



PAPERS
RELATING TO THE
SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT
OF THE
YELLAPUR TALUKA
OF THE
KANARA DISTRICT

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**Corrigenda to the Revision Settlement Report of Yellapur Taluka, District
Kanara.**

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(Signed) K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, S. D.

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Belgaum, 30th August 1941.

From
 K. P. MATHBANI, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,
 Settlement Officer, Southern Division,
 Belgaum ;

To
 THE COLLECTOR OF KANARA,
 Karwar.

Sir,

With reference to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1016/39, dated 16th January 1940, I have the honour to submit my proposals for the second revision settlement of Yellapur Taluka of Kanara District.

2. Yellapur Taluka in its present form contains 133 villages of which 5 are completely forest. The total area of the taluka is 501.9 square miles and is constituted as follows :—

Forest	..	..	460.4 square miles or 91.7 per cent.
Cultivable area	..	..	34.7 square miles or 6.9 per cent.
Land not available for cultivation	..	..	6.8 square miles or 1.4 per cent.
Population at the last census	..	..	15,152 or 30 per square mile.

PREVIOUS SETTLEMENTS.

3. The subjoined statement taken from Mr. Collins' report gives the history of the settlements of the villages now constituting Yellapur taluka.

Yellapur Taluka.

Number of villages.	Year of introduction.	Settlement Officer.	Government Resolution.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Original Settlement.</i>				
(a) Old Yellapur Taluka.				
24	1871-72	Colonel W. C. Anderson, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Southern Division.	Revenue Department No. 1204 of 14th March 1872, CLXXXVII New Series, pages 128-147.	
16	1877-78	Do. do.	Revenue Department No. 6297 of 5th December 1878, CLXXXVII New Series, pages 148-157.	
16	1879-80	Do. do.	Revenue Department No. 2485 of 12th May 1880, CLXXXVII New Series, pages 158-163.	
21	1880-81	Do. do.	Revenue Department No. 2337 of 25th April 1881, CLXXXVII New Series, pages 172-179.	
3	1880-81	Do. do.	Revenue Department No. 2561 of 7th May 1881, CLXXXVII New Series, pages 180-183.	

Number of villages.	Year of introduction.	Settlement Officer.	Government Resolution.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		<i>Original</i>	<i>Settlement—contd.</i>	
10	1877-78	Colonel W. C. Anderson, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Southern Division.	Revenue Department No. 2454 of 13th May 1878, CCCCVI New Series, pages 97-103.	Mahal.
25	1880-81	Do. do.	Revenue Department No. 5175 of 8th September 1881, CCCCVI New Series, pages 117-123.	
13	1882-83	Mr. W. M. Fletcher, Superintendent of Survey, S. M. C.	Revenue Department No. 4024 of 25th May 1883, CCCCVI New Series, pages 110-117.	
2	1883-84	Do. do.	Revenue Department No. 4074 of 10th June 1884, CCCCVI New Series, pages 126-133.	
1	1887-88	Mr. R. T. Wingate, Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, Kanara Survey.	Revenue Department No. 2601 of 28th April 1888, CCCCVI New Series, pages 159-168.	
		<i>Revision</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	
80	1896-97	Mr. J. L. Lushington, Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, Southern Division.	Revenue Department No. 1411 of 25th February 1898, CCCLXIV New Series.	Of these 80 villages, 2 viz. Somnalli and Heggumbli were divided into 2 parts formed into the villages of Banksali and Kelashi under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, Nos. 942 of 29th January 1904 and 8848 of 12th September 1918 respectively.
51	1899-1900	Do. do.	Revenue Department No. 5101 of 24th July 1902, CCCCVI New Series.	(a) 50 villages transferred from the old Sirsi Taluka in 1893. Revenue Department No. 8193 of 8th November 1893. (b) Uchgeri village transferred to Mundgod Mahal from the old Sirsi Taluka as above and from Mundgod to Yellapur Taluka in 1913 under Revenue Department No. 8380 of 10th September 1913.

4. Thus, originally Yellapur Taluka consisted of 80 villages. 50 villages were transferred to it in 1893 from Sirsi Taluka and one village—Uchgeri—from Mundgod Petha in 1913. These belonged to Survey Group IV of Sirsi Taluka but are now included in Group IV of Yellapur. As, however, the standard rates for these villages are different from those in Yellapur Survey Group IV they have been separately grouped in the appendices. It will also be seen from the remarks in the above statement that the villages of Somnalli and Heggumbli were subdivided and two new villages of Banksali and Kelashi were created. Thus the present number of villages in the taluka is 133.

5. It will be observed from the statement given above that this taluka like the other above-ghat talukas was settled in a piecemeal fashion in 10 batches, the survey operations lasting over a period of 17 years from 1871-72 to 1887-88.

At the first revision in 1896-97, in the case of the villages belonging to the original Yellapur taluka, and in 1899-1900, in the case of the 50 villages transferred from Sirsi taluka, the original rates were confirmed.

6. Proposals for the second revision settlement of this taluka and of Siddapur and Sirsi talukas and Mundgod Mahal were submitted by Mr. Collins in 1926. But subsequently owing to the decision of Government not to introduce any fresh revision settlements until the Land Revenue Code was amended, the proposals were kept in abeyance.

7. Theoretically, therefore, the groups and the rates of the original settlement which were confirmed at the first revision settlement remain unchanged but actually very important changes have been made in both garden and rice maximum rates. In 1931 owing to the general depression and fall in prices of the garden produce, Government under Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9230/24 of 28th September 1931 ordered that in the villages in which Mr. Collins' proposals would have resulted in reduction of the garden rates, his proposals should be given effect to and the reduction given in the form of annual rebates of assessment. Later, in 1934, Mr. M. J. Desai was appointed to make a detailed enquiry in the condition of garden lands in the tract under resettlement and further reductions in assessment were sanctioned by Government in the form of annual remissions under the Government Resolution, Revenue Department. No. 5387/28, dated 27th May 1936.

8. As regards rice lands, Mr. Bristow was directed in 1934 to report to Government the extent to which reductions proposed by Mr. Collins might be sanctioned and in accordance with his recommendations Government under Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5337/28, dated 28th May 1936, sanctioned reductions proposed by Mr. Collins in the form of annual rebates.

9. The result of these operations has been that actually there are no organised groups as such with common maximum or standard rates in force and in order to make the present position clear, I have given two separate appendices A-9 (b) and A-9 (c)—showing the rates by the previous settlement, those proposed by Mr. Collins and those actually in force as the result of various rebates for the rice and the garden lands respectively. It will be clear that Mr. Collins' proposals form the basis of the present rates. I have, therefore, made frequent reference to his reports and have also taken the liberty of drawing fully upon the vast information given in his Introductory Report.

(i) *Physical Configuration.*

10. The physical configuration has been well described by Mr. Collins and I cannot do better than quote it for reference :—

“ The taluka consists of two main parts, north and south, divided by Bedti river, the former with its centre at Yellapur representing the villages of the old Yellapur Taluka of which the present settlement dates from 1896-97 and the latter, with its centre at Manlukeri the villages transferred from the old Sirsi Taluka and Mundgod Mahal of which the present settlement dates from 1899-1900. The whole is an area of thick forest interspersed with cultivation. In both parts, the main cultivation lies in the centre, and the outer edges are vast stretches of heavy forest, mostly organised under high forest plans and containing only the scantiest cultivation. On the west the boundary is the ghats and the Kalinadi river from where it turns southwards after receiving the waters of the Kaneri river of Supa Mahal. Half way along this side a long spur of the ghats projects south-west, and forms a peninsula included in the taluka, comprising the villages extending from Idgundi to Bare and served by the Idgundi-Kadra Local Board road. Below the ghats north and south are Karwar and Ankola talukas. There are, however, four villages of the taluka, Kelashi, Chikkumane, Gullapur and Barballi lying below the ghats ; and there are several lying partly above and partly below or stretching down the slopes from top to bottom such as Arbail, Kodlagadde, Kalche and other similar villages. On the north, the Kalinadi and Tattihalli rivers form the boundary with a broad belt of high forest, ever green and deciduous, leading

down to them. On the other side of the rivers lie west and east, Supa Mahal and Haliyal Taluka. On the east the taluka is separated from Mundgod Mahal and from Kalghatgi Taluka of Dharwar District by a broad belt of forest extending from Kirvatti to Bharatnalli. This is one of the largest areas of sheer forest in the district and it extends to within a mile or two of Yellapur town. The two Forest Mahals are composed of the villages in or adjoining this belt of forest. The high forests on the north and east are organised under the revised Yellapur-Mundgod plan (1918). On the south the taluka is bordered by the Sirsi Taluka. On each side of the Bedti river, which as described above divides the taluka into two main parts, is another belt of heavy forest mostly ever green. About half way along this belt the river begins to descend the ghats in a series of gorges and rapids, and here occur the well-known Magod falls 200 feet in height.

There is another broad distinction, corresponding to configuration, between the east and west of the taluka. The west is hilly and mountainous with numberless valleys favouring garden cultivation, while the eastern part, being roughly the country east of a line drawn through Yellapur and Manchikeri, is flat or gently undulating."

11. The distinction between the two parts—north and south of the Bedti river—goes much deeper than physical differences. The two parts differ from one another as regards availability of labour, wages, centres of marketing and standard of spice garden cultivation. The south of Bedti is more closely related to Sirsi Taluka of which it formerly formed a part.

12. The villages of this taluka like the rest of the above-ghat tract are generally composed of two or more hamlets separated from each other by patches of bettas or of forest. Villages like Chandguli and Hutkhand have more than 15 hamlets each. Some of the villages in the taluka such as Kanchanalli, Madnoor and Lalguli are very vast in extent spreading over several square miles but a few villages such as Gotguli and Shigepal (surrounded completely by Lalguli and Tatgar respectively) consist of a few survey numbers only. There are some villages which have no geographical contiguity and their names are very puzzling both to the outsider and the local inhabitant. Thus Telgeri and a few other hamlets of Kannadgal along Karwar-Hubli road are completely separated from the hamlets (Kodsa, etc.) in the thick jungle on Vade-Hukli road by Kannigeri, Belgeri and Angod. Similarly a part of Belgeri, two miles from Yellapur, is detached from the more extensive part to the west of Kannigeri. Both these villages have been divided in two parts for the purposes of grouping as the conditions in the two parts are widely different.

(ii) *Climate and Rainfall.*

13. *Climate.*—Climate of Yellapur is known to be the most malarial and unhealthy of the garden talukas now under settlement. The worst months as in the case of other talukas are from October to January. After February the climate is very pleasant and during the summer months it is quite cool. In the rains, however, the weather is very damp and trying.

14. There is a dispensary at Manchikeri in addition to the one at the taluka headquarters. The Red Cross Travelling Doctor also visits the taluka. These measures and the free distribution of quinine are probably the main causes of the improvement noticed by Mr. Desai in the health of the people and corroborated by the improved vital statistics during the last 10 years. The appointment of two subsidised medical practitioners at Honnagadde and Kirvatti has also been sanctioned by Government but no qualified medical practitioners have been found so far to volunteer for the appointment owing to the extreme unhealthiness of the tract.

15. *Rainfall.*—The figures of rainfall at Form A are compiled from the information supplied by the Director of Agriculture. The statistics are given from 1896, the year of the introduction of the present settlement. Besides the prescribed

average for the whole period of 45 years I append below the averages for the period of ten years before the current settlement, i.e., from 1886-1895 and for three decennial periods after its introduction, 1896-1905, 1916-1925 and 1931-40 :—

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Antimonsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.
1886-1895 ..	·81	1	5·20	9	66·11	59	19·63	34	3·50	6	95·26	109
1896-1905 ..	·60	1	4·20	8	75·40	58	14·60	30	2·41	5	97·21	102
1916-1925 ..	·83	2	4·19	8	70·22	55	18·43	34	3·41	6	97·09	105
1931-1940 ..	·65	1	4·97	7	69·08	60	25·64	34	2·74	5	103·06	107
1896-1940 ..	·69	1	3·84	7	72·39	58	19·19	33	2·78	5	98·90	104

16. Average rainfall for the 45 years is 98·90 inches with 104 rainy days. Considerable variations from the average have occurred. The highest recorded rainfall was 139·23 in the first year of the current settlement and the lowest 61·09 too fell in the first decade (1899). This decade gave an average of 97·21 inches as against 95·26 in the pre-settlement period. The subsequent decade also gave about 97 inches of rainfall. The last decennium, however, recorded an increase of about 6 inches over the first period and 8 inches over the pre-settlement period.

17. Under these circumstances it would appear that there should be no ground for complaints regarding shortage of water. But complaints of that nature were quite frequent. When, however, the cultivators were confronted with these statistics they explained that though the rainfall might have increased, the water in springs and in the nallas was less than what it used to be because of the increase in the area under forest. I do not know of any scientific explanation for their theory. Such high rainfall is not necessary for a good paddy crop. My study of the remarks of the Director of Agriculture, the administration reports and my local inquiry lead me to think that it would be better if the rainfall was less but better distributed.

18. The paddy sown by drill in the eastern villages of the taluka—Kirvatti, Madnoor, Kalsur etc. needs a good ante-monsoon to soften the ground for ploughing the fields and a few sharp showers at the end of May or beginning of June for sowing purposes. These rains, it is seen, have not always been timely. But as the area sown by drill is very small, this failure in the rains has not caused much harm. There have always been good rains in July and August and so there has been no trouble about transplantation in the garden area. The rains in September and October necessary for ears to get full have generally been sufficient but in some years such as 1933 and 1938 the fall at that time of the year has been heavy and the crops have been damaged by floods. In spite of these occasional failures and floods the seasons in Yellapur taluka have not been unsatisfactory for the last 10 years.

19. It was represented by the ryots that there have been more rainy days in July and August than there used to be and this has caused severe "koleroga" to the betelnut trees. From the figures it will be seen, however, that the period from 1930-39 shows an average of 60 days as against 59 for the corresponding pre-settlement period and 58 for the corresponding period in the first settlement decade. The increase is thus not appreciable and the large number of rainy days during these 71 days of the moonsoon period is not an unusual feature of the tract. But now that the people are beginning to resort to spraying bordeaux mixture in order to prevent the spread of "koleroga", they find that there are not enough dry days for the operation.

(iii) Markets.

20. There are no weekly markets in the taluka. Yellapur and Manchikeri are, however, the two marketing centres. Yellapur serves the needs of the people north of the Bedti river, who purchase their stock of articles of daily need occasionally from the taluka headquarter. It is seldom, however, that the ryots bring their produce to sell at Yellapur and it is more common for traders and their agents to go to the near and distant villages to collect the garden produce and paddy. Paddy is generally sold to Yellapur traders but supari and coconuts are purchased by traders from Kalghatgi and Hubli and from Sirsi and Kumta who send their agents to purchase from villages direct. There are also some petty dealers in some villages who purchase supari and other spices from the surrounding area and sell them to whole-sale traders. The Patil of Bisgod, a couple of dealers at Kalehe and a few traders at Arbail and Nandolli carry on an appreciable trade in this way. Lastly, there are the small road-side grocery shops at Nandolli, Honnagadde and Arbail who also deal in paddy and spices in a minor way.

21. Thus, while most villages have good marketing service at their doorstep, the prices offered tend to be low and small and distant villages suffer rather badly in that respect. In difficult and inaccessible villages such as Mavinmane and Bare the cultivator has to deliver the goods at the main Karwar road and has to pay for the transport charges from his pocket.

22. Manchikeri is the marketing centre for the south of Bedti. As the prices offered there are not so attractive it is not unusual for landlords and tenants to take their produce direct to Sirsi, a distance of about 20 to 25 miles where higher prices are offered. Villages round about Bharatnalli are also visited by the traders of Tadas and Dundshi in Dharwar District and Chigalli in Mundgod Petha.

(iv) Communications.

23. No railway serves this tract. The nearest railway station, Alnavar on the M. & S.M. Railway, is 32 miles from Yellapur. The station is not used much for trade by this taluka. Hubli which is 42 miles from Yellapur is more important for that purpose.

24. The taluka is, however, served by roads linking the headquarters with the important towns outside and affording easy communications to the scattered villages in the taluka.

25. There are four Public Works Department roads which radiate from Yellapur :—

The Hubli-Karwar road is the main trade artery of the taluka and links Yellapur to the important trading centres of Kalghatgi and Hubli to the north-east and Kumta and Karwar to the west. Most of the villages in Group I lie on this road as also do the important villages of Kirvatti and Arbail.

The Yellapur-Sirsi road passes through the flourishing garden tract around Manchikeri south of Bedti and connects Yellapur to the prosperous town of Sirsi. The road is in a bad state. But its repairs have been taken in hand by the Public Works Department and the road is expected to be fit for through traffic by 1948.

The Belgaum-Khanapur and the Yellapur-Bankapur roads connect Yellapur to Haliyal and Belgaum to the north and Mundgod to the east respectively. But both the roads pass through areas of dense forest and so are not much used for internal traffic.

26. Besides these there are a number of Local Board roads such as the Yellapur-Ganeshgudi road, the Hitlakargadde-Magod road and the Idgundi-Kadra road. The first mentioned passes through the still prospering villages of Angod and Dehalli and ends at Kattige from where there is a District Local Board foot path down the steep ghats to Shetvade hamlet of Kattige and to Barballi. The road bears heavy pilgrim traffic from all over the Karnatak at the time of the Ulvi fair in Supa Petha. A large number of buses run on that occasion along the road which is not suited to any motor traffic. Its improvement would be a great boon to the ryots.

27. The Idgundi-Kadra road, it would appear from Mr. Lushington's First Revision Settlement Report, was a very important through route to Karwar in the nineties of the last century. After the development of motor traffic, however, the road is only of local use as it is fit only for bullock carts; and the villages on that road such as Ka'che, Bare and Mavinmane have declined considerably.

28. A passing mention may also be made of the Gopadmane-Balgar road, the Manchikeri-Bilki road and the Umachgi-Bharatnalli road which serve these outlying garden villages of the taluka.

29. In addition to these there are a few good roads maintained by the Forest Department. The Kannigeri-Hukli road branches off the Haliyal road and serves the villages of Kannadgal (Part II), Hukli and Vade Hukli, hamlet of Lalguli. Other roads such as the Kodsa-Lalguli road, Kirvatti-Donginalla road and Siddalgundi-Bilki-Chipgeri road (running mainly through Mundgod Petha) are primarily used for forest purposes.

30. Besides these there are some approach roads and cart tracks leading to the interior villages which are constructed by the District Local Board or Village Improvement Committees. Yellargadde (Angod), Hittalkargadde, Kavdikeri and Sigemane are a few of the villages with such approach roads.

31. Thus the taluka is very well provided with an extensive system of roads and there are very few villages which are situated at long distances from these roads. But owing to the mountainous nature of the country the interior hamlets of road-side villages and the villages that are not on the road-side are very difficult of access. Extreme instances of this inaccessibility are the interior villages of Kalche, Mavinmane and Barballi. A road in this tract, as already pointed by Mr. Desai in his Yellapur report (paragraph 23) would benefit the residents of these villages very much.

32. Besides the improved communications there are better facilities of transport since the introduction of the current settlement with the rapid increase of motor traffic. There are regular daily bus services from Hubli and Dharwar to Karwar, and Yellapur to Srsi and Banvasi which have brought this isolated part of the province nearer to civilization.

(v) *Standard of Husbandry.*

33. *Rice lands.*—Standard of husbandry with respect to tari lands in Yellapur taluka is limited by certain physical and social conditions peculiar to this tract. They are :—

(i) Unhealthy and malarial climate for 4 to 5 months in the year. Effects of such a climate on the vitality of the local population have been disastrous. Besides the large number of days wasted by almost every body in illness chronic malaria saps their strength and renders them incapable of doing very strenuous work.

(ii) Large area of occupied fallow and Government waste lands.

(iii) Predominantly Havik land owning population. In the major part of Yellapur taluka land is owned by this exclusive class of owner cultivators. They own almost the whole of the garden land and also a large area of the rice lands. They, however, own more land than they can cultivate themselves and the rest they give out on rent. Owing to their pre-occupation with their garden lands, their small families and their caste prejudice against handling the plough they rely upon hired and expensive labour to help them even in their self-cultivated lands. It is true that in this taluka some Haviks have, because of the high wages demanded by the labourers, taken to the plough but they are not many. Majority of the Haviks still look down upon performing that operation.

(iv) Lack of sufficient and reliable tenants. The problem of tenants is even more difficult than the labour problem. The Havik cultivator and also the big Yellapur landlord has to rely upon the Non-Brahmin tenants to till his surplus land. They are Marathas, Kunbis, Kare-Vakkals, Kotte-Vakkals, Halcpaiks and Siddis. Their population is also on the decline and owing to

unhealthy climate very few new tenants can be induced to settle in the taluka. Those who agree to do so demand advances for feeding, for cattle and for marriage which though the big Yellapur landlord may give, the small Havik cultivator with his much diminished profits can ill afford to spare. And when the advance is given it is not certain whether the Advance of the rent will ever be paid, for it is not unusual for the numerous less scrupulous tenants to run away with the advance and the newly obtained bride.

34. Thus with unhealthy climate, dwindling population, caste prejudices and labour and tenant difficulties rice cultivation cannot be either intensive or efficient. And were it not for the fact that the lands are assured of sufficient water and that only the better type of lands are cultivated, the worse being left fallow, the average yield would be very much less than what it is.

35. Allowing for these factors it may be asserted that the Haviks look after their lands better than their non-Havik tenants. After satisfying the needs of their garden and sugarcane lands they spread the spare manure on their paddy fields and this is done almost every year. They do the weeding operations fairly regularly.

36. With tenants the standard of agriculture depends upon whether they have attachment to the land or not. Those who have settled in the village and have taken the same land from year to year naturally take interest in their lands. The floating unattached rayats, however, are careless and inefficient.

37. A mention may be made here of the destruction by wild animals of crops which diminishes the net yield of crops. Wild pigs and elephants are the two principal pests. Wild pigs are the main source of trouble. They come in herds at night raid the lands near the jungle and clear patches of land entirely of the crop. In spite of the numerous guns the trouble has not decreased much. The other remedy of using strong wire fencing has not been adopted to any extent in Yellapur. The pest, however, is very much less than in Mundgod.

38. Visitation by wild elephants is a rarer occurrence but is more devastating in its consequence. The damage caused by elephants is treated as a local calamity and rayats get remissions of land revenue on account of the damage suffered. From the form A-10 showing collection of land revenue it will be seen that there have been remissions for damage by wild elephants every year and they average to about Rs. 130 yearly for the last five years.

39. *Garden lands.*—While there is a fair uniformity about the standard of agriculture in the case of paddy lands the condition of garden lands varies from village to village and from garden to garden. It depends partly upon the tract and partly upon the history of the family looking after the garden. For that reason I have examined some gardens in each village I have visited and made detailed inquiries as to the performance of various operations, the yield of produce and about prevalence of “koleroga”.

40. Yellapur taluka has been known to be a poor garden tract, and it is now a decaying one. Owing to the relatively large paddy area the Havik cultivators do not bestow the same care as in the other two talukas. They do not perform the essential operations of “soppu” with the regularity with which they used to and “agate nitikattu” operation is conspicuous by almost complete absence in the area to the north of the Bedti.

41. The main reason for this neglect on their part is stated by them to be lack of funds consequent on the poor yield due to “koleroga”. But the unhealthy climate, the decreasing population and difficulties of labour have also contributed to the large deterioration in the garden cultivation.

42. Coming to the actual conditions in different villages, as has been noticed by Mr. Desai, there are three distinct areas in which garden tract may be sub-divided according to the state of cultivation. The best gardens are to be found in the villages round Manchikeri which formed part of Sirsi taluka originally. Majority of them are well tended and “soppu” operations are reported to be done once in two to three years according to the situation of the garden and the traditions

of the village. "Agate-Nitikattu" operation is done once in four to six years. These gardens present a pleasant contrast to those seen by me in Bare and Savgadde. Side by side with these gardens there are some neglected ones which have deteriorated either through the poverty of the owners or through the neglect of the absentee land-lords as in Tarehalli. But even in these cases yield is almost as much as in the good gardens in the second area and certainly more than that in the third area.

43. The second area consists of the bulk of the villages north of Bedti, i.e., main part of Yellapur taluka. The cultivator there does not bestow the same care on his garden as in the Manchikeri area. "Soppu" operation is done very irregularly. In some good gardens it is performed every three or four years but in most villages the performance of the operations is postponed by a year or two owing to financial difficulties. There are not a few gardens where "soppu" has not been given for 6 to 10 years. Yield in those gardens is comparatively small and their decay is a matter of a few years. "Agate-Nitikattu" operation is rarely done in these parts. Good and well-to-do gardeners do it once in 6 to 10 years, but the majority of cultivators conveniently omit it. Some of the better type of gardens in this area are to be found in Kavdikeri. Hittalkargadde and Nandolli etc. and the worse ones in Gopadmane and Lingadbail.

44. The worst gardens are to be found in the third area which consists of villages situated to the west of the taluka such as Mavinmane, Bare and Savgadde. In the villages in this area "soppu" is put occasionally and earthing operation is very seldom performed. Most of the gardens in these villages are in a state of rapid decay and are beyond any hope of improvement.

45. *Koleroga*.—The most serious problem of the gardens in Yellapur-taluka at present is the disease called "koleroga" which affects supari trees. It is very widespread and has resulted in great loss to gardeners. It is difficult, however, to generalise about the incidence of "koleroga" for it varies from village to village and from garden to garden. There is also no quantitative method of knowing accurately the damage done by this pest from year to year. The amount of remission given due to failure of crop by "koleroga" may, however, give some idea of its spread and its damage and for that purpose I have collected the figures or remissions for each village for the last five years and worked out the averages. They are at form A-10 (a). It may be pointed out that "koleroga" has been treated as a local calamity and remissions are given on the amount of damage suffered after considering the individual resources of the cultivator. It is, however, insisted that the cultivator should have taken adequate precautions against "koleroga" by "kotte" tying or spraying bordeaux mixture before he can be entitled to these concessions.

46. The first thing to be noted about these figures is that almost every garden village in the taluka has received these remissions, during the last five years. My personal observations and local inquiries have also led me to the conclusion that the disease is very wide-spread. There are a few villages such as Sankadgundi, Kelashi and Bharatnalli where I found that damage was negligible or the disease was just beginning to appear. But in almost every other village I heard bitter complaints about the damage due to "koleroga". It is alleged to have destroyed their crops to the extent of 4 annas to 14 annas in the rupee and as figures will show there is substance in these complaints. Thus in the better type of villages like Kampli Rs. 429-10-0 were remitted due to "koleroga" this year i.e. about half the garden assessment of the village, while amongst the worse type of villages like Bigar with a garden assessment of Rs. 339 the holder received remissions to the extent of Rs. 182 i.e. 55 per cent. of the total garden demand. Remissions due to "koleroga" for the last year work out to 5.3 per cent. of the assessment on occupied garden lands for the taluka as a whole.

47. If one may generalise, the gardens in the villages to the west are more severely affected by "koleroga" than those in any other areas. The villages of Kalache, Bare, Bigar and Savgadde are some of the worst examples. As one proceeds east the extent of its damage is seen to decrease and the villages of Subgeri, Kavdikeri and Hutkhand are comparatively free from it. In the villages south of Bedti, except for Kampli, "koleroga" is not so severe as in the north.

48. Methods adopted for prevention of "koleroga" are :—

- (i) "Kotte" tying.
- (ii) Tying "karda" grass.
- (iii) Spraying bordeaux mixture.

49. "Kotte" tying is the method most commonly adopted in this taluka. Almost every gardener adopts it now except in the gardens which are beyond any hope of improvement. Some gardeners use "karda" grass instead of "kottes". In Kavdikeri village I met some villagers who tied "kottes" over "karda" grass. They seem to achieve good results. Very few spray bordeaux mixture, the method that is officially recommended. Very few in the taluka seem to have faith in it and some even go the length of alleging that bordeaux mixture damages their trees but the allegation has no basis in fact. Gardeners are greatly hindered in the use of this method because of the very few dry days in the monsoon when they can perform this operation.

(vi) *Population and supply of labour.*

50. *Population.*—Information in the prescribed form A-1 of population according to occupation cannot be supplied as the Director of Agriculture informs me that the records containing the same were destroyed under the orders of Government. I am appending instead information of population for the last six censuses and details of vital statistics for the last two decades [appendix A-1 (a)]. The figures for the Census of 1941 are provisional. The statement is based on the form at appendix M-1 used by Mr. Collins and subsequently by Mr. Desai in their reports. The information is given according to villages which are arranged according to the groups proposed by me.

Census Figures.

Census.						Population.	Percentage decrease since the last census.	Percentage decrease since 1891.
							per cent.	per cent.
1891	..	..	..	..	..	23,316	....	....
1901	..	..	..	..	..	22,776	— 2·3	— 2·3
1911	..	..	..	..	..	20,344	— 10·7	— 12·7
1921	..	..	..	..	..	17,404	— 14·4	— 25·3
1931	..	..	..	..	..	15,658	— 10·0	— 32·8
1941	..	..	..	..	..	15,152	— 3·2	— 35·01

51. The first thing to notice is that the population has decreased at each census. The decrease as noticed by Mr. Collins was larger at each succeeding census till 1921. By then the population had diminished by 25·3 per cent. At the last two censuses however the rate of decrease has been very much less but it will be seen that the population has decreased by over a third in the last 40 years.

52. Causes of this retrograde process are three-fold :—

- (i) Excess of deaths over births.
- (ii) Emigration.
- (iii) Decrease in immigrant labour.

53. The first cause is the most obvious and is easily ascertainable. It is not possible however to ascribe the exact proportions to the other two causes. The abstract of vital statistics is given below for reference :—

Births and Deaths.

Period.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.	Births per 1000 per year for 1931-40.	Deaths per 1000 per year for 1931-40.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1912-21	5,789	7,630	— 1,841	28·4	37·5
1921-30	5,311	5,840	— 529	30·5	33·5
1931-40	4,866	5,158	— 292	31·1	33·0

54. Thus out of a decrease in population between 1911 and 1921 of 2,940 the excess of deaths over births in the vital statistics contributed 1,841 i.e., almost two-thirds, and the resultant of emigration and decrease in the immigrant labour amounted to 1,100. In the decade from 1921-30 the decrease due to vital statistics was 529 and that due to other two causes was 1,217. Thus while there was improvement in the vital statistics the other two causes operated as strongly as in the previous decade. In the last decade however the excess of deaths over births due to vital statistics was only 292 and that due to the other causes 214.

55. Though it may be difficult to ascribe the exact proportions contributed by the two factors of emigration and decrease in the immigrant labour my inquiry confirms the opinion expressed by Mr. Collins that there is no appreciable emigration of local population. Thus although it is a common feature of this tract for the inhabitant of the more distant, inaccessible or unhealthy villages to migrate to more centrally situated and healthy villages, there is little evidence of movement of population to villages outside the taluka except perhaps in the case of border villages.

56. Columns 5 and 6 in the above statement give the death rate per 1000 per year for each of the three decades. It will be seen from these figures that there has been progressive improvement in both directions i.e. increase in the birth rate and decrease in the death rate. This improvement, I think, must mainly be attributed to increased medical facilities and the slight improvement in the general standard of living including resort to doctors and medicines.

57. The condition of population and vital statistics, as should be expected vary in the three groups proposed by me. The details are given in the following statement :—

Details of population and vital statistics according to the proposed groups.

Group.	Population, 1921.	Population, 1931.	Increase in population.	Population, 1941.	Increase in population.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	3,869	3,592	— 277 — 7·2 per cent.	3,923	+ 331 + 9·2 per cent.
II	9,991	8,862	— 1,129 — 11·3 per cent.	8,429	— 433 — 4·7 per cent.
III	3,544	3,204	— 340 — 9·6 per cent.	2,900	— 404 — 12·6 per cent.
	17,404	15,658	— 1,746 — 10·0 per cent.	15,152	— 506 — 3·2 per cent.

Group.	Vital Statistics, 1921-1931.			Vital Statistics, 1931-1940.		
	Births.	Deaths.	Difference.	Births.	Deaths.	Difference.
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	1,161	1,346	— 185	1,368	1,240	+ 128
II	3,100	3,452	— 352	2,616	2,924	— 308
III	1,050	1,042	+ 8	882	994	— 112
	5,311	5,840	— 529	4,866	5,158	— 292

58. During the decade from 1921 to 1930, population in the second and third groups decreased at a higher rate than in the first group. In the last decade there was a small increase in population in the villages constituting group I and group II has also recorded an improvement. From the figures of vital statistics again it will be seen that while in group I excess of births over deaths has actually reversed from — 186 to + 128 and that in group II the excess of deaths over births has gone down from 352 to 308, in group III the difference between births and deaths of + 8 for the years 1921-30 has given place to — 112 for the last 10 years. Thus it will be seen that while the villages in group I and II form an area of appreciable improvement, those in group III are villages of rapid decay. This is one of the basis on which the grouping of villages is made.

59. *Supply of labour.*—Closely associated with the problem of population is the problem of labour. As has been stated in the paragraph on the Standard of husbandry the demand for labour by the Havik cultivator is very great. He needs labour for ploughing his lands and for helping him in transplanting and in the case of garden lands he engages coolies for “soppu” operations, for “kotte” tying, spraying bordeaux mixture and for plucking supari. Of these operations “kotte” tying, spraying bordeaux mixture and picking supari need fairly young persons skilled in climbing. There are a few such men in every large village but they are not sufficient to satisfy the demand of the surrounding village, and so their wages are very high. The demand for other field labour cannot be met by the local population and as pointed out by Mr. Collins the above ghat talukas have always depended upon the labour from below ghat talukas for the major part of their field operations. The labourers from these parts come twice a year in about July for ploughing and transplanting and in October and November for harvesting and for “soppu” operations. The coolies who come in November stay on till April or May. There is thus a real difficulty experienced by the cultivator in getting sufficient labour for good cultivation, specially in the distant and interior villages. There is also a shortage of good and reliable tenants for the same reason. In fact labourers and tenants are the masters of the situation in Yellapur taluka.

60. The conditions of supply of labour and the source from which the labour is drawn vary in the different parts of the taluka. In the north of Bedti there is a greater shortage of labour than in the south and this as will be noted later reacts upon the wages prevalent in the two parts. In the north “soppu” workers come primarily from Goa and labourers for rice lands from Karwar taluka. Some of the villages in the extreme west such as Mavinmane obtain labour from Anakola taluka. Very few labourers from Goa come south of Bedti. Majority of them come from Ankola and Kumta and a few from Honavar and Kundapur.

(vi) *Agricultural resources.*

61. Besides the statistics of agricultural resources for the first census after the introduction of the current settlement (1899-1900) and for the latest census (1939-1940) I have included the figures at the time of Mr. Collins' and Mr. Desai's inquiries in Form A-2. The latest figures, I must remark, are thoroughly misleading as far as cattle are concerned. This is a result of the new classification introduced in the maintenance of T.F. XXII under the orders of the Government of India under which oxen and he-buffaloes are not shown separately “for plough” and “for other purposes” but are shown according whether they are kept for work or not and so the figures of plough cattle are not accurate. The large decrease in the plough cattle and increase in the number of male cattle for other purposes recorded at the last census as compared with the figures of the previous census is I think due largely to the modification in classification.

62. The “milch cattle” have also shown an appreciable decrease over the previous censuses. But as in the case of male cattle I think a part of the decrease is due to the different criteria of classification. Nevertheless it will be noted that there has been a large decrease in the total number of cattle at the last census.

63. The number of small ploughs at present is much less than at the beginning of the settlement but the number of large ploughs has been steadily increasing and now totals 424. The sum of small and large ploughs is about 10 per cent. less

than in 1899-1900, but during the same period cultivation has diminished by 24 per cent. Bullock carts now in use are actually more than what they were at the beginning of the current settlement (though less than those at the time of the inquiries of Mr. Collins and Mr. Desai) but as observed by Mr. Collins the increase is probably due more to an increase in carts employed in forest work than in those used for agriculture.

(viii) *Cultivation.*

64. *Crops.*—Information regarding crops grown in the Taluka is at form A-3. In order to appreciate fully the relative importance of the crops I am giving below the areas occupied by the principal crops and their percentage to the total cropped area :—

Total cropped area (excluding grass)		..	..	11,190
		Area.	Percentage of total cultivated area.	
Ragi and Jawar:	.. .. .	10	·09	
Paddy	.. .. .	7,339	66·1	
Sugarcane	.. .. .	199	1·8	
Betelnut	.. .. .	2,063	18·5	
Cocoanut	.. .. .	681	6·1	
Pulses	.. .. .	65	·6	
Cardamom	.. .. .	63	·6	
Pepper	.. .. .	131	1·2	
Betel leaves	.. .. .	9	·09	

65. *Dry crops.*—Ragi and Jawari, it will be seen, are grown to an insignificant extent being less than 1/1000th of the total cropped area.

66. *Paddy.*—This is the principal food crop of the taluka and is grown on 66·1 per cent. of the cultivated area. Most of the paddy is grown by transplantation. But in the eastern villages of Kalsur, Heggapur, Kirvatti and Madnoor where the ground is flat and rainfall very much less paddy is sown drill.

67. *Sugarcane.*—This is grown on a very small scale mainly for the consumption of the cultivator and his family. Every cultivator tries to reserve a patch of sugarcane to meet his requirements, if his land is favourably situated for water.

68. *Pulses.*—A small area of 63 acres consists of pulses like “mug” “uddu” and “hesaru”. They are generally grown as second crop in low lying tari lands.

69. *Betelnut.*—Supari is the primary money crop of the taluka. It accounts for about 19 per cent. of the total cropped area and accounts for almost the whole of the garden area except in the villages lying on the slopes and below ghats which grow cocoanuts.

70. *Cocoanut.*—In most garden villages, cocoanut like sugarcane, is cultivated to meet the home requirements of the gardener only. Almost every good garden has a few cocoanut trees and this is shown as second crop in the crop register. Gardens lying on the slopes and in the villages below ghats are, however, mainly cocoanut gardens. Gardens in Arbail, Kelashi, Kodlagadde, Kalche, Barballi

and Shetwadi hamlet of Kattige, as well as some gardens in Bigar and Balgar are primarily cocoanut gardens.

71. *Cardamom, pepper and betel-leaves* are grown to a very small extent in this taluka. They are to be found in the well-looked after gardens in the Manchikeri tract and round Nandoli and Idgundi. They account for about 200 acres but the figure is rather deceptive as vines of pepper and betel-leaves are trained on the supari trees and their area is not properly recorded. All the three crops are shown as second crops in the crop register though they occupy the same area.

CULTIVATED, FALLOW AND GOVERNMENT WASTE LANDS.

72. The prescribed statement regarding the details of occupied, cultivated and fallow lands is at form A-4. The figures are given from 1896-1897, the year of the introduction of the current settlement. I have also appended a graph to show the variations in the total cultivated area as also in the areas under rice and garden cultivation at a glance. The figures showing the forest area may first be noticed. At the beginning of the current settlement about 201,000 acres (or about 314 sq. miles) were assigned as forest area. Since then the forest area has increased considerably. It would appear from Mr. Collins' report that a halt was called to this policy in pursuance of the order of the Commissioner of Southern Division in 1919. Thereafter there has been some disforestation of land but the area under forest is still about 294,700 acres, i.e. 46 per cent. more than the area at the time of the introduction of the current settlement. This enormous increase of area appears to be due to a small extent to afforestation of Government waste lands but mainly due to handing over to the Forest Department land classed as "other" i.e. presumably unassessed land not available for cultivation. It is difficult to say what the effect of this afforestation policy has been on actual tree growth, climate, water supply, animal life and other factors affecting agriculture but there were numerous complaints during the course of my inquiries regarding the harmful effect of large forest areas on cultivation.

73. Adverting now to the figures of occupied and cultivated areas it will be observed that the total occupied area increased steadily till 1923-24 when it was about 550 acres more than at the commencement of the 1st revision settlement. During the same period cultivation, however, was on the decline. At the beginning of the current settlement the cultivated area amounted to 13,382 acres but it came down to 10,991 acres in 1923-24, i.e. a drop of 18 per cent. These two contradictory trends of increase in the occupied area and decrease in the cultivated area which resulted in a disproportionate increase in the occupied fallow are not fully explainable. The rapid increase in prices throughout the period may provide some sort of explanation, for it made it possible for the cultivator to retain large fallow land without actually suffering financial loss. From 1923-24 to 1933-34 there was steady decrease both in the total occupied and the cultivated area. Since 1933 there has been an increase of over 700 acres in the cultivated area, but the area under cultivation is still less than in 1896-97. I give the figures for years 1896-1897, 1923-1924 and 1939-1940 below for ready reference:—

Year.	Occupied.			Government waste.
	Total.	Cultivated.	Fallow.	
1896-1897	19,391	13,382	6,009	4,140
1923-1924	19,949	10,991	8,958	1,320
1939-1940	18,490	10,197	8,293	3,723

Thus during the last year out of 18,490 acres of occupied area 45 per cent. was lying fallow.

74. To put the things in their proper perspective it must be pointed out that these 8,300 acres of fallow land include a considerable area of dry crop land which is not cultivated but left fallow in any case. The correct method of comparison would therefore be to consider only the fallow in the tari and garden lands. The figures for 1939-40 are :—

Class.	Occupied area.		Fallow.	Government waste.
	Total.	Cultivated.		
Dry crop	4,337	295	4,042	1,259
Rice	11,545	7,549	3,996	2,206
Garden	2,677	2,476	201	257
Total ..	18,559	10,320	8,239	3,722

75. The figures for the total occupied and Government waste lands differ from those given in form A-4 as the sources from which they are obtained are different. There are also small differences in the cultivated and fallow areas for the same reason.

76. Out of the occupied garden and tari area of about 14,222 acres 4,197 acres or 29.5 per cent. are lying fallow and the occupants have to pay assessment for it without getting any return beyond grass for grazing. It is not possible to give exactly the extra assessment paid by the cultivator in this way but taking the average for the taluka it would amount to Rs. 12,900. The actual assessment would be less than this amount because the tari lands left fallow are the high lying "makki" lands which carry less assessment than the average tari lands.

77. The causes of the large areas of tari and garden fallow lands have already been dealt with at length by Mr. Collins and Mr. Desai in their reports. These fallows are a regular feature of the talukas now being settled and an allowance will be made for them in submitting my proposals.

78. While proposing new groups and rates I have been influenced by this question of fallows as it reflects the extent of deterioration the villages have suffered I have, therefore, prepared a statement in form A-4 (a) of occupied, cultivated and fallow lands on the lines of appendix B-3 in Mr. Collins' reports showing the history of cultivation of each individual village. The statistics for the first two periods in the statement are borrowed from those reports. The figures for the last period are obtained from the taluka records. I have followed Mr. Collins' practice of treating area under grass as fallow for the reasons stated by him in paragraph 26 of his Introductory Report.

79. The figures for cultivated areas given in Form A-4 relate to all the three classes of land—dry crop, rice and garden. In order to study the deterioration of cultivation in each class I have collected the figures of areas under the main crops usually grown on each class of land in form A-4 (b). The dry crop cultivation includes Ragi and Jowar; the area under tari crops consists of rice and sugarcane cultivation; and that under garden includes betelnut and cocoanut. The statement shows the same trend as form A-4. Areas under tari and garden crops have steadily gone down till 1933-34. After that year while there has been an appreciable improvement in rice cultivation the garden area under cultivation has continued to decline.

(ix) Wages.

80. Form A-5 gives the information regarding wages prevalent in Yellapur taluka. Wages at the beginning of the current settlement were 5 annas and remained constant till the out break of the war when they began to rise. Since then they rose gradually till 1926 when they were 12 annas per diem. With the economic slump the recorded wages have also fallen but they have not kept pace

with the fall in prices. Thus, as will be noticed elsewhere, while prices have fallen to almost the same level as at the beginning of the settlement, the wages at present are 8 annas per day, i.e. 60 per cent. more than those prevalent till 1913. The combined effect of low prices and high wages in a tract which relies almost entirely on hired labour has been very serious.

81. The wages recorded are obviously those prevalent in Yellapur proper. I have, however, made inquiries in each village that I have visited and I think the figures represent fairly correctly the wages prevalent in the garden villages north of Yellapur for unskilled field labour. It is very seldom, however, that the wages are paid wholly in cash. The most common mode of payment is as is colloquially termed "3 coolies per rupee plus 2 meals". This works out to about $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas to 8 annas per day. In some villages a little less is paid and in some villages more. In distant villages 6 to 8 annas per day plus 2 meals are given. These wages, it will be noted, are double the amount paid in the other districts of the Karnatak.

82. In many villages it is more common to engage coolies for ploughing and transplantation on monthly rate of Rs. 10 to 12 per month and food. This works out to roughly the same figure of 8 annas per day.

83. "Soppu" operations are done generally on contract basis. The amount charged depends upon the nature of betta from which leaves and branches are to be removed and the garden where they are to be deposited. My inquiries show that the amount charged is about Rs. 45 to 50 per acre including food.

84. The wages for the skilled labourers employed for "kotte" tying, spraying bordeaux mixture and for picking supari are, however, very much higher than the figures above mentioned. The labourers who tie "kottes" are generally paid at Re. 1 per 100 "kottes" plus 2 to 3 meals per day. As they tie about 125 to 150 "kottes" per day, their wages come to Rs. 1-6-0 to 1-12-0 per day. Spraying bordeaux mixture is charged at the rate of about 12 annas per can of mixture and this works out to approximately the same amount. Supari picking, however, is not so expensive and the standard wages for the same are Re. 1 per day and 2 to 3 meals, i.e., Re. 1-2-0 to 1-4-0 per day. I have not met with such high wages for agricultural labour in any other district of the Karnatak.

85. South of the Bedti the labour is less scarce and so less expensive. Kampli is typical of these villages. Unskilled field worker there gets 4 annas per day and two meals. "Soppu" operations are done at about Rs. 40 per acre. The rates for "kotte" tying and spraying bordeaux mixture are the same as those prevalent in the north of Bedti but the labourers who pick supari are paid at Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 for picking 1,000 bunches of supari.

86. In the eastern villages of Yellapur taluka, where there is little Havik population and a large tenant population, the demand for labour is very much less and the local supply is sufficient for their needs. There the field labourer is paid 5 to 6 annas per day.

(x) Prices.

87. The statement containing information regarding the prices of the principal articles of agricultural produce is at form A-6. The figures are given from 1896, i.e., for 45 years, in order to trace the history of and the fluctuations in prices since the first revision settlement was introduced. I have also appended a graph to show variations in the prices of the two principal commodities—paddy and betelnut. The prices are retail prices prevalent at Yellapur. The wholesale prices for the articles mentioned in the form A-6 for any of the neighbouring trading centres of considerable size such as Hubli, Sirsi and Kumta could not be supplied by the Director of Agriculture. As, however, most of the paddy grown in the taluka is sold to the traders at Yellapur, the retail prices give an approximate idea of the prevailing wholesale rates. A large part of the garden produce is, however, purchased by Kalghatgi and Hubli dealers and prices prevalent there would have been of great value. But the retail prices at Yellapur will bear relationship to the wholesale prices at Hubli and will in any case show the general trend of fluctuations fairly accurately.

88. Close scrutiny of these figures is necessary to appreciate fully their influence on the economic life of the agriculturist and to facilitate that object I give below the average prices for the following five five-year periods :—

Average prices of commodities for selected five-year periods.

Years.	Paddy.			Betelnut.		
	Seers per rupee.	Rupees per "Company" khandi.	Percentage rise in price.	Seers per rupee.	Rupees per maund.	Percentage rise in price.
	S. Chs.	Rs. a. p.		S. Chs.	Rs. a. p.	
1. 1890-91 to 1894-95 ..	22 4	6 14 0	....	2 13	5 0 0	....
2. 1896-1900 ..	19 14	7 11 0	+ 12	2 11	5 3 0	+ 5
3. 1911-1915 ..	15 5	9 15 0	+ 45	2 4	6 4 0	+ 25
4. 1921-1925 ..	10 5	14 13 0	+ 116	1 8	9 5 0	+ 87
5. 1936-1940 ..	19 6	7 14 0	+ 15	3 6	4 2 0	- 18

Years.	Cardamom.			Pepper.			Cocoanut.	
	Seers per rupee.	Rupees per maund.	Percentage rise in price.	Seers per rupee.	Rupees per maund.	Percentage rise in price.	Cost per hundred.	Percentage rise in price.
	S. Chs.	Rs. a. p.		S. Chs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1. 1890-91 to 1894-95.	Not available.			1 9	8 15 0	..	Not available.	
2. 1896-1900 ..	0 2½	81 7 0	..	1 12	8 0 0	- 11	4 5 0	..
3. 1911-1915 ..	0 4	56 0 0	- 31	1 15	7 3 0	- 12	5 14 0	+ 36
4. 1921-1925 ..	0 3½	64 0 0	- 21	1 6	10 3 0	+ 14	8 9 0	+ 99
5. 1936-1940 ..	0 5	44 13 0	- 45	2 7	5 12 0	- 36	4 15 11	+ 16

89. The first period relates to the five years before the introduction of the settlement, i.e. 1890-1895. The second period is 1896-1900, i.e., the first five years after the introduction of the settlement. The other three periods are spaced at 10 years' intervals. Prices of paddy are given in terms of rupees per "company" khandi and those of betelnut, cardamom and pepper in terms of rupees per local maund as these are the units commonly used in the taluka. The "company" khandi weighs about 303 lbs. and the local maund, 28 lbs.

90. During these 45 years there have been tremendous fluctuations in the prices of agricultural commodities. The pre-settlement period recorded about 22 seers of paddy per rupee, i.e., Rs. 6-14-0 per "company" khandi and the same level has been maintained with some minor variations till 1904. There were, however, indications of slight but gradual rise in prices and the first five years of the current settlement show an increase of 12 per cent. on the average. The two years, 1905 and 1906, saw a sudden increase in prices from about 21 seers to 14 seers, i.e., by about 50 per cent. and this new level was maintained for the next ten years. The average for five years from 1911 to 1915 shows that it cost Rs. 9-6-0 for a "company" khandi. The last two years of the Great War, however, saw a phenomenal increase and in 1919 paddy was sold at 7 seers 6 chataks per rupee, i.e., a remarkable figure of Rs. 20-0-0 per khandi, or 200 per cent. more than the pre-settlement rates. In the succeeding ten years the prices came down to a more steady figure and for 10 years from 1921 to 1929 the prevailing price of paddy was about 10½ seers per rupee or about Rs. 14-12-0 per company khandi. Average for 1921-1925 shows that this is 116 per cent. more than the pre-settlement price.

But 1929 witnessed the beginning of the catastrophic slump in prices and the following three years saw the prices crashing to the 1895 level. Things have improved very little since then. Thus the average for the last five years shows that prices at Yellapur are about Rs. 7-14-0 per "company" khandi, i.e., slightly more than the average for the first five years of the current settlement.

91. It is true that paddy is not a money crop and is grown by the Havik mainly for home consumption and so variations in price affect him but little. But even in these parts the big landlord has suffered heavily by the slump for the rents received by him are generally in kind either as fixed amount or as definite share of the produce. Thus while the rent in "company" khandi remains more or less the same the landlord gets less money for it and his profits are very much less than what they used to be after he has paid the assessment.

92. The effect of this slump is also severe on the small kabjedar and the tenant in the villages of the eastern tract such as Kirvatti, Kalsur, Bilki, etc., where there are hardly any gardens worth the name and rice is grown for export.

93. More important than the variations in the price of paddy are the fluctuations in the prices of garden produce. Betelnut or supari is the most largely grown of the garden crops. Its price in the five years prior to the introduction of the settlement was 2 seers 13 chataks per rupee, i.e., Rs. 5 per local maund of 28 lbs. In the first five years of the settlement its price had increased by 50 per cent. There was a small fall in the prices from the year 1901 to 1903 but thereafter the prices have remained more or less steady at 2 seers 5 chataks or Rs. 6-4-0 per maund (average of 1910-1915) for 18 years till 1921. Unlike paddy there was no rise in supari prices during the war but the boom came in 1923 to 1925 when the prices shot up to 1 seer 3 chataks per rupee. The period 1921-1925 includes three of the boom years and the price of betelnut then averaged 1 seer 8 chataks per rupee or Rs. 9-5-0 per maund, i.e., 87 per cent. above the pre-settlement prices. The 1929 slump has, however, affected supari prices equally badly, and supari rates have remained fairly constant since then. These prices average to 3 seers 4 chataks or Rs. 4-2-0 per maund for the last five years. This figure, it will be noted, is the lowest average recorded and is lower than even the pre-settlement price by 18 per cent.

94. Cardamom and pepper are grown to a very small extent in Yellapur but it may be noted in the case of cardamom that—

(i) the prices have never shown any tendency to attain a stable level;

(ii) the average for the first five years of the current settlement was the highest at 2½ chataks per rupee; and

(iii) that the average price for the last five years is the lowest recorded, being 5 chataks per rupee or Rs. 44-13-0 per local maund. This is about 45 per cent. less than the prices current during the first five years of the settlement. Prices of pepper too have followed an erratic course and are now 36 per cent. less than the pre-settlement prices.

95. The prices of jaggery have also fluctuated very much during the period under examination. The prices were highest during the years 1922 to 1926. Thereafter the prices have fallen and the average price of jaggery for the last five years is 9.5 per cent. less than that for the first five years of the settlement. Sugarcane is however grown over less than 200 acres of land and is used mainly for home consumption. The variations in the prices of jaggery, therefore, are not of much consequence.

96. The prices of cocoanut affect only the villages lying on the slopes of ghats and below ghats such as Bigar, Baginkatte, Kalche, Arabail and Barballi. But they show the same trend as supari prices and are now about 16 per cent. higher than the prices current in the first five years of the settlement.

97. The prices, as has been mentioned before, are retail prices prevalent at Yellapur. The agriculturist, however, gets much less than these rates after allowing for the retailer's and middle-man's profit. The prices received by the

ryot depend upon communications and markets and both these factors have been discussed already. I have during my inquiry tried to ascertain the actual price obtained by the cultivator. These rates were 8 annas to a rupee less per "company" khandi of paddy than the retail recorded prices, except in the distant villages such as Belambi, Bare and Kalche where, after deducting the transport charges it came to about Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0- less than the Yellapur rates.

(xi) *Yield of the principal crops.*

98. No accurate information is available regarding the yield of the principal crops of the taluka as obtained by actual crop experiments. The Director of Agriculture states that tests that used to be performed by his department were discontinued from 1929. No data are available from the Collector of Kanara either. Some crop experiments were, however, performed by me during the last harvesting season in respect of the paddy crop but crop experiments in the case of betelnut were not possible as betelnut is harvested at two pluckings and its preparation before marketing takes a long time.

99. *Rice lands.*—The Director of Agriculture has supplied me with the information of standard yields of paddy and sugarcane for this taluka which is appended below. It must be noted that the yield pertains to land of 12 annas soil classification :—

Paddy unirrigated.			Paddy irrigated.		Sugarcane irrigated.
Early.	Medium.	Late.	Coarse.	Fine.	
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1,940	....	2,140	2,280	1,715	6,000

100. The results of the crop experiments on paddy lands performed by me are given in the following statement :—

Results of the paddy crop experiments in Yellapur taluka.

Serial No.	Village.	Survey and Pot Hissa No.	Standard rate.		Variety of paddy.	Area experimented upon.	Yield per acre.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1	Yellapur	10	5 0 0	2 11 0	Malaribhatta	2 gunthas	2,345
2	Do.	27	5 0 0	2 10 0	Do.	2 gunthas	1,804
3	Somnalli	20/2	4 8 0	2 9 0	Honnekatta	2 gunthas	2,931
4	Chimnalli	7/1	4 0 0	1 14 0	Bile-Mularibhatta	2 gunthas	1,553

101. The yield per acre varies from 1,553 at Chimnalli to 2,931 at Somnalli. The season this year, except in the western tract where Chimnalli is situated, was good.

102. I have also made inquiries in the villages that I have visited regarding the yield generally obtained by the cultivators and they show that the yield is remarkably uniform throughout the major part of this taluka and amounts to about 4 to 6 "company" khandis per acre. The figure most commonly given by the ryots and which appears to me to be a reasonable average is 5 "company" khandis, i.e., about 1,500 lbs. per acre.

103. The yield of the few villages in the pure rice tract in the forest area such as Kanchanalli, Kannadgal II, etc., was reported to be less ranging between 2 to 4 "company" khandis per acre probably because of poorer soil and lower rainfall.

104. *Garden lands.*—The estimates given by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Dharwar, of the supari yield per acre of garden is as follows:—

Gardens.	Medium gardens.	Poor gardens.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
480	560	450

105. As in the case of paddy I have made inquiries as to the yield of supari from the cultivators of the gardens I have visited. I have already divided the taluka in three distinct areas according to the general state of gardens in those areas. The yield varies with the manner in which the garden has been looked after and prevalence of "koleroga". Certain generalisations can, however, safely be made.

106. Yield of betelnut per acre of garden in the first area round about Manchikeri ranges between 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ local khandis generally, i.e., 560 to 840 lbs. An average good garden yields nearer 840 lbs. Some good gardens in Harigadde are reported to yield about 2 khandis, i.e., 1,120 lbs. per acre or more while some of the gardens in Kampli gave a poor crop about $\frac{3}{4}$ khandi or 420 lbs. owing to severe "koleroga" last year.

107. Yield of gardens in the second area, i.e., north of Bedti, is reported to be between $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 khandi per acre which gives an average of $\frac{3}{4}$ khandi, i.e., 420 lbs. The better type of gardens in Kavdikeri and Hutkhand are reported to give $1\frac{1}{2}$ khandis per acre but this yield is rare in the tract.

108. The third area—the area of decaying gardens in the west—yields anything from 3 to 10 local maunds per acre, i.e., 56 to 280 lbs.

109. The other important garden crop in the taluka is cocoanut. As has been stated before it grows in gardens lying on the slopes and below ghats as at Arbail, Kelashi, Kodagadde and Barballi. A large number of these gardens are mixed gardens, i.e., they grow supari in addition to cocoanuts. In such cases it is not possible to make any generalisation about the yield except that cocoanut garden is supposed to contain about 50 trees per acre and yields about 40 cocoanuts per tree. During my inquiries it was stated by the ryots, however, that very few gardens give that yield and that now obtained is very much less, about 600 to 1,000 nuts per acre.

(xii) *Ordinary expenses of agriculture.*

110. Very few persons maintain any accounts regarding the details of expenditure and income in connection with their lands. No such accounts were forthcoming with regard to the paddy lands, so no reliable statement of actual income and expenditure showing the net profits per acre can be given. I had intended, therefore, to frame a statement of expenditure and income for an acre of average tari land in Yellapur but such a statement would be highly hypothetical and would be open to controversy as to the average number of labourers required for each operation and so I have refrained from doing so. I have tried to elucidate the expenses incurred by the cultivators in respect of whose lands crop experiments were performed but as in all those cases a major part of the operations was done by the cultivator and his family the details of whose labour could not be properly estimated and as the operation of harvesting and threshing had not been completed no regular statement which would give the net profits of cultivation could be framed. Furthermore, those persons also cultivated some other lands the yield of which was not known. Under the circumstances I am not in a position to give a statement of expenditure and income for rice lands which could be considered reliable.

111. Similarly in the case of garden lands though I have collected some information as to the yield of gardens and expenses incurred by the cultivators on the various operations, I have not been able to obtain a complete statement of accounts with respect to any garden. The difficulty in those cases is that the gardeners and their families have themselves worked in their gardens and it is difficult to make proper allowances for their labour. I had intended to give a statement of income and expenses for an average garden at Manchikeri on the lines of Mr. Collins and Mr. Desai's statements. But as the statement would be open to objection that it was a hypothetical one, I have refrained from doing so. I would, however, invite reference to the estimate of expenses and income for an acre of garden at Manchikeri given in Mr. Desai's Yellapur Report at paragraph 41. As the prices and wages are more or less the same as at the time of Mr. Desai's enquiries, my estimate would closely correspond to it. He has shown that net profit of a garden near Manchikeri would be about Rs. 20 per acre after paying the assessment.

(xiii) *Rental values of land used for purposes of agriculture.*

112. The special forms of tenures prevalent in this tract and their significance have been discussed by Mr. Collins in his introductory report and by Mr. Desai in his Siddapur Taluka report. I have applied the five exceptions to admittance of the rental transactions laid down in rule 19 (A) (2) (xiii) with suitable adaptations necessitated by conditions peculiar to this tract. My application of these exceptions may be briefly outlined here :—

Exception (1).—Leases between the original mortgager or vendor as tenant and the mortgagee or vendee as lessor were found to be very common and were invariably rejected even in cases where it was asserted by both the vendee and the vendor that there was no condition to reconvey the land sold.

Exception (2).—All leases between close relations such as parents and children, brothers, fathers-in-law and sons-in-law etc. were rejected.

Exception (3).—Leases concerning waste or deteriorated lands entered in numerous transactions were not very easy. All "alve" (reclamation) leases (i.e., free at first, for assessment later and then for gradually increasing rent till the land was fully cultivated) and all concessional rents due to the land having lain fallow previously were excluded. The numerous leases concerning lands with appreciable fallow area presented a more difficult problem. In such cases I decided to admit only those which had not more than the area normally fallow in regularly cultivated lands i.e., from about a quarter to a third of the tari area in a survey number.

Exception (4).—During my inquiries I came across some villages such as Kavdikeri, Idgundi, Dongar, Shigimane-Umachgi, where almost all the lands were owned by temples and were given out on mulgeni leases for the mere assessment and some nominal conditions of service. These as well as all other transactions involving puja have been excluded.

Exception (5).—There are also some other classes of leases which have not been taken into consideration. Thus transactions appertaining to portions of a survey number or pot hissa were excluded unless two or three transactions when combined formed a whole survey number or a pot hissa, for the areas given by shanbhogs in such cases were only approximate.

113. During the course of my inquiries I have tried to ascertain the rent agreed upon between the parties and the amount actually paid. If the rent was not paid regularly and large arrears of rent existed, the particular transaction was rejected. Again if from reliable evidence it appeared that actual rent differed from the amount entered in the record of rights the former was accepted as genuine. These discrepancies were not uncommon.

114. I may state here that the rental transactions were verified as far as possible from the parties concerned. In case of their absence the facts regarding the rent and the amount were ascertained from the ryots assembled and if no reliable information was forthcoming those transactions were rejected.

115. As a result of these restrictions and as a result of thorough and detailed inquiries a very large proportion of the transactions have had to be rejected but those that have been accepted represent genuine rents of regularly cultivated lands. These transactions though few are representative of their class. Majority of these rents were found to be in kind i.e., a fixed amount of produce. In villages to the east of the taluka and to the south of Bedti some of the leases contained a condition to pay assessment in addition to a fixed amount of paddy. In such cases assessment and local fund were, of course, added to the cash value of rents in kind to obtain the net rent. Genuine chalgeni leases of rents in cash were very few. The question regarding the rates for converting rents in kind to their equivalent money value, therefore, assumed importance. A uniform rate for the period of five years for the whole taluka would obviously have been unsatisfactory. It would not have reflected the fluctuations in prices in different years nor the factor of distance and communications and consequent variations in the cost of collecting and marketing. I, therefore, worked out the average prices for nine months from October to June for each of the five years. In order to make allowances for distance and communications, I divided the villages in the taluka in groups according to their accessibility from Yellapur or Manchikeri and made reasonable deductions for these factors for each of the groups. The rates thus obtained for converting rents in kind to their equivalent money value were about Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2 less than the average prices per "Company" *khandi* for that particular year.

116. The question of classification in this tract and grouping of rental statistics presented another problem. Form A-7 of the Land Revenue Rules prescribes four categories—Dry crop, Rice, Garden and Mixed lands in which the statistics are to be classed. The dry crop lands are generally left fallow and there are no separate rental statistics for this class. Pure rice and garden survey numbers are not so common. A large proportion of the tari and garden survey numbers are mixed to a varying extent with dry crop area which carries no rental value and is generally thrown in free. The rents of such survey numbers are fixed in relation only to the rice or garden area they contain and, therefore, in such cases the rent per acre would be less and the percentage of assessment to rent more than in the case of similar pure rice or garden survey number. It would not have been strictly correct to class them as pure rice or garden leases. I have, therefore, grouped such statistics separately according to their classification and have termed lands consisting of rice and dry crop as "Mixed rice" and those consisting of garden and dry crop as "Mixed garden". The lands grouped by me as "Mixed" include garden and rice lands with dry crop if any. I have further sub-divided the statistics of leases into Chalgeni and Mulgeni. The statements thus obtained are numerous and the notation used may be summarised here :—

	}	Pertaining to Dry Crop lands A-7 (a).
Chalgeni leases		Do. Rice do. A-7 (b).
		Do. Garden do. A-7 (c).
		Do. Mixed Rice do. A-7 (d).
		Do. Mixed garden lands A-7 (e).
	Do. Mixed lands A-7 (f).	
Mulgeni leases	}	Do. Dry crop lands A-7 (g).
		Do. Rice do. A-7 (h).
		Do. Garden do. A-7 (i).
		Do. Mixed Rice do. A-7 (j).
		Do. Mixed garden lands A-7 (k).
		Do. Mixed lands A-7 (l).

117. In Yellapur taluka I visited 82 villages for the purpose of verification of rental and sale statistics. The information collected in those village is classified in the proper forms and the villages are arranged according to the groups proposed by me, the garden grouping being different from the rice and dry crop grouping.

RICE LANDS.

118. *Chalgeni leases—Forms A-7 (b) and A-7 (d).*—The sub-joined statement gives rents per acre and the percentages of the rent represented by the assessment in each of the three groups for Rice and “Mixed Rice” lands :—

Chalgeni leases—Rice and “Mixed Rice”.

Groups.	Rice.		Mixed rice.	
	Rent per acre.	Percentage.	Rent per acre.	Percentage.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
I	10 6 0	27·9	7 1 0	34·10
II	8 6 0	28·5	5 0 0	41·7
III	7 11 0	30·7	5 9 0	36·4
Average	8 7 0	28·8	5 13 9	37·4

119. It is interesting to compare these results with those obtained by Mr. Collins at the time of very high prices. It is, however, important to note that the statistics of Mr. Collins for rice and garden lands include dry crop areas (paragraph 198 of his introductory report). Therefore, in order to get an adequate basis of comparison, I have combined the statistics for rice and “mixed rice” lands obtained by me and am giving them side by side with Mr. Collins’ statistics.

Rice and Mixed Rice.

Groups.	Mr. Collins’ statistics.		Present statistics.	
	Rent per acre.	Percentage.	Rent per acre.	Percentage statistics.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
I	9 15 0	25·2	7 4 0	33·56
II	8 4 0	25·3	6 2 0	35·7
III	8 12 6	22·0	6 1 9	34·5
Average	8 9 6	24·3	6 7 6	34·8

120. These two statements show :—

(i) that the incidence of assessment in 1925-26 was very light on the tari lands regularly cultivated.

(ii) with the fall in prices to about a half and the wages to only $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of what they were in 1925-26 the rents have fallen considerably.

(iii) that the assessment on pure rice lands—with which we are primarily concerned—is still less than the 35 per cent. of the rental value to which Government’s power of taxation has been limited by the recent amendment of the Land Revenue Code. Theoretically speaking, then, the rental statistics do not point to a reduction of assessment. But as has been observed already, the rental values obtained by me relate to lands *regularly cultivated*. Besides these lands there are large areas of occupied lands which have been given out on reclamation lease i.e., on nominal rents and some other lands which have not been leased out at all and for which the occupant pays assessment without getting any return. This state of affairs is a regular feature of this tract and must be taken into consideration in fixing new rates : and if I may anticipate my proposals at this stage I have, after taking all these factors into consideration, proposed reductions in assessment for all the three groups.

121. *Mulgeni leases*—[Forms A-7 (h) and A-7 (j)].—Mulgeni leases in Yellapur taluka are not numerous and I have admitted a very small proportion of them. The reason for this is that in addition to the tests applied to chalgeni leases I was particular to inquire as to the circumstances under which mulgeni leases were executed. Many such leases were between original vendors and vendees but there were several others executed in the distant past, the origin of which could not be traced. A large number of these transactions, I found, were for assessment or nominal rent in cash or in kind over and above the assessment. All such transactions were rejected. The result of the mulgeni leases taken into consideration is given below:—

Group.	Rice.		"Mixed rice".		Combined.	
	Rent per acre.	Percentage.	Rent per acre.	Percentage.	Rent per acre.	Percentage.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
I ..	....	....	4 6 0	50.7	4 6 0	50.7
II ..	7 4 0	27.7	4 6 0	50.8	4 14 0	44.9
III ..	5 8 0	25.0	....	....	5 8 0	25.0
Average ..	7 1 0	27.4	4 6 0	50.8	4 12 0	45.2

122. In the case of rice lands mulgeni leases are not of much value and with the few mulgeni statistics available it would be futile to generalise about the mulgeni rental values of land. But the transactions represent thoroughly genuine leases where the rent is being more or less regularly paid and taken in conjunction with chalgeni leases they go to show that assessment is not too high for the rice lands that are actually under cultivation.

GARDEN LANDS.

123. A large majority of Havik gardeners look after their gardens themselves. Only a small proportion of the total garden area is leased out and on verification very few of these transactions were admitted as genuine. Thus it will be seen from forms A-7 (c) and A-7 (e) that the area of garden and mixed garden lands which are given out on chalgeni amounts to only 50 acres for the whole taluka and that given out on mulgeni to 9 acres. The usefulness for statistical purposes of the results obtained is, therefore, limited. The averages are affected by the peculiarities of a few transactions and any generalisation from them as to the profits or taxable capacity of gardens would not be sound.

124. *Chalgeni leases*—[Forms A-7 (c) and A-7 (e)].—As observed by Mr. Desai a chalgeni lease in the case of garden lands is generally a sort of feeler (the tenant trying to find out what the net profits are) and is in many cases a stepping-stone to a mulgeni lease but in some cases is short-lived. There are, however, cases of proper annual tenancies where the garden has been leased out from year to year but where the landlord is reluctant to part with his full proprietary rights and so unwilling to give the land on permanent tenancy. In all those cases I have made inquiries as to the party responsible for "soppu", "agate" and other operations and the expenses, if any, incurred by the occupant on "soppu" or repairs of dams etc., have been deducted from the rent paid in order to arrive at the net rent. The results from forms A-7 (c) and A-7 (e) for garden and mixed garden lands are summarised below:—

Chalgeni leases—"Garden and Mixed garden".

Garden group	Garden.		Mixed garden.		Combined.	
	Rent per acre.	Percentage.	Rent per acre.	Percentage.	Rent per acre.	Percentage.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
I ..	43 6 0	32.1	17 4 0	54.5	34 4 0	36.1
II ..	....	....	11 6 0	64.6	11 6 0	64.6
III ..	19 0 0	57.0	12 15 0	29.9	13 9 0	34.9
Average ..	34 10 0	37.1	12 15 0	40.9	16 8 0	39.2

125. Form A-7 (c) will show that approved transactions of garden lands in Group I appertain to 3 villages and the percentages in these villages vary from 21 to 38. The net result of 32 per cent. for the group, I think, fairly represents the actual state of well kept gardens in this group. No transaction of pure garden lands were admitted in group II. Group III contains transactions with respect to three villages only. Balgar shows a percentage of 116·3 but this relates to only one distantly situated cocoanut garden and Barballi of 90 with respect to a garden of 8 gunthas only. The percentage of Kodalagadde is 46·8 and so the percentage of rent represented by the assessment is 57·0. I, therefore, doubt the value of the figures so obtained.

126. The statistics obtained by me may be compared with those printed in Mr. Collins' and Mr. Desai's reports.

Garden group.	Mr. Collins' statistics.		Mr. Desai's statistics.	
	Rent per acre.	Percentage.	Rent per acre.	Percentage.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
I	86 2 0	15·1	....	....
II	47 5 0	19·4	21 2 0	66·5
III	18 3 0	42·8	21 14 0	37·8
Average ..	34 8 0	25·6	21 8 0	50·8

127. One conclusion that may safely be drawn from these figures is that the rental value of garden lands has diminished greatly since Mr. Collins' time. It would not, however, be safe to conclude from the small difference between Mr. Desai's statistics and my statistics that the condition of garden had improved after Mr. Desai made his inquiries.

128. *Mulgeni leases*—[Forms A-7 (i) and A-7 (k)].—It is generally agreed that mulgeni tenure is particularly suitable for garden cultivation, where the cultivator has to invest capital for the first twelve years without getting any return and has subsequently to perform expensive manuring operations and undertake anti-koleroga measure in order to get the best results. But it is subject to one limitation—the mulgeni rents reflect the expectations of the parties at the time of the execution of the leases and in the period of high prices these rents were very high. After the slump in prices these high rents are merely on paper and the actual rent paid during the last five years is very much less. In accordance with the principles already set down these transactions have had to be excluded. The leases actually admitted relate to rents which may be regarded as fully paid.

Mulgeni: Garden and "Mixed garden".

Garden group.	Garden.		"Mixed garden."	
	Rent per acre.	Percentage.	Rent per acre.	Percentage.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
I .. .. .	....	....	....	....
II	18 2 0	65·2	25 8 0	45·3
III .. .. .	....	....	7 8 0	52·1
Average ..	18 2 0	65·2	22 14 0	45·16

129. As in the case of chalgeni leases the admitted transactions are very few but in so far as they pertain to Garden group II they show that the standard rate for garden lands of the existing settlement are too high.

130. Mr. Collins had not given any statistics of mulgeni leases in his Yellapur report. Statistics obtained by Mr. Desai are given below for comparison side by side with the combined garden and "mixed garden" statistics collected by me.

Mulgeni:—Garden and "Mixed garden".

Garden Group-	Mr. Desai's statistics.		Current statistics.	
	Rent per acre.	Percentage.	Rent per acre.	Percentage.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
I	49 14 0	28.5	....	....
II	28 10 0	45.9	23 0 0	50.4
III .. .. .	....	....	7 8 0	52.1
Average ..	31 2 0	42.7	21 7 0	50.3

131. It will be seen that the recent mulgeni leases of garden lands show perceptible decline.

MIXED LANDS.

132. Rental values of mixed lands are valuable for they would show the incidence of assessment on profits of lands taken as a whole. The admitted transactions of leases of mixed lands (both chalgeni and mulgeni) are numerous and so the averages obtained are thoroughly reliable if allowance is made for the factor of dry crop lands.

Chalgeni and Mulgeni leases—Mixed lands.

Group.	Chalgeni.		Mulgeni.	
	Rent per acre.	Percentage.	Rent per acre.	Percentage.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
I	8 8 0	38.0	11 4 0	48.8
II	10 8 0	34.9	7 10 0	48.0
III	6 12 0	41.2	3 6 0	64.4
Average ..	9 10 0	30.0	7 9 3	48.3

133. The figures, it will be seen, are consistent and they point to what has already been suggested, that in view of the deterioration of the taluk as a whole, the profits of land are considerably reduced and that standard rates—both rice and garden—as fixed at the last settlement call for reduction.

SALES OF LANDS FOR THE PURPOSES OF AGRICULTURE.

134. Most of my introductory remarks on leases apply mutatis mutandis to sales. Transactions under exceptions (a) and (d) of Land Revenue Rule 19-A (2) (xiv) (sales which are conditional mortgages whereby the vendor became the tenant and paid interest and instalment in guise of rent and sales in satisfaction

of debts to a sawkar) were extremely numerous and formed the bulk of the transactions during the last five years. "Period Sales" ("mudat Kharidi") with written or more often oral conditions to reconvey the land after a stipulated number of years were also excluded as they were mortgages in disguise. In fact after the passing of the Small Land Holders' Relief Act hardly any sawkar is prepared to advance money on land unless the transaction is disguised as a sale. The transactions relating to lands partly or wholly fallow were treated in the same way as similar leases. The price in such cases is purely nominal. The vendor generally gives away his land free to the vendee and the latter pays assessment on the land for that and subsequent years. This is in fact an accepted way in these parts of preventing the land being forfeited to Government. The lands forfeited to Government are generally sold in public auction for the assessment only and so they were invariably excluded.

135. As in the case of leases, the transactions of sales have been arranged in six forms according to the classification of land. They are ;—

Sales pertaining to Dry crop lands	A-8 (a)
Do. do. Rice do.	A-8 (b)
Do. do. Garden do.	A-8 (c)
Do. do. Mixed Rice do.	A-8 (d)
Do. do. Mixed garden „	A-8 (e)
Do. do. Mixed do.	A-8 (f)

136. I have verified 323 transactions in 82 villages visited by me in Yellapur taluka for the purposes of collecting statistics. Out of these only 30 were accepted as genuine. Such a vast difference between the number of genuine sales and the transactions verified is due almost wholly to two causes the fallow lands sold for nominal value and mortgages in disguise of sales. The paucity of genuine sales and the low value of land—which will be noticed later—go to show that there are very few persons prepared to purchase land. I do not think that the reason for paucity of genuine sale transaction given by Mr. Collins—reluctance of the land owner to part with land—is as true now.

137. *Dry crop lands*—[Form A-8 (a)].—Only one transaction pertaining to a piece of dry crop land in Kampli has been admitted. It will be noted from the remarks that the land is used for growing grass. A large number of other transactions concerning dry crop lands related to the lands used for non-agricultural purposes and were excluded.

138. *Rice lands*.—A summary of forms A-8 (b) and A-8 (d) for Rice and Mixed rice lands is given below :—

Group.	Rice.		Mixed Rice.	
	Price per acre.	Price assessment.	Price per acre.	Price assessment.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
I	87 5 0	31.8	108 11 0	54.8
II	45 11 3	19.0	33 4 0	23.6
III	9 6 0	4.0	....	....
Average ..	57 13 9	22.5	56 1 0	35.5

139. These figures may be compared with the corresponding figures obtained by Mr. Collins for the period from 1915-16 to 1924-25. They have been re-arranged according to the groups proposed by me.

Sales : Rice and " Mixed rice ".

Group.	Mr. Collins' statistics.		Current statistics.	
	Price per acre.	Price Assessment.	Price per acre.	Price Assessment.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
I	109 1 0	42.9	99 0 0	42.6
II	67 7 0	34.4	34 6 9	22.9
III	59 7 0	20.3	9 6 0	4.0
Average ..	78 2 0	35.9	56 11 0	30.0

140. With such scarcity of genuine statistics any generalisation would be ill-advised but two obvious conclusions may be drawn.

(i) that in villages in Group I the value of land has remained more or less constant while that in the other two groups it has decreased considerably since 1925. Figures of population [Form A-1 (a)], and of cultivated area [Form A-4 (a)] also show that Group I is an area of very slight deterioration while the other two groups have suffered increasing deterioration.

(ii) that on the whole the value of land is very low and that in the deteriorated villages in group III it is merely nominal.

Garden Lands [Form A-8 (c) and A-8 (e)].

141. Selling values of garden and " Mixed garden " lands are also given below :—

Garden group.	Garden.		" Mixed garden ".	
	Price per acre.	Price Assessment.	Price per acre.	Price Assessment.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
I	267 6 6	21.2	....	....
II	276 11 0	28.2	169 13 0	25.2
III .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Average ..	275 0 0	26.6	169 13 0	25.2

142. The corresponding statistics of Mr. Collins and Mr. Desai are :—

Sale—Garden and " Mixed garden ".

Garden Group.	Mr. Collins' statistics.		Mr. Desai's statistics.		Current statistics.	
	Price per acre.	Price Assessment.	Price per acre.	Price Assessment.	Price per acre.	Price Assessment.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
I	1,192 1 0	107.5	1,290 0 0	102.6	267 6 6	21.2
II	1,068 0 0	78.8	235 4 0	16.7	215 0 0	26.8
III	280 0 0	32.5	173 1 0	26.4	....	....
Average ..	602 2 0	64.9	356 5 0	33.1	213 1 0	26.0

143. The sale statistics pertaining to garden lands admitted by me as genuine relate only to one village in group I and three villages in group II. Apart from the inadequacy of these statistics, good gardens are seldom sold, because the occupant of a good garden prefers to secure a regular income by selling the mulgeni right. The few instances of sales therefore relate to mediocre gardens and do not afford sufficient ground for comparison with the statistics obtained at the previous inquiries or for the purpose of assessing the present selling value of garden land.

MIXED LANDS.

Group.				Price per acre.	Price. Assessment.
				Rs. a. p.	
I	..	..	..	77 5 0	25·5
II	..	..	..	160 6 0	30·9
III	..	..	..	27 10 0	8·1
Average ..				108 14 0	25·2

144. As the transactions for mixed lands are more numerous than those for separate classes of land, the averages obtained are more representative and they go to prove what has already been observed, that the value of land in Yellapur taluka is very low and that in group III, merely nominal. The value of land as a whole in group II is higher than that in group I and this needs an explanation. The villages in [form A-8 (f)] are arranged according to the rice and dry crop groups which, it will be noted later, are different from the garden groups proposed by me. Thus group II [form A-8 (f)] includes the villages of Kampli and Kundur which belong to garden Group I. The high value of lands in Kampli particularly may be noted; this explains the inconsistency.

PROPOSALS FOR REVISION.

Rice lands and Dry crop lands.

145. *Grouping.*—The need for extensive regrouping and the principles on which new groups should be based have been discussed by Mr. Collins in his Introductory Report. These principles hold good even now and I have been guided by them in my proposals. Briefly, they are as follows :—

(1) The original settlement was done in batches, and resulted in certain anomalies. The same groups were confirmed at the 1st revision settlement.

(2) These groups proceeded from east to west—higher groups being in the east and lower groups in the west. To-day however the centre of the taluka contains the most flourishing villages and as one proceeds outwards one meets dense forest to the east and south-east and difficult and inaccessible country to the west. Both these areas have deteriorated steadily.

(3) 51 villages south of Bedti river which formerly belonged to group IV of Sirsi taluka were included in group IV of Yellapur taluka on their transfer to that taluka. The standard rates for these villages are different from those of the other villages which constitute group IV and it is necessary to have some uniformity when proposing new groups.

(4) Five standard rates were fixed for dry crop lands ranging from Re. 1-0-0 to 8 annas per acre. As dry crop land is usually fallow in this tract, the differentiation in rates is not warranted and a uniform rate for the whole taluka would be more appropriate.

(5) The new groups should be based upon the extent of deterioration suffered by villages during the period of the current settlement. The variations in population, the vital statistics and the variations in cultivation are the three main criteria of this deterioration. Forms A-1 (a) and A-4 (a) contain the relevant information.

(6) The proposed groups should have some geographical unity and should take into account the existing communications.

(7) The proposed regrouping should be supported by the rental statistics generally.

146. Mr. Collins had proposed his new groups on the lines mentioned above. Although these groups have not been formally approved by Government they are virtually in force as the rebates recommended by Mr. Bristow and Mr. Desai for tari and garden lands respectively are based on these groups. I too have followed Mr. Collins closely in my proposals and the variations and I have proposed are due to altered conditions and other special circumstances. I would, therefore, request that my proposals for Yellapur taluka may be read in conjunction with those of Mr. Collins (paragraphs 33 to 39, Yellapur Report).

147. I submit that as proposed by Mr. Collins the villages in Yellapur taluka may be divided into three groups for the purpose of fixing standard rates for dry crop and rice lands. The villages falling into these groups are shown in form A-9 (b).

148. *Group I* consists of 16 villages with Yellapur as the centre, Telgeri hamlet of Kannadgal to the north, Sahasravalli to the east and Idgundi and Nandolli to the south. 12 out of these 16 villages are situated on the main Hubli-Karwar road. The area as a whole is one of very slight deterioration. Cultivation has decreased by only 7.7 per cent. and population by 18.8 per cent. during the settlement period. The figures of vital statistics in the group have improved remarkably and there was an excess of 128 births over deaths during the last 10 years. The rental statistics too show that the group as a whole is doing quite well.

149. Certain variations from Mr. Collins' proposals may be noted. Sahasravalli (6), Belgeri (Part I) (10), Kannadgal (Part I) (3), and Kondemane (4) which were placed by Mr. Collins in group II have now been included in group I while the villages of Analgar (63), Balekani (64), Belkhand (66) and Komdi (75) have been placed in group II. The first four villages are all within 4 miles of Yellapur. Sahasravalli (6) lies between Sirsi road and Mundgod road. Over 75 per cent. of its occupied tari land is cultivated and the percentage of the assessment to rent is 32.7 per cent. for pure rice lands and 27 per cent. for "mixed rice" lands.

150. Belgeri has been divided in two parts on the lines of Mr. Collins' proposals as the two parts of the villages are entirely separated from each other with Kannadgal intervening between them. Belgeri (Part I) (10) is two miles north of Yellapur on the main Hubli road and is doing very well. Its population figures and its statistics of cultivated and fallow lands are affected by its distant hamlets which are now included in group III.

151. Kannadgal has been similarly divided in two parts. Kannadgal (Part I) (3) includes Telgeri and adjoining hamlets along the Hubli-Karwar road. Its rental statistics, population figures and history of cultivation show that the village has been faring very well and leave me in no doubt as to the group in which it should be placed. Kannadgal (Part II) (98) consists of Kodsra and other hamlets on Vade Hukli road in the thick jungle and has been included in group III.

152. Kondemane (4) is a very small village adjoining Yellapur and has been included in group I for its geographical position.

153. The villages of Analgar, Balekani, Belkhand and Komdi lie over six miles away from Yellapur. These villages are placed in group V at present along with Nandolli, and Idgundi which are much superior villages. There is a general deterioration in cultivation to the south of these two villages. Population of Analgar (63) has decreased by 68 per cent. during the period of the current settlement. Conditions of Belkhand (66) are similar to those of Chandguli (67) which is included in Mr. Collins' group II. Cultivation of Balekhani (64) has diminished by 30 per cent. during the period of the current settlement. Komdi (75) has

maintained its cultivation at the level of the initial period but population has diminished by about 52·7 per cent. One of its hamlets lies half way down the ghats adjoining Arbail lands and was placed by Mr. Collins in group II. Its rental statistics for the mixed lands show that the village on the whole is not doing so well. I have, therefore, proposed the inclusion of the whole of the village in group II.

154. The rental percentage of 75·7 per cent. pertaining to Dongar (11) needs an explanation. Most of the lands in the villages belong to a temple and are leased out merely for assessment and some nominal conditions of service and so have been excluded. There was only one admissible transaction of lease and that appears to be affected by the low rents prevalent in the village.

155. *Group II*.—This group embraces the bulk of villages in the taluka. It is a group of appreciable decrease in cultivation and population and of slowly improving vital statistics. Thus the cultivated area has diminished by 30·1 per cent. from the first period and the population by 39·7 per cent. during the settlement period. The vital statistics, however, show that the condition of this group is beginning to improve.

156. The villages which constitute the group form four distinct areas :—

(i) Villages in the thick forest north-east and east of Yellapur. The four villages in the north-east, Hosalli (17), Kirvatti (18), Kalikeri (19) and Madnoor (20) from the existing group I, but they have all declined rapidly. Hosalli (17) is totally fallow. The increase in population of about 47 per cent. over the population recorded in 1891 of Kirvatti village is apt to be misleading unless it is remembered that the increase is due to imported forest labour. Its unhealthy and deteriorating character is shown by its vital statistics and by decrease in cultivated area from the first period by 31 per cent. Kolikeri (19) and Madnoor (20) have both recorded heavy decline in population and cultivation.

Kalsur (26) and Heggapur (24) in the east have conditions similar to Madnoor.

(ii) 33 out of 51 villages belonging originally to Sirsi taluka. I had at first intended to include some of the villages round Manchikeri in group I but on detailed study of the conditions in these villages I think they are more appropriately placed in group II. Increase in population of Kampli (46) is due solely to its development as a marketing centre for the cultivated area during the same period has declined by about 17·3 per cent. Almost all the villages in the area show a large decrease in cultivation and population. The low rental percentages as compared to the villages north of Bedti proposed to be included in group II are partly explained by the fact that these villages are assessed at the maximum rate of Rs. 4-0-0 as against Rs. 5-0-0 and Rs. 4-8-0 in the case of northern villages included in group II.

9 villages in the Sirsi group IV which were placed by Mr. Collins in group II have been proposed for group III. These villages are ;—

Belambi (103), Bijankop (106), Hemmadi (108), Hullarmane (109), Jaddigadde (111), Kannur Heggarni (113), Sampekop (116), Savane (117) and Venkeman (119).

Mr. Collins too had observed on the deteriorating state of these villages. " Jaddigadde, Kannur Heggarni Venkeman villages form an area which has recently deteriorated partly owing to the migration of tenants and partly owing to neglect by absentee landlords Belambi, Sampikop and Savane (35, 66, 67). In these villages the rents of the rice lands seem to be unduly high as they lie in the densest jungles. This is due to the presence of an element of tenant cultivation established there for a long time " (Introductory Report, paragraph 188). The statistics will show that except for Belambi (103) all the villages have deteriorated further during the last 15 years. Jaddigadde (111) has three acres of cultivation for 8 acres in Mr. Collins' time and it is totally uninhabited now. Kannur-Heggarni (113) which had 12 acres

cultivation from 1919-20 to 1923-24 is now fully Government waste. Similarly Vankemane (119), Sampekop (116) and Savane (117) have all much reduced population and cultivation. Bijankop (106), Hemmadi (108) and Hullarmane (109) which have not been specifically mentioned by Mr. Collins have equally bad history. Hullarmane (109) has no cultivation. Bijankop (106) and Hemmadi (108) are at the south-east extremity of the taluka. Belambi (103) is the only village which has a fairly good record. It is situated in the interior in thick forest and has no marketing facilities. The cultivators have to cart their produce all the way to Sirsi. Geographical position of this and the other villages mentioned above and their history demands that the villages should be in the lowest group.

(iii) Villages lying north of Bedti river and south of group I (except Chikumane, Gullapur, Kelashi and Dabguli which have been included in group III). These are all average type of villages of the old Yellapur taluka.

(iv) Villages to the west and south-west of group I, which have not been included in group III. Shigepal (21), Sistanudi (22) and Tatgar (23) which are grouped together with Yellapur in group II according to the current settlement have deteriorated and are proposed to be included in the new group II. This batch also includes Bargadde (65), Savgadde (78) and Hukli (72) in the north, Angod (62), Dehalli (87) and Kattige (92) on the Ganeshgudi road, and Hutakmane (74), Hirival (89), and Balgar (83) in the west. The villages accessible from Idgundi-Kadra Road as far as Honnagadde (90) to the west complete this batch.

157. I have proposed inclusion of Mavinmane (Part I), Benadguli, Bare, Kanoor, Kalche, and Kodsalli and Barballi, which were placed by Mr. Collins in group II in group III. My reasons for this proposal will be discussed under group III.

158. *Group III.*—The third group contains the remaining 38 villages. It forms an area of advanced deterioration and unhealthy and difficult conditions. Almost all the villages are situated on the fringe of the taluka and many of them suffer from serious difficulties of communication and marketing. Population in this group has diminished by 38·8 per cent. in the settlement period. Vital statistics and figures of cultivation also show that conditions have worsened. There was a negligible excess of births over deaths between 1921 and 1930 but the last 10 years recorded a large excess of deaths over births. Cultivation has diminished by 23·8 per cent. from the time of the introduction of the first revision settlement. The 32 villages belong to five distinct areas:—

(i) Villages in the forest zone to the north. They comprise villages of Kanchanalli (99), Kannigeri (102), Gotguli (122) and Lalguli (123), Belgeri (Part II) (121) and Kanandgal (Part II) (98).

Kanchanalli (99) is a solitary village in group III under the current settlement. Its position is anomalous and Mr. Lushington had proposed to bring it in the group IV as the paddy rate for both the groups was the same. The proposal was, however, not approved by Government. The village is extensive in area but has very little cultivation. Cultivated area has gone down by 56·7 per cent. and almost half the occupied tari area is lying fallow.

Kannigeri (102) has been in a bad state all along. Formerly there was a saw-mill run by the Forest Department in the village and that explains the increase in population at the 1931 census. After the closing of the mill, the population has dwindled.

Gotguli (122) is surrounded by Lalguli (123) village. All the lands had fallen as Government waste last year but some of these lands were taken on concessional tenure during the current year.

Lalguli (123) like Kanchanalli is very extensive, but it is doing much better than the latter. It is situated in the heart of the forest and so is retained in group III as proposed by Mr. Collins.

First parts of Belgeri and Kannadgal have been proposed for inclusion in group I. Their second parts are however very much inferior and are situated in thick forest and unhealthy surroundings. They have therefore been placed in group III as proposed by Mr. Collins. Belgeri (Part II) (121) adjoins Kannigeri and Kannadgal (Part II) (98) adjoins Lalguli.

(ii) Villages in the high forest area in the east and south-east. The condition of villages in the south-east such as Jaddigadde, Belambi, Bijankop has already been discussed under group II. The villages in the east formed the old Bilki forest mahal. Four of these villages, Gadijogadmane (101), -Madangi (114), Purat Bhomnalli (115) and Whatgeri (120) have no cultivation and have lapsed wholly to forest. Bilki (107) is the most flourishing of these otherwise decaying villages.

(iii) Ilchalli (110) appears isolated in group III but it is situated in the interior and has a bad record. Thus its population has decreased by 72 per cent. and its cultivation by 65·3 per cent.

(iv) Reference has already been made to Chikkumane (125), Gullapur (127), Kelashi (128) and Dabguli (129). They are all situated near the Yellapur-Karwar road, near Arbail. The first three were placed by Mr. Collins in group III and have been retained in that group for reasons stated by him. It is also proposed to add Dabguli (129) to this batch. It is a small village near Kelashi and its conditions have deteriorated considerably. Thus its population has decreased by 53·7 per cent. and its cultivation by 46·9 per cent.

(v) Villages in the projecting south-western peninsula. Mr. Collins had placed these villages excepting Marhalli and Mavinmane (Part II) in group II. But these villages have dwindled in population and in cultivation. The villages are situated in a mountainous tract and many of their hamlets are difficult of access. Their difficulties about marketing and labour supply have already been alluded to in appropriate places. Bare, Benadoguli, Kalche, Kannur, Marhalli and Mavinmane (130 to 135) form the last, i.e. 7th group according to the existing settlement and Barballi (124) and Kodsalli (129) are placed in the penultimate group at present. A few of these villages will be discussed.

Bare (130).—Cultivation of Bare has diminished by 16·5 per cent. and its population by 255, i.e. 45·4 per cent.

Kalche (132).—Its decrease in cultivation is comparatively small but its population has decreased by 44·8 per cent. Its interior hamlets are very difficult of access and the village as a whole is doing badly.

Mavinmane (135).—It spreads over a very large area; some of its hamlets lie on the Kadre road and some right in the interior. All the hamlets have suffered rather badly. The population of the village is only 47·3 per cent. of what it was in 1891 and its cultivation has diminished by 37·1 per cent. Mr. Collins had divided this village in two parts and had placed part II in group III but for the reasons stated I have included the whole village in group III.

Barballi (124).—It has not fared so badly as some of the other villages but both its population and cultivation have diminished appreciably. It lies below ghats and is the most inaccessible village in the whole taluka. It is true that it carries on trade mainly with villages below ghats in Karwar taluka but as pointed out by Mr. Desai the prices so obtained are not attractive.

159. All these villages were important and flourishing villages and so their deterioration owing, not in a small measure, to the diversion of traffic to Hubli-Karwar road has hit them hard. Their inclusion in group III may give them some sort of relief in the form of reduced assessment.

160. *Rates.*—I will briefly recapitulate the result of my inquiries before submitting my proposals for the standard rates. I have tried to show that:—

(i) The tract is unhealthy in the extreme and malaria is rampant in severe form for four to five months in a year. As a result of this, there is little energy left with the people to help themselves and efficiency of cultivation is low.

(ii) Malaria though not a direct cause of the large number of deaths saps the vitality of the cultivator and makes him less able to resist disease. Because of this fact it is seen that deaths have always exceeded births so far and the population has diminished at each census. At the last census the population was $\frac{2}{3}$ of what it was at the beginning of the current settlement. The last two decades have seen some improvement in the figures of vital statistics and the rate of decrease of population is lower than what it was before 1921. But the population is still decreasing, though at a slower rate.

(iii) Owing to the scarcity of population the taluka has always had to rely upon labour from below ghats which comes up periodically. But the supply of labour has diminished considerably and owing to the keen demand for labour the wages prevalent are very high. They are 60 per cent. more than at the beginning of the current settlement.

(iv) The prices of all agricultural commodities have fallen heavily after the enormous increase during and after the war. The prices have fallen to what they were at the commencement of the settlement but wages, as has been seen, have not fallen correspondingly, with the result that the profits of agriculture are much reduced.

(v) With the decrease of population, scarcity of labour and of tenants a very large proportion of land has gone out of cultivation. The area of rice land under cultivation has diminished by 24 per cent.

(vi) The statistics of sales show that in spite of the fertility of the lands and ample rainfall there is very little demand for land and the average selling value of land is very low.

161. All these factors show that the taluka is not flourishing at all; on the contrary it has had a very bad record for the last 10 years. The diminished population, much reduced profits of agriculture and large occupied fallows point to the conclusion that the assessment on rice and dry crop lands should be reduced. It may be argued, however, that the assessment fixed at the original settlement and confirmed at the first revision settlement was very low, that the agriculturist has had 60 years of undisturbed low rates and that the rental figures show that in none of the groups is the incidence of assessment more than 31 per cent. of the average rental value of rice lands in the groups and is less than the maximum limit of 35 per cent. I would submit, however, that it is not safe in this tract to take the rental statistics as the sole criteria for fixing assessment, important as they are for determining the profits of agriculture. As has been stated already the rental statistics pertain to *regularly cultivated lands*. But it has been seen that at present 35 per cent. of occupied rice land is lying fallow for which the occupant has to pay assessment from his pocket without any return except perhaps grass for his cattle and for the thatching his house; besides, there are lands which are nominally cultivated and from which he derives rent equal to assessment or slightly more. These fallow and semi-cultivated lands are a result of the problems of population and climate peculiar to this tract and they do not show any wanton laziness on the part of the cultivator. Because of these considerations the standard rates fixed at the original settlement were low and as the conditions did not show any improvement they were confirmed at the first revision settlement in accordance with Mr. Lushington's proposals. Since then, as we have seen, the taluka has deteriorated steadily and Mr. Collins in 1925 proposed rates and groups which, in spite of the high prices then prevailing, would have resulted in reduction of rice assessment by Rs. 2,000 or 6.74 per cent. No orders were passed by Government on these proposals owing to their declared policy not to introduce revision settlements until the Land Revenue Code had been suitably amended. But thereafter owing to the slump in prices the economic condition of the agriculturist grew very much worse and in 1936 Government, in accordance with Mr. Bristow's recommendations, were pleased to grant rebates of land revenue in the villages, in which Mr. Collins' proposals would have resulted in reduction of assessment, to the extent of the reductions proposed by him. Thus though the standard rates fixed in 1895-96 theoretically still remain in force the effective standard rates are different and a reference to form A-9 (b) will show that the villages in the same groups carry different effective standard rates.

162. Mr. Bristow's recommendations were confined to Mr. Collins' proposals and he concluded, "*prima facie* if he (Mr. Collins) were correct in proposing reductions when paddy was 10 seers to the rupee the reduction must be still more necessary when paddy is 25 seers to the rupee." The reduced prices and the worse conditions of agriculture, I submit, call for further reductions than were then granted as a measure of relief. My proposals while taking other factors into considerations aim at achieving this result :—

RICE RATES.

163. *Group I.*—Out of these 16 villages, seven bear a standard rate of Rs. 5-0-0 and nine a standard rate of Rs. 4-8-0 according to the current settlement. After the rebates sanctioned on the recommendations of Mr. Bristow, four villages carry an effective standard rate of Rs. 5-0-0, nine villages of Rs. 4-8-0, four villages of Rs. 4-0-0. I propose a uniform standard rate of Rs. 4-4-0 for the group. If these proposals are given effect to, the percentage of the rental value of rice lands represented by the proposed assessment would come to 24.55 per cent.

164. *Group II.*—This group includes 81 villages out of which seven villages are assessed at Rs. 5-0-0 as standard rate, 23 villages at Rs. 4-8-0 and 51 villages at Rs. 4-0-0. After the rebates according to Mr. Bristow's recommendation, the effective standard rates now in force are Rs. 4-8-0 for three villages and Rs. 4-0-0 for 78 villages. I propose a standard rate of Rs. 3-10-0 for rice lands in this group. The percentage of rent as represented by the proposed assessment will work out to 25.14.

165. *Group III.*—The remaining 38 villages included in group III consist of one village assessed at Rs. 5-0-0, seven villages assessed at Rs. 4-8-0, 24 villages assessed at Rs. 4-0-0 and six villages assessed at Rs. 3-8-0 according to the 1st revision settlement. After the rebates, however, the effective standard rate of 12 villages is Rs. 4-0-0, of four villages Rs. 3-8-0 and of 22 villages Rs. 3-0-0. I propose a standard rate of Rs. 3-0-0 for this group and this will bring the percentage of rent represented by the assessment down to 22.52.

166. *Dry crop.*—I have already stated that in accordance with the practice followed by Mr. Collins I intend to propose one rate for the whole taluka. The existing rates range from Re. 1-0-0 to 0-8-0 annas and as the land is not used to any extent except for growing grass for grazing and for thatching roofs of houses, there are no data available in the taluka for fixing the rates. But the position of dry crop in this taluka is the same as in group III of Mundgod Petha and I propose the standard rate of 8 annas per acre submitted for those groups.

Summary of proposals for Dry Crop and Rice Lands.

167. The following table outlines the proposed changes in grouping and rates as regards Dry crop and Rice lands in Yellapur Taluka :—

Group.	Previous Settlement.			Proposed.			
	No. of villages.	Standard Rates.		Group.	No. of villages.	Standard rates.	
		Dry crop.	Rice.			Dry crop.	Rice.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
II	7	0 14 0	5 0 0	I ..	16	0 8 0	4 4 0
IV	2	0 12 0	4 8 0				
V	7	0 10 0	4 8 0				
I	4	1 0 0	5 0 0	II ..	81	0 8 0	3 10 0
II	3	0 14 0	5 0 0				
IV	5	0 12 0	4 8 0				
IVs	33	0 12 0	4 0 0				
V	18	0 10 0	4 8 0				
VI	18	0 8 0	4 0 0				

Previous Settlement.				Proposed.			
Group.	No. of villages.	Standard Rates.		Group.	No. of villages.	Standard rates.	
		Dry crop.	Rice.			Dry crop.	Rice.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
II	1	0 14 0	5 0 0	III ..	38	0 8 0	3 0 0
III	1	1 0 0	4 8 0				
IV	3	0 12 0	4 8 0				
IVs	18	0 12 0	4 0 0				
V	3	0 10 0	4 8 0				
VI	6	0 8 0	4 0 0				
VII	6	0 8 0	3 8 0				
Total ..	135				135		

GARDEN LANDS.

168. *Grouping.*—The grouping already discussed appertains to rice and dry crop lands only. They form over 86 per cent. of the cultivable area and are the basis of groups in force at present and also as proposed by Mr. Collins. The grouping of garden lands according to the standard rates as fixed at the original settlement and also as proposed by Mr. Collins does not tally with but cuts across the rice and dry crop groups. The original standard rates for garden lands which were confirmed at the time of first revision settlement resulted in many incongruities due to the fact that the original settlement was done in batches of villages. Mr. Collins has dealt with this matter and also with the question of garden rates generally in paragraphs 113 to 118 of his Introductory Report. "In the case of Yellapur taluka, however, the treatment has been anomalous in the extreme and similar gardens in the same locality have been assessed at different rates. The result has been that, as the batches of villages settled on each occasion were not selected under any geographical arrangement, villages adjoining and interspersed amongst each other in exactly similar localities with similar gardens have received different rates. To take one instance, the nine villages of Idgundi, Telangeri, Chimnalli, Vajralli, Lingadbail, Balgar, Sulgar Balekani, Dongar form one centre but first five bear Rs. 12 maximum. The gardens of the former are similar to and as good as, and some of them better than, those of the latter. Many instances could be given but it is not necessary to labour the point which will be evident to anybody who knows the taluka" (Mr. Collins' Introductory Report, paragraph 168)."

169. In order to remove these anomalies and to have a rational basis for the standard rates on considerations of the general condition of the gardens and of geographical position, Mr. Collins divided the villages in the taluka in two groups one with Rs. 12 as standard rate for garden lands and the other with Rs. 10, the former containing the better type of gardens and the latter, inferior. Mr. Desai in submitting his proposals for rebates accepted these two groups. But I would submit that it would be more true to conditions if the taluka was divided into three groups for the purposes of garden rates. As has been stated in the paragraph 42, the garden villages can be divided into three distinct areas according to the actual state of gardens:—

(i) Area to the south of the Bedti round about Manchikeri with fairly good gardens.

(ii) Bulk of villages north of Bedti with mediocre gardens.

(iii) The villages to the west and north-west and in the projecting peninsula with bad and deteriorating gardens.

170. These three divisions were also recognised by Mr. Desai (paragraph 13 of Yellapur Report) and I submit that groups and standard rates as regards garden lands should be based mainly on this division. Accordingly I have divided all the villages in the taluka in three groups as shown in form A-9 (c). These groups are constituted of villages as follows :—

171. *Garden Group I* consists of 24 out of the 51 villages transferred from Sirsi Taluka. A large number of them are situated on the two sides of the Sirsi road but there are some situated in the interior such as Harigadde and Talgod to the west and Bharatnalli, Kundargi and Bharni to the east. All villages in this group have on the whole gardens definitely superior to the rest of the taluka and therefore should have a higher standard rate than the bulk of villages.

172. *Garden Group II* consists of two batches of villages :—

(i) The remainder of the villages (19) south of Bedti barring those which formed the old Bilki Mahal. These villages are small and have unimportant garden cultivation which has deteriorated through neglect. They rank with the majority of gardens north of Bedti, Savane, Belambi, Sampekop and Bijankop being some of them.

(ii) All the garden villages north of Bedti which have not been included in group III. They are bounded by Hutkhand and Sahasravalli to the east, Kannadgal (Part I) and Angod to the north, Dehalli, Hariyal and Honnagadde to the west and Arbail, Kelashi and Magod to the south. They are, as has been stated before, mediocre gardens yielding about 10 to 20 maunds per acre and correspond more or less closely to the villages proposed by Mr. Collins for Rs. 12 standard rates. This batch includes some good garden villages such as Kavdikeri, Hittalkargadde, Nandolli and Idgundi and some rather poor ones such as Dabguli and Lingadbail which have deteriorated considerably because of the neglect of the gardeners, but which do not represent the conditions of the tract as a whole. This latter class of villages has been included in the group on geographical and general considerations.

173. *Garden Group III*.—This group consists of two types of villages—villages situated in the forest area where conditions are not favourable for garden cultivation and where the area under gardens is negligible, and villages which are suited for garden cultivation but where the gardens have reached a very advanced degree of deterioration.

(i) The former include all the villages in the heart of the forest. To the north of Bedti, they consist of Lalguli, Gotguli, Kannigeri, Kannadgal, Part II, Belgeri Part II, villages of old Kirvatti Mahal, Kalsur, Heggapur Banksali and Gadijogadmane. To the south of Bedti they comprise all the villages in the old Bilki Mahal. Most of these villages have no gardens of any kind and so the garden rate for them is merely nominal.

(ii) The villages to the north-west, to the west and in the projecting peninsula where the gardens are in a very bad state and are severely affected by "koleroga". As one proceeds to the west and north-west of Yellapur-Karwar road the gardens get progressively worse and so the line of demarcation between group II consisting of mediocre gardens and group III of inferior gardens must to some extent be arbitrary. But I have fixed it after careful inquiries and after visiting many gardens all over the taluka. These villages include Bargadde, Savgadde and Hukli to the north-west, Kattige, Barballi, Bigar, Baginkatte and Targar, to the west and Bare, Kalche Kodsalli and Mavinmane to the south-western peninsula. The total disappearance of a large number of gardens in these villages is only a matter of time. Most of the villages in this tract were placed in Rs. 10 group by Mr. Collins and I propose to add 8 villages to that list GERAL, Balgar, Baginkatte, Bigar, Kattige, Nagarkan, Targar and Barballi. I have visited 7 out of these 8 villages. Belgar has had rental statistics. The supari gardens of other villages are in advanced state of deterioration and some of them are reported to yield little more than 5 maunds per acre. Barballi has mainly cocoanut gardens but even their yield is stated to have decreased in recent years. Its inaccessibility has already been commented upon. I submit that it is more appropriately placed in the third group.

174. *Garden rates.*—It is a recognised fact that at present, barring Mundgod where there is very little garden cultivation, the gardens in Yellapur are in a worse state than those in the other talukas. The best gardens on the Manchikeri side cannot stand comparison with those in Sirsi or in Siddapur. For these reasons Mr. Collins had proposed the rates of Rs. 12 for the best garden lands in Yellapur and Rs. 10 for the others and these rates correspond to the rates for the second and third garden groups of Sirsi. In 1935 Mr. Desai proposed further reductions in the garden rates and had suggested rates of Rs. 11 and Rs. 9 respectively for those groups. Government were, on the recommendation of the Collector, pleased to sanction even lower rates of Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 for those groups. These rates correspond to those in force for the third and the fourth groups of Sirsi Taluka.

175. Since the time of Mr. Desai's inquiry the condition of garden cultivation has continued to deteriorate. The general factors which affect the garden cultivation have worsened. These are reflected in the figures of cultivation, Government waste lands, population, prices :—

(i) The fourth column of form A-4 (b) shows the area under garden cultivation (i.e., a supari and cocoanut) for the last 31 years. In 1909-10 the cultivated area was 3,445 acres. In 1924-25 the cultivation was 3,113 acres i.e. 332 acres or 9·63 per cent. less. At the time of Mr. Desai's inquiries cultivation had come down to 2,908 acres i.e. 15·6 per cent. less than in the first year and 6·58 per cent. less than at the time of Mr. Collins' inquiries. The cultivated garden area during the last year was 2,744 i.e., 23·2 per cent. less than 31 years ago and 5·64 per cent. less than 5 years ago. This shows that in spite of the concessions and rebates granted by Government garden cultivation has fared badly in the last five years.

(ii) Side by side with the decrease in cultivation there has been a marked increase in Government waste land, which is at present 9·6 per cent. of the total garden area :—

Years.	Government waste lands in acres.
1923-1924	91
1933-1934	123
1939-1940	257

(iii) The large decrease in population has already been noticed. As has been pointed out this reflects to some extent the decrease of immigrant labour that comes seasonally every year. The vital statistics also show a negative balance though the conditions have improved in this respect over the previous decades.

(iv) The severe fall in the prices of supari after 1930 has already been referred to. While the average price of supari for the five years preceding Mr. Collins' inquiry was Rs. 9-5-0 per maund that for the last five years was Rs. 4-2-0 per maund. There has thus been a drop of 55·6 per cent. The present average is also 18 per cent. lower than even the presettlement average. It may also be noted that the last average is also lower than that for the five years from 1931-35 which comes to Rs. 4-5-6 per maund.

(v) I have already referred to the widespread nature of "koleroga" and the consequent reduction in the net yield of supari crop. The disease has spread to almost every corner of this taluka now and almost every garden village has received remissions due to koleroga in the last five years [Form A-10]. Thus while the remissions granted due to this factor amounted to Rs. 1,812 in 1934-35, in the last year they amounted to Rs. 3,168. It is not possible for a Settlement Officer to make full allowance for this factor of "koleroga" which varies from year to year and from village to village, except in a general way. The remissions granted annually allow for individual variations of serious nature.

176. From the above discussion it will be clear that there has been further deterioration in the condition of gardens and that there is a case for reduction of garden assessment of the taluka as a whole. The first group, however, is not doing so badly, and so I do not propose any change in its present effective rate of Rs. 10 but the other two groups call further lowering of the standard rates.

177. *Garden Group I.*—The group contains 24 villages south of Bedti with Manchikeri as centre. They have gardens of superior type with an average yield of 1 to 1½ *khandi* per acre of supari. In my opinion, they are, however, slightly inferior to the gardens in the villages proposed for group II in Sirsi Taluka for which I have proposed the rate of Rs. 11 per acre. Moreover, the villages in this group are further from Sirsi, the marketing centre for this tract, and so the prices obtained for the garden produced are lower. There is also greater scarcity of labour, and the wages are somewhat higher. Therefore, I propose a standard rate of Rs. 10 for the gardens in this group which is the rate at which the villages are at present assessed after receiving the garden rebates. The percentage of assessment to rent which is at present 32·08 will then be reduced to 22·9. The rate, may, therefore, appear rather low but I would submit that the leases refer to only 7 acres of good lands and they do not reflect the conditions in the more deteriorated gardens.

178. *Garden Group II.*—I have placed 50 villages in this group which contains gardens of a mediocre type. Some of these villages have supari gardens of the type generally found in group I, but most of them are not so good. They are somewhat superior to the gardens in group III of Sirsi Taluka. The worse gardens, however, are as bad as the latter. Most of the villages have an effective rate of Rs. 10 at present but some carry a rate of Rs. 8. I propose a rate of Rs. 8 for all the villages in the group. The rate is the same as that proposed for group III of Sirsi Taluka. I have already submitted that in comparing the rates for Sirsi and Yellapur, allowance should be made for the greater difficulties of labour, higher wages, and lower prices obtained in this taluka.

179. *Garden Group III.*—This contains the remaining 41 villages some of which lie in sheer forest where there is little garden cultivation and others in mountainous country where there has been serious deterioration of garden cultivation. Most of them bear an effective rate of Rs. 8 at present. I propose the same rate for this group as I have proposed for the last group in Sirsi i.e. Rs. 6 per acre. The percentage of rent represented by the assessment for chalgeni leases of garden lands in the group will then be brought down from 55·8 to 27·32.

Financial effect of the proposals.

180. The effect of my proposals will be a decrease of Rs. 18,234 or 30·65 per cent. in the assessment of the occupied lands of the Taluka. It will be distributed as follows (Form A-9) :—

Class.	Existing.	Proposed.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dry crop	1,581	1,134	— 447	— 28·27
Rice	27,631	23,247	— 4,384	— 15·87
Garden	30,273	16,870	— 13,403	— 44·28
Total ..	59,485	41,251	— 18,234	— 30·65

181. As Rs. 10,761 were remitted last year in the form of rice and garden rebates, the actual decrease in the land revenue will be Rs. 7,473 or 12·56 of the original assessment.

Section 117-M. of Land Revenue Code.

182. I have referred to the effects of fluctuations in the prices of garden produce upon the economy of the agriculturists in this and other talukas under settlement. It would be true to say that the prosperity of this tract is largely dependent upon the prices of betel-nut and other garden commodities, obtained by the gardeners. Thus the ryots were very hard hit by the sudden slump in prices in 1931. Similarly the period of high prices from 1921 to 1930 was a period of prosperity for the tract. In such a tract it is desirable to link the garden rates

with the prevailing prices of garden produce and the conditions are eminently suitable for application of section 117-M of the Land Revenue Code. The gardeners would then receive automatic rebates in case of large decrease in prices over those current at the time of this inquiry : and it is also fair that if in future the prices should rise substantially above the present prices Government should share in their prosperity. I, therefore, propose that Government may be moved to declare at the time of passing orders under section 117-L ; that the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of Section 117-M should apply to the standard rates fixed for garden lands as the result of these proposals for revision settlement.

183. The prices with respect to which the settlement rates may be declared to have been fixed should be the average retail prices for the last five years given in form A-6 of this report for the articles of garden produce viz. betelnut, cardamom, pepper and cocoanut.

184. The present proposals deal with lands used for purposes of agriculture only.

185. If my proposals meet with the approval of Government, I recommend that the standard rates proposed may be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years subject to the provisions of section 117-M (2), (3) and (4) so far as garden rates are concerned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

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TALUKA

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K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A.

[Rule 19-A (ii).]

Rainfall recorded at Yellapur, district Kanara.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Lato rains (22nd October to 31st December)		Total.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.
1896	..	..	3.39	5	118.65	62	16.16	20	1.03	1	139.23	88
1897	0.02	..	6.05	9	93.80	57	16.47	34	0.62	2	116.96	102
1898	1.43	2	3.79	9	66.26	62	19.07	35	2.14	4	92.69	112
1899	0.85	2	7.36	12	43.36	53	7.48	22	2.04	3	61.09	92
1900	..	..	1.53	4	113.42	61	9.94	30	0.02	..	124.01	95
1901	0.74	3	2.83	7	67.08	65	15.90	32	3.08	6	89.63	113
1902	0.70	2	1.82	4	63.24	46	22.38	38	10.50	16	98.64	106
1903	..	..	9.90	14	64.65	56	15.70	34	2.76	8	93.01	112
1904	2.28	4	3.67	7	77.38	62	8.24	24	1.61	4	93.18	101
1905	..	..	1.70	6	46.15	58	14.71	32	0.27	1	62.83	97
1906	1.07	1	0.35	2	51.62	51	17.29	36	6.28	7	76.61	97
1907	0.79	2	3.60	6	88.59	55	26.57	40	1.17	2	120.72	105
1908	0.27	1	1.55	2	82.52	58	11.97	26	0.80	3	97.11	90
1909	0.73	2	3.73	4	74.47	64	8.52	25	1.35	3	88.60	98
1910	0.38	1	1.43	3	71.16	53	19.14	41	2.10	8	94.21	106
1911	..	..	1.19	3	57.86	50	14.66	26	1.01	3	74.72	82
1912	0.35	1	3.31	9	96.69	64	15.22	35	4.82	9	120.39	118
1913	..	..	4.14	7	70.56	52	18.00	29	0.06	..	92.76	88
1914	..	..	1.55	7	110.36	60	21.89	30	2.03	5	136.43	102
1915	0.24	1	1.99	8	61.53	44	19.00	35	4.76	8	87.52	96
1916	0.10	1	6.30	12	50.48	55	20.92	43	13.24	12	91.04	123
1917	1.21	3	2.20	2	42.08	53	28.16	41	4.66	11	78.31	110
1918	0.14	1	10.85	22	34.44	39	16.02	34	3.80	9	65.25	105
1919	..	..	3.30	6	67.83	62	16.14	34	4.12	8	91.39	110
1920	0.23	1	6.41	12	77.70	57	10.86	32	0.40	2	95.60	104
1921	0.94	2	1.51	2	73.04	54	27.45	35	3.92	3	106.86	96
1922	0.02	..	2.74	5	79.71	59	13.48	31	2.66	8	98.61	103
1923	4.52	9	0.97	3	103.95	61	14.96	26	..	..	124.40	99
1924	0.67	2	0.68	3	89.46	56	22.15	30	0.37	1	113.33	92
1925	0.44	2	6.94	13	83.55	55	14.17	32	0.99	4	106.09	106
1926	0.03	..	0.46	1	79.51	57	23.33	38	0.30	1	103.63	97
1927	..	..	2.68	7	74.10	58	19.10	37	2.81	9	98.69	111
1928	5.29	7	1.35	4	63.99	59	21.66	28	5.35	7	97.64	105
1929	1.11	4	9.86	11	58.92	67	24.13	40	2.97	4	96.99	126
1930	0.03	..	2.15	6	68.82	60	16.44	36	2.07	3	89.51	105
1931	..	..	4.76	10	71.25	57	33.72	30	5.34	8	115.07	114

FORM A—contd.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.
1932 .. ..	..	..	5.30	6	70.17	58	25.70	32	3.77	9	104.94	105
1933	0.13	..	18.23	16	87.09	61	29.96	40	3.60	7	139.01	124
1934	1.02	1	1.27	2	83.12	63	18.45	37	1.98	5	105.84	108
1935 .. ..	..	..	1.09	2	55.91	58	19.64	32	0.63	3	77.27	95
1936	1.50	1	4.61	7	66.71	62	18.43	31	5.18	8	96.43	109
1937 .. ..	..	..	5.13	7	72.11	62	16.84	29	1.25	3	95.33	101
1938	2.58	3	3.20	6	58.30	57	16.22	30	0.69	1	81.08	97
1939	1.30	3	2.27	5	58.61	61	43.94	40	5.06	7	111.18	116
1940 .. ..	..	..	3.77	8	67.38	61	33.58	32	0.89	4	105.62	105
Average ..	.69	1	3.84	7	72.39	58	19.19	33	2.78	5	98.90	104

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

*Remarks with regard to the character of the seasons in the Yellapur Taluka of the Kanara District for the years
1931 to 1940 (both inclusive).*

- 1931 :—The aggregate rainfall of the year was considerably in excess of the average. There were substantial premonsoon rains but June rains were deficient. Rainfall from July to October was sufficient while November and December also recorded some rain. The wet period being long, affected crop growth, while, late rains injured matured and harvested crops and spoiled the harvest. The season was satisfactory.
- 1932 :—The total rainfall of the year was much above the normal. Ante monsoon showers were favourable but June rains were much deficient. Rainfall from July to November was above the usual amount but late rains hampered harvesting operations and caused damage to matured and harvested crops. Wild elephants appeared in places. The season was fairly satisfactory.
- 1933 :—The rainfall during the year considerably exceeded the normal. Premonsoon rains were ample and rainfall from June to September was generally sufficient and assisted field operations and crop growth. Fall in October was heavy and untimely and caused some damage to crops and hindered their harvest. Some rain occurred in November and December. The season on the whole was fairly satisfactory.
- 1934 :—The rainfall during the year exceeded the normal. Ante-monsoon rains were favourable while rainfall from June to September was generally sufficient for field operations and crop growth. September rain was below normal but fall in October and the first week of November proved somewhat unfavourable. Betelnuts were damaged by "Koleroga" in places while wild elephants appeared in some villages. The season on the whole was favourable.
- 1935 :—The total rainfall of the year was below the average. Ante-monsoon showers facilitated preparatory tillage. Rainfall in June and July was generally adequate but August rains were deficient and adversely affected crop growth. Rains in September and early October considerably improved the situation but later rains were untimely and unfavourable. The season on the whole was fairly satisfactory.
- 1936 :—The fall of the year was a little in excess of the average. Premonsoon rains were fairly substantial and June also brought enough rains for sowing. July and August rains were below normal and crops stood in need of more rain. Rains in September and October considerably benefited crops but the rainfall in the first fortnight of November was unfavourable. "Koleroga" damaged betelnuts in places. The season on the whole was fair to fairly satisfactory.
- 1937 :—Rainfall during the year was about the average. Rainfall in June was sufficient for sowing and that in July was somewhat heavy while in August and September it was below normal. September rains occurred mostly in the first fortnight and proved beneficial to crops while rain in October also assisted crops in their growth. After this there was practically no rain. "Koleroga" was observed in betelnuts in places and wild elephants appeared in some villages. The season was fairly satisfactory.
- 1938 :—The year's aggregate fall was below the normal amount. Rainfall in June was somewhat excessive but that from July to September, though in defect of the normal, being well distributed, proved up-to-requirements and crops progressed well. Heavy rains late in September and in early October proved detrimental to the growth of crops while November rains were untimely and unfavourable. "Koleroga" was observed on betelnuts and wild elephants caused damage to crops in places. The season on the whole was fairly satisfactory.
- 1939 :—The rainfall during the year was in excess of the average. Rainfall from June to August was generally favourable except for some heavy falls in June which adversely affected seedlings to some extent. September rains were light and those received in October were injurious to crops and interrupted their harvest. The season on the whole appears fairly satisfactory.
- 1940 :—The rainfall during the year exceeded the normal. The season opened satisfactorily with substantial rains but the fall in August was continuous and heavy and adversely affected standing crops. Fall in September was below normal and the rains received later proved unfavourable and untimely. The season is expected to be somewhat below the normal.

FORM A-1 (a)

Statement showing the details of population at the censuses from 1891 to 1941 and of vital statistics for the decades 1921-30 and 1931-40 of the villages of Yellapur Taluka.

Serial No.	Name of villages	Population at the census of the year.						Increase or decrease since 1891.	Births during the years 1921-30.	Deaths during the years 1921-30.	Excess of births over deaths during 1921-30.	Births during the years 1931-40.	Deaths during the years 1931-40.	Excess of births over deaths during 1931-40.
		1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group I.														
1	Balgimano ..	189	125	134	93	112	67	-122	19	33	-14	26	26	NH.
2	Hittalkargadde ..	302	344	303	278	241	213	-89	77	87	-10	94	67	+27
3	Kannadgal Part I ..	452	643	381	509	473	449	-3	153	154	-1	155	101	+54
4	Kondemano ..	..	..	5	8	2	1	+1	2	3	-1	..	..	..
5	Subgeri ..	88	76	56	65	61	59	-29	18	20	-2	23	23	NH.
6	Sahaaravalli ..	356	275	357	298	275	280	-76	85	111	-26	83	94	-11
7	Yellapur ..	2,256	2,107	1,990	1,511	1,433	1,921	-335	546	674	-128	651	605	+46
8	Gopadmano ..	33	18	3	5	19	21	-12	4	9	-5	8	9	-1
9	Kavdikeri ..	84	104	123	103	80	96	+12	27	25	+2	33	28	+5
10	Belgeri Part I ..	168	113	80	72	69	86	-82	32	22	+10	28	26	+2
11	Dongar ..	221	249	230	219	181	163	-58	52	80	-28	50	53	-3
12	Gharvas ..	40	51	46	41	36	35	-14	22	14	+8	13	22	-9
13	Hastakarmgadde ..	23	23	16	18	13	9	-14	6	2	+4	26	19	+7
14	Idgundi ..	360	433	419	425	399	311	-78	64	60	+4	87	104	-17
15	Jogadmano ..	52	56	57	47	51	42	-10	12	12	..	15	16	-1
16	Nandolli ..	167	200	187	177	147	170	+3	42	40	+2	76	47	+29
	Total ..	4,820	4,907	4,387	3,869	3,502	3,923	-906	1,161	1,346	-185	1,368	1,240	+128
Group II.														
17	Hosalli ..	102	39	8	2	33	..	-102	7	11	-4	2	7	-5
18	Kirvatti ..	388	409	485	679	705	570	+182	186	218	-32	149	190	-41
19	Kolikeri ..	146	178	90	80	86	89	-57	16	36	-20	9	10	-1
20	Madnoor ..	505	554	561	319	354	250	-255	118	113	+5	73	117	-44
21	Shigepal ..	49	19	13	17	16	17	-32	6	5	+1	5	6	-1
22	Shistamudi ..	158	155	143	132	119	113	-45	45	41	+4	36	36	NH.
23	Tatgar ..	101	137	125	104	62	84	-17	32	26	+6	23	22	+1
24	Hoggapur ..	14	..	..	..	22	..	-14	..	..	..	1	1	NH.
25	Hutkhand ..	359	350	312	252	252	269	-90	109	119	-10	60	113	-23
26	Kalsur ..	155	72	53	53	41	132	-23	18	24	-6	19	24	-5
27	Malalgaon ..	99	134	109	79	57	33	-66	38	24	+14	18	23	-5
28	Somnalli ..	145	117	119	101	102	86	-59	32	40	-8	20	33	-13
29	Alwad ..	210	153	99	58	60	59	-157	25	27	-2	7	6	+1
30	Balchgod ..	58	49	63	44	29	38	-20	28	25	-2	17	14	+3
31	Bharani ..	85	103	96	79	22	47	-38	22	17	+5	18	15	+3
32	Bharatnalli ..	209	286	218	165	117	101	-108	34	49	-15	26	39	-13

FORM A-1 (a)—contd.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Population at the census of the year.						Increase or decrease since 1891.	Births during the years 1921-30.	Deaths during the years 1921-30.	Excess of births over deaths during 1921-30.	Births during the years 1931-40.	Deaths during the years 1931-40.	Excess of births over deaths during 1931-40.
		1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	<i>Group II—contd.</i>													
33	Bidrall ..	117	84	42	51	36	47	-70	19	23	-4	15	7	+8
34	Chavatti ..	168	118	106	41	75	148	-20	32	31	+1	29	41	-12
35	Chikkotti ..	234	199	134	103	115	86	-148	40	29	+11	40	35	+5
36	Devarkallall ..	44	43	26	30	4	13	-31	1	2	-1	2	4	-2
37	Halgod ..	53	46	38	31	26	32	-21	8	8	..	16	17	-2
38	Halsinkop ..	31	38	29	28	5	39	+8	4	3	+1	3	3	Nil.
39	Harigadde ..	62	99	78	58	61	38	-24	20	16	+5	17	18	-1
40	Hasalmane ..	..	..	9	5	..	12	+12	..	2	-2	4	3	+1
41	Hasangi ..	360	329	275	204	242	181	-179	68	67	+1	51	76	-25
42	Hiresar ..	138	92	85	67	49	41	-97	20	14	+6	18	23	-5
43	Hitalli ..	274	298	287	222	191	183	-91	83	91	-8	64	69	-5
44	Hitalnar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
45	Hunsemane ..	12	18	..	9	13	17	+5	13	5	+8	4	4	Nil.
46	Kampli ..	558	694	652	694	765	690	+132	243	285	-42	107	246	-49
47	Kangod-Balehad ..	141	127	116	71	93	73	-68	20	29	-9	14	30	-16
48	Kaneshalli ..	147	171	109	128	102	103	-44	50	29	+21	34	22	+12
49	Kerehosalli ..	54	75	93	21	38	48	-6	6	5	+1	8	14	-6
50	Kotemane ..	105	92	97	82	69	80	-25	15	17	-2	17	16	-1
51	Kundargi ..	152	176	134	129	136	123	-29	29	31	-2	46	48	-2
52	Kundur ..	72	86	116	81	100	47	-25	22	27	-5	13	19	-6
53	Kusgull ..	191	183	177	103	100	122	-69	31	38	-7	41	29	+12
54	Malkop ..	83	132	98	48	67	84	+1	22	17	+5	22	30	-8
55	Senkadgundi ..	5	..	10	13	11	34	+29	5	11	-6	3	6	-3
56	Shigemane-Umachgi ..	111	143	110	72	78	70	-41	26	25	+1	29	29	Nil.
57	Shirnal ..	109	123	75	75	98	62	-47	32	24	+8	27	40	-13
58	Tarehalli ..	278	320	249	247	188	137	-141	78	88	-10	37	50	-13
59	Totadkallalli ..	93	87	62	22	42	54	-30	17	14	+3	14	19	-5
60	Talgod ..	200	178	191	115	58	69	-131	32	40	-8	29	22	+7
61	Yadhalli ..	26	47	43	34	17	10	-16	3	11	-8	4	7	-3
62	Angod ..	590	589	521	339	272	265	-325	125	137	-12	92	77	+15
63	Analgar ..	70	77	94	46	35	22	-48	16	14	+2	16	9	+7
64	Balekani ..	90	119	88	84	55	75	-15	32	29	+3	23	18	+5
65	Bargadde ..	60	87	61	73	55	56	-4	13	18	-5	14	12	+2
66	Belkhand ..	88	141	132	128	90	95	+7	32	42	-10	29	27	+2
67	Chandgull ..	625	595	486	459	310	319	-306	136	172	-36	96	111	-15
68	Devargadde ..	141	121	138	138	183	108	-33	54	41	+13	33	25	+8
69	Geral ..	236	226	190	164	134	138	-98	35	37	-2	33	32	+1
70	Hansangadde ..	93	89	105	80	63	79	-14	24	29	-5	33	22	+11

FORM A-1 (a)—contd.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Population at the census of the year.						Increase or decrease since 1891.	Births during the years 1921-30.	Deaths during the years 1921-30.	Excess of births over deaths during 1921-30.	Births during the years 1931-40.	Deaths during the years 1931-40.	Excess of births over deaths during 1931-40.
		1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Group II—contd.</i>														
71	Hplemadu ..	30	47	45	33	23	17	-22	12	11	+ 1	14	13	+ 1
72	Hukli ..	82	90	60	56	45	63	-19	21	19	+ 2	19	19	Nil.
73	Hulgan ..	76	69	77	82	55	47	-29	32	28	+ 4	17	19	- 2
74	Hutakman ..	117	124	83	78	62	41	-76	26	29	- 3	17	31	-14
75	Komdi ..	76	33	59	53	44	36	-40	13	8	+ 5	20	10	+10
76	Lingadball ..	208	74	83	95	40	44	-164	25	25	..	18	18	Nil.
77	Magod ..	220	207	220	153	161	129	-100	56	67	-11	54	51	+ 3
78	Savagadde ..	174	171	136	79	84	60	-114	19	28	- 9	24	26	- 2
79	Sulgar ..	67	93	56	62	51	83	+ 16	14	15	- 1	26	12	+14
80	Amgaon ..	123	86	87	85	63	60	-63	31	35	- 4	21	21	Nil.
81	Arball ..	392	350	500	335	267	367	-25	74	88	-14	78	84	- 6
82	Baginkatte ..	54	72	82	100	57	44	-10	16	26	-10	17	20	- 3
83	Balgar ..	440	432	301	300	306	268	-172	101	151	-50	83	100	-17
84	Bjgar ..	58	77	95	90	72	80	+ 22	26	29	- 3	22	36	-14
85	Blsgod ..	245	220	182	138	141	133	-112	50	47	+ 3	53	39	+14
86	Chimnalli ..	198	173	162	156	135	112	-86	58	52	+ 6	33	33	Nil.
87	Dehalli ..	731	272	218	207	155	143	-538	42	82	-40	50	56	- 6
88	Hexgumbli ..	293	289	301	171	93	79	-214	35	38	- 3	32	28	+ 4
89	Hiriyal ..	208	210	184	144	144	114	-94	32	35	- 3	41	45	- 4
90	Honagadde ..	197	177	170	172	90	69	-108	35	38	- 3	36	36	Nil.
91	Joglepal ..	23	34	60	31	25	22	-1	14	10	+ 4	15	10	+ 5
92	Kattige ..	525	253	220	248	167	150	-375	46	..	-37	56	65	- 9
93	Kodlagadde ..	134	140	120	90	69	107	-27	25	..	-15	29	40	-11
94	Nagarkhan ..	51	51	59	50	65	51	..	8	18	-10	10	23	-13
95	Targar ..	80	126	114	72	88	77	-9	19	24	- 5	23	37	-14
96	Telangeri ..	301	323	275	235	208	200	-101	60	79	- 1	72	78	- 6
97	Wajralli ..	256	219	228	159	162	125	-131	73	73	+ 1	57	56	+ 1
	Total ..	13,983	13,214	12,042	9,991	8,862	8,429	-5,554	3,100	3,452	-352	2,616	2,924	-308
<i>Group III.</i>														
98	Kannadga Part II							Included in	Part I.					
99	Kanchanalli ..	246	426	145	251	211	103	-143	51	59	- 8	44	46	- 2
100	Banksali ..	..	..	..	..	59	66	+ 66	14	24	-10	5	8	- 3
101	Gadljogadmane ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
102	Kannigeri ..	61	148	75	81	100	39	-22	1	4	- 3	7	12	- 5
103	Belambi ..	38	86	75	53	46	47	+ 9	16	16	..	17	15	+ 2
104	Bhendigeri ..	24	29	62	14	..	20	-4	11	4	+ 7	1	..	+ 1
105	Bhonnalli ..	12	5	21	11	41	10	-3	3	9	- 6	3	6	- 3

FORM A-1 (a)—contd.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Population at the census of the year.						Increase or decrease since 1891.	Births during the years 1921-30.	Deaths during the years 1921-30.	Excess of births over deaths during 1921-30.	Births during the years 1931-40.	Deaths during the years 1931-40.	Excess of births over deaths during 1931-40.
		1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
106	Bijankop ..	66	19	47	33	21	30	-36	5	5	..	2	11	-9
107	Bilki ..	142	221	180	169	154	128	-14	41	35	+6	60	37	+29
108	Hemmadi ..	113	80	67	54	59	54	-59	24	35	-11	14	16	-2
109	Hullarmane ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
110	Hehalli ..	142	115	71	52	44	40	-102	37	28	+9	9	8	+1
111	Jaddigadde ..	9	11	13	9	..	8	-1	1	2	-1	1	..	+1
112	Jakkolli ..	..	29	..	..	38	..	..	9	6	+3	10	16	-6
113	Kannur-heggarni ..	79	64	60	20	..	..	-79	1	1	..	..	..	Nil.
114	Madangi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
115	Purat-Bomnalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
116	Sampekop ..	7	..	9	23	14	17	+10	13	10	+3	3	5	-2
117	Savane ..	20	33	32	25	14	21	+1	7	8	-1	8	3	+5
118	Uchgeri ..	27	42	30	..	..	56	+20	3	8	-5	..	..	Nil.
119	Vanketmane ..	13	17	20	1	..	12	-1	6	2	+3	..	2	-2
120	Whatgeri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
121	Belgeri Part II ..	Included in part I.												
122	Gotgull ..	23	9	6	23	24	11	-12	4	..	..	6	8	-3
123	Lalgull ..	275	284	421	343	199	263	-12	50	..	-15	60	75	-15
124	Barballi ..	270	314	258	245	182	105	-84	59	88	-29	63	64	-1
125	Chikkumane ..	15	7	..	14	29	11	-4	8	2	+6	9	5	+4
126	Dabgull ..	28	28	14	24	15	13	-15	6	8	-2	..	2	-2
127	Gullapur ..	44	53	29	10	33	32	-12	13	12	+1	11	16	-5
128	Kelashi ..	..	..	..	111	109	114	+114	25	25	..	32	34	-2
129	Kodsalli ..	140	148	118	107	116	141	+1	42	44	-2	34	46	-12
130	Bare ..	561	537	468	383	348	306	-255	116	91	+25	103	106	-3
131	Benadgull ..	159	126	131	98	81	46	-113	16	22	-6	24	33	-9
132	Kalche ..	914	868	725	677	666	604	-410	285	219	+66	213	222	-9
133	Kannoor ..	60	56	35	28	30	20	-30	12	7	+5	7	6	+1
134	Marhalli ..	115	85	77	71	65	66	-49	21	19	+2	13	16	-3
135	Mavinmane ..	902	818	728	602	506	27	-475	151	180	-29	118	176	-58
	Total ..	4,504	4,655	3,915	3,544	3,204	2,800	-1,704	1,050	1,042	+8	882	904	-112
	Total of Group I ..	4,820	4,907	4,387	3,860	3,592	3,923	-906	1,161	1,346	-185	1,368	1,240	+128
	Total of Group II ..	13,983	13,214	12,042	9,901	8,862	8,429	-5,554	3,100	3,452	-352	2,016	2,024	-308
	Total of Group III ..	4,504	4,655	3,915	3,544	3,204	2,800	-1,704	1,050	1,042	+8	882	904	-112
	Grand Total ..	23,316	22,776	20,344	17,404	15,658	15,162	-8,104	6,311	6,840	-529	4,866	5,168	-292

FORM A-2.

[Rule 19-A (vii).]

Agricultural Stock of all the Government villages in the Yellapur Taluka of the Kanara District during the year 1899-1900 to 1939-40.

Number of villages.	Cattle.										Total.	
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch Cattle.		Young Stock.			
	Oxen.	He Buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull Buffaloes.	Oxen.	He Buffaloes.	Cows.	She Buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo Calves.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
130	4,702	2,740	11	..	240	61	7,259	3,294	5,265	1,710	25,412	1899-1900.
133	4,030	1,320	62	20	259	152	4,536	2,473	5,346	2,368	20,566	1924-25.
133	4,606	1,441	13	3	161	188	4,895	2,921	6,004	2,365	22,597	1929-30.
133	3,478	1,408	11	9	979	217	4,228	1,876	4,986	1,742	18,934	1939-40.

Number of villages.	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped rice land per pair of plough cattle.
				Small.	Large (i.e., of over two cattle).	For passengers.	For produce and goods.	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
130	13	66	158	3,031	..	6	243	2.5
133	4	57	236	2,009	4	53	341	2.9
133	5	74	180	2,954	101	26	312	2.3
133	..	29	7	2,340	424	23	268	3.0

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

Number of villages in each group.	Cultivated and uncultivated area.							
	Gross area sown (T.F.XX)	Deduct twice cropped area.	Deduct un- assessed land sown.	Net assessed cropped area.	Add fallow land.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste unoccupied.	
							Assessed.	Unassessed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Group I.</i>	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
4 villages	450 28 0	....	....	450 28 0	538 10 0	988 38 0	663 12 0	....
<i>Group II.</i>								
10 villages	1,421 21 6	54 1 4	2 0 0	1,365 20 2	994 15 14½	2,359 36 2	312 38 0	....
<i>Group III.</i>								
1 village	83 20 0	....	2 0 0	81 20 0	144 9 0	225 29 0	213 10 0	....
<i>Group IV.</i>								
61 villages	3,340 24 8	338 32 8	15 6 8	2,986 25 8	2,548 4 12	5,534 30 4	1,293 21 0	....
<i>Group V.</i>								
27 villages	2,219 1 13	167 9 8	0 13 0	2,051 19 5	1,698 18 6	3,749 37 11	555 30 6	....
<i>Group VI.</i>								
24 villages	2,735 16 ½	363 10 6	....	2,372 5 10½	1,353 1 6½	3,625 7 1	366 20 11	....
<i>Group VII.</i>								
6 villages	1,334 22 3	50 20 2	....	1,284 2 1	621 19 13	1,905 21 14	317 29 8	....
Grand Total— villages 133	11,585 13 14½	973 33 12	19 19 8	10,592 0 10½	7,897 39 4½	18,489 39 14½	3,723 1 0	....

Number of villages in each group.	Details of column 2—Cereals and Pulses— <i>contd.</i>							
	Udid.	Math.	Val.	Chavali.	Kulthi.	Watana.	Masur.	Other Cereals and pulses.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
<i>Group I.</i>	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
4 villages	....	....	....	....	2 37 0	....	....	0 26 0
<i>Group II.</i>								
10 villages	6 14 8	....	....	0 8 0	....	....	....	....
<i>Group III.</i>								
1 village	0 11 0	....	....	....	0 14 0	....	....	0 3 0
<i>Group IV.</i>								
61 villages	11 10 0	....	....	0 34 4	0 5 0	....	....	0 8 4
<i>Group V.</i>								
27 villages	8 2 0	....	....	0 22 0	....	....	....	....
<i>Group VI.</i>								
24 villages	28 15 0	....	....	0 11 8	1 12 0	....	....	....
<i>Group VII.</i>								
6 villages	2 11 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Total— villages 133	54 23 8	....	....	1 35 12	4 28 0	....	....	0 37 4

A-3.

19-A (viii).]

Taluka of the Kanara District for the year 1939-40.

Not available for cultivation.		Gross area.	Rice.	Details of column 2—Cereals and Pulses.								
Forest.	Other including uncultivable.			Wheat.	Barley.	Juwar.	Bajri.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Mug. M.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	
30,908 30 0	351 21 0	32,972 21 0	439 18 0	..	..	0 1 0	..	4 19 0	..	..	....
24,682 16 0	425 20 12	27,780 30 12	1,200 29 14	..	..	..	..	1 7 8	..	..	1 5 8
17,773 9 0	229 28 11	18,441 36 11	75 22 0	..	..	..	..	2 2 8	..	..	....
93,762 37 0	1,405 38 12	101,997 7 4	2,021 33 4	..	..	0 6 4	..	0 30 0	..	..	0 37 8
49,204 17 0	756 23 11	54,266 28 2	1,454 0 10	..	..	0 1 8	..	0 38 12	..	..	0 23 0
46,818 23 0	967 22 4	51,877 33 4	1,456 18 5	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	1 3 0
31,463 3 0	200 22 2	33,886 36 8	751 5 14	..	..	..	..	0 1 0	..	..	0 14 0
204,673 15 0	4,337 16 12	321,223 33- 4	7,399 7 15	..	..	0 8 12	..	9 18 12	..	..	4 3 0

Total.	Condiments and Spices.										Starches arrow-root.	Sugars.	
	Cardamom.	Chillies.	Ginger.	Turmeric.	Fennel.	Coriander.	Black Popper.	Garlic.	Others.	Cane.		Palm trees.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	
447 21 0	....	0 17 0	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 27 0	..
1,209 25 6	2 6 4	1 27 12	..	0 9 0	..	..	9 1 12	..	0 16 0	..	13 20 12	..
78 12 8	....	0 13 8	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 2 0	..
2,036 4 8	48 18 6	7 0 7	..	0 7 12	..	..	78 15 8 0 3 0	0 15 0	..	..	60 27 8	..
1,464 7 14	11 25 4	1 0 2	..	0 9 8	..	..	32 12 4	..	0 13 0	..	55 22 6	..
1,485 9 13	0 22 4	0 21 4	..	0 8 8	..	..	10 10 8	..	..	..	48 5 0	..
753 31 14	0 4 4	0 16 4	..	0 0 12	..	..	0 22 4	..	0 3 8	..	16 38 8	..
7,475 2 15	62 36 6	11 16 0	..	0 35 8	..	..	130 22 4 0 3 0	1 7 8	..	..	198 23 2	..

Number of villages in each group.	Oil Seeds.						
	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and Mustard.	Ground-nut.	Cotton seed.	Cocoanut.	Safflower.
1	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
<i>Group I.</i>	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
4 villages ..	....	....	....	0 20 0	....	....	....
<i>Group II.</i>							
10 villages ..	....	....	....	0 0 8	....	1 1 0	....
<i>Group III.</i>							
1 village ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Group IV.</i>							
61 villages ..	....	0 1 0	....	....	....	3 18 14	....
<i>Group V.</i>							
27 villages ..	....	....	....	....	....	15 26 0	....
<i>Group VI.</i>							
24 villages ..	....	....	....	....	....	479 21 9	....
<i>Group VII.</i>							
6 villages ..	....	....	....	....	....	180 36 0	....
Grand Total— villages 133 ..	....	0 1 0	....	0 20 8	....	680 23 7	....

Number of villages in each group.	Drugs and Narcotics.								Fodder.
	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Indian Hemp (Ganja).	Betel leaves.	Betelnut.	Ajwan.	Total.	
1	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
<i>Group I.</i>	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
4 villages ..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
<i>Group II.</i>									
10 villages ..	....	..	..	....	1 7 12	113 24 12	....	114 32 8	..
<i>Group III.</i>									
1 village ..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..
<i>Group IV.</i>									
61 villages ..	0 0 4	..	..	....	1 0 8	560 4 1	....	561 4 13	..
<i>Group V.</i>									
27 villages ..	0 1 8	..	..	....	2 22 4	474 0 11	....	476 34 7	..
<i>Group VI.</i>									
24 villages ..	....	..	..	....	4 5 0	504 27 10	....	508 32 10	..
<i>Group VII.</i>									
6 villages ..	....	..	..	....	....	350 20 9	....	350 20 9	..
Grand Total— villagers 133 ..	0 1 12	..	..	....	8 35 8	2,063 7 11	....	2,072 4 15	..

A-3—contd.

Nigerseed.	Others.	Total.	Fibres.				Dyes.	
			Cotton.	Bombay hemp.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Others.
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
0 4 0	0 24 0	....	....	0 5 12	....	....	....
....	1 1 8	....	....	0 2 0	....	....	....
....	0 1 0	....	....	....
....	3 19 14	....	....	0 4 4	....	....	....
....	15 26 0	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	479 21 9	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	180 36 0	....	....	....	....	....	....
0 4 0	681 8 15	....	....	0 13 0	....	....	....

Fruits and Vegetables including Root crops.		Miscellaneous.		Grass and Babuls.	Fallow details (as required).					Remarks.
Garar.	Others.	Food.	Non-food.		Want of Labour.	Prickly pear and weeds.	Khuski.	Others.	Total.	
68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.
..	0 13 0	..	..	....	179 10 0	1 34 0	157 31 8	199 14 8	538 10 0	
..	53 32 0	..	0 10 0	8 33 12	46 17 0	20 28 12	538 14 2½	388 36 0	994 15 14½	
..	0 28 0	..	..	2 3 0	49 33 0	....	43 20 0	50 36 0	144 9 0	
..	218 24 4	..	0 8 0	325 31 4	356 15 0	150 9 8	1,020 7 0	1,021 13 4	2,548 4 12	
..	122 18 2	..	0 5 4	37 26 10	126 39 8	19 19 12	690 21 1	861 18 1	1,698 18 6	
..	134 13 0	..	0 2 0	7 19 8	48 0 0	16 36 12	564 38 5½	723 6 4½	1,353 1 6½	
..	17 31 0	..	..	13 17 4	7 31 0	1 12 0	261 26 15	350 29 14	621 19 13	
..	547 39 6	..	0 25 4	305 11 6	814 25 8	210 20 12	3,276 39 1	8,595 33 15½	7,897 39 4½	

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-4.

[Rule 19-A (2) (viii).]

Details of occupied, cultivated, fallow etc., lands in the villages of the Yellapur Taluka, district Kanara, year by year from 1896-97 to 1939-40.

Year.	Occupied area.			Government waste.	Forest.	Other.	Gross area.	Remarks.
	Total.	Culti- vated.	Fallow.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1896-97	19,391	13,382	6,009	4,140	200,930	93,577	318,038	
1897-98	19,342	13,423	5,919	4,007	225,710	68,970	318,038	
1898-99	19,360	13,272	6,088	3,975	225,724	68,970	318,038	
1899-00	19,604	12,775	6,829	3,731	225,607	68,978	318,010	
1900-01	19,574	13,604	5,970	3,750	226,033	68,652	318,009	
1901-02	19,587	13,809	5,778	3,738	227,475	67,212	318,012	
1902-03	19,559	13,714	5,845	3,660	228,842	65,951	318,012	
1903-04	19,564	13,693	5,871	3,642	228,862	65,944	318,012	
1904-05	19,702	13,399	6,303	3,272	232,565	62,473	318,012	
1905-06	19,680	13,160	6,520	2,919	241,854	53,559	318,012	
1906-07	19,682	12,986	6,696	2,550	252,152	43,628	318,012	
1907-08	19,697	12,906	6,791	2,534	264,899	30,882	318,012	
1908-09	19,669	12,636	7,033	2,240	288,681	7,427	318,017	
1909-10	19,654	12,757	6,897	2,254	288,680	7,420	318,017	
1910-11	19,669	12,719	6,950	2,235	291,827	4,291	318,022	
1911-12	19,639	12,239	7,400	2,208	291,882	4,293	318,022	
1912-13	19,752	12,129	7,623	2,086	291,917	4,291	318,046	
1913-14	19,894	11,873	8,021	2,019	294,972	4,321	321,206	Uchgeri village transferred to Yellapur Taluka from Mundgod Mahal.
1914-15	19,836	11,717	8,119	2,062	294,983	4,325	321,206	
1915-16	19,860	11,900	7,961	2,049	294,976	4,321	321,206	
1916-17	19,825	11,899	7,927	2,019	295,106	4,255	321,206	
1917-18	19,831	11,779	8,052	1,918	295,179	4,279	321,207	
1918-19	19,843	11,527	8,316	1,907	295,175	4,282	321,207	
1919-20	19,842	11,467	8,375	1,914	295,175	4,276	321,207	
1920-21	19,893	11,541	8,352	1,864	295,158	4,294	321,209	
1921-22	19,906	11,387	8,519	1,850	295,158	4,295	321,209	
1922-23	19,860	11,119	8,741	1,900	295,156	4,293	321,209	
1923-24	19,949	10,991	8,958	1,820	295,153	4,287	321,209	
1924-25	19,894	10,833	9,061	1,922	295,104	4,287	321,209	
1925-26	19,885	11,055	8,830	1,938	295,079	4,307	321,209	
1926-27	19,765	10,767	8,998	2,060	295,090	4,294	321,209	
1927-28	19,790	10,799	8,991	2,088	295,094	4,237	321,209	
1928-29	19,701	10,665	9,036	2,284	294,983	4,241	321,209	
1929-30	19,586	10,313	9,273	2,395	294,910	4,318	321,200	
1930-31	19,549	9,714	9,835	2,432	294,911	4,317	321,200	
1931-32	19,388	9,740	9,648	2,602	294,910	4,318	321,218	
1932-33	19,343	9,556	9,787	2,658	294,897	4,322	321,220	
1933-34	19,168	9,309	9,571	2,860	294,860	4,322	321,219	
1934-35	18,662	9,592	9,070	3,343	294,784	4,431	321,220	
1935-36	18,501	9,628	8,873	3,669	294,744	4,306	321,220	
1936-37	18,539	9,809	8,730	3,675	294,696	4,314	321,224	
1937-38	18,264	9,834	8,430	3,945	294,692	4,323	321,224	
1938-39	18,472	10,030	8,442	3,737	294,692	4,324	321,224	
1939-40	18,490	10,197	8,293	3,723	294,673	4,338	321,224	

FORM A-4 (a)

Statement showing the details about occupied, cultivated lands, etc., in the villages

Serial No.	Name of village.	Average of the period from 1896-97 to 1900-01.				Average of the period from 1919-20 to 1923-24.			
		Occupied area.				Occupied area.			
		Total.	Cultivated area.	Fallow.	Government waste.	Total.	Cultivated area.	Fallow.	Government waste.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<i>Group I.</i>	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Balgimane	102	74	28	24	109	60	49	18
2	Hittalkargadde	253	179	74	24	260	161	99	10
3	Kannadgal, Part I	581	301	280	203	596	292	304	117
4	Kondemane	14	9	5	13	22	4	18	6
5	Subgeri	109	66	43	4	111	71	40	2
6	Sahasravalli	411	273	138	86	411	242	169	47
7	Yellapur	384	209	175	168	485	247	238	70
8	Gopadmane	47	26	21	13	47	23	24	1
9	Kavdikeri	47	43	4	11	49	42	7	..
10	Belgeri, Part I	113	63	50	18	111	59	52	7
11	Dongar	204	170	34	16	217	166	51	1
12	Gharvas	42	40	2	..	42	33	9	..
13	Hastakargadde	35	20	15	..	30	17	13	1
14	Idgundi	208	158	50	7	210	150	60	4
15	Jogadmane	49	37	12	2	51	33	18	..
16	Nandolli	147	107	40	5	148	93	55	2
	Total ..	2,746	1,775	971	594	2,899	1,693	1,206	295
	<i>Group II.</i>								
17	Hosalli	35	22	13	38	34	..	34	6
18	Kirvatti	388	245	143	102	395	146	249	121
19	Kolikeri	103	68	35	48	100	14	86	34
20	Madnoor	627	348	279	507	604	170	434	365
21	Shigepal	11	11	..	..	11	9	2	..
22	Shistamudi	153	102	51	35	150	92	58	31
23	Tatgar	127	100	27	36	133	87	46	31
24	Heggapur	73	38	35	20	65	22	43	15
25	Hutkhand	348	236	112	88	354	206	148	48
26	Kalsur	86	54	32	7	72	34	38	6
27	Malalgaon	117	59	58	17	127	39	88	5
28	Somnalli	122	77	45	43	104	69	35	2
29	Alwad	149	93	56	15	164	89	75	1
30	Baichgod	53	40	13	..	54	35	19	..
31	Bharani	162	96	66	21	175	67	108	6
32	Bharathalli	159	110	49	1	158	88	70	2
33	Bidralli	126	94	32	59	184	67	117	1

A-4 (a).

of Yellapur Taluka from 1896 to 1940.

Average of the period from 1935-36 1939-40.				Percentage of increase or decrease in the cultivated area since the 1st period.	Rice area. Percentage of cultivated to occupied area for the period from 1935-36 and 1937-38 to 1939-40.			
Occupied area.					Occu- pied area.	Culti- vated area.	Percentage.	Govern- ment waste.
Total.	Culti- vated area.	Fallow.	Govern- ment waste.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
98	53	45	27	-28.4	66	32	48.5	15
257	148	109	22	-17.3	159	119	74.8	3
641	330	311	95	+9.6	446	320	71.7	55
18	5	13	10	-44.4	11	4	36.4	4
111	69	42	2	+4.5	84	66	78.6	..
419	235	184	53	-13.9	281	212	75.4	36
492	278	214	67	+33.0	343	271	79.0	40
46	23	23	2	-11.5	29	20	69.0	..
49	39	10	..	-9.3	30	26	86.7	..
109	52	57	10	-17.5	70	50	71.4	5
198	133	65	19	-21.8	131	85	64.9	14
42	27	15	..	-32.5	28	16	57.1	..
25	13	12	6	-35.0	12	7	58.3	3
215	116	99	5	-26.6	140	89	63.6	3
51	30	21	..	-18.9	28	18	64.3	..
153	88	65	8	-17.7	77	54	70.1	6
2,924	1,639	1,285	326	-7.7	1,935	1,389	71.8	184
11	..	11	29	-100.0	5	..	....	21
374	169	205	133	-31.0	283	172	60.8	69
103	39	64	31	-42.6	84	39	46.4	19
499	183	316	475	-47.4	410	184	44.9	298
11	8	3	..	-27.3	8	5	62.5	..
143	83	60	38	-18.6	98	62	63.3	27
104	59	45	60	-41.0	83	43	51.8	52
52	25	27	28	-34.2	34	24	70.6	5
327	191	136	78	-19.1	257	179	69.7	43
67	37	30	10	-31.5	50	37	74.0	..
103	29	74	30	-50.9	35	21	60.0	18
104	64	40	4	-16.9	70	58	82.9	2
149	55	94	16	-40.9	86	36	41.9	7
68	43	25	11	+7.5	58	43	74.1	1
94	40	54	88	-58.3	58	35	60.3	53
180	71	109	17	-35.5	113	62	54.9	10
145	54	91	39	-42.6	91	57	62.6	19

Serial No.	Name of village.	Average of the period from 1896-97 to 1900-01.				Average of the period from 1919-20 to 1923-24.			
		Occupied area.				Occupied area.			
		Total.	Cultivated area.	Fallow.	Government waste.	Total.	Cultivated area.	Fallow.	Government waste.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	<i>Group II—contd.</i>								
34	Charatti	141	94	47	28	148	64	84	6
35	Chikkotti	187	114	73	17	195	94	101	..
36	Devarkallalli	58	42	16	1	58	15	43	1
37	Halgod	26	20	6	2	28	15	13	..
38	Halsinkop	65	37	28	19	78	17	61	5
39	Harigadde	70	39	31	5	68	36	32	8
40	Hasalmane .. ..	..	..	..	12	12	7	5	..
41	Hasangi	300	212	88	11	316	186	130	..
42	Hiresar	115	60	55	35	150	47	103	..
43	Hitlalli	200	127	73	99	270	124	146	..
44	Hitalsar	21	13	8	..	21	8	13	..
45	Hunsemene	47	18	29	9	47	13	34	5
46	Kampli	366	231	135	108	392	214	178	3
47	Kangod-Balehad	118	69	49	6	114	60	54	..
48	Kanenhalli	107	68	39	1	107	69	38	1
49	Kerehosalli	105	59	46	12	104	24	80	16
50	Kotemane	50	35	15	7	50	30	20	..
51	Kundargi	136	86	50	9	144	83	61	1
52	Kundur	112	67	45	..	112	68	44	..
53	Kusguli	106	79	27	11	117	73	44	..
54	Malkop	113	61	52	28	123	53	70	1
55	Sankadgundi	26	12	14	6	31	22	9	3
56	Shigenane-Umachgi	119	80	39	2	121	41	80	..
57	Shirnal	121	72	49	39	131	63	68	..
58	Tarehalli	328	199	129	105	316	169	127	28
59	Totadkallalli	116	83	33	1	116	71	45	2
60	Talgod	220	141	79	36	243	125	118	14
61	Yadhalli	45	35	10	3	48	32	16	..
62	Angod	551	400	151	53	554	298	256	27
63	Analgur	31	26	5	73	33	26	7	..
64	Balekani	114	79	35	14	118	63	55	7
65	Bargadde	65	58	7	41	60	40	20	17
66	Belkhand	107	80	27	12	110	84	35	1
67	Chandguli	725	404	321	28	705	316	389	42
68	Devargadde	111	100	11	13	123	97	26	1
69	Geral	185	147	38	24	183	116	67	26
70	Hansangadde	131	95	36	27	128	85	43	6

A-4 (a)—contd.

Average of the period from 1935-36 to 1939-40.				Percentage of increase or decrease in the cultivated area since the 1st period.	Rice area. Percentage of cultivated to occupied area for the period from 1935-36 and 1937-38 to 1939-40.			
Occupied area.					Occupied area.	Cultivated area.	Percentage.	Government waste.
Total.	Cultivated area.	Fallow.	Government waste.		Occupied area.	Cultivated area.	Percentage.	Government waste.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
140	64	76	14	- 31.9	63	62	98.4	41
199	81	118	14	- 28.9	108	62	57.4	8
51	16	35	8	- 61.9	40	14	35.0	6
28	15	13	..	- 25.0	33	14	42.4	..
29	3	20	55	- 91.9	18	9	50.0	37
60	25	35	16	- 35.9	35	15	42.9	12
12	6	6	..	....	11	6	54.5	..
329	159	170	7	- 25.0	200	105	52.5	3
150	46	104	..	- 23.3	54	26	48.1	..
251	107	144	20	- 15.7	103	57	55.3	11
21	11	10	..	- 15.4	20	11	55.0	..
25	10	15	30	- 44.4	22	11	55.0	19
430	191	239	34	- 17.3	195	117	60.0	21
114	65	49	..	- 5.8	67	42	62.7	..
149	62	87	4	- 8.8	63	39	61.9	3
95	37	58	25	- 37.3	70	30	42.9	19
50	29	21	..	- 17.1	16	14	87.5	..
141	81	60	4	- 5.8	61	53	86.9	4
112	57	55	..	- 14.9	55	39	70.9	..
117	73	44	..	- 7.6	53	39	73.6	..
134	56	78	..	- 8.2	65	46	70.8	..
34	20	14	..	+ 66.7	21	16	76.2	..
100	65	35	21	- 18.8	59	40	67.8	9
110	55	55	21	- 23.6	85	46	54.1	14
277	129	148	68	- 35.2	169	85	50.3	53
130	44	86	8	- 47.0	81	27	33.3	4
207	92	115	50	- 34.8	127	73	57.5	35
42	20	22	7	- 42.9	27	12	44.4	5
481	252	229	100	- 37.0	347	191	55.0	67
31	23	8	2	- 11.5	16	10	62.5	2
115	55	60	29	- 30.4	77	42	54.5	2
56	41	15	21	- 29.3	34	25	73.5	3
120	68	52	1	- 15.0	78	44	56.4	..
613	279	334	138	- 30.9	270	235	87.0	75
120	73	47	4	- 27.0	83	45	54.2	4
176	92	84	33	- 37.4	142	78	54.9	15
113	52	61	21	- 45.3	77	33	42.9	19

Serial No.	Name of village.	Average of the period from 1896-97 to 1900-01.				Average of the period from 1919-20 to 1923-24.			
		Occupied area.				Occupied area.			
		Total.	Cultivated area.	Fallow.	Government waste.	Total.	Cultivated area.	Fallow.	Government waste.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	<i>Group II—contd.</i>								
71	Holemadu	37	24	13	1	37	26	11	..
72	Hukli	74	54	20	2	74	46	28	2
73	Hulgan	75	50	25	7	75	44	31	..
74	Hutakmane	135	98	37	30	137	69	68	20
75	Komdi	55	30	25	3	55	32	23	..
76	Lingadbail	96	70	26	19	100	62	38	4
77	Magod	199	155	44	49	216	146	70	4
78	Savagadde	201	111	90	41	173	69	104	65
79	Sulgar	69	46	23	11	81	44	37	..
80	Amgaon	65	59	6	3	66	59	7	2
81	Arbail	387	241	146	93	364	222	142	43
82	Baginkatte	83	66	17	..	83	66	17	..
83	Balgar	345	284	61	45	345	248	97	13
84	Bigar	104	85	19	..	104	79	25	..
85	Bisgod	217	182	35	55	206	136	70	13
86	Chimnalli	155	125	30	14	154	122	32	9
87	Dehalli	189	159	30	39	190	127	63	1
88	Heggumbli	315	263	52	22	133	100	33	..
89	Hiriyal	185	155	30	29	196	122	74	6
90	Honagadde	106	90	16	10	114	92	22	2
91	Joglepal	21	17	4	..	21	16	5	..
92	Kattige	315	239	76	34	321	226	95	5
93	Kodlagadde	149	130	19	1	145	122	23	5
94	Nagarkhan	44	38	6	51	47	40	7	5
95	Targar	108	87	21	3	108	85	23	3
96	Telangeri	323	237	86	32	314	193	121	32
97	Wajralli	151	118	33	3	153	111	42	1
	Total	12,480	8,548	3,932	2,531	12,677	6,906	5,673	1,130
	<i>Group III.</i>								
98	Kannadgal, Part II					Includ- ed in Part I.			
99	Kanchanalli	322	187	135	247	276	93	183	144
100	Banksali .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
101	Gadijogedmane .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
102	Kannigeri	50	16	34	62	49	16	33	37
103	Belambi	43	34	9	12	50	40	10	10
104	Bhandigeri	33	11	22	4	28	8	20	8

A-4 (a)—contd.

Average of the period from 1935-36 to 1939-40.				Percentage of increase or decrease in the cultivated area since the 1st period.	Rice area. Percentage of cultivated to occupied area for the period from 1935-36 and 1937-38 to 1939-40.			
Occupied area.					Occupied area.	Culti-vated area.	Percentage.	Government waste.
Total.	Culti-vated area.	Fallow.	Government waste.		16	17	18	19
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
38	20	18	..	-16.7	23	13	56.5	..
70	38	38	..	-29.6	65	12	18.5	..
75	35	40	..	-30.0	39	20	51.3	..
102	46	56	54	-53.1	56	33	58.9	36
56	31	25	..	+ 3.3	30	17	56.7	..
97	33	64	31	-52.9	67	19	28.4	2
106	108	88	24	-30.3	146	74	50.3	15
154	62	92	79	-44.1	109	54	49.5	52
79	38	41	2	-17.4	39	27	69.2	..
65	51	14	2	-13.6	39	33	84.6	1
350	186	164	58	-22.8	229	125	54.6	46
81	54	27	3	-18.2	38	23	60.5	..
337	200	137	22	-29.6	177	101	57.1	9
105	79	26	..	- 7.1	64	50	78.1	..
174	126	48	47	-30.8	97	73	75.3	30
144	100	44	20	-20.0	90	62	68.8	9
192	125	67	1	-21.4	109	79	72.5	..
124	72	52	11	-72.6	50	41	82.0	7
190	103	87	13	-33.5	97	65	67.0	9
113	83	30	5	- 7.8	55	42	76.4	2
21	14	7	..	-17.6	11	8	72.7	..
293	169	124	34	-29.3	137	85	62.0	22
146	120	26	5	- 7.7	81	67	82.7	5
47	35	12	5	- 7.9	28	17	60.7	4
110	78	32	3	-10.3	37	28	75.7	..
282	168	114	66	-29.1	199	136	68.3	45
152	100	52	3	-15.3	105	69	65.2	2
11,695	5,978	5,717	2,330	-30.1	6,716	4,343	64.7	1,432
248	81	167	191	-56.7	163	84	51.5	93
18	12	6	..	....	18	17	94.4	6
..
43	15	28	56	- 6.3	20	14	70.0	18
49	40	9	12	+17.6	40	36	90.0	..
34	9	25	3	-18.2	29	8	27.6	3

Serial No.	Name of village.	Average of the period from 1896-1897 to 1900-01.				Average of the period from 1910-20 to 1923-24.			
		Occupied area.				Occupied area.			
		Total.	Culti- vated area.	Fallow.	Govern- ment waste.	Total.	Culti- vated area.	Fallow.	Govern- ment waste.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
105	Bhonnalli	45	13	32	22	48	14	34	1
106	Bijankop	82	28	54	3	78	34	44	0
107	Bilki	127	62	65	32	128	57	71	..
108	Hemmadi	99	55	44	111	126	57	69	31
109	Hullarmane .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Ilehalli	144	95	49	26	128	42	86	31
111	Jaddigadde	29	16	13	1	27	8	19	1
112	Jakkolli	29	8	21	21	..	..	..	50
113	Kannur-heggarni	119	52	67	12	126	23	103	6
114	Madangi .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	Purat-Bomnalli .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	Sampekop	28	19	9	..	30	24	6	..
117	Savane	38	18	20	6	45	21	24	..
118	Uchgeri	74	35	39	20	52	4	48	11
119	Vankemane	21	10	11	3	21	8	13	3
120	Whatgeri .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Belgeri, Part II .. ..	..	..	..	..	Included in Part II.			
122	Gotguli	25	8	17	20	16	11	5	2
123	Lalguli	193	155	38	31	193	146	47	12
124	Barballi	301	268	33	5	306	235	71	..
125	Ghikkumane	14	3	11	3	..	..	..	..
126	Dabguli	47	32	15	3	47	27	20	3
127	Gullapur	72	35	37	..	72	23	49	..
128	Kelashi .. ..	..	..	..	..	183	103	80	21
129	Kodsalli	218	165	53	7	223	156	67	..
130	Bare	334	273	61	32	345	254	91	18
131	Benadguli	100	84	16	3	99	76	23	4
132	Kalche	746	598	148	51	748	580	168	1
133	Kannoor	70	48	22	7	68	34	34	2
134	Marhalli	44	36	8	2	44	36	8	..
135	Mavinmane	843	620	223	44	849	525	324	43
	Total ..	4,290	2,984	1,306	791	4,307	2,665	1,752	445
	Totals of—								
	Group I	2,746	1,775	971	594	2,899	1,693	1,206	295
	Group II	12,480	8,548	3,932	2,531	12,679	6,906	5,673	1,130
	Group III	4,290	2,984	1,306	791	4,307	2,655	1,752	445
	Grand Total ..	19,516	13,307	6,209	3,916	19,885	11,254	8,631	1,870

Note.—The figures in columns 16, 17 and 19 represent the averages for 1935-36 and from 1937-38 to 1939-40 as T. F. XX for the year 1936-37 was not available in the Taluka records.

A-4 (a)—contd.

Average of the period from 1935-36 to 1939-40.				Percentage of increase or decrease in the cultivated area since the 1st period.	Rice area. Percentage of cultivated to occupied area for the period from 1935-36 and 1937-38 to 1939-40.			
Occupied area.					Occupied area.	Culti-vated area.	Percentage.	Government waste.
Total.	Culti-vated area.	Fallow.	Government waste.		Occupied area.	Culti-vated area.	Percentage.	Government waste.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
35	18	17	14	+ 38.5	26	18	69.2	9
66	29	37	18	+ 3.6	54	25	46.3	15
127	61	66	10	- 1.6	104	62	59.6	8
81	34	47	70	- 38.2	71	34	47.9	53
..
72	33	39	88	- 65.3	47	27	57.4	65
17	3	14	13	- 81.3	14	4	28.6	12
24	15	9	27	+ 87.5	22	12	54.5	25
..	..	..	132	- 100.0	..	..	....	132
..
..
30	17	13	..	- 10.5	26	16	61.5	..
34	9	25	11	- 50.0	22	9	40.9	8
..	..	..	64	- 100.0	..	..	....	44
14	2	12	10	- 80.0	12	2	16.7	8
..
11	8	3	6	....	8	8	100.0	7
202	118	84	3	- 23.9	174	112	64.4	1
303	209	94	2	- 22.0	85	56	65.9	1
13	6	7	2	+ 100.0	11	5	45.5	..
47	17	30	3	- 46.9	20	9	45.0	..
72	34	38	..	- 2.9	6	30	46.2	..
134	85	49	71	....	103	76	73.8	56
221	145	76	1	- 12.1	68	53	77.9	..
327	228	90	36	- 16.5	227	173	76.2	21
88	61	27	15	- 27.4	42	34	81.0	5
734	543	191	16	- 9.2	187	163	87.2	12
49	19	30	22	- 60.4	183	18	9.8	10
44	33	11	..	- 8.3	39	32	82.1	..
696	390	306	196	- 37.1	451	303	67.2	84
3,833	2,274	435	1,022	- 23.8	2,331	1,440	61.8	702
2,924	1,639	1,285	326	- 7.7	1,935	1,389	71.8	184
11,695	5,978	5,717	2,330	- 30.1	6,716	4,343	64.7	1,432
3,833	2,274	1,550	1,098	- 23.8	2,331	1,440	61.8	702
18,452	9,891	8,561	3,754	- 25.7	10,982	7,172	65.3	2,318

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-4 (b).

Statement showing the area under Dry crop, Rice and Garden crops in Yellapur Taluka during the years from 1909-10 to 1939-40.

Year.	Cultivated Dry crop area in acres.	Cultivated Rice area in acres.	Cultivated Garden area in acres.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	A.	A.	A.	
1909-10	32	9,841	3,445	
1910-11	33	9,801	3,416	
1911-12	56	9,468	3,393	
1912-13	45	9,363	3,327	
1913-14	26	9,447	3,315	
1914-15	28	9,243	3,228	
1915-16	5	9,152	3,228	
1916-17	22	9,141	Not available.	
1917-18	26	8,988	3,153	
1918-19	23	8,779	3,153	
1919-20	6	8,712	3,149	
1920-21	41	8,680	3,164	
1921-22	28	8,580	3,172	
1922-23	5	8,347	3,149	
1923-24	..	8,211	Not available.	
1924-25	10	8,053	3,113	
1925-26	2	7,603	3,037	
1926-27	6	7,653	3,033	
1927-28	4	7,616	3,053	
1928-29	6	7,491	3,022	
1929-30	2	7,203	3,025	
1930-31	3	7,013	3,008	
1931-32	1	6,966	2,984	
1932-33	3	6,817	2,964	
1933-34	5	6,579	2,965	
1934-35	6	6,700	2,908	
1935-36	7	6,950	2,853	
1936-37	16	7,084	2,810	
1937-38	4	7,166	2,787	
1938-39	9	7,371	2,766	
1939-40	9	7,606	2,744	

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-5.

[Rule 19-A (ix).]

*Statement showing agricultural wages prevalent in Yellapur Taluka, district Kanara,
from 1896 to 1940.*

Year.			Agricultural wages.	Year.			Agricultural wages.
			Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
1896	..	..	0 5 0	1919	..	..	0 8 0
1897	..	..	0 5 0	1920	..	..	0 8 0
1898	..	..	0 5 0	1921	..	..	0 8 0
1899	..	..	0 5 0	1922	..	..	0 8 7
1900	..	..	0 5 0	1923	..	..	0 9 6
1901	..	..	0 5 0	1924	..	..	0 11 3
1902	..	..	0 5 0	1925	..	..	0 11 4
1903	..	..	0 5 0	1926	..	..	0 12 0
1904	..	..	0 5 0	1927	..	..	0 12 0
1905	..	..	0 5 0	1928	..	..	0 12 0
1906	..	..	0 5 0	1929	..	..	0 12 0
1907	..	..	0 5 0	1930	..	..	0 12 0
1908	..	..	0 5 0	1931	..	..	0 10 2
1909	..	..	0 5 0	1932	..	..	0 10 6
1910	..	..	0 5 0	1933	..	..	0 10 0
1911	..	..	0 5 0	1934	..	..	0 8 0
1912	..	..	0 5 0	1935	..	..	0 8 0
1913	..	..	0 5 0	1936	..	..	0 8 0
1914	..	..	0 5 7	1937	..	..	0 8 0
1915	..	..	0 6 0	1938	..	..	0 8 0
1916	..	..	0 6 7	1939	..	..	0 8 0
1917	..	..	0 7 0	1940	..	..	0 8 0
1918	..	..	0 7 5				

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-6.

[Rule 91-A (x).]

Prices prevalent in the Yellapur Taluka, district Kanara, from 1896 to 1940.

Year.	Retail prices.					Cocoanut per 100.
	Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.					
	[For crops grown in the Taluka and referred to in Rule 19-1.]					
	Paddy.*	Betelnut.*	*Caria- mom.	Pepper.*	Jaggery.*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. Chs.	S. Chs.	S. Chs.	S. Chs.	S. Chs.	Rs. a. p.
1896	24 2	3 1	0 3	2 6	6 6	4 10 8
1897	19 14	2 8	0 2	2 5	5 3	4 10 8
1898	20 8	2 7	0 2	1 10	4 13	4 10 4
1899	20 0	2 7	0 2½	1 8	5 4	3 14 8
1900	15 1	2 15	0 4	1 2	4 14	3 9 6
1901	18 6	3 4	0 3	1 5	4 13	4 10 8
1902	24 11	3 5	0 3	1 3	6 4	4 11 10
1903	24 14	3 0	0 3	1 3	6 5	3 15 6
1904	21 3	2 4	0 7	1 3	6 8	3 11 2
1905	19 10	2 6	0 10	1 3	3 10	4 4 0
1906	14 2	2 4	0 6	1 4	5 9	5 0 8
1907	16 13	2 6	0 5	1 6	5 14	6 0 2
1908	15 15	2 7	0 6	1 11	5 14	5 3 10
1909	15 3	2 9	0 5	2 1	5 4	4 14 10
1910	17 3	2 6	0 4	2 2	4 14	5 13 10
1911	16 7	2 6	0 4	2 6	4 9	5 10 0
1912	15 4	1 5	0 5	2 6	4 11	5 9 1
1913	14 7	2 11	0 3	1 8	5 2	6 6 0
1914	14 6	2 9	0 4	1 10	4 15	6 14 4
1915	15 15	2 5	0 5	1 14	3 8	4 14 0
1916	13 13	2 6	0 5	1 0	3 15	6 2 0
1917	12 2	2 7	0 5	0 14	4 13	5 10 4
1918	9 4	2 4	0 5	1 1	4 7	5 7 0
1919	7 6	2 5	0 5	0 14	4 3	5 9 2
1920	9 14	2 6	0 5	0 14	3 14	10 12 8
1921	10 14	2 6	0 5	0 14	3 11	9 0 0
1922	10 13	1 10	0 5	1 4	2 12	8 1 0
1923	12 6	1 3	0 3	1 12	2 10	8 1 4
1924	9 14	1 3	0 2	1 8	2 10	8 4 8
1925	10 15	1 4	0 2	1 7	2 11	9 4 8
1926	10 12	1 5	0 2	0 13	3 3	7 12 4
1927	10 9	1 8	0 3	1 4	3 7	6 15 0

FORM A-6—contd.

Year.	Retail prices.					Cocoanut per 100.
	Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.					
	[For crops grown in the Taluka and referred to in Rule 19-1.]					
	Paddy.*	Betelnut.*	*Carda- mom.	Pepper.*	Jaggery.*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. Chs.	S. Chs.	S. Chs.	S. Chs.	S. Chs.	Rs. a. p.
1928	10 13	1 8	0 3	1 1	3 13	8 1 4
1929	10 9	1 8	0 3	0 14	3 14	7 13 1
1930	12 7	1 12	0 4	0 15	4 1	6 5 3
1931	16 13	4 1	0 10	1 4	5 6	5 8 0
1932	22 10	2 10	0 5	1 14	4 14	6 3 0
1933	23 10	2 9	0 6	1 10	5 12	5 2 2
1934	22 3	3 4	0 6	1 12	5 0	3 10 4
1935	20 1	3 15	0 7	1 15	4 13	5 0 0
1936	19 0	3 12	0 5	2 1	5 4	5 13 8
1937	21 0	3 7	0 3	2 0	5 15	5 0 0
1938	21 0	2 13	0 5	2 1	5 14	4 5 0
1939	19 4	3 2	0 5	2 11	4 15	4 11 0
1940	16 8	3 13	0 5	3 5	7 5	5 2 0

*Note.—The prices of paddy, betelnut, and pepper relate to the following varieties of those articles :—

- (1) Paddy Mulari variety.
 (2) Betelnut Betta.
 (3) Pepper Black pepper.

The prices of plantains are not recorded and so could not be supplied by the Director of Agriculture.

(Government Memorandum, Revenue Department, No. 4850-B/39, dated 4th November 1940, Government Memorandum, Revenue Department, No. 5355-B/39, dated 7th February 1941 and Government Memorandum, Revenue Department, No. 5355-B/39, dated 22nd July 1941.)

K. P. MATHRANI,
 Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-7 (b).

[Rule 19-A (xiii).]

Chalgeni leases of Rice lands in the villages of the Yellapur Taluka, Kanara District.

Serial number in form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
2	Hittalkargadde	10 13 0	24 5 0	143 1 0	17.0	
3	Kannadgal Part I	6 0 0	21 0 0	97 2 0	21.6	
6	Sahasravalli	5 37 0	16 0 0	49 0 0	32.7	
7	Yellapur	25 16 0	77 8 0	246 8 0	31.5	
		47 26 0	138 13 0	535 11 0	25.9	
9	Kavdikeri	2 35 8	6 14 0	24 14 0	27.6	
10	Belgeri Part I	7 0 0	18 0 0	50 8 0	35.6	
11	Dongar	4 6 0	16 3 0	21 6 0	75.7	
14	Idgundi	7 35 0	22 8 0	94 8 0	23.8	
16	Nandolli	1 36 0	4 0 0	13 8 0	29.6	
		23 32 8	67 9 0	204 12 0	33.1	
	Total—Group I	71 18 8	206 6 0	740 7 0	27.9	
	Averages per acre .. ..	....	....	10 6 0	27.9	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
18	Kirvatti	17 7 0	62 4 0	139 1 9	44.8	
19	Kolikeri	23 32 0	32 0 0	60 0 0	53.3	
23	Tatgar	1 36 0	8 4 0	18 0 0	45.8	
		42 35 0	102 8 0	217 1 9	47.7	
24	Heggapur	38 34 0	97 0 0	288 12 0	33.6	
25	Hutkhand	14 26 0	37 0 0	176 0 0	21.0	
		53 20 0	134 0 0	464 12 0	28.8	
30	Baichgod	4 0 0	12 0 0	23 0 0	52.2	
32	Bharatnalli	87 12 0	180 7 6	574 2 0	31.5	
33	Bidralli	23 6 0	64 0 0	176 4 0	36.3	
37	Halgod	62. 34 0	152 7 0	521 11 0	29.2	
41	Hasangi	54 10 0	151 9 3	762 6 0	19.9	

FORM A-7 (b)—contd.

Serial No. in form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
43	Hitali	8 25 0	25 1 0	182 10 0	13.7	
44	Hitalsar	63 19 0	130 6 0	378 6 0	34.5	
46	Kampli	76 19 4	174 14 8	850 3 0	20.6	
47	Kangod-Balohad	7 18 0	22 2 0	81 14 0	27.0	
52	Kundur	12 24 0	37 14 0	67 12 3	55.9	
56	Shigomane-Umachgi	14 21 0	42 8 0	80 0 6	53.1	
58	Tarchalli	53 12 0	118 8 0	470 0 0	25.1	
		468 0 4	1,111 13 5	4,168 4 0	26.7	
62	Angod	7 9 8	19 10 0	42 4 0	46.6	
65	Bargadde	9 26 0	22 4 0	68 8 0	32.7	
71	Holemadu	10 8 0	32 13 0	57 9 0	57.0	
		27 3 8	74 11 0	168 5 0	44.4	
81	Arbail	3 26 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	50.0	
83	Balgar	12 38 12	40 10 0	99 0 0	41.0	
84	Bigar	13 24 0	23 8 0	71 0 0	33.1	
85	Bisgod	15 11 0	39 0 0	58 12 0	66.4	
87	Dehalli	11 5 0	23 14 0	138 8 0	17.2	
89	Hiriyal	10 13 0	28 11 0	67 6 0	42.6	
92	Kattigo	3 37 0	9 0 0	30 8 0	29.5	
93	Kollagadde	2 10 0	7 10 0	24 0 0	31.8	
95	Targar	9 20 0	12 12 0	142 8 0	9.0	
		82 24 12	190 1 0	641 10 0	29.6	
	Total—Group II	674 3 8	1,613 1 5	5,660 1 6	28.5	
	Averages per acre	.....	.....	8 6 6	28.5	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
103	Belambi	93 39 0	227 2 0	738 0 0	30.8	
107	Bilki	2 20 0	5 3 0	18 6 0	23.2	
116	Sampekop	6 21 0	12 0 0	31 10 0	38.0	
117	Savane	12 12 0	25 0 0	76 11 0	32.0	
		115 12 0	269 5 0	861 11 0	31.1	

FORM A-7 (b)—contd.

Serial No. in form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of and leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
122	Gotguli	31 16 0	88 0 0	207 0 0	42.5	
123	Lalguli	3 10 0	6 0 0	21 2 0	28.4	
		34 26 0	94 0 0	228 2 0	41.2	
124	Barballi	15 34 0	41 0 0	214 8 0	19.1	
		15 34 0	41 0 0	214 8 0	19.1	
130	Bare	4 29 0	6 0 0	17 0 0	35.3	
135	Mavinmane	5 17 0	5 10 0	32 7 6	17.3	
		10 6 0	11 10 0	49 7 6	23.5	
	Total—Group III ..	175 38 0	415 15 0	1,356 15 6	30.7	
	Averages per acre ..	.....	.....	7 11 0	30.7	
	Grand Total ..	921 20 0	2,235 6 5	7,757 8 0	28.8	
	Averages per acre ..	.....	.....	8 7 0	28.8	

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-7 (c).

[Rule 19-A (xiii).]

Chalgeni Leases of Garden Lands in the Villages of the Yellapur Taluka, Kanara District.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
	<i>Group I.</i>					
42	Hireear	4 17 0	62 9 0	299 7 9	20.9	
46	Kampli	1 17 0	20 4 0	53 14 6	37.6	
52	Kundur	1 10 4	15 14 6	54 6 6	29.2	
	Total—Group I ..	7 4 4	98 11 6	307 12 9	32.1	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	43 6 0	32.1	
	<i>Group II.</i>		No approved transactions.			
	<i>Group III.</i>					
83	Balgar	1 5 0	11 10 0	10 0 0	116.3	
93	Kodlagadde	2 26 0	29 13 0	63 12 0	46.8	
124	Barballi	0 8 0	1 10 0	1 12 9	90.0	
	Total—Group III ..	3 39 0	43 1 0	75 8 9	57.0	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	19 0 0	57.0	
	Grand Total ..	11 3 4	141 12 6	383 5 6	37.1	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	34 10 0	37.1	

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-7 (d).

[Rule 19-A (xiii).]

Chalgoni Leases of Mixed Rice lands in the villages of the Yellapur Taluka, Kamara District.

Serial No. in form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
2	Hittalkargadde	57 1 4	123 1 0	421 6 6	29.2	
3	Kannadgal Part I	523 28 0	1,200 14 0	3,072 14 6	39.1	
5	Subgeri	104 8 0	282 0 0	883 6 0	31.9	
6	Sahasravalli	11 0 0	21 13 0	80 14 0	27.0	
7	Yellapur	395 7 0	1,001 12 0	3,233 15 6	31.0	
8	Gopadmane	9 36 0	20 8 0	45 11 2	45.0	
9	Kavdikeri	4 8 12	14 13 0	30 11 0	48.2	
10	Belgeri Part I	2 18 0	4 13 0	15 8 0	31.0	
14	Idgundi	1 24 0	5 1 0	13 8 0	37.5	
16	Nandolli	9 11 8	18 4 3	100 8 0	18.2	
	Total of Group I	1,118 22 8	2,692 15 3	7,898 6 8	34.1	
	Averages per acre .. ..	.....	.....	7 1 0	31.1	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
17	Kirvatti	254 7 0	332 10 0	804 15 0	41.3	
19	Kolikeri	185 17 0	307 0 0	568 8 0	54.0	
24	Heggapur	37 20 0	60 14 0	119 4 0	51.0	
25	Hutkhand	37 16 0	79 13 0	219 8 0	36.4	
26	Kalsur	173 11 0	308 0 0	841 13 0	36.6	
28	Somnalli	19 22 0	32 15 0	78 0 0	42.2	
30	Baichgod	116 0 0	274 0 0	900 14 0	30.4	
32	Bharatnalli	54 5 0	99 2 0	355 3 0	27.0	
37	Halgod	3 28 0	6 14 0	32 8 0	21.1	
39	Harigaddo	1 1 0	1 11 0	9 12 0	17.3	
41	Hasangi	8 21 0	21 11 0	93 0 0	23.3	
43	Hitlalli	2 24 0	7 6 0	41 12 0	17.7	
46	Kampli	4 0 0	5 6 0	27 0 0	19.9	
47	Kangod-Balehad	14 12 0	30 10 0	86 4 0	35.5	
49	Kerehosalli	9 28 0	19 0 0	35 14 0	53.0	
52	Kundur	20 11 0	53 3 0	89 13 0	50.2	
55	Sankadgundi	18 28 0	52 5 0	116 12 6	44.8	
56	Shigemano-Umachgi	9 15 0	17 0 0	23 8 0	72.3	
58	Tarehalli	58 25 0	330 0 0	557 8 0	50.2	
62	Angod	12 27 0	32 0 0	56 15 0	56.2	
67	Chandguli	52 13 0	107 6 0	277 6 6	38.7	

FORM A-7 (d)—contd.

Serial No. in form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
68	Devargadde	2 20 0	6 4 0	11 13 0	52.9	
69	Goral	23 9 0	71 0 0	155 2 0	45.8	
72	Hukli	81 25 0	210 0 0	432 8 0	48.6	
76	Lingadbail	9 34 0	20 11 0	64 8 0	32.1	
77	Magod	1 16 0	3 6 0	7 9 6	44.4	
78	Savagadde	29 28 0	88 0 0	129 1 0	68.1	
81	Arbail	52 35 0	125 7 0	343 0 0	36.6	
83	Balgar	15 23 0	39 13 0	81 6 0	48.9	
84	Bigar	1 30 0	3 5 0	19 8 0	17.0	
88	Heggumbli	20 26 0	38 6 0	86 11 0	44.3	
89	Hiriyal	2 15 0	6 7 0	10 8 0	61.3	
92	Kattige	22 22 0	33 0 0	100 6 0	32.9	
	Total—Group II	1,357 14 0	2,824 9 0	6,778 0 6	41.7	
	Averages per acre .. ..	....	....	5 0 0	41.7	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
98	Kannadgal Part II	88 23 0	265 8 0	537 4 6	49.4	
99	Kanchanalli	10 38 0	16 8 0	44 8 6	37.1	
103	Belambi	6 12 0	10 2 0	76 8 0	13.3	
105	Bomnalli	32 19 0	73 0 0	215 4 0	33.9	
107	Bilki	49 14 0	90 0 0	250 4 0	36.0	
116	Sampekop	56 9 0	127 8 0	295 12 0	43.2	
123	Lalguli	71 26 0	145 12 0	359 12 0	40.5	
124	Barballi	24 39 0	61 2 0	207 2 0	29.5	
128	Kolashi	38 39 0	34 12 0	128 9 0	27.0	
130	Baro	26 25 0	42 6 0	115 12 0	36.6	
132	Kalcho	1 34 8	3 8 0	27 8 0	12.7	
135	Mavinmane	89 16 0	133 15 0	502 8 0	26.7	
	Total—Group III	497 14 8	1,004 1 0	2,760 12 0	36.4	
	Averages per acre .. ..	....	....	5 9 0	36.4	
	Grand Total	2,973 11 0	6,521 9 3	17,437 3 2	37.4	
	Averages per acre .. ..	....	....	5 13 9	37.4	

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-7 (e).

[Rule 19-A (xiii).]

Chalgeni Leases of Mixed Garden lands in the villages of the Yelupur Taluka, Kanara District.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village..	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
	<i>Group I.</i>					
39	Harigadde	3 33 0	36 0 0	66 0 0	54.5	
	Total—Group I ..	3 33 0	36 0 0	66 0 0	54.5	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	17 4 0	54.5	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
5	Subgeri	0 7 8	1 4 0	6 5 3	19.8	
77	Magod	0 18 0	3 6 0	7 9 6	44.4	
90	Honagadde	9 16 0	69 0 0	100 0 0	69.0	
	Total—Group II ..	10 1 8	73 10 0	113 14 9	64.6	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	11 6 0	64.6	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
92	Kattige	21 21 0	78 2 0	277 8 0	28.2	
124	Barballi	3 32 0	19 13 0	50 0 0	39.6	
	Total—Group III ..	25 13 0	97 15 0	327 8 0	29.9	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	12 15 0	29.9	
	Grand Total ..	39 7 8	207 9 0	507 6 9	40.9	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	12 15 0	40.9	

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-7 (f).

[Rule 19-A (xiii).]

Chalgeni Leases of Mixed Lands in the villages of the Yellapur Taluka, Kanara District.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
2	Hittalkargadde	1 16 0	4 14 0	18 1 0	27.1	
3	Kannadgal Part I	28 5 0	60 0 0	202 8 0	29.6	
5	Subgeri	26 33 0	88 12 0	190 10 0	46.6	
11	Dongar	3 9 0	40 3 0	99 8 0	40.4	
	Total—Group I	59 23 0	193 13 0	510 11 0	38.0	
	Averages per acre .. ..	....	....	8 8 0	38.0	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
22	Shistamudi	13 25 0	48 12 0	87 12 9	55.5	
25	Hutkhand	9 18 12	20 12 6	66 8 0	31.3	
28	Somnalli	45 22 8	81 14 0	250 0 0	32.8	
32	Bharatnalli	12 35 0	95 0 0	400 0 0	23.7	
33	Bidralli	17 10 0	51 0 0	126 14 0	40.2	
42	Hiresar	8 31 0	18 0 0	31 2 0	57.8	
46	Kampli	100 30 0	271 11 0	1,051 8 8	25.8	
47	Kangod-Balchad	26 19 0	114 6 0	268 0 0	42.7	
61	Yadhalli	41 24 0	166 8 0	251 14 6	66.1	
62	Angod	30 31 8	131 5 6	209 9 0	62.6	
67	Chandguli	40 36 0	108 15 4	193 4 4	56.3	
69	Geral	2 16 8	5 15 0	19 8 0	30.4	
74	Hutakmane	3 25 12	25 12 0	41 5 9	62.1	
75	Komdi	12 15 0	46 12 0	79 11 9	58.7	
81	Arbail	149 18 0	574 0 0	1,772 0 0	32.4	
83	Balgar	2 16 0	8 14 0	8 4 0	107.5	
84	Bigar	3 31 0	19 6 0	41 9 6	46.6	
88	Hoggumbli	12 3 0	21 0 0	72 0 0	29.2	
90	Honagadde	49 31 0	287 6 0	844 8 0	34.0	
92	Kattige	157 35 0	563 4 6	1,719 4 0	32.7	
93	Kodlagadde	61 12 0	309 1 0	957 6 0	32.3	
97	Wajralli	10 10 0	17 6 0	55 15 6	31.0	
	Total—Group II	813 16 0	2,987 1 4	8,548 1 9	34.9	
	Averages per acre .. ..	....	....	10 8 0	34.9	

FORM A-7 (f)—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group III.</i>	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
103	Belambi	14 16 0	36 0 0	64 14 0	55.5	
116	Sampekop	17 7 0	60 9 0	177 0 0	34.2	
123	Lalguli	57 31 0	122 12 0	251 12 0	48.6	
124	Barballi	34 33 0	154 8 0	455 10 0	33.9	
130	Bare	21 25 8	83 5 0	247 1 6	33.7	
132	Kafche	10 31 8	20 6 0	53 0 0	38.4	
135	Mavinmane	60 10 8	126 2 0	215 8 3	58.4	
	Total—Group III ..	216 34 8	603 10 0	1,464 13 9	41.2	
	Averages per acre ..	.....	.....	6 12 0	41.2	
	Grand Total ..	1,089 33 8	3,784 8 4	10,523 10 6	36.0	
	Averages per acre ..	.....	.....	9 10 6	36.0	

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-7 (h).

[Rule 19-A (xiii).]

Mulgeni Leases of Rice Lands in the villages of the Yellapur Taluka, Kanara District.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
	<i>Group I.</i>		No approved leases.			
	<i>Group II.</i>					
46	Kampli	9 31 0	20 0 0	71 4 0	28.1	
84	Bigar	0 24 0	0 12 0	3 13 2	19.6	
	Total—Group II ..	9 15 0	20 12 0	75 1 2	27.7	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	7 4 0	27.7	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
130	Bare	1 7 0	1 10 0	6 8 0	25.0	
	Total—Group III ..	1 7 0	1 10 0	6 8 0	25.0	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	5 8 0	25.0	
	Grand Total ..	11 22 0	22 6 0	81 9 2	27.4	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	7 1 0	27.4	

FORM A-7 (i).

[Rule 19-A (xiii).]

Mulgeni Leases of Garden Lands in the villages of the Yellapur Taluka, Kanara District.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
	<i>Group I.</i>		No approved leases.			
	<i>Group II.</i>					
16	Nandolli	1 15 0	19 0 0	25 3 6	75.4	
68	Devargaddo	1 13 0	12 15 0	23 12 3	54.4	
	Total—Group II ..	2 28 0	31 15 0	48 15 9	65.2	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	18 2 0	65.2	
	<i>Group III.</i>		No approved leases.			
	Grand Total ..	2 28 0	31 15 0	48 15 9	65.2	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	18 2 0	65.2	

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-7 (j).

[Rule 19-A (xiii).]

Mulgeni Leases of Mixed Rice Lands in the villages of the Yellapur Taluka, Kanara District.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	.	
6	Sahasravalli	6 35 0	15 0 0	30 7 0	49·3	
8	Gopadmane	0 31 8	2 2 0	3 5 3	63·8	
	Total—Group I ..	7 26 8	17 2 0	33 12 3	50·7	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	4 6 0	50·7	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
58	Tarehalli	12 4 0	23 0 0	49 7 0	46·5	
62	Angod	31 0 0	72 13 0	122 1 9	59·6	
67	Chandguli	6 29 0	15 0 0	46 6 0	32·3	
	Total—Group II ..	49 33 0	110 13 0	217 14 9	50·8	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	4 6 0	50·8	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
			No approved leases.			
	Grand Total ..	57 19 8	127 15 0	251 11 0	50·8	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	4 6 0	50·8	

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-7 (k).

[Rule 19-A (xiii).]

*Mulgeni Leases of Mixed Garden Lands in the villages of the Yellapur Taluka,
Kanara District.*

Serial No. in Form A-9	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
	<i>Group I.</i>		No approved leases.			
	<i>Group II.</i>					
11	Dongar	3 23 0	45 0 0	92 11 0	48.6	
81	Arbail	1 37 0	18 1 0	39 3 3	46.1	
90	Honagadde	0 9 0	2 6 0	12 8 6	19.0	
	Total, Group II ..	5 29 0	65 7 0	144 6 9	45.3	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	25 8 0	45.3	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
92	Kattige	0 36 0	3 8 0	6 11 6	52.1	
	Total, Group III ..	0 36 0	3 8 0	6 11 6	52.1	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	7 8 0	52.1	
	Grand Total ..	6 25 0	68 15 0	151 2 3	45.6	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	22 14 0	45.6	

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-7 (l).

[Rule 19-A (xiii).]

Mulgeni Leases of Mixed Lands in the villages of the Yellapur Taluka of Kanara District.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
11	Dongar	3 18 0	18 15 0	38 11 3	48.8	
	Total, Group I ..	3 18 0	18 15 0	38 11 3	48.8	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	11 4 0	48.8	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
22	Shistamudi	24 21 0	98 4 0	160 6 3	61.4	
55	Sankadgundi	5 16 0	28 9 0	95 5 9	30.0	
58	Tarehalli	26 32 0	135 8 0	338 8 4	40.0	
62	Angod	106 30 0	275 0 0	439 8 3	62.6	
67	Chandguli	15 18 8	46 1 2	91 5 0	50.5	
68	Devargadde	3 32 8	23 12 0	51 1 0	45.6	
69	Geral	6 37 0	17 0 0	43 1 0	39.5	
74	Hutakmane	3 36 0	18 8 0	44 10 6	41.4	
75	Komdi	2 30 12	20 8 0	40 7 0	50.6	
77	Magod	2 17 0	7 15 0	18 0 0	44.1	
81	Arbail	17 26 0	52 15 0	123 0 6	43.0	
85	Bisgod	3 20 0	28 0 6	49 12 9	56.2	
86	Chimnalli	1 4 0	6 5 0	25 15 6	24.3	
90	Honagadde	20 8 10	101 10 2	245 6 2	41.4	
92	Kattige	5 27 0	10 10 0	21 4 9	49.8	
93	Kodlagadde	14 1 0	89 6 0	209 8 3	42.7	
	Total, Group II ..	260 37 6	959 15 10	1 997 5 0	48.0	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	7 10 0	48.0	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
123	Lalguli	7 27 0	16 12 0	26 0 0	64.4	
	Total, Group III ..	7 27 0	16 12 0	26 0 0	64.4	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	3 6 0	64.4	
	Grand Total ..	272 2 6	995 10 10	2,062 0 3	48.3	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	7 9 3	48.3	

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-8(a).

[Rule 19-A (xiv).]

Selling Value of Dry Crop Lands in the villages of the Yellapur Taluka, Kanara District.

Serial number in Form A-9. 1	Name of village. 2	Area of land sold. 3	Assessment. 4	Sale price. 5	Number of times the assessment represented by the price. 6	Remarks. 7
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
		No approved sales.				
	<i>Group II.</i>					
46	Kampli	0 13 0	0 2 0	20 0 0	160·0	The land is used for growing grass.
	Total, Group II ..	0 13 0	0 2 0	20 0 0	160·0	
	Averages per acre .. ..	.....	.....	61 8 0	160·0	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
		No approved sales.				
	Grand Total ..	0 13 0	0 2 0	20 0 0	160·0	
	Averages per acre .. ..	.....	.....	61 8 0	160·0	

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-8(b).

[Rule 19-A (xiv).]

Selling Value of Rice Lands in the villages of the Yellapur Taluka, Kanara District.

Serial number in Form A-9	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
2	Hittalkargadde	2 4 2	6 0 6	400 0 0	66.3	
6	Sahasravalli	5 37 0	16 0 0	300 0 0	18.8	
	Total, Group I ..	8 1 2	22 0 6	700 0 0	31.8	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	87 5 0	31.8	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
18	Kirvatti	1 10 0	2 15 0	15 0 0	5.1	
43	Hitlalli	0 20 0	1 8 0	43 0 0	28.7	
65	Bargadde	0 24 0	1 4 0	50 0 0	40.0	
	Total, Group II ..	2 14 0	5 11 0	108 0 0	19.0	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	45 11 3	19.0	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
123	Lalguli	4 11 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	4.0	
	Total, Group III ..	4 11 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	4.0	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	9 6 0	4.0	
	Grand Total ..	14 26 2	37 11 6	848 0 0	22.5	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	57 13 0	22.5	

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-8 (c).

[Rule 19-A (xiv).]

Selling value of garden lands in the villages of the Yellapur Taluka, Kanara District.

Serial number in Form A-9	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
44	Hitlalli	0 19 0	6 0 0	127 0 0	21·2	
	Total—Group I ..	0 19 0	6 0 0	127 0 0	21·2	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	267 6 0	21·2	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
79	Magod	0 3 12	1 5 0	45 0 0	34·4	
89	Chimnalli	0 20 0	5 15 0	300 0 0	50·5	
95	Honagadde	1 15 0	12 1 0	200 0 0	16·6	
	Total—Group II ..	1 38 12	19 5 0	545 0 0	28·2	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	276 10 0	28·2	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
			No approved sales			
	Grand Total ..	2 17 12	25 5 0	672 0 0	26·6	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	275 0 0	26·6	

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-8 (d).

[Rule 19-A (xiv).]

Selling value of mixed rice lands in the villages of the Yellapur Taluka, Kanara District.

Serial number in Form A-9	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
	<i>Group I.</i>					
2	Hittalkargadde	5 33 8	12 13 2	900 0 0	70.2	
7	Yellapur	2 0 0	2 8 0	45 0 0	18.0	
8	Gopadmane	1 3 0	2 12 0	30 0 0	10.9	
16	Nandolli	0 39 0	1 9 0	100 0 0	64.0	
	Total—Group I ..	9 35 8	19 10 2	1,075 0 0	54.8	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	108 11 0	54.8	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
18	Kirvatti	2 14 0	3 1 0	15 0 0	4.9	
46	Kampli	0 36 8	1 14 0	39 4 0	21.0	
67	Chandguli	19 18 0	27 0 0	700 0 0	26.0	
	Total—Group II ..	22 28 8	31 15 0	754 4 0	23.6	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	33 4 0	23.6	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
			No approved sales.			
	Grand Total ..	32 24 0	51 9 2	1,829 4 0	35.5	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	56 1 0	35.5	

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-8 (e).

[Rule 19-A (xiv).]

Selling value of mixed garden lands in the villages of Yellapur Taluka, Kanara District.

Serial number in Form A-9	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
			No approved sales.			
	<i>Group II.</i>					
16	Nandolli	2 8 4	14 8 0	300 0 0	20.7	
77	Magod	0 18 0	3 6 0	150 0 0	44.5	
	Total—Group II ..	2 26 4	17 14 0	450 0 0	25.2	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	169 13 0	25.2	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
			No approved sales.			
	Grand Total ..	2 26 4	17 14 0	450 0 0	25.2	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	169 13 0	25.2	

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-8 (f).

[Rule 19-A (xiv).]

Selling value of mixed lands in the villages of the Yellapur Taluka, Kanara District.

Serial number in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
6	Sahasravalli	5 11 0	16 0 0	300 0 0	18.8	
16	Nandolli	1 8 4	3 9 0	200 0 0	56.2	
	Total—Group I ..	6 19 4	19 9 0	500 0 0	25.5	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	77 5 0	25.5	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
23	Tatgar	8 33 8	42 12 0	850 0 0	19.9	
25	Hutkhand	4 1 12	11 9 6	355 0 0	30.6	
46	Kampli	3 1 5	30 12 8	1,425 0 0	46.3	
52	Kundur	2 26 0	16 0 0	400 0 0	25.0	
77	Magod	2 17 0	7 15 0	340 0 0	42.9	
	Total—Group II ..	20 39 9	109 1 2	3,370 0 0	30.9	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	160 6 0	30.9	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
123	Lalguli	6 38 0	14 8 0	100 0 0	6.9	
130	Bare	3 35 8	22 7 0	200 0 0	8.9	
	Total—Group III ..	10 33 8	36 15 0	300 0 0	8.1	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	27 10 0	8.1	
	Grand Total ..	38 12 5	105 9 2	4,170 0 0	25.2	
	Averages per acre ..	....	....	108 14 0	25.2	

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-9

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government occupied

1 Serial Number.	2 Name of village.	3 No. of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Standard rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
	<i>Group I.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.		Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres	Rs.	
1	Balgimane ..	II	0 14 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	14	6	..	65	217	..	18	273	..	97	406	..
2	Hittalkargadde ..	II	0 14 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	73	34	..	159	444	..	26	371	..	258	849	..
3	Kannadgal Part I.	II	0 14 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	188	99	..	369	1,060	..	7	42	..	564	1,201	..
4	Kondemane ..	II	0 14 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	11	8	..	13	41	..	..	..	..	24	49	..
5	Subgeri ..	II	0 14 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	23	14	..	82	287	..	4	32	..	109	333	..
6	Sahasravalli ..	II	0 14 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	136	80	..	303	760	..	6	117	..	445	957	..
7	Yellapur ..	II	0 14 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	148	70	..	383	1,049	..	7	48	..	538	1,167	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	593	311	·53	1,374	3,858	2·81	68	883	12·98	2,035	5,052	2·48
8	Gopadmane ..	IV	0 12 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	14	6	..	29	74	..	3	34	..	46	114	..
9	Kavdikeri ..	IV	0 12 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	5	1	..	30	117	..	13	177	..	48	295	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	19	7	·37	59	191	3·24	16	211	13·10	94	409	4·8
10	Belgeri Part I ..	V	0 10 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	8	2	..	33	82	..	2	6	..	43	90	..
11	Dongar ..	V	0 10 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	18	5	..	134	433	..	50	747	..	202	1,185	..
12	Gharvas ..	V	0 10 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	6	3	..	27	101	..	9	131	..	42	235	..
13	Hastakargadde ..	V	0 10 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	5	1	..	11	29	..	7	64	..	23	94	..
14	Idgundi ..	V	0 10 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	47	14	..	142	374	..	28	321	..	217	709	..
15	Jogadmane ..	V	0 10 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	11	3	..	28	64	..	12	139	..	51	226	..
16	Nandolli ..	V	0 10 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	48	11	..	77	199	..	28	405	..	153	615	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	143	39	·27	452	1,302	2·88	136	1,813	13·33	731	3,154	4·32
	Grand Total ..	..	..	..	..	755	357	·48	1,885	5,351	2·83	220	2,907	13·21	2,800	8,615	3·01
	<i>Group II.</i>																
17	Hosalli ..	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
18	Kirvatti ..	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	90	45	..	300	618	..	..	..	..	390	663	..
19	Kolikeri ..	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	19	10	..	84	135	..	..	..	..	103	145	..
20	Madnoor ..	I	1 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	81	39	..	419	811	..	..	..	..	500	850	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	191	95	·50	803	1,564	1·95	..	..	..	994	1,650	1·67

A-9.

19-B.

Land in the Taluka of Yellapur in the District of Kanara.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT															Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Serial No.	
Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry crop. 19	Rice. 20	Garden. 21	Area. 22	Assessment. 23	Average. 24	Area. 25	Assessment. 26	Average. 27	Area. 28	Assessment. 29	Average. 30	Area. 31	Assessment. 32	Average. 33				34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres	Rs.		Acres	Rs.		Acres	Rs.		Acres	Rs.					
0 8	4 4	8 0	14	3	..	66	184	..	16	156	..	97	343	..	— 30'85	Balgimane	1	
0 8	4 4	8 0	73	10	..	150	377	..	26	212	..	258	608	..	— 28'39	Hiltalkargadde	2	
0 8	4 4	8 0	188	57	..	369	901	..	7	28	..	564	986	..	— 18'23	Kannadgal Part I.	3	
0 8	4 4	8 0	11	5	..	13	35	..	..	..	..	24	40	..	— 18'37	Kondemane	4
0 8	4 4	8 0	23	8	..	82	244	..	4	18	..	100	270	..	— 18'92	Subgeri	5	
0 8	4 4	8 0	136	46	..	303	646	..	6	67	..	445	759	..	— 20'69	Sahasravalli	6	
0 8	4 4	8 0	148	40	..	383	892	..	7	32	..	538	964	..	— 17'39	Yellapur	7	
..	..	..	503	178	30	1,374	3,279	2'38	68	513	7'54	2,035	3,970	1'95	— 21'41		
0 8	4 4	8 0	14	4	..	29	70	..	3	19	..	46	93	..	— 18'42	Gopadmane	8	
0 8	4 4	8 0	5	1	..	30	110	..	13	101	..	48	212	..	— 28'14	Kavdikeri	9	
..	..	..	19	5	26	59	180	3'05	16	120	7'50	94	305	3'24	— 25'42		
0 8	4 4	8 0	8	2	..	33	77	..	2	4	..	48	83	..	— 7'78	Beigeri Part I	10	
0 8	4 4	8 0	18	4	..	134	409	..	50	427	..	202	840	..	— 29'11	Dongar	11	
0 8	4 4	8 0	6	2	..	27	95	..	9	75	..	42	172	..	— 26'81	Gharvas	12	
0 8	4 4	8 0	5	1	..	11	27	..	7	37	..	23	65	..	— 30'85	Hastakargadde	13	
0 8	4 4	8 0	47	11	..	142	353	..	28	214	..	217	578	..	— 18'48	Idgundi	14	
0 8	4 4	8 0	11	2	..	28	79	..	12	93	..	51	174	..	— 23'01	Jogadmane	15	
0 8	4 4	8 0	48	9	..	77	188	..	28	231	..	153	428	..	— 30'41	Nandolli	16	
..	..	..	148	31	22	462	1,228	2'72	136	1,031	7'95	731	2,346	3'20	— 25'80		
..	..	..	756	214	28	1,885	4,687	2'49	220	1,714	7'79	2,860	6,015	2'31	— 23'22		
0 8	3 10	6 0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Hosalli	17
0 8	3 10	6 0	90	22	..	300	448	..	..	..	..	890	470	..	— 29'11	Kirvatti	18
0 8	3 10	6 0	10	5	..	84	98	..	..	..	..	103	103	..	— 28'97	Kolikeri	19
0 8	3 10	6 0	81	19	..	419	588	..	..	..	..	500	607	..	— 28'59	Madnoor	20
..	..	..	101	46	24	803	1,134	1'41	..	..	..	994	1,180	1'19	— 28'86		

1 Serial Number.	2 Name of village.	3 No. of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Standard rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
21	Shigepal ..	II	0 14 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	1	1	..	8	28	..	3	40	..	12	69	..
22	Shistamudl ..	II	0 14 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	23	6	..	98	227	..	20	239	..	141	472	..
23	Tatgar ..	II	0 14 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	7	4	..	85	302	..	15	228	..	107	534	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	31	11	35	191	557	2.92	38	507	13.34	260	1,075	4.13
24	Heggapur ..	IV	0 12 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	18	21	..	39	88	..	..	..	..	57	109	..
25	Huthkhand ..	IV	0 12 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	61	27	..	257	620	..	11	116	..	329	763	..
26	Kalsur ..	IV	0 12 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	17	7	..	50	107	..	..	..	..	67	114	..
27	Malagaon ..	IV	0 12 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	62	18	..	35	81	..	8	108	..	105	27	..
28	Somnalli ..	IV	0 12 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	31	13	..	70	162	..	2	24	..	103	199	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	189	86	45	451	1,050	2.35	21	248	11.80	661	1,392	2.11
29	Alwad ..	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	44	16	..	89	199	..	15	206	..	148	421	..
30	Balchgod ..	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	18	10	..	57	126	..	1	4	..	76	140	..
31	Bharani ..	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	32	3	..	64	147	..	5	57	..	101	207	..
32	Bharatnalli ..	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	66	22	..	112	257	..	4	83	..	182	362	..
33	Bidralli ..	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	59	22	..	104	284	..	1	10	..	164	316	..
34	Chavatti ..	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	41	14	..	104	201	..	3	35	..	148	250	..
35	Chikkotti ..	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	74	28	..	107	229	..	17	226	..	199	483	..
36	Devarkalloli ..	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	4	2	..	34	88	..	..	..	..	38	90	..
37	Halgod ..	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	5	2	..	23	53	..	..	..	..	28	65	..
38	Hakinkop ..	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	2	1	..	15	34	..	..	..	..	17	35	..
39	Harigadde ..	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	18	6	..	35	89	..	6	88	..	59	183	..
40	Hasalmane ..	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	1	1	..	11	20	..	..	..	..	12	21	..
41	Hasangi ..	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	83	29	..	201	511	..	40	664	..	330	1,204	..
42	Hiresar ..	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	78	25	..	54	137	..	18	247	..	150	409	..
43	Hitalalli ..	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	105	22	..	104	280	..	42	620	..	251	928	..
44	Hitalnar ..	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	1	..	..	20	39	..	..	..	..	21	39	..
45	Hunsemane ..	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	2	1	..	18	51	..	..	..	..	20	62	..
46	Kampli ..	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	164	47	..	187	472	..	65	717	..	416	1,230	..

B-A—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Serial No.
Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry crop. 19	Rice. 20	Garden. 21	Area. 22	Assessment. 23	Average. 24	Area. 25	Assessment. 26	Average. 27	Area. 28	Assessment. 29	Average. 30	Area. 31	Assessment. 32	Average. 33				
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres	Rs.		Acres	Rs.		Acres	Rs.		34	35	36	
0 8	3 10	8 0	1	1	..	8	20	..	3	23	..	12	44	..	-36.23	Shigepal	..	21
0 8	3 10	8 0	23	3	..	98	165	..	20	159	..	141	327	..	-30.72	Shistamudi	..	22
0 8	3 10	8 0	7	2	..	85	219	..	15	130	..	107	351	..	-34.27	Tatgar	..	23
..	..	..	31	6	19	191	404	2.11	38	312	8.21	260	722	2.78	-32.84			
0 8	3 10	6 0	18	14	..	89	71	..	..	..	..	57	85	..	-22.02	Heggapur	..	24
0 8	3 10	8 0	61	18	..	257	490	..	11	77	..	329	594	..	-22.15	Huthkhand	..	25
0 8	3 10	6 0	17	5	..	50	86	..	..	..	..	67	91	..	-20.18	Kalsur	..	26
0 8	3 10	8 0	62	12	..	35	65	..	8	62	..	105	141	..	-31.88	Malalgaon	..	27
0 8	3 10	8 0	31	9	..	70	130	..	2	14	..	103	153	..	-23.12	Somnalli	..	28
..	..	..	189	58	30	451	853	1.89	21	153	7.28	661	1,064	1.60	-23.56			
0 8	3 10	10 0	44	11	..	89	180	..	15	147	..	148	338	..	-19.71	Alwad	..	29
0 8	3 10	8 0	18	7	..	57	114	..	1	2	..	78	123	..	-12.14	Balchgod	..	30
0 8	3 10	10 0	32	2	..	64	133	..	5	41	..	101	176	..	-14.98	Bharani	..	31
0 8	3 10	10 0	66	15	..	112	233	..	4	59	..	182	307	..	-15.19	Bharatnalli	..	32
0 8	3 10	10 0	59	15	..	104	257	..	1	7	..	164	279	..	-11.71	Bidralli	..	33
0 8	3 10	10 0	41	9	..	104	182	..	3	25	..	148	216	..	-13.60	Chavatti	..	34
0 8	3 10	10 0	74	10	..	107	208	..	17	161	..	198	388	..	-19.67	Chikkotti	..	35
0 8	3 10	8 0	4	1	..	34	80	..	..	..	..	38	81	..	-10	Devarkalloli	..	36
0 8	3 10	8 0	5	1	..	23	48	..	..	..	..	23	49	..	-10.91	Halgod	..	37
0 8	3 10	8 0	2	1	..	15	31	..	..	..	..	17	32	..	-8.57	Halsinkop	..	38
0 8	3 10	10 0	18	4	..	35	81	..	6	63	..	59	148	..	-19.12	Hargadde	..	39
0 8	3 10	8 0	1	1	..	11	18	..	..	..	..	12	19	..	-9.52	Hasaimane	..	40
0 8	3 10	10 0	83	19	..	201	403	..	46	474	..	330	956	..	-20.60	Hasangli	..	41
0 8	3 10	10 0	78	17	..	54	124	..	18	176	..	150	327	..	-20.05	Hiresar	..	42
0 8	3 10	10 0	105	15	..	104	254	..	42	447	..	251	716	..	-22.84	Hiltalli	..	43
0 8	3 10	8 0	1	..	..	20	35	..	..	..	..	21	38	..	-10.26	Hitalsar	..	44
0 8	3 10	8 0	2	1	..	13	46	..	..	..	..	20	47	..	-9.62	Hunsemane	..	45
0 8	3 10	10 0	104	31	..	187	428	..	65	512	..	416	971	..	-21.44	Kampli	..	46

1 Serial Number.	Name of village.	3 No. of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Standard rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres	Rs.		Acres	Rs.		Acres	Rs.		Acres	Rs.	
47	Kangod-Balehad	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	26	10	..	66	164	..	22	302	..	114	476	..
48	Kananballi	.. IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	65	17	..	62	146	..	21	203	..	148	458	..
49	Kerehosalli	.. IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	14	7	..	70	135	..	5	69	..	89	201	..
50	Kotemane	.. IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	18	7	..	16	38	..	16	212	..	50	257	..
51	Kundargi	.. IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	35	13	..	86	195	..	22	314	..	143	522	..
52	Kundur	.. IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	28	11	..	73	205	..	11	161	..	112	377	..
53	Kusgull	.. IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	29	11	..	53	141	..	35	489	..	117	641	..
54	Malkop	.. IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	63	22	..	64	140	..	8	117	..	135	279	..
55	Sankadgundi	.. IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	10	4	..	21	63	..	3	40	..	34	107	..
56	Shigemane-Uma- chgi.	IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	14	6	..	63	159	..	27	356	..	104	521	..
57	Shirnal	.. IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	23	9	..	85	184	..	3	46	..	111	239	..
58	Tarehalli	.. IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	59	22	..	166	372	..	44	539	..	269	983	..
59	Totadkalloli	.. IV	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	33	8	..	81	163	..	15	211	..	129	392	..
60	Talgod	.. IV	0 10 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	64	29	..	129	364	..	15	106	..	208	589	..
61	Yadhalli	.. IV	0 10 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	7	3	..	28	76	..	6	79	..	41	158	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	1,285	430	33	2,402	5,762	240	476	6,427	1350	4,163	19,619	302
62	Angod	.. V	0 10 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	74	24	..	372	982	..	71	960	..	617	1,966	..
63	Analgar	.. V	0 10 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	3	1	..	16	46	..	11	164	..	30	211	..
64	Balekani	.. V	0 10 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	35	10	..	66	224	..	15	201	..	116	435	..
65	Bargadde	.. V	0 10 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	8	2	..	34	103	..	14	202	..	56	307	..
66	Belkhand	.. V	0 10 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	23	7	..	79	209	..	18	203	..	120	509	..
67	Chandagull	.. V	0 10 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	194	49	..	390	878	..	34	497	..	618	1,424	..
68	Devargadde	.. V	0 10 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	13	5	..	80	239	..	23	260	..	116	504	..
69	Geral	.. V	0 10 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	21	6	..	149	399	..	13	127	..	183	532	..
70	Hansangadde	.. V	0 10 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	21	7	..	80	189	..	14	187	..	113	383	..
71	Holemadn	.. V	0 10 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	8	2	..	23	63	..	6	65	..	37	130	..
72	Hukli	.. V	0 10 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	9	2	..	65	182	..	3	31	..	77	216	..
73	Hulgan	.. V	0 10 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	21	2	..	39	111	..	14	199	..	74	303	..
74	Hutakmane	.. VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	27	8	..	53	145	..	14	198	..	64	361	..
75	Komdi	.. VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	10	2	..	30	84	..	17	174	..	57	260	..

9-A—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.															Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Serial Number.
Standard rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. n.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres	Rs.		Acres	Rs.		Acres	Rs.				
0 8	3 10	10 0	26	7	..	66	140	..	22	215	..	114	371	..	—22·59	Kangod-Balehad.	47
0 8	3 10	10 0	65	11	..	62	132	..	21	209	..	148	352	..	—22·81	Kananhalli	48
0 8	3 10	8 0	14	5	..	70	122	..	5	34	..	89	161	..	—19·90	Kerchosalli	49
0 8	3 10	10 0	18	5	..	16	34	..	16	151	..	50	190	..	—26·07	Kotemane	50
0 8	3 10	10 0	35	9	..	86	177	..	22	224	..	143	410	..	—21·46	Kundargi	51
0 8	3 10	10 0	23	7	..	73	186	..	11	115	..	112	308	..	—18·30	Kundur	52
0 8	3 10	10 0	29	7	..	53	128	..	35	349	..	117	484	..	—24·49	Kusgull	53
0 8	3 10	10 0	63	15	..	64	127	..	8	84	..	135	226	..	—19	Malkop	54
0 8	3 10	10 0	10	3	..	21	67	..	3	29	..	34	89	..	—16·82	Sankadgundi	55
0 8	3 10	10 0	14	4	..	63	144	..	27	254	..	104	402	..	—22·84	Shigeman e-U machil.	56
0 8	3 10	8 0	23	6	..	85	167	..	3	26	..	41	199	..	—16·74	Shirnaji	57
0 8	3 10	10 0	59	15	..	166	337	..	44	421	..	269	773	..	—21·36	Tarehall	58
0 8	3 10	10 0	33	5	..	81	148	..	15	151	..	129	304	..	—20·42	Totadkalolli	59
0 8	3 10	10 0	64	19	..	129	330	..	15	140	..	208	489	..	—16·93	Talgod	60
0 8	3 10	10 0	7	2	..	28	69	..	6	56	..	41	127	..	—18·35	Yadhalli	61
..	..	..	1,285	289	·22	2,402	5,222	2·17	476	4,572	9·52	4,163	10,033	2·41	—25·77		
0 8	3 10	8 0	74	19	..	372	791	..	71	549	..	517	1,359	..	—30·87	Angod	62
0 8	3 10	8 0	3	1	..	16	37	..	11	94	..	30	132	..	—37·44	Analgur	63
0 8	3 10	8 0	35	8	..	66	180	..	15	115	..	116	203	..	—53·33	Balekani	64
0 8	3 10	6 0	8	2	..	34	89	..	14	87	..	56	172	..	—43·97	Bargadde	65
0 8	3 10	8 0	23	6	..	79	168	..	18	167	..	120	341	..	—33·01	Belkhand	66
0 8	3 10	8 0	104	30	..	390	707	..	34	284	..	618	1,030	..	—27·67	Chandagull	67
0 8	3 10	8 0	13	4	..	80	193	..	23	173	..	116	370	..	—26·59	Devargadde	68
0 8	3 10	6 0	21	5	..	149	321	..	13	54	..	183	360	..	—23·57	Geral	69
0 8	3 10	8 0	21	6	..	80	152	..	14	107	..	115	265	..	—30·81	Hansangadde	70
0 8	3 10	8 0	8	2	..	23	51	..	6	43	..	37	96	..	—26·15	Holemadu	71
0 8	3 10	6 0	9	2	..	65	147	..	3	13	..	77	162	..	—24·05	Hukli	72
0 8	3 10	8 0	21	2	..	99	89	..	14	109	..	74	200	..	—33·09	Hulgan	73
0 8	3 10	8 0	27	6	..	53	117	..	14	113	..	94	236	..	—32·76	Hutakmane	74
0 8	3 10	8 0	10	2	..	30	68	..	17	116	..	57	186	..	—23·46	Komdi	75

1 Serial Number.	2 Name of village.	3 No. of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Standard rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
76	Lingadball ..	V	0 10 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	15	4	..	66	130	..	12	164	..	93	307	..
77	Magod ..	V	0 10 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	32	16	..	146	389	..	17	413	..	185	818	..
78	Savgadde ..	V	0 10 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	37	10	..	162	300	..	7	80	..	206	390	..
79	Sulgar ..	V	0 10 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	30	6	..	39	97	..	9	121	..	78	224	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	581	163	28	1,889	4,770	253	312	4,327	1387	2,782	9,269	333
80	Amagaon ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	6	1	..	40	101	..	20	237	..	66	339	..
81	Arball ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	62	18	..	233	486	..	61	238	..	356	712	..
82	Baginkatte ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	8	1	..	38	94	..	34	209	..	80	394	..
83	Balgar ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	62	133	..	181	574	..	101	1,179	..	344	1,891	..
84	Bigar ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	9	1	..	66	123	..	30	323	..	105	447	..
85	Bisgod ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	18	4	..	97	244	..	59	777	..	174	1,025	..
86	Chimballi ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	7	..	..	89	229	..	44	477	..	110	706	..
87	Dehalli ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	38	8	..	108	249	..	45	624	..	101	881	..
88	Heggumbli ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	26	4	..	73	147	..	29	304	..	128	455	..
89	Hiriyal ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	51	13	..	95	254	..	35	447	..	181	714	..
90	Honagadde ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	15	5	..	54	128	..	43	443	..	112	576	..
91	Joglepal ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	5	1	..	11	30	..	5	65	..	21	90	..
92	Kattige ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	73	14	..	135	330	..	80	538	..	288	888	..
93	Kodlagadde ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	7	3	..	81	247	..	58	615	..	146	865	..
94	Nagarkhan ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	3	..	..	28	67	..	17	232	..	48	319	..
95	Targar ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	20	3	..	36	69	..	53	433	..	109	605	..
96	Telangeri ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	55	13	..	205	399	..	29	356	..	289	762	..
97	Wajralli ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	19	6	..	104	220	..	29	293	..	152	525	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	484	233	48	1,674	4,023	240	772	7,874	1020	2,930	12,130	414
	Grand Total ..	..	..	..	..	2,761	1,018	37	7,410	17,743	239	1,610	19,383	1107	11,700	38,144	382
	Group III.																
98	Kannadgal Part II	II	0 14 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	18	9	50	95	272	286	3	11	300	110	292	252
99	Kanchanalli ..	III	1 0 0	4 8 0	..	73	45	62	152	420	280	..	..	..	225	471	211

9-A—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.															Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Serial Number.
Standard rate.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry crop. 19	Rice. 20	Garden. 21	Area. 22	Assessment. 23	Average. 24	Area. 25	Assessment. 26	Average. 27	Area. 28	Assessment. 29	Average. 30	Area. 31	Assessment. 32	Average. 33				34	35	36
0 8	3 10	8 0	15	3	..	66	112	..	12	100	..	93	224	..	—27·04	Lingadball	76
0 8	3 10	8 0	32	13	..	146	313	..	17	236	..	195	562	..	—31·30	Magod	77
0 8	3 10	6 0	37	8	..	162	242	..	7	40	..	206	200	..	—25·64	Savgadde	78
0 8	3 10	8 0	30	5	..	39	78	..	9	69	..	78	152	..	—32·14	Sulgar	79
..	..	..	581	133	·23	1,889	3,849	2·04	312	2,478	7·94	2,782	6,160	2·31	—30·30		
0 8	3 10	8 0	6	1	..	40	92	..	20	135	..	66	225	..	—32·74	Amagaon	80
0 8	3 10	8 0	62	18	..	233	410	..	61	136	..	356	594	..	—19·94	Arball	81
0 8	3 10	6 0	8	1	..	38	85	..	34	129	..	80	214	..	—45·69	Baginkatte	82
0 8	3 10	6 0	62	135	..	181	520	..	101	505	..	344	1,163	..	—38·50	Balgar	83
0 8	3 10	6 0	9	1	..	66	111	..	30	138	..	105	250	..	—44·07	Bigar	84
0 8	3 10	6 0	18	4	..	97	221	..	56	444	..	174	669	..	—34·73	Bisgod	85
0 8	3 10	8 0	7	..	..	89	208	..	44	318	..	140	526	..	—25·5	Chimnalli	86
0 8	3 10	8 0	38	8	..	108	226	..	45	357	..	101	591	..	—32·92	Dehalli	87
0 8	3 10	8 0	26	4	..	78	133	..	29	174	..	128	311	..	—31·65	Heggumbli	88
0 8	3 10	8 0	51	13	..	95	230	..	35	255	..	181	498	..	—30·25	Hiriyal	89
0 8	3 10	8 0	15	5	..	54	110	..	43	205	..	112	416	..	—27·78	Honagadde	90
0 8	3 10	8 0	5	1	..	11	27	..	5	37	..	21	65	..	—32·29	Joglepat	91
0 8	3 10	6 0	73	14	..	135	304	..	80	231	..	288	549	..	—38·18	Kattige	92
0 8	3 10	6 0	7	3	..	81	224	..	58	307	..	146	534	..	—38·27	Kodlagadde	93
0 8	3 10	6 0	3	..	..	28	79	..	17	99	..	48	178	..	—44·20	Nagarkhan	94
0 8	3 10	6 0	20	3	..	36	63	..	53	186	..	109	252	..	—50·10	Targar	95
0 8	3 10	8 0	55	13	..	203	362	..	29	233	..	289	608	..	—20·21	Telangert	96
0 8	3 10	8 0	19	6	..	104	204	..	29	195	..	152	405	..	—22·88	Wajralli	97
..	..	..	484	233	·48	1,674	3,045	2·18	772	4,173	5·41	2,930	8,051	2·75	—33·63		
..	..	..	2,701	765	·28	7,410	15,107	2·04	1,019	11,688	7·22	11,790	27,560	2·34	—27·75		
0 8	3 0	6 0	18	5	·28	95	163	1·72	3	5	1·68	116	173	1·49	—40·75	Kannadgal Part II	98
0 8	8 0	6 0	73	22	·30	152	284	1·87	..	..	..	225	300	1·39	—35·08	Kanchanalli	99

1	Serial Number.	Name of village.	2	3	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.													Total.		
					Standard rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Average.			
100	Bauksall	IV	0 12 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	8	4	..	13	19	..	..	1	..	21	24	..	
101	Gadjogadmane	IV	0 12 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Kannigeri	IV	0 12 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	30	17	..	22	55	..	..	3	..	52	75	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	38	21	55	35	74	2 11	..	4	..	73	99	1 34
103	Belambi	IVs	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	6	2	..	40	102	..	3	45	..	40	140	..			
104	Bhendigeri	IVs	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	5	2	..	25	47	..	..	..	..	30	40	..
105	Bhonnalli	IVs	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	9	3	..	26	53	..	..	..	..	35	50	..
106	Bijankop	IVs	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	8	4	..	49	126	..	3	27	..	60	157	..			
107	Bilki	IVs	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	24	8	..	100	198	..	..	..	..	124	206	..
108	Hemmadi	IVs	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	4	9	..	62	123	..	2	16	..	68	148	..			
109	Hullarmane	IVs	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Hehalli	IVs	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	18	6	..	48	99	..	0	85	..	72	170	..			
111	Jaddigadde	IVs	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	1	..	..	25	36	..	..	..	..	26	36	..
112	Jakkoli	IVs	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Kannur-Heggarni.	IVs	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	Madangi	IVs	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	Purat-Bonnalli	IVs	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	Sampekop	IVs	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	3	1	..	26	63	..	..	5	..	29	69	..	
117	Savne	IVs	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	13	6	..	22	43	..	..	..	..	35	49	..
118	Uchgeri	IVs	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	Vankemane	IVs	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	..	..	..	14	35	..	..	1	..	14	30	..
120	Whatgeri	IVs	0 12 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	91	41	45	437	925	2 12	14	159	11 36	542	1,125	2 08
121	Belgeri Part II	V	0 10 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	29	7	..	37	96	..	1	3	..	67	106	..			
122	Gotguli	V	0 10 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	..
123	Lalguli	V	0 10 0	4 8 0	14 0 0	26	8	..	175	402	..	5	27	..	206	437	..			
	Total	..	..	..	..	57	16	28	212	498	2 34	6	32	5 33	275	546	1 08

A-9—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT															Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Serial No.
Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry crop. 19	Rice. 20	Garden. 21	Arts. 22	Assessment. 23	Average. 24	Arts. 25	Assessment. 26	Average. 27	Arts. 28	Assessment. 29	Average. 30	Arts. 31	Assessment. 32	Average. 33				34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.				
0 8	3 0	6 0	8	3	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	21	16	..	—33·33	Banksail	100
0 8	3 0	6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gadljogadmane	101
0 8	3 0	6 0	30	11	..	22	37	..	..	1	..	52	49	..	—34·67	Kannlgeri	102
..	..	..	38	14	·37	35	50	1·43	..	1	..	73	65	·89	—34·34		
0 8	3 0	8 0	6	1	..	40	76	..	3	26	..	49	103	..	—30·87	Belambi	103
0 8	3 0	6 0	5	1	..	25	35	..	..	..	..	30	36	..	—26·53	Bhendlgeri	104
0 8	3 0	6 0	9	2	..	26	40	..	..	..	..	35	42	..	—25·00	Bhonnalli	105
0 8	3 0	8 0	8	3	..	49	94	..	3	15	..	60	112	..	—28·66	Bijankop	106
0 8	3 0	6 0	24	5	..	100	148	..	..	..	..	124	153	..	—25·73	Bilki	107
0 8	3 0	8 0	4	6	..	62	92	..	2	9	..	68	107	..	—27·70	Hemmadi	108
0 8	3 0	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hullarmane	109
0 8	3 0	8 0	18	4	..	48	74	..	6	37	..	72	115	..	—32·35	Ilehalli	110
0 8	3 0	8 0	1	..	..	25	27	..	..	..	..	26	27	..	—25	Jaddigadde	111
0 8	3 0	6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jakkoll	112
0 8	3 0	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kannur-Heggarni	113
0 8	3 0	8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madangi	114
0 8	3 0	6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Purat-Bonnalli	115
0 8	3 0	8 0	3	1	..	26	47	..	..	3	..	29	51	..	—26·09	Sampekop	116
0 8	3 0	8 0	13	4	..	22	32	..	..	..	..	35	36	..	—26·53	Savne	117
0 8	3 0	6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Uchgeri	118
0 8	3 0	8 0	..	..	..	14	26	..	..	..	..	14	26	..	—27·78	Vankemane	119
0 8	3 0	6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Whatgeri	120
..	..	..	91	27	·30	437	691	1·58	14	90	6·43	542	808	1·40	—28·18		
0 8	3 0	6 0	29	6	..	37	64	..	1	1	..	67	71	..	—33·02	Belgeri Part II	121
0 8	3 0	6 0	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	—33·33	Gotgull	122
0 8	3 0	6 0	26	6	..	175	268	..	5	12	..	206	236	..	—34·55	Lalgull	123
..	..	..	57	13	·23	212	332	1·57	6	14	2·33	275	359	1·30	—34·25		

1 Serial Number.	2 Name of village.	3 No. of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Standard rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
124	Barballi ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	61	11	..	83	221	..	154	1,237	..	208	1,469	..
125	Chikkumane ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	3	1	..	11	16	..	..	..	..	14	17	..
126	Idgundi ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	15	2	..	20	30	..	11	90	..	40	131	..
127	Gullapur ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	7	1	..	64	95	..	..	..	..	71	96	..
128	Kelashi ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	23	6	..	111	179	..	9	73	..	143	258	..
129	Kodsali ..	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	64	13	..	67	145	..	87	754	..	219	912	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	173	34	.19	357	686	1.92	261	2,163	8.29	791	2,883	36.45
130	Bare ..	VII	0 8 0	3 8 0	14 0 0	47	9	..	228	371	..	51	595	..	326	975	..
131	Benadgull ..	VII	0 8 0	3 8 0	14 0 0	15	2	..	40	76	..	24	214	..	79	292	..
132	Kalche ..	VII	0 8 0	3 8 0	14 0 0	149	11	..	195	322	..	384	3,823	..	728	4,156	..
133	Kannoor ..	VII	0 8 0	3 8 0	14 0 0	6	..	..	41	51	..	1	20	..	48	74	..
134	Marhalli ..	VII	0 8 0	3 8 0	14 0 0	4	..	..	30	65	..	2	14	..	45	79	..
135	Mavinmane ..	VII	0 8 0	3 8 0	14 0 0	133	18	..	447	708	..	10	948	..	676	1,731	..
	Total of Group III ..	..	..	..	..	354	40	.11	900	1,656	1.67	558	5,014	10.06	1,902	7,310	3.84
	Total of Group I ..	..	..	..	..	755	357	.48	1,885	5,351	2.83	220	2,907	13.21	2,860	8,615	3.01
	Total of Group II ..	..	..	..	..	2,761	1,018	.37	7,410	17,743	2.39	1,619	10,383	11.97	11,796	38,144	3.24
	Total of Group III ..	..	..	..	..	804	206	.26	2,276	4,537	1.99	842	7,983	9.48	3,024	12,726	3.24
	Grand Total ..	..	..	..	..	4,320	1,581	.37	11,573	27,631	2.39	2,681	30,273	11.20	18,574	59,485	3.20

A 9—concl'd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT															Percent- age increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Serial No.	
Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry crop. 19	Rice. 20	Garden. 21	Area. 22	Assessment. 23	Average. 24	Area. 25	Assessment. 26	Average. 27	Area. 28	Assessment. 29	Average. 30	Area. 31	Assessment. 32	Average. 33				34	35	36
0 8	3 0	6 0	61	11	..	83	106	..	154	530	..	298	707	..	— 51·87	Barballi	..	124
0 8	3 0	8 0	3	1	..	11	12	..	..	..	..	14	13	..	— 23·53	Chikkumane	..	125
0 8	3 0	8 0	15	2	..	20	22	..	11	57	..	46	81	..	— 38·17	Idgundi	..	126
0 8	3 0	8 0	7	1	..	64	71	..	..	..	..	71	72	..	— 25·00	Gullapur	..	127
0 8	3 0	8 0	23	6	..	111	134	..	0	42	..	143	182	..	— 29·46	Kelashi	..	128
0 8	3 0	6 0	64	13	..	68	109	..	87	323	..	219	445	..	— 51·21	Kodsali	..	129
..	..	..	173	34	·10	357	514	1·44	261	952	3·65	791	1,500	1·90	— 47·97			
0 8	3 0	6 0	47	9	..	228	318	..	51	235	..	326	582	..	— 40·31	Bare	..	130
0 8	3 0	6 0	15	2	..	40	65	..	24	92	..	79	159	..	— 45·55	Benadgull	..	131
0 5	3 0	6 0	149	11	..	105	276	..	384	1,638	..	728	1,925	..	— 53·68	Kalche	..	132
0 8	3 0	6 0	6	..	..	41	46	..	1	9	..	48	55	..	— 25·68	Kannoor	..	133
0 8	3 0	6 0	4	..	..	39	56	..	2	6	..	45	62	..	— 21·52	Marhalli	..	134
0 8	3 0	6 0	133	18	..	447	658	..	96	406	..	676	1,082	..	— 37·60	Mavinmane	..	135
..	..	..	354	40	·11	990	1,419	1·43	558	2,406	4·28	1,902	3,865	2·03	— 47·13			
..	..	..	804	155	·10	2,278	3,453	1·52	842	3,668	4·12	3,924	7,076	2·70	— 44·40			
..	..	..	755	214	·28	1,385	4,687	2·49	220	1,714	7·79	2,860	6,615	2·31	— 23·22			
..	..	..	2,761	765	·28	7,410	15,107	2·04	1,619	11,688	7·22	11,790	27,560	2·34	— 27·75			
..	..	..	804	155	·10	2,278	3,453	1·52	842	3,468	4·12	3,924	7,076	1·80	— 44·40			
..	..	..	4,320	1,134	·26	11,573	23,247	2·01	2,681	16,870	6·29	18,574	41,251	2·22	— 30·65			

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-9 (a).

List of Survey Numbers contained in differently grouped portions of divided villages in the Yellapur Taluka.

Number.	Name of village.	Survey Numbers comprised in Part I.	Survey Numbers comprised in Part II.
1	Kannadgal	41 to 168 .. .	The remainder.
2	Belgeri	16 to 24, 27, 28 and 29 ..	Do.

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-9 (b).

Proposed and existing grouping and Standard rates for Dry crop and Rice lands in the villages of Yellapur Taluka, Kanara District.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Group according to previous Settlement.	By previous settlement.		Proposed by Mr. Collins.	
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Dry crop.	Rice.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Group I.</i>						
1	Balgimane	II ..	0 14 0	5 0 0	0 12 0	5 0 0
2	Hittalkargadde	" ..	0 14 0	5 0 0	0 12 0	5 0 0
3	Kannadgal, Part I	" ..	0 14 0	5 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
4	Kondemane	" ..	0 14 0	5 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
5	Subgeri	" ..	0 14 0	5 0 0	0 12 0	5 0 0
6	Sahaeravalli	" ..	0 14 0	5 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
7	Yellapur	" ..	0 14 0	5 0 0	0 12 0	5 0 0
<i>Group II.</i>						
8	Gopadmane	IV ..	0 12 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	5 0 0
9	Kavdikeri	" ..	0 12 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	5 0 0
10	Bolgeri, Part I	V ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
11	Dongar	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	5 0 0
12	Gharvas	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	5 0 0
13	Haastakaragadde	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	5 0 0
14	Idgundi	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	5 0 0
15	Jogadmane	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	5 0 0
16	Nandoli	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	5 0 0
17	Hosalli	I ..	1 0 0	5 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
18	Kirvatti	" ..	1 0 0	5 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
19	Kolikeri	" ..	1 0 0	5 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
20	Madnoor	" ..	1 0 0	5 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
21	Shigepal	II ..	0 14 0	5 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
22	Shistamudi	" ..	0 14 0	5 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
23	Tatgar	" ..	0 14 0	5 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
24	Heggapur	IV ..	0 12 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
25	Huthkhand	" ..	0 12 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
26	Kalsur	" ..	0 12 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
27	Malalgaon	" ..	0 12 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
28	Somnalli	" ..	0 12 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0

FORM A-9 (b)—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Group according to previous Settlement.	Existing		Proposed		Remarks.
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Dry crop.	Rice.	
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Group I—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Balgimane	II ..	0 14 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	4 4 0	
2	Hittalkargadde	" ..	0 14 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	4 4 0	
3	Kannadgal, Part I	" ..	0 14 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	4 4 0	
4	Kondemane	" ..	0 14 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	4 4 0	
5	Subgeri	" ..	0 14 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	4 4 0	
6	Sahasravalli	" ..	0 14 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	4 4 0	
7	Yellapur	" ..	0 14 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	4 4 0	
8	Gopadmane	IV ..	0 12 0	4 8 0	0 8 0	4 4 0	
9	Kavdikeri	" ..	0 12 0	4 8 0	0 8 0	4 4 0	
10	Belgeri, Part I	V ..	0 10 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	4 4 0	
11	Dongar	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 8 0	4 4 0	
12	Gharvas	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 8 0	4 4 0	
13	Hastakaragadde	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 8 0	4 4 0	
14	Idgundi	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 8 0	4 4 0	
15	Jogadmane	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 8 0	4 4 0	
16	Nandolli	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 8 0	4 4 0	
	<i>Group II.</i>						
17	Hosalli	I ..	1 0 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
18	Kirvatti	" ..	1 0 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
19	Kolikeri	" ..	1 0 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
20	Madnoor	" ..	1 0 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
21	Shigopal	II ..	0 14 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
22	Shistanudi	" ..	0 14 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
23	Tatgar	" ..	0 14 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
24	Heggapur	IV ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
25	Huthkhand	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
26	Kalur	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
27	Malalgaon	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
28	Somnalli	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	

FORM A-9 (b)—contd.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Group according to previous Settlement.	By previous settlement.		Proposed by Mr. Collins.	
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Dry crop.	Rice.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	<i>Group II—contd.</i>					
29	Alwad	IVs ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
30	Baichgod .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
31	Bharani .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
32	Bharatnalli .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
33	Bidralli .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
34	Chavatti .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
35	Chikkotti .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
36	Devarkallalli .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
37	Halgod .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
38	Halsinkop .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
39	Harigaddo .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
40	Hasalmano .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
41	Hasangi .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
42	Hirosar .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
43	Hitlalli .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
44	Hitalsar .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
45	Hunsemane .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
46	Kampli .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
47	Kangod-Balehad .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
48	Kanenhalli .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
49	Kerehosalli .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
50	Kotemane .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
51	Kundargi .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
52	Kundur .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
53	Kusguli .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
54	Malkop .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
55	Sankadgundi .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
56	Shigomane-Umachgi .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
57	Shirnal .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
58	Tarehalli .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
59	Totadkallalli .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
60	Talgod .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
61	Yadhalli .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
62	Angod	V ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
63	Analgar .. ..	.. ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	5 0 0
64	Balekani .. ..	.. ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	5 0 0
65	Bargaddo .. ..	.. ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
66	Bolkhand .. ..	.. ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	5 0 0

FORM A-9 (b)—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Group according to previous settlement.	Existing		Proposed		Remarks.
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Dry crop.	Rice.	
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Group II—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
29	Alwad	IVs ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
30	Baichgod	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
31	Bharani	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
32	Bharatnalli	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
33	Bidralli	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
34	Chavatti	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
35	Chikkotti	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
36	Devarkallalli	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
37	Halgod	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
38	Halsinkop	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
39	Harigadde	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
40	Hasalmane	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
41	Hasangi	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
42	Hiresar	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
43	Hitlalli	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
44	Hitalsar	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
45	Hunsemane	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
46	Kampli	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
47	Kangod-Balehad	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
48	Kanenhalli	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
49	Kerehosalli	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
50	Kotemane	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
51	Kundargi	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
52	Kundur	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
53	Kusguli	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
54	Malkop	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
55	Sankadgundi	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
56	Shigemane-Umachgi	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
57	Shirnal	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
58	Tarehalli	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
59	Totadkallalli	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
60	Talgod	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
61	Yadhalli	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
62	Angod	V ..	0 10 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
63	Analgar	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
64	Balekani	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
65	Bargadde	" ..	0 10 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
66	Bolkhand	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	

FORM A-9 (b)—contd.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Group according to previous Settlement.	By previous settlement.		Proposed by Mr. Collins.	
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Dry crop.	Rice.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	<i>Group II—contd.</i>					
67	Chandguli	V ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
68	Devargadde	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
69	Geral	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
70	Hansangadde	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
71	Holemadu	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
72	Hukli	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
73	Hulgan	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
74	Hutakmane	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
75	Komdi	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
76	Lingadbail	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
77	Magod	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
78	Savagadde	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
79	Sulgar	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
80	Amagaon	VI	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
81	Arbail	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
82	Baginkatte	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
83	Balgar	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
84	Bigar	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
85	Bisgod	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
86	Chimnalli	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
87	Dehalli	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
88	Heggumbli	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
89	Hiriyal	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
90	Honagadde	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
91	Joglepal	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
92	Kattigo	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
93	Kodlagadde	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
94	Nagarkhan	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
95	Targar	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
96	Telangori	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
97	Wajralli	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
	<i>Group III.</i>					
98	Kannadgal, Part II	II..	0 14 0	5 0 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
99	Kanchanalli	III..	1 0 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
100	Banksali	IV..	0 12 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
101	Gadijogadmane	" ..	0 12 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
102	Kannigeri	" ..	0 12 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 0 0

FORM A-9 (b)—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Group according to previous Settlement.	Existing		Proposed		Remarks.
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Dry crop.	Rice.	
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Group II—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
67	Chandguli	V ..	0 10 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
68	Devergadde	" ..	0 10 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
69	Geral	" ..	0 10 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
70	Hansangadde	" ..	0 10 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
71	Holemadu	" ..	0 10 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
72	Hukli	" ..	0 10 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
73	Hulgan	" ..	0 10 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
74	Hutakmane	" ..	0 10 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
75	Komdi	" ..	0 10 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
76	Lingadbail	" ..	0 10 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
77	Magod	" ..	0 10 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
78	Savagadde	" ..	0 10 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
79	Sulgar	" ..	0 10 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
80	Amagaon	VI..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
81	Arbail	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
82	Baginkatte	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
83	Balgar	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
84	Bigar	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
85	Bidgod	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
86	Chimnalli	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
87	Dehalli	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
88	Heggumbli	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
89	Hiriyal	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
90	Honagadde	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
91	Joglepal	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
92	Kattige	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
93	Kodlagadde	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
94	Nagarkhan	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
95	Targar	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
96	Telangeri	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
97	Wajralli	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	
	<i>Group III.</i>						
98	Kannadgal, Part II	II..	0 14 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
99	Kanchanalli	III..	1 0 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
100	Banksali	IV..	0 12 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
101	Gadijogadmano	" ..	0 12 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
102	Kannigeri	" ..	0 12 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	

FORM A-9 (b)—contd.

Serial number.	Name of Village.	Group according to previous Settlement.	By previous settlement		Proposed by Mr. Collins.	
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Dry crop.	Rice.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group III—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
103	Belambi	IVs	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
104	Bhendigeri	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
105	Bhomnalli	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
106	Bijankop	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
107	Bilki	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
108	Hommadi	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
109	Hullarmane	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
110	Ilehalli	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
111	Jaddigaddo	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
112	Jakkolli	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
113	Kannur-Heggarni	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
114	Madangi	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
115	Purat-Bomnalli	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
116	Sampekop	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
117	Savane	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
118	Uchgeri	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
119	Vankemane	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
120	Whatgori	" ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
121	Belgeri, Part II	V..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
122	Gotguli	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
123	Lalguli	" ..	0 10 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
124	Barballi	VI..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
125	Chikkumano	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
126	Dabguli	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
127	Gullapur	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
128	Kolashi	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
129	Kodsalli	" ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
130	Baro	VII	0 8 0	3 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
131	Benadguli	" ..	0 8 0	3 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
132	Kalcho	" ..	0 8 0	3 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
133	Kannoor	" ..	0 8 0	3 8 0	0 12 0	4 0 0
134	Marhalli	" ..	0 8 0	3 8 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
135	Mavinmano	" ..	0 8 0	3 8 0	0 12 0	3 0 0

FORM A-9 (b)—concl'd.

Serial number.	Name of Village.	Group according to previous Settlement.	Existing		Proposed.		Remarks.
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Dry crop.	Rice.	
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Group III—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
103	Belambi	IVs..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
104	Bhendigeri .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
105	Bhomnalli .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
106	Bijankop .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
107	Bilki .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
108	Hemmadi .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
109	Hullarmane .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
110	Iehalli .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
111	Jaddigadde .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
112	Jakolli .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
113	Kannur-Heggarni .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
114	Madangi .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
115	Purat-Bomnalli .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
116	Sampekop .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
117	Savane .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
118	Uchgeri .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
119	Vankemane .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
120	Whatgeri .. ..	.. ..	0 12 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
121	Belgeri, Part II	V..	0 10 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
122	Gotguli .. ..	.. ..	0 10 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
123	Lalguli .. ..	.. ..	0 10 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
124	Barballi	VI..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
125	Chikkumane .. ..	.. ..	0 8 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
126	Dabguli .. ..	.. ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
127	Gullapur .. ..	.. ..	0 8 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
128	Kelashi .. ..	.. ..	0 8 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
129	Kodalli .. ..	.. ..	0 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
130	Bare	VII..	0 8 0	3 8 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
131	Benadguli .. ..	.. ..	0 8 0	3 8 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
132	Kalche .. ..	.. ..	0 8 0	3 8 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
133	Kannoor .. ..	.. ..	0 8 0	3 8 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
134	Marhalli .. ..	.. ..	0 8 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	
135	Mavinmane .. ..	.. ..	0 8 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-9 (c).

Existing and proposed groups and Standard Rates for Garden lands in the villages of Yellapur Taluka.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Rates by previous Settlement.	Rates proposed by Mr. Collins.	Current rates.	Proposed rates.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	<i>Garden Group I.</i>					
1	Alwad	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
2	Bharani	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
3	Bharatnalli	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
4	Bidralli	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
5	Chavatti	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
6	Chikkoti	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
7	Harigadde	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
8	Hiresar	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
9	Hasangi	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
10	Hitlalli	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
11	Kampli	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
12	Kangod-Balehad	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
13	Kanenhalli	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
14	Kotemane	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
15	Kundargi	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
16	Kundur	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
17	Kusguli	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
18	Malkop	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
19	Sankadgundi	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
20	Shigomane-Umachgi	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
21	Tarehalli	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
22	Totadkallalli	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
23	Talgod	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
24	Yadhalli	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
	<i>Garden Group II.</i>					
25	Balgimane	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
26	Hittalkargadde	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
27	Kannadgal Part I	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
28	Kondomane	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
29	Subgeri	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
30	Sahasravalli	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
31	Yellapur Part II	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
32	Gopadmane	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
33	Kavdikori	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
34	Belgeri Part I	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
35	Dongar	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
36	Gharvas	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
37	Hastakaragadde	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	

FORM A-9 (c)—contd.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Rates by previous Settlement	Rates proposed by Mr. Collins.	Current rates.	Proposed rates.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Garden Group II—contd.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
38	Idgundi	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
39	Jogadmane	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
40	Nandolli	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
41	Shigepal	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
42	Shistamudi	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
43	Tatgar	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
44	Hutkhand	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
45	Malalgaon	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
46	Somnalli	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
47	Baichgod	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
48	Devarkallalli	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
49	Halgod	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
50	Halsinkop	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
51	Hasalmane	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
52	Hitalsar	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
53	Hunsemene	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
54	Kerehosalli	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
55	Shirnal	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
56	Angod Part I	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
	Part II	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
57	Analgar	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
58	Balekani	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
59	Bel'chand	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
60	Chandguli	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
61	Devergadde	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
62	Hansangadde	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
63	Holemadu	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
64	Hulgan	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
65	Hutakmane	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
66	Komdi Part II	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
67	Lingadbail	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
68	Magod	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
69	Sulgar	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
70	Amgaon	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
71	Arbail	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
72	Bisgod	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
73	Chikkumane	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
74	Chimnalli	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
75	Dabguli	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
76	Dehalli	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	

FORM A-9 (c)—contd.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Rates by previous Settlement.	Rates proposed by Mr. Collins.	Current rates.	Proposed rates.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Garden Group II—conold.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
77	Gullapur	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
78	Heggumbli	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
79	Hiriyal	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
80	Honagaddo	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
81	Joglepal	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
82	Kelaahi	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
83	Telangari	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
84	Wajralli	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
85	Belambi	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
86	Bijankop	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
87	Hemmadi	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
88	Hullarmane	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
89	Ilehalli	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
90	Jaddigaddo	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
91	Kannur-heggarni	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
92	Sampekop	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
93	Savane	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
94	Vankomane	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	
	<i>Garden Group III.</i>					
95	Hosalli	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
96	Kirvatti	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
97	Kolikori	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
98	Kadnoor	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
99	Kannadgal Part II	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
100	Heggapur .. ..	....	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
101	Kalsur	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
102	Bargaddo	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
103	Bolgeri Part II	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
104	Geral	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	
105	Hukli	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
106	Savagadde	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
107	Baginkatte	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	
108	Balgar	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	
109	Bigar	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	
110	Kattigo	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	
111	Kodlagadde	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
112	Nagarkan	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	
113	Targar	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	

FORM A-9 (c)—concl'd.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Rates by previous Settlement.	Rates proposed by Mr. Collins.	Current rates.	Proposed rates.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	<i>Garden Group III—contd.</i>					
114	Kanchanalli .. ..	....	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
115	Banksali	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
116	Gadijogadmane	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
117	Kannigeri	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
118	Bhendigeri	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
119	Bhomnalli	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
120	Bilki	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
121	Jakkolli	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
122	Madangi	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
123	Purat-Bomnalli	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
124	Uchgeri	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
125	Whatgeri	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
126	Gotguli	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
127	Lalguli	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
128	Barballi	14 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	
129	Kodsalli	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
130	Bare	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
131	Benadguli	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
132	Kalche	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
133	Kannoor	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
134	Marhalli	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	
135	Mavinmane	14 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-10.

Collection of Assessment on Government Land of All the Villages of Yellapur Taluka,
Kanara District.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in the same or subsequent year.								Outstanding at the end of the year.	
		Auto- matic remis- sions.	Loss by fire.	Damage by elephants and other wild animals.	Failure of crops by Kole- roga.	Written off as arrears on forfeited land remained unsold.	Demand cancelled.	Rice and Garden rebates.	Total.	Autho- rised suspens- ions.	Unautho- rised suspens- ions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1921-22 ..	63,543	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	26	100	..
1922-23 ..	63,421	..	..	316	..	27	..	..	343	..	..
1923-24 ..	63,549	..	..	153	..	..	28	..	281	..	..
1924-25 ..	63,442	..	..	377	..	40	10	..	417	..	..
1925-26 ..	63,480	..	..	109	..	68	73	..	250	..	..
1926-27 ..	63,196	..	..	455	..	20	20	..	495	..	..
1927-28 ..	63,170	..	..	97	..	19	28	..	144	..	..
1928-29 ..	62,761	..	..	294	..	42	16	..	352	..	..
1929-30 ..	62,547	..	62	285	..	12	30	..	389	..	..
1930-31 ..	62,455	..	12	50	..	..	..	..	62	97*	..
1931-32 ..	61,594	..	26	83	..	174	..	5,213	5,593	..	..
1932-33 ..	61,874	..	76	91	..	28	..	5,199	5,394	..	..
1933-34 ..	61,358	..	33	28	472	330	1	5,181	6,045	..	..
1934-35 ..	60,554	..	..	10	1,812	331	..	5,147	7,300	..	..
1935-36 ..	59,936	..	..	120	1,008	289	6	5,089	6,512	..	..
1936-37 ..	59,969	..	18	129	2,441	421	..	18,955†	21,964	..	..
1937-38 ..	58,792	..	100	105	4,997	159	..	10,937	16,298	..	..
1938-39 ..	58,592	..	58	146	4,326	268	..	10,868	15,672	..	..
1939-40 ..	58,592	..	126	148	3,168	234	19	10,761	14,499	..	..

* Represents land revenue on forfeited lands ordered to be treated as suspended by Government.

† Includes rebates for 1934-35 and 1935-36 given retrospectively.

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

FORM A-10 (a).

Statement showing the average remissions given due to Local Calamities in the villages of Yellapur taluka, Kanara District, during the years 1935-36 to 1939-40.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Demand.	Remissions given due to			Remarks.
			Damage by wild elephants.	Damage by fire.	Failure due to "Koleroga".	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group I.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Belgimane	505 7 6	....	....	31 2 2	
2	Hittalkargadde	859 6 0	....	....	63 7 3	
3	Kannadgal Part I	1,402 2 0	....	....	....
4	Kondemane	37 0 0	....	....	....
5	Subgeri	271 3 6	....	1 10 0	....
6	Sahasravalli	941 6 8	....	17 1 7	....
7	Yellapur Part I	1,277 12 4	....	0 13 7	....
8	Gopadmane	133 14 0	....	....	....
9	Kavdikeri	237 1 11	....	....	11 4 5	
10	Bel_eri Part I	196 4 0	....	....	....
11	Dongar	1,199 2 11	....	....	26 6 3	
12	Gharvas	187 12 0	....	....	19 9 10	
13	Hastakargadde	99 7 2	....	....	18 3 11	
14	Idgundi	704 3 2	....	....	77 0 8	
15	Jogadmane	225 5 0	....	....	24 8 9	
16	Nandolli	615 14 8	....	....	21 1 8	
	Total	8,893 6 10	....	19 9 2	282 12 11	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
17	Hosalli	9 10 5	....	....	....
18	Kirvatti	601 8 10	2 3 7	2 0 0	....
19	Kolikeri	147 4 10	0 14 5	....	....
20	Madnoor	833 6 10	1 7 10	....	....
21	Shigepal	56 4 0	....	....	1 0 10	
22	Shistamudi	479 13 3	....	0 3 2	7 3 0	
23	Tatgar	522 10 7	....	....	15 10 7	
24	Heggapur	71 1 7	....	....	....
25	Hutkhand	762 15 1	....	....	....
26	Kalur	114 8 0	....	....	....
27	Malaigaon	205 1 7	....	....	13 3 10	
28	Somnalli	201 3 11	....	....	....
29	Alwad	408 4 1	....	....	14 3 5	
30	Baichgoth	136 15 10	....	....	....
31	Bharani	203 10 5	2 6 5	0 10 0	....
32	Bharatnalli	351 6 1	0 6 0	....	1 11 8	
33	Bidralli	271 5 7	....	0 4 10	....
34	Chavatti	240 10 5	....	....	3 9 8	

FORM A-10 (a)—contd.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Demand.	Remissions given due to			Remarks.
			Damage by wild elephant.	Damage by fire.	Failure due to "Koleroga".	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
35	Chikkotti ..	485 4 8	....	....	0 1 5	
36	Devarkallali ..	125 3 2	....	....	....
37	Halgod ..	55 0 0	....	....	....
38	Halsinkop ..	43 10 3	....	....	....
39	Harigadde ..	182 14 0	6 3 6	....	4 7 11	
40	Hasalmane ..	20 8 0	....	....	....
41	Hasangi ..	1,209 5 5	....	3 9 7	8 10 11	
42	Hiresare ..	408 8 0	....	....	....
43	Hitlalli ..	959 3 5	....	....	1 13 6	
44	Hitalsar ..	39 0 0	....	....	....
45	Hunsemane ..	63 8 0	....	....	....
46	Kampli ..	1,510 0 0	....	....	197 10 6	
47	Kangod-Balehad ..	476 1 6	....	....	17 0 2	
48	Kanenhalli ..	457 6 0	....	....	....
49	Karehosalli ..	215 10 2	....	....	0 4 0	
50	Kotemane ..	243 3 0	....	....	....
51	Kundargi ..	537 12 10	41 5 2	2 8 0	19 2 0	
52	Kundur ..	382 13 5	....	....	17 0 2	
53	Kusguli ..	642 14 4	....	....	54 15 0	
54	Malkop ..	277 5 2	....	....	....
55	Sankadgundi ..	107 6 0	....	7 6 0	....
56	Shigemane-Umachgi ..	515 3 2	....	....	....
57	Shirnal ..	240 4 0	....	....	....
58	Tarehalli ..	1,036 6 11	25 11 2	....	12 5 2	
59	Totadkallalli ..	408 12 9	....	....	....
60	Talgod ..	547 4 2	14 12 4	....	28 9 4	
61	Yadhalli ..	164 12 5	....	....	10 6 5	
62	Angod ..	1,785 11 0	....	....	102 15 5	
63	Analgar ..	167 13 0	....	....	4 14 4	
64	Balekani ..	401 8 7	....	3 3 2	20 3 4	
65	Bargadde ..	306 7 10	....	....	40 14 6	
66	Belkhand ..	425 11 7	....	3 11 10	18 12 0	
67	Chandgull ..	1,408 7 5	....	1 5 0	17 13 7	
68	Devargadde ..	530 0 7	....	....	34 8 8	
69	Geral ..	521 14 10	....	....	25 6 2	
70	Hansangadde ..	380 13 7	....	....	10 5 0	
71	Holemadu ..	129 5 0	....	....	9 1 2	
72	Hukli ..	215 12 0	....	....	1 10 8	
73	Hulgan ..	303 4 6	....	....	47 2 9	

FORM A-10 (a)—contd.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Demand.	Remissions given due to			Remarks.
			Damage by wild elephants.	Damage by fire.	Failure due to "Koleroga".	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
74	Hutakmane ..	383 4 0	....	....	23 5 11	
75	Komdi ..	261 1 0	....	....	29 7 3	
76	Lingadbail ..	318 8 5	....	....	21 11 6	
77	Magod ..	743 4 8	0 3 2	....	49 10 1	
78	Savagadde ..	385 1 2	....	....	6 15 8	
79	Sulgar ..	234 15 2	....	....	8 13 2	
80	Amgaon ..	339 2 6	....	....	5 14 4	
81	Arbail ..	1,112 2 6	....	....	1 7 7	
82	Baginkatte ..	394 10 0	....	....	10 9 11	
83	Balgar ..	1,843 13 1	....	....	221 15 5	
84	Bigar ..	457 1 1	....	2 6 2	110 12 1	
85	Bigod ..	1,025 6 0	....	1 5 7	50 3 3	
86	Chimnalli ..	720 11 5	....	4 11 1	24 4 0	
87	Dehalli ..	882 1 1	....	....	76 3 7	
88	Heggumbli ..	446 13 11	....	....	36 4 6	
89	Hiriyal ..	792 3 2	....	6 14 6	55 12 2	
90	Honagadde ..	576 1 0	....	....	22 7 2	
91	Joglepal ..	93 3 0	....	....	2 11 7	
92	Kattige ..	897 0 7	4 3 2	....	9 6 10	
93	Kodlagadde ..	865 4 0	....	....	7 1 5	
94	Nagarkhan ..	319 14 0	....	....	....
95	Targar ..	504 14 6	....	....	76 1 1	
96	Telangeri ..	771 2 7	....	....	13 12 6	
97	Wajralli ..	526 13 2	....	....	21 8 0	
	Total	38,443 8 0	99 12 9	40 2 11	1,649 1 1	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
98	Kannadgal Part II ..		Included in	Part I.		
99	Kanchanalli ..	367 0 0	6 2 7	....	....
100	Banksali ..	24 7 2	....	....	....
101	Gadijogadmane ..	....	....	....	....
102	Kannigeri ..	57 12 0	....	....	....
103	Belambi ..	149 2 0	1 1 7	....	....
104	Bhendigeri ..	55 8 0	....	....	....
105	Bhonnalli ..	56 8 0	....	....	....
106	Bijankop ..	169 4 0	....	....	....
107	Bilki ..	210 11 5	....	....	....
108	Hemmadi ..	174 7 2	2 11 7	....	....

FORM A-10 (a)—concl'd.

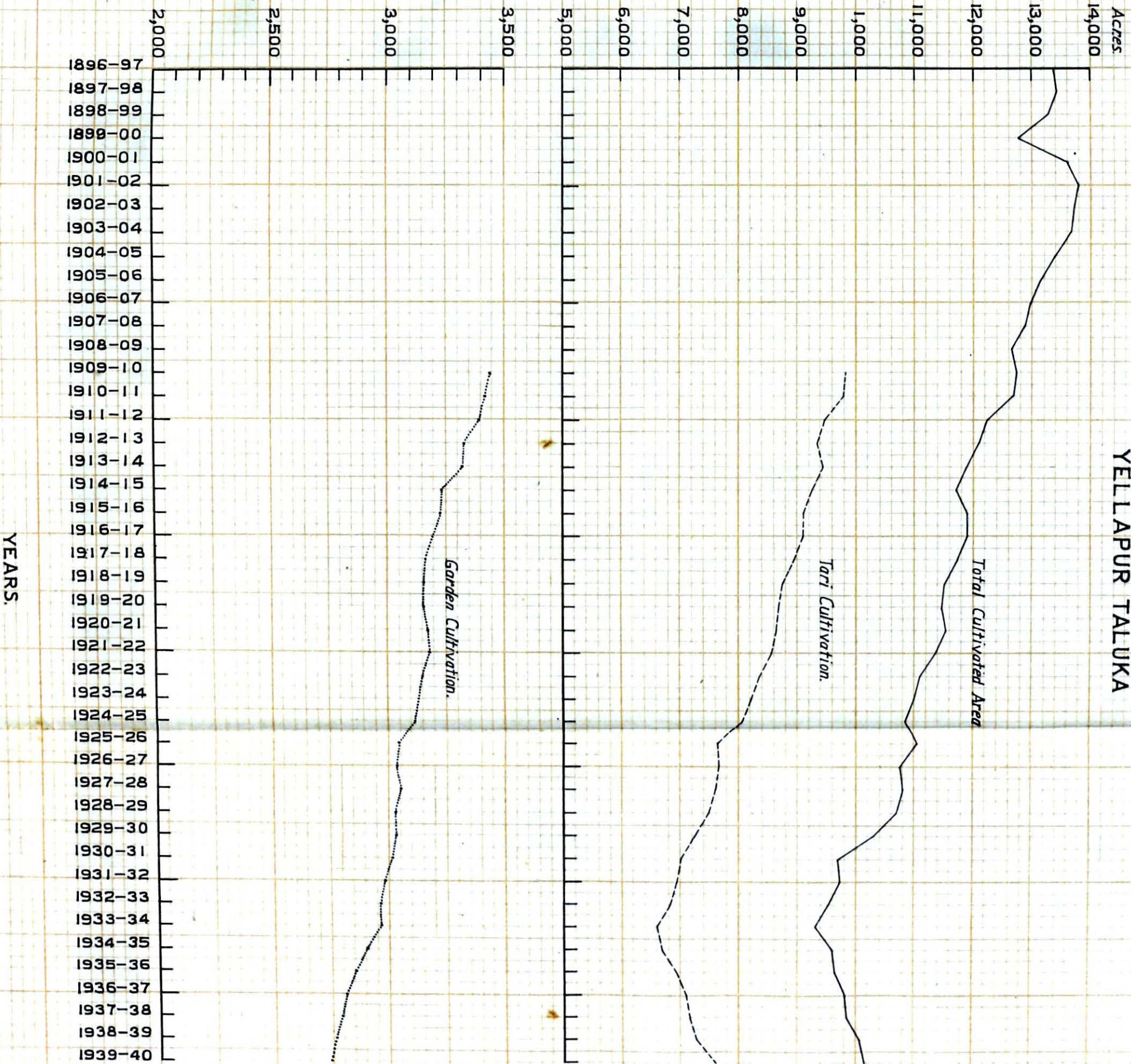
Serial No.	Name of villago.	Demand.	Remissions given due to-			Remarks.
			Damage by wild elephants.	Damage by fire.	Failure due to "Koleroga".	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
109	Hullarmano ..	....	....	....	....
110	Ilehalli ..	169 6 5	16 4 9	....	....
111	Jaddigadde ..	39 6 5	....	....	....
112	Jakkolli ..	38 1 7	..	....	....
113	Kannur-heggarni ..	....	....	....	....
114	Madangi ..	....	....	....	....
115	Purat-Bomnalli ..	....	....	....	....
116	Sampekop ..	69 7 0	0 4 10	....	....
117	Savane ..	49 0 0	1 12 0	....	....
118	Uchgeri ..	....	....	....	9 9 1	
119	Vankemano ..	19 3 2	....	....	....
120	Whatgeri ..	....	....	....	....
121	Belgeri Part II ..		Included in Part I.			
122	Gotguli ..	26 3 2	....	....	....
123	Lalguli ..	433 13 7	0 7 2	0 11 11	....
124	Barballi ..	1,511 4 9	....	....	....
125	Chikkumano ..	15 14 0	....	....	....
126	Dabguli ..	174 7 2	....	....	0 9 1	
127	Gullapur ..	97 0 0	....	....	....
128	Kelashi ..	233 6 11	....	....	....
129	Kodsalli ..	912 4 6	....	....	53 11 4	
130	Bare ..	1,008 13 7	....	....	234 9 0	
131	Benadguli ..	335 11 5	....	....	71 2 2	
132	Kalche ..	3,677 15 6	....	....	610 8 6	
133	Kannoor ..	65 3 5	....	....	....
134	Marhalli ..	79 4 0	....	....	....
135	Mavinamano ..	1,782 6 10	....	....	225 14 5	
	Total ..	12,003 2 0	28 12 6	0 11 11	1,205 15 7	
	Totals of:—					
	Group I ..	8,893 6 10	....	19 9 2	282 12 11	
	Group II ..	38,443 8 0	99 12 9	40 2 11	1,649 1 1	
	Group III ..	12,003 2 0	28 12 6	0 11 11	1,205 15 7	
	Grand Total ..	59,340 0 10	128 9 3	60 8 0	3,137 13 7	

K. P. MATHRANI,
Settlement Officer, Southern Division.

GARDEN CULTIVATION IN ACRES.

TOTAL & TARI CULTIVATION IN ACRES.

GRAPHS SHOWING THE TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA FROM 1896-97 TO 1939-40
AND
AREAS UNDER TARI AND GARDEN CULTIVATION FROM 1909-10 TO 1939-40
IN
YELLAPUR TALUKA

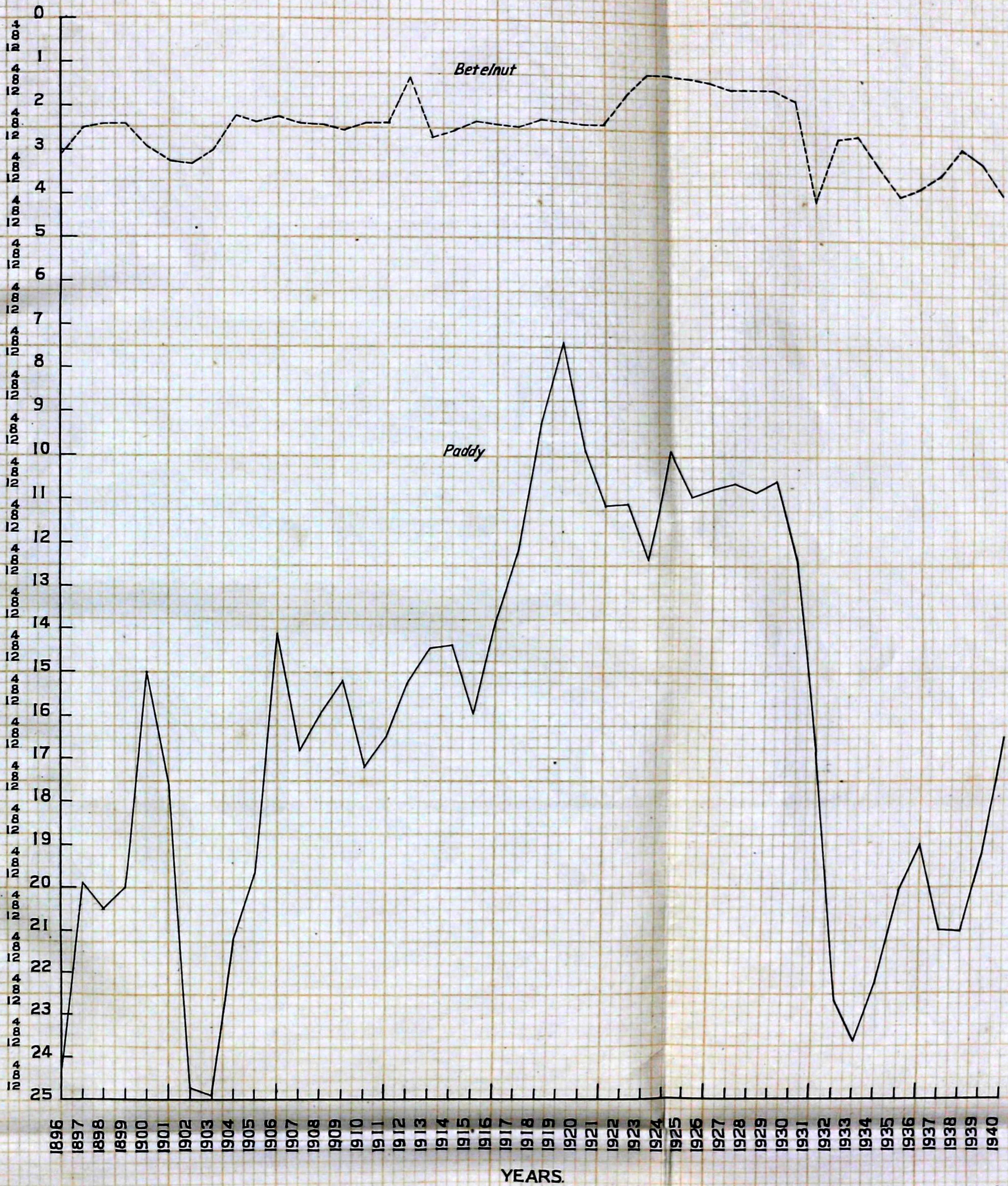


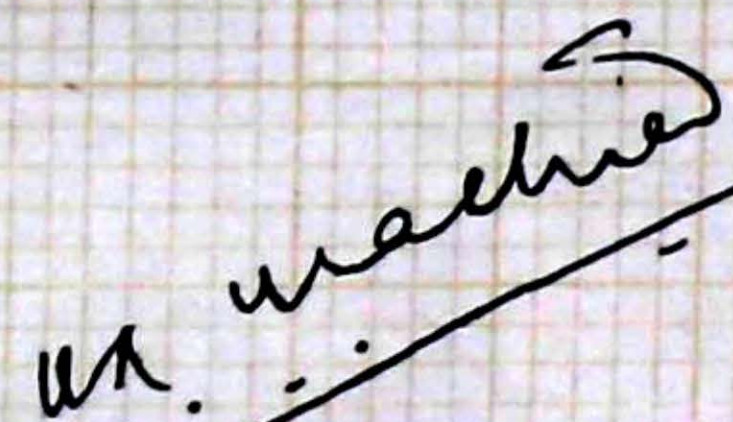
YEARS.

ED Settlement Officer S. D.
Mr. M. M. M.

**GRAPH SHOWING THE RETAIL PRICES OF PADDY AND BETELNUT
DURING THE YEARS 1896 TO 1940
AT YELLAPUR.**

Chataks. Seers.




 Settlement Officer S. D.