232	..	..	1,340	1,606
		3	Basarkod	809	175	324	141	370	1,080	..	..	664	1,221
		4	Bachinkeri	1,787	449	942	303	499	1,303	..	..	1,431	1,600
		5	Deagon	5,023	1,078	3,579	1,518	626	1,748	..	..	4,205	3,991
		6	Bailur	1,819	124	447	225	472	1,442	..	..	919	1,067
		7	Degalwall	940	45	393	211	325	840	..	..	718	1,051
Total, Fifth Class				12,719	2,652	7,166	8,058	2,056	8,279	..	..	10,121	11,337
Grand Total of all Classes				217,929	34,297	140,051	1,54,016	11,200	30,093	940	3,335	158,191	1,94,344		

DIX Q.—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.										UNOCCUPIED WASTE.		Average assessment per acre.	Increase of assessment per cent.	Decrease of assessment per cent.
Government Occupied Land.										Acres.	Assessment.			
Total arable acres, including inam.	Total unarable acres.	Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.						
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.					
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. p.		
1,600	152	1,161	1,334	11	47	19	79	1,191	1,460	90	102	1 3 6	14.3	
1,329	236	774	549	115	544	..	..	889	1,093	24	5	1 3 3	37.0	
488	8	395	407	41	146	..	..	438	553	..	..	1 4 4	32.3	
1,736	106	1,258	1,280	98	351	11	26	1,367	1,657	79	64	1 3 1	23.7	
812	29	552	534	92	398	..	..	644	932	..	..	1 7 2	54.3	
1,552	228	903	983	163	718	..	..	1,065	1,701	19	9	1 9 3	37.6	
935	64	630	413	151	709	..	..	781	1,122	23	7	1 6 6	42.9	
1,191	163	753	660	247	1,012	17	49	1,017	1,721	..	..	1 11 1	31.1	
88,144	5,867	58,856	73,727	2,869	11,812	461	2,113	62,186	87,652	5,156	2,876	1 5 6	23.8	
1,376	81	1,104	1,757	..	..	2	4	1,106	1,761	..	..	1 9 6	32.4	
1,645	115	1,139	1,774	..	..	8	17	1,147	1,791	18	28	1 9 0	25.9	
2,434	91	1,783	2,962	..	..	15	31	1,798	2,983	..	..	1 10 8	35.6	
1,043	75	612	684	1	2	..	..	618	636	40	8	1 1 0	27.7	
1,070	99	635	701	..	..	..	..	655	701	29	19	1 0 10	19.8	
515	8	515	901	..	..	..	..	515	901	..	..	1 12 0	49.4	
1,640	102	1,054	1,054	..	..	..	..	1,054	1,054	87	11	0 14 2	9.6	
6,454	698	4,723	4,200	..	..	22	47	4,746	4,247	113	64	0 14 2	19.0	
1,910	2,209	1,386	931	..	..	5	11	1,391	942	82	47	0 10 9	30.7	
2,160	1,536	1,465	1,333	..	..	70	218	1,556	1,601	37	13	1 0 5	24.0	
1,706	120	1,178	933	..	..	57	271	1,232	1,204	15	8	0 15 7	23.5	
550	56	317	302	..	..	18	89	335	391	..	..	1 2 8	34.4	
936	568	498	614	..	..	2	2	500	616	109	34	1 1 1	33.2	
1,000	3,364	702	914	32	196	6	24	740	1,134	..	..	1 8 6	33.4	
618	17	314	442	..	..	..	..	314	442	..	..	1 6 6	16.6	
25,017	9,077	1,7442	19,562	33	198	205	714	17,680	20,464	530	232	1 9 2	26.1	
2,803	141	1,604	1,505	300	1,170	2	4	1,816	2,679	707	705	1 5 6	25.3	
1,512	78	939	573	414	1,728	4	10	1,357	2,311	..	..	1 11 3	29.0	
965	323	341	230	317	1,582	14	98	672	1,910	62	39	2 10 6	33.0	
723	89	841	523	127	670	..	..	468	1,193	3	4	2 8 8	32.7	
1,611	121	842	966	345	1,878	..	..	1,187	2,541	120	148	2 0 11	33.1	
1,965	302	711	459	712	3,194	..	..	1,423	3,653	38	9	2 8 1	32.2	
760	50	438	238	187	698	..	..	625	936	..	..	1 8 0	34.5	
2,132	118	1,496	622	392	1,278	..	..	1,888	1,900	48	15	0 15 10	43.3	
925	44	735	414	94	332	..	..	829	746	68	28	0 13 10	59.7	
710	39	335	256	165	566	..	..	500	822	..	..	1 10 4	46.8	
1,791	112	1,072	753	269	1,920	..	..	1,341	1,773	..	..	1 5 2	24.6	
1,260	413	575	316	221	698	..	..	798	1,014	366	204	1 0 9	54.3	
1,260	62	705	455	274	1,052	..	..	979	1,537	..	..	1 9 1	46.9	
514	68	103	118	202	910	..	..	304	1,028	..	..	3 6 1	21.7	
337	31	65	37	152	738	..	..	207	775	..	..	3 11 11	51.6	
652	104	237	161	134	563	..	..	371	723	..	..	1 15 2	49.1	
542	63	248	180	117	334	..	..	865	514	..	..	1 6 6	57.2	
336	81	16	9	53	188	..	..	74	195	139	62	1 3 4	39.3	
183	10	109	46	69	188	..	..	178	232	..	..	1 4 10	35.7	
473	29	227	479	190	692	..	..	417	971	..	..	2 5 3	73.7	
1,119	112	611	781	95	413	..	..	706	1,193	..	..	1 11 0	73.4	
1,543	175	793	757	372	1,924	..	..	1,165	2,681	..	..	2 4 10	41.6	
837	84	360	425	220	1,054	..	..	580	1,479	..	..	2 8 10	55.7	
583	51	236	324	53	183	..	..	343	512	8	4	1 7 6	47.5	
25,436	2,735	18,077	10,466	5,498	22,750	20	112	18,690	33,318	1,559	1,218	1 11 5	33.9	
1,044	47	632	354	191	858	1	2	824	1,214	..	..	1 7 7	34.1	
1,747	120	816	372	632	1,900	..	..	1,343	2,272	..	..	1 11 0	45.1	
906	141	309	187	405	1,746	..	..	714	1,903	22	..	2 9 7	55.3	
1,886	355	910	435	639	2,120	..	..	1,449	2,555	77	12	1 10 11	53.4	
5,231	1,481	3,291	1,840	855	3,034	..	..	4,148	4,374	805	337	1 1 0	49.5	
1,322	121	463	297	513	1,914	..	..	931	2,181	..	..	2 5 11	30.3	
934	47	319	237	890	1,430	..	..	709	1,667	..	..	2 5 7	58.6	
13,069	2,312	6,686	3,002	3,425	13,002	1	2	10,111	10,866	904	403	1 8 10	47.0	
260,036	32,304	1,44,719	1,57,625	13,129	54,786	1,302	6,155	159,150	2,43,566	3,752	6,152	1 8 9	37.9	

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country.

APPENDIX R.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.					Unoccupied, arable, assessed, (Government land.			Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám).			Total land, Government occupied and unoccupied, and Inám.			Balance outstanding at close of year.		
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization by auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collection of Judi or Quit rent, &c.	Acres Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Assessment Total of Columns 3, 9, and 12.		Collection Total of Columns 7, 10, and 13.	
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Revenue History for 15 villages of the Dhárwár Táluka, which adjoin the villages of the Sampgaon Táluka.																	
1879-80	188
1880-81
1881-82	110
1882-83
1883-84	65
Revenue History for 11 villages of the Parasgad Táluka, which adjoin those of the Sampgaon Táluka.																	
1880-81
1881-82
1882-83
1883-84

N.B.—It is understood that the remissions in Column 5 are due to the general orders of Government for these districts.

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

APPENDIX S.

	1ST CLASS.					2ND CLASS.					3RD CLASS.					4TH CLASS.					5TH CLASS.				
	By Original Survey Census	By Revenue Department Census, 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.	By Original Survey Census.	By Revenue Department Census, 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.	By Original Survey Census.	By Revenue Department Census, 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.	By Original Survey Census.	By Revenue Department Census, 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.	By Original Survey Census.	By Revenue Department Census, 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population... ..	39,553	47,434	7,881	...	19.9	34,094	39,162	5,068	...	14.9	8,832	10,745	1,913	...	21.7	18,341	18,784	443	...	2.4	7,303	7,329	...	64	0.9
Houses	7,932	10,186	2,254	...	28.4	6,859	8,486	1,627	...	23.7	1,850	2,385	535	...	28.9	3,563	3,979	416	...	11.7	1,460	1,631	171	...	11.7
Agricultural Cattle	8,670	9,879	1,209	...	13.9	9,398	11,683	2,285	...	24.3	3,111	3,291	180	...	5.8	4,879	5,476	597	...	12.2	3,085	3,012	...	73	2.4
Other Cattle	15,948	10,807	...	5,141	32.2	18,620	11,646	...	6,974	37.5	5,055	3,103	...	1,952	38.6	8,176	5,081	...	3,095	37.9	4,219	2,874	...	1,345	31.9
Sheep and Goats	5,359	11,197	5,838	...	108.9	8,110	11,191	3,081	...	38.0	2,033	4,473	2,440	...	120.0	453	803	350	...	77.2	110	328	218	...	198.2
Horses and Ponies	330	373	43	...	13.0	328	310	...	18	5.5	92	60	...	32	34.8	176	162	...	14	8.0	42	22	...	20	47.6
Carts	516	1,758	1,242	...	240.7	516	1,613	1,097	...	212.6	104	389	285	...	274.0	303	794	491	...	162.0	149	457	308	...	206.7
Wells	235	423	188	...	80.0	163	362	199	...	122.1	92	175	83	...	90.2	52	72	20	...	38.5	32	43	11	...	34.4
Tanks	51	51	...	...	...	57	52	...	5	8.8	10	8	...	2	20.0	69	60	...	9	13.0	35	37	2	...	5.7

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

No. 477 OF 1885.

From

A. CLARKE-JERVOISE, Esq.,
Collector of Belgaum ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division.*Belgaum Collector's Office,
Camp Saundatti, 4th February 1885,*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit a report No. 1258 of 20th December last, from Mr. W. M. Fletcher, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, setting forth proposals for the revision settlement of Sampgaon Táluka.

2. The proposals affect 140 villages. Of these 109 formed the old Sampgaon Táluka into which a revised assessment was introduced at the settlement for 1852-53. The remaining 31 villages were settled in 1853-54. They were at that time part of the Kittur Mahál, attached to the Bidi (now Khánápur) Táluka and were settled simultaneously with 9 other villages which completed the mahál. Subsequently when the Kittur Mahálkaris' division was abolished, the 31 villages which come into the present revision were added to the Sampgaon Táluka.

3. In writing respecting these two divisions of the villages, I will call the 109 villages the "old Sampgaon villages" and the 31 the "Kittur villages".

4. At the original settlement Captain Anderson divided the old Sampgaon villages into 8 classes. The principle on which he so divided them was somewhat different from that now adopted. The present system appears universally to be that of fixing a different maximum dry-crop rate on certain classes of villages, *i.e.* no one class bears the same maximum dry-crop rate as another. Captain Anderson's 8 classes, however, only represented 4 different maximum dry-crop rates; and for facility of comparison, it will be more convenient to arrange them in only 4 classes, as follows :—

Classes.	No. of Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	
		Rs.	a.
I.	37	2	4
II.	50	2	0
III.	21	1	12
IV.	1	1	8
	109		

5. Mr. Fletcher has re-arranged these villages in three classes, with maximum dry-crop rates, as follows :—

Revision Classes.	No. of villages of each of the classes given in paragraph 4 (above) of which the revision classes are composed.				Total No. of villages in each revision class.	Revised maximum dry-crop rates.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.		
I.	36	...	1	...	37	Rs. a. p. 2 10 0
II.	1	49	7	...	57	2 6 0
III. ... ..	...	1	13	1	15	2 2 0
Villages ...	37	50	21	1	109	.....

6. The Kittur villages were divided by Captain Anderson into 3 classes. As before stated they were 40 in number, but the present proposals only embrace 31 out of that number. The latter were arranged as follows:—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	
		Rs.	a.
I.	5	1	10
II.	19	1	6
III.	7	1	2
	<u>31</u>		

7. Mr. Fletcher has re-arranged the 31 villages in two classes with maximum dry crop rates as below:—

Revision Class.	No. of villages of each of the classes given in paragraph 6 (above) of which the revision classes are composed.			Total number of villages in each revision class.	Revised maximum dry crop rates.
	I.	II.	III.		
IV.	5	19	...	24	Rs. a. p. 1 14 0
V. ... ..	...	...	7	7	1 8 0
Villages ...	5	19	7	31	.....

8. The percentage increase assessment on Government occupied land now proposed is—

Old Sampgaon villages	...	...	...	109 — 24·8
Kittur villages	...	...	...	31 — 41·5

9. On the entire 140 villages the percentage increase is on Government occupied land 27·9.

10. The great difference between the proposed enhancement in the old Sampgaon villages and that in the Kittur villages renders it advisable to consider them separately.

11. I will take the old Sampgaon villages first. Their revenue history, as given by Mr. Fletcher, opens with the year 1842-43, for which there are the following figures—

	Occupied Area.	Assessment.	Remissions (casual).	Collections.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1842-43	80,166	1,26,658	1,151	1,25,507

12. The year 1842-43 was a year to be specially noted, inasmuch as from that year, as stated by Captain Anderson, a stricter system of collection was introduced, and the large remissions which had annually been made since 1830-31 began to be withheld. Notwithstanding, however, these large remissions it was clear from the decline of the average rate per acre, which with intermediate fluctuations, went down from Rs. 1-10-0 in 1830-31—1833-34, to Rs. 1-9-5 in 1839-40—1841-42, that a certain amount of "highly assessed land

had been relinquished and lower assessed taken up in its place". The effect of curtailing the remissions in 1842-43 appears to have resulted in the exchange of the better class of lands for those that were inferior. The gross revenue therefore began to decline. In 1843-44, the gross assessment went down from Rs. 1,26,658 to Rs. 1,22,376; the rate per acre however only went down from Rs. 1-9-3 to Rs. 1-9-2. In 1844-45 there was a further decline of gross assessment to Rs. 1,17,188, and of the rate per acre to Rs. 1-8-9. The gross assessment was in that year lower than it had been in any year since the accession of the British Government. In 1845-46 there was a slight increase of the gross assessment, but the average rate per acre was again lower, being Rs. 1-8-8. This may be taken as the year when the cultivation of the best class of lands was at its lowest ebb.

13. From this time, beginning with the year 1846-47, both the gross revenue and the average rate per acre took a turn upwards. The reason of this is clearly shown in Captain Anderson's report. The cause of the gradual abandonment of the better classes of land was the excessive assessment placed on some of them. It does not appear that the average rate was high, but the assessment was placed on these lands very unequally. Captain Anderson stated that on the best soils a rate of six or seven rupees per acre was not uncommon. So long as large annual remissions were made, it was quite possible for cultivators to hold such lands; but when a sudden check was put on the system, they no doubt found that retention meant prospective difficulties; so the best lands were thrown up and inferior soils were taken in hand. How far this downward course would have gone it is not easy to say. Fortunately it was arrested by the information that reached the cultivators of the result of the survey operations in the neighbouring taluka of Navalgund in the Dhárwár District. They derived from this information a well assured prospect at no very distant period of the survey officers entering their taluka and, by an equalization of rates, again placing the best soils permanently within their means. More, and better, land was taken up. Not only did the occupied area increase from 76,178 acres to 81,679 acres, but the gross assessment rose from Rs. 1,17,303 to Rs. 1,29,229, and the average rate per acre of occupied land rose from Rs. 1-8-8 to Rs. 1-9-4. The net revenue rose from Rs. 1,16,416 in 1845-46 to Rs. 1,28,913 in 1846-47. In the following year there was a still further improvement in occupied area, in gross and net revenue, and in the average rate per acre which reached Rs. 1-9-9. In 1848-49 the figures were:—

	Occupied Area.	Gross Assessment.	Collections.	Average rate per Acre.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1848-49	87,401	1,40,098	1,40,067	1 9 8

The increase in occupied area in this year as compared with 1847-48 was 2,911 acres, but the average rate per acre had fallen by one pie. It may be assumed from this that part of the extension of cultivation was in the poorer soils.

14. In the next two years there was a falling off in the occupied area, and in the gross and net revenue, but the average per acre increased in 1849-50 to Rs. 1-10-6. In 1850-51 it stood at Rs. 1-10-5. The reason of this apparently was that people found that they had in the rush for land taken up more of the poorer description than it paid them to hold, while at the same time they were unwilling to abandon any really good land on which the introduction of the settlement would certainly lower the rates.

15. In 1851-52 the close approach of the new settlement gave a renewed impulse to the acquisition of land, and the figures show that not only was the area occupied brought up to within 1,045 acres of that occupied in 1848-49, but that the net collections (which equalled the demand) exceeded the gross revenue of that year by Rs. 2,933, and the net collections by Rs. 2,964; and further that the average rate per acre was Rs. 1-10-6 as compared to Rs. 1-9-8.

16. The following year 1852-53 was the year of the settlement; and from that year up to 1876-77 there was a continued increase year by year in the occupied area, demand, and collections. I of course omit the remissions of 1852-53, amounting to Rs. 16,955, which were granted wherever the new rates were higher than the old.

17. Captain Anderson in the 78th paragraph of his report stated that it had "been ascertained by the survey that the 109 villages of the taluka contain 112,305 acres of culturable Government land." Of this area there were, in 1851-52, 86,356 in occupation, bearing assessment as follows:—

Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total Area.	Total Assessment.
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
83,684	1,32,173	2,238	8,131	434	2,727	86,356	1,43,031

There were therefore 25,949 acres of waste culturable Government land in 1851-52. Mr. Fletcher's Appendix P. (1) shows that not only has all that waste land been brought into cultivation since the original settlement, but that no less than 17,116 acres which at the original settlement were not regarded as culturable had also come under the plough by 1882-83. I would remark that the figures given in the Superintendent's Appendix Q. "by Former Survey" do not quite agree with those given for 1882-83 in Appendix P. (1). In the former, the area of dry-crop, rice, and garden land occupied in the 109 villages which form the three 1st classes amounts to 129,666 acres or 245 acres in excess of the number given in the latter. I conclude that the figures given in Appendix Q. are for the year 1882-83, as those for the two last classes "by Former Survey" only differ by one acre from the figures in Appendix P. (2).

18. The comparison between the figures for 1851-52 with the figures given in Appendix Q. "by Revision Survey" is as follows:—

	Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total Area.	Total Assessment.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		
1851-52 ...	83,684	1,32,173	2,238	8,131	434	2,727	86,356	1,43,031
1882-83 ...	1,24,957	1,73,507	4,211	19,034	1,281	6,041	1,30,449	1,98,582

In every direction there has been a large increase since the original settlement. I give the percentages of increase below:—

Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total Area.	Total Assessment.
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
49.3	31.2	88.1	134.09	195.1	121.5	51.05	38.8

19. The advance of prosperity during the currency of Captain Anderson's settlement has, drawing conclusions from the extension of agriculture and the increase in the revenue, been considerable. Mr. Fletcher's very useful Appendix

S, added under the instructions, issued in paragraph 15 of Government Resolution No. 7056 of the 4th September 1884, on the recent revision settlement of the Athni Táluka, enables a judgment to be formed on other grounds also; for, instead of being left as hitherto to mere conjecture as to the increase or decrease of population, cattle, &c., in one group for which one maximum dry-crop revised rate is proposed, as distinct from another group for which a different rate is proposed, we can now note how far one or other group has been affected.

20. Population has increased in these 109 villages, and so naturally have houses. The actual percentages of increase under both heads show that the increase of houses is larger than that of population. But comparing the population with the houses, it appears that there is no great actual difference between the proportion of one to the other at the time of the original and of the revised settlements. The proportion at both periods is between 4 and 5 persons to a house. There are no means of comparing the quality of the houses at the two settlements. The former record was of tiled, flat-roofed, and thatched houses; but as houses are to a great extent tiled or made with flat roofs according to the climate of the village and not the owners' means, the entries gave but little information as touching prosperity or the reverse. The present returns are open to improvement, for though they class the houses as superior, middling, and inferior, they give no idea as to what portion of each description is inhabited by agriculturists. The Survey Commissioner made some observations on remarks that I offered respecting this subject in my letter reviewing the revision proposals for the táluka of Athni; but as he only touched it, as I had done myself, very superficially, his observations have in no way affected my views, which are generally that the population of a táluka consisting as it generally does of a considerable population who are not directly connected with agriculture, such as traders, shopkeepers, moneylenders, weavers, Chambaras, &c. &c., and that population requiring, like the rest, to live in houses, it would be an improvement if their houses were separated in statistics which are prepared in connection with questions directly affecting agriculturists. By including them there is, as I then said, a danger of crediting agriculturists with property that does not belong to them.

21. As regards agricultural cattle, if the figures entered in Appendix S. under the heading of "By Original Survey Census" refer to the year 1851-52, it appears that there was then in the 109 villages an average of about 1 pair of such cattle to 8 occupied acres. Comparing the figures in the same appendix under the heading "By Revenue Department Census of 1882" with the occupied area in 1882-83, the average is found to be about 1 pair of agricultural cattle to 10½ acres. Rice and garden cultivation having considerably increased in the interval between the two settlements, the alteration in the proportion of agricultural cattle to area occupied is the reverse of what would ordinarily be looked for. There may however be many reasons for this. The present average shows a sufficient supply, and it may be assumed that the farmers find that they do not really need the large stock that they formerly kept, or that the cattle now used are superior.

22. An altogether out of proportion increase of carts is found, I think, everywhere at revisions during late years. I am not aware whether the former records showed what was the number of "Hali Bhandis" as distinct from other carts; but there is no doubt that a good portion of the increase found now is due to ordinary carts having to a great extent taken their place. I imagine also that carts which are solely occupied in traffic are included in the number entered in these statistics. At the same time no one would deny that there has been a large increase in the number of carts possessed by agriculturists. It is a sign of prosperity inseparable from that supplied by an increase in the cultivated area. The noticeable point is that the increase is out of all proportion larger than that of the cultivated area. From Captain Anderson's report the agriculturists, as he found them, appeared to be a fairly prosperous people, and it is difficult to believe that their carts were in number so far below their requirements as the enormous increase of 231 per cent. would, if simply accepted without further consideration, imply.

23. The number of wells is now nearly double what it was at the original settlement, 960 as compared to 490. It would have been instructive to know

how many of these have been made entirely by the people themselves, and how many out of Local Funds, either with or without the help of additional contributions from the people. Appendix J. gives the information respecting the division of the wells into irrigation and drinking wells, and shows what number is in good order. But as it is prepared for the old Sampgaon and the Kittur villages together, it is not possible to assign to each their portions under each head. Except in the villages of the first class, where the number is as it was, tanks have decreased. This is only to be expected. The villagers will not take the trouble to remove the rich mud which accumulates in them; though it would benefit much of the poorer land, and so the tanks silt up year by year till they almost disappear. Cleaning out tanks is a most wasteful and unsatisfactory way of expending Local Funds, and I never sanction it unless there is a very liberal contribution in labour from the villagers. Budkis, both pukka and kutchra, have apparently considerably increased.

24. The rainfall in the old Sampgaon Táluka is on the whole more certain and suitable than anywhere else in the district. Communications are very fair, but there is some difficulty in moving carts over the tract of country lying to the east of the Murgod Kittur road. But the táluka may be said to be well off for main arteries to carry traffic east, west and south; and the Western Deccan Line will be within easy reach for export to the coast or to Poona or Bombay.

25. There is but little culturable waste land unoccupied. What there is would hardly repay the expense of cultivation.

26. The village of Gazminhal requires notice. This village was formerly placed in a class by itself, with a special low maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1-8 per acre. It has now been brought into the 3rd class with a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 2-2. The average assessment per acre is however only Rs. 0-10-9 and the percentage increase of assessment is not more than 30·7. I do not see any objection to the proposed change. The assessment was originally pitched low in consideration of the poorer condition of the inhabitants. There is no necessity for continuing this measure of liberality to an individual community, though doubtless it was quite reasonable when proposed. The villagers have had the advantage of it for thirty years, and may now be justly called on to stand on a level with those around them.

27. I do not quite understand the grounds on which the rice maximum rate has been raised in the old Sampgaon villages from Rs. 8 to Rs. 9, while it is continued at Rs. 8 in the Kittur villages. Mr. Fletcher states in paragraph 43 that "the rainfall is notoriously heavier and the water supply for rice therefore generally better in the two last groups (the Kittur villages) than elsewhere." Therefore unless other circumstances render the lands superior for rice growth in the old Sampgaon villages (and this is not stated), I do not see why they should have a higher maximum rate. Mr. Fletcher puts forward in his 43rd paragraph that "the average quality and yield of rice are materially better" in the Kittur villages than in the old Sampgaon villages. He further states that it was found at the time of re-classification that the old water class in the Kittur villages was very low; and by re-classification he has increased the average rate per acre by 28·2 in Class IV and by 35·5 in Class V. Mr. Fletcher does not say that the water class of the old Sampgaon villages was very low or that it has had to be raised at all. Assuming this to be the case, it would appear that the water class in all the 140 villages has now been rateably equalized, and that had it been so at the original settlement the average rate per acre would have been in the old Sampgaon villages as it was, and in the Kittur villages what it has now been brought up to. It would have been as below:—

			Maximum rate per acre.	Average rate per acre.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I.	...	...	8	4 3 7
II.	...	...	8	3 3 4
III.	...	...	8	4 5 4
IV.	...	...	8	4 2 3
V.	...	...	8	3 12 9

From this point, as it appears to me, should be brought into consideration the question as to whether or not the maximum rate should be raised. Mr. Fletcher clearly does not think it should be raised in the last two groups (the Kittur villages); and he advances no grounds on which it should be raised in the three first groups. Nevertheless he has enhanced it in these three groups to Rs. 9, and I imagine that he has done so on considerations of greater general present and prospective prosperity, though he has not written anything that shows that he regards the improvement in the condition of the people as less in the Kittur than in the old Sampgaon villages.

28. The record of prices given in Appendix N. does not appear to me to be trustworthy. It is impossible to believe, for instance, that in the year 1863-64 there should have been 57 per cent. difference between the price of jowári in the town of Sampgaon and the price of the same article in the town of Bail Hongal, only 7 miles distant. Prices have unquestionably risen considerably since the original settlement was introduced, but the figures given in Appendix O. show that in 1883-84 they had gone down, and even now though there has been a scarcity in other parts of the district, jowari is not much dearer than it was last year.

29. Taking all circumstances into consideration I am of opinion that the proposed enhancement in the 109 old Sampgaon villages is not higher than may be justly demanded. In so saying I make a reservation respecting the increased assessment on the rice lands, being doubtful whether in a tract which is not generally suited for rice cultivation, the average assessment per acre now collected is not sufficiently high.

30. I now pass on to the Kittur villages, 31 in number, and for which an average increase of assessment per acre of 41.5 per cent is proposed. Mr. Fletcher's Appendix P. (2) commences their revenue history with the year 1843-44. The original settlement was made in 1853-54.

31. The figures for 1843-44 are:—

	Occupied.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Collections.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1843-44	... 17,709	28,032	170	27,862

32. These villages were settled by Captain Anderson together with nine others, and I regret that I cannot separate them, and trace their progress by aid of his figures, which are given in the lump for all 40 villages.

33. Captain Anderson found here, as in the old Sampgaon villages, that the assessment was not on the average excessive, but was unequally distributed. He also states that the check placed in about 1842 on the granting of remissions "produced in the two or three succeeding years a slight falling off in the cultivation, and a more than proportionate decrease in the revenue, the lands thrown up being evidently those bearing a very high assessment." Here also, as in the old Sampgaon villages, there was a turn for the better in 1846-47, when the occupied area of the 40 villages rose from 20,615 acres bearing assessment of Rs. 32,870, to Rs. 21,535 acres bearing assessment of Rs. 33,823. After fluctuations, the occupied area in 1852-53 (the year before the settlement) stood at 25,012 bearing assessment of Rs. 38,682. Of this area it appears from Mr. Fletcher's Appendix P. (2), 20,314 acres bearing assessment of Rs. 29,137 belonged to the 31 villages under report. The average assessment per acre on these 20,314 acres was Rs. 1-6-11.

34. With very slight fluctuations the occupied area and the demand steadily increased till in 1878-79 there were 28,905 acres in occupation, bearing assessment of Rs. 35,420. This was the highest demand that had been made since the settlement, though not quite the largest area in occupation. The average assessment per acre was Rs. 1-3-7 or Re. 0-3-4 less than it had been in the year previous to the settlement, while the collections exceeded those of that year by Rs. 6,306.

35. In each of the following four years there was a slight decrease in area, and in 1882-83 the area in occupation was 28,526 acres bearing assessment of Rs. 35,322.

36. The maximum dry crop rates fixed by Captain Anderson were, as stated at the commencement of this letter, Rs. 1-10, Rs. 1-6, and Rs. 1-2, respectively on the three classes into which he divided the villages. For rice he fixed a maximum rate of Rs. 8, providing in the classification for the greater or less amount of water available. On the garden land, of which he only found 18 acres in the 40 villages, he placed a maximum rate of Rs. 4-8. Captain Anderson's settlement proved profitable to Government and to the people. At the original settlement there were 8,478 acres of Government rice land in occupation, *in the whole 40 villages*; while in 1882-83 there were by the new survey measurements 8,918 acres of such land in occupation *in only 31 villages* out of that number. Of this area it appears, by comparing the former and recent measurements together, that about 1,100 acres were lands brought out of waste into rice cultivation.

37. Mr. Fletcher now proposes to enhance the maximum dry crop rate of 5 villages from Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-14, of 19 villages from Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 1-14, and of 7 villages from Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 1-8. The percentage increase in the maximum dry crop rate would thus be—

In 5 villages	...	...	...	15·3
" 19 "	...	...	...	36·3
" 7 "	...	...	...	33·3

The rice crop maximum rate Mr. Fletcher would keep at Rs. 8.

38. Captain Anderson found that the villages from which the above 19 have been taken were, on account of the monsoon being heavier in them than in the villages from which the above 5 have been taken, less favourably situated for dry crop cultivation. He consequently put a lighter maximum dry crop rate on them. If Captain Anderson's opinion be tested by the respective proportions of dry crop cultivation and rice cultivation in the 5, and in the 19, villages, it will be found that the difference is not great. In the 5 villages the dry crop occupies 72·4 per cent. of the area covered by both dry crop and rice; while in the 19 villages it occupies 69·5 per cent. of that area. The difference, however, supports Captain Anderson's opinion.

39. The average assessment per acre of the dry crop land in the 5 villages and in the 19 villages in 1882-83 under the original settlement would be as below :—

Villages.	Dry crop land in occupation by former survey.		Average assessment per acre under the original settlement.
	Area.	Assessment.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
5	4,081	3,442	0 13 5
19	9,488	4,901	0 8 3

Under the proposed revised rates it would be—

Villages.	Dry crop land in occupation by present survey.		Average assessment per acre under the revision settlement.
	Area.	Assessment.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
5	3,967	3,796	0 15 3
19	9,110	6,660	0 11 8

From the above figures it appears that though Mr. Fletcher has raised the maximum dry crop rate, in those villages which are not quite so well suited to dry crop cultivation, by a much larger percentage increase than in those which

are better suited to that crop, he has in classifying the lands given them a lower valuation. The increase of the average rate per acre is higher in proportion in the 19 villages than in the 5 villages, but I am inclined to think that the recent classification has been more detailed than at the original settlement, and that Mr. Fletcher has rated the proportionate productive powers of the lands more accurately than was done formerly.

40. The maximum rice crop rate has been left at Rs. 8 in both the 5 and the 19 villages. The average assessment per acre in these two sets of villages in 1882-83 under the original settlement would be—

Villages.	Rice crop land in occupation by former survey.		Average assessment per acre under the original settlement.
	Area.	Assessment.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
5	1,355	4,658	3 7 0
19	3,461	10,901	3 2 4

Under the proposed revised rates it would be—

Villages.	Rice crop land in occupation by present survey.		Average assessment per acre under the revision settlement.
	Area.	Assessment.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
5	1,602	6,726	4 3 2
15	38,091	16,024	4 1 10

41. The results under the former, and under the revised, settlement, are not quite what would be expected. The conclusion must be drawn that in addition to the 5 villages being better suited to dry crop cultivation than the 19 villages the average class of land on which rice is grown is also higher in them than in the latter. I know of no reason for doubting the accuracy of the recent classification, and therefore admit that Mr. Fletcher's figures prove this conclusion to be a fact, and I would remark that, admitting the water class to have been made on the same basis throughout the 140 villages, an exemplification of the fact, that in those groups where there is least land suited for rice cultivation such land as there is on which such crop is grown is the most productive, is found in Class III. of the old Sampgaon villages, where only 33 acres are devoted to rice and the average revised rate is Rs. 6.

42. Mr. Fletcher has in his 44th paragraph drawn attention to the villages of Mallápur and Dastikop which are among the above mentioned 19 villages. The increase on the assessment per acre is respectively 73·7 and 73·4. The increase is greatly due to the increase in rice crop cultivation; but the rates on both dry and rice land have been considerably enhanced—

Villages.	INCREASE ON THE AVERAGE ASSESSMENT PER ACRE.			
	Dry-crop.		Rice.	
	Former rate.	Revised rate.	Former rate.	Revised rate.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mallápur	0 13 0	1 3 7	2 9 2	3 10 3
Dastikop	0 12 10	1 4 5	3 5 8	4 5 4

Mr. Fletcher writes in paragraph 44 that the dry-crop assessment in Mallapur is only raised by 16 per cent., *i.e.* from Rs. 240 to Rs. 279. But the lesser assessment was on a much smaller area than the higher assessment is, and the average rate per acre has been raised by 50 per cent.

43. The greatest increase of assessment appears in the 7 villages of Class V. where it is on the average 47 per cent. By re-measurement the total land in occupation for dry-crop and rice has been found to be less by 11 acres than recorded by former survey measurements. But there has been a considerable transfer of land from dry-crop to rice—

	Dry-crop Acres.	Rice Acres.
By former survey	7,165	2,956
By revision survey ...	6,685	3,425

The revision of the water class has also enhanced the assessment by an average of 35.5 per cent per acre and the dry crop average rate per acre has advanced 29.6 per cent.—

Villages.	INCREASE ON THE AVERAGE ASSESSMENT PER ACRE.			
	Dry-crop.		Rice.	
	Former rate.	Revised rate.	Former rate.	Revised rate.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7 ...	0 6 9	0 8 9	2 12 9	3 12 8

44. In the villages of Classes IV. and V., the advance in prosperity as indicated in the increase in cultivation and revenue is evident. It must be remembered, however, that it was made under the advantages of the low assessments; and the question is whether the people can now afford to pay the proposed considerably higher assessments without their prosperity receiving a check. The following extract from Mr. Fletcher's Appendix S. gives the percentages of increase and decrease in each class, and it shows that under each of the heads entered below, except in the comparison of agricultural cattle between Classes III. and IV., there has not been the improvement in the Kittur villages that there has been in the old Sampgaon villages—

Class.	Population.	Houses.	Agricultural Cattle.	Carts.	Wells.	Other Cattle.
I ...	19.9	28.4	13.9	240.7	80.0	32.3 D
II ...	14.9	23.7	24.3	212.6	122.1	37.5 D
III ...	21.7	28.9	5.8	274.0	90.2	38.6 D
IV ...	2.4	11.7	12.2	162.0	38.5	37.9 D
V ...	0.9 D	11.7	2.4 D	206.7	34.4	31.9 D

I have not entered sheep and goats, as they generally belong to shepherds. Of course the agriculturists possess some, but they cannot be separated.

45. I think the above figures show that the advance in the Kittur villages has not been equal to that of the old Sampgaon villages. That they have prospered is not to be denied, but I feel inclined to doubt whether it is quite right to make a much higher enhanced demand on them, compared to that proposed to be made on the old Sampgaon villages. The very low water class of the Kittur villages would not affect the dry crop lands and Mr. Fletcher does not say that the dry-crop rates were low in proportion to the rates in the old Sampgaon villages. Therefore looking to the above percentage figures, it does

not appear to me that a case has been made out for a higher percentage increase per acre on the dry-crop lands of the Kittur villages than on the same lands in the old Sampgaon villages. Taking the figures in Appendix Q, for dry-crop occupied land, and its assessment, "by Former Survey" and "by Revision Survey," it will be found that the increase of assessment per cent. on such land is in the old Sampgaon villages 21·4, while in the Kittur villages it amounts to 34·2. I do not feel prepared to say that I consider that there is sufficient ground to be found in the prosperity of the agriculturists of the Kittur villages under the former rates to justify so much higher an increase in their assessments than has been proposed for the old Sampgaon villages.

46. The increase on the rice lands is not from any enhancement of the maximum rates—it arises, as has been said, from a revision of the water class, and having no grounds for doubting the accuracy of that classification, I have no grounds for objecting to them.

47. The garden rates throughout seem to me to be suitable.

48. In concluding this letter I must express a hope that the Survey Commissioner will not regard my view of the proposals that have been made as a hostile criticism. It would be far easier, and infinitely less toilsome a proceeding, if I submitted the Superintendent's report, with an expression of general approval of his proposals. But it is due not only to Government, but to myself that I should examine the Superintendent's report to the best of my ability, and put forward the grounds on which I may concur in, or dissent from, his recommendations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. CLARKE-JERVOISE,

Collector.

Through the Survey Commissioner.

No. $\frac{A}{659}$ OF 1885.

From

T. H. STEWART, ESQUIRE,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Mahábaleshvar, 11th April 1885.*

SIR,

The papers which I have now the honor to forward for your consideration relate to the revision settlement of 140 villages of the Sampgaon Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate. Of these villages 109 were included in the Sampgaon Táluka as constituted at the first settlement, while 31 have since been added from the old Kittur Mahál which has ceased to exist. The whole of these villages are now ripe for re-settlement.

2. The proposals made by Mr. Fletcher have been carefully criticised by the Collector of the district, Mr. Jervoise, who appears to accept them with one or two reservations. As the grouping of the villages and the maximum rates of

assessment have been, as usual, previously discussed and agreed upon between the Superintendent and myself, it only remains for me to give a brief summary in a popular form of the several points connected with the settlement, which the Superintendent has necessarily to treat in a detailed and technical fashion, endeavouring at the same time to satisfy Government regarding any forcible objections which may have been brought forward by the Collector of the district.

3. I have so frequently described the partial processes of re-measurement and re-classification which have been adopted in the Southern Marátha Country in revision survey that I need not dwell upon them in this report. The results in the case of Sampgaon have been very successful, the old measurement work being confirmed in over 69 per cent. of the area and only 32 per cent. of the survey numbers having been brought under re-classification in the field. The original survey of the total area of the villages has been found to be fairly correct, but a considerable rectification of areas of individual fields has had to be made, especially in the villages to the south-west of the táluka where rice lands with intricate boundaries and imperfect demarcation have been met with. The existing classification was found to be an improvement on the old work hitherto reviewed and consequently there has been but little upsetting of the valuation of the soil which has obtained for thirty years past. The classification as amended will now be declared to be final.

4. A correct description of the geographical position and physical features of the Sampgaon Táluka is given in paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Superintendent's report. It may be said to be the most favored sub-division of the whole Belgaum District. My acquaintance with this tract is very intimate as for six consecutive years I held revenue charge of it and must in that time have visited nearly every village within its limits. It rarely happens that the condition of this táluka affords any anxiety to the Revenue officers of the district, the rain-fall being fairly certain and sufficient for the crops which can be raised on its soils. The climate of the main portion of the táluka is very favourable to high dry-crop cultivation, but in the south-western villages it becomes somewhat moist for the best dry-crops, except perhaps wheat, and is more favorable to the production of rice which can be grown by impounding the rain-fall and the drainage of the uplands. Where rice is grown in the villages more inland it is assisted to a very great extent by artificial means of irrigation.

5. As in the case of all districts where the south-west monsoon is well distributed and reliable, the cultivation of the táluka is for the most part early or "kharif". The only crops grown to any extent in the "rabi" season are cotton, wheat and gram. The most important crop of the kharif season is jowári which occupies about 40 per cent. of the area annually cultivated. Rala (*Panicum Italicum*) is next in importance occupying nearly 10 per cent. Allowing for the average area under fallows or reserved for pasturage, which is about 10 per cent., about one acre in every seven is usually under either cotton or wheat.

6. The táluka is well furnished with roads and in this respect a great deal has been done since the early survey by judicious expenditure of local funds. There are few villages which are not within easy reach of a made road. Large markets at Bailhonga and Kittur and smaller markets in six other villages afford ample opportunities for the disposal of agricultural produce. The weaving industry, which is in a flourishing condition in this táluka, creates a ready demand for the locally produced cotton and gives occupation to a large number of families, who in their turn are valuable customers for the surplus agricultural produce of the tract. There were 2,327 looms working at the time of the revision survey census.

7. The details of population and agricultural stock are given in paragraph 21 of the report for the whole of the villages under settlement, but in Appendix S. will be found an analysis of these details under each class in which the villages are grouped. The increase of population since the early settlement has been 14.1 per cent. This is a comparatively moderate rate of increase for a prosperous agricultural tract, but it must be borne in mind that when the Sampgaon

Táluka was originally settled it was by no means one of those under-peopled tracts such as were met with further east. It then had a population averaging 275 to the square mile—an average which is now found to have increased to 313 to the square mile. The population of the villages of the 4th and 5th classes to the south-west, formerly included in the old Kittur Mahál, appears to have been particularly dense from the first and considering that epidemics of fever used to be very common in the more westerly parts of Belgaum from 10 to 20 years ago, it is no matter for surprise that it has remained comparatively stationary.

8. Among the other figures given in this statement it will be observed that there has been an increase of 23 per cent. under the head of houses. Working cattle have steadily increased by 14·4 per cent. and there is now the ample provision of 1 pair of oxen to every 11 cultivable acres. Mr. Jervoise has pointed out that the proportion was larger at the first survey, but at that time the cultivated area was much smaller and it is notorious that more bullocks were kept than were required for actual cultivation. The decrease in the non-agricultural cattle must be attributed to some of the best grazing grounds having been occupied for cultivation, but it would seem that what pasturage is available at present is fully utilized for sheep and goats which have increased by 74·2 per cent.

9. Mr. Jervoise does not appear to be satisfied of the reality of the great increase in carts (215 per cent.) which the figures for the táluka distinctly show and has suggested a doubt in respect to it; but the increase of carts within the last forty years is too much a matter of history to admit of any such doubt being accepted. The institution of the country cart as a conveyance was more or less due to the survey and the development of this means of conveyance has proceeded as the country has developed under the survey system. I would refer Mr. Jervoise to the well known speech of Sir Bartle Frere at the introduction of the Survey Act I. of 1865 in which he described the sudden revolution in the carrying trade which had occurred within his own recollection as a result of the survey. "If," he said, "the survey had conferred no other benefits on the country than by contributing as it had done towards the formation of good roads and a good description of wheeled carriage, it would have more than repaid all the expense that has been incurred on account of it."

10. There has been a satisfactory increase in the number of wells and "budkis" in this táluka since the original settlement equal to 91 per cent. To satisfy myself that the expenditure has been met from the pockets of the people themselves I have ascertained from the mámlatdár that the local funds have taken no share in this improvement. Although the number of old and new wells in the Sampgaon and Kittur villages respectively cannot be separately ascertained, as pointed out by Mr. Jervoise, there can be no doubt that by far the greater number have been constructed in the villages of the former, where the rain-fall stands in need of being supplemented for the late and garden crops, and not in the latter where the rain is comparatively plentiful and the crops are chiefly "kharíf".

11. There is nothing very striking in the details given in Appendix I. Out of the Government lands of the villages under report, which amount to 74·8 per cent. of the whole cultivated area, 44·3 per cent. are worked by those whose names are registered as occupants, while 10·4 and 12·6 per cent. of the survey fields are sublet on money and grain rents respectively. Mr. Fletcher has noticed the greater prevalence in this táluka of sub-lettings on grain rents, which I attribute to a great extent to the amount of land which is known to have been taken up by members of the manufacturing classes such as weavers, dyers and others in the great rush for land which succeeded the first settlement. Such persons would profit in busy seasons by subletting their lands to industrious agriculturists, and in a district where the rain-fall and produce are fairly certain the payment of a fixed share of the crop as rent is still the favourite custom.

12. The statements of sales, mortgages and leases given in Appendices K, L, and M will be read with interest. They show that although values vary with reference to the survey assessment fixed 30 years ago, there are few cases

recorded in which the land has not a very substantial value. In the matter of leases the agreement is generally for the rent of the whole period of the lease to be paid in a lump in advance and in some cases the assessment is paid by the lessor and in others by the lessee. In six cases of subletting only the arrangement is for payment of a fixed yearly rent. A summary of these cases is given below :—

No. in List Appendix L (1).	Assessment of Lands sublet.		Period of Lease.	Yearly Rent payable to Lessor during the lease.		Government Due paid by
	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.	
3	23	0	4 years	84	7	Lessee.
18	17	8	9 „	30	0	Do.
37	20	0	5 „	65	0	Lessor.
43	26	0	2 „	92	0	Do.
48	31	0	15 „	160	0	Lessee.
54	11	8	5 „	35	0	Do.

These figures show that the position of an occupant of decent land in Sampgaon is an enviable one and that he is able owing to the very moderate demands of Government to profit largely whether he tills the land himself or lets it out to his neighbour to cultivate.

13. The revenue history of the villages of the old Sampgaon Táluka and the Kittúr Mahál separately will be found in Appendices P (1) and P (2). The Collector has very ably reviewed the progress of cultivation and revenue since the earliest years reported and has saved me the trouble of dwelling at length on the subject. The main points of interest are the firmness of cultivation during the early years when remissions on the fixed demand were liberally given, the gradual falling off in the cultivation of the best kinds of land when the system of remissions was greatly curtailed in 1842 and succeeding years, the reaction which set in when the approach of the survey settlement was realized and the great extension of cultivation accompanied by increase in the revenue which has marked the period of the thirty years' guarantee which has just expired. In the 109 villages of the old Sampgaon Táluka cultivation has increased since 1851-52, the last year of the old rates, by 43,065 acres, while the revenue has increased since 1852-53—the first year of the levy of the full survey rates—by Rs. 28,576. During the thirty years' period remissions have been trifling except in the famine year of 1876-77 when a sum of Rs. 1,116 was remitted. The revenue of each year has been punctually paid. In the 31 villages of the Kittúr Mahál the increase of cultivated area over that recorded in 1852-53 is 8,212 acres, while the revenue since 1854-55 has expanded by Rs. 4,355. The facility with which the demands have been collected within the last three years, which were years of low prices, may be judged from the facts given in para. 34. In not a single case has it been necessary to resort to distraint or sale.

14. It is rarely that we find a large tract of country in which so many proofs of agricultural prosperity exist and in which the Government revenue is so readily and punctually collected. The question of prices however remains to be considered before any decision can be come to as to the advisability of raising the pitch of the rates. But here we are met by the difficulty that no continuous record has been kept of the prices prevailing in the two chief markets of the táluka during the past thirty years and such scraps of information as have been collected in Sampgaon and Bail Hongal may be dismissed as untrustworthy. Mr. Fletcher has been obliged to obtain the rates prevailing in the market of Belgaum, 18 miles from the village of Sampgaon and about 7 miles from the

extreme western limit of the Sampgaon Táluka. As these rates obtained in a busier and more central market they can only be taken as an indication of the prices which have prevailed in Sampgaon where produce of all kinds is usually a few sers cheaper. It is much to be regretted that local prices are not available and the deficiency in this respect shows clearly the necessity for an Agricultural and Statistical Department which will keep up detailed price lists for every market of importance in the interior.

15. Mr. Fletcher has considered the question of prices with respect to four distinct periods, *viz.* the decade preceding the settlement, the two decades immediately succeeding it, and the 11 years from 1872-73 to 1882-83. He has correctly taken jowári, wheat and rice as the staple products for comparison and has shown that the average prices of those staples were as follows in each period:—

Period.	Jowári, Sers per Rupee.	Wheat, Sers per Rupee.	Cleaned Rice, Sers per Rupee.
1842-43 to 1851-52	38	31	25
1852-53 to 1861-62	31	28	20
1862-63 to 1871-72	18	12	10
1872-73 to 1882-83	19	14	11

A consideration of the above statement shows results somewhat different to those which have been met with elsewhere. It has been usual to find that the average of the period which includes the prices ruling during the famine of 1876-77 and succeeding years has been the highest of all, but in Sampgaon the average is highest in the ten years which contained the years of high prices from 1863-64 to 1866-67 when money poured into the country in exchange for cotton. The figures tend to show that the prices of the cereals chiefly consumed in this táluka were not so affected by the famine as in other parts of the district where the crops entirely failed. I think on the whole that Mr. Fletcher is justified in accepting the average for the last 11 years for the purpose of comparison with the prices ruling at the date of settlement, as the high prices of the three years from 1877-78 to 1879-80 are fully counterbalanced by the low prices of the three years succeeding. Comparing that average therefore with the average of the first decade of the settlement when the survey rates are proved to have been completely successful, we have the following result:—

	1852-53 to 1861-62.	1872-73 to 1882-83.	Percentage Increase.
Jowári	31	19	68·4
Wheat	28	14	100
Cleaned rice	20	11	81·8

It would appear that a very considerable increase in the general rating might be made to meet in some degree the advance in prices, but the fact of an unexpected fall in prices having taken place at so recent a date is a serious consideration which should render the assessor of land revenue very cautious in accepting the favorable results which the averages of stated periods exhibit. Although the Western Deccan Railway is in progress and will have three stations within easy access of the villages of this táluka, it is impossible to count too fully upon high prices in the future. The railway has hitherto been found to equalize prices and to prevent the effects of local scarcities and local gluts, but it cannot be

relied upon to counteract the effects of worldwide circumstances such as those which have affected the value of wheat in the last few years and indirectly the value of every other product. I think therefore that while the increase of revenue should be in this case substantial, it would be a risk to demand all that mere facts and figures might warrant us in demanding. It is safer to leave some portion of what might be considered the strict demand to be levied when the development of the country is more complete and the values of produce more assured.

16. So much has been done since the first settlement to improve the communications of the táluka and to open out markets for its produce that it will scarcely be surprising that some small alteration of the existing grouping of villages is necessary. The central villages and those to the north-west containing the most favored villages of the táluka are proposed to be grouped in the first class. This group, coloured pink on the map, is intersected by several made roads. It contains the two chief local markets of Sampgaon and Bail Hongal and is within easy access of the still more important market town of Belgaum, where a busy railway station will soon be established. The second group colored green contains most of the old Sampgaon villages to the south of the river Malprabha as well as two small clusters of villages to the east and west of the villages of the first group, the one being considered slightly inferior owing to its position and the character of its cultivators and the other being placed in a lower group on account of inaccessibility and deficiency of communications. The third class also contains two groups, one to the extreme east of the táluka bordering on the black plains which surround Saundatti and having a somewhat capricious rainfall, and the other to the extreme north where the country is very hilly, the carriage of produce to market difficult and where the cultivators suffer from the presence of a population of Beruds whose thieving propensities require the constant vigilance of the police. The fourth class consists of the best situated villages of the old Kittúr Mahál possessing a rainfall which becomes almost too great for the best dry-crop cultivation, although favorable for rice, while the fifth is made up of a few villages to the extreme south-west in which the rainfall is excellent for rice, but the disadvantages attendant on dry-crop cultivation are more marked.

17. The following table shows the maximum dry-crop and rice rates which it is proposed to apply to these classes and the maximum rates of the corresponding classes under the original settlement :—

Class.	UNDER REVISION SURVEY.		CORRESPONDING RATES UNDER ORIGINAL SURVEY.		REMARKS.
	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I.	2 10 0	9 0 0	2 4 0	8 0 0*	*In one village it was Rs. 9.
II.	2 6 0	9 0 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	
III.	2 2 0	9 0 0	1 12 0	8 0 0	
IV.	1 14 0	8 0 0	{ 1 10 0 and 1 6 0	8 0 0	
V.	1 8 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	8 0 0	

The garden lands irrigated from Government streams and tanks have been assessed on the usual maximum rate of Rs. 8 for soil and water combined, while lands under wells both old and new have no irrigation rate, but have been treated as dry-crop lands under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 1028, dated 25th February 1874.

18. The area under rice and garden cultivation of both kinds and the average rates which result from the application of the maxima assigned to each description of cultivated land are shown below, the result being a general average rate for all descriptions of cultivated land of Re. 1-9-0:—

Description.	Acres.	Proposed Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.		
		Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dry-crop	144,719	1,87,625	1	4	8
Rice	13,129	54,786	4	2	9
Well garden (Motasthal)	472	1,136	2	6	0
Pát „ (Pátasthal)	830	5,019	6	0	9
Total	159,150	2,48,566	1	9	0

The general average rate under the existing settlement is Re. 1-3-8, so that there is an increase equal to Re. 0-5-4 per acre which is due partly to the raising of the maxima on dry-crop lands but especially to the raising of the classification of the rice soils and of the water advantages they possess, which has been found to be absolutely necessary.

19. The general financial results of the proposed revised rates will be as follow:—

Class.	Revenue by former Survey.	Revenue by revision Survey.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.	72,024	90,466	18,442	25·6
II.	70,784	87,652	16,868	23·8
III.	16,222	20,464	4,242	26·1
IV.	23,977	33,318	9,341	38·9
V.	11,327	16,666	5,329	47·0
Total	1,94,344	2,48,566	54,222	27·9

There is thus an immediate increase of revenue resulting from this settlement of Rs. 54,222, equal to nearly 28 per cent. on the revenue now yielded.

20. I have reserved an explanation of certain points regarding the arrangement of the maximum rates for dry-crop and rice land, and the results thereof, because the Collector Mr. Jervoise has noticed these very points as requiring explanation, and they can best be explained in connection with his remarks and on the basis of his objections. Mr. Jervoise while generally approving of the proposed enhancement in the 109 villages of the old Sampgaon Taluka argues:—

- 1st. (para. 45).—That there does not appear sufficient ground to justify so much higher an increase in the assessments of the Kittúr villages than of the old Sampgaon villages.
- 2nd. (para. 27).—That if the rainfall is heavier in the Kittúr villages and more favourable for rice, it is inconsistent that the maximum rate for rice in the Sampgaon villages should be raised to Rs. 9 while in the Kittúr villages it is retained at Rs. 8.
- 3rd. (para. 27).—That it is doubtful whether the increased assessment on rice lands in the old Sampgam villages is justifiable. Mr. Jervoise also draws attention to the large enhancement of assessment in the villages of Mullápur and Dastikop.

21. In support of the first objection two reasons are given—(1st) that the advance in prosperity of the Kittúr villages has not been equal to that of the

old Sampgaon villages and (2nd) that in combining 5 and 19 villages formerly placed on maximum rates of Re. 1-10-0 and Re. 1-6-0 under one class bearing a maximum rate of Re. 1-14-0 the increase placed upon the latter villages said to be less favorably situated for dry-crop cultivation is comparatively too heavy.

22. I think however that these reasons will fall to the ground when the circumstances come to be carefully studied. The argument that the Kittúr villages have not prospered to the same extent as the old Sampgaon villages is drawn from the following table showing percentage increases and decreases under certain heads:—

Class.	Population.	Houses.	Agricultural Cattle.	Carts.	Wells.	Other Cattle.
I. ...	19.9	28.4	13.9	240.7	80.0	32.3D
II. ...	14.9	23.7	24.3	212.6	122.1	37.5D
III. ...	21.7	28.9	5.8	274.0	90.2	38.6D
IV. ...	2.4	11.7	12.2	162.0	38.5	37.9D
V. ...	0.9D	11.7	2.4D	206.7	34.4	31.9D

It is under the heads of population, houses and agricultural stock only that the argument might be supported, because the falling off in non-agricultural cattle is much the same in all groups; carts exhibit a very large increase throughout, while under the head of wells the same advance could scarcely be expected in the comparatively rainy tracts of old Kittúr. To appreciate properly however the significance of the facts recorded we must go back to the state of things which prevailed at the old settlement. A glance at Mr. Fletcher's para. 43 will show that the population of the Kittúr villages must have been very dense at the time of the early settlement and it may be inferred that any large increase of population would have scarcely found room to remain on the land. In the villages of the 5th group the population now averages 305 souls to the square mile and as the decrease under this head is said to be nearly 1 per cent, the pressure of population on the land must have been somewhat greater at the original settlement. But if there had been any room for increase of population in the Kittúr villages I would scarcely have expected to see it occur, as in the period from 1865 to 1875 the more rainy villages in and near the Khánápúr Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate were visited by a malignant type of fever which spared the villages more inland. The fact of houses having increased considerably, notwithstanding the small increase of population in the 4th group and the decrease in the 5th, shows that the people are now living in greater comfort in this respect. There has certainly not been the same large percentage increase in the agricultural cattle of the Kittúr villages, but the present number is almost more than sufficient, giving one yoke of oxen to every eight acres under occupation. I see no ground therefore for the opinion that these villages have not prospered equally with the other villages of the táluka.

23. The other argument employed by the Collector to find fault with the higher general increase of assessment in the Kittúr villages is that the increase of the maximum dry-crop rates in 19 of the villages constituting the 4th group is not justified by the conditions of the dry-crop cultivation prevailing therein. Now the 19 villages the maximum rate of which has been moved up from Re. 1-6-0 to Re. 1-14-0, bringing them on a level with the five other villages south of Mugutkhán Hubli, are those surrounding the town of Kittúr to the south of the táluka. The increased importance of the market town of Kittúr, situated at the junction of five made roads three of which have been constructed since the old settlement and which has become a recognized depôt for exchange of the produce of the coast districts and those above the gháts, induced me to do away with the distinction between these villages and the five others which were deemed to have a certain superiority at the time of the original settlement. Mr. Jervoise quotes Colonel Anderson's remarks written in 1857 to show that a lighter maximum dry-crop rate was placed on the 19 villages because owing to a somewhat heavier monsoon they were "less favourably situated for dry-crop cultiva-

tion". It does not appear, however, to have occurred to Mr. Jervoise that a very ready means exists of finding out what dry-crop rate Colonel Anderson would have suggested had he been called upon to revise the maximum rate of these villages. The villages immediately bordering on the 19 villages under consideration are those of the Dhárwár Táluka settled by Colonel Anderson in 1879-80, and it will be seen from the figures marked by me in ink on the accompanying map that although exactly similar in climate and position they were settled on a maximum rate of Rs. 2-6-0 or eight annas in excess of the maximum rate I have proposed for the villages immediately contiguous. There can be little doubt, therefore, of the moderation of the rate applied to this group, however much it has been necessary to increase it to bring it up to a fair level. It must be remembered that although most of the superior dry-crops do not flourish in tracts with a heavy rainfall, wheat can be successfully grown where the soil is fitted for it. As a matter of fact wheat is raised in some of these Kittúr villages and it is necessary that a fair maximum rate should be retained so that lands capable of producing this valuable crop may have a just assessment applied to them.

24. The real reason of the increase in the revenue derivable under the proposed rates from the Kittúr villages is the adjustment of the classification in the case of the large area of rice land which is found in them. In the 109 villages of the old Sampgaon Táluka there are only 4,210 acres of rice land, while in the 31 Kittúr villages there are 8,918 acres. The whole of the rice area has been re-classed with the effect that the valuation for water advantages especially has been considerably raised to bring it up to the present standard. If we consider the raising of the dry-crop rates from the point of view taken in Mr. Jervoise's paragraph 37, it might be expected that they have had great influence in raising the total assessment; but the general effect of the increase of these rates is neutralized by the reduction of the value of the poorer soils which has been one of the recognized results of revision survey hitherto. While, therefore, in the fourth and fifth classes the total increases of assessment are equal to 38.9 and 47.0 per cent. respectively, only 8.8 and 5.3 of these percentages are due to the dry-crop lands which have their maximum rates raised, while 30.1 and 41.7 per cent. are due to the treatment of rice lands the maximum rates of which have been subjected to no advance whatever.

25. The inconsistency noticed by Mr. Jervoise that the Kittúr rice maximum rates have been kept to their former level while in the old Sampgaon villages the maximum has been increased is clearly explained by Mr. Fletcher in his paragraph 43. It has been necessary to increase the dry-crop rates of the former to make them coincide in some measure with the rates in similar tracts, and in order that they may be placed upon a proper level in this part of the district so that they may be gradually reduced as we proceed towards the gháts and find the advantages rapidly diminish. The result is that our hands are tied with regard to the rice maximum rates which we are unwilling to increase at this revision in view of the large increase already made in the assessment of such land following the re-classification and of the high percentages of general increase already attained, which an addition of even Re. 1 to the maximum rice crop rate would cause to reach 50.8 and 61.3 respectively.

26. Mr. Jervoise's third objection is founded on a misapprehension of the nature of the rice cultivation prevailing in the two sets of villages. Mr. Fletcher has pointed out that the rainfall in the Kittúr villages is more favorable for rice than in the old Sampgaon villages, and there can be little doubt of this seeing that the average rainfall gauged in Sampgaon in the centre of the old Sampgaon group is 32.4 inches only while the fall in the Kittúr villages of the 4th and 5th groups must be nearly twice that amount. It is impossible that rice cultivation can be carried out with simple rainfall in the majority of the old Sampgaon villages, whereas in the Kittúr villages rice can be successfully raised from the monsoon rain-fall only with the assistance sometimes of drainage from hills and sometimes of rain-water stored in tanks. In the old Sampgaon villages rice lands are generally irrigated from tanks and water channels led from streams and the water advantages are often such that a second crop of rice or pulse can be raised on the land and not unfrequently sugarcane. The valuation of the water-supply for rice follows the six classes laid down by Sir George Wingate, the scale extending from the supply which will enable two rice crops

to be confidently grown down to simple rainfall. This will account for the higher assessment placed on the scattered rice lands to be found in the 1st and 3rd groups of the old Sampgaon villages which are most removed from the zone of heavy rainfall. And hence also it comes, as noticed by Mr. Jervoise in his paragraph 41, that 33 acres of rice land which are situated in the 3rd class of the old Sampgaon villages having the smallest rainfall of all have the highest average rice rate of Rs. 6 per acre. In such a locality the water-supply for rice must be dependent on artificial means of irrigation and the pitch of the assessment on this limited area points to a supply of water which will permit of a second crop being produced.

27. As the extent of rice land in the large area of the old Sampgaon villages is very small compared with that in the more limited area of the Kittúr villages, the increase on account of the re-classification of such land is not so great as to prevent a moderate enhancement of the maximum rate being made, and an addition of Re. 1 becomes therefore possible without adding too greatly to the general burden of taxation. At a future revision of assessment it will be possible, if circumstances are generally favorable, to raise the maximum rate of the rice land in the Kittúr villages to the strict level which would be justifiable now, were it not for the increased value which has been placed on the land itself.

28. With regard to the two villages of Dastikop and Mallapur, the assessment of which according to the revision rates exceeds the limit of 66 per cent. I would only point out that both villages are well situated, one being on the mail road on the banks of the Malaprabha river and a great halting place for travellers, and the other being a rich suburb of Kittúr. Besides the great increase in rice cultivation I have satisfied myself by calling for the classers' registers of these villages that the increases are satisfactorily accounted for. In Dastikop no less than 509 acres have an alluvial increase added by the revision survey on account of river and stream deposit, while 48 acres in Mallapur bear a similar advance over the ordinary dry-crop rates.

29. While thanking Mr. Jervoise for his able and careful criticism of this settlement report I trust I have been able to show that nothing he has put forward can have any valid influence in altering the proposals. I would respectfully ask for an early consideration of these papers by Government as the season is advanced and it is very desirable that this large increase of revenue should be made available for levy next year by the announcement of the rates to the people within the current revenue year. Sanction is therefore requested to the period for receiving resignations under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code being extended to 30th June next. It is recommended that the guarantee for the continuance of the rates should be given for thirty years from the current year.

I have the honor, to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. H. STEWART,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, Southern Division.

No. $\frac{S. R.}{264}$ OF 1885.

Commissioner, S. D.'s Camp, 30th April 1885.

MEMORANDUM.

- * Report from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country, No. 1259, dated 20th December 1884.
- 2. Belgaum Collector's No. 477 of 4th February 1885.
- 3. Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner No. $\frac{A.}{859}$, dated 11th April 1885.

* These papers, which relate to the revision settlement of 140 villages of the Sampgaon Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate, are submitted to Government for favour of early orders.

2. The proposals of the Superintendent have been so minutely scrutinised by the Collector and the whole subject has been so exhaustively and ably reviewed by the Survey Commissioner, that the undersigned has only to express his general approval of the rates proposed to be levied during the next 30 years.

3. The statistical information, collated in the Superintendent's report, affords unmistakeable proofs of the great development in material prosperity the tract of country under settlement has undergone during the currency of the first settlement. Mr. Stewart has satisfactorily shown that this improvement is not confined to particular groups, but is general throughout the táluka, inclusive of the "Kittur villages."

4. The Survey Commissioner in para. 17 of his report describes the maximum rates proposed to be applied for different descriptions of land. The villages are divided into five groups according to their accessibility to markets and situation as to rain-fall. This classification appears judicious. The maximum rates for dry-crop under the revision survey compare with the old rates as follows:—

Class.						New Rate.		Old Rate.				
						Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
I.	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	0	2	4	0
II.	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	0	2	0	0
III.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	1	12	0
IV.	1	14	0	} and	1	10	0
V.	1	8	0		1	6	0
										1	2	0

The first three classes include all the old Sampgaon villages (109). Mr. Jervoise approves of the enhancement proposed (21.4) for these villages. The Kittur villages (31) are put under classes IV. and V. The increase on dry-crop land in these villages under the proposed rates is estimated to amount to 34.2 per cent. Mr. Jervoise is not prepared to say that "there is sufficient ground to be found in the prosperity of the agriculturists of the Kittur villages to justify so much higher an increase than has been proposed for the old Sampgaon villages." This objection is fully met by Mr. Stewart in paras. 21 to 23 of his report. The extreme moderation of the rates is apparent from the comparison instituted by Mr. Stewart with the rates applied by the late Survey Commissioner to some of the adjoining villages of the Dhárwár Collectorate. The Commissioner, S. D., can confidently recommend the maximum rates in all the groups for the approval of Government.

5. The Superintendent proposes two rates for the rice land, namely, Rs. 9 for the villages of the first three groups and Rs. 8 for the remaining groups. Mr. Jervoise doubts the expediency of raising the rate on rice lands. It seems, however, to the undersigned that the Survey Commissioner has made out a case for enhancing the rates on such lands slightly where it does not result in unduly raising the present assessment. In groups Nos. IV. and V., the old maximum rate is retained, and still there is a considerable enhancement of revenue anticipated on account of the raising of the water classification, which was certainly fixed very low at the first survey (*vide* para. 43 of the Superintendent's report). As this classification is to be declared *final*, it was absolutely necessary to correct

any errors in the old classification in order to admit of future revisions being effected on a uniform basis. But some clearer explanation should have been given as to how the rice lands in these groups came to be classed so low at the first survey. Colonel Anderson in para. 87 of his report No. 318 of 1855 (Selection from Government Records No. XCIV. New Series) describes the method, followed at the time, in fixing the classification of these lands. Mr. Fletcher, in para. 9 of his report, says that the method now adopted is that reported at length in paras. 53 to 56 of Colonel Anderson's report (No. 7 of 1876) on the revision settlement of the Bankápur Táluka. This method, except for new areas, seems exactly to correspond with that described by him in his report of 1855 referred to above. It is, therefore, difficult to understand in what particular the present standard differs from that adopted at the original settlement.

6. The total *Government* rice land, recorded by the original survey, was 11,200 acres; it has now risen to 13,129, or in other words nearly 2,000 acres

of dry-crop or waste land has been converted into rice. • See para. 9. Mr. Fletcher says that the Bankápur plan,* which was approved by Government, has been adopted in assessing these lands. By this plan, the soil classification is reduced one class below what it is found actually to be in order to allow for improvement effected by private capital. Having regard, however, to the policy of Government in this matter, as recently announced in Government Resolution No. 2619, dated 26th March 1884, the Commissioner, S. D., is of opinion that it would be by far the most satisfactory plan to treat such lands, as dry-crop, for purposes of assessment of revenue. This would further have the desirable effect of reducing the percentage of increase in the last two groups and especially in the villages of Mallapur and Dastikop so as to bring it within the prescribed limit.

7. The rates for garden land are unobjectionable except that the above remarks apply also to the new bágáit. It would also be well, if in all settlement reports the conversion of dry-crop into superior cultivation by private exertions were separately shewn and not mixed with regular rice and garden areas in striking the averages of incidence of taxation per acre.

8. The financial result of the proposed rates is given in paragraph 19 of the Survey Commissioner's report. By the former settlement, the revenue amounted to Rs. 1,94,344; it is proposed to raise it to Rs. 2,48,566. The net increase will be Rs. 54,222 per annum or 27·9 over the present rates. The increase in the first three groups is moderate and might be sanctioned without hesitation. If the assessment on new rice and garden lands be revised, as proposed above by the undersigned, the percentage of increase in the last two groups which now exceeds the maximum prescribed, would be considerably reduced. Such a measure would also completely secure to the cultivators the entire profits accruing from the capital and labour, which they must have devoted to the conversion of dry-crop and waste land into rice and garden lands.

9. In conclusion, the Commissioner, S. D., begs to observe that it is only because he knows from personal and local enquiry that Sampgaon is perhaps the most favored and prosperous táluka of Belgaum well able to bear the proposed rates and because he has fortunately learnt verbally from the Collector the nature of his criticisms and from Mr. Stewart the substance of his proposals, that he has felt justified in supporting the Survey Commissioner's proposals at so late an hour.

10. Mr. Stewart's remarks were only received on 27th instant. Other Revision Settlement papers have similarly been received at the last moment. The Commissioner, S. D., is sure that neither Government nor Mr. Stewart will misunderstand him, when he protests against being called upon to pronounce a responsible opinion on papers of such importance without sufficient time being left for careful consideration of them.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Introduction of Revision Settlement into 140 villages of the Sampgaon Táluka in the Belgaum Collectorate.

No. 4057.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th May 1885.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. S. R.—264, dated 30th April 1885—Submitting the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of 140 villages now forming the Sampgaon Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.

Letter No. 1258, dated 20th December 1884, from the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey.
Letter No. 477, dated 4th February 1885, from the Collector of Belgaum.
Letter No. A.—659, dated 11th April 1885, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

RESOLUTION.—The Sampgaon Táluka, for the revision of the assessment of which proposals are now made, contains 140 Government villages, of which 109 were in the old táluka of the same name and were brought under the original survey settlement in 1852-53, while 31 were in the old Kittúr Subdivision and were brought under the original survey settlement in 1853-54. The rainfall is regular and in the Western and South-Western villages is generally too heavy for dry-crops, but is there very favourable for rice. There is much good black soil North of the river Malprabha, which intersects and drains the táluka.

2. The original settlement proved very successful both in the villages of the old Sampgaon Táluka and in the Kittúr villages. There was a steady increase in the area in occupation until the year 1876-77, when the limit of profitable cultivation appears to have been reached. Since that year there have been slight variations, but as there has been no material change in the revenue, it is clear that land of the poorest class only was relinquished in years in which prices were very low. The Government demand has been collected with remarkable ease and punctuality. There was not a single case of distraint in the three years ending 1882-83.

3. During the currency of the original settlement there has been a considerable advance in agricultural prosperity. The facts that houses have increased in a higher proportion than population and that the increase has been entirely in flat-roofed houses, the number of thatched houses having decreased, show that the standard of comfort has been raised. It would perhaps not be always possible to furnish a separate statement of the houses possessed by persons connected with agriculture, but the suggestion of the Collector of Belgaum to this effect should be adopted when practicable. There has been an increase of 14·4 per cent. in the number of working cattle, and there is now a pair of agricultural cattle for each 11 acres of cultivated land. The extension of cultivation and consequent contraction of the grazing area have resulted in a decrease in the number of other cattle, but the number of sheep and goats has increased probably owing to the demand for mutton in the Belgaum cantonment. Mr. Jervoise doubts whether the increase in the number of carts can be so great as is shown, but the construction and improvement of roads are naturally followed by a very extended use of carts. It is not shown how far the numerous existing roads have been constructed or improved since the original settlement was introduced, but all the Local Fund roads must have been constructed within that period and the trunk roads are annually put into a better state of repair. The number of wells has been nearly doubled during the period of original settlement, and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner has ascertained that the new wells were constructed from private capital, although many of them are not used for irrigation. There has not been so large an increase either in population or in agricultural stock in the villages of the old Kittúr Subdivision as in the villages of the old Sampgaon Táluka, but population was dense in the former villages at the time of the original settlement, while there was much mortality from a malignant type of fever during the 10 years ending 1875, and the number of agricultural cattle—one pair for every 8 acres of occupied land—in them is abundant.

4. The statistics furnished by the Sub-Registrar show that land in the táluka has generally a high market value. Even in the case of sales under

decrees of the Civil Court the price is on the average about 10 multiples of the assessment, and the lowest price realized in any sale registered in the four years ending 1883 was about 2 multiples of the assessment. From the details given of mortgages and leases registered it is also clear that large sums can be obtained on the security of land and that fair profit can be made by subletting it. About 63 per cent. of the Government land occupied is cultivated by the occupants, about 15 per cent. is let for money rents, about 18 per cent. for rents in kind and the rest is cultivated by the occupants and others in partnership.

5. It is thus amply proved that the existing assessment is very light and that the agricultural classes have prospered under it. The proposals for revising the assessment and the reasons which are held to justify them remain to be considered.

6. The partial systems of re-measurement and re-classification, which have on several previous occasions been fully described, have been adopted, the original measurement and classification having been found to be generally of fair accuracy. In the case of the rice land only, especially that in the villages of the old Kittúr Subdivision has there been a considerable change in the relative valuation. It would have been well, as remarked by the Commissioner, S. D., if the necessity for this change had been more clearly explained, but the principles which have been applied and which have been described in paragraphs 53—56 of the late Survey and Settlement Commissioner's report No. 7, dated 4th January 1876, were approved in Government Resolution No. 1031, dated 16th February 1876, and are in harmony with those recently formulated in the Resolution regarding the revised settlement of the Igatpuri Táluka. Land on which rice can be cultivated only through impounding rainfall has been assessed at the ordinary dry-crop rate, while a special assessment has been imposed for other water advantages according to their utility. To meet the case of improvement through the conversion of dry-crop into rice land a reduction in the soil classification has been made where the existing area of rice land materially exceeds that recorded at the original survey. These principles are in entire accordance with the policy enunciated in Government Resolution No. 2619, dated 26th March 1884, and that policy does not, as supposed by the Commissioner, S. D., require the entire exemption from special assessment of land which has during the currency of the original settlement been rendered fit for the production of rice, sugarcane or other valuable crops by the utilization of water in rivers or streams.

7. It is not proposed to alter materially the grouping of the villages for the purpose of maximum rates which was adopted at the original settlement. The villages of the old Sampgaon Táluka were divided into 3 groups, which are recommended to be maintained with the modifications that one village which has benefited by a new road should be transferred from the second to the first group and that seven villages which will be conveniently situated as regards the railway when it is opened should be transferred from the third to the second group. The Kittúr villages were divided into three groups, but it is now proposed to amalgamate the first and second of these groups, as the town of Kittúr which is in the vicinity of those of the second group has grown much in importance. Of the groups as proposed to be re-constituted the first comprises 37 villages forming the main part of the section of the táluka North of the Malprabha River, which have a favourable climate for dry-crops and easy access to the Belgaum market; the second comprises 57 villages, of which there are two small clusters on the East and West of the first group, while the rest form the main body of the section of the táluka South of the Malprabha River, which has a good climate but is less favourably situated as regards markets than the villages of the first group; the third comprises 15 villages on the East of the táluka which have a less certain rainfall and inferior communications; the fourth comprises 24 villages of the old Kittúr Sub-division which have too heavy a rainfall for the best dry-crop cultivation but are close to the Dhárwár-Belgaum road; and the fifth comprises 7 villages in the South-West which have a still heavier rainfall.

8. None of the officers whose opinions have been recorded object to the system of grouping proposed, and it appears to be suitable. It is rather an

anomaly that the cluster of villages which is nearer Belgaum than any other part of the táluka and no point of which is more than 4 miles from the Dhárwár-Belgaum road should be put in the second group, but these villages are said to be hilly and difficult of access for carts.

9. The usual scale with a maximum rate of Rs. 8 has been applied to land irrigated from streams, and the rule regarding the assessment of land irrigated from wells has been adhered to. The total area of artificially irrigated land is however only 1,302 acres. The maximum rates proposed for dry-crop and rice-land in the several groups as compared with the original settlement rates and the effect of the proposals are shown below :—

Maximum Rates.

Groups.	BY ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT.		BY REVISED SETTLEMENT.		Percentage Increase.
	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1	2 4 0	8	2 10 0	9	25.6
2	2 0 0	8	2 6 0	9	23.8
3	1 12 0	8	2 2 0	9	26.1
4	{ 1 10 0 1 6 0 }	8	1 14 0	8	38.9
5	1 2 0	8	1 8 0	8	47.0

10. The effect of the adoption of the proposals will be an increase in the total assessment of land now occupied amounting to 27.9 per cent. This increase is exceedingly moderate as compared with the rise in the value of produce which has taken place during the currency of the original settlement. The information available regarding prices in the táluka is very defective and apparently untrustworthy, but the course of these prices must have been on the whole in correspondence with the course of prices in the Belgaum market, which is close to the North-Western boundary of the táluka. Jowári is grown on 39.3 per cent. of the occupied area and rice on 8.2 per cent., and these may be regarded as the staple products. The average price of jowári in Belgaum in the 11 years ending 1882-83 was double the average price of the decade before the original settlement and 62 per cent. higher than the average price of the decade after the original settlement, while the price of rice has risen in a higher proportion. The 11 years ending 1882-83 include the famine years, but the high prices of those years are held to be counterbalanced by the abnormally low prices of 1880-81 and 1881-82. The comparisons made above do not even indicate the full benefit which the cultivators of the táluka have derived, for by the improvement of communications much has been done to prevent gluts of the local markets. The opening of the railway, several stations of which will be within easy reach of the Northern and Western villages, will stimulate the production of exportable products and steady prices generally. Cotton is already grown on 8.1 per cent. of the occupied area and wheat on nearly 4 per cent., and much of the soil is fitted for the production of crops suitable for export. There is every reason to believe that a larger enhancement of the assessment than that proposed might be made without trenching on the legitimate profits of the cultivators, but the advantages of a moderate assessment are so great that Government is willing to forego some portion of the revenue which might justly be claimed.

11. The proposals meet with the general approval of the Collector and the Commissioner, S. D., but some modifications are suggested by these officers. Mr. Crawford's recommendation that land which has during the currency of the original settlement been converted into garden or rice land should be assessed at the ordinary dry-crop rates has already been dealt with. Mr. Jervoise calculates that the increase in the assessment of dry-crop land is 21.4 per cent. in the villages of the old Sampgaon Táluka and 34.2 per cent. in the villages of the old Kittúr Subdivision, and he argues that there is no good reason for a

higher increase in the latter case than in the former. But his calculations are wrong. The increase in the assessment of dry-crop land in the villages of the old Sampgaon Táluka is about 21 per cent. and in those of the old Kittúr Sub-division about 23 per cent. The cause of the higher general enhancement in the Kittúr villages is, as shown by Mr. Stewart, the increase in the valuation of rice lands, but his statement that only 8.8 and 5.3, that is about $\frac{8}{13}$ and $\frac{5}{13}$, of the increases in the two groups, are due to dry-crop lands, must be taken with the qualification that in these groups the total assessment of dry-crop land is much less than that of rice land.

12. As regards Mr. Jervoise's argument that if the climate of the Kittúr villages is more suitable for rice cultivation than that of the villages of the old Sampgaon Táluka the maximum rice-rate should not be higher in the latter villages than in the former, it is to be observed that the re-classification done in the Kittúr villages causes a large increase which is enough for this occasion, and Mr. Stewart says (paragraph 27) that at a future revision the rice maximum rate of the villages of the old Kittúr Mahál may be brought up to a level with that of the villages of the old Sampgaon Táluka.

13. The really pertinent question is whether the Rs. 9 rate in the villages of the old Sampgaon Táluka is justified. Mr. Stewart explains that though the rainfall is better for rice in the villages of the old Kittúr Mahál than in the villages of the old Sampgaon Táluka, yet in the latter this is more than redressed by the use of tanks and streams, the charge for which is included in the rice-rate. This does not seem to accord with paragraph 43 of Mr. Fletcher's report, but the explanation seems to be that the high maximum rate in the villages of the old Sampgaon Táluka is so modified in application by the classification scale that it really gives a high assessment only on the lands which are capable of growing two crops by use of water from tanks and streams. Mr. Jervoise's criticism, moreover, applies to the classification and not to the maximum rate, the latter being more properly fixed with reference to market advantages and the like, and the greater proximity to the Belgaum market of the villages of the old Sampgaon Táluka, justifies a higher maximum rice-rate as well as higher maximum dry-crop rates in them.

14. Although the increase on the whole is very moderate, it is over 73 per cent. in two villages which have gained much from alluvial deposits and must be higher in some individual holdings. To prevent hardship from a sudden enhancement in these cases, His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that while the akárbands should in all cases be made out according to the full sanctioned rates, it should be notified that enhancement in excess of 4 annas in the rupee or 25 per cent. of the assessment on a holding will be remitted for the two first years of the revised settlement, enhancement in excess of 8 annas in the rupee for the third and fourth years, and enhancement in excess of 12 annas in the rupee for the fifth and sixth years of the revised settlement, so that the cultivators may adjust themselves to the increased payment by degrees. These remissions should be notified with the rates, which should be introduced in the current year, the date up to which notices of relinquishment may be accepted in this year being fixed as 30th June. The rates should be guaranteed for 30 years beginning with the ensuing year in which they come into force, and not, as proposed by Mr. Stewart, with the current year, in which they will merely be announced.

J. MONTEATH,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

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

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

* Note 1.—Copies of the papers will be supplied direct to the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey.

Note 2.—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, have been informed by telegram.