

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CLFV.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

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

IN THE

OLD DAMBAL TA'LUKA AND OLD MULGUND MAHA'L
OF THE SAME TA'LUKA

OF THE

DIARWAR COLLECTORATE.



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DAMBAL TA'LUKA.

FROM

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

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 1st February 1875.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of (93) ninety-three villages, comprising all the Government villages of the old Dambal Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, the current settlement of which expires in the present year. The original settlement of (86) eighty-six of these villages was reported on by Captain Wingate in his letter No. 554 of the 20th September 1845 and sanctioned by Government letter No. 778, dated 21st February 1846. The remaining (7) seven villages were settled in different years since 1858 ; their term consequently falls in with that of the rest of the taluka.

2. These (93) ninety-three villages are now distributed as follows :—

73 remain in the Dambal Taluka.
2 transferred to Nawalgund Taluka.
18 do. to Ron Taluka.

93

3. These villages have been entirely remeasured on the system described in paragraph 6 of my letter No. 151 of 29th January 1874 regarding the Hubli and Nawalgund villages, which may be concisely summarized as follows. Every separate occupancy is made into a separate survey field. Every separately recognized share of an Inám is made into a separate survey field, and all old survey fields of excessive area are broken up into fields averaging about 20 acres each.

4. These villages have not been entirely reclassified, but only to the same extent as in Hubli and Nawalgund, as detailed in paragraphs 18 to 20 of my letter No. 151 of 29th January 1874; that is to say, all fields with an old classification in excess of ten and a half annas had ten to fifteen per cent. of their number reclassified, in order to ascertain the standard on which they were originally classed, all fields below that original valuation being entirely reclassified. Statements were then forwarded to me showing the old and new classification of every field reclassified, and the former and present test, and I fixed the adjustment to be applied to all fields in order to assimilate the old classification to the present standard of valuation. This plan worked very satisfactorily in the Hubli and Nawalgund villages settled last season. There is a considerable saving of field work, and the result is, I believe, practically as good as an entire reclassification, with the great advantage of no more disturbance of the old classification than is absolutely necessary. The only inconvenience is that this plan entails a very large increase of office work, in assigning to each new survey field formed out of one old survey field its proportionate rate according to the quality of soil comprised in the part of the old field forming each new survey field. This could only be done satisfactorily when the original classers' books were fully kept on the present system with the sketches of fields in them showing the quality of soil in each part, which was the case in Dhárwár from the first; and secondly, where there was considerable uniformity in the character of the soil found in a field and no great admixture of irrigated land.

5. The old classification of this táluka was conducted under circumstances of considerable difficulty. I was myself employed upon the measurement of the greater part of it in 1844 and the following year, and had full opportunity of becoming acquainted with the character of the country at that time. Much of the land of even the better quality of black soil had been waste from time immemorial; the surface was covered with small pebbles and white nodules of kankar left bare by the washing away of the finer particles of soil by a long series of monsoons, and a kind of low scrub bábul, two to three feet high, with gigantic white thorns, over-spread hundreds of acres continuously. Under such circumstances it was not wonderful if a good deal of unduly low classification of really good soils should have occurred; it was impossible that it should be otherwise. The bábul bushes have gone long ago, the turning up of the soil by the plough has diffused the surface pebbles and kankar through it, and for years back good black-soil fields generally in a fair state of cleanly cultivation have been seen in the place of the former scrubby waste.

6. The old táluka of Dambal is mainly situated immediately to the east of the old táluka of Nawalgund, the settlement of which was revised last season, and between it and the Nizám's territory. On the south-west it is partly bounded by country belonging to the SÁNGli and Miraj Jághirs, and on the north by villages now comprised in the comparatively new Dhárwár Táluka of Ron, which was partly formed out of old Dambal villages and partly out of villages formerly in the Nawalgund Táluka, or in the Bádáni Táluka of Belgaum. The whole old Dambal Táluka contains acres 442,321, or 691 square miles.

7. There is a long strip or peninsula of villages running up to the north-east and having the Nizám's territory in parts on each side of them ; in the northern extremity of these, the soil is a sandy or gravelly red, formed from the debris of the hills capped with sandstone in the vicinity of these villages. In the south-west of the táluka a marked feature is the Kapat range of hills of clay slate formation and highly ferruginous, which commences near the town of Gadag and runs down in a south-easterly direction to the river Tungabhadra, a distance of some thirty (30) miles. Near Gadag, these hills are of no great height, and not continuous, being broken by frequent passes through. As far south as the parallel of Dambal no great height is anywhere attained, and the range presents a very irregular and broken appearance, consisting as it does of a congeries of hills some four miles wide with no marked central range and no point probably 500 feet above the plain. At the latitude of Dambal there is a well defined level pass through by Doni and Atikatti. South of this a single central mass with a perfectly flat outline of some hundreds of yards long rises to about 1,000 feet above the plain, which at the southern end breaks into several parallel ranges for some miles in length. There are three such, each about 400 feet high, separated by valleys of perhaps 500 yards wide, and gradually closing into one range only, in which form the hills end abruptly at the river.

On the western flanks of these hills gold is found, but as yet in small quantities only, insufficient to repay working on a larger scale. Frequent examinations have been made, in order to ascertain if there might be any probability of working the gold on a large scale remuneratively ; but up to the present time I believe without hope of success.

8. From the Dambal and Doni pass down to the river, a distance of about twenty (20) miles, there is only one clear nearly level break or pass which is near the village of Virpapur, and another very winding level pass through three ranges and much broken ground opposite the village of Harogeri. There is

another foot-path over much steep and broken ground, which is sometimes used by laden bullocks, opposite the Jághir village of Hiré Wadwatti. But from Dambal down to the river there is only one pass through which carts can go, namely that opposite the village of Virpapur.

9. Except the strip of villages in the extreme north-east, all the country to the north of the Gadag and Annigeri road, and to the east of the Gadag and Dambal road, and to the east and south-east of Dambal, and also south-east of Annigeri is black cotton plain precisely similar to the cotton plain of the Nawalgund Táluka. Here and there, however, small patches of red soil crop out. The villages on the flanks of the Kapat Hills on both sides are all of red soil formed by the disintegration of the clay slate. Away from the hills on the west black cotton soil again becomes almost universal. The southern part of the táluka about and to the south of Mundargi consists of gravelly and sandy soil. At Mundargi itself is a somewhat remarkable granite hill on which is one old fort.

10. The climate of the old Dambal Táluka varies slightly in different parts as regards rainfall; in the extreme north-western villages the rainfall partakes of the nature of that of the north-eastern villages of Nawalgund and is uncertain in its character. But on proceeding to the eastward it improves, probably not materially in quality but in seasonableness. The whole central part of the táluka is fairly well-off in this respect. In the villages among the Kapat Hills and its spurs, there is some advantage as regards early rains, the clouds being attracted and held by the summits of the hills. To the east and under the lee of the higher and more defined part of the range south of Dambal, the fall is light in the early part of the monsoon; but this part of the country is more within the influence of the Madras monsoon, which is however of little aid to the kharif crops usually grown on the gravelly and sandy soils which are there common.

11. The staple produce of this táluka consists of jowári, wheat, and cotton. Some oil-seeds are grown, such as safflower and linseed; never as a sole crop, but intermixed with grain crops. There are many minor articles of produce, different kinds of pulse, &c., but the above are the main staples. Jowári is the food of the people; wheat and cotton are, for the most part, exported, and oil-seeds also to some extent.

About one-third of the crops are early or kharif, and two-thirds late or rabi, the former being principally confined to the red and sandy soils in the north-east and south-east. The cultivation may, on the whole, be considered fair; it is not as good as some of

the best parts of Nawalgund, but it was in a very far more backward condition 30 years ago. It is, I should consider, far superior to the average cultivation in the Kaládgi Collectorate, north of the river Krishna.

12. The cotton trade is the great staple of this táluka. No less than acres 111,219 were under this crop last year, 1873-74, or nearly one-third of the whole area under cultivation; of which acres 76,963 were of the American variety, and acres 34,256 of the indigenous kind. At a moderate estimate at present prices the average value on the spot of the produce of this area may be from Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 per acre, or in round numbers from eleven to twelve lakhs of rupees, or more than four times the land revenue which will arise under the revision of assessment I am about to propose.

13. In regard to communications, the táluka owes very little to art. One first-class made road connects the town of Gadag with Hubli and the coast. This road was made about ten to twelve years ago. It was bridged throughout, but constant accidents have occurred to the bridges and culverts. One very bad nála of some width near Sirgumpi, about 8 miles from Hubli, had its bridge, which was a timber one erected some 14 years ago by general subscription of the people of the vicinity, removed on account of its decayed state some four years ago. A temporary bridge, mainly of iron, erected shortly after, was carried away by flood the year after its erection. Another, a stone bridge of some size on a nála between Annigeri and Gadag, fell last year during a flood. The first-named nála in its unbridged state is a most serious obstacle to traffic, not only at times of flood, but for long after; in fact, for all but the one or two months of driest weather, as the bottom is deep and muddy. With the above exceptions, which are no light ones on a main artery of traffic, this road is generally fairly good. I was over it in the end of June last after heavy and constant rain, and had a good opportunity of judging of it. From the level nature of the country, except in the vicinity of the Kapat range, there is no obstacle to cart traffic in any part except after rain, a very little indeed of which will stop traffic for some days in black soil. With the exception of the road from Hubli to Gadag there are at present no made roads in the táluka worthy of the name, that is, roads passable after rain for laden carts.

14. A great change in the circumstances of this táluka as regards communications has occurred during the last few years, in the opening of the Madras Railway to Bellary, distant 68 miles from the frontier village Hesarur on the Tungabhadra River.

There always was a considerable traffic between Gadag and Dambal and Bellary, which has been much increased of late. Some cotton goes both to Madras and to Bombay by the railway, and a good deal of wheat goes to Bellary, and it thence diffuses wherever prices lead it. In years of scarcity from short rainfall, which are not very uncommon about Bellary and Cuddapa, there is a considerable export of the common kinds of grain. Between Gadag and Bellary the state of the road is most deficient of what it ought to be. To this subject I shall allude in the sequel.

15. As regards markets, the whole táluka is very well provided. The joint towns of Gadag and Betegeri, with a total population of 18,154, are places of large trade. Gadag is, in fact, the centre of the cotton trade of all these parts, including the adjacent Nizám's country to the east, and is one of the half dozen most important trading towns in the Southern Marátha Country. Mundargi is an important market now, and has a rapidly increasing trade. Dambal and Naregal are good minor markets; and of the inferior kind of market villages there are several conveniently situated. Outside the táluka, but near the border, there are several good market towns.

16. Except in Gadag and Betegeri there are no manufactures of importance. Gadag and Betegeri, especially the latter, has, from time immemorial, been the site of a large cotton weaving industry. The following statement, framed from returns furnished to me by the Mámlatdár, shows the comparative state of these two places in 1844 and 1874 :—

	Population.				People engaged in trade.				Weavers.					
	1844.		1874.		1844.		1874.		1844			1874.		
	Houses	Souls.	Houses.	Souls.	Houses.	Souls.	Houses	Souls	Houses.	Souls	Looms	Houses	Souls	Looms
Gadag	1,310	6,108	1,984	10,310	284	936	232	1,128	90	508	132	82	328	262
Betegeri	575	7,194	1,519	7,833	180	938	266	1,360	720	2,905	1,326	816	4,715	1,147
Total ...	2,090	12,302	3,453	18,154	414	1,969	543	2,378	810	3,468	1,507	897	5,043	1,399

17. Gadag and Betegeri were very important places even 30 years ago, and it is evident that they have fairly kept up with the general advance of the country. The weaving population has considerably increased, but it appears probable that some proportion have turned their hands to other avocations, as there is a decrease,

though not a large one, in the number of looms. It is at any rate satisfactory to see that this native industry, which is now subjected to such severe competition by European manufactures and the produce of the Bombay mills, is able to maintain itself to the extent it does. A good deal of clamour is raised about the protection afforded to the Bombay mills, by the import duties on English piece-goods; but this protection, small as it may be, is far more necessary to the struggling indigenous weaving population scattered throughout the country in great numbers.

18. The following statement, compiled from the statistical returns made up at the time of the examination of the classification aided by the returns of the census of 1872, shows the comparative statistics of the past and the present, or a very recent time :—

	1844.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
Population	82,842	121,482	38,640	...	+ 46·6
Houses ... { Flat-roofed ...	14,177	25,266	10,549	...	+ 74·4
{ Thatched ...	750	461	...	239	-31·9
Agricultural Cattle ...	23,194	25,473	2,279	...	+ 9·8
Cows and Buffaloes and their Young	41,035	29,106	...	11,929	-29·
Sheep and Goats	49,167	24,571	...	24,596	-50·
Ploughs	Norecord	6,227	...	...	...
Carts	673	3,993	3,325	...	+ 494·
Horses	924	684	...	240	-25·9
Wells { Irrigation	97	133	41	...	+ 42·2
{ Drinking	290	483	193	...	+ 66·5
{ Out of repair	38	78	40	...	+ 105·2

19. The population gives a total rate of 175 to the square mile, a fairly thick rate for a plain country with little irrigated land. The rate of increase, 46·6 per cent., is considerably greater than that of the Hubli and Nawalgund villages settled last year; which at first sight is difficult to account for, and might suggest some error in either the old or the new returns. I think, however, some explanation of this larger rate of increase may be found in the probability of emigration into the taluka from the Nizám's country adjacent to the eastward. In 1844 and 1845, when I was executing the first measurement of the taluka, I perfectly remember the people of the frontier villages telling me that emigrants did come over, and individuals were pointed out who had done so; but it was represented that it was a matter of extreme difficulty for any one to come across without sacrificing all his goods and chattels, and very probably his family also, as every one suspected of any

intention to go over into British Territory was carefully watched, and it required two years of careful arrangement in converting property into a convenient form for transfer before the final evasion of the man and his family. This state of things continued up to as late as 1852; in fact, up to the assignment to the British Government of the Raichoor Doab, which included the Nizám's territories to the east of the Dambal Táluka. The whole of that tract of country continued in a most unsafe and disordered state. Emigration from this cause cannot have been in very large numbers: the precautions to prevent it were too stringent, but it was spread over at least seven or eight years after 1844, and may have been sufficient to leave a decided mark on the number of the population. That such emigration did occur, there is additional proof in the very low rate of the population of the adjacent Nizám's villages, of which, after they became assigned to our Government, I conducted the survey and settlement, and in 1859-60 found the population to be under 120 to the square mile.

20. Regarding the proportions of the agricultural and non-agricultural portions of the population our information is imperfect. The census returns of 1872 were adopted entirely for 34 of the villages, which included all the largest, and from those statements the classing officer states that the proportions of the population were not readily ascertainable. In the remaining 59 villages the proportions of the population were recorded during the classification: 30·35 per cent. are returned as purely non-agricultural, and 14·27 per cent. as partly agricultural, 55·38 being returned as purely agricultural. Considering that the larger places, where agricultural population would certainly be in a comparative minority, are excluded from this statement, I feel no doubt that the purely agricultural proportion of the population is much under-estimated. On the difficulty of fixing the precise class to which any individual belongs in a population which commonly unites other occupations with that of the cultivation of the soil, I have in previous settlement reports remarked. It might be supposed that the returns relating to the non-agricultural tax might be of some assistance, but it is a matter of notoriety that liability to this tax was enforced without nice discrimination.

21. The other heads of the statistical statement at paragraph 18 above are in general indicative of a very decided improvement in the condition of this táluka. A great increase appears in the number of houses, and that entirely in the better kind, the flat-roofed. Tiled houses are almost, if not quite, unknown in these parts. Agricultural cattle show a small increase in numbers. Were there any means of showing the increase of power, instead of the increase in number, the return would show much more

favourably. Bad cattle are very rarely to be seen; the people are generally very well off; and the possession of fine bullocks is a matter of great pride. The decrease in grazing, from the bringing of the former great stretches of waste under the plough, has of course told upon the numbers of the sheep and goats, which however now even figure in considerable numbers, and find extensive grazing grounds in the Kapat range. Of the ploughs we have no old record, with which to institute a comparison; the number appears small for so large an area, and I distrust its accuracy. But, whatever the number may be, it is sufficient to keep the land in very fair cultivation. The number of carts has been, as everywhere, enormously increased. Thirty years ago the common two-bullock cart or "chakri" was almost entirely unknown in this taluka; the large eight-bullock wagon or "hali bandi," which was only used for home purposes, was the only cart of the country. No direct road to the coast existed, and what trade there was in that direction was almost entirely carried on with pack bullocks. The horses consist almost exclusively of small ponies. Their increase in the face of the greatly increased cost of all fodder and grain is indicative of the improved circumstances of the people. The number would certainly be much greater, except that in all the Kánárese country bullocks are commonly used for riding purposes.

22. The increase in the number of wells is less than we ordinarily find to have occurred during the past thirty years. But in the black soil portion of this taluka, which probably comprises about three-fourths of its area, water is not reached except at a great depth, and then is commonly brackish. Tanks and nálas afford the chief supply of water. Of tanks of all sorts and sizes there are 151 in these villages; but I do not suppose that much more than one-tenth of these contain water by the end of the hot weather in ordinary seasons. Holes dug in the beds of nálas then prove the only resource. Fortunately early in May there is usually a succession of thunderstorms which replenish the supply of water. Everywhere in the Dhárwár black-soil cotton plain scarcity and badness of water is a great defect; a good deal has been done to improve things in this respect, but it will take a long time to attain a fully satisfactory result. The figures made up during the classification, showing the progress of sinking of irrigation wells during each decade of the expiring settlement, are too confused and inconsistent to enable me to state numbers precisely; but it may be stated, with a close approximation to the truth, that one-fourth of the increase in the number was sunk in each of the first and second decades, and two-fourths in the third decade.

23. Regarding the state of education, we have no means of instituting a comparison between the past and present. There are,

however, now 23 Government schools including 1 girls school and 68 private schools in the 91 inhabited villages, with a total attendance of 2,060 children, 15 of whom only are girls. According to the returns made up at the time of the classification in 1844-45, out of the total male population of 41,632,—4,736 or 11 per cent. could read, while out of the total male population in 1874, 62,763, only 5,024 could read or 8 per cent. These last are the figures returned by Captain Godfrey, the officer who conducted the classification. I cannot, however, accept these returns as correctly showing the relative state of education in the past and present. Education is, I believe, less advanced in the Kánarese Districts than in other provinces; but the fact is notorious, that in former times the learning to read and write was considered to be a monopoly of the Brahmins, while now some knowledge of the kind is diffused among and sought by all classes even to the very lowest. With an average attendance at school of 2,060 some five years would provide the whole number returned as able to read.

24. From data recorded at the time of the classification, it appears that about 75 per cent. of the Government lands are directly in the hands of the holder under Government, the "occupant," (to use the technical words of the Survey Act) or members of his family; about 5 per cent. are used or cultivated by him in partnership with others, and 20 per cent. are sublet to tenants. In Inám lands about 43 per cent. are used or cultivated by the Inámdár himself or the members of his family; about 7 per cent. by him in partnership, and 50 per cent. sublet. In the case of sublet land, money payment occurs in the case of Government land in about five cases out of six; in Inám land in about (9) nine cases out of ten for obvious reasons, Inámdárs are frequently absent, grain rents are not usually for a fixed quantity of grain, but for a fixed proportion of the gross produce, and the presence of the owner of the field would alone secure his rights. Grain rents are ordinarily half the gross produce; somewhat less in poor land. It would be too much to assert that the proportion in which land is sublet as shown above is precisely accurate; but I think it may be taken as a fair approximation to the truth. The proportion of land sublet for a simple money rent and the proportion of grain rents is more open to doubt, as nothing is so difficult as to obtain any trustworthy information from the people on the subject of their internal relations and arrangements with one another. As to whether the holder or "occupant" of the field cultivates himself, or whether one of his brothers or cousins cultivates it as his share of the family property, or whether it is sublet to an outsider, no difficulty can be experienced in obtaining information in the field; but the moment we come to ask about terms in the latter case, great

reticence will be observed, and probably much false information given. Correct information regarding the terms of subletting would be the most valuable base for a revision of the assessment. The people know this as well as we do, and therefore withhold it; and it is not desirable to press them in any way, as the fabrication of false statements would certainly be the result.

25. Fortunately the data available in the Registration Offices do in some degree supply the required information. Appended to this Report is a statement marked A., which I have compiled from a very voluminous return forwarded by Captain Godfrey, the Survey Officer who conducted the classification. This return comprised an immense number of cases of land transactions, but I found on examination that in a very large proportion of the entries there was a vagueness and want of precision about the area dealt with, which in very many cases comprised an indefinite portion of a survey field, or regarding the terms of payment, so that beyond the fact that land was the subject of very numerous commercial transactions no precise information whatever could be gathered. As in a matter of this kind precision is the first and indispensable necessity, I extracted all those cases in which the information appeared full and definite, which appear in the appendices to this letter. The cases here recorded are fully sufficient to show that land is freely sold and purchased at high rates. Appendix B. deals solely with sales and mortgages. It appears that in many cases land has been sold at 15 to 20 times the survey assessment—a very high price, considering the heavy interest of money in this country. Some cases appear of much larger multiples of the survey assessment being paid, even up to 30 and 40 times. In all transactions of this nature in this country, a doubt arises as to whether we have the whole information relating to the case before us; many cases appear where only 5 or 6 times the assessment is paid for land; here a doubt arises, in the face of many sales at much higher rates, whether what is recorded is not the final transaction of a long series which it is necessary to neither party to record. Statement C. in the appendix records registered leases. These are ordinarily for long periods in consideration of a sum paid down. If the interest of the sum paid is calculated at the, for this country, moderate rate of 12 per cent., it will be found that in many cases the lessee pays the equivalent of an annual payment corresponding to treble and quadruple the assessment and besides engages to pay the Government assessment himself. Statement C. appended gives the particulars of sales, mortgages, and leases as obtained from the village officers and cultivators during the progress of the classification. The terms here given may be open to some doubt, but the number of cases given shows that there is a brisk trade in land.

26. I do not think that very much can be added to the information I collected last year regarding the range of prices during the last fifty (50) years in the great markets of Hubli and Nawalgund. Prices at the former place may be looked on as the index to those which will be found to rule in all, at any rate, of the north of the Dhárwár Collectorate. Gadag is about 35 miles east of Hubli, and prices will always now correspond at the two places after making due allowance for carriage and transient local variations arising from temporary deficiency of supply. In times past from deficiency of carriage it is probable that the difference was greater. Captain Godfrey, Deputy Superintendent, has supplied one price list (Appendices D. and E.) for the past 30 years for most of the ordinary articles of produce and consumption. I have obtained another (Appendix F.) from the Collector going back to the year A.D. 1830, but incomplete as regards the data of many years, including the three staple articles—jowári, wheat, and linseed. I have also found among the records of the Survey Office in a report made by me in August 1845, to the then Superintendent of the Southern Marátha Country Survey, Captain Wingate, a statement of prices of jowári and wheat in the Dambal market for the five years ending with 1844. From all the above data I make out the following abstract as regards jowári, wheat, linseed and safflower seed as far as data are available for the years shown, which are those for which they are most complete. No. 1 is from Captain Godfrey's statement, supplied to him by the Mámlatdár for Gadag. No. 2 is from the return supplied by the Collector for Gadag, and No. 3 is from the report made by me on prices in the Dambal market :—

Average prices Year,	Jowári.			Wheat.			Linseed.		Safflower Seed.
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	Captain Godfrey's Statement
1842 to 1844...	...	73½	99	...	49½	56½	34	...	62
1845 to 1850...	...	52½	...	...	42½	...	28	27	57½
1855 to 1860...	39½	...	...	33	...	...	23	2 years' average.	46½
1861 to 1865...	15½	...	...	11½	...	...	9½	...	16½
1871	28	44	...	9	11	...	8	12	17
1872	20	22	...	13	12	...	9	16	18
1873	26	24	...	13	16	...	18	18	18
1874	26	26	...	20	20	...	21	21	16

27. Prices as shown under column 3 were evidently much lower in the Dambal market than in Gadag about 1842-44. This was to be expected. In jowári and wheat there is a rise of more than 150 per cent. since 1842-4. For linseed there is a great deficiency of old information ; what little there is shows a rise of about 50 per cent. The information regarding the price of this article is too scanty to enable us to come to any definite conclusion. Safflower, the other and the chief oil-seed of the country, shows a rise of more than 200 per cent., and the price during the last four years appears very steady.

28. Regarding cotton, we are independent of local statistics of doubtful accuracy, as the price at Bombay is well known and rules all local markets. In 1844 the price of Kumta cotton was under 4*d.* a pound in Liverpool, and ranged between Rs. 70 and Rs. 80 a candy in Bombay. Now it ranges between 4½*d.* and 5*d.* at Liverpool, and is quoted at about Rs. 180 in Bombay. "Old Kumta," that is last season's crop, alone appears in the market at this time of year, and, of course, is quoted at a lower price than that named. New cottons ranging with "Kumta" now range at about Rs. 180. Out of the average price of Rs. 75 per candy of 1844, the cultivator could not have received more than Rs. 50. After making the same deduction of Rs. 25 for freight, to Bombay and expenses, the cultivator will now receive Rs. 155. The deduction for expenses may be too much or too little, probably the latter, but it cannot be more now than formerly, considering that there is much greater competition in trade and greatly improved communications ; the smaller the proportion falling to the actual cultivator, the worse his position formerly in comparison with the present.

29. The prices of 1863-65 were in grain and oil-seeds much more than double what they are at present, and in cotton more than four times. An enormous amount of capital must in the five years commencing with 1862 have flowed into the district and given a great impulse to every industry. It however induced a very speculative spirit among the people, and many have injured themselves much by ill considered dealings in cotton.

30. To sum up the whole question of prices, there can be no doubt that the ryot of these parts is a good deal over 100 per cent. better off now than he was formerly in all exportable articles ; and as regards food grains, he can always sell, and at a fairly remunerative price. The general opening up of the country by railways and roads, and the increase of carriage power must do away with the local gluts of former times, and cause a general approximation of prices in all adjacent tracts.

31. Appended to this letter is a statement, marked G., giving the revenue history of the 86 villages originally settled 30 years ago for the last thirty-nine (39) years, namely for 10 years before the settlement and for every year since. The following abstract gives the average area under occupation and the average total collections under every head, Government and Inám, for the ten years before the settlement and for the first and second decades since; the last period is for nine years only, the present year completing the 30 years. The (7) seven villages settled subsequently since 1858 are excluded from the statement, as their figures would not have run through every year. These villages are, however, shown separately in Appendix H. :—

STATEMENT No. 1.

Years.	Occupied land, Government and Inám.	Government arable assessed un-occupied land.	Total Collections.	Remissions.
	Acrea.	Acrea.	Rs.	Rs.
From 1835 to 1844	259,458	75,733	1,32,994	23,260
From 1845 to 1854	301,868	63,681	1,36,275	3,383
From 1855 to 1864	359,884	7,402	1,82,252	34
From 1865 to 1873	364,928	8,805	1,92,084	5

32. The revenue history of these 86 villages, as regards Government land only is given in the following abstract :—

Years.	Government occupied land.	Government un-occupied assessed arable land.	Collections.	Remissions.	Outstanding at the end of the year.
	Acrea.	Acrea.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1835-36 to 1844-45	140,170	75,733	1,09,366	23,260	19,602
1845-46 to 1854-55	182,406	63,681	1,08,998	3,383	3,041
1855-56 to 1864-65	255,902	7,402	1,52,882	34	...
1865-66 to 1873-74	266,087	8,805	1,58,084	5	...

The above statement requires no remarks, but I will make a few observations on the appended statement Appendix G., which gives in full detail for each year the figures from which the above

abstract is framed. In the latter years before the last settlement, that is between 1835 and 1845, the annually occupied area appears to have been with some fluctuations about 140,000 acres with a decided tendency to fall in the year or two immediately preceding the last settlement, in the year of which just half the arable area was occupied. With the very year of the settlement a change commenced; the occupied area and the revenue at once steadily increased year by year, and in 1860-61, two years before the great inflation due to the increased American War, the occupied and unoccupied area, instead of being equal, are represented by acres 261,338 and 4,519, and the Government demand had risen from Rs. 95,516 in 1845-46 to Rs. 1,56,530 in 1860, every rupee of which was collected except a sum of Rs. 15, which, from its appearing in the column of remissions for several successive years, was evidently some fixed remission or allowance, probably for service which ought not to have appeared as a casual remission at all. From this year, 1860-61, there is little change; there is in fact little room for any. The occupied area last year was acres 265,240 and the unoccupied arable area acres 3,654. In every district, even where land is most valuable, some unoccupied waste recorded as arable will be found to exist. Odd bits near villages intersected by cattle tracks, which no one who valued his peace would take up, and in hilly districts such as this *táluka* is in part, bits of land recorded as arable are found among the hills which may be taken up some day where new villages or hamlets are formed. Since 1847-48, with the exception of the single year 1856-57, the remissions have been evidently nominal and confined to the most trifling annual amount when they occur at all. Since 1854 the column for outstanding balances of revenue at the close of the year shows without exception a blank.

33. The following statement shows the small extent to which it has been necessary to resort to the issue of notices and to ultimate distraint in order to get the revenue in during the last 3 years in the whole 93 villages :—

Year.					Notices issued.	Resort to actual sale.
1871-72	...	...	...	...	114	3
1872-73	...	...	...	...	83	.....
1873-74	...	...	...	...	150	.....

34. The following statement shows the result of the sale of grazing last year in the arable unoccupied lands and in the unarable unoccupied lands of the whole 93 villages :—

Tracts,	Acres.	Survey Assessment.	AMOUNT OF GRAZING AUCTION SALE.	
			Total Rupees.	Per acre.
				Rs. s. p.
Arable	4,353	1,108	162	0 0 7
Unarable	54,169	.....	11,519	0 3 4

The very low sum obtained for the grazing of the arable land is easily explained; it is generally in small detached patches, near to or mixed up with cultivation. For grazing purposes such limited areas are not very eligible acquisitions except to an adjacent cultivator. The unarable tracts, on the other hand, though of much worse quality, have the advantage of an extensive range of area, and consequently give an average rate all over very nearly double the lowest rate for land recorded as arable.

35. A consideration of the above remarks will lead to the conclusion that this taluka has thriven greatly during the past thirty years. It has on the whole a good soil, a very fair climate, though some parts are slightly better than others, and has largely improved in the way of communications. It has abundance of excellent markets in and around it, its produce is of a nature readily exportable, in constant demand, and likely to continue to command a fair price. Finally, it is inhabited by an industrious people of a highly commercial and thrifty turn of character.

36. I will now explain my proposals regarding the future assessment, in the first place briefly alluding to the rates of assessment imposed thirty years ago. As described in paragraph 40 of his letter regarding the settlement of this taluka, No. 544 of the 20th September 1845, Captain Wingate divided this taluka into two groups. One comprising the northern or plain division of the taluka with a maximum or actual money assessment of Re. 1 on 16 anna classification valuation. The second, the southern division, comprised the villages within the climatic influence of the hilly tract in the south of the taluka, and also those places which enjoyed superior advantages in the way of markets such as the towns of Gadag and Betegeri. For this group Captain Wingate adopted a maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0.

37. I have before stated in paragraph 10 above that there is a slight variation in the climate of different parts of the taluka; the northern villages in the vicinity of the old Yamgal Petta of Nawal Gund undoubtedly partake of the uncertain character of the

rainfall there. In the villages among the Kapat hills there is probably some advantage in early rainfall, but that advantage is necessary there from the character of the prevalent soil which is red and unretentive of moisture. In the southern villages under the lee of the well defined Kapat range I doubt there being any decided advantage in early rainfall. I speak from the experience of spending one entire month of June there and part of the same month in another year. Communications and convenience of situation for trade are, I think, now the main points to look to in revising the assessment. In regard to the actual rate to be adopted, we have a sure index in the rate applied to the adjacent villages of the Nawalgund Táluka last season.

38. I have consequently divided these 93 villages into four groups for different rates of maximum dry-crop assessment as follows:—

- 1st.—Rs. 1-8-0, which includes the villages immediately adjacent to the belt of villages on the east of Nawalgund assessed at that rate. This group also includes the towns of Gadag and Betegeri, which would probably from simple position fall in the next group.
- 2nd.—Rs. 1-6-0. The central part of the táluka following an approximately north-west and south-east line. Many of the villages of this tract are either intersected by, or are in close vicinity to, the road from Gadag to Dambal—a line of large traffic during all the dry season. This group also includes the town of Mundargi and two villages which are close to it, in consequence of Mundargi being a place of great and increasing trade.
- 3rd.—Rs. 1-4-0. The villages in the north adjacent to Yamgal villages assessed at that rate last year. The villages all along the eastern frontier of the táluka and farther removed from the coast to which the cotton trade chiefly tends. This group also includes one village, Sankadwadak near Dambal, which would appear to fall naturally in the second group. It is a deserted village in a rugged and broken tract.
- 4th.—Rs. 1-2-0. This group contains the villages in the extreme north-east and those in the extreme south-east, both of which occupy an inferior position as regards advantages for traffic, as they are not on any main line of communication and are as it were altogether out of the way. Kalkeri and the adjacent villages, Mushtikop and Virpapur, would appear to belong to this group;

but the former is a market town, and besides all these villages are close to the only break in the hills practicable for a cart in this vicinity. A road is already cleared from Mundargi to Kalkeri, and it is proposed to carry it on through the hills, when it will become a line of considerable traffic.

38. Of rice land there is a total area of acres 292. Acres 108 of rice land were recorded at the former settlement. This rice land is almost entirely confined to the extreme north-eastern villages, and to those in the south, where water from channels led from streams is available. For the rice land throughout I propose a maximum rate of assessment of Rs. 6, which will give, I estimate, an average rate of Rs. 3-2-0 all over. The old average rate is Rs. 2-2-8. To obviate misapprehension, I may mention that in the Southern Marátha Country rice land is frequently watered by tanks, and on much of it sugarcane is grown triennially in rotation. The best soil only, with a certain perennial supply of water or 1st water class, would attain to the maximum rate of assessment. The rate upon the lowest class of rice land, that watered by rain alone, or 6th class water, is the same as that on dry-crop land. Between the highest and lowest water classes there are four intermediate classes according to the respective periods to which water is available and the crops capable of being grown.

39. Of pástasthal bágáit or garden land watered by channels from streams or tanks, there is a total area of acres 603. In the plain portion of the táluca there is little or no bágáit, and that of the most insignificant description being confined to vegetables and irrigated dry grains. In the southern part there is much more and some of a very superior kind, producing sugarcane and panvel, or the leaf eaten with betel nut, one of the most valuable crops known. This superior bágáit is principally found in the villages of Dambal, Doni, Sortur, Bennihali, Mundargi and YelliSerur. At the former place is a large tank which supplies water up to the end of March. This tank is not in a good condition by any means, and I have been in correspondence with the Irrigation Department concerning its repair, which, should it hold out a prospect of proving remunerative, will doubtless be executed. The superior bágáit in the other villages is watered by channels leading water from streams, some of which are perennial. For the whole bágáit or garden land of the táluca I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 8. I found that in some cases the old assessment was as high as Rs. 8 per acre and yet effected a large reduction on the ancient assessment which Captain Wingate, in paragraph 46 of his original settlement report on this táluca, states

was up to as much as Rs. 18 per acre. The rate I propose is undoubtedly very moderate, but it is in every way desirable in these inland districts, in which little garden cultivation prevails, to place on it very moderate rates. The present financial loss is trifling, and it will bear remunerative fruit in the extension of this kind of cultivation.

40. Of purely well *bágáit* there are now acres 1,250. The well *bágáit* recorded at the past settlement has been assessed within the highest rate on dry-crop land, and the area since converted into *bágáit* at the simple dry-crop rate in accordance with Government Resolution No. 1028, dated 25th February 1874. Some of the well *bágáit* produces crops of superior quality, panvel and sugarcane. The total area of garden land of all kinds, well, and *pát* or channel, in this *táluka*, recorded at the last settlement was acres 954. The total now amounts to acres 1,853. The increase is not great in extent, but in a small proportion only of the *táluka* is garden cultivation practicable, from the nature of the soil and the distance of water from the surface.

41. The following statement shows the result of the imposition of the above rates of assessment upon each group of villages as above detailed, the sum total showing a total revenue on Government occupied land of Rs. 2,48,446 against Rs. 1,67,566 collected last year—an increase of 48·2 per cent.:—

Class.	Number of villages in each.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.						Increase per cent on occupied land.		
			Government occupied land.		Government occupied land and unoccupied assessed waste.								
					Occupied		Unoccupied.		Total.				
			Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.			
		Rs. & p	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
1	17	18 0	50,778	34,153	51,428	52,356	204	54	51,632	5,241	53·2		
2	43	16 0	96,026	55,789	92,313	86,535	1,414	466	93,727	87,041	55·1		
3	29	14 0	106,741	61,582	108,203	90,357	2,119	524	110,322	90,881	46·7		
4	14	12 0	26,444	16,042	26,868	19,198	1,918	383	28,786	19,561	19·6		
4	93	Total	279,988	1,67,566	278,812	2,48,446	5,655	1,427	284,467	2,49,673	48·2		

42. In the Hubli and Nawalgund villages settled last year, I estimated the increase of revenue at 61·15 per cent. This

estimate was made before the detailed field assessments were made up and proved over the mark ; the actual increase amounted to 54 per cent. according to the village papers, which, though not finally made up until the close of the current revenue year, I have no doubt give a result within a decimal of the truth. My estimate proved over the mark from sufficient allowance not being made for reductions of assessment on account of distance from village site preponderating over increases for proximity, many having lands which ran out to an extreme distance from the village site. The reductions far more than counterbalanced the increases. This error I have now guarded against in my estimate, which will, I believe, be within one or at most two per cent. either way of the actual resulting general increase. It is ordinarily expected that a difference of two or even three per cent. may occur in an estimate of the total revenue of a taluka ; when the increase is 50 per cent., an error of 2 per cent. in the total would necessarily affect the increase to the extent of 6 per cent.

43. From the statement at the end of the preceding paragraph it will be seen that there is no very great difference in the amount of increase in each group of villages excepting in the 4th class, the increase in which is but 19·3 per cent. We might possibly have got a somewhat larger increase here too, but they are remote villages inconveniently situated, and I thought it advisable to be very light on them. Much of the soil is of an inferior description, and the lightness of the increase will show that full care has been taken to keep the assessment of the poorer soils moderate.

. 44. Appended to this letter is a statement showing the result of the proposed settlement in every village with full details regarding the area arable and unarable. The largest increases which occur in any villages are in Chikop, a good black soil village situated just to the north of Gadag, and in Hombal and the town of Gadag. In these 3 cases the increases are less than 80, but more than 70 per cent. Hombal is a purely black soil village in an exceedingly good situation, and in Gadag the greater part of the lands, the whole of the lands to the north of the town in fact, are black soil. In four villages the increase is over 60 but under 70 per cent., and in all the remainder under 60 per cent., if increased at all.

45. In three villages the new assessment shows an absolute decrease upon the old, namely in (1) Kalignur 6·2 per cent., (2) Bevinkatti 0·7 per cent., (3) Dindur 3·6 per cent. The first two of these villages are situated in the extreme north-east, where there is a good deal of poor soil ; the third village is situated among the Kapat hills, where the soil is exceedingly low in quality.

46. The following statement shows the total area and assessment of the táluka under every head :—

Nature of land.	By former Survey and Settlement.		By present Survey and proposed Settlement.		
	Acres.	Assessment	Acres	Assessment.	Judi collected.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land.	279,988	1,67,566	278,812	2,48,446	...
Government unoccupied arable assessed waste ..	4,353	1,174	5,655	1,427	...
Inám	104,260	66,279	109,062	93,105	34,363
Unarable	54,170	...	48,792	...	...
Total	442,771	2,35,016	442,321	3,42,778	34,363

47. In the total area there is a difference of but acres 450 less in the present survey than in the former, or 0·1 per cent. There is however a considerable difference in the items which make up the total according to the old and new surveys. The increase of the Inám area I cannot now explain : at the settlement itself only can the cause of this difference be discovered. The unarable area shows a decrease, but not a very large one ; it is principally due to the transfer to the arable head of lands in the villages on the flanks of the Kapat hills.

48. The average rate per acre all over the occupied land amounts to Re. 0-14-3 per acre against Re. 0-9-7 per acre under the old assessment—an average increase of Re. 0-4-8 per acre.

49. Under the head of Judi there will be some increase, as where the ancient Judi was more than the survey assessment and was consequently reduced to that amount for the term of the settlement, it will be raised to either the ancient or "Mamul" Judi or the new assessment, whichever may be the lowest. How much increase of revenue may accrue from this cause it is impossible to say now, but beyond all doubt the increases will not suffice to provide the additional percentage remuneration required for the Village Officers under the increased revenue.

50. I have now completed my proposals for the revision of this táluka. The increase proposed is on the whole very moderate,

Note to para 50.—At para. 32 of Captain Godfrey's Report appended are given the results of a few experiments on crops conducted under the Collector's orders. These were not selected as cases of exceptionally fine crops. They will show how very lightly the old assessment pressed.

notwithstanding that beyond all doubt the original assessment of this taluka was very light, as were all the original survey assessments of the north of the Dhárwár Collectorate, from the extraordinary backward state of that part of the country at that time, mainly I believe from the extreme difficulty with which surplus and exportable produce could find any outlet. There was but one cart road down the gháts between the Bhorghát near Poona and the extreme southern frontier of the Presidency; a distance of in round numbers 350 miles, and that one ghát between Belgaum and Vengurla was the old Rámghát, three miles long with an incline of one in five or six, and this not for a few yards here and there, but for long stretches. Wonderful to say carts did go up and down it by lightening loads and clubbing together the bullocks of two or three carts to each in turn. But this ghát was too far north. What traffic there was from the Dhárwár Districts was principally carried on bullocks by the different native tracks down the gháts to Kumta, Ankola and other minor ports in North Kánara. It so happened at that time that without exception from a point little south of Poona the territory directly belonging to the Bombay Presidency was in no case conterminous above and below the gháts, so there was no "through" interest in any line from the inland to the sea. Sátára and Kolhápúr, then thoroughly independent States, cut off Ratnágiri from the inland. Belgaum was cut off from the sea by Sávantvádi and the Portuguese territory; and Dhárwár by North Kánara then in the Madras Presidency.

51. It was not till about 1845 that any ghát was made in Kánara, and the first attempts were far south pointing to Honávar. Till several years later the Dewimani Ghát was not made; this opened communication with Kumta, which had then taken the lead as a place of shipment, for it cannot be called a port, being a mere open roadstead. This opening of free communication with the coast by a road passable for carts gave new life to the Dhárwár and adjacent districts, and from that time only does their marked prosperity date.

52. Now, in the railway to Bellary a fresh outlet has been opened and for the tract at the greatest distance from the coast, the district now under report, of marked utility, but there is a great want of improvement in the road communications with Bellary. Up to Gadag the road from Hubli is good, from Gadag towards Bellary, though as far as Dambal called a second class road I believe, it is all bad where nature has not already provided hard and level soil. A short distance out of Gadag there is a mile or two of black soil, and at intervals between that and Dambal there is in parts some blackish soil. After rain the so-called

made road here is actually more impassable for carts than if it had never been touched, for it is in many places worn hollow and water lodging reduces the so-called road to an impassable quagmire. For two or three miles out of Dambal the black soil again occurs, and with the same result. For the whole distance from Gadag to Hesarur on the Tungabhadra, the border village, a distance of about 28 miles, I should say roughly that one-third is through black soil and the remainder on gravelly or stony soil, which in its natural state affords a sound road even after the heaviest rain. A good road from Gadag to the frontier to communicate with Bellary is of the greatest importance to all the northern districts of Dhárwár, and it would appear that it can only be necessary to point out the existing state of the communications here to ensure a remedy being at once applied. Fifty thousand rupees, or a portion only of the proposed increase of revenue, would probably go far to do what is required, specially if it should prove, as I suspect it may, that a small detour near Gadag would avoid much of the worst black soil by keeping the road a little to the west and nearer the hills for the first few miles out from that place. An addition of one or two miles of distance is of no importance compared with avoiding black soil.

53. On the Madras side across the river the road for the first few miles is a very imperfect one, but the soil is hard and rain produces no effect in closing traffic. In the first twenty miles from the river several large unbridged nálas are crossed having wide beds of loose sand which greatly obstruct laden carts. These nálas fall into the Tungabhadra which runs at no great distance from the road, and are affected by the back-water of the river when it is even half full. There is one specially bad nála about two miles west of the village of Balahuashi, about 18 miles from the Dhárwár frontier, which is fully 150 yards wide and had some four feet of water in it last June when I saw it. All carts had to go round through the fields and cross at a shallow place on the nála about half a mile up above the influence of the back-water of the river, no road to this crossing exists; it is only a track through fields. It would cost a very small sum to make a road to the monsoon crossing of this nála. There is a large traffic on this road now; I saw constant strings of carts last June passing between the Dhárwár Districts and Bellary.

54. The local fund of this taluka will receive a large increase from the revision of assessment now proposed. It appears to me that there is room for much improvement in the mode in which the expenditure of these funds is now localized. Instead of effecting small and transient improvements in a number of minor roads and tracks, it would be in every way more advantageous to abstain

from making new lines across black soil tracts, unless we are prepared to go through with the work and make the new lines sound in all weather. Any thing short of this is money thrown away, or even worse if the use of the old native track is in any way interfered with by the line. The old native tracks in black soil are generally hollowed out by the water run of generations, the black soil is removed, and the particles of kankar left form a pretty hard roadway passable in all weather except just during very heavy falls of rain when the road may be a nála with a foot or two of water in it. In all black soil tracts the worst parts of the old track will be found in occasional parts with poor drainage, where the water does not run with sufficient force to wash the particles of black soil away and leave the kankar. But a new line across black soil, unless thoroughly drained and furnished with a solid substratum of metal or murum, is about as bad a road after heavy weather as can be well imagined. To make a good road of the above description in black soil is a very expensive business, and could only be attempted by the local funds of a táluka in small lengths annually.

55. The remedy for the above difficulty appears to me to be to abstain entirely in black soil tracts from making second class lines, to adopt the old tracks and remove obstacles such as steep banks of nálas, muddy beds of nálas and any other which may occur, and eventually as a final measure to cart kankar from nálas to the parts which become most muddy after bad weather. Excepting necessary expenditure on such present obstacles to traffic on the old native tracks, all available funds to be concentrated on trunk lines which should be made as good as possible for a length each year only limited by the amount of money available, two or three miles of first class road made annually would be of more permanent benefit to the district than a hundred times that length of new line which is no better than the old native track at any time, and after rain is much worse.

56. To attain the above object it would be necessary to concentrate funds on roads and works which would benefit not single tálukas but whole collectorates. To effect this it would be necessary to form a central fund by appropriation from the local fund of each táluka, and for this purpose I believe 25 per cent. of the local fund of each táluka might with the greatest advantage be set aside, and this appropriation might be farther aided by Provincial Funds, since keeping entirely apart the works on which Local and Provincial Funds are expended appears without object. Many most useful ends might be rapidly attained by the joint means of Provincial and Local Funds, which neither separately would be

able to effect. In the Dhárwár Collectorate I would instance specially :—

- (1.)—The making a sound road from Gadag to the frontier towards Bellary.
- (2.)—The making sound and good the road from Hubli to Nargund and Sholápur. This so-called made road, "provincial" I believe, is now after rain far more impassable even than any common native track.
- (3.)—The keeping in a proper condition the main north and south road from Hubli through Bankápur to Ránebenur. The black soil portion of this near Bankápur is, I am informed, in an impassable state after rainy weather.

All these works would affect not only the tálukas they pass through, but in fact every other táluka in the Collectorate, as keeping open main lines of general traffic throughout the year.

57. The extension of the railway from Bellary towards Gadag would be an incalculable advantage to the táluka under report, which would benefit by it more than any other part of the Bombay Presidency. It is to be hoped that the construction of the line from Gadag to Kárwár may some day again attract attention ; but in the meantime the construction of the cheaper section from Bellary to the Dhárwár frontier would be an instalment of the work of the greatest possible utility. The fall in prices, and consequently in the wages of labour, which has occurred in the last year or two, as well as the fall in the price of iron, would probably enable the work to be constructed at a considerable reduction on the estimate made two and a half years ago when iron was at its highest price, and wages were only commencing to be affected by the fall in prices from the excessive height of preceding years.

58. This táluka is generally very healthy. The town of Dambal alone has a somewhat bad reputation at present for fever. It certainly had not this reputation in former times. Thirty years ago I was at this town at all times of the year, and for weeks at a time, and never heard of any special unhealthiness. I am inclined to attribute its present bad repute to the large tank to the west of the town which is utterly choked up with dense bábul jungle. It is impossible that water standing among such a mass of vegetation will not acquire some deleterious qualities. The tank equally existed thirty years back, but at that time had not a bush in its bed. As I before mentioned, the general question of the improvement of this tank is under the consideration of the Irrigation Department. Whatever is done I doubt not that the bed will be cleared of bábul

to some reasonable extent. In former times there was another large tank near the village of Doni above the Dambal Tank; this is now, and has been for many years past, in fact from a time anterior to our acquisition of the country, breached and useless. The expediency of repairing this work I have also reported to the Irrigation Department.

59. Cholera was often prevalent in this taluka 30 years ago; in most years it made its appearance. Troops at that time were constantly passing between Bellary and Dhárwár *en route* to Kolhápur and Sávantvádi, which were in a disturbed condition, and generally brought cholera in their train. Of late years here, as in other parts of the Dhárwár Collectorate, cholera appears to have much decreased, partly beyond doubt because the march of troops through the district now never occurs, and partly from improvements in the water-supply.

60. I here insert remarks made by Captain Godfrey, the officer who conducted the classification on the subject of small-pox and vaccination, to which subjects his attention had been requested:—

“With regard to vaccination, and consequently the check to small-pox which rages some years severely throughout these districts, I am sorry I cannot report favourably. All the natives as a rule hate the vaccination operations, do not believe in it, refuse to allow it to be done, and each year in some village or other the vaccinators manage to get assaulted. The Mámálatdárs and village officers try all they can to persuade the people to allow their children to be vaccinated; but, with the exception of a few villages, they find it extremely difficult even to get a few of the poorer class to submit to it. I have heard it stated that if the vaccinators went about in the villages a little more, stayed a short time in each, and quietly persuaded the people to try it, showing that no harm but good ensues from it, more people would allow themselves and their children to be vaccinated. I do not know how many vaccinators are employed in this district of 691 square miles, and what orders they have; but from information received from the village officers, in the whole of the 93 villages an average of only 1,069 children per annum are vaccinated. In some villages the vaccinators have not yet been, although vaccination has been established, I am informed, ever since 1864-65. In other villages the vaccinators only go every 2nd or 3rd year; and it is stated by the people that it is only the good villages, where good water and supplies can be had, that the vaccinators visit each and every year. An unfortunate occurrence, that is one that has done much to impress the natives with awe in regard to

vaccination, is that a European doctor visited Dambal in 1867-68; and after a deal of trouble persuaded the people to allow one child to be vaccinated, and 8 or 10 days afterwards the child died. The people all put it down to the vaccination, and tell of it now as a fact well remembered."

61. Some attention to the subject of vaccination is certainly called for since the results at present attained are not commensurate with the expense incurred. I have long thought that the Superintendent of Vaccination, instead of rapidly travelling all over the country inspecting the work of his men, would do more effectual good if he stayed one or even two months at large towns as centres of his operations, and himself superintended the work there and in all the large villages within a circle of 10 or 12 miles round. He could thus see that the operation was properly performed. At present in inland parts the people do not believe in vaccination, and look upon it as an impertinent attempt to interfere with the operations of their gods by human means, and therefore likely to bring down divine displeasure upon them. Let them once practically see that vaccination is an efficient protection, and they will take the chance of the goddess not liking it, and consider in fact that they have rather "done" her. From all that I have heard the efficiency of the operation as now performed is very often open to doubt, and naturally the people decline to have anything to do with it. Efficient vaccination under qualified and trustworthy supervision, such as that of the Superintendent of Vaccination himself, will soon remove all prejudice in the centres of population; thence it will extend to the more remote villages, and vaccination will be sought for instead of, as at present, people who will allow their children to be vaccinated being the object of quest.

62. I have now finished the explanation of my proposals regarding this taluka. Considering the great change which has taken place in the last 30 years, the increase of assessment must appear very moderate, less in fact than we might fairly demand, and probably somewhat less even than the people would accept without demur; but it is in matters of assessment to hold good for a generation necessary to be on the safe side and to have some consideration of possibilities in the future as well as of what we see before us in the present. I cannot anticipate that any return to the prices of 30 years ago is likely to occur; with prices at even forty or fifty per cent. above those, instead of over one hundred per cent. as now, the proposed assessment could be paid without difficulty. Ready and increasing means of access to markets, able to absorb produce in large quantities without any great fall in price, is a change in circumstances which can hardly be measured by mere quotations of prices in the past and at present.

63. The revision of the assessment of this táluka will, I estimate, cost Rs. 62,200, for which expenditure an additional annual revenue of Rs. 80,880 will be obtained and improvements effected in the definition of lands into survey fields, which will greatly facilitate the revenue administration in the future and at the same time add to the value of land by rendering it more easy to transfer with a secure title based on record on the Government Accounts.

64. It only remains to request the sanction of Government to these proposals and to the issue of the usual guarantee for thirty years.

65. Appended to this report are the usual statistical tables and also a copy of the original settlement report by Captain Wingate.

66. I append also extracts from a report by Captain Godfrey, Deputy Superintendent, the officer who conducted the classification, touching on many points of interest connected with the district. His entire report I do not think it is worth while reproducing, as it is very voluminous and would entail much expense in printing; and besides it contains numerous inaccuracies in figures, partly doubtless caused by the adoption of figures completed before the returns were all completely made up and checked.

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Forwarded through the Collector of Dhárwár and the Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

APPENDIX.

Extract from Captain C. W. Godfrey, Deputy Superintendent's letter No. 294, dated 12th November 1874, to the address of Colonel W. O. Anderson, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Southern Division.

19. The rainfall in this tract is registered yearly at Ron, Gadag and Mundargi. I have obtained information on this point for the last five years from the Mámílatdárs, Mahálkari and Gadag Dispensary, and this is tabulated :—

Years.	Gadag.		Ron.	Mundargi.
	Mámílatdár.	Dispensary.	Mámílatdár.	Mahálkari.
	Rainfall— inches.	Rainfall— inches.	Rainfall— inches.	Rainfall— inches.
1869	8·36	20·04	16·95	} No record.
1870	25·26	24·36	20·38	
1871	12·71	30·30	18·98	22·91
1872	25·04	28·32	22·14	16·12
1873	17·84	17·32	14·48	13·69
Average for 5 years ...	17·84	24·08	18·58	17·37

I do not consider this record of rainfall to be very trustworthy, the difference of rainfall at the Gadag Mámílatdár's Kacheri with that recorded only a quarter of a mile from it at the dispensary being in 1869 in the first place 8·36 inches, and in the latter 20·04, appears improbable, if not impossible.

20. This year has been very exceptional, and much more rain has fallen than is recorded for any of the previous years. It appears from the reports received from the Mámílatdárs that the rainfall registered this year at the different places to 1st of October is as follows :—

Gadag	Inches 40·81
Ron	„ 34·05
Mundargi	„ 26·15

30. Throughout these districts the lands can be said to be cultivated fairly with a fair amount of labour, but I think in a somewhat more slovenly manner than in Nawalgund. The best cultivated villages are, I consider, those lying between Sudi and

Kotumchgi, those near Gadag lying south of Hombal and the villages near Mundargi; from it to the river. All the other villages near the hills, Dambal and those on the main road from it to Gadag, up to Harlapur, as well as the villages west of Hombal, and lying between it and Sowdi, are not so well cultivated. Here and there large patches of Hariali and "Nat" grass are to be found. In some places I have seen some fields so badly prepared that the young crops and Hariali seemed mixed up and struggling for mastery; but this is not generally the case. In a great many places labourers are seen during the whole fine season digging up the "nat" grass and destroying the deep-rooted shrubs.

31. Manure is used generally throughout the district. In the black plains all the fields near the village site are manured yearly; those further off have some manure spread over them once in three or four years, but the fields far away from the village are never manured unless it happens to be poor soil incapable of giving a fair return without the help of it. Generally speaking, however, the black soils are not extensively manured; they are naturally rich, and get renewed vigour from the fact of the upper soil being always washed into cracks, and the subsoil coming up for cultivation, and hence do not require so much manure. All the red soils are manured as much as possible according to the means of the cultivator.

32. I have obtained from the Collector of Dhárwár a statement showing some crop experiments which were made under his orders in some of the villages under report. A copy of this return is numbered (3) and attached. From it I have deduced the following information:—

Villages.	Crops.	Average assessment per acre.	Total value of produce per acre.	Percentage of assessment to produce.
		Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
Hulkoti	Jowári	0 7 0	22 13 8	1.9
	Bájrí			
	Mág			
Do.	Jowári and Matki	0 14 0	24 13 4	3.5
Dambal	Do. do. and Bájrí	0 6 0	11 6 0	3.2
Belwanki	Wheat	1 0 0	13 1 3	7.6
Do.	Gram	1 0 0	14 6 8	7.009
Ron	American cotton and seeds, 1st picking.	0 11 6	5 1 8	14.008

37. Markets are numerous. I have divided them into two: that is, markets in the district under report, meaning those held in villages due for settlement, and markets out of and surrounding the district under report, meaning thereby all the markets near

and to which the people of the villages for settlement resort for the disposal of their surplus produce. Besides the markets mentioned below, the large marts of Nawalgund, Hubli, Shirhatti and for the northern villages the station of Kaládgi is within easy reach. There are also several large markets at no great distance in His Highness the Nizám's dominions; but I believe as a rule that those markets are less frequented by the Dambal Táluka people than those in our own territories.

38. The villages among the 93 under report, in which weekly markets are held, are entered in the following table, showing market days of each and average sales-effected on each market day, and giving the nature of the articles sold:—

Villages.	Market days	Amount of average sales.			Nature of articles sold.
		Rs.	s.	p.	
Gadag	Saturday ..	3,290	0	0	Grains of all kinds, groceries of all kinds, cotton cloths, kambhis or native blankets, vegetables, cocoanuts, gur, supáris, Panvel fowls, sheep, goats, copper vessels and earthen pots.
Betegeri	Saturday	6,000	0	0	
Mundargi	Monday and Tuesday	5,125	0	0	
Dambal	Thursday ..	1,265	0	0	
Lackund	Tuesday ..	799	0	0	
Hombal	Thursday ..	200	0	0	
Ron	Thursday ..	750	0	0	
Sudi	Friday ..	655	0	0	
Naregal	Monday ..	1,200	0	0	
Mustargi	Sunday ..	625	0	0	
Sowdi	Tuesday ..	150	0	0	

39. Gadag and Betegeri, although entered separately, may be said to form only one large market held on the same day, at a distance of only a mile the one from the other. Betegeri is the principal mart for cloths of all kinds and piece-goods imported from Bombay for all the district round. The sales of cloth and piece-goods can hardly be estimated, for although larger quantities are sold on bázár days, still the shops are always open, and doing business every day of the week. The sales of cloths sold on each bázár day are however calculated to be worth about Rs. 1,500. "Gadag Betegeri" as this large bázár is called, is undoubtedly the largest market in the whole district east of Hubli, except for cattle, which are sold and purchased principally at Nawalgund; and for grains, for which Mundargi is the largest market in the district. Bázár is held there two days, and over Rs. 5,000 of goods are sold. These consist of all grains, groceries, &c., but no cloths or native blankets worth mentioning are sold.

40. Putting aside the above-mentioned markets held in 11 villages of the 93 under report, there are numerous markets all round which are frequented by the villagers of those villages, in

the proximity of which these markets exist. These markets are situated as follows :—

To the North,	To the South.	To the West
Jalihal. Gajendragad. Nargund, Yamgal.	Havinhadagli. Hamgi. Bannikop.	Nawalgund. Annigeri. Shelwadi. Mulgund. Shirhatta.

41. With regard to the roads, there is only one made road in the whole district, that is one running from Annigeri to Gadag and Dambal. It is generally known as the Hubli and Bellary made road. It is good from Annigeri to Gadag, indifferent from Gadag to Dambal, and very bad from Dambal to the boundary of our district, that is the Tungabhadra River at Hesarur. The best portion of it passing through our district can be said to be good only in the fine weather. It is bridged but not metalled, and hence gets very muddy and heavy for carts as soon as rain falls. From Gadag to Dambal it is not bridged, metalled, nor attended to, except in the immediate vicinity of Gadag itself, and beyond Dambal it is a very bad country cart road, almost impassable in some places. I think the state of this road is a disgrace to the district.

A tracing of a made road exists from Naregal to Kotumchgi, and thence on to Nagsamudra, Betegeri and Gadag, but it is simply a tracing. Likewise a made road is marked out from Mundargi to Kalkeri, and thence on to Baghewari; but these roads consist at present of simply a tracing, with two ditches on each side, no bridges, no metal, except a little of the latter near Mundargi.

42. The country cart roads are numerous, especially in the plain villages and the northern district. From every village they radiate to all the surrounding villages, and are as a rule sufficiently good for all purposes. Those in the black plain become more or less impassable in the rains, but in the fine weather are better roads for carts than those in the villages near the hills where the dips and rises as well as the stony nature of the ground make roads bad for carts. In the villages included between Soratur, Gadag and Dambal as well as Chikwadwatti, the cross country roads are very bad, in places impassable to carts, and

hence also the number of carts in these villages is much less than elsewhere.

43. The principal articles imported into the district are English piece-goods from Bombay, the coast and Bellary, cocoanuts, betelnut, coconut oil, spices and salt from Kánara and the coast; also gur (coarse sugar) and rice, which are not grown in sufficient quantities in the district, and are almost all imported from the Southern Districts, Dhárwár and Kánara; silk from Bellary, and tobacco from Hubli.

The exports consist principally of cotton and oil-seeds and some wheat. Cotton is exported principally to Hubli and thence to Kumta or Kárwár on the coast. Latterly, however, a fair amount of cotton has been exported *viâ* Bellary to Bombay; the great objection to this route appears however to be the disgraceful state of the road from Dambal to the Tungabhadra River already described in the above paragraph 41.

44. The manufactures of the district are principally cotton cloths and native blankets. Cotton is also manufactured into thread and sold in the bázárs. In some villages there are manufactures of country carts, earthen pots, and oil from presses. Iron is manufactured or smelted in Chikwadwatti, Doni and some of the smaller villages in the Kapatgud hills, from stones containing a large quantity of iron ore which are obtained principally in the beds of streams. Iron is however manufactured in such small quantities that I was unable to procure any information regarding it except at Chickwadwatti, where formerly larger quantities of iron was made, but now only one family of 10 or 12 persons smelt it. It is not found remunerative on account of the scarcity and expense of fuel required. In several of the villages in the vicinity of the Kapatgud hills gold washing takes place. After some rain the sand of the streams is in different places washed and gold obtained, but in such small quantities, that after a good and successful day's work, the value of the gold obtained is only sufficient to repay the labour. In most villages the manufacture of agricultural implements and their repair is done by the carpenters and blacksmiths, to be found as well as goldsmiths in almost every village. The dyeing of cloths and silks is also carried on to a large extent, especially in Gadag and Betegeri.

46. Cleaning the kapas, that is dividing the cotton from the seeds for export, is done for country cotton principally by women working under an iron pin roller with the feet; but for all exotic cotton gins are employed. These are of different kinds, and I find from information received from the village officers on this point, that out of 91 inhabited villages under report, there are cotton

saw-gins in 38 villages. The number of cotton saw-gins and their approximate value is as follows :—

Villages.	No. of Saw-gins.	Approximate value.
		Rs. s. p.
38	203	45,750 0 0

There is besides now a new cotton press erected at Gadag by Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. (some European merchants), who purchase the cotton, clean and press it, and send it to Bombay *viâ* Hubli and the coast, or *viâ* Bellary. This together with Messrs. Robertson Brothers makes two European firms established at Gadag for the purchase and export of cotton.

61. Besides the wells for drinking purposes there are a good number of tanks throughout the district, as shown below :—

Villages.	Tanks.		Total.
	For Drinking.	For Irrigation.	
93	147	4	151

Out of the total number of tanks shown above there are only four tanks used for irrigation; the remainder are for drinking purposes. In the northern black plain villages, there is a great scarcity of water, as in Nawalgund. The well water is generally brackish, and people have to use the tank water as long as it lasts, and then go some miles away to streams where water percolates through the sand in holes dug for the purpose. The most unlucky village in this respect is Kotumchgi, which for a population of 2,685 souls has one well, which is always surrounded by people, and from which water is drawn day and night without cessation. This of course only suffices for a small proportion of the people, the remainder having to go some miles to get water. In the southern districts water is plentiful. Well water is generally very good, and many of the streams have water all the year round sufficient for drinking purposes.

62. The only four tanks used for irrigational purposes are, 1st, the large extensive tank of Dambal, which covers an area of 465 acres; and 2ndly, the small tanks of Nawali, Balganur,

and Hulkoti, which irrigate small pieces of land under each. The amount of land irrigated by these tanks is so small that they hardly deserve notice ; but the large Dambal tank irrigates a large area of 124 acres of very good gardens, producing superior crops. This tank was, I am informed, formerly much better, deeper, and contained water all the year round. Now it is filled up shallow, and water sometimes scarcely continues in it up to end of March.

63. This large Dambal tank of 465 acres in extent was formerly, I am informed, deep, contained a great volume of water even in the hot weather, was not known to dry up, and was a clear expanse of water. Now it is so shallow that nowhere, hardly, when at its fullest, is the water above a man's height. It has silted with mud, and I do not think I am exaggerating when I state that more than half of its area is overgrown with bábul trees and bushes so thickly matted together as to form a perfectly impassable thorny jungle, much frequented by wild pigs, pea-fowls, and other wild animals. In the hot weather, when the tank gets perfectly dry, except in a few patches, I am informed that the people of the surrounding villages are perfectly ready to clear the tank and take away this large growth of small stunted bábul trees, which are growing so thickly near one another that they smother one another and no tree of any size can be seen among them. A large quantity of these trees appear also to have lost vitality and are rotting away. The people inform me that they are not allowed to cut down these trees, and even applications made to the Mám-latdárs for the wood have met with a refusal of permission. I think this is a great mistake ; the tank ought to be cleared as soon as possible. Besides the great evaporation which takes place on such a large surface, the quantity of water absorbed by these useless bábul bushes and stunted trees decreases the supply of water in the tank considerably, and I think it would be better to let the people have the wood for nothing but the labour of cutting and removing it, than to allow it to increase as it is now doing each year to the detriment of the water-supply, the cultivators of gardens irrigated by the tank and the general health of the people, which, I am informed, is worse each year. This mass of jungle and undergrowth in the tank emits most malarious vapours as soon as the heat of the sun causes evaporation, and consequently fever has not only increased but has become of a more malignant type than ever known in former times. Clearing out the mud and deepening the tank would be a matter of great labour and expense ; but raising the bund and the waste-weir would not be great expense, and would improve the tank very much.

66. There are in all 91 schools of which 22 are Government schools, 68 private schools, and 1 girls' school which has been es-

tablished at Gadag and has a small attendance of 15 girls. The number of schools existing at the time of the former settlement does not appear to have been recorded anywhere; it is therefore impossible to compare the present number with the number of schools existing formerly; but it is well known that formerly hardly any schools existed at all. The present state of the schools in the 91 inhabited villages under report is shown in the following table:—

Inhabited Villages.	Government Schools.				Private Schools.		Total.	
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.			
	No of Schools	Average attend-ance.	No of Schools	Average attend-ance.	No. of Schools.	Average attend-ance.	No of Schools.	Average attend-ance.
91	22	960	1	15	68	1,085	91	2,060

67. There is no doubt that the state of education is now far advanced on what it was 30 years ago, from the simple fact of there being many more schools, a large yearly attendance at them, and many natives found to know something of writing or reading; but the increase in the number who can read and write is not proportionate to the increase in the number of inhabitants, and hence the percentage of those who can read and write appears smaller than that obtained from the old records:—

93 Villages.	Total Male Population	Total who can read	Per cent.
In 1844-45	41,632	4,736	11
In 1874	62,763	5,024	8

From Statistical Table No. VI., there appear to be 9 Lingayat women (the only women) in the whole population who can read and write, showing that with the Lingayats female education is more advanced than with any other caste. From the same statistical table it is also evident that the state of education is most advanced among the Bráhmans, being 73·14 per cent. of the total males, and is lowest among the Musalmán and the low-caste Hindus, that is 3·60 per cent. and 2·54 per cent. respectively.

68. During the progress of classification I have had further information recorded besides that shown in the statistical tables which is tabulated below. This information is obtained from the village officers :—

Inhabited Villages.	Liquor Distilleries.	Temples.		Tálukhánás.
		Hindus.	Masjids.	
91	17	806	133	103

From the above table it appears that there are 806 Hindu temples and 133 Musalmán masjids in the 91 inhabited villages under report. There are only 17 liquor distilleries, showing that the people are not much given to indulge in strong fiery drinks. Tálukhánás, or Gardi-manis as they are called in Kánarese, are places built partially under ground for coolness, where the young men of the village exercise themselves every evening at wrestling, the use of dumb-bells, throwing and lifting weights, and other athletic exercises, in some of which they attain great perfection. The elderly villagers also take great interest in this, and I have often heard the people mention proudly that they have the best wrestler in the district. The number of these Gardi-manis shows that it is a favourite pastime of the young men.

69. The general health of the district has, for many years, been remarkably good. In all the villages, cholera has not been known from 8 to 20 years, in some even over 20 years have elapsed since cholera existed. One village, Doni, had two or three cases of death by cholera in 1872, but with that exception cholera has nowhere been known under 8 years back. Small-pox generally exists in the district more or less each year, and each village seldom escapes more than two years without a visitation of small-pox. The village Dambal is celebrated for a bad type of fever, but that is of late occurrence, and was, I am informed, not known formerly. The people put it down to the rotting vegetation in the Dambal tank. All the villages appear to have been visited by the dengue fever a year or two ago, but there are hardly any cases of it now.

70. The general health of these districts is also shown by the very small death-rate, especially as compared with the birth-rate. Regarding these I have obtained data from the village officers, who have to keep a record of deaths and births. I was unable

to obtain this information for a number of years back, as it is only lately that the record of deaths and births appears to have been correctly kept by the village officers. It appears from an average of births and deaths which have taken place within the last four years, that is, from 1870 inclusive, that the annual average rate of births is 3,404, and deaths is 2,392, which on a total population of 121,482 shows an annual increase of 2·80 per cent and an annual decrease of 1·97 per cent. This large rate of increase in population is a serious question with reference to the productiveness of the country which cannot increase much more, and should the population continue increasing at that rate without some proportionate decrease being caused by epidemic or otherwise, the population will soon be much greater than the produce of the land can feed or provide for.

72. Taking the people of the 93 villages as a whole, and generalising as to their condition, I have no hesitation in saying that the people are very well off, comfortable, and living in a free, happy, and independent state. There are of course some exceptions everywhere, but generally the houses are good, the clothing they wear is made of good strong material and is ample, their houses appear to contain a sufficiency of all implements for domestic use, the agricultural implements appear good and numerous, and their cattle are generally good, in some places remarkably fine. A few villages such as Dindur, Nabapur and Atikatti, in the hills, inhabited principally by (Dhangars) shepherds, are poor villages; the people look needy and wretched; but of these there are only the few mentioned above.

(True Extract.)

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Detail of Cultivation in A. D. 1874.

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District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of total cultivation of Government and Inam Lands.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dhárwár {	Khálsat—Old Dambal Táluka—93 Villages .	Jowári (early kind)	22 27	22 27	.....
		Do. (late do.)	14 21	...	14 21
		Bjári	1 68	1 68	.....
		Cotton	30 24	.....	30 34
		Wheat... ..	11 66	.....	11 66
		Gram	2 27	.....	2 27
		Kusumba (safflower seed) .	2 18	.....	2 18
		Linseed	1 59	.....	1 99
		Tár	2 27	2 27	.....
		Móg	2 34	2 34	.....
		Kulthi	0 91	0 91
		Matki	0 33	0 33
		Rála	1 88	1 88
Miscellaneous	5 67	5 50	0 17		
			100 00	37 18	62 82

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

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. IV.

Detail of Population in A. D. 1874.

Taluka.	Caste.	Males.		Total Males.	Females.		Total Females.	Total of Columns V and VIII.	CAN READ.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.			Males.		Females.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Old Dambal Taluka, 93 Villages.	Christians	14	31	45	24	30	54	99	21	46.66	..	...
	Jews ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jains	80	143	223	47	123	170	393	38	17.46	..	...
	Lingayats	79	106	185	53	114	167	352	57	30.81	..	...
	Muslimans	6,355	14,708	23,063	6,712	14,888	21,600	44,663	2,426	10.52	9	'004
	Hindus	6,132	9,697	15,829	4,661	10,661	15,322	31,151	2,269	14.33	..	...
	Others	2,528	3,755	6,281	2,000	3,676	5,676	11,957	226	3.60	..	...
	Bráhmans	1,536	2,106	3,642	1,195	2,239	3,434	7,076	187	5.19	..	...
	Low-castes	559	1,381	1,940	616	1,213	1,729	3,669	1,419	73.14	..	...
	Others	454	953	1,407	395	922	1,317	2,724	957	68.01	..	...
	Others	11,994	19,307	31,211	9,305	20,185	29,490	60,701	894	2.54	..	...
	Others	8,127	12,442	20,569	6,450	14,520	20,970	41,539	1,266	9.15	..	...
New Total	23,438	39,325	62,763	18,604	40,115	58,719	121,482	5,024	8	9	'004	
Old Total	16,325	25,374	41,632	12,754	28,456	41,210	82,842	4,736	11	..	...

NOTE.—The lower line of figures are those of the previous settlement.

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.
Occupations of the People in 1874.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupations.	Number.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5
Old Dambal Táluka 	Khálsat—59 Villages ...	Agricultural 	25,677	55·38
		Partly Agricultural 	6,615	14·27
		Non-Agricultural 	14,072	30·85
		Total ...	46,364	100·

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 Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. VI.

Return of Houses, Chávríes, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead-stock in 1874.

District	Surveyed Villages.	Houses.					Wells.				Carts and Ploughs.		Live Stock.														
		Chávríes.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Tusshed.	Total.	For irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Carts and Ploughs, Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Old Dambel Taluk	Government 88 villages.	49	..	25,266	461	25,776	188	483	78	699	8,966	6,227	589	65	684	6,840	6,081	14,921	6,994	7,191	14,185	25,473	13,847	10,724	927	19	
		8	8	14,717	760	15,488	97	290	38	425	673	..	850	74	924	6,037	6,064	16,101	9,469	15,474	24,934	23,164	49,167	078			

Note.—The lower line of figures is that of the previous settlement.

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

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Leases in the Villages of the Old Dambal Taluka of Dhárwār.

Villagea	Old Survey Number	Land, Inám or Government	Arable Acres	Present assessment of fields	Portion of field leased.	Amount at which leased	Date of transaction	Conditions of leases and other remarks.	Information where obtained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10
			A. g.	Rs. a.		Rs.			
Belwankt	200	Inám	4 0	3 10	In part	100	1871	Leased for life for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Owner of land pays Government assessment. Land returns to owner on death of lender.	
Do.	151	Goyt.	26 22	18 0	Whole	200	1871	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Sudi	208	Do.	18 37	15 12	Do.	400	1871	Leased for 20 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Kotumchgr	252	Do.	24 0	15 0	Do.	300	1871	Leased for 12 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Hombal	105	Do.	40 20	28 0	Do.	900	1871	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 900 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Do.	331	Do.	26 5	17 0	Do.	200	1871	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Naregal	334	Inám	40 32	25 12	Do.	300	1872	Leased for 7 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Belwanki	45	Do.	29 20	22 0	Do.	200	1872	Leased for 9 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Hadagal	20	Do.	19 25	17 0	Do.	200	1871	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Advi Somapur	29	Do.	21 32	15 0	Do.	180	1872	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 180 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Gadag	87	Do.	13 38	9 0	Do.	200	1872	Leased for 6 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Yeli Sirur	40	Do.	26 17	12 0	Do.	400	1872	Leased for 11 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Venkatapur	48	Do.	30 3	28 0	Do.	150	1872	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 150 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	

Sub-Registrar's Office.

APPENDIX A.—concluded.

Villages.	Old Survey Number	Land. Inhm or Govern- ment.	Arable Acres.	Present as- sement of fields.	Portion of field leased.	Amount at which leased.	Date of transac- tion.	Conditions of leases and other remarks.	Informa- tion where obtain- ed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			A. g.	Rs. a.		Rs.			
Hombal	201	Govt.	18 32	11 0	Whole	125	1872	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 125 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Do.	162	Do.	35 34	27 0	Do.	200	1872	Leased for 11 years for Rs. 200 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Do.	461	Inám	39 23	32 0	Do.	500	1872	Leased for 10 years for Rs. 500 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Nidgunda	41	Do.	39 33	25 0	Do.	400	1873	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 400 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Chickhongdol	89	Do.	16 34	15 0	Do.	300	1873	Leased for 20 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Dambal	378	Do.	2 10	15 0	Do.	900	1873	Leased, together with mango and guava trees for 20 years for Rs. 900 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Do.	379	Do.	1 38	11 0	Do.				
Do.	382	Do.	3 9	13 0	Do.				
Rata	17	Do.	5 2	3 8	Do.	194-134	1873	Leased for 24 years for Rs. 194-134 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Surur	86	Govt.	55 12	38 0	Do.	700	1873	Leased for 15 years for Rs. 700 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Asundi	6	Do.	3 18	0 11	Do.	1,000	1874	Leased for 8 years together with one house for Rs. 1,000 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Do.	7	Do.	3 33	2 5	Do.				
Do.	18	Do.	3 18	3 0	Do.				
Malsamudra	2	Do.	3 33	3 8	Do.				
Do.	101	Do.	24 21	8 0	Do.	300	1874	Leased for 15 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Do.	113	Do.	47 5	32 0	Do.				
Balkop	47	Do.	17 16	14 0	In part	300	1874	Leased for 15 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	
Sowdi	334	Do.	23 36	18 0	Whole				

Sub-Registrar's Office.

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

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Sales and Mortgages in the Villages of the Old Dambal Taluka of Dhárwār.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land, Inām or Government.	Arable Acres	Present Assessment of Fields.	Portion of Field sold or mortgaged.	Amount at which sold or mortgaged.	Date of transaction	Conditions of mortgages, particulars of sales, and other remarks.	Information where obtained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			A. g.	Rs. a.		Rs.			
Kuradgi .. .	110	Government	17 30	14 0	Whole ..	200	1871	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Gujmagdi .. .	15	Do. ..	2 1	2 0	Do.	125	1871	Mortgaged together with one house. Land and house free on payment of debt with interest at Pies 4 per rupee per mensem Debt together with interest to be paid in one and half years.	
Sowdi	228	Do.	44 11	42 0	Do. ...	1,600	1871	Mortgaged together with two houses. Land and houses free on payment of debt, with interest at 1½ rupees per cent. per mensem Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Do.	68	Do.	32 34	20 0	Do.				
Do.	33	Do.	30 2	21 0	Do. ...				
Do.	79	Do. ...	12 26	9 8	Do.	200	1871	Sold together with one house.	
Do.	354	Do. ...	17 21	12 0	Do.				
Naregal	499	Do. ...	16 25	15 0	Do. ...	400	1871	Mortgaged, Land free on payment of debt which should be paid in 8 years without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Do.	537	Do. ...	25 37	19 0	Do. ...				
Belwanki	28	Do. ...	37 1	23 0	Do. ...	2,100	1871	Mortgaged Land free on payment of debt which is to be paid in 3 years, by three instalments. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Do.	25	Inām ..	36 31	21 0	Do. ...				

Sub-Registrar's Office.

APPENDIX B—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field sold or mortgaged.	Amount at which sold or mortgaged.	Date of transaction.	Conditions of mortgage, particulars of sale, and other remarks.	Information where obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	
			A. g.	Rs. a.		Rs.			
Sudi	189	Government	12 13	8 0	Do.	400	1871	Mortgaged together with one house. Land and house free on payment of debt with interest at Rs. 2 per cent per mensem which is to be paid in one year. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Do.	82	Do.	26 38	15 0	Do.				
Do.	166	Do.	46 23	35 0	Do.				
Belwanki	244	Inám	43 26	38 0	Do.	400	1871	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt with interest at Rs. 1-8-0 per cent. per mensem, which should be paid in 14 years. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land	
Gadag	443	Government	5 9	2 8	Do.	50	1871	Sold.	
Do.	296	Do.	28 30	23 0	Do.	500	1871	Do.	
Do.	143	Do.	49 20	28 0	Do.	800	1871	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt with interest at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem, which if not paid in 3 years land to lapse to lender. Government assessment to be paid by lender	
Do.	299	Do.	67 14	46 0	Do.	800	1871	Mortgaged under the following conditions.— Land mortgaged with house. A sum of Rs. 100 to be paid yearly and one quarter of the produce to be given up by the owner of the land to the lender for the period of 4 years, after which the original sum of Rs 800 to be repaid without interest. If not paid, land and house to lapse to lender.	

Do. ...	75	Do.	45 4	20 0	Do.	400	1871	Mortgaged together with house and cattle. All free on payment of debt with interest at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem. If not paid in 6 months, land, house, and cattle to lapse to lender.
Do. ..	288	Do.	35 0	17 0	Do.	250	1871	Mortgaged together with one house. Land and house free on payment of debt with interest at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem, which if not paid in one year land and house to lapse to lender.
Balgaur ..	114	Do.	45 23	34 0	Do.	900	1871	Sold together with house.
Hire Handigol	101	Do.	43 12	35 0	Do.	300	1871	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt with interest at Rs. 2 per cent per mensem, which if not paid in one year land to lapse to lender.
Hombal ..	141	Inám ..	28 11	18 0	Do.	200	1871	Sold.
Do. ...	336	Government ..	28 20	20 0	Do.	400	1871	Do.
Hirekop ..	47	Government	45 21	20 0	Whole ...	400	1871	Mortgaged together with one house. Land and house free on payment of debt with interest at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem, which if not paid in one year land and house to lapse to lender.
Sudi ..	154	Do.	32 26	16 0	Do.	200	1872	Sold.
Do. ...	193	Do.	44 37	31 4	Do.	100	1872	Sold together with one house.
Do. ...	30	Do.	46 3	32 0	Do.	3,000	1872	Mortgaged together with one house. Land and house free on payment of debt with interest at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
Hadagli ...	72	Do.	47 1	35 0	Do.	700	1872	Sold together with one house.
Gadag ..	143	Do.	49 20	28 0	Do.	700	1872	Sold.
Do. ...	229	Do.	40 28	28 0	Do.	200	1872	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt with interest at 4 pies per rupee per mensem, which if not paid in one year land to lapse to lender.
Kurtkoti ...	15	Inám ...	40 27	38 0	Do.	450	1872	Sold.
Kotumohgt..	146	Government ..	26 18	18 0	Do.	400	1872	Do.
Do.	147	Do.	21 38	12 0	Do.	400	1872	Do.
Chikop ..	24	Do.	47 20	30 0	Do.	740	1872	Do.
Chik-Handigol	111	Do.	26 31	30 0	Do.	270	1872	Do.
Papanasi ..	7	Do.	17 13	5 0	Do.	275	1872	Sold together with 50 trees and a well.
Madagnur ...	27	Do.	34 0	21 0	Do.	600	1872	Sold together with house and cattle.
Mundargi ..	135	Do.	16 9	4 0	Do.	1,000	1872	Sold together with one house.
Hytapur ..	93	Do.	33 35	21 0	Do.	1,000	1872	Sold together with one house.

APPENDIX B—continued.

Villages.	Old Survey Number	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Present Assessment of Field.	Portion of Field sold or mortgaged.	Amount at which sold or mortgaged.	Date of transaction	Conditions of mortgages, particulars of sales, and other remarks.	Information where obtained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10
			A. g.	Rs. a.		Rs.			
Hire-Handigol	83	Inám..	18 29	12 0	Whole	400	1872	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest, which if not paid in 5 years, land to lapse to lender Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Do	133	Do	13 32	9 0	Do	250	1872	Sold.	
Hombal	361	Government	85 24	29 0	Do	500	1872	Do.	
Do	367	Do	29 25	24 0	Do				
Do	368	Do	24 30	22 0	Do				
Hatalgeri	75	Do	34 38	28 0	Do	1,000	1872	Sold together with two houses	
Kuradgi	102	Do	16 35	13 0	Do	200	1873	Sold.	
Naregal	292	Inám..	71 15	360 0	Do	1,200	1878	Mortgaged for 4 years on the condition that the owner of land should repay the debt with interest by three instalments, at Rs. 400 per year.	
Gadag	36	Do...	37 16	16 0	Do	200	1873	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt which should be paid in 6 years without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	
Do	246	Do...	32 0	22 0	Do	200	1873	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt which should be paid in 10 years without further interest.	
Do	39	Government	32 37	27 0	Do	800	1873	Mortgaged Land free on payment of debt, which should be paid in 2 years, with interest at Rs 2 per cent per mensem otherwise land to lapse to lender Government assessment to be paid by owner of land	
Do	441	Do	0 22	0 8	Do	160	1873	Mortgaged Land free on payment of debt, which should be paid in 5 years without further interest Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	

Do	...	364	Do	...	25	4	7	12	Do	...	1,300	1873	Mortgaged on the following conditions. The debt with interest at Rs 2 per cent per mensem to be paid in one month, if not the land to remain in the possession of the lender until the debt and interest have been repaid out of the profits of cultivation. Meanwhile the Government assessment to be paid by lender.			
Doni	...	157	Do.	...	24	29	22	0	Do.	...						
Do	...	169	Do.	...	21	0	7	0	Do.	...						
Do.	...	167	Do.	...	7	10	3	8	Do.	...						
Do.	...	99	Do.	...	6	25	2	8	Do.	...						
Do.	...	239	Do.	...	15	13	6	0	Do.	...						
Sankadwadak	...	19	Do.	...	25	26	18	0	Do.	...						
Chickop	...	12	Do.	...	40	34	18	0	Do.	...						
Dambal	...	205	Do.	...	21	14	13	0	Do.	...						
Do	...	350	Do	...	32	28	16	0	Do.	...						
Nagsamudra	...	40	Do.	...	14	4	11	8	Do	...						
Do	...	44	Do	...	25	31	22	8	Do.	...						
Bhugadkatta	...	51	Government	...	25	26	19	0	Whole	...	700	1873	Mortgaged Land free on payment of debt with interest at Rs. 1½ per cent per mensem, which if not paid in one year land to lapse to by lender.			
Madagnur	...	3	Do.	...	21	15	20	0	Do.	...	600	1873	Mortgaged Land free on payment of debt with interest at Rs 2 per cent. per mensem, which if not paid in 2 years land to remain in the possession of the lender in payment of interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.			
Do.	...	3	Do.	...	21	15	20	0	Do.	...	600	1873	Sold.			
Malsamudra	...	115	Do.	...	71	19	49	0	Do.	...	300	1873	Do.			
Hirekop	...	86	Inám	...	27	33	14	0	Do.	...	600	1873	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.			
Hombal	...	361	Government..	...	35	24	19	0	Do.	...	200	1874	Sold.			
Do.	...	367	Do.	...	29	25	24	0	Do.	...						
Do	...	368	Do	...	28	30	22	0	Do	...						
Sowdi	...	331	Do.	...	26	27	18	0	Do.	...				180	1874	Do.
Hadagali	...	20	Do.	...	10	3	9	0	Do.	...				200	1874	Do.
Gadag	...	116	Inám	...	18	30	9	0	Do.	...	300	1874	Mortgaged Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.			
Lackundi	...	157	Government	...	51	32	10	0	Do.	...	800	1874	Sold.			
Do.	...	283	Do.	...	51	27	23	0	Do.	...						

Sub-Regs

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

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Sales, Mortgages, Leases and subletting of Land in the Villages of the Old Dambal Taluka of Dhárwár.

Villages.	Old Survey Number	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable acres.	Present assessment of Field.	Portion of field sublet, leased, mortgaged or sold	Amount at which sold, mortgaged or leased	Date of transactions.	Condition of Mortgages, Leases, Particulars of Sales and other Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			A. g.	Rs s. p		Rs. a.		
Betegeri	57	Government	12 12	9 0 0	Whole	60 0		Land belonging to the Municipality sublet for one year.
Do.	6	Do.	8 18	6 0 0	Do.	60 0	1872	Sublet for 60 rupees per annum.
Do.	108	Do.	8 32	12 0 0	Do.	40 0	1873	Sublet for six years at Rs. 40 per annum.
Do	119	Do.	22 10	19 0 0	Do.	40 0	..	Sublet at Rs. 40 per annum.
Kittur	48	Inám	77 39	73 0 0	Do.	4,000 0		Leased for 28 years, Judi paid to Government Rs 35-15-0 and Rs. 7-3-0 Local Fund, total Rs. 43-2-0 to be paid by cultivator. Land free on expiration of term.
Do.	55	Do.	44 39	42 0 0	Do.			
Dyanhunahi	20	Do.	13 3	11 0 0	Do.	1,000 0		Leased for Rs. 1,000 for 20 years. Land free on expiration of term.
Bevinkatti	43	Government	18 4	16 0 0	Do.	400 0		Sold. ❸
Do	54	Do.	6 19	6 0 0	Do.	30 0		Do.
Do	23	Do.	13 30	12 0 0	Do.	100 0		Do.
Chickmanur	81	Inám	8 34	5 0 0	Do.	50 0		Leased for 18 years for Rs. 50 paid in advance. Government assessment to be paid by cultivator.
Sowdi	391	Government	18 34	18 0 0	Do.	50 0		Leased for 18 years for Rs. 50 paid in advance Government assessment to be paid by cultivator.
Sudi	197	Do.	46 17	31 0 0	Do.	200 0		Sold.

Sudr	176	Government	23 6	17 0 0	Whole	500 0	Land given up in payment of a debt of Rs. 500.
Do.	100	Do.	46 27	35 0 0	Do	400 0	1871 Sold for Rs. 400
Do.	27	Inam	25 34	21 0 0	Do.	300 0	1872 Land given up in payment of a debt of Rs. 200, and about 100 rupees interest.
Do.	175	Do.	31 21	24 0 0	Do.	520 0	" Land given up by decree of Court in payment of a debt of Rs. 520.
Do	191	Do.	26 9	20 0 0	Do.	1,000 0	1873 Land together with one house given up in payment of a debt of Rs. 1,000
Do	169	Do.	15 2	8 0 0	Do.	200 0	" Land given up in payment of a debt of Rs. 200.
Kuradgr	113	Government	23 39	18 0 0	Do.	100 0	1871 Sold.
Do	32	Do.	26 38	19 0 0	Do.	900 0	" Land given up in payment of a debt of Rs. 900.
Chickop	5	Do.	15 17	9 0 0	Do.	100 0	1872 Land given up in payment of a debt of Rs. 100.
Belwanki	26	Do.	33 36	23 0 0	Do.	400 0	1870 Land given up in payment of a debt of Rs. 400 and interest.
Do.	149	Inam	22 16	15 0 0	Do.	400 0	1873 Do. do.
Naregal	664	Do.	8 5	6 0 0	Do.	150 0	" Land given up in payment of a debt of Rs. 150.
Do.	116	Government	32 28	20 0 0	Do.	350 0	1872 Land given up in payment of a debt of Rs. 350.
Do.	185	Do	25 25	21 0 0	Do.	200 0	" Sold.
Do.	697	Do.	34 2	21 0 0	Do.	250 0	" Do.
Do.	379	Do.	34 7	21 0 0	Do.	300 0	" Land given up in payment of a debt of Rs. 300.
Do.	754	Do.	23 7	14 0 0	Do.	375 0	1873 Land given up in payment of a debt of Rs. 375.
Hire-Handigol	118	Do.	57 16	32 0 0	Do.	600 0	1872 Sold.
Hirekop	108	Do.	37 23	26 0 0	Do.	400 0	1870 Land given up in payment of a debt of Rs. 400.
Do	79	Do.	36 3	25 0 0	Do.	1,000 0	... Land given up in payment of interest on a debt of Rs. 1,000.
Kamgunbal	22	Do.	12 21	5 0 0	Do.	200 0	... Sold.
Do.	6	Do.	39 36	27 0 0	Do.	300 0	... Do.
Sortar	344	Inam	9 33	7 0 0	Do.	200 0	1870 Sold for Rs. 200.
Do	361	Do.	5 14	3 8 0	Do.	200 0	... Sold for Rs. 200.
Do	40	Government	30 6	11 0 0	Do.	30 0	" Sold for Rs. 30.

APPENDIX C.—continued.

Village.	Old Survey Number	Land, Inam or Government	Arable Acres.	Present assessment of Field.	Portion of Field sub let, leased, mortgaged or sold.	Amount at which sold, mortgaged or leased.	Date of transaction.	Condition of mortgages, leases, particulars of sales and other remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.		
Sortar	341	Inam	21 2	14 0 0	Whole	100 0	1872	Sold for Rs. 100.
Do.	283	Do.	5 24	25 0 0	Do.			
Do.	284	Do.	4 27	14 0 0	Do.			
Do.	285	Do.	3 0	3 0 0	Do.	250 0	"	Sold by decree of Court for Rs. 250.
Do.	282	Do.	3 31	2 8 0	Do.			
Do.	386	Do.	6 25	4 0 0	Do.			
Do.	92	Do.	12 8	11 0 0	Do.	150 0	1873	Sold for Rs. 150.
Do.	156	Government	6 20	21 0 0	Do.	400 0	"	Sold for Rs. 400.
Do.	315	Do.	12 30	9 0 0	Do.	100 0	"	Sold for Rs. 100.
Do.	308	Do.	20 16	19 0 0	Do.	200 0	"	Sold for Rs. 200.
Yeh Serur	4	Inam	19 16	8 0 0	Do.	40 0	1872	Sold for Rs. 40.
Allar	105	Do.	36 30	20 0 0	Do.	48 0	"	Sublet at Rs. 48 per annum.
Do.	359	Government	21 32	8 0 0	Do.	27 0	1872	Right of occupancy sold by auction sale.
Do.	544	Do.	20 17	10 0 0	Do.			
Do.	484	Inam	31 9	20 0 0	Do.	100 0	1871	Sold for Rs. 100.
Nubapur	16	Government	42 3	32 0 0	Do.	72 0	"	Sold for Rs. 72.
Do.	28	Do.	17 5	11 0 0	Do.	24 0	"	Sold for Rs. 24.
Do.	23	Do.	26 0	20 0 0	Do.	64 0	"	Sold for Rs. 64.
Do.	35	Do.	15 1	11 0 0	Do.	80 0	"	Sold for Rs. 80.
Do.	64	Do.	7 15	3 0 0	Do.	16 0	"	Sold for Rs. 16.
Do.	67	Do.	24 8	14 0 0	Do.	24 0	"	Sold for Rs. 24.
Dons	116	Do.	15 14	11 0 0	Do.	95 0	1870	Sold for Rs. 95
Narsapur	13	Do.	19 27	9 0 0	Do.	36 0	1873	Sold for Rs. 36.
Surar	17	Do.	54 18	27 0 0	Do.	150 0	1872	Sold for Rs. 150
Do.	36	Do.	44 5	8 0 0	Do.	50 0	"	Sold for Rs. 50.
Hytapur	85	Do.	34 17	20 0 0	Do.			
Do.	91	Do.	38 39	24 0 0	Do.			
Do.	92	Do.	27 34	19 0 0	Do.	200 0	1870	Sold for Rs. 200.
Do.	101	Do.	29 32	21 0 0	Do.			

Mound	...	268	Do.	21 34	15 0 0	Do.	200 0	1870	Land given up in payment of a debt of Rs. 200
Do.	...	311	Do	17 87	9 0 0	Do.	50 0	1871	Sold for Rs. 50
Do.	...	164	Do	13 1	6 0 0	Do	25 0	1872	Sold for Rs. 25
Do	...	201	Do	18 5	3 8 0	Do.	15 0	"	Sold for Rs. 15.
Do.	...	214	Do	24 25	8 0 0	Do.	100 0	1873	Sold for Rs. 100
Do	...	215	Do	22 26	7 0 0	Do.			
Janth	...	19	Do.	38 23	17 0 0	Do	25 0	1870	Sold for Rs. 25
Darbhal	...	50	Do	38 35	19 0 0	Do	100 0	"	Sold.
Do	...	85	Do.	40 16	15 0 0	Do.	80 0	1871	Do
Do.	...	33	Do	37 21	23 0 0	Do.	50 0	"	Do.
Do.	...	352	Do.	38 16	26 0 0	Do.	50 0	"	Do
Do.	...	532	Inam	48 20	24 0 0	Do.	110 0	1872	Do
Do.	...	341	Government	41 11	31 0 0	Do.	60 0	"	Do
Do	...	146	Do.	18 10	7 0 0	Do.	30 0	"	Do.
Do	...	45	Inam	25 19	18 0 0	Do.	140 0	"	Do
Do.	...	92	Government	50 36	32 0 0	Do.	100 0	"	Do.
Do.	...	51	Inam	33 34	13 0 0	Do.	25 0	"	Do.
Do.	...	78	Government	48 8	21 0 0	Do.	100 0	"	Do.
Do.	...	288	Do	25 0	9 0 0	Do.	40 0	"	Do.
Do.	...	526	Do.	24 34	12 0 0	Do	70 0	"	Do.
Do.	...	470	Do	34 30	13 0 0	Do.	50 0	"	Do.

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

APPENDIX D.

Price List of certain Agricultural Products of the Old Dambal Táluka made out from information obtained from the Mámálat-dar, and reduced to Indian Seers of 80 Tolas.

Years.	Jowár, Seers per Ru- pee.	Bájrí, Seers per Ru- pee.	Wheat, Seers per Ru- pee.	Gram, Seers per Ru- pee.	Ku- sumba, Seers per Rupee.	Linseed, Seers per Ru- pee	Túr, Seers per Rupee.	Múg, Seers per Ru- pee.	Matkí, Seers per Ru- pee.	Kulthi, Seers per Ru- pee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1844 ...	72	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	36	62	34	60	52	56	82
1845 ..	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	58	28	56	55	54	76
1846 ...	60	50	41	21	58	28	30	29	56	78
1847 ...	60	60	52	56	54	27	60	60	56	72
1848 ...	63	56	54	60	54	27	63	56	56	90
1849 ...	60	60	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	58	28	60	58	60	72
1850 ...	60	63	54	63	62	30	56	60	56	74
1851 ...	73	74	50	41	34	32	50	41	30	32
1852 ...	49	33	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	48	24	33	31	30	32
1853 ...	46	33	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	48	24	33	32	32	32
Average	61·65	57·15	47·5	42·7	53·6	28·2	50·1	47·4	48·6	64
1854 ...	41	32	38	32	48	24	26	26	26	32
1855 ...	40	32	44	30	48	24	26	26	26	32
1856 ...	40	32	36	28	48	24	24	24	24	32
1857 ...	46	42	36	30	56	28	28	32	36	36
1858 ...	42	38	32	28	48	24	30	30	34	36
1859 ...	38	30	32	24	48	22	28	28	28	32
1860 ...	31	28	22	18	32	20	20	24	24	36
1861 ...	26	24	16	10	28	14	16	20	20	20
1862 ...	18	18	14	10	20	12	16	16	16	16
1863 ...	12	14	10	8	16	8	14	12	12	12
Average	33·4	29	28	21·8	39·2	20	22·8	23·8	24·6	28·4
1864 ...	12	12	10	6	10	8	8	8	8	10
1865 ...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	10	6	6	5	6	8
1866 ...	11	8	6	6	12	6	6	6	6	8
1867 ...	36	32	15	10	16	12	16	13	15	14
1868 ...	40	40	24	20	32	16	20	20	20	20
1869 ...	32	24	14	12	20	10	12	12	12	12
1870 ...	28	24	9	9	20	10	12	12	12	12
1871 ...	28	25	9	12	17	8	10	10	10	11
1872 ...	20	22	13	12	18	9	10	10	10	12
1873 ...	26	24	13	12	18	18	18	20	24	24
Average	24·25	21·85	11·9	10·5	17·8	10·3	11·8	11·6	12·3	13·1

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

APPENDIX E.

Average rate at which grains and other produce were sold in the Bázars of the Old Dambal Táluka, from March to July 1874.

No. 1.

Statement showing articles sold by measure.

Number.	VILLAGES.	SEERS PER RUPEE (EACH SEER CAPABLE OF CONTAINING 160 RUPRES' WEIGHT OF WATER).																			
		Jowar.	Wheat	Gram.	Tur.	Rice	Mdg.	Udd.	Mathu.	Bjrr.	Alaandl.	Salt.	Til	Kard.	Lanseed	Powra.	Cultu.	Rdla.	Chater-oil seed	Warra.	Náchni.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Gadag	13	10	7	7	6	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	12	6	7 $\frac{1}{3}$	5	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	8	..	14
2	Dambal	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	..	8	13	..	7	..	17	10	..	13	12	9	..	..
3	Mundargi .. .	15	10	7	9	6	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	9	7	5	16	10	8	15	23	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	18
4	Ron	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	7	..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	8	20	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	10	11	8	..	..
6	Naregal	14	10	7	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	..	8	14	..	7	..	17	10	10	13	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..

APPENDIX E.—continued.

No. 2.

Statement showing articles sold by weight measure.

Number	VILLAGES.	WEIGHT MEASURE ONE SEER EQUAL TO 20 RUPEES' WEIGHT.																				
		Jagri	Sugar dumi	Sugar, White.	Chilly	Tamarind.	Garlics.	Ternero.	(Dhaue) Cor- ander.	(Kobra) Cocon- nut	(Jira) Cummin seed.	Pepper.	Cloves.	Ginger.	Ghee.	Coconut oil.	Sweet oil.	Mohri.	Betelnut.	Tobacco.	Dates.	Asan/ferida.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Gadag	31	24	11	22	50	18	19	22	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	11	12	16	1
2	Dambal	31	24	10	24	60	16	18	17	14	6	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	9	12	18	12	13	14	1
3	Mundargi	40	29	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	27	28	40	20	11	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	6	12	12	32	13	24	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
4	Ron	27	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	21	62	17	17	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6	8	15	17	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	26	1
5	Naregal	31	26	8	22	79	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	17	14	7	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6	8	.	19	14	12	14	1

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

APPENDIX F.

Statement of prices of the undermentioned articles in the Gadag Bazar from 1834 to 1874.

YEAR	Seers per Rupee.			REMARKS
	Jowár.	Wheat.	Linseed.	
1834	54	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1835	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1836	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1837	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1838	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	33	
1839	51	33	.	
1840	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	.	
1841	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	.	
1842	72	48	..	
1843	72	48	..	
1844	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$...	
1845	72	60	...	
1846	32	28	...	
1847	26	25	...	
1848	39	33	32	
1849	72	58	...	
1850	74	50	...	
1851	...	..	..
1852	..	..	..
1853	40	38	.	
1854	.	...	..
1855	..	..	...
1856	..	..	...
1857	..	..	...
1858	..	..	...
1859	..	..	..
1860	..	...	..
1861	..	...	...
1862	30	28	..	
1863	11	8	..	
1864	16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$...	
1865	11	6	..	
1866	34	10	...	
1867	60	22	..	
1868	44	28	...	
1869	26	14	...	
1870	25	8	8	
1871	44	11	12	
1872	22	12	16	
1873	24	16	18	
1874	26	20	21	

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

APPENDIX G.

Revenue Statement for 86 villages situated in the Dambal Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1845-46.

YEAR.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND				LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (IN A.M.)			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED, AND IN A.M.				Balance out-standing at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full standard assessment.	REMISSIONS.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing	Acres.	Full standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent &c.	Total of Cols. 2, 8, & 11.	Full assessment, Total of Cols. 9, 12.	Collections, Total of Cols. 7, 10, 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1835-36	113,689	1,11,980		19,148	19,148	92,832	91,477	83,484	176	115,913	1,46,476	18,473	321,079	3,41,940	1,11,481	6,563		
1836-37	127,757	1,23,578		8,447	8,447	1,15,131	76,725	66,106	193	114,571	1,45,945	21,543	319,053	3,35,629	1,36,807	24,238		
1837-38	143,943	1,37,258		6,675	6,675	1,30,583	64,728	58,552	132	116,889	1,48,754	23,351	325,560	3,44,564	1,54,066	46,403		
1838-39	147,442	1,46,968		25,562	25,562	1,21,406	68,466	58,261	53	121,538	1,53,090	22,703	337,447	3,56,319	1,44,162	22,020		
1839-40	146,365	1,36,774		4,174	4,174	1,32,600	67,068	59,689	249	120,737	1,53,329	23,418	334,170	3,49,772	1,56,267	11,218		
1840-41	148,574	1,37,542		42,263	42,263	95,279	70,683	71,257	240	123,398	1,55,611	23,983	342,640	3,64,410	1,19,502	16,893		
1841-42	147,561	1,35,521		36,581	36,581	98,940	71,774	76,433	384	123,134	1,54,908	24,904	342,467	3,66,862	1,24,228	28,913		
1842-43	144,490	1,34,331		32,616	32,616	1,01,715	78,719	83,259	987	114,934	1,50,809	25,002	343,143	3,68,399	1,27,704	17,891		
1843-44	144,400	1,33,230		31,715	31,715	1,01,515	80,010	87,459	705	118,744	1,49,093	24,342	343,154	3,69,782	1,26,562	17,665		
1844-45	137,472	1,29,077		25,417	25,417	1,03,660	87,699	94,611	109	118,023	1,48,390	24,396	343,164	3,72,078	1,28,165	4,221		
1845-46	151,281	95,516		33,009	33,009	62,507	86,930	45,908	2,577	127,340	80,901	18,935	365,551	2,21,725	84,019	13,159		
1846-47	172,620	1,07,637		442	442	1,07,195	72,122	37,000	8,523	120,805	77,084	21,556	365,547	2,21,721	1,37,274	12		
1847-48	174,010	1,08,493		116	116	1,08,377	70,381	36,233	7,775	120,580	76,966	21,543	365,330	2,21,712	1,37,695	32		
1848-49	181,500	1,12,677		16	16	1,12,661	63,611	32,147	6,936	120,421	76,588	21,495	365,532	2,21,712	1,41,092	17		
1849-50	176,571	1,08,457		15	15	1,08,442	68,865	36,573	6,186	120,096	76,682	21,263	365,532	2,21,712	1,35,891			

APPENDIX H.

Revenue Statement for 7 villages situated in the Old Dambal Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate, in which the first Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1863-64.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.					UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.				LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM.)			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED, AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full standard Assess-ment.	Remissions.			Balance for Col-lection	Acres.	Full Assess-ment	Realiza-tions from auc-tion sale of grazing	Acres.	Full standard Assess-ment.	Collec-tions, quit rent, &c.	Total of Cols. 3, 8 & 11.	Full Assessment, Total of Cols 3, 9, 12.	Collections, Total of Cols 7, 10 12.	
			Perma-nent.	Casual	Total											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1863-64	15,202	9,549	..	86	36	9,513	176	70	30	4,521	2,936	1,306	19,989	12,556	10,851	..
1864-65	15,279	9,580	..	..	..	9,530	189	89	32	4,521	2,936	1,341	19,989	12,556	10,903	..
1865-66	15,124	9,462	..	..	..	9,462	318	156	34	4,981	2,939	1,250	19,973	12,547	10,796	..
1866-67	14,728	9,239	..	..	..	9,249	689	365	42	4,556	2,943	1,262	19,973	12,547	10,543	..
1867-68	14,940	9,348	..	..	..	9,348	677	256	59	4,556	2,943	1,262	19,973	12,547	10,599	..
1868-69	14,740	9,337	..	..	..	9,337	697	287	60	4,556	2,943	1,262	19,972	12,547	10,684	..
1869-70	14,739	9,364	..	..	..	9,364	240	61	61	4,556	2,943	1,264	19,972	12,547	10,809	..
1870-71	14,664	9,331	..	..	..	9,331	765	278	65	4,556	2,943	1,274	19,972	12,547	10,778	..
1871-72	14,516	9,282	..	..	..	9,282	902	323	88	4,556	2,943	1,268	19,972	12,547	10,721	..
1872-73	14,516	9,281	..	..	..	9,281	933	322	94	4,525	2,934	1,247	19,972	12,547	10,722	..
1873-74	14,748	9,394	..	..	..	9,394	699	249	69	4,525	2,934	1,245	19,972	12,547	10,768	..
1874-75	14,768	9,369	..	..	..	9,369	680	241	474	4,525	2,934	1,272	19,968	12,544	11,216	..
<i>General Statement for the total 93 villages for the last 6 years.</i>																
1869-70	279,514	167,453	..	..	..	167,453	4,810	1,900	447	104,446	66,357	35,826	388,770	235,110	203,526	..
1870-71	270,499	167,428	..	..	..	167,428	4,725	1,467	1,098	104,402	66,338	35,108	388,629	235,023	203,599	..
1871-72	279,369	167,385	..	14	14	167,372	4,928	1,340	1,228	104,309	66,302	34,141	388,615	235,018	201,741	..
1872-73	279,358	167,354	..	14	14	167,370	4,678	1,349	357	104,271	66,289	34,141	388,606	235,029	201,868	..
1873-74	279,368	167,546	..	14	14	167,552	4,353	1,174	163	104,230	66,279	34,383	388,601	235,019	203,677	..
1874-75	279,394	167,538	..	..	..	167,538	4,217	1,118	3,005	104,246	66,266	35,043	388,457	234,912	203,500	..
1875-76	298,486	245,318	..	..	..	245,318	5,073	1,224	2,301	104,749	64,475	35,360	393,307	341,019	285,998	16,350
1876-77	284,449	245,354	..	..	..	245,234	5,034	1,247	2,294	104,738	64,494	35,074	393,221	340,905	284,656	4,607
1877-78	284,508	247,960	..	..	..	247,959	7,328	2,410	944	101,171	61,407	35,457	393,114	340,966	284,460	4,607
1878-79	283,439	248,540	..	..	..	246,540	8,269	3,014	1,148	100,990	61,345	35,183	392,968	340,908	284,909	4,607
1879-80	275,418	242,458	..	..	..	242,458	16,895	7,136	1,283	101,119	61,053	35,043	391,264	340,877	283,384	693

NOTE—A general statement for 8 years antecedent to the revision settlement for 93 villages, including the above 7, is given below the upper horizontal line. Below the lower horizontal line the result for the years subsequent to the revision settlement is shown.

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

APPENDIX I.

Statement I. referred to in para. 44 of Survey

Number.	Village belonged to the Taluka at the time of former Survey.	Village belonged to the Taluka at the time of Revision Survey.	NAME OF VILLAGES.	Maximum dry-crop rate	BY FORMER SURVEY.			
					Total arable Inam included Acres	Total unsarable Acres	Present collections on Government Land	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
				1st Class.				
				Rs. p.				
1	Dambal.	Gadag.	Gadag	1 8	13,931	840	5,909	
2			Betegeri	1 8	5,636	381	2,788	
3			Malsamudra	1 8	3,840	214	2,064	
4			Belikop	1 8	1,782	65	976	
5			Asundi	1 8	1,266	352	722	
6			Bhingadkatti	1 8	1,945	240	1,048	
7			Kurtkoti	1 8	14,089	480	5,283	
8			Dundur	1 8	1,199	80	612	
9			Hirebandgol	1 8	5,111	229	2,817	
10		Chikhandgol	1 8	3,982	181	1,771		
11		Yenktapur	1 8	2,087	88	1,120		
12		Belhond	1 8	2,211	138	1,096		
13		Madagnur	1 8	2,919	151	2,096		
14		Hulkoti	1 8	3,724	213	1,602		
15		Shagoti	1 8	1,530	117	563		
16		Dambal.	Nawal-gund.	Kittur	1 8	1,974	77	1,161
17				Nawal	1 8	4,200	153	2,495
			Total of the 1st Class.	..	71,426	3,099	34,153	
				2nd Class.				
				Rs. p.				
18	Gadag.	Gadag.	Nagsamudra	1 6	2,176	69	1,363	
19			Hirekop	1 6	4,284	140	1,938	
20			Chikop	1 6	1,568	71	705	
21			Balgapur	1 6	5,991	142	3,556	
22			Lingedhal	1 6	3,429	99	2,032	
23			Gawarwad	1 6	3,196	188	1,720	
24			Hatalgera	1 6	3,894	126	2,002	
25			Nabapur	1 6	1,241	2,375	595	
26			Hombal	1 6	17,617	567	6,579	
27			Dambal	1 6	18,141	2,606	6,348	
28			Dom	1 6	4,630	9,628	1,682	
29			Atukatti	1 6	664	853	271	
30			Yehsirur	1 6	1,414	638	670	

DIX I.

and Settlement Commissioner's Report.

By REVISION SURVEY.								Average assessment on Government Land per acre.	Increase of assessment per cent.	Decrease of assessment per cent.
Total arable Inam included Acres.	Unarable Acres.	Government occupied Land.				Government unoccupied assessed waste				
		Dry-crop Acres.	Rice Acres.	Garden Acres.	Total assessment Rupees	Acres.	Assessment Rs.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
								Rs. a. p.		
13,971	1,076	10,561	..	79	10,557	9	5	0 15 10	78 6	...
5,634	373	4,455	..	104	4,169	..	..	0 14 8	49 5	...
3,841	403	3,173	..	38	2,904	..	..	0 14 6	40 6	...
1,805	60	1,524	..	2	1,453	..	..	0 15 3	51 9	...
1,313	312	1,105	..	6	1,039	41	6	0 14 6	45 9	...
2,066	128	1,573	..	..	1,650	132	22	0 15 0	60 2	...
14,175	640	7,491	..	4	7,037	..	..	0 15 0	33 2	...
1,211	58	974	..	..	910	..	..	0 14 11	48 6	...
5,163	212	4,200	..	6	4,261	..	..	1 0 3	51 2	...
4,003	165	2,544	..	2	2,588	7	6	1 0 3	46 1	...
2,094	83	1,204	..	..	1,596	..	..	1 5 3	42 5	...
2,243	111	1,430	..	8	1,728	..	..	1 3 3	57 6	...
2,904	179	2,487	..	3	3,362	10	10	1 5 7	60 4	...
3,798	208	3,063	2	8	2,463	5	5	0 12 10	53 8	...
1,544	88	962	..	..	851	..	..	0 14 2	51 1	...
1,981	74	1,438	..	..	1,810	..	..	1 4 2	55 9	...
4,203	172	2,977	..	5	3,978	..	..	1 5 4	59 4	...
71,749	4,342	51,161	2	265	52,356	204	54	1 0 3	53 3	...
2,194	124	1,974	..	1	2,112	..	..	1 1 1	52 7	...
4,305	138	3,922	..	10	3,092	..	..	0 12 7	59 5	...
1,581	49	1,230	..	..	1,240	12	4	1 0 0	75 8	...
6,043	106	2,905	..	1	5,944	..	..	2 0 9	67 1	...
3,461	76	2,698	..	..	3,150	6	6	1 2 8	55 7	...
3,261	176	2,603	..	..	2,695	..	..	1 0 2	56 6	...
3,839	179	3,411	..	1	2,944	..	..	0 13 10	42 7	...
1,362	1,873	1,171	..	..	797	107	33	0 10 5	39 9	...
17,828	426	5,873	..	1	11,203	20	15	1 14 5	70 2	...
15,194	2,479	12,779	..	169	10,669	121	55	0 18 2	68 7	...
4,811	9,915	3,732	..	117	2,272	483	178	0 9 1	35 7	...
719	802	649	1	..	292	40	8	0 6 11	7 7	...
1,558	433	1,069	5	55	898	20	3	0 12 5	33 2	...

APPENDIX

Number.	Village belonged to the Taluka at the time of former Survey.	Village belonged to the Taluka at the time of Revision Survey.	NAME OF VILLAGES	Maximum dry crop rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.			
					Total arable Inam included Acres.	Total unarable Acres.	Present collections on Government Land.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
				2nd Class.				
				Rs. a.				
31	Dambal.	Gadag.	Adwisomapur	1 6	2,795	841	1,229	
32			Kadampur	1 6	1,776	193	384	
33			Sambhapur	1 6	839	39	462	
34			Papnashi	1 6	1,407	1,148	437	
35			Turchahal	1 6	1,618	67	637	
36			Narsipur	1 6	1,891	70	897	
37			Jawabenchhi	1 6	736	211	262	
38			Lakundi	1 6	9,951	900	3,111	
39			Kanaginhal	1 6	8,831	235	3,958	
40			Dindur	1 6	466	314	167	
41		Mundargi	1 6	5,047	283	1,234		
42		Byalwadgi	1 6	970	64	312		
43		Shirol	1 6	19,999	137	571		
44		Kadadi	1 6	4,140	226	2,041		
45		Sortur... ..	1 6	5,164	3,649	2,865		
46		Shungaraynkeri	1 6	1,210	1,463	211		
47		Dambal.	Ron.	Hadagli	1 6	8,942	123	2,206
48				Gujmagadi	1 6	2,078	101	880
49				Kuradi	1 6	3,679	157	2,406
50				Yeribeleri	1 6	3,816	163	2,578
			Total of the 2nd Class.	...	127,600	27,634	55,789	
				3rd Class.				
				Rs. a.				
51	Gadag.	Gadag.	Kotumachgi	1 4	12,406	380	6,482	
52			Jantli	1 4	10,317	426	4,909	
53			Shirur	1 4	5,961	427	2,157	
54			Timapur	1 4	1,237	93	581	
55			Chikwadwatti	1 4	2,480	2,370	628	
56			Sankwadadak	1 4	1,709	2,531	542	
57			Kalkeri	1 4	2,842	1,196	491	
58			Bardur	1 4	4,730	281	2,006	
59			Meundi	1 4	9,439	976	2,411	
60			Alur	1 4	15,629	476	4,080	
61			Halkeri	1 4	5,748	187	2,769	
62			Ramenhali	1 4	1,332	42	276	
63	Mushtikop	1 4	1,029	782	177			

I.—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.										
Total arable land included Acres	Unarable Acres.	Government occupied Land.				Government unoccupied assessed waste.		Average assessment on Government land per acre.	Increase of assessment per cent.	Decrease of assessment per cent
		Dry-crop Acres	Rice Acres.	Garden Acres.	Total assessment Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment Rs.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
								Rs. a. p.		
2,891	750	2,606	...	...	1,910	2	1	0 11 9	55.4	...
1,793	157	1,271	..	4	516	5	4	0 6 6	34.3	...
851	32	825	...	...	635	..	..	0 12 4	37.4	...
1,523	990	1,418	...	8	672	2	1	0 7 7	53.7	...
1,648	56	1,345	...	...	975	..	..	0 11 7	53.	...
1,926	67	1,543	...	...	1,085	62	31	0 11 2	34.4	...
862	95	762	...	...	406	94	25	0 8 1	54.9	...
10,410	383	7,776	...	35	5,176	12	5	0 10 7	66.3	...
8,769	286	6,329	...	...	5,679	...	...	0 14 4	55.2	...
502	270	394	...	7	161	101	19	0 5 9	...	3.6
4,982	268	3,429	...	25	1,931	2	1	0 8 11	56.4	...
981	66	511	...	11	410	...	...	0 12 7	31.4	...
2,011	102	1,096	...	16	788	...	...	0 11 4	38.	...
4,123	187	2,983	...	5	3,364	...	...	1 2 0	64.8	...
5,989	3,341	3,597	..	169	3,150	195	46	0 12 11	9.9	...
1,450	1,287	994	3	1	293	129	23	0 4 6	39.8	...
3,997	121	3,150	..	3	3,505	...	...	1 1 9	58.8	...
2,113	105	920	...	..	1,039	8	6	1 2 0	52.7	...
3,767	136	3,273	...	6	3,549	2	1	1 1 4	47.5	...
3,863	167	3,361	...	5	3,993	1	1	1 3 0	54.8	...
180,043	25,652	91,659	9	645	86,535	1,414	466	0 14 10	55.1	...
12,324	377	10,120	...	...	10,593	43	33	1 0 9	63.4	...
10,365	325	9,240	..	23	7,080	..	...	0 12 3	44.2	...
6,085	269	4,360	...	7	2,683	12	4	0 9 10	24.3	...
1,302	85	981	...	...	844	..	..	0 13 9	45.2	...
2,759	1,855	1,879	2	7	646	1,088	151	0 5 2	22.5	...
1,894	2,522	1,669	..	..	700	64	7	0 6 6	29.1	...
3,048	1,066	1,059	..	10	598	83	13	0 8 6	21.7	...
4,737	254	3,792	...	...	2,642	...	...	0 11 4	31.7	...
9,626	751	4,906	16	33	3,553	19	5	0 11 5	48.5	...
15,571	607	7,639	...	15	5,999	4	2	0 12 7	47.	...
5,756	183	3,929	...	...	3,446	...	...	0 14 0	24.4	...
1,317	52	832	17	7	403	...	...	0 7 6	57.2	...
1,203	692	692	...	3	212	24	7	0 5 3	19.7	...

APPENDIX G.

Revenue Statement for 86 villages situated in the Dambal Taluka of the Dháruvár Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1845-46

YEAR	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND				LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M)			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED, AND INA'M			Balance outstanding at close of year
	Occupied Acres	Full standard assessment.	REMISSIONS			Balance for collection	Acres	Full Assessment	Realizations from auction sale of grazing	Acres	Full standard Assessment	Collections, quit rent &c.	Total of Cols. 2, 8, & 11.	Full assessment, Total of Cols. 9, 12.	Collections, Total of Cols. 7, 10, 13		
			Permanent	Casual	Total												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs	Ra.	
1835-36	113,689	1,11,980		19,148	19,148	92,832	91,477	83,484	176	115,913	1,46,476	18,473	321,079	3,41,940	1,11,481	6,563	
1836-37	127,757	1,23,578		8,447	8,447	1,15,131	76,725	66,106	133	114,571	1,45,945	21,543	319,052	3,35,629	1,36,807	24,238	
1837-38	143,943	1,37,258		6,675	6,675	1,39,588	64,728	58,552	132	116,889	1,48,754	23,351	325,590	3,44,564	1,54,065	46,403	
1838-39	147,442	1,46,968		25,562	25,562	1,21,406	68,466	56,261	53	121,539	1,53,090	22,703	337,447	3,56,319	1,44,162	22,020	
1839-40	146,965	1,36,774		4,174	4,174	1,32,600	67,068	59,669	249	120,737	1,53,329	23,418	334,170	3,49,772	1,56,267	11,218	
1840-41	148,679	1,37,542		42,263	42,263	95,279	70,663	71,257	240	123,398	1,55,611	23,983	342,640	3,64,410	1,16,562	16,893	
1841-42	147,561	1,35,521		36,581	36,581	98,940	71,774	76,433	394	123,134	1,54,908	24,904	342,465	3,66,362	1,24,223	23,913	
1842-43	144,496	1,34,531		32,616	32,616	1,01,715	78,719	83,239	997	119,934	1,50,309	25,062	343,143	3,68,392	1,27,704	17,891	
1843-44	144,400	1,33,230		31,715	3,716	1,01,515	80,010	87,459	705	118,744	1,49,093	24,342	343,154	3,69,782	1,26,562	17,665	
1844-45	137,472	1,29,077		25,417	25,417	1,03,660	87,699	94,611	109	118,023	1,48,390	24,386	343,194	3,72,078	1,28,165	4,221	
1845-46	151,281	95,516		33,009	33,009	62,507	86,930	45,508	2,777	127,340	80,901	18,935	365,561	2,21,725	84,019	13,159	
1846-47	172,620	1,07,637		442	442	1,07,195	72,122	37,000	8,223	120,365	77,084	21,666	365,647	2,21,721	1,37,274	12	
1847-48	174,010	1,08,493		116	116	1,08,377	79,931	36,232	7,775	120,589	76,986	21,543	365,530	2,21,712	1,37,685	32	
1848-49	151,500	1,12,677		16	16	1,12,661	63,611	32,147	6,936	120,421	76,885	21,495	365,532	2,21,712	1,41,082	17	
1849-50	176,571	1,08,437		15	15	1,08,422	68,865	36,573	6,186	120,066	76,682	21,263	365,532	2,21,712	1,35,891		

APPENDIX

Number.	Villages belonged to the Taluka at the time of former Survey	Village belonged to the Taluka at the time of Revision Survey	NAME OF VILLAGES.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.				
					Total arable land included Acres.	Total unarable Acres	Present collections on Government Land.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
	*Dambal.	Gadag.		3rd Class.					
						Rs. a.			
64					Basapur	1 4	634	27	247
65					Virpapur	1 4	779	51	184
66					Budihal	1 4	1,486	80	287
67					Makhtumpur	1 4	683	83	253
68					Nandibah	1 4	581	12	122
69					Kakur	1 4	1,497	218	290
70					Hariapur	1 4	14,133	474	5,658
71					Hessarur	1 4	2,476	139	634
72					Benbah	1 4	1,886	223	584
73					Hastapur	1 4	2,894	46	1,674
74					Nagabahal	1 4	2,156	196	837
75					Naragal	1 4	20,507	644	9,675
76				Belwanka	1 4	9,165	210	4,908	
77				Honapur	1 4	1,420	67	978	
78				Sowdi	1 4	11,320	492	6,920	
79				Chikmanur	1 4	2,073	66	933	
				Total of the 3rd Class.	...	148,279	13,475	61,582	
			Ron.		4th Class				
						Rs. a.			
80					Hamanhal	1 2	1,745	87	308
81					Sudi	1 2	6,112	244	2,858
82					Dyamnunshi	1 2	595	72	362
83					Bevinkatha	1 2	1,862	107	996
84					Kalkapur	1 2	917	10	482
85					Nidgundi	1 2	10,496	322	5,435
86					Kaligaur	1 2	1,678	396	659
87					Musgeri	1 2	1,776	205	722
88				Nalm	1 2	1,913	727	577	
89				Harogeri	1 2	3,321	1,806	990	
90				Hidanhal	1 2	2,681	1,319	407	
91				Korahali	1 2	2,449	1,715	429	
92		Gadag.	Singtalur	1 2	2,529	1,675	662		
93			Rati	1 2	3,022	397	1,155		
			Total of the 4th Class.	...	41,296	9,072	16,042		
GRAND TOTAL ..				...	388,601	54,170	187,566		

I.—concluded.

BY REVISION SURVEY										
Total arable land included Acres	Unarable Acres	Government occupied Land.				Government unoccupied assessed waat.		Average assessment on Government Land per acre.	Increase of assessment per cent.	Decrease of assessment per cent.
		Dry-crop Acres	Rice Acres.	Garden Acres.	Total assessment, Rupees.	Acres	Assessment Rs.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
								Rs. a. p.		
630	49	514	...	...	287	...	...	0 8 11	16.1	
773	23	600	...	...	188	139	45	0 5 1	1.	
1,499	75	890	...	1	400	...	...	0 7 2	39.3	...
689	63	566	...	2	200	...	...	0 8 2	14.6	...
589	21	514	...	...	167	...	...	0 5 .2	36.8	...
1,561	98	1,048	4	...	398	207	60	0 15 10	37.9	...
14,110	398	10,542	...	19	8,930	...	...	0 13 6	57.8	...
2,504	190	1,853	32	...	824	...	...	0 7 0	32.4	...
1,428	151	969	...	76	947	46	30	0 14 4	62.1	...
2,900	89	2,650	...	...	2,330	6	1	0 14 1	39.1	...
2,218	124	1,400	57	15	1,112	375	154	0 10 11	41.4	...
20,041	637	15,602	...	91	14,432	...	...	0 14 9	49.1	...
9,298	165	7,160	...	2	7,695	8	7	1 1 2	56.7	...
1,414	91	1,177	...	...	1,175	...	...	1 0 0	20.7	...
11,400	284	10,446	...	21	10,581	7	5	1 0 2	52.9	...
2,094	76	1,275	...	7	1,204	...	...	0 15 0	29	...
119,626	11,562	107,733	128	342	80,357	2,119	524	0 13 2	46.7	...
1,759	86	961	3	5	426	10	3	0 7 0	38.6	...
6,213	189	4,165	...	...	3,969	...	...	0 15 3	38.8	...
622	69	439	...	...	304	3	1	0 13 8	8.8	...
1,910	76	1,276	...	4	989	64	35	0 12 2	...	0.7
926	17	584	...	...	589	...	...	1 0 2	22.1	...
10,626	395	7,134	...	11	6,828	3	1	0 14 8	25.6	...
1,705	285	1,014	7	8	618	46	13	0 9 5	...	6.2
1,381	102	1,162	47	4	765	66	11	0 9 8	10.8	...
1,910	576	1,270	...	...	691	141	40	0 7 3	4.1	...
3,381	1,516	2,163	...	5	1,132	99	11	0 8 0	13.3	...
2,779	1,112	1,413	...	...	406	164	27	0 4 5	...	0.2
2,028	1,266	959	2	4	467	982	170	0 5 3	8.8	...
2,668	1,242	1,605	1	...	731	171	20	0 6 9	10.4	...
4,113	269	2,261	27	8	1,293	169	51	0 8 9	15.7	...
42,111	7,236	26,726	87	55	19,198	1,918	383	0 10 11	19.6	...
393,329	48,792	277,279	226	1,307	248,446	5,655	1,427	0 14 1	48.2	...

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

APPENDIX to No. 129 of 1875.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF THE OLD DAMBAL
TÁLUKA OF THE DHÁRWÁR
COLLECTORATE, 1845-46.

Letter from Captain G. WINGATE, Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to W. E. FRERE, Esquire, Acting Collector, Dhárwár, General No. 554, dated Superintendent's Office, Dhárwár, 20th September 1845.

SIR,—In anticipation of being able to introduce the survey settlement throughout the Dambal Táluka at next jamábandi, I do myself the honour to submit the usual report on the rates of assessment to be adopted for this district, with a view to their receiving the approval of Government.

2. Dambal is the most easterly and also the largest táluka of this Collectorate. It is of very irregular shape, tapering away almost to a point to the south, and having a long narrow projecting spur to the north besides a few villages quite detached and considerably beyond its line of continuous boundary. The southern extremity of the district rests on the Tungabhadra River, from which a range of rugged hills takes a north-westerly direction for thirty miles, and divides it from the Patwardhan Jághirs to the west. From the northern point of this range the Nawalgund Táluka forms its western boundary, and also for a short distance on the north until met by the Ron division of the Bádámi Táluka, which forms the remaining portion of the boundary in that direction. The Nizám's territories border it on the east.

3. A map showing the boundary of the táluka accompanies this report, and will be found useful to refer to in elucidation of the preceding remarks and other circumstances to be noted in the sequel. When the new assessment shall have been introduced and a settlement of the allowances of hereditary officers effected, it is my intention to have a more complete map prepared which shall exhibit the boundaries of each village, and afford a variety of other valuable information on the state of the táluka.

4. With the exception of the hilly tract to the south-west, and one or two villages at the extreme north, the Dambal District consists of a continuous plain of black soil similar to that of Nawalgund.

5. The Tungabhadra River skirts the southern extremity of the táluka for a few miles; but this is the only stream of any consequence. The southern half of the district slopes towards the Tungabhadra, and the remainder in a northerly direction towards the Malaprabha River; in the former portion water is good and

abundant, but in the latter, especially on the side of Nawalgund, the supply of this necessary is both scanty and of bad quality.

6. The climate of the level parts of Dambal forming three-fourths of the whole district is similar to that of Nawalgund, and the fall of rain perhaps equally precarious. The chief supply occurs late in the season during the months of September and October, when thunder-storms prevail, and in consequence of this the harvest of the plain villages consists almost wholly of late crops, among which the white jowári, gram, wheat and cotton are of principal importance; safflower and linseed are also grown extensively.

7. The remaining portion of the táluka, consisting of villages lying within and immediately around the range of hills already described, differs from the plain both in soil and climate. These hills, which attain in parts an elevation of more than a thousand feet above the surrounding plain, condense the monsoon vapours in frequent showers during the months of June, July, and August, while the south-west wind continues to blow with violence. The same wind equally charged with moisture sweeps over the adjoining plain, without a drop of rain falling for weeks together, which affords a remarkable example of the way in which the climate of any tract may be affected by the configuration of its surface alone; in that under consideration, the soil is for the most part of a reddish colour, of less productive power and courser texture than the black loam of the plain. This, I think, is to be accounted for by the uneven surface of this portion of the district, permitting the finer particles of the soil to be washed out into the water courses and transported to lower levels. For even in the midst of the red soil of the hills when the escape of the finer particles of the soil is prevented as in the bed of a tank, a deposit of a fine black soil is almost always to be found. The frequent monsoon showers of this tract, and the incapability of the red soil to support long continued draughts, require the course of husbandry here, unlike that of the plain, to be nearly confined to early crops. The lands of some villages are of both kinds, those nearest to the hills being red soil, cultivated with monsoon crops, and those further out into the plain, black soil, growing the products of the latter harvest.

8. The differences of soil and climate here described separate the Dambal Táluka into two well-marked natural divisions.

9. The agriculture of this district is nearly confined to the ordinary dry-crop husbandry. Irrigated lands are to be met with in a limited number of villages; but they are of inconsiderable extent and importance. They are partly watered from wells and partly from streams, the latter lying mostly along the Papnashi "Halla" which traverses the southern portion of the district. They will be noticed more particularly in treating of their assessment.

10. Dambal possesses no large towns. Those of most importance are Gadag, the station of the Mámlatdár, Betegeri, which immediately adjoins it, and Mundargi in the Mahálkari's division, Naregal, Sudi, Sowdi and Hombal in the Mám-latdár's, and Dambal, Lackundi, and Harlapur in the Mahá-kari's division, are large villages.

11. The chief markets of the district are Gadag, Betegeri and Mundargi. The two first may be looked upon almost as one, as they are not half a mile apart. They are both flourishing places, and my Assistant Mr. Francis, who has classified the portion of the taluka in which they are situated, has noticed them in a recent report in the following terms:—

“The Gadag and Betegeri markets are the great resort of the inhabitants of the villages around, who dispose of their bundles of thread there in order to obtain money for the purchase of their weekly supplies. The two abovementioned towns contain a large population; a considerable portion of whom gain their livelihood by weaving; cloth for sáris, as well as for the dress of the upper part of the body of females, is manufactured here; and the quality of this and the durability of its colours being superior in these respects to that manufactured at Hubli, render it an article of demand in the surrounding markets and some is even exported to Paudharpur; other descriptions of cloth of a coarse texture are manufactured here, but those of a fine texture are imported from Bellary. The town of Gadag, situated on the road from Bellary to Belgaum and Dhárwár, occupies a commanding position for trade, but as all description of cloth are manufactured cheaper at Bellary than in Gadag, and the principal trade of the latter being in this article, the intercourse between the merchants of the two places is productive of little benefit to Gadag itself.”

12. . Mundargi, though not at present equal in size to Gadag and Betegeri, has an increasing trade and promises to become perhaps the most important town in the district. Its prosperity is of recent date, and due to its favourable position close to the Nizám's and Madras frontiers, and to a change in the course of the Bellary trade with the country north of the Tungabhadra, which was brought about by the abolition of the transit duties in the Bombay Presidency. The chief articles of this important trade are sugar, gul, coconuts, rice and cloth, the produce of the Bellary Districts which use to be exported northwards through the Nizám's territory by a road crossing the Tungabhadra at Hamságar, a large town of the Bellary Zilla, situated a few miles lower down the stream than the most easterly part of Dambal. The road led thence to Walwandi in the Nizám's country, once a flourishing place and used as a depôt for the trade in question, to which merchants from the north in quest of the Bellary products resorted. This town of Walwandi is only a few

miles east of Mundargi, and on the abolition of the Bombay transit duties, the Bellary traders soon found the advantage of avoiding the Nizám's country and keeping within the border. The Hamságar ford was deserted for one at the Dambal village of Hesarur, and the town of Walwandi for that of Mundargi. The latter is not yet used extensively as a depôt, for which purpose the establishment there of merchants with considerable capital is necessary, but it is becoming so and will in a few years more rise into a place of importance. Mundargi would also be a convenient depôt for the agricultural produce of Dambal, now bought up by itinerant traders visiting the different villages for the Bellary markets. From Mundargi the new northern road leads through Alur, Naregal and Sudi traversing the entire length of the Dambal Táluka.

13. The manufactures of Dambal are not of much importance. They are confined to coarse cloths consumed in the district and a very few finer articles for exportation, of which mention has already been made in describing the town of Gadag. Iron ore is found in abundance in the hills, and is now worked to a trifling extent in the villages of Doni and Chickwadwatti; but from a scarcity of fuel the manufacture is never likely to become of importance. I have not myself had an opportunity of inspecting it; but my Assistant Mr. W. Anderson writes me that, "about 24 men are engaged in the trade, each man makes about 25 rupees annually. They sell the iron made principally to the ryots of the neighbouring villages in the shape of agricultural instruments; some is also exported to Nawalgund and Nargund; 25 seers of 24 rupees' weight per rupee is the rate at which it is sold."

14. Agricultural produce is largely exported, but the trade is for the most part in the hands of strangers. The chief article is cotton, which is bought up by agents of commercial houses at Hubli, Belgaum and Kumta for the Bombay market. A few of the Gadag and Betegeri traders, however, and even some of the wealthier cultivators of particular villages are in the habit of exporting it to Kumta on their own account. Upon this point my Assistant Mr. Young informs me that "in Belwanki, Sowdi and Sudi there are two or three cultivators, who always export their own cotton to Kumta and generally purchase as much as possible from the other cultivators also, and convey it thither at the same time on their own account." Such instances are to be met with in other villages also; but the whole quantity of cotton exported by the cultivators and traders of the district is trifling in comparison with what is taken away by strangers.

15. Wheat is the export of next importance, and is bought in considerable quantities for the Bellary markets by traders visiting Dambal for the purpose. It is also sent occasionally to the Hubli, Dhárwár, Nargund, and Bádámi markets.

16. Cotton and wheat are both usually paid for in cash, and are therefore of chief importance to the cultivator in enabling him to raise money for the payment of his assessment.

17. Other grains and oil seeds are also exported, but not so extensively as to require particular notice.

18. The bread-corn of the district and perhaps the most extensively grown crop of any is the white jowári; but it is of so little value as an export, as to be sometimes unsaleable for cash at any price. The village sowkárs take it in repayment of previous advance in grain to the cultivators, and it is also a common substitute for money in the village bázárs, where it can be freely exchanged for vegetables, fruits and other trifling necessities; but the cultivator can seldom, without a great sacrifice, raise money upon this crop for the payment of his assessment.

19. The revenue management of Dambal under the Maráthas did not differ in any important respects from that of other parts of the Collectorate, and need not be particularized here, as the system has been described and commented on in my introductory report upon Hubli and Nawalgunđ. It is necessary to remark, however, that Dambal suffered severely during the disorders of the period in question, and that several villages have not yet recovered from the devastations then committed. When the district came into our hands population had become much reduced and great part of the arable land overrun with jungle.

20. The Madras ryotwár plan of management was introduced at our accession, and further, with the view of encouraging the immigration of settlers and bringing the unoccupied waste under cultivation, Mr. Thackeray, when Collector of this Province, gave "cowles" freely on very liberal terms. The survey settlement followed in 1825-26 and the succeeding year,* but the native officers managed matters so, that it effected little change in the amount of assessment previously levied. The "cowle" system continued as before, and the abatement it produced in the standard assessment, together with the other annual remissions made at the jamábandi settlements, have prevented the collections ever rising

* NOTE.—In the summits of Sudi and Sowdi comprising 13 villages, the survey measurements were alone introduced, and the standard assessment here is the "Jásti Sal Beriz" or highest rate of any year of our administration previous to 1833-34.

much above a half of the full survey or "taram" assessment as it is called.

21. Our management upon the whole, however, has been liberal, and the assessment far from oppressive. And the natural fruits of this have been exhibited in the steady increase of the population and resources of the taluka throughout the course of our administration. Dambal in these respects offers a pleasing contrast to the adjoining district of Nawalgund, which had become seriously impoverished by the levy of a burdensome assessment, previous to the recent introduction of the present survey settlement.

22. Circumstances have favoured Dambal in other respects. The Nizam's country bounds it for upwards of 50 miles, and the oppressive incident to the rack-renting system in force there have drawn many cultivators across the border into the Dambal villages. It is not uncommon for the ryots of the Nizam's villages along the border to have houses and lands in our villages as well as in their own, in order to be able to remove from the latter, with their families and cattle, when the exactions of the renters pass the limits of endurance, and to have the means of compelling these harpies to compromise their demands. These removals are termed "parasthal" and, I am given to understand, have been more than usually numerous this season. With such neighbours, and the contrast afforded by the complete freedom of trade in our territory and the ruinous restrictions placed upon it across the border, it is not surprising that British rule should be popular in the Dambal Taluka. The inhabitants are well affected, and being generally in easy circumstances have good reason to be so. A large proportion of the cultivators are independent of the class of money-lenders, and some of the more substantial can afford to keep the whole of the year's produce by them, until by the arrival of a merchant at the village or some other contingency an opportunity occurs for disposing of it to advantage. These remarks must not, however, be taken as of universal or even very general application; for many, perhaps the majority, of the Dambal cultivators are in needy circumstances, as might be expected in a district where new settlers are numerous, and which is yet only recovering from the injuries received previous to the accession of the British Government.

23. Having now described, I trust in sufficient detail, the past and present condition of the district under report, I come to the consideration of its future assessment. And in doing so, it may be useful to premise that notwithstanding the favourable description given of the circumstances of the people, I am of opinion that the survey and re-assessment are as necessary operations in this as

in other less prosperous districts. Much of the land under cultivation is held upon "cowle," or subject to abatements of one kind or another from the standard assessment. These "cowle-s" are annually falling in, but the ryots are unwilling to hold the land at the full rates, though to what extent these last require to be modified we have no means of ascertaining. Equal uncertainty exists as to the quantity of land held by each cultivator, which is frequently found to be very different from what he is rated in the village books. In fact, all that we know is that the assessment taken with its existing abatement is not onerous as a whole, but in attempting to administrate its details we find ourselves without any guide whatever, and the annual settlements and general revenue management have consequently been without system, and dependent on the varying opinions of the officers in charge of the district, a state of things most unfavourable to lasting prosperity.

24. The number of Government villages in this taluka is eighty. Their present distribution is exhibited in the following statement :—

Names of Sammats or old divisions to which the villages belong.	Number of Villages.		Total.
	Under Mám-latdár of Gadag.	Under Mahál-kari of Dambal.	
Gadag	18	9	27
Hombal	7	...	7
Sudi	8	...	8
Sowdi	5	...	5
Dambal	5	16	21
Kalkeri ... ..	...	18	18
Total ..	43	43	86

25. Of the villages comprised in the Mám-latdár's division, four have been recommended to be transferred to the neighbouring district of Nawalgund, viz., Kittur, Nawali, Belwanki, and Honapur. Of those in the Mahálkari's division, Dindur, a village of the Gadag Sammat is entirely deserted and its lands lie waste; while twenty-one others are held in farm by Bhim Ráo

Rang Ráo of Mundargi, at a rent of 12,000 rupees. This farm was originally granted in 1833, and the lease was renewed for a further period of twelve years in 1844.

26. The accounts of the farmed villages are for several years wanting, and in other respects I am not prepared to give them full credence. I propose, therefore, to consider these villages apart from the rest of the *táluka*, with reference to their past assessment and collections. The accounts of the village of Harlapur are also wanting for twelve years when it was held in *saranám* by the late Hari Govind Siddhe Deshmukh, and this village will for that reason also be excluded from my estimate of the rest of the *táluka*, for which I have complete accounts, with two exceptions, for all the years of our administration. These accounts, however, and more particularly as regards the extent of land in cultivation and the gross assessment thereon, are not to be implicitly relied on; but are nevertheless valuable as affording the best information we possess upon these subjects. The amount of each year's *jamábandi* set apart for collection may, however, be relied on as correct.

27. The diagram given on the opposite page is constructed for the sixty-four villages of the *táluka* that remain, after deducting those of the Kalkeri farm and Harlapur, for which the accounts are incomplete. It exhibits the total area of Government arable land in these sixty-four villages, the standard assessment thereon, the portion of the arable land in cultivation with its full assessment, the deductions made on various accounts from the latter, and the remaining net assessment for each of the last twenty years, and as many of these particulars for the several preceding years as the accounts enable me to supply. It is in fact a very complete picture of our land revenue administration, and possesses the great advantage of presenting its multifarious informations in a form that requires neither exercise of the memory nor calculation to arrive at general conclusions, which are apprehended at the same glance with the details on which they are founded.

28. An explanation and example of the method of using the diagram will be found at the foot of it; but I may also mention here that the total height of the diagram measured by the horizontal scale carried across it represents the maximum or standard assessment of the whole arable land, the horizontal dotted line a little below the top the extent of this land in acres, the summits of the lightest coloured columns the full assessment on the land in cultivation in each year, those of the next below a shade deeper in colour the number of acres so cultivated, and the summits of deepest colour the net assessment fixed for collection at the *jamábandi*. The irregular steps formed by the summits of the columns of these

three shades exhibit the fluctuations in the gross rental, the cultivation, and the net rental of the Government arable land, throughout the period of our administration. The average net assessment for different periods is shown by horizontal coloured lines crossing the columns of the years to which they refer. The additional columns coloured blue show the estimated maximum rental under the proposed settlement and the probable net assessment for the year of its introduction.

29. It will be observed from the diagram that up to the year of scarcity 1832-33 (1242 Fasli) the cultivation and assessment gave no signs of improvement. I have not been able to trace satisfactorily the causes of this stationary condition; but am inclined to attribute it in part to the very impoverished state in which the taluka came into our possession, and to a systematic under-rating of the extent of cultivation by the villages officers. But without attaching much importance to these conjectures I yet feel convinced that the very moderate assessment collected during the early years of our administration has been one main cause of the subsequent prosperity of the district, by permitting the augmentation of its resources, necessary to have enabled it to bear without injury the gradually increasing rental which the subsequent years of the diagram exhibit. The decrease of cultivation and gross assessment to be observed in the last two years is not to be attributed to any falling off in the agricultural resources of the district, but to the removal of restrictions for preventing land being thrown out of tillage, and the discountenancing of the pernicious system of forcing cultivation beyond the wants of the people which had previously obtained in this as in all other parts of the country that have come under my observation.

30. Even since the year 1832-33, then, the cultivation and land revenue of this district exhibit a steady increase, and no better evidence of the moderateness of the assessment need be sought for. What further increase the land could bear cannot of course be ascertained with any certainty, but I may state my own opinion to be, from observing the slow rate of increase during the last six years, that the limit has been nearly reached, and that under the present system of management we should not be warranted in anticipating much, if any, further increase of revenue. I do not doubt, however, but that by a fairer apportionment of the rental upon the land in proportion to its value, such a stimulus will be given to agriculture under the new settlement, as to increase greatly in the course of a few years more both the cultivation and collection.

31. The full or standard assessment imposed at the former survey, though less heavy than in some other places, is clearly

beyond the capabilities of the district. It has in fact never been realized nor attempted to be so. Although occupying an imposing place in our land revenue accounts, it has been in great measure an imaginary standard, which has had little practical bearing on the annual settlements. And it should on that account be disregarded in determining the future assessment for the district.

32. It will be seen from the diagram, that the average net rental of the last twenty years is Rs. 62,949, that of the last ten or of the improving period subsequent to 1832-33 Rs. 77,872, and of the last five years Rs. 85,468. And by applying these sums to the cultivation of the same periods, we find the average rates of assessment per acre to have been 10 annas 5 pies for the last twenty years, 10 annas 10 pies for the last ten years, and 11 annas 10 pies for the last 5 years : or to tabulate these results with the view of assisting us to perceive more readily their bearing on the question at issue we have—

Average.	Net assessment.	Average rate per acre on the land in cultivation,	Nature of the period.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Of the last 20 years	62,949	0 10 5	Declining for the first eight, and improving for the last twelve years.
Do. 10 do.	77,872	0 10 10	Improving.
Do 5 do	85,468	0 11 10	Nearly stationary, but prosperous

33. These results are most valuable ; and if the prices of agricultural produce do not range higher for the future than they have hitherto done, we should not, in my opinion, be warranted in imposing a higher average rate of assessment than the table exhibits, while the prospect of a permanent fall in prices would afford sound reasons for adopting a lower standard.

34. I have failed in obtaining any trustworthy returns of the prices of agricultural produce for the several years of our administration, both in this district and in Nawalgund, which was my reason for not founding any argument upon them, in discussing the assessment for that district, though they had their due weight in the formation of my opinions. The returns obtained from the district kacheris often differ widely from the information supplied by traders and cultivators, and such discrepancies are to be found amongst the details furnished from all of these sources as to throw discredit upon the whole. It would seem, however, that prices have not varied to any very great extent during the period of our

rule. The fluctuations, however, of particular years have been excessive, as must ever be the case in a district where the supply of rain is uncertain, without navigable rivers or canals, in which the roads or more properly bullock tracks remain in a state of nature, and whose exports are all of a bulky nature, while nothing has been done by our own or former Governments to facilitate their transport to market.

35. Notwithstanding the general stability of prices here, there is observable a tendency to decline especially within the last few years. And I think that an attentive consideration of the prices of raw produce throughout the world during the last few years should incline us to anticipate that this tendency will become more apparent, instead of being arrested in future years; I mention throughout the world, because the land revenue of this province is obtained from its exports of raw produce, and the value of these to the grower here is determined by the state of markets abroad. It is to them, therefore, and not to our immediate neighbourhood, that we must direct our attention if we wish to speculate soundly on the probable range of prices for the future.

36. In anticipating that present prices are unlikely to be sustained I have more particularly in view the article of cotton, which is the main stay of the farmer here, and my conviction is that the price of this staple will range considerably lower for the future, and with it it is probable that other raw produce will also decline in money value,—a state of things that would require a larger and larger amount of produce to represent our assessment, which is fixed in money. And hence the necessity of taking the future tendency of prices into consideration in determining our standard.

37. This apprehended fall of price in the markets to which his produce is exported might, however, be compensated to the grower here by such improvements in agriculture or greater economy of management as would enable him to raise the same quantity of produce at a less outlay than before, or by such improvements of the communications of the country as would admit of his transporting it to market at a less cost than before. I do not think that we can look for any considerable improvements in agriculture or rural economy for many years to come, as these will be the slowly matured fruits of a general diffusion of knowledge amongst the cultivating community, and it becomes therefore imperative in order to prevent prices falling, and the moderate assessment now being imposed becoming thereby oppressive, to adopt the remaining alternative of affording additional facilities for the transport of raw produce to market.

38. I was happy to perceive from the Government reply to my report on the assessment of Hubli and Nawalgunid, that the all-

importance of such improvements was fully appreciated, and that measures were in contemplation for the construction of a good road from this collectorate to the coast; but while this desideratum remain unsupplied, I apprehend it to be my duty to continue to press upon the attention of Government to the best of my humble ability, its vital importance to the success of the operations entrusted to my superintendence. And in concluding my remarks on this subject, I cannot refrain from an expression of satisfaction at the circumstance of the British public having at length become awake to the importance of improving the internal communications of this country, which, in my humble judgment, is of brighter promise to India and to England than perhaps any other event that has hitherto distinguished the connection of the two countries.

39. But to return to the assessment. The rates fixed for the portion of the Nawalgund District adjoining Dambal were one rupee per acre for the best dry-crop soil in the northern, and one rupee two annas in the southern villages. The plain portion of Dambal, both in respect of climate and markets, is much upon an equality with the northern part of Nawalgund. The survey assessment of the latter has produced an average rate of eleven annas five pies per acre, and although time enough has not yet elapsed to enable us to form any very satisfactory opinion as to the merits of the settlement, I may yet mention that the impression left upon my mind in introducing it was the rates were as high as could be imposed with safety. The same applied to the plain portion of Dambal would give an average rate of about eleven annas per acre, which is two pies more than the average rate obtained from the net assessment of the last ten years, and ten pies less than that of the last five, as will be seen on referring to the statement appended to my 31st paragraph. This coincidence gives me confidence in the Nawalgund rates, and emboldens me to propose their extension to the district under report.

40. Upon a full consideration, then, of the whole matter, I have fixed upon the rates already sanctioned for the northern division of Nawalgund, varying from one rupee per acre downwards, for twenty-six villages of Dambal lying beyond the climatic influence of the chain of hills already frequently referred to. The whole of the remaining villages of the taluka may, I think, be brought into one other class, either as enjoying a superior climate owing to their vicinity of the hills or possessing superior advantages in the way of markets as the towns of Gadag and Betegeri. For all of these I propose to adopt the rates sanctioned for the central division of the Nawalgund District, which vary from one rupee two annas downwards according to the nature of the soil, and the slight increase

of these over the former will, in my opinion, be sufficient to meet the superior advantages of their position which have just been noticed. A list of the villages comprised in these two classes will be found appended to this report.

41. The effect of the rates which have just been proposed upon the sixty-four villages included in my diagram is shown by the blue column to the right, in which the height of the lightest coloured portion represents the maximum assessment of the whole arable land, and that of deeper shade the estimated assessment of the land at present in cultivation. The full rental of the whole arable land under the proposed settlement will therefore be about 1,15,000 rupees, which is 30,000 rupees in excess of the average net rental of the last five years and 20,000 rupees above that of last year, the highest ever realized under our administration. The immediate effect will be to reduce it by eight or nine thousand rupees, which it may be confidently expected will soon be compensated by an increase of cultivation.

42. These remarks apply to the sixty-four villages included in the diagram; of the remaining twenty-two villages, Harlapur and Halikeri will come into the one rupee class, and all the rest into the one rupee two anna class. Excepting Harlapur, these villages are all at present held in farm, as already noticed in my 25th paragraph; and I now proceed to add a few observations explanatory of the probable effects of the proposed rates in their case.

43. The farm was originally granted in 1833, at which period the net rental of the Government land was 7,400 rupees. By an extension of cultivation, if we are to place reliance on the accounts furnished by the farmer, the same rental had last year increased to 11,300 rupees, or 53 per cent. in twelve years. This is, without doubt, a very large increase; but in the same period the villages of the taluka under Government management exhibited a still more rapid rate of improvement, their cultivation having increased no less than 64 per cent. And the farmed villages, in their contiguity to the tax-ridden Mogalái districts and the Bellary markets, are at least as favourably situated as the rest of the taluka, and might have been expected to improve with equal rapidity. My objections to the farming system in surveyed district have already been submitted to Government, and its effect in the present instance has been to enrich an individual by a net profit of some thousands of rupees per annum, which otherwise would, with equal certainty it appears to me, have passed into the coffers of the State.

44. Under the new settlement, the maximum rental of the Government lands of the farmed villages will probably amount to

Acting Superintendent's report to Revenue Commissioner, dated 22nd May 1845, No 514.

about 14,000 rupees ; and the rent now paid by the farmer being 12,000 rupees per annum, of which 4,000 are obtained from judi payments, all that he can realize beyond 8,000 for the Government land will be profit, and his position therefore will probably be rather improved than otherwise by the operation of the new assessment.

45. There remains to be considered the garden and rice lands of the táluka ; they are, as already mentioned, of little importance, the former being about two hundred and forty and the latter one hundred and seventy acres in extent.

46. The present bágáit or garden assessment varies from *Vide 80th to 84th para of Hubli and Nawalgund report.* 18 rupees per acre downwards ; but this is so high in particular instances as to require abatements from it to be annually made. The net assessment last year upon 221 acres of bágáit land in cultivation throughout the táluka was 1,455 rupees, or nearly 7 rupees per acre on an average ; nearly all the garden land being under cultivation, it may be concluded that this rate can be paid without much difficulty ; but I am of opinion that it is decidedly too high, and does not give the bágáit cultivator such a marked advantage over the farmer of dry-crop lands as to afford any decided encouragement to the sinking of new wells and the extension of garden cultivation, any extra cess upon irrigated lands must be considered a tax upon improvements, and only to be advocated upon financial consideration. It should therefore be made as low as possible consistently with these, and always so as to leave a very observable preponderance of profits in favour of the irrigated cultivation. Upon these principles I assessed the garden lands of Hubli at rates varying from 5 rupees per acre to 2 rupees according to circumstances, and these have given an average rate of Rs. 4-2-6 per acre, or somewhat more than a half of the present rate in Dambal. I propose to adopt the same rates for the latter district, in which, from the limited extent of the garden land, the reduction they will effect will have little influence on the general revenues of the district, while they may be expected to operate as an encouragement to the extension of irrigation by the sinking of additional wells, for which this district possesses many favourable localities.

47. For similar reasons I propose also to apply the Hubli rates of assessment to the rice lands of Dambal. *85 to 87th para of Hubli report.* These rates vary from 3 rupees to 1½ rupee per acre, and will occasion a liberal reduction of the present assessment, which is excessive. The full rates at present are equally high with those of the garden land, but much larger abatements, amounting nearly to a half, are required

to be made from them to admit of the land being cultivated at all. The present average rate per acre after deducting remissions is about Rs. 4-8-0 per acre, which will be reduced by my proposals to about Rs. 2-8-0 per acre.

48. Having now concluded my propositions for the reassessment of the taluka, I would direct your attention to the subjoined statement which exhibits the results of my settlement, compared with the net rental of last year, the difference being the limit of possible increase to the revenue under the farmer:—

Number of villages.	Estimated rental of Government land according to present Survey settlement.	Net rental of Government land in cultivation last year, 1844-45.	Excess of Survey rental over that of land in cultivation last year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
86	1,40,000	99,580	40,420

49. It is thus seen that the new settlement permits of a possible increase of land revenue over that of last year, or the maximum ever realized to the extent of 40,000 rupees, which, I trust, will be considered a sufficiently satisfactory prospect. And though the whole of this increase may never be expected to be realized; I have little doubt but that an addition of from 25,000 to 30,000 rupees, or 30 per cent. beyond the highest collection of any one year hitherto, will be permanently secured to the revenues of the district by the new settlement.

50. The new rental will further absorb all direct levies of raw produce now made by the hereditary officers. These consist of the Hugi and Aya Mira of the patels and kulkarnis, and the Hugi and Gankomarki of the Desáís. The value of the whole was estimated at 1,619 rupees for the year 1842-43, but this is probably considerably beyond the truth. No allowance has been made for this in comparing the present assessment with that of past years, as the amount of remissions made from the latter, subsequent to the jamábandi and outstanding balances still due, for which no deduction has been made in my estimate, nearly counterbalance it.

51. While the arguments and proposals contained in the present report have been adduced with reference to the Government land only of the eighty-six villages composing the taluka, it is at the same time to be understood that the whole alienated lands of these villages have in like manner been surveyed, and that the rates of assessment now proposed will also be applied to them for

the purpose of completing the survey accounts, and ascertaining the value of such alienations. The investigations into the titles by which they are held, and the amount of judi to be levied on account of them for the future, forms a distinct subject of enquiry appertaining to the Inám Committee branch of the Survey, and I merely allude to the circumstance here in order to prevent misconception. The following statement exhibits the extent of the taluk inclusive of such alienations according to the records of the former survey, which latter are to be understood as referred to throughout this report unless it be otherwise specified :—

Number of Villages.	ARABLE ACRES.				Total.
	Government land.	Inám land.	Judi land.	Shetsandi service land.	
86	224,390	61,578	37,269	19,952	343,189

52. Little of importance remains to be noticed in connection with my present subject.

53. The duration of the settlement will of course be fixed at thirty years as in other districts, for which period the full benefit of all improvements will remain with the cultivator.

54. The Sammat of Sudi, composed of the village of that name and seven others, viz., Dyamhunshi, Bewinkatti, Kalkapur, Nidgundi, Kalignur, Nallur, and Musigeri, is situated at a most inconvenient distance from the Godag Kacheri, the nearest villages being about thirty and the most distant upwards of forty miles off. These villages with five others of the Sowdi Sammat originally belonged to the Ron Taluka, but on the latter being broken up in 1836 were assigned to Dambal. A glance at the map will show that they ought to be retransferred to Ron, where there is still a Mahálikari's Kacheri subordinate to the Bádámi Mámálatdár : but I think it would be preferable to permit them to remain under the Dambal Mámálatdár as at present, until the survey of the Bádámi District can be undertaken ; and we shall be able to obtain all the information requisite, to decide upon the most convenient re-adjustment of the boundaries of the two districts.

55. In concluding this report I have only further to request that I may be favoured with the decision of Government upon its proposals as soon as convenient, to enable me to make arrange-

ments for an early introduction of the new settlement ; which would at once facilitate the punctual realization of the revenue instalments, and allow the ryots plenty of time to make arrangements for their cultivation in the following year under the new order of things.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. WINGATE,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey
and Assessment, Southern Marátha Country.

LIST of villages, referred to in 40th para, of accompanying report to the Acting Collector of Dhárwár, dated 20th September 1845, No. 554, in which it is proposed to assess dry-crop lands at rates varying from 1 rupee to 2 annas per acre according to value :—

Number.	Names of Villages.	Number.	Names of Villages.
1	Nagsamudra.	14	Kalkapur.
2	Harekop.	15	Nidgundi.
3	Chikop.	16	Sowdi.
4	Balgaur.	17	Chick Mannur.
5	Lingadhál.	18	Kuradgi.
6	Belwanki.	19	Gujmagadi.
7	Gawarwad.	20	Yeri Beleri.
8	Hatalgeri.	21	Naregal.
9	Hombal.	22	Kaniginhal.
10	Venktapur.	23	Kot-Úmuchgi.
11	Hadaghi.	24	Harlapur.
12	Honapur.	25	Halkeri.
13	Sudi.	26	Timapur.

(Signed) G. WINGATE,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey
and Assessment, Southern Marátha Country.

List of villages, referred to in 40th para. of accompanying report to the Acting Collector of Dhárwár, dated 20th September 1845, No. 554, in which it is proposed to assess dry-crop lands at rates varying from 1 rupee to 2 annas per acre according to value:—

Number	Names of Villages.	Number.	Names of Villages.
1	Gadag.	31	Kadampur.
2	Betegeri	32	Doni.
3	Malsamundra.	33	Atikatti.
4	Behkop.	34	Jantli.
5	Asundi.	35	Chik-Wadwatti.
6	Bhangadkatti.	36	Advi-Somapur.
7	Kurtkoti.	37	Sambhapur.
8	Dundur.	38	Sirur.
9	Nubapur.	39	Yeli-Sirur.
10	Kittur.	40	Kalkera.
11	Here-Handigol.	41	Harogeri.
12	Chik-Handigol.	42	Bardur.
13	Belhond.	43	Meyundi.
14	Nawali.	44	Alur.
15	Madagnur.	45	Halikeri.
16	Hulkoti.	46	Ramenhali.
17	Shagoti.	47	Mushtikop.
18	Hanmanhal.	48	Basapur.
19	Dyamhonsi.	49	Bidanhal.
20	Bevinkatti.	50	Virpapur.
21	Kalgnur.	51	Budihal.
22	Nallur.	52	Mundargi.
23	Musigeri.	53	Makhtumpur.
24	Lakundi.	54	Byalwadgi.
25	Narstpur.	55	Shurol.
26	Sankadwadak.	56	Nandhali.
27	Papnasi.	57	Kakur.
28	Turchihal.	58	Hesarur.
29	Dundur.	59	Koralhali.
30	Dumbal.	60	Singtálor.

(Signed) G. WINGATE,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey
and Assessment, Southern Marátha Country.

No. 1359 OF 1845.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT REVENUE.

FROM

W. E. FRÈRE, ESQUIRE,
Acting Collector, Dhárwár ;

TO

D. A. BLANE, ESQUIRE,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Dhárwár Collector's Office, 13th October 1845.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward an original report, No. 554, dated 20th ultimo, from Captain Wingate, Acting Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, together with a map upon the survey and assessment of the Dambal Táluka in this zilla.

2. This report contains much useful and interesting information regarding the past and present condition of the táluka, its physical appearance, climate, soil, products and markets, as well as a clear and lucid statement of Captain Wingate's views regarding the assessment to which it should be subjected, and though there is much in Captain Wingate's report in which I do not agree with him and deductions which he draws, I think from incorrect premises, yet as they in no wise affect the general conclusion that the rates recommended by Captain Wingate should be adopted, I refrain from making any remarks or comments upon them, being convinced that I shall be more efficiently performing my duty by carrying Captain Wingate's proposals, which appear to me unobjectionable, into practice, than by attempting to rebut doubtful propositions which will lead to no practical result and serve only for the foundation of argument.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. E. FRÈRE,

Acting Collector.

No. 1734 of 1845.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT REVENUE.

FROM

D. BLANE, ESQUIRE,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.;

TO

E. H. TOWNSEND, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Government.

Poona, 31st October 1845.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a letter No. 1359 of 13th instant, from the Acting Collector of Dhárwár forwarding a report by the Acting Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment of the Southern Marátha Country on the proposed rates for the Dambal Táluka of that zilla.

2. A description of the district, its soils, products, &c., is given in paras. 1 @ 18. In paras. 19 @ 22 the former and present revenue management is shortly noticed; and in para. 23rd the Superintendent enters upon the consideration of the proposed rates of assessment.

3. The present nominal assessment has been so much influenced by the abatement by means of "cowles," and the uncertainty of the extent of land in the occupation of the cultivator, as to render it of little value as a standard of comparison. The actual realizations are, therefore, adopted as the means of estimate most to be depended upon, and 21 villages of the Kalkeri Sammat, held for some years in farm, and another village named Harlapur in which the accounts were found to be imperfect being omitted, the results in the remaining 64 villages are taken as the basis of the calculation.

4. From the above data it appears (para. 32) that the rate per acre has been—

On the average of 20 years about	Rs.	0-10-5
Ditto	10 do.	„ 0-10-10
Ditto	5 do.	„ 0-11-10

In most respects, also, the tract in question is considered to be similar in its features to the northern and central divisions of the adjoining táluka of Nawalgund, the rates sanctioned for which have produced (para. 39) an average of 11 annas 5 pies per acre.

5. It is accordingly proposed to adopt the rates for the said divisions, being Re. 1 and Rs. 1-2-0 and downwards to annas 2 respectively; and dividing the villages into two classes, to assess 26 villages at the former and 60 villages at the latter rate. Concurring in the reasoning upon which this proposal is based, I would beg to recommend that it be sanctioned.

6. The effect of these rates as stated in para. 41, for the 64 villages included in the diagram, is a prospective increase of Rs. 30,000 on the average of the last 5 years and of Rs. 20,000 on the collection for last year, the immediate result being an estimated decrease of Rs. 8,000 or 9,000 in last year's receipts, which, however, it is confidently expected, will soon be compensated by an increase of cultivation. For the whole taluka the new rates admit of a prospective increase (para. 48) of about 40 per cent., last year's collections, the maximum ever realized, having been Rs. 99,580, while the estimated full rental, according to the survey, amounts to Rs. 1,40,000.

7. In the taluka now reported upon the bágáit and rice lands are extremely limited. These have hitherto been subjected to a high rate of assessment, and it is proposed to reduce it to the standard sanctioned for Hubli and Nawalgund, viz., Rs. 5 @ Rs. 2 for bágáit and Rs. 3 @ 1-8-0 for rice lands, which should, I think, be authorized.

8. With respect to the introduction of the new rates into

1. Letter from 1st Assistant in charge of Dharwár, No. 785 of 21st June 1845, and enclosure.

2. Revenue Commissioner's reply, No. 976 of 30th idem.

3. First Assistant's rejoinder, No. 870 of 14th July 1845.

4. Revenue Commissioner's replication, No. 1110, dated 21st July 1845.

5. Acting Collector's further letter, No. 1070 of 16th August 1845.

6. Revenue Commissioner's letter, No. 1341 of 22nd idem.

the Kalkeri Sammat, I beg to enclose a correspondence as per margin, from which it will be seen that the farmer has consented to make over the management for the period which may be requisite for that purpose; and as regards the commencement of the operation of the new assessment, it appears to be the intention of the Superintendent

(para. 55) that the settlement is to be made so as to "allow the ryots plenty of time to make arrangements for their cultivation in the following year under the new order of things." The letter quoted in the margin of para. 43 of the report, I would beg to add, was forwarded with my letter No. 1349 of the 25th August last.

9. The transfer of the "Sudi" Sammat to the Bádáni Taluka of the Belgaum Zilla would seem to be advisable, but may be deferred, as proposed in para. 54, until the survey of that taluka also shall have taken place.

10. The Acting Collector expresses his concurrence in the proposed rates. He observes that there is much in which he does not agree with the Superintendent, and thinks that deductions are drawn by him from incorrect premises; but he does not specify to what he alludes, merely explaining that the general conclusion is in no wise affected thereby.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) D. BLANE,

Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 778 of 1846.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT REVENUE.

FROM

E. H. TOWNSEND, Esquire,

Secretary to Government;

To

D. A. BLANE, Esquire,

Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1846.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 31st October last, No. 1734, submitting one from the Acting Collector of Dhárwár, No. 1359 of the 13th idem, forwarding a report by the Acting Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment of the Southern Marátha Country, on the proposed rates for the Dambal Táluka of that zilla, and communicate to you the following reply.

2. The local peculiarities and past condition of the Dambal district, are summarily reviewed in the first 23 paragraphs of Lieutenant Wingate's report, together with a description of its produce (the great staple being cotton), its markets and facilities of export.

3. The former rates of assessment in this táluka appear, from the 23rd paragraph of the report, to have been on the whole light, and the condition of the people is represented by the Superintendent to be comfortable. Lieutenant Wingate expresses himself; however, persuaded of the importance of introducing the new assessment, owing to the uncertainty and inequality of the existing rates and tenures.

4. The number of Government villages in this táluka is shown in the 24th paragraph to be 86, "of which 4 have been recommended for transfer to Nawalgund." The Superintendent proposes in his 26th paragraph to consider separately the farmed villages, 22 in number, including the farm of the Kalkeri Sammat granted to Bhim Ráo of Mundargi.

5. The diagram contained in the 27th paragraph of this report shows the state of revenue management from 1819 to 1844 including the extent of cultivation, the gross assessment, and the net revenue deducting remissions; a gradual improvement is, however, manifest since 1832-33, in which year the revenue was at its lowest amount. The three lines of net average assessment for 20, 10, and 5 years severally, give a good criterion of past realizations, while the dark blue line in the last column shows the immediate effect of the survey and its highest possible limit, the former amounting to Rs. (80,000) eighty thousand, being an immediate sacrifice (as exhibited in paragraph 41) of eight or nine thousand rupees while the latter is as high as Rs. (1,15,000) one lakh fifteen thousand, being "the full rental of the whole arable land." The estimate given in paragraph 48, and which amounts to Rs. (1,40,000) one lakh forty thousand, includes apparently the whole táluka, whereas the diagram in para. 27 includes only the 64 villages referred to in paragraph 5 of this letter. All things considered, the Superintendent does not, His Honour in Council observes, anticipate a very large increase of revenue from the revised assessment.

Vide para. 30, report, Superintendent Survey.

6. The past average rates levied from jirát land show that the average revenue actually paid to Government varied from 10 to 12 annas per acre: these rates appear to have influenced the Superintendent to some extent in fixing the present rates. He shows how difficult it has been to obtain really trustworthy returns of prices; but that the *tendency of prices is evidently to decline*, and he shows in paragraph 36 that with especial reference to cotton, whose tendency to decline yet further

Superintendent's para. 32.

Superintendent's para. 34.

of prices is evidently to

Superintendent's para. 35.

there is much reason to apprehend, it is of importance that the assessment should be regulated with a reference to this probable deterioration of the price of that important staple.

7. The proposed jirait rates are from one rupee in the northern villages (per acre) and 1 rupee 2 annas in the southern villages downwards to 2 annas, the average being about 11 annas.

8. The extent of garden cultivation is shown to have been small and the rates per acre high : those proposed (as in Hubli) vary from 5 to 2 rupees per acre. These rates, Lieutenant Wingate is of opinion, will tend to the extension of irrigation and sinking of wells, which His Honour in Council considers to be a very desirable end.

9. The rates on rice lands will in like manner be reduced from an average of Rs. (4-8-0) four and eight annas to one of Rs. (2-8-0) two and eight annas per acre.

10. His Honour in Council observes that this assessment includes the haks of the village officers and of the Desais. These the Superintendent values at about Rs. (1,619) one thousand six hundred and nineteen, and this sum will, His Honour in Council presumes, be henceforth paid from the district treasuries. It is to be inferred that the Deshpandes' haks are included in this estimate, though *they are* not distinctly shown.

11. The foregoing statements, His Honour in Council observes, refer only to Government land to the exclusion of all Inám land, whether subject to quit-rent (judi) or not, the investigation into this subject pertaining to the Inám Committee. The entire area of the taluka is shown to contain 343,189 acres. The new assessment is to continue for thirty years.

12. The Honourable the Governor in Council does not, I am directed to state, observe any allusion in this report to the subject of field boundaries alluded to in my letters of 27th February and 25th August last, Nos. 1024 and 4159. Government does not doubt that Lieutenant Wingate has paid full attention to these instructions; though it would have been more satisfactory had he stated this in the present report.

13. The rates above adverted to, which are concurred in by the Collector and yourself, are, I am directed to state, approved of by His Honour in Council, as well as the plan proposed in your

8th paragraph for transferring the management of Blum Ráo's villages to Government officers for the introduction of the new assessment.

14. The transfer of the Sudi Sammat to the Bádámi Táluka in the Belgaum Collectorate, alluded to in the 9th paragraph of your communication, will, I am directed to inform you, be hereafter considered as proposed by you.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) E. H. TOWNSEND,

Secretary to Government.

No. 135 OF 1846.

FROM

LIEUT. G. WINGATE,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Southern Marátha Country ;

TO

S. MANSFIELD, ESQUIRE,

Acting Collector, Dhárwár.

*Superintendent's Office,
Dhárwár, 10th September 1846.*

SIR,

At your request I do myself the honour to submit a few observations on the land revenue settlement of the Dambal Táluka, for 1845-46 at which the new assessment proposed in my letter of 20th September 1845, and sanctioned in Government letter of the 21st February following No. 778, was carried into effect.

2. The season to which this settlement refers was one of very deficient rain. The crops in consequence over the whole district were greatly below an average, and in a considerable portion of it failed entirely. I allude here to eight villages of the Sowdi and four of the Sudi Sammats situated in the north-west of the Mámlatdár's division, in which there were no crops at all, the grain sown having either never come up or withered away after it had got a few inches above ground. Other villages

in the neighbourhood of these also suffered severely, and, generally speaking, the villages farthest away from the hills, had the least supplies of rain, which affords a very satisfactory confirmation of the climatic distinctions of different parts of the Dambal Táluka, noticed in the 6th, 8th, and 8th paras. of my report above quoted, and upon which the modifications in the rates of assessment were determined.

3. In the months of December and January I visited a large number of the villages in both the Mámlatdár and Mahálkari's divisions in connection with my survey duties, and had good opportunities of satisfying myself as to the state of the crops. These villages, however, were all situated within the climatic influence of the hills, and the crops, while generally very deficient, and in particular fields complete failures, had not suffered to the same extent as in the northern parts of the táluka. My information regarding the latter was chiefly communicated by yourself, as the result of your own observations during a tour in that quarter, made for the purpose of satisfying yourself as to the actual state of the crops, and also from the reports of the native officers, who had been deputed there for the purpose of making the annual field inspections, and such other information as I could pick up in the course of the jamábandi.

4. These were most unfavourable circumstances for the introduction of the new assessment. It became immediately apparent that a grant of remissions to some extent would be unavoidable. To have attempted to collect the whole revenue from villages where there had been no crops whatever, would have compelled the cultivators to sell a large number of their working cattle, at a time when purchasers were scarcely to be had, and therefore at a ruinous sacrifice. A blow would thus have been given to the prosperity of the táluka, which it would probably have taken years to recover, and it may well be supposed that I was anxious to prevent such a ruinous occurrence signaling the first year of the new order of things. Remissions must at all time be considered an evil as having a tendency to lead the cultivators to look elsewhere than to their own exertions for the discharge of their rent, but when rendered indispensable by any general calamity such as the failure of rain last year, it is in my opinion the best policy to give them with a liberal hand. To cut down necessary remissions to the lowest point, and squeeze all we can from the cultivators is to defeat our own objects, by compelling the cultivators to raise the money required for the payment of their rent at a ruinous sacrifice from sowkárs, or in event of their not being able

to obtain the necessary credit, as would be the case with many, to sell their bullocks to meet the demands of Government.

5. These and similar considerations induced me to adopt the course taken by yourself in Nawalgund, viz., to remit the whole revenue in villages where there were no crops at all, and to make a general remission of so many annas in each rupee in other villages, where the crops had also suffered to a very great extent. In the other parts of the táluka, where the crops though far below an average were yet, taken in conjunction with the high price of grain consequent on the general scarcity, sufficient in my opinion to provide the means of defraying the assessment, no general remissions were given. In cases of peculiar hardship, or when the parties evidently did not possess the means of meeting the Government demands, abatements were also allowed. Upon these principles the remissions rendered necessary by the failure of rain were given; the revenue of twelve villages was wholly, and that of a few more partially remitted. No remissions were granted in other villages except under peculiar circumstances, ascertained by enquires made during the course of the jamábandi.

6. By the present survey the total area of the táluka in acres is considerably beyond that of the previous measurement, as will be apparent from an inspection of the annexed table:—

Surveys.	Number of villages.	Total area in acres.	Deduct unarable.	Remaining arable acres.
Late Survey	86	358,277	15,088	343,189
Present Survey	86	415,754	50,228	364,857
Increase by present Survey ... ..	...	57,477	35,140	21,668

Of the total increase of 57,477 acres here shown, that on account of unarable land may be ascribed to the area of hills, sites of villages, &c., not measured at the former survey. The increase in the arable land is chiefly due to errors in the latter operations.

7. The usual statements of the increase and diminution of the revenue and cultivation compared with that of the preceding year will be appended to your general revenue report, and I shall therefore merely notice such items as may be necessary to the

comprehension of my remarks. The following table shows the result of the new settlement :—

Descriptions of land.				Arable acres.	Total assessment.
					Rs.
Government land	...	...		238,179	1,40,817
Sarwa Inám	„	...	..	59,812	37,058
Judi	„	„	...	47,018	31,598
Service	„	„	...	20,772	12,219
Total				365,781	2,21,694

The maximum rental of the whole Government land of the taluka will be seen to be 1,40,817 rupees, which almost exactly tallies with the estimate given in the 48th para. of my assessment report, where its probable amount is stated at 1,40,000 rupees.

8. The increase and diminution in the cultivation and gross land revenue of the year, compared with the same items for the previous season, are shown below :—

Years.	Government land in cultivation, acres.	Gross land revenue from all sources.	Excess in 1845-46		Diminution in 1845-46.	
			Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
		Rs.				
1844-45	137,562	1,25,951	} 13,725	---	...	9,710
1845-46	151,287	1,16,241				

It is thus seen that the cultivation is greater by 13,725 acres than is shown in the accounts of the previous year, which is wholly to be ascribed to errors in the former survey measurement, as the actual breadth of land in cultivation was something less. The gross rental, on the other hand, has diminished by Rs. 9,710, owing to the reduction of assessment effected by the survey rates.

9. The remissions, however, of the year under report make a large addition to the defalcation just noticed, and amount in all to Rs. 35,048-2-9. They have been in most part rendered neces-

sary by the failure of the ordinary rains, as will be seen from an inspection of the items which are as follows :—

Remissions.	Government land			Judi land			Total		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Failure of crops and grazing farms ..	20,373	10	9	4,887	14	4	25,261	9	1
2. Waste land not sown ..	621	12	5	294	7	6	916	3	11
3. Deaths	18	13	6	0	8	0	19	5	6
4. Desertions	1	13	6	...	...	...	1	13	6
5. Paupers,	18	3	0	8	0	0	26	3	0
6. Losses by fire	1	7	3	...	...	...	1	7	3
7. Boundary dispute	40	8	3	.....	.....	.....	40	8	3
8. Miscellaneous	145	4	0	7	6	0	152	10	0
9. Village Officers with inadequate allowance ..	.....	.....	.....	171	9	1	171	9	1
10. Cesses absorbed in survey rates	20	8	0	.....	.....	.....	20	8	0
11. Hugi do. do.	56	10	4	.....	.....	.....	56	10	4
12. Entire holdings of which the assessment was increased by the survey..	8,379	10	10	.....	.....	.....	8,379	10	10
Total ..	29,678	5	10	5,369	12	11	35,048	2	9

The four last items of the preceding list, amounting in all to Rs. 8,628-6-3, were rendered necessary by the changes effected by the survey rates. The principal one of Rs. 8,399-10-10 is the amount by which the new assessment of entire holdings of particular ryots exceeded what they had previously paid, and as these parties were not aware, when they engaged for their land, that their assessment would be increased, it would have been a manifest injustice to have levied the excess, when they had had no option of relinquishing such parts of their farm as they might not have felt inclined to hold at the new rates; such remissions to a greater or less extent are always the attendants of an introductory settlement, but will not of course again occur.

10. Upon the whole, I think, we have much reason to be satisfied with the result of the year's settlement; for, even had the new rates not been introduced at all; I do not think that the net realizations from the taluka would have much exceeded what they have proved. And by the liberal remissions given, the resources of the district have been preserved unimpaired, and the calamities of the past season prevented from extending their baleful influence over future years. The good effects of this will, I feel certain, be apparent in the revenue of the current year, in

which it would not surprise me to find the cultivation largely extended, and the land revenue collections little, if at all, short of the maximum of those of any year since we obtained the country.

Certainly, within the next few years, this maximum will be exceeded, and the rental under the new settlement be upheld, at an amount considerably beyond the realization of past years.

11. The previous assessment was extremely unequal, and as a consequence the old rates have been in many cases raised by the present settlement, but notwithstanding this the latter was received with nearly unanimous satisfaction, and the spirit of enterprise it occasioned was made evident by the larger contests amongst the cultivators for particular fields.

12. In addition to the settlement of the jamábandi, arrangements were made with every cultivator in the taluka for the current year's cultivation. To every one we explained the amount of assessment on each particular field, and particularly cautioned him that it would be strictly levied so that it would be his interest to throw up whatever land he had not the means of cultivating properly. This was taken advantage of to a large extent in the villages farmed by Bhim Ráo of Mundargi, in which the native plan of increasing cultivation by giving fields at merely nominal rents was in full force. I myself visited most of these villages and found the usual concomitants of the system fully exhibited wherever the quantity of waste was great, the inadequate capital of the cultivators being frittered away and lost from the too great extent of their holdings. A ryot who had no more than the means of cultivating ten acres probably held fifty, and as a necessary consequence his fields could hardly be said to be under tillage at all. Half the seed sown at least must have been wasted by the young plants being choked by grass and weeds, while the patches here and there that did spring up, by being too far apart, could not be properly watched, and were generally half destroyed by the inroads of antelope and cattle before the crop came to maturity and could be harvested. This vicious system I felt it indispensable to the success of the new settlement to overturn *in toto*, and with this view it was my intention to have proposed the retention of the farmed villages under Government management for one or two seasons more, until the ryots and village officers had become fully habituated to the new order of things. This, however, has been rendered unnecessary by the farmer himself having readily and even anxiously acceded to this arrangement. The truth is that the new settlement under the system of management now introduced will occasion a large addition to his profits, as he will now receive the full rental of all lands in cultivation, while the

waste will actually fetch more when sold for grazing than it did when nominally under cultivation upon his "cowle" and "ukta" rates. And he was apprehensive that the ryots would continue to insist on the usual abatements from him, which accounts for his anxiety to have the firmness and authority of Government interposed for some time longer between them, until the new system is fully carried out. The village books of the farmed villages were kept in many instances very irregularly. Ryots were cultivating fields at a half or third of the full rates, and instead of the deduction from the full rate being written off regularly as a remission, it was frequently left in the ryot's account as an outstanding balance. Before the villages are restored to the farmer, it would be desirable to write off the whole of the present outstanding balances as remissions without enquiry, as the village books and receipts given to the ryots cannot be depended on. He should also receive instructions to the effect that the balance of the revenue of any year not realized by the end of September following, must be written off the village books as a remission. It would be desirable, indeed, that this rule were made generally applicable, and the Collector in his annual Jamabandi report required to apply for sanction to remit all uncollected balances of the preceding year; so that the village, district, and Huzur accounts might be cleared of all balances regularly every year, which would be a very great advantage.

13. During the progress of the settlement, many points connected with the administration of the new assessment were referred to me for determination by the District Officers, and to obviate future occasion for doubt and ensure a uniform system of management when the present District Officers may be succeeded by others, who have not had much experience of the new system, it occurred to me that it would be of very great advantage to draw up a set of standing rules for the guidance of the Mámlatdárs and Mahálkaris in all matters connected with the ordinary administration of the survey settlement, and which would obviate the necessity of frequent reference to the Collector regarding mere matters of routine. This proposal having met with your full concurrence, I drew up the rules while the whole of the difficulties connected with the introduction of the new system were yet fresh in my recollection. They are sufficiently comprehensive to meet most of the cases likely to occur in practice, and having met your approval were subsequently issued by you for the guidance of the Mámlatdárs. I have hopes that they will assist in giving a greater degree of steadiness and consistency to our revenue management, which is much wanted, to create those feelings of security and confidence in the permanence of the present arrangements so essential to the promotion of agricultural improvements.

14. Amongst the petty cesses upon land absorbed in the new assessment, the tax upon fruit trees was one of the most pernicious, and its abolition was hailed by the people with the utmost delight. In this táluka all the produce of fruit trees standing in Government land had been sold annually by auction to the highest bidder, and thus the cultivators whose fathers had planted trees in the hope that their posterity would benefit by them had not even the option of paying the Government tax and taking their own fruit, but had to endure the bitter disappointment of seeing a stranger come into their fields and carry it away. Can we wonder under such treatment that the cultivators showed little disposition to attempt improvements? It would have been a miracle, indeed, had any cultivator in possession of his senses planted trees to the injury of himself, for by their shade, and the shelter they afford to birds, trees occasion considerable damage to standing crops, for the sole benefit of strangers. Now, however, I have little doubt but that the ryots will soon acquire sufficient confidence in the permanency of our arrangements to look forward to the future and begin to plant again.

15. There was one other subject which engaged my attention during the settlement, which was to ascertain the actual remuneration received by the village officers, and fix the amount of compensation due to them for the abolition of their Aya and Hugi, formerly levied direct from the ryots but now absorbed in the new settlement. This compensation, as mentioned in the 10th para. of the Government letter of 21st February No. 778, will have to be paid for the future from the district treasuries; but pending the sanction of the Supreme Government or Home authorities to a final settlement of the allowances of these officers, the most convenient method of giving the compensation in question would be in the shape of a remission from the land revenue of the village to the officiating patels and kulkarnis. The total amount of compensation for the Aya and Hugi of the patels and kulkarnis of the eighty-six villages of this táluka is eleven hundred and ten (1,110) rupees, viz., five hundred and five rupees for the patels and six hundred and five rupees for the kulkarnis. Besides fixing this compensation, I extended my enquiries to the entire emoluments now enjoyed by the village officers, which, as has been long surmised, fall miserably short of an adequate remuneration for the duties required of them. Some receive nothing whatever, and others a pittance considerably below the pay of a common day-labourer. The baneful effects of such a state of things require no exposition. The village administration is the very key-stone of our system. Upon it is dependent the security of property and person throughout the country. Until it be placed on a footing

of respectability and efficiency, all our reforms and additions to the superior branches of administration will be of little avail, and at best may be compared to the conduct of a builder who toils to raise a magnificent structure without the precaution of first securing for it a firm foundation.

16. The only excuse for the long continuance of such a state of things was our ignorance of the real extent of the evil, and the difficulties of arriving at the true state of the case. This will not avail us now, however, as the survey operations have enabled us to estimate exactly the emoluments of the village officers, and to defer giving them a fair remuneration for their services now would be no longer ignorance but injustice. I am fully aware of the difficulties and delays necessary to obtain the sanction of the several superior authorities to a final settlement of their emoluments, but neither difficulties nor delays interpose to prevent an interim arrangement being made to meet the exigencies of the case. Such a proposal has already received the approval of Government in the case of the district hereditary officers, as you will observe from the concluding para. of Mr. Secretary Townsend's letter of 16th April 1845, No. 1656 ; and there cannot therefore be a doubt of Government approving of the extension of the principle to the cases of village hereditary officers, whose offices and duties are every way so much more important than those of the former.

17. With these views, and feeling that the duty of effecting such a temporary arrangement had devolved upon me, as the only person in full possession of all the requisite information, I considered myself justified, nay constrained, to promise the patels and kulkarnis that they should no longer be left in their present state of destitution and neglect. I have accordingly had statements prepared and deposited in your office, showing the entire emoluments of the patels and kulkarnis from all sources, and the interim allowances I propose them to receive, pending a final settlement of their claims. These tables, in addition to the items of existing emoluments, specify the amount of compensation for the Aya and Hugi already explained and what further addition to the total emoluments is required to place the latter on something like a respectable footing. This last item I have fixed as low as seemed at all consistent with justice, and in no case will it bring up the emoluments of any to the scale proposed in the joint report of the Inám Committee and myself, dated 10th October 1844, which has received the approval of Government. The whole amount required for this purpose is the small sum of seventeen hundred and forty-eight rupees, viz., seven hundred and thirty-nine for the patels and one thousand and nine for the kulkarnis, which I propose to be granted in the form of a remission from the land revenue, as in the case of the commutation for the Aya and Hugi.

18. In making this settlement, it was impossible, and did not seem to me desirable, to avoid giving the patels and kulkarnis a tolerably assured hope of its being carried into effect. Without this they would assuredly have felt that the survey operations which benefited all others but brought out in more striking contrast their own neglected condition, and would have gone to their homes at the close of the settlement dispirited and dissatisfied with their position and prospects. They were, on the contrary, greatly pleased at the prospect opened out to them by the proposed arrangements, and I have little doubt of the good effect of this being shown in an increased attention to their duties. If on this I have acted beyond the spirit of the Government instructions conveyed in the letter already quoted, I would express my regret at having unwittingly done so, but at the same time most earnestly beg that my error of judgment may not be visited on the patels and kulkarnis and that the faith of Government to carry out the interim settlement which has now been laid before you may be considered as pledged to them.

19. I have nothing more to add on the subject of the revenue settlement. Before concluding, however, I avail myself of the opportunity to bring to your notice the very insecure state of the masonry part of the bund of the fine tank at Dambal, which is one of the largest in the Collectorate, and besides supplying water to the town irrigates a considerable extent of garden and rice land. The requisite repairs would involve a considerable outlay, but unless undertaken soon I think it likely that the bund will give way and the tank be destroyed together with the valuable gardens and wells dependent on it. The retaining wall of the tank at Gadag for the protection of the embankment from the effects of the ripple also requires being extended and a waste-weir of masonry built to place the tank in a secure condition. During my residence at Gadag in June last, the ripple was very considerable owing to the violence of the south-west wind, and in that time had cut several feet into the embankment.

20. I have only further to bring to your notice the very able co-operation and assistance afforded me throughout the course of the settlement, which occupied me for six weeks, by Moru Gopál Bahádúr, the Daftardár of this Collectorate, who is one of the most able, independent, and intelligent native officer I have met with in the course of my revenue experience. I have also to notice in very favourable terms the Mahalkari of Dambal, who is a most intelligent and promising young officer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. WINGATE,

Suptt, Rev. Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

LETTER from E. P. ROBERTSON, Esq., Collector of Dhárwár, to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 162, dated Dhárwár Collector's Office, Camp Savanúr, 27th February 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit in original are port (No. 129, dated 1st instant) from Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, Southern Division, on the revised rates of assessment to be introduced during the revenue year 1875-76 in 93 villages of this Collectorate which originally formed the Dambal Táluka.

2. In 1862, some of the villages which are situated to the north and north-west, and which were inconveniently distant from the táluka station, were transferred to the adjoining tálukas of Ron and Nawalgund. In 1872 the Maháلكari's Kacheri, which was formerly located at Dambal, was removed to the more central, healthy and more important town of Mundargi, while in 1874 the name of the táluka was changed to the Gadag Táluka and head-quarter station after its principal town.

3. In para. 3 Colonel Anderson describes the system adopted in re-measuring the Government lands and the recognised shares of Ináms. He says, "every separate occupancy is made into a separate field." On this point I beg reference to my remarks on the Hubli settlement made last year (para. 3 of letter No. 527, dated 20th February 1874). I am of opinion that sub-divisions should not be recognised and made into independent survey numbers, whenever their area is less than the minimum fixed for this district under section 17 of Act IV of 1868. As regards mixed Inám and Government lands it is not clear whether in cases where no ascertainable definition of the line of separation existed between the Government land and the Inám land, such lands have been separated and measured to complete the separation in future. I believe such complete separation has not been effected. Last year, when submitting the Hubli settlement report, I dwelt at length (para. 3 of letter No. 527, dated 20th February 1874) upon this point. The Revenue Commissioner in para. 27 of memo. No. 742, dated 2nd March 1874, and Government in para. 17 of Government Resolution No. 2157, dated 28th April 1874, concurred with me as to the desirability of this separation. The experience gained by the last year's settlement has proved conclusively to me the necessity for such a separation. The complication caused in the accounts by the sub-

divisions that are made at the time of settlement in order to represent the proper portion of Inám and Government lands is great and unnecessary. The Survey Commissioner, I believe, fears that as the demarcation of a particular portion of a field as Inám must be arbitrary, Government would come off worst by the Inámdár claiming and selecting the best portion of a field. Further he is unwilling to entrust to his subordinates the power of deciding what portion of a field shall be considered as Inám and what portion as Government. With regard to the first objection, I would point out that the mode now adopted of separating in accounts the Inám and the Government portions is most unsatisfactory and equally arbitrary. I append a statement of such divisions effected in one of the villages settled last year. A perusal of this statement will convince Government of the correctness of the above remarks. As regards the objection to entrust the duty of separation to the subordinate Survey Establishment, Colonel Anderson is, I consider, correct. To get rid of this difficulty I am willing that the Revenue Department should undertake this task. Before the commencement of the survey operations the Mámlatdár will be directed to visit the villages in which such mixed numbers exist, and decide in the presence and with the consent of the holders as to which portion should be measured off as the Inám holding for the future. A record of such decisions will then be furnished to the Survey Department, who will measure the lands accordingly. I have given orders on this point as regards the remaining talukas of this Collectorate.

4. It is true that most probably the Inámdárs will always claim the best portion of a number; still the actual loss to Government will be inappreciable and will be amply compensated by getting rid of such mixed numbers, while the value of the remaining Government portion will be improved by being no longer intermixed with the Inám holding.

5. The system of classification adopted as described in para. 4 is satisfactory. I can fully bear out the statements made by Colonel Anderson in para. 5 of his report. At present around Meundi, Alur, Hytapur, Bardur, Jentli and Harlapur there is still a considerable tract of land remaining uncultivated and covered with low scrub babul. I have seen some of this land lately brought under cultivation, and have noticed how one or two years' cultivation has completely altered the appearance of the soil. This shows the very strong necessity there was for the entire re-classification of the low class soils, and I consider Colonel Anderson has used a wise discretion in limiting the adjustment of classification only to soils which were classed above $10\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the former survey.

6. Colonel Anderson in paras. 7 to 10 describes the somewhat peculiar formation of the Kappat Hills. Last year Mr. Foote of the Geological Survey visited these hills and examined them, especially with reference to the auriferous nature of the rocks. Much has been written regarding the gold to be found in these hills, and the public has been led to believe that Government was neglecting this question. If gold did exist in large quantities, it would be likely to create a complete revolution in the district, and materially add to its wealth and prosperity. I therefore consider it will not be out of place to quote at length some passages from Mr. Foote's report :—

“The rocks which form this ridge and all the adjacent country for many miles around belong to the great gneiss formation of Southern India, and have here been subjected to immense disturbances, producing great contortions and fractures, and in parts a much greater degree of metamorphism than is usually met with, which adds greatly to the difficulty of unravelling the very obscure stratigraphical features of these hills.”

7. Mr. Foote then divides the ranges into several series. Regarding the Doni series (so called from the principal village in it) he says :—

“This series is noteworthy because containing several important beds of grey and greenish grey crystalline limestone of considerable thickness, which would yield a building stone of great beauty and excellence, and far cheaper to work than any of the granitic rocks of the neighbourhood. If pure enough to yield good lime on burning, it would prove of great value in the event of the railway extension between Bellary and Hubli being carried out.”

8. Regarding the Sortur series, he observes :—

“This next series consist of chloritic and horablendic schists intimately associated with a massive dioritic rocks, though in parts strongly resembling some of the diorites forming the trap dykes, which occur so frequently in the gneissic region, does not appear to be an irruptive rock, but rather a product of excessive metamorphism. The schistose rock appears to pass by imperceptible graduation into the highly crystalline mass. Nowhere did I find the two dissimilar rocks in close apposition, but everywhere some feet or yards in thickness of rock intervened, showing the graduation of the special characters. This series, which I will call the Sortur series, after the large village of that name, at which the principal gold washing is carried out, occupies a band of country some 4 to 5 miles broad, which is bounded to the westward by a band of granitoid gneiss of undermined breadth. The position of this granitoid band (which may be called the Mulgund series) relating

to the Sortur series is uncertain, but it is probable that the latter series is the younger of the two."

"All the streams said by the natives to be auriferous rise within the limits of the tract occupied by the Sortur series; and the upper course of the Sortur nála; the richest of all lies entirely within the area occupied by the pseudodiorite, and associated chloritic schists."

"From the great paucity of sulphides a proportionate paucity of gold is to be reasonably inferred in the reefs of the Kapatgud area. I must have broken off several hundred pieces of quartz while prospecting, but not one contained any visible gold, while that found loose at the Atikatti reef contains but a very small quantity—a mere speck. A number of carefully selected samples was brought away from the most promising looking reefs, to ascertain whether they contain gold in so finely divided a state as to be invisible to the naked eye, which is frequently the case in Australian and Californian reefs. These were assayed at the Calcutta Mint through the kindness of Colonel Hyde, and in the survey laboratory by Mr. Tween, but none of them yielded any gold."

"Even if the reefs were moderately auriferous, the pioneers in mining operations would have many serious difficulties to contend against; the distance from the coast, and at present from any railway, would make the setting up of machinery very expensive. No timber or fuel of any kind is obtainable except at very great distances, and water would be very scarce except through the rainy season."

"The poverty of the reefs is borne out by the very small yield of alluvial gold, and the inevitable conclusion appears to me to be that there are not sufficient prospects of success to justify any outlay of capital in mining works on a large scale."

9. The effect of these hills on the rainfall of the district is noticed by Colonel Anderson in his 10th para. From enquiries made from old inhabitants I learn that there formerly existed considerable forest and scrub jungles on these hills. Excepting, however, in a few places in the ravines, there are no trees whatever, the hills having been entirely denuded. I have traversed a very large part of this range, and have noticed a large number of stumps of old trees. These are now at considerable labour dug out and removed by charcoal burners. The denudation of these hills cannot but have had a very prejudicial effect on the general rainfall of the taluka. It is a matter of no small moment that a large portion of these waste tracts should be brought under the supervision of the Forest Department, and some attention paid to the

rearing of scrub jungle. In the black plains the great scarcity of firewood leads to all the best manure being used as fuel; the importance, therefore, of scrub jungle on the adjoining hills cannot be overrated. Mr. Foote when visiting these hills observed in a private letter to me that he desired to bring to notice the beneficial effect on the climate the replanting of these hills would have, and he expressed the opinion that from his examination of the ground he considers that trees might again be reared on these hills.

10. The Survey Commissioner in para. 12 points out the great importance of cotton trade to this taluka. He shows that in 1873-74, out of 111,219 acres under cultivation, nearly 77,000 acres were of the acclimatized American variety, and that taking the value of the crop at from Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 an acre, this one staple alone represented a yearly value of from 10 to 12 lakhs of rupees. These facts show the importance of the cotton trade of this taluka, and still more the importance of supporting the quality and character of the exotic variety which was established in this district after years of difficulty and hard labour. I have repeatedly pointed out to Government the great necessity of yearly taking steps to produce fresh first-class seed from America, and also the necessity of taking some steps by which the acclimatized cotton will maintain its character, and not be ruined by the thoughtless and short-sighted improvidence of the gin owners, who refuse to keep their gins in a proper state of repair.

11. The Survey Commissioner in his 13th para. refers to the defective state of the road between Gadag and Bellary. I fully concur in the remarks made as to the very urgent necessity of improving this main provincial line of road from Hubli to Gadag and Hesarur, and on to Bellary in the Madras Presidency. This matter has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government who have acknowledged the necessity of the work, and as a first move have this year given a small sum to take up the land required and line out the section of the road between Dambal and Hesarur. I trust that next season a sufficient grant will be made to allow of material progress being made.

12. Frequent attempts have been made to bridge several streams crossing the Gadag and Hubli section, and with this object money has, from time to time, been expended. But from the temporary nature of the works, or other causes, these bridges have soon given away. It is important that the bridges between Hubli and Gadag should be constructed in a permanent and substantial manner, and that any further expenditure of money on doubtful and unsuccessful expedients and experiments should cease.

13. Colonel Anderson at the conclusion of the 13th para. remarks that "with the exception of the road from Hubli to Gadag

there are at present no made roads in the táluka worthy of the name." While in paras. 54, 55, 56 he makes certain depreciatory comments on the working of Local Funds, and makes certain suggestions of his own for concentrating these funds.

14. Any attempt to concentrate these funds would be a positive hardship to the payers of the cess in other tálukas, who now derive the most marked benefit from their localization, while it would also be so great a breach of faith that I am sure the proposal could never be contemplated by Government.

15. Although the state of the local communications is at present nothing nearly what it ought to be, or what it will be in a very few years, yet I am glad to say that Colonel Anderson's statement in this respect is not quite supported by facts. During the last few years, we have done much from Local Funds to open up the district severally and to make up for the neglect of the previous years of our rule. Wells, tanks, dharmshálas, roads, vaccination, &c.,—in fact everything had been neglected, and has been calling for early aid and expenditure.

16. A very fair and material progress has been made in road making and in opening up communications. Carts pass in hundreds with ease and comfort in many places and over many miles where they never went before ; while produce that could hardly find any market, except on head-loads or pack bullocks, is now taken to many markets according to the selection of the owner. This could never have been done had we centralized and spent all our money in one or two isolated efforts at road making.

17. The roads get their full fair share of funds and attention, and I should be grieved, indeed, to see the Local Funds diverted from any of our local roads to the purely Provincial lines. As the revision gives to the Government more Imperial revenue, so I think should some of the main local communications be taken over as Imperial or Provincial works. There are roads which for miles in the Kánara District are Provincial roads, but immediately they touch Dhárwár become at once Local. The reason of this I fail to understand.

18. I append a statement of local works in the Gadag Táluka from 1869-70 up to the close of the current year.

Notwithstanding the remarks made by the Survey Commissioner, I am prepared to assert that Local roads have made exceptionally good progress. Where lines have not been selected in such cases Colonel Anderson's system has been followed of removing obstacles and clearing down the roads. This system is at best only

a temporary expedient, and if adhered to longer than absolutely necessary is simply a means for wasteful expenditure.

19. Almost all the country roads are nálas, which after half an hour's rain become torrents, and are from June to November one mass of deep mud and impassable. To spend money on these is to throw it into the stream to be washed away. Nothing remains for another year. Whereas from working on selected lines the results are permanent; good and lasting roads being gradually but surely formed, which will be available for traffic at all times of the year.

20. In the Gadag Táluka the most important line of road next to that from Gadag to Hesarur and Madras is that to Naregal and Ron. Naregal is a large trading town through which all the Raichore traffic passes. A line of road has been selected, the land taken up the road marked out and completely formed on some parts, partially formed on others, and in some portions murumed. For the first few miles from Gadag this road is in good order and carried a considerable traffic last monsoon. During the monsoon this new road along its whole length was the only road that could be used even by foot passengers. After the 1st April we shall greatly add to the usefulness of this road by constructing a large culvert bridge over a troublesome nála between Betegeri and Nursapur. A section of this road from Kotunchagi to Naregal is completely formed and only requires to be murumed for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to be excellent. The "kálva" leading to the tank at Kotunchagi was a great destruction to traffic. On this road a large culvert is now being built and will be completed before the end of the year. From Naregal to Abigeri there is a made branch road, in some parts good and in all passable at all seasons. The road from Gadag to Mulgund and the south is also yearly repaired, and we are doing our best to advance it a stage in some places, where the line has been selected, and to render it available for monsoon traffic. Negotiations are in progress to have 16 miles in continuation of this road towards Bankapur passing through Native States, constructed by these States, and I hope ere long to make an application to Government to permit the Executive Engineer to carry on the work through these States.

21. The road from Mundargi to Kalkeri is an excellent road fully formed and murumed, with the exception that it has no culverts. It is as good as any Provincial road in the district. Provision has been made to build these culverts after the 1st April next, while funds have also been provided to carry on the road to the Virapur Pass, the opening of which Colonel Anderson considers so important.

At the present moment the formation of a road from Mundargi to Korahali is being carried and will be completed before the 31st March.

22. As we have in the Gadag Táluka got over the first heavy work of selecting and lining out good roads in a few years with the aid for our increased funds, as the result of our labours we will show a marked increase of important selected well formed roads passable at all seasons of the year.

23. I believe the Government is aware that the District Officers in Dhárwár have not failed to give energetic and careful attention to the administration of the Local Funds of the district, and that every attention is being given to secure its material progress.

24. The Survey Commissioner in his 15th para. refers to the chief market places. The chief marts of this district are Gadag Betegeri, Mundargi and Naregal. Dambal, though 30 years ago a place of trade, has now little or no trade whatever, and is simply the place of weekly market for the people of the surrounding villages. Gadag Betegeri is by far the most rapidly rising town in the Southern Marátha Country, and will, if connected by railway, press the more important town of Hubli very hard indeed. The town of Mundargi is rapidly growing in importance. It may now be looked upon as the largest wholesale market for *general* agricultural produce in the Collectorate. I would here refer to Captain Wingate's remarks (para. 12 of his report) regarding Mundargi. He refers there to the commencement of the transfer of the trade from Walwandi in the Nizám's to Mundargi. This transfer of the capitalists and trade may now be said to be almost complete, Mundargi having now become the residence of a large number of sowkárs, who carry on a large wholesale trade and warehouse their goods at Mundargi.

25. In paras. 18, 19, 20 the Survey Commissioner remarks upon the census of the villages under revision. The increase of population by 46 per cent. is somewhat striking. Colonel Anderson is inclined to attribute it to emigration in early years from the Nizám's. Considering the stringent and many restrictions to emigration from the Nizám's territory described by the Survey Commissioner, I do not consider the emigration from this foreign territory can have affected the increase of the population in any appreciable degree. I am inclined to attribute the very high increase to the general prosperity enjoyed by the district during the last 30 years and to its commercial prosperity and the rapid rise of the towns of Gadag, Betegeri and Mundargi.

26. In para. 20 the Survey Commissioner comments upon the division of the population into agricultural and non-agricultural

classes. On this point he has based his observations on the figures obtained by the Survey Department at the time of classification in only 59 villages. For the remaining 34 villages he says he had to adopt the figures from the general census return. He complains that the division into agricultural and non-agricultural was not readily ascertainable from those returns. There is no difficulty whatever in obtaining this information from the compilation returns, and as I consider it desirable there should not be any omission in respect to so important a point, I have caused this information to be tabulated from the census returns for the whole of the 93 villages that now come under revision. The following is the result of this tabulation as compared with the whole of the present Gadag Taluka —

No.	Name of Taluka.	Total Population.	Detail of Population.			Percentage of column 5 on column 6.	REMARKS.
			Idle.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	93 villages of Gadag.	124,598	51,085	24,962	48,551	51.1	The figures in column 4 mostly represent females, who are returned as doing household business, children and a few pensioners, &c., who have no ostensible occupation. If the wives and children of agriculturists were included in column 5, it is quite probable the percentage of agriculturists to non-agriculturists would come to what is shown in the Survey Commissioner's report, para. 20.
2	Gadag ..	120,655	49,882	24,141	46,632	51.7	

The marked similarity of results in percentages in the above table to the results marked out by Captain Godfrey is strong evidence of their accuracy.

27. The Survey Commissioner refers to the non-agricultural tax returns, which, he says, might have furnished some data but for the unsatisfactory way in which the tax was imposed. I do not concur with the Survey Commissioner in these remarks. I am not aware that the Revenue officers showed any want of nice discrimination in carrying out the provisions of this Act. The fault of the tax was not that it taxed those who are agriculturists, but that it drew money from the poorest of the poor. But apart from the consideration of how the non-agricultural tax was worked, I fail to understand how the returns of payers of this tax would

have in any way assisted us in forming an idea as to the total agricultural population of the district.

28. The Survey Commissioner in para. 22 shows that the statistics of the general resources of the district indicate a decided improvement in the condition of the taluka. Nothing in the statement (No. VI) is more remarkable than the large increase (3,325) in the number of carts. It is ordinarily calculated that a cart and pair of bullocks represent a profit of about Rs. 100 a year to its owner. The increase of carts by 3,325, therefore, represents a yearly addition of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees to the wealth of the people. This fact alone shows the very great importance of opening up roads and communications, and gives this taluka upon an increased assessment being demanded a clear claim to a larger allotment from the Government revenues for the improvement of its communications.

29. The Survey Commissioner's remarks in para. 22 as to the scarcity and bad quality of water are unfortunately too true. Up to the constitution of Local Funds little or nothing was done to aid the people. Since their establishment as much as possible has been done to improve the supply of drinking water, but it will be years before the past neglect can be made up.

30. As regards Captain Godfrey's remarks with reference to the scarcity of water at Kotumchagi, I may mention that this tank was fully repaired four years ago, but that owing to scanty rainfall in the whole district it did not fill. This year the rainfall has been seasonable, and when I was at Kotumchagi in December last the tank was full of water, and the people had an abundant supply. We cannot control the rainfall. Our duty is to make works to collect together the rain and store the water; this is being done in many places as far as our funds will permit.

31. That there has been only a small increase in well irrigation is generally due to the brackish nature of the water, and to the great depth at which it can only be obtained. Around Gadag, however, water is good, plentiful, and near the surface; but the people fail to take advantage of this, being fully satisfied with the returns from the ordinary crops.

32. In para. 23 the Survey Commissioner comments upon the low state of education in the district. In these general remarks I concur. Education is extremely backward in these parts, it being only with the greatest difficulty that the ryots, especially the Lingáyats, can be persuaded to send their boys to school. It is a somewhat curious fact that all throughout the Collectorate, though the Lingáyats will not send their boys to school, they are the class of all others that are most forward in educating their daughters. Wherever a girls' school is opened there is always a

very considerable attendance. The drawbacks against the establishment of girls' schools are the want of qualified female teachers and the early age at which the girls are withdrawn from the school. Girls would probably be kept longer at school if there were female teachers, and if they were taught in a more thorough and satisfactory manner. I am glad to say that owing to the ready manner in which the people appear willing to avail themselves of female education, the Director of Public Instruction and myself are endeavouring to establish a female normal school in Dhárwár. In the town of Gadag-Betegeri there are two Government girls' schools, while the missionaries have opened a third, and daily attendance at these schools is about 125.

33. Colonel Anderson seems to doubt the accuracy of the figures supplied by Captain Godfrey as to the number of persons who can read and write. He is inclined to think the percentage of educated persons to non-educated must be considerably greater. I consider that the figures of 1844-45 given by Colonel Anderson, which show that 11 per cent. of the male population was then able to read and write, are incorrect. In numberless cases if a man is asked if he can read and write, he replies in the affirmative, when the fact turns out that he can only sign his name, make "ruju." Most probably in 1844-45 every man who could "ruju" was entered as able to read and write. The following table, compiled from the General Census Records, shows the state of education in the district:—

No.	Names of tálukas.	Total male Population.	No. able to read and write.	No not educated.	Percentage of educated to non-educated.	REMARKS.
1	93 villages of Gadag .	63,933	6,344	57,589	11	
2	Gadag (the whole present táluks) ...	61,501	6,014	55,487	10.8	
3	Dhárwár	63,480	6,377	57,103	11.1	
4	Hubli... ..	51,260	5,252	46,008	11.4	
5	Nawalgund	53,658	5,496	48,222	11.4	
6	Bankápur	42,649	3,121	39,528	7.8	
7	Hongal	34,813	2,777	32,036	8.6	
8	Karajgi	49,003	5,014	43,889	11.4	
9	Ránebenzur	44,645	4,956	39,689	12.5	
10	Kod	40,493	3,388	37,105	9.1	
11	Kalghatgi	27,248	1,325	25,923	5.1	
12	Roa	37,273	3,201	34,072	9.3	
	Total...	506,023	46,961	459,062	10.2	

From this table it will be seen that the Gadag Táluks is not behind the sister tálukas in advancement in this respect.

34. I regret to notice from the Survey Commissioner's para. 24 that 20 per cent. of the Government lands are held by other than the occupants. As this has taken place only within the short period of one* settlement, it is surely a matter for alarm and serious consideration.

35. In para. 25 the Survey Commissioner gives the result of the information collected by Captain Godfrey from the Registration offices. During my last tour I collected similar information for 4 years when examining the Sub-Registry offices, and have compiled a statement marked Appendix M. The following table shows, as far as they can be obtained from the Registration Records, the maximum and minimum values of land arranged according to the several revision groups:—

Year	No of Group.	Sub-letting value.		Occupancy value.		REMARKS
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
1871..	I	11 times the Assessment	4 times the Assessment	40 times the Assessment	20 times the Assessment	The groups shown here are the groups into which Colonel Anderson has divided the 93 villages (<i>vide</i> para. 38 of his report).
	II	1½ do.	1½ do.	11 do	12 do.	
	III	"	"	"	"	
	IV	"	"	"	"	
1872...	I.	4 times the Assessment.	1½ times the Assessment.	44 do.	15 do.	
	II.	4 do.	4 do.	55 do.	6½ do.	
	III.	" do.	" do.	" do.	" do.	
	IV.	6 do.	6 do	12½ do.	3½ do.	
1873	I	6 times the Assessment.	Equal do.	60 do.	6 do.	
	II	7½ do.	3 do.	44½ do.	3 do.	
	III	3	1½ do	24 do.	8½ do.	
	IV.	"	"	"	"	
1874 .	I	5 do.	3 do	60 do.	7 do.	
	II	6 do	3½ do	22 do.	3¾ do.	
	III	"	"	11½ do	7 do.	
	IV.	Equal to Assessment	"	"	"	

36. It is extremely difficult to obtain correct information as to the actual value of land in the market, but the above figures

* Note by Survey Commissioner — This is an error. There is nothing to show what proportion was sublet at the time of the first settlement, there must have been some though probably not much.

prove beyond doubt that land has attained a great value in the villages which now come under revision.

37. I also append a statement marked N, exhibiting the result of crop experiments made last year under the supervision of the Assistant Collectors and the Mámlatdárs. The results afford evidence of the great capability of the land in this district

38. The Survey Commissioner in paras. 30 to 34 refers to the price lists. I agree with him in thinking that the ryot of this district is now a good deal over 100 per cent. better off than he was formerly. While from steadiness of prices in the last four years there is reason to believe that he would continue to hold this position in future years.

* 39. In para. 32 the Survey Commissioner gives a synopsis of the revenue history of the district. A glance at this statement shows that most of the unoccupied arable land was brought under cultivation in the third decade, namely, from 1855 to 1864. One might infer from this, that this increase in cultivation must have been due to the extraordinary influx of capital in the years following the American War. An examination, however, of the appendix (G.) from which the abstract was prepared, shows that most of this land was taken up before the effects of that war could be felt in this country. This leads to the inference that the increase of cultivation was not the result of any unusual causes, but was entirely due to the general prosperity of the district. The almost entire absence of remissions and outstanding balances, noticed in para. 33, is a further proof of this prosperity.

40. A review of Colonel Anderson's paras. 1 to 35 and of the statistics furnished will not fail to carry conviction as to the great prosperity the people of this district have enjoyed during the last settlement and to the extreme lightness of the present assessment. The very low proportion the present assessment bears to the value of agricultural produce and to the sub-letting value of land fully justifies the moderate increase proposed in the assessment of these villages. I have carefully examined the proposals submitted by the Survey Commissioner regarding the proposed assessment. His division of villages into four groups, according to varying circumstances, is, I consider, judicious. The rates proposed by him for dry-crop land are so moderate that I concur with him in thinking " they are less than we might fairly demand, and probably

Narayannpur	... 63 4	some what less even than the people would
Kotumohgi	... 63 4	accept without demur." Considering the
Naregal	... 49 1	soil and situation of villages marginally noted,
Belwanki	... 56 7	and their proximity to market, it would ap-
Sowdi	... 52 9	pear at first that they would have been
Hombal	... 70 2	included in the class higher than the one in

which they are now put ; but when the percentage of increase of

assessment in each of the villages is considered, the classification of Colonel Anderson appears just.

41. Even taking into consideration the somewhat uncertain rainfall of the northern villages which are put in the last group, I am of opinion that the percentage increase proposed for these villages is, as compared with the fertility of the soil, below what we should demand. The uncertainty of monsoons complained of by the Survey Commissioner is not peculiar to the western villages of the Ron Taluka, but is applicable more or less to the whole taluka. It is true, these villages have partly red soil lands, but they are better off as regards good water on that very account. I should have wished to recommend that these villages should have been put into a higher class; but the very late date on which the report has been received by me does not allow of time for the consideration of any such recommendations.

42. I agree to the rates proposed for rice land in para. 28. The "Akasia" rice land, or that watered by rain water alone, is very properly assessed at dry-crop rate. It would have been better for clear understanding of the pressure of the rice rates, if the percentage increase of assessment on the 108 acres, which are under rice cultivation at the old settlement, and 184 acres which were lately turned into rice lands, had been shown. It should also have been stated whether the additional 184 acres of rice land was the result of private capital and labour, or whether they are due to extra facilities for water provided at State expense.

43. I entirely approve of the rates proposed on the pátasthal lands. The well bágáit has been treated according to orders under Government Resolution No. 1028, dated 25th February 1874. I will only remark that I do not approve of the principle laid down in that Resolution, and I fail to see the necessity or justice of foregoing any portion of our present irrigation revenue under this heading. It appears to me we should have done well to have let the old assessment stand in this case. Such a course would have given full satisfaction. As it is, if the principle of Government Resolution is adhered to, the loss to Government in some of the southern talukas will be very great and quite uncalled for.

44. The result of the proposed settlement is given in para. 41. It shows an increase of Rs. 80,880 over the old assessment on the occupied area, or an increase of 48.2 per cent., which cannot be held to be otherwise than fair and moderate.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. P. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

Statement showing Government and Inám lands mixed together, para. 3.

No.	Name of Persons.	Old Revenue Survey Number	Inám or Government.	Measurement.		As per Revision Survey.			Division effected at the time of Revision Settlement.			REMARKS.
				Acres.	Assessment.	No	Acres.	Assessment.	No.	Acres.	Assessment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				A. g	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Chenbasangowda bin Gondeppowda .. Dyamaya kom Mari-gowda ...	42	Govt.	2 22	3 0 0	58	8 15	15 0 0	Part of 58	2 22		Government.
			Do.	3 10	3 15 0	59	3 26	7 0 0	Part of 58 Do. 59	3 12 0 16			Government.
2	Do. .. Chenbasangowda ...		Inám S.	3 10	3 15 0				Part of 59	3 28 3 10		Inám. Do.
			Do.	2 21	3 2 0				Do. 58	2 21		
				11 23	14 0 0	2	12 1	22 0 0	2	12 1	22 0 0	
	Rayangowda bin Basan-gowda	50	Govt.	31 0	36 12 0	84	15 39	24 0 0	Part of 85 Part of 84	16 5 13 2 29 7	25 0 0	Government.
	Fakirgowda bin Lakan-gowda Basangowda bin Karup-gowda		Inám S. Do.	1 20 1 17	1 12 0 1 8 0	85	16 5	25 0 0	Do. Part of 84	1 20 1 17			Inám. Do.
				33 37	40 0 0	2	32 4	49 0 0	2	32 4	49 0 0	

Alaywadi.	Mudka bin Shetens	30	Govt.	2 18	3 0 0	545	3 25	5 0 0	545 Part of 546	3 25	5 0 0	} Inám.		
			Inám (Personal)	4 16	5 0 0	546	3 1	5 0 0		Do.	4 16		6 0 0	
			6 34	8 0 0	2	6 26	10 0 0	2		6 26	10 0 0			
	Luxminarasivachyar alias Taurachyara	37	Govt.	6 12	4 0 0	3	22 11	26 0 0	Part of Do.	4	5 13	6 0 0	} Government. } Inám.	
			Inám (Personal)	35 14	27 0 0	4	18 16	20 0 0		3	13 3	14 0 0		
			41 26	31 0 0	2	40 27	46 0 0	2		22 11	26 0 0			
	Gangaram Dixit bin Ram- chandra Dixit	48	Inám (Personal)	12 11	11 0 0	567	7 20	11 0 0	Part of Do.	562	7 35	11 0 0	} Inám.	
			Govt.	3 0	3 0 0	562	7 35	11 0 0		Part of 567	4 16	12 11		18 0 0
			15 11	14 0 0	2	15 15	22 0 0	2		15 15	22 0 0			
	Rangbhat bin Narayan- bhat	48	Govt.	3 0	3 0 0	562	7 35	11 0 0	Part of 567	3 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	} Government	
			Inám (Personal)	12 11	11 0 0	567	7 20	11 0 0		Do.	7 35	11 0 0		
			15 11	14 0 0	2	15 15	22 0 0	2		15 15	22 0 0			
Venkatramanachyar bin Seshachyara	50	Govt.	4 39	4 0 0	749	10 13	12 0 0	Part of 749 Do. 750	3 39	5 0 0	5 0 0	} Government.		
		Inám (Personal)	17 27	14 0 0	750	11 13	14 0 0		Do.	6 14	7 0 0			
		22 26	18 0 0	2	21 26	26 0 0	2		11 13	14 0 0				
			...				...	17 27	21 0 0			
			22 26	18 0 0	2	21 26	26 0 0	2	21 26	26 0 0				

GENERAL REMARKS.—The remaining cases in this village are not given, as the above are considered as sufficient by way of illustration of what is stated in para. 3 of the Collector's report. Government will perceive from the statement that the division of Inám and Government portions is most arbitrary and that the No. of mixed numbers has been increased in every case.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

Statement of Expenditure on Local Works in Gadag Taluka during the last five years.

No.	Names of Works.	EXPENDITURE IN						Total.	REMARKS.
		1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Computed Expenditure for 1874-75.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	<i>Communications, Rest-houses and Chávdia.</i>								
1	Dharmshála at Hesrur	494 0 7	1,711 12 2	194 1 5	22 0 4	.....	.....	2,421 14 6
2	2nd class do. at Dambal .....	.....	1,349 3 6	765 12 6	108 2 8	.....	.....	2,223 2 8
3	Do. do. at Gadag .....	.....	342 6 9	132 12 10	.....	.....	.....	475 3 7
4	Do. do. at Betageri .....	.....	.....	.....	589 3 5	.....	.....	589 3 5
5	Do. do. at Mundargi .....	.....	.....	.....	2,322 7 9	.....	.....	2,322 7 9
6	Repairs to dharmshála at Mundargi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 1 0	50 0 0	70 1 0
7	Do. at Hesrur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 15 10	50 0 0	150 15 10
8	Do. at Dambal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97 15 1	50 0 0	147 16 1
9	Travellers' Bungalow at Hesrur .....	.....	.....	3,522 12 1	.....	.....	.....	3,522 12 1
	<i>Ferries.</i>								
10	Double Ferry boat at Hesrur ... ..	.....	227 8 8	21 2 0	2,470 0 0	800 0 0	.....	3,518 10 8
11	Repairs to the Chávdí at Malasandra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 0 0	70 0 0
12	Repairs to the Chávdí at Mundargi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0
13	Ferry boat at Korlahalli	24 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 6 6
14	Repairs to Ferry boat at Hesrur	199 14 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199 14 4
15	Special repairs to Ferry boat at Korlahalli .....	.....	77 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	77 3 6
	<i>Roads.</i>								
16	Making road from Mundargi to Kalkeri .....	.....	.....	1,666 0 9	1,218 0 4	.....	.....	2,884 1 1
17	Repairs to do. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	454 12 5	390 0 0	844 12 5

18	Improving the portion of Palla and Bádámi road in Gadag Taluka and Mulgund, Gadag and Kotumchagi .. .. .	...	1,900 0 0	...	...	...	1,900 0 0
19	Repairs to do	176 0 5	1,890 6 4	1,815 15 4	1,703 12 1	2,018 6 4	2,320 0 0	9,924 8 6
20	Repairs to road from Hombal to Gadag .. .. .	...	200 0 0	...	...	.....	200 0 0
21	Clearing tract from the town of Mundargi to nála on the west of town	397 0 0	220 0 0	617 0 0
<i>Water-supply</i>								
22	Sinking a well on Gadag and Mulgund road	871 0 0	871 0 0
23	Improving a tank at Kotumchagi .. .. .	...	768 10 1	...	.....	...	768 10 1
24	Repairs to do	2,831 5 11	...	.....	.....	...	2,831 5 11
25	Improving a well at Virapur .. .. .	...	10 0 0	.....	.....	...	10 0 0
26	Do. do. at Narsanudra .. .. .	...	24 12 0	.....	354 3 3	...	378 15 3
27	Do. tank at Kurtkoti .. .. .	...	..	8,574 1 8	1,288 4 3	.....	9,862 5 11
28	Improving inlet to tank at Balagnur .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0
29	Improving a tank at Balagnur .. .. .	.....	24 12 0	3,592 10 8	.....	.....	3,617 6 8
30	Do. do. at Lingadhal .. .. .	.....	25 5 0	3,947 0 1	.....	...	3,972 5 1
31	Do. do. at Hombal .. .. .	.....	23 10 0	2,993 11 0	.....	.....	3,017 5 0
32	Do. do. at Mulgund .. .. .	...	24 14 0	4,202 9 8	.....	.....	4,317 7 8
33	Do. do. at Lakundi .. .. .	...	25 0 0	1,975 0 0	.....	.....	2,000 0 0
34	Clearing a well at Kangnhal	576 12 11	493 15 3	.....	...	686 0 0	1,756 12 2
35	Do. do. at Pappasi .. .. .	...	.....	.....	.....	420 0 0	420 0 0
36	Constructing a well at Sambhapur .. .. .	...	...	...	.....	775 0 0	775 0 0
37	Clearing a tank at Hytapur	2,504 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,504 2 0
38	Repairs to do .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	975 0 0	975 0 0
Total		6,806 10 8	7,219 7 3	34,793 10 0	10,101 2 1	3,889 2 8	6,907 0 0	69,717 0 8

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Collector

STATEMENT of Deeds of Sale registered in the Gadag, Nawalgund, and Ron Sub-Registry Offices during the years 1871 to 1874 and arranged according to Groups.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number	Acres.	Assessment.	Amount for which sold.	For how many times the assessment the occupancy of that land has been sold.	REMARKS.
<i>1st Group.</i>							
Maximum occupancy value of land = 44 years' rental. Minimum occupancy value of land = 6 years' rental.							
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1871.							
1	Chik-Handigol	127	7 29	6 0 0	242 0 0	40	
2	Gadag	443	5 9	2 8 0	50 0 0	20	
3	Hire Handigol	163	26 32	13 0 0	354 0 0	27	
4	Kurtkoti	384	2 8	.....	600 0 0	...	
1872.							
1	Chik-Handigol	111	26 31	18 0 0	270 0 0	15	
2	Gadag	143	49 20	28 0 0	800 0 0	23	
3	Kurtkoti	299	13 24	9 8 0	172 0 0	18	
4	Do.	230	19 29½	12 8 0	550 0 0	44	
1873.							
1	Gadag	Part of 174	10 0	5 0 0	200 0 0	40	
2	Do.	42	18 26	.....	425 0 0	...	
3	Hulkoti	Part of 88	9 27	4 4 0	80 0 0	Nearly 20	
4	Do.	Part of 79	4 18	4 0 0	100 0 0	25	
5	Madaganur	3	21 15	20 0 0	600 0 0	30	
6	Malsamundra	115	71 9	49 0 0	300 0 0	6	

		1874.					
1	Betegori	Part of 100	4 10	1 12 0	100 0 0	60	
2	Chik Handigol	Part of 100	16 17	12 8 0	200 0 0	16	
3	Gadag	Part of 328	15 18	7 0 0	200 0 0	37	
4	Do.	257 & 773 Part of	23 19	.....	1,000 0 0	...
5	Do.	728 Part of	62 2	43 0 0	300 0 0	7	
6	Hire Handigol	110 Part of	25 0	18 12 0	300 0 0	15	
7	Do. do.	33 Part of	13 0	.....	300 0 0	...
8	Kurtkoti	26	43 20	30 0 0	400 0 0	13	

2nd Group.

		1871.		Maximum occupancy value = $4\frac{1}{2}$ years' rental.		Minimum occupancy value = 3 years' rental.	
1	Hombal	141	28 11	18 0 0	200 0 0	11	
2	Kadadi	161	22 0	17 0 0	200 0 0	12	
		1872.					
1	Hombal	361	93 39	75 0 0	500 0 0	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
2	Kanginhal	367, 368 132	19 0	11 0 0	240 0 0	22	
3	Lakundi	154	10 17	6 8 0	50 0 0	$7\frac{3}{4}$	
4	Papnasi	7	17 13	5 0 0	275 0 0	55	
1 A	Gujamagadi	Part of 166 136	16 38 16 38	8 8 0 8 8 0	500 0 0	30	

*STATEMENT of Deeds of Sale registered in the Gadag, Nawalgund, and Ron Sub-Registry
Offices, &c.—continued.*

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Amount for which sold.	For how many times the assessment of that land has been sold.	REMARKS
	1873.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Advisomapur.	Part of 71	16 37½	9 8 0	200 0 0	22	
2	Gawarwad	12	40 34	18 0 0	800 0 0	44½	
3	Chikop	Part of 51	27 27	19 5 4	200 0 0	10	
4	Hadagali	Part of 211	22 0	15 2 0	200 0 0	13	
5	Hombal	361, 367 368	93 39	65 0 0	200 0 0	3	
6	Khradagi	Part of 102	16 35	13 0 0	300 0 0	23	
7	Do.	Part of 102	16 35	10 0 0	200 0 0	20	
8	Papnasi	7	17 13	5 0 0	112 0 0	22	
	1874.						
1	Gujamagadi	20	10 3	9 0 0	200 0 0	22	
2	Hytapur	37	20 36	13 0 0	150 0 0	11½	
3	Hombal	373, 379	55 24	38 0 0	400 0 0	10½	
4	Do.	409	34 34	22 0 0	160 0 0	7¼	
5	Nebapur	19, 38	56 2	30 0 0	400 0 0	13	

6	Nagasamudra	...	...	Part of 46	10 30	7 8 0	100 0 0	13
7	Yeri Beleri	...	...	Part of 113	52 0	55 4 0	200 0 0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>3rd Group.</i>								
Maximum occupancy value = 24 years' rental								
Minimum occupancy value = 7 years' rental								
1873								
1	Belawanki	...	...	Part of 194	15 21	11 8 0	98 0 0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	Harlapur	...	...	210	39 20	17 0 0	410 0 0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1874								
1	Hytapur	...	...	37	20 36	13 0 0	150 0 0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	Sowdi...	...	...	Part of 286	16 10	11 0 0	80 0 0	7
<i>4th Group</i>								
Maximum occupancy value = 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ years' rental.								
Minimum occupancy value = 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ year's rental.								
1872.								
1	Sudi	...	...	154	32 36	16 0 0	200 0 0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	Do.	...	...	193	44 37	31 0 0	100 0 0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	Do.	...	...	Part of 120	5 18	4 10 8	100 0 0	4

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

M.

STATEMENT of Leases of Fields registered in the Gadag, Nawalgund and Ron Sub-Registry Offices during the years 1871 to 1874, and arranged according to Groups.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assesment.	Premium or the amount taken in advance.	Yearly Rent.	For how many years the land has been sub-let.	For how many times the assesment the land has been sub-let.	Permanent yearly value of premium at 5 per cent.	REMARKS.
1st Group.										
Maximum Sub-letting rate = 11 times the assesment. Minimum Sub-letting rate = the assesment.										
1871.										
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Chik-Handigol ...	1	18 10	10 0 0	400 0 0	...	20	..	20	Assesment to be paid by the lessee every year.
2	Do. do. ...	117	28 32	29 0 0	1,500 0 0	...	14	...	75	Assesment to be paid by the Khatedar (lessor).
3	Gadag ...	158	7 18	4 12 0	275 0 0	..	14	..	13½	Inám land Judi Rs. 3 to be paid by the lessee.
4	Do. ...	153	42 28	27 0 0	.....	100 0 0	11	4		
5	Do. ...	307	9 3¾	9 4 0	.....	100 0 0	11	11		
6	Do. ...	155	7 0	4 0 0	195 0 0	....	14	...		
7	Do. ...	86	19 13	14 8 0	200 0 0	..	10	.	10	Inám land. Judi Rs 5-8-0 to be paid by the lessee.
8	Kurtkotí ...	264	8 14	7 12 0	350 0 0	...	10	..	17½	Assesment to be paid by the lessee.
9	Do. ...	286	18 0	13 0 0	200 0 0	.....	6	...	10	There is an agreement that the lessee should pay ¼th of the produce to the lessor in addition to premium
10	Do. ...	223	32 0	26 0 0	200 0 0	40 0 0	30	..	10	Assesment to be paid by the Khatedar.
1872.										
1	Asundi ...	3	10 0	4 13 0	200 0 0	...	25	.	10	Assesment and Local Fund to be paid by the lessee.

2	Chik Handigol	42	18 0	17 0 0	500 0 0	11	..	25	Do. do.
3	Gadag	171	43 36	22 0 0	85 0 0	11	4	..	2
4	Do	45	17 0	11 8 0	39 0 0	17 0 0	1	..	10
6	Do.	37	13 38	9 0 0	200 0 0	6	..	10	Assessment to be paid by the lessor
7	Malasamudra	76	27 8	22 0 0	200 0 0	..	perpetual	10	Do by the lessee.
6	Part of Newali	99	6 0	48 0 0	300 0 0	..	18	15	Khatedar to pay assessment.
8	Venkatapur	48	30 3	28 0 0	150 0 0	..	5	7½	..
	1873.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Chik Handigol	89	16 34	15 0 0	300 0 0	..	20	15	Inám land. Rs 4-11-0 Chowthá and Nazárina to be paid to Government by lessee.
	Do.	Part of 2	26 32	15 5 4	500 0 0	16 8 0	16	25	..
2	Do.	Part of 93	9 8	10 0 0	150 0 0	4 0 0	12	7½	Inám land.
3	Gadag	Part of 328	15 7½	7 0 0	100 0 0	8 0 0	10	5	..
4	Do.	375	11 9	..	100 0 0	..	12	5	..
5	Do.	205	35 12	15 0 0	..	..	5	..	Lessee to give ½ of produce to the lessor every year.
6	Do.	111	41 88	29 0 0	..	160 0 0	2	5	..
7	Do.	Part of 425	2 32	8 8 0	..	48 0 0	perpetual	6	..
8	Do.	Do. 2	2 32	8 8 0	..	48 0 0	Do.	6	..
9	Do	Part of 63	20 30	9 0 0	..	9 9 0	Do.	1	..
10	Do.	441	0 22	0 8 0	160 0 0	..	5	8	Khatedar to pay assessment
11	Hulkoti	123	17 15	12 0 0	100 0 0	..	34	6	Lessee to pay assessment
12	Kurtkoti	Part of 5	26 5	26 8 0	800 0 0	..	9	40	Inám lands. Judi Rs. 19-5-0 to be paid by the lessee.
13	Do.	120	40 24	25 0 0	..	..	10	..	..
14	Kittar	Part of 40	8 26	7 0 0	100 0 0	..	6	5	Lessee to pay assessment.
15	Do.	29	16 0	12 0 0	150 0 0	..	13	7½	Do. do.
	1874	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Chik Handigol	Part of 117	14 16	14 8 0	200 0 0	..	11	10	Khatedar to pay the present assessment until revision, and then if the assessment be increased the lessee to pay the actual increase.

Number.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Premium or the amount taken in advance.	Yearly Rent.	For how many years the land has been sub-let.	For how many times the assessment the land has been sub-let.	Permanent yearly value of premium at 6 per cent.	REMARKS
			A g.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.				
2	ChikHandgol ...	114	84 9	32 0 0	500 0 0	... ..	11	25	Lessee to pay assessment and Local Funds
3	Gadag ..	Part of 63	20 39	9 0 0	200 0 0	.. .	6	20	Khatodar to pay assessment.	
4	Do.	{ Part of 38 Part of 360	8 0 16 0	..	250 0 0	.. ...	8	12½	No further agreement.
5	Kurtkota .	Part of 6, 10, 11	5 4 9 23 14 27	5 4 0 9 12 0 15 0 0	800 0 0	.. ...	14	40	Khatodar to pay assessment
6	Do. ...	Part of 340	11 19	3 8 0	700 0 0	5 1 0	32	35		
7	Kittur ...	Part of 39	22 22	17 0 0	..	*18 1 0	16		*Assessment and Local Funds.	
8	Do. ...	Part of 40	16 20	14 0 0	100 0 0	.....	17	5	Lessee to pay assessment and Local Funds.
9	Do. ..	48	77 39	73 0 0	..	215 0 0	5			
10	Do ..	35	44 39	42 0 0	..	220 0 0	4			
11	Navah ..	50	26 26	25 0 0	500 0 0	.. .	6	25	Khatodar to pay assessment, &c.	
2nd Group										
Maximum sub-letting rate = 7½ times the assessment. Minimum sub-letting rate = 1½ times the assessment.										
1871										
1	Hombal ..	105 183, 213	40 20	28 0 0	900 0 0	..	10	45	Khatodar to pay assessment.	
2	Kadada ..	130, 140 180, 181	125 38	91 0 0	..	145 8 0	10			

1872.									
1	Advi-Somapur	29	21 32	15 0 0	180 0 0		5		9
2	Gavarwad ..	25	15 36	13 0 0	100 0 0	...	5	...	5
3	Do.	115	32 36	25 0 0	300 0 0	...	10	...	15
4	Hadagali ..	26	13 39	12 0 0	100 0 0	...	10	...	5
5	Hombal ..	201	16 32	11 0 0	125 0 0	...	5	...	6½
6	Do.	162	36 33	27 0 0	200 0 0	...	10	...	10
7	Do.	160	9 20	6 8 0	200 0 0	...	14	...	10
8	Do.	461	39 23	32 0 0	500 0 0	...	10	...	25
9	Do.	9	33 34	...	44 0 0	...	6	...	..
10	Kanagubhal ..	201	2 Mārs. 32 Acres	...	130 0 0	...	7	...	..
11	Yelsairur ..	Part of 47,59	10 38½	10 8 0	40 0 0	...	6	Nearly 4	..
1873									
1	Balganur ..	11,15	15 39	12 0 0	85 14 0	...	5	Nearly 3	..
2	Dambal ..	378,379 382	22 33 2 10 1 38 3 9	17 0 0 15 0 0 11 0 0 13 0 0	900 0 0	.....	20	...	45
3	Gujamagadi ...	Part of 226	8 16	4 0 0	150 0 0	...	8	...	7½
4	Hadagali ...	Part of 74	25 0	17 4 0	200 0 0	...	16	...	15
5	Do.	72	16 19	11 4 0	48 0 0	...	4	4	..
6	Hembal ...	Parts of 165,246	16 0	12 0 0	128 0 0	...	5	5	..
7	Kadadi ..	92	22 20	13 0 0	150 0 0	...	5	7½	..
8	Kuradgi ..	41	28 37 39 33	20 0 0 25 0 0	400 0 0	...	6	...	20
1874.									
1	Balganur ...	114	45 28	35 0 0	1,200 0 0	...	15	...	60
2	Do.	168	46 25	45 0 0	500 0 0	43 9 0	18	...	25
3	Do.	Parts of 101,129	11 8 8 2½	7 12 0 6 0 0	400 0 0	...	22	...	20
4	Hadagali ..	20	19 25	17 0 0	200 0 0	.....	8	...	10
5	Hombal ..	Part of 383	20 0	15 0 0	500 0 0	...	13	...	25

Lessee to pay assessment to Government

Lessee to pay assessment and Local Funds.

Do. do.
Inām land Khatedar to pay Judi, &c.

Inām land. Khatedar to pay Judi, &c.

Lessee to pay assessment.

Do do.

Inām land. Lessee to pay Chowthā, &c.

Khatedar to pay assessment.
Do. do.

Khatedar to pay assessment.

Lessee to pay assessment and Local Funds

Khatedar to pay assessment.

No	Names of Villages.	Survey Number	Acres.	Assessment.	Premium or the	Yearly Rent.	For how many years the land has been sub-let.	For how many times the assessment the land has been sub-let.	Permanent yearly value of premium at 5 per cent	REMARKS.
					amount taken in advance.					
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
6	Kadadi	Part of 190	33 37	25 0 0		153 0 0	12	6		Inam land Chowthi, &c., to be paid by the Khatedar
7	Do	Do.	23 7	25 0 0		153 0 0	12	6		
8	Kanginhal	Part of 144	53 26	23 8 0		79 5 0	12	3 1/2	...	Khatedar to pay assessment.
9	Do.	Part of 144	53 26	23 8 0		79 5 0	12	3 1/2	...	Khatedar to pay assessment.
10	Sortar	45	9 2	7 0 0	200 0 0		11	..	10	Lessee to pay assessment and Local Funds.
11	Do.	Part of 179	12 35	9 0 0	200 0 0	.....	13	...	10	Do. do.
3rd Group.										
Maximum sub letting rate = 3 times the assessment										
Minimum sub-letting rate = 1 1/4 times the assessment.										
1871.										
1	Kotamchagr	252	25 0	15 0 0	300 0 0	...	12	...	15	Lessee to pay assessment and Local Funds.
2	Do.	29 & 53	38 19		200 0 0	...	7	..	10	Khatedar to pay do.
3	Do.	233	13 17	10 0 0	100 0 0	....	8	..	5	Khatedar to pay assessment.
1872.										
1	Belwanki	Part of 18, 121 & 106	8 21 8 7 7 36	6 8 0 5 4 0 5 8 0	300 0 0		12		15	Lessee to pay assessment, &c.
2	Kotamchagr	17	33 26	21 0 0	200 0 0	.....	5	...	10	Inam land. Chowthi, Nazrana Local Fund to be paid by the Lessee
3	Sowdi	Part of 91	15 14	9 8 0	95 0 0	..	5		5	Lessee to pay assessment.
4	Do	Do.	15 14	9 8 0	100 0 0		6		5	Do. do.
5	Tummapur	31	13 8	13 8 0	120 0 0		5		6	

1873.									
1	Hytapur	3, 43 & Part of 13	13 36	10 0 0	.. -	44 6 6	12	14	Lessee to pay assessment, &c., in addition to this amount.
2	Kotumchagi	290 Part of	23 15	5 8 0	200 0 0	..	17	Nearly 10	
3	Do	29 Part of	12 3	9 0 0	..	25 0 0	10	3	Inam land. Khatedar to pay Judi, &c.
4	Do.	290	13 0	..	88 0 0	..	11		Do do
5	Do.	113	9 1	5 0 0	100 0 0	..	16		5 Khatedar to pay assessment
6	Meundi	52, 297, 298 & 301	31 30	14 0 0	..	180 0 0	3	17	Inam land. Khatedar to pay Judi, &c
7	Sirur	186	29 27	19 0 0	..	..	18	35	Lessee to pay assessment and Local Fund cess.
8	Tummapur	31 Part of	57 7	39 0 0	700 0 0	..	5	6	Khatedar to pay assessment and Local Fund
1874.			18 10	13 8 0	120 0 0	..			
1	Belwanki	45	29 20	22 0 0	200 0 0	..	7	10	
2	Hariapur	259	24 88	15 12 0	100 0 0	..	2	5	Inam land Lessee to pay Local Fund cess
3	Do	258 Part of	22 39	12 8 0	300 0 0	..	7	15	
4	Kotumchagi	79 Part of	12 3	..	200 0 0	..	9	10	Inam land Khatedar to pay Judi,
5	Do	233 Part of	25 34	20 0 0	50 0 0	..	12	7 1/2	Khatedar to pay assessment
6	Naragal	334	40 32	25 12 0	300 0 0	..	7	15	
7	Sowdi	292 Part of	16 1	9 12 0	180 0 0	..	14	9	Khatedar to pay assessment
8	Do	116	7 24	5 8 0	94 0 0	..	13	4 1/2	Do. do.

4th Group

Maximum sub-letting rate = 6 times the assessment,
 Minimum sub-letting rate = to the assessment

1872.									
1	Sudi	10	7 5	6 0 0	..	40 0 0	19	6	

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Premium or the amount taken in advance.	Yearly Rent.	For how many years the land has been sub-let.	For how many times the assessment the land has been sub-let.	Permanent yearly value of premium at 5 per cent.	REMARKS.
	1873.		A. g	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Sudi	Part of 196	9 33	6 4 0	200 0 0	.. ..	18	..	10	
	1874.									
1	Nidgundi	252	45 34	32 0 0	.....	32 0 0	10	1	..	
2	Sudi	Parts of 56 & 227	21 20 5 8	13 8 0 4 8 0	1,500 0 0	.. ..	10	..	75	Khatedar to pay assessment.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

STATEMENT.

N.

Statement exhibiting the Result of

No.	Name of Village.	Revenue Survey No	Average assessment per acre.	Area selected for experiment.	Date of Experiment.	Nature of Crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs a. p			
1	Hulkoti ...	61	0 7 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre	9th Dec. 1873	{ Jowari Mung Bajr
2	Do. ..	17	0 14 0	Do. ..	Do. ...	Jowari and Matki ..
3	Dambal ...	39	0 6 0	Do. ..	19th Dec. 1873 ..	Jowari and Matki and a little of Bajr ..
4	Balwanki ...	240	1 0 0	10 guntas.	5th Feb. 1874 ...	Wheat ..
5	Do. ...	240	1 0 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gram ...
6	Sandigwad ..	158	0 15 0	Do. ..	8th do. ...	Wheat ...
7	Ron ...	136	0 11 6	Do. ...	18th do. ...	American Cotton, 1st Mill Seeds ...
8	Kotbal ...	39	0 10 6	20 do. ...	19th do. ...	Do. ... Do. ...
9	Kurtkoti ...	250	0 13 0	Do. ...	April 1873... ..	Wheat ...
10	Kusba Gadag .	304	0 5 0	Do. ...	31st Jan. 1873 ...	Jowari (Mungari) ...
11	Do. ...	274	1 0 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...
12	Do. ...	301	3 8 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...
13	Kurtkoti ...	193	1 1 0	Do. ...	20th April 1873... ..	Gram ...
14	Do. ...	250	0 13 0	Do. ...	23rd Feb. 1873 ...	Jowari ...
15	Kusba Ron ..	644	1 12 0	Do. ..	31st Dec. 1872 ...	Do. ...
16	Do. ...	329	0 10 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...
17	Do. ...	606	0 11 6	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...

Note.—It is to be noticed that the year in which these experiments were made

Orop Experiments made in 1873-74.

Quantity of grams in Indian sacs.	Quantity of grams in Local Government Sacs.	Values of grams.	Quantity of straw and husk.	Value of Straw.	Total value of produce in the Area shown in col. 5	Proportionate value of produce per acre.	Deduct 60 per cent. on account of cost of cultivation.	Remainder, being net profit per acre to the ryot.	Proportion of assessment to profit.	Experiment under whose eye conducted.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs. a p		Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
37 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 12 8	2 catta	3 8 0	5 11 5	22 13 8	13 11 4	9 2 4	20 9	By G. Wad- dington, Esq.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$		0 3 6								
3 $\frac{1}{2}$		0 3 3								
47 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 4 4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	3 15 0	6 3 4	23 13 4	14 4 9	9 8 7	10 9	
21 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 0 0	1 do.	1 12 0	2 13 6	11 6 0	6 13 2	4 8 10	12 0	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$		0 1 6								
43 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 12 5	110 lbs.	0 8 0	3 4 5	13 1 8	7 13 9	5 3 11	5 2	By J. C. Auding, Esq.
41 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 5 8	70 do.	0 4 0	3 9 8	14 6 8	8 10 5	5 12 3	5 7	
54 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 7 1	115 do.	0 10 0	4 1 1	16 4 4	9 12 2	6 8 2	7 0	
Lbs. t		1 2 5	...	..	1 4 5	5 1 8	3 1 0	2 0 8	2 1	By J. C. Auding, Esq.
4 19		0 2 0	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 5		2 1 0	...	..	2 5 0	5 10 0	3 6 0	1 4 0	1 9	
8 8		0 4 0	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 16		2 0 0	1 basket	0 6 0	2 6 0	4 12 0	2 13 7	1 14 5	2 3	Mānshikār of Dambal (Balkrishna Govind).
28		2 10 4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ catta	7 7 0	10 1 4	20 2 8	12 1 7	8 1 1	25 9	
74		4 10 4	3 do.	5 0 0	9 10 4	19 4 8	11 9 2	7 11 6	7 7	
130		6 5 0	4 do.	5 8 0	12 13 9	25 11 6	15 6 10	10 4 8	2 8	
178		4 2 6	...	..	4 2 6	8 5 0	4 15 9	3 5 3	3 1	Mānshikār of Dambal (Balkrishna Govind).
41 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 1 2	1 do.	0 15 0	4 0 2	8 0 4	4 13 0	3 3 4	3 9	
56		12 6 0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do...	1 2 4	3 8 4	7 0 8	4 3 7	2 13 1	1 6	By Bhang wani Govind Mānshikār
77		3 2 0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	1 15 6	5 1 6	10 3 0	6 1 9	4 1 3	6 5	
100 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 6 0	2 do.	1 1 0	2 7 0	4 14 0	2 14 9	1 15 3	2 7	

was an exceptionally bad year as regards the jowari crops.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

No. 716 of 1875.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department, Bombay.

Poona Districts, Camp Khed, 9th March 1875.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward papers as per margin, regarding

1. Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 129, dated 1st February 1875, and accompaniments.

2. Letter from the Collector of Dhárwár, No. 612, dated 27th February 1875, and its accompaniments.

proposals for revised rates of assessment in 93 villages of the old Dambal Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, now styled the Gadag

Táluka. These villages are now distributed as under :—

73 belong to Gadag.

18 transferred to Ron

2 do.

Nawalgund.

} In A.D. 1862. -

2. In reviewing these papers, I labour under the great disadvantage of not being personally acquainted with the area of country under re-settlement; but I am satisfied that the long and intimate acquaintance with the district possessed by the Collector, and especially by the Survey Commissioner (30 years in Colonel Anderson's case), much more than compensate for my want of knowledge; and that I may safely adopt, without question, the facts, figures, and statistics which they have so carefully put together.

3. The system of re-measurement and re-classification is the same as that adopted (and approved by Government) in the Hubli and Nawalgund villages re-settled last year (See paras. 6 to 20 of Survey Commissioner's Report 151, of 29th January 1874).

The Collector (in para. 3 of his report) presses again strongly his opinions on two points, regarding sub-division of fields :—

I.—“That sub-divisions should not be recognised, and made into independent survey numbers, whenever their area is less than the minimum fixed for this district under section 17, Act IV. of 1868.”

II.—That when Government land and Inám land is included in one survey field, but without any ascertainable line of separation between them, such different descriptions of holding should be made into separate field numbers, by

allowing (if it cannot otherwise be done) the Inámdár the choice of selecting the portion he would wish to have set aside as Inám.

I concur with the Collector in both the above opinions. As regards the 2nd point in particular, I think it highly desirable to separate the Inám land from the Government portion in a field number. The loss to Government by the Inámdár selecting the best land would not be worth taking into account, against the great advantage of being rid of such mixed numbers.

4. The elaborate statistical information brought to bear on this revision settlement by the Survey Commissioner and the Collector sufficiently proves the prosperous condition of the villages under report. The comparative statement given in the Commissioner's para. 18 shows remarkable results, especially the increase of population, 46½ per cent. :—

	1844.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
Population	82,842	121,482	38,640	...	+ 46 6
Houses. { Flat-roofed ..	14,717	25,266	10,549	...	+ 74.4
{ Thatched ..	750	461	...	239	- 31.9
Agricultural Cattle	23,194	25,473	2,279	...	+ 9.8
Cows and Buffaloes and Young	41,035	26,106	...	11,929	- 29.7
Sheep and Goats	43,167	24,571	...	24,596	- 50 0
Ploughs... ..	Not recorded.	6,227	...	...	...
Carts	678	3,998	3,325	...	+ 494.0
Horses	924	684	..	240	- 25 9
Wells { Irrigation ..	97	138	41	...	+ 42 2
{ Drinking ..	290	483	193	...	+ 66.5
{ Out of repair ..	38	78	40	...	+ 105 2

5. The Survey Commissioner states that about 75 per cent. of the Government lands are in the hands of the holders under Government, and the remaining 25 per cent. cultivated in partnership or sub-let. The Collector views with alarm the sub-letting of lands to extent of about 20 per cent., but gives no reasons; and I cannot concur with him.

6. The important subject of prices is treated of in the Commissioner's paras. 26 to 30. The following table exhibits the variations from 1844 to 1874, regarding jowári, wheat, linseed and

Prices of agricultural produce.

safflower; and for cotton see Survey Commissioner's remarks, para. 28 :—

Average prices.	Year.	Jowari.			Wheat.			Linseed.		Safflower seed
		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	(Captain Godfrey's Statement)
1842 to 1844	72½	99	..	49½	56½	34	..	62
1845 to 1850...	52½	...	..	42½	...	28	27	57½
1855 to 1860...	39½	...	...	33½	...	23½	Two years average	46½
1861 to 1865...	15½	..	..	11½	..	9½	..	16½
1871	28	44	...	9	11	8	12	17
1872	20	22	..	13	12	9	16	18
1873	26	24	...	13	16	18	18	18
1874	26	26	...	20	20	21	21	16

7. For information regarding the value of land held on

The value of land held on survey tenure

survey tenure for purpose of sub-letting, sale, and mortgage, see the Survey Commissioner's paras. 24, 25, the Collector's para. 35, and Appendices A, B, C. There seems no doubt, from these data, notwithstanding the difficulty (well known to Revenue and Survey Officers) of obtaining accurate information regarding transactions in land, that in the tract under report the value has not been over-rated by the Commissioner of Survey and the Collector.

8. Excluding the seven villages settled subsequently to 1858

Revenue statistics of past year.

(the figures for which are shown separately in Appendix H), the following table exhibits the revenue statistics during the past years for the remaining 86 villages as regards Government land (*vide* Commissioner's para. 32) :—

Year.	Government occupied land.	Government unoccupied assessed arable land.	Collections.	Remissions.	Outstanding at the end of the year.
1855-56 to 1844-45	140,170	75,733	Rs 1,09,366	Rs. 23,260	Rs. 19,602
1845-46 to 1854-55	182,406	63,681	1,08,993	3,383	3,641
1855-56 to 1864-65	255,902	7,402	1,52,882	84	...
1865-66 to 1873-74	265,087	3,805	1,58,082	5	...

This statement, read with the Survey Commissioner's remarks upon it, appears conclusive (*vide* also para. 33).

9. In paras 36 to 40, the Survey Commissioner explains his proposals for revised assessment. In 1845 Captain Wingate divided the Dambal Taluka into two groups, the maximum dry-crop rates applied on 16-anna classification being Rs. 1-2-0 and Re. 1 respectively. Colonel Anderson now proposes four groups, as under :—

Class.	Number of Villages in each	Maximum Dry-crop rate.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1	17	1	8	0
2	33	1	6	0
3	29	1	4	0
4	14	1	2	0
Total	93			

The maximum increase in rates here proposed is 6 annas on 18 of the first survey, or $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Collector considers the present assessment very light, and that "the low proportion ~~to~~ bears to the value of agricultural produce and to the sub-letting value of land, justify the moderate increase proposed." The new dry-crop rates he considers to be "less than we might fairly demand."

The rice land comprises a total area of 292 acres only. The maximum rate proposed is Rs. 6. The average rate will be Rs. 3-2-0. The present average rate is Rs. 2-2-8. Colonel Anderson explains that the maximum rate is applicable "only to the best soil having a certain perennial supply of water, or 1st water class. The rate upon the lowest kind of rice land or that watered by rain alone (6th class water), is the same as that on dry-crop land. Between the highest and lowest water classes, there are four intermediate classes according to the respective periods to which water is available and the crops capable of being grown."

The Collector "agrees to the rates proposed for rice lands" (See his para. 42.)

The *pātasthal* *bāgāit*, or garden land watered by channels from streams, comprises a total area of 603 acres. The maximum rate proposed is Rs. 8. The Collector entirely approves of the *pātasthal* rates.

For Garden land watered by *pāt* or channel

The *well* *bāgāit* cultivation covers acres 1,250. The area "recorded at the past settlement has been assessed within the highest rate

The Garden land watered from the wells.

on dry-crop land, and the area since converted into bāgāit at the simple dry-crop rate, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 1028, dated 25th February 1874."

Result of the rates proposed on the assessment of Government land.

10. The Survey Commissioner's para. 41 treats of the results of the imposition of the above rates. The following illustrative table is given :—

Other.	Number of Villages in each.	Maximum Dry Crop Rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY		BY REVISION SURVEY						Increase per cent. on occupied land.
			Government occupied land		Government occupied land and unoccupied assessed waste.						
					Occupied.		Unoccupied		Total		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. c.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1	17	1 8 0	50,778	84,153	51,428	52,956	204	54	51,822	410	58 2
2	33	1 6 0	66,026	55,730	94,413	86,335	1,414	460	9,717	27,011	55 1
3	29	1 4 0	106,741	91,582	108,203	90,357	2,119	524	10,822	20,281	46 7
4	14	1 2 0	26,448	16,024	26,268	19,191	1,918	383	28,766	19,581	29 0
4	68	..	279,988	1,67,566	278,912	2,48,446	4,636	1,47	284,467	2,48,278	49 1

From this statement it appears that the new assessment will be Rs. 2,48,446 against present assessment Rs. 1,67,566, giving an increase of Rs. 80,880, or 48 per cent.

11. Appendix I. to the Survey Commissioner's report shows, in detail, the results of the proposed settlement in each village.

It is satisfactory to find that only in the three villages noted in the margin does the increase appreciably exceed $\frac{2}{3}$ rds on a rupee, or $66\frac{2}{3}$ rds per cent. That in other seven villages the increase is in excess of 60 per cent., but below 70. That of the remaining 83, the increase is below 60 per cent. in 80, and in 3 villages the new assessment is actually less than the old.

12. I invite attention to the remarks of the Survey Commissioner in paras. 13, 54, 55, 56 of his report, regarding the great want of good roads, and the necessity of supplying the want by the expenditure of Local and Provincial Funds combined, "on roads and works which would benefit not single talukas, but whole collectorates," and provinces might be added. I entirely concur with Colonel Anderson. I consider that the expenditure of Local

Necessity for improved communications

Funds has been too much localized of late years, and not nearly sufficiently supplemented by grants from Provincial Funds to enable local officers to carry out works most essential for the development of the resources of the country; almost the most important of these being the inter-provincial roads, which Colonel Anderson so strongly advocates. Much has been done by local officers; by no one of them, more than by Mr. Robertson in Dhárwár. But Mr. Robertson cannot coin money. He has little at his disposal; and if communications are to be improved, Government must provide the funds. Considering the large increase of revenue brought to the State by these revision surveys, it certainly appears to be the State's duty to set apart a portion for expenditure in the districts yielding the enhanced revenues. The Collector, Mr. Robertson, seems to me to have somewhat misunderstood the scope and direction of Colonel Anderson's remarks. He seems to consider them to be depreciatory of the expenditure of Local Funds in the district under report, and therefore reflecting on the district officers concerned. But the observations of the Survey Commissioner appear to me to be intended rather for general application, and to point to an improved system of benefiting the country generally by a judicious combined expenditure of Local and Provincial Funds. I may add, in confirmation of my view of the case, that I have just received a demi-official note from Colonel Anderson, disclaiming any intention of reflecting on the district under report, or its officers.

13 It now only remains for me to forward these well-considered proposals for the favourable consideration of Government. His Excellency in Council will not fail to note the very great care, labour, and research which has been brought to bear on the subject by the Survey Commissioner and the Collector, and especially the judgment and moderation which characterize the proceedings of Colonel Anderson throughout. Having but very limited time at disposal, I have endeavoured, as briefly as possible, consistently with bringing the salient points before Government, to summarize these voluminous manuscript papers; and I must crave the indulgence of Government for a somewhat hurried *resumé*; but as these papers have been delayed in the Commissioner's Office by circumstances of which Government is well aware, and it is necessary that orders should be passed on the proposals contained in them with the least possible delay, time does not permit of my discussing the various important subjects treated upon at greater length.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. E. OLIPHANT,
Acting Revenue Commissioner, S.D.

Bombay Castle, 19th March 1875.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 716, dated 9th March 1875—
Forwarding, with remarks, a letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., (No. 129 of 1875,) containing proposals for the revision of the assessment of 93 villages, comprising all the Government villages of the old Dambal Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate, the current settlement of which expires in the present year, together with the comments of the Collector thereon.

RESOLUTION.—The statistical returns given in these papers prove that in material prosperity the 93 villages of the old Dambal Taluka, to the revision of assessment in which the correspondence relates, have increased equally with those of the neighbouring talukas of Nawalgund and Hubli, the revision in which was sanctioned last year in Government Resolution No. 2157 of the 28th April last.

2. The increase of population over 46 per cent. appears to have struck both the Survey Commissioner and the Collector as rather unusual, and is attributed by the former to emigration, and by the latter generally to increased commercial prosperity and to the rapid rise of the towns of Gadag, Betegeri and Mundargi. Whichever may be the true cause, the increase in the number of houses, 10,310, goes far to prove that the increase has really taken place, for, calculating $3\frac{1}{2}$ people to a house, accommodation for over 35,000 out of the 38,640 of increase has been provided. That this rate of increase is not unusual is proved from the returns for some of the Kaládgi talukas lately reviewed showing close upon 50 per cent. in a similar period.

3. Although cows and buffaloes and sheep and goats have decreased largely, as was to be expected from the area of grazing land having diminished by about 83,000 acres, cattle used in agriculture have increased by rather more than 9 per cent., and carts which, more than any other kind of stock, are an index of agricultural prosperity and increased facilities for the disposal of produce, by 3,325 in number, or 494 per cent.

4. These facts, coupled with the increase in the value of agricultural produce, which is shown in the 27th paragraph of the Survey Commissioner's report to have amounted in the case of the staple grains of wheat and jowári to over 150 per cent., show that

the táluka is quite capable of bearing a moderate increase in its rates of assessment.

5. Further confirmation of this is afforded by the increase in the area under cultivation between 1845-46 and 1873-74, which has amounted to over 114,000 acres, by the increase in land revenue in the same period from Rs. 95,516 to Rs. 1,58,202, and by the remissions having been almost nominal ever since the introduction of the survey settlement, as well as by the large marketable value of land as shown by the Registrar's records.

6. The chief difficulty that has arisen in late revisions of assessment in consequence of the far smaller area shown as unarable in the recent than in the previous survey, and the consequent heavy increase in assessment in many cases, is not so appreciable as elsewhere in the present instance, the difference between the two amounting to only 5,378 acres. In many villages the area now considered unarable is in excess of what was allowed at the old settlement, and this is notably the case in the first group. From the facts stated in paragraph 5 of the Survey Commissioner's report, it would seem probable that some land formerly covered with scrub jungle and pebbles was erroneously considered unarable, which nothing but the removal of the jungle and simple ploughing was required to convert into valuable black-soil fields.

7. It is satisfactory to find that it has been found practicable to limit the entire re-classification of soils in this táluka, as in that revised last year, to the inferior descriptions, and merely to test the value put on the superior soils with a view to re-adjust their valuation to the present scale. The one disadvantage of more office work is more than counterbalanced by saving of time in the field and the comparatively little disturbance of the old relative values assigned to lands by the first classification.

8. The manner in which the villages of the táluka have been grouped for maximum rates of dry-crop assessment is described in paragraph 38 of Colonel Anderson's report, and is approved and sanctioned. The Collector, in the 40th paragraph of his letter, although expressing a doubt whether Narayanpur and a few villages in its neighbourhood, together with Sowdi and others nearer Ron, should not have been put into a higher class, finally withdraws his objection on account of the large increase of assessment they will even now be subjected to. Raising them to the 2nd from the 3rd group would in reality increase the actual rate per acre to a very inappreciable extent, as the difference in maximum is only two annas, and on the average would be considerably less. With regard to Nidgundi and a few other villages to the north-east of

the taluka, Mr. Robertson, in the 41st paragraph does not press his objection that they should be raised, on account of the lateness of the season at which these proposals have come in, and the short time left for considering them. Colonel Anderson considers that they occupy an inferior position as regards advantages for traffic, but as the percentage increase in them is small at the proposed maximum rate, the question of raising them a class or leaving them as they are may be left to be decided by the Survey Commissioner after further consultation with the Collector.

9. The maximum rate of dry-crop assessment proposed is Rs. 1-8-0, the same as that sanctioned for the adjoining portion of the Nawalgund Taluka settled last year. The gradation for the lower groups is in this instance by two annas in each case in place of by four as in Hubli and Nawalgund. This principle is approved, as lands do not so rapidly deteriorate in value when once a certain distance from a market is reached as they do when receding from its more immediate neighbourhood. The rates are certainly moderate and might no doubt be raised without undue pressure in the villages near Gadag itself, but considering the remark in the 22nd paragraph of Mr. Robertson's letter as to the proportionately rapid rise in importance of Mündargi, and the change in the market value of land that may take place in the course of the next thirty years, it will be the safer course to accept the proposals as they stand. The maximum rates for dry-crop may therefore be approved.

10. The rates proposed in paragraphs 38 and 39 for rice and garden lands under irrigation from streams are equally moderate, and may be sanctioned. Land under irrigation from wells has, as reported in paragraph 40, been assessed at the highest dry-crop rates under the orders of Government. The Collector, in paragraph 43, objects to this as involving a needless sacrifice of revenue. This principle, however, has been affirmed by Government with a view to equalise the pressure of assessment on lands under wells constructed before, as well as those made during the course of the expiring settlement, so as to give retrospective effect to the benefits secured to those who invest capital in improvements by section 30 of Act I. of 1865, and must be maintained.

11. The increase on the assessment on the whole taluka resulting from adoption of these proposals will be about 48 per cent., whereas that in the taluka settled last year has amounted to 54. This is in excess of the limit laid down for Poona and Sholapur, but taking into consideration the great advance in material prosperity of the tract of country in question, and the far greater certainty of the rainfall in it, which renders it much less

liable to the constantly recurring droughts to which the Deccan proper is liable, Government do not think the increase at all too heavy under the circumstances.

12 The details of the geological researches in this part of the country with reference to its capability for yielding gold quoted by the Collector do not strictly belong to an assessment report but will probably be more accessible to the public here than in the regular reports of the Geological Survey, and will be useful in dispelling the illusion there may still exist as to the value of the Southern Marátha Country as an auriferous region.

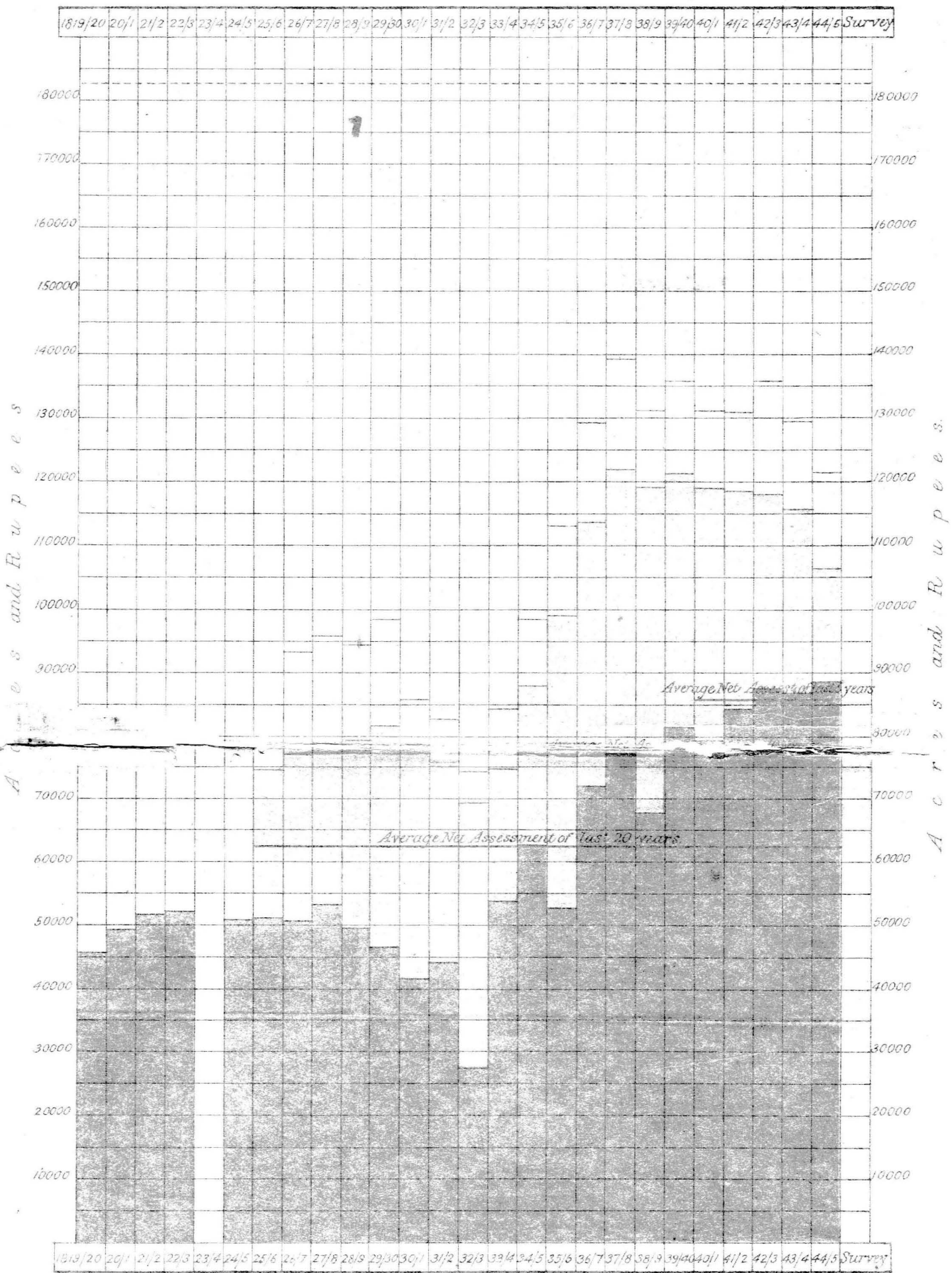
13. It would not have needed Colonel Anderson's assurance to convince His Excellency in Council that his remarks on the state of the communications of the táluka were not made in any spirit of unfair criticism of the endeavours of the local officers to do their best with the limited means at their disposal. Government concur with the Collector that more good has been done by diffusing the benefits of Local Fund expenditure over a large area than could have been accomplished by concentrating it on a few works, and besides the Local Fund Committee are bound by the constitution of the Fund to spend it in the actual localities whence it is drawn. Now that the main lines of communication have been provided in a rough way, it needs only patient attention and a small expenditure annually, such an expenditure as each táluka can afford from its own income, gradually to improve the surface so as to work the roads up and make them passable at all seasons, and Government feel assured that they can rely on the Collector and his Assistants to see that this course is systematically entered upon.

14. The usual sanction for the permanency of the rates for 30 years may now be given, and Colonel Anderson thanked for the care and ability with which he has submitted these proposals

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

MULGUND MAHAL.

DIAGRAM exhibiting the STANDARD ASSESSMENT and total area in acres of the Government arable land in sixty four villages of the DAMBAL TALUKA, together with the fluctuations in the CULTIVATION GROSS ASSESSMENT REMISSION and NET ASSESSMENT of the same from 1819/20 to 1844/5



EXPLANATION.

EXAMPLE

A scale for acres and Rupees is carried across the Diagram.
 The columns contained between the vertical lines represent the official years noted at their extremities.
 The entire height of the Diagram represents the standard Assessment of the whole Government arable in Rupees.
 The dotted line carried across the Diagram a little below the summits gives the area of the whole arable land in acres.
 The horizontal summits of the columns of lightest color represent the full Assessment on the land in cultivation for the years to which they refer.
 The summits of the columns a shade deeper in color give the extent of the cultivation in acres for each year.
 The summits of deepest color give the Net Assessment of the land in cultivation for each year.
 The difference in height between the columns of lightest and deepest shades give the remissions from the standard Assessment for each year.
 The horizontal strong colored lines give the average Net Assessment of all the years whose columns they cross.
 The additional column colored blue is for the proposed survey settlement the portion representing the maximum Assessment on the whole arable land and the estimated Net Assessment for the first year.

In the year 1830/1
 The Assessment of the whole arable land was } 190020 Rupees.
 The total area of the arable land } 482858 Acres.
 The full Assessment on the land in cultivation } 35843 Rupees.
 The area of the land in cultivation } 78634 Acres.
 The net Assessment on the land in cultivation } 41816 Rupees.
 The Remissions from the full Assessment } 44027 Rupees.

Naregal

NAVALGUND

HEBLI JAG.
TALI

Arekarhali
Karabwad

Hebsur

From Dharwar
16 Miles

Kiresur

From Hubli
10 Miles

Ingalhali

From Hubli
8 Miles

Bhandwad

Mantur

Nagarhali

Narayanpur

Yaryani

Chik Narti

Hire Narti

Chaykalab

Kundgol

JAG.

Amgeri

GADAG

G A D A G T A L I

Accompaniment to Survey Commr's
report No 311 of 8th April 1880.

Dambal
To Bellary
80 Miles

Harti

Kanri

Hosur

Subhattharu

Sigol's Shiraya

Charebty

Katur

Mulgund

Basapur

Sirhafi

From Kanara
100 Miles

J A C

MAP
of the
OLD MULGUND PETH
of the
GADAG TALUKA
DHARWAR COLLECTORATE

Scale 4 Miles to an Inch



No of Rate
Class. Villages. Rs. As.

1	3	2	0
2	10	1	12
3	8	1	8
4	4	1	6
5	4	1	4

Malkajjunpur

Chik Narti
Humni
Gungol

(Sd.) W. C. Anderson

Surveyor General, Central Provinces

No. 311 OF 1875.

FROM

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D. ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,**Poona, 8th April 1880.*

SIR,

I have the honour to make the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of (29) twenty-nine villages, forming the old Mulgund Mahalkari's division of the old Dambal Taluka, which were originally settled by Captain Wingate, under the sanction of Government Resolution No. 2,509 of 12th April 1852. Of these villages (18) eighteen formed part of the Jaghír of the Tásgaon branch of the Patwardhan family, which lapsed to Government in default of heirs in 1848; the remaining (11) eleven villages comprised different lapses to Government, consequent on the operations of the Inám Commission.

2. These villages are now distributed as follows :—

Hubli Taluka	...	..	...	11
Gadag	...	..	...	16
Nawalgund	...	..	...	2
Total	...			<hr/> 29 <hr/>

3. These villages were not entirely re-measured. But the measurement having been commenced before the system of partial re-measurement was tried, about half the villages were entirely re-measured. In the remainder the system of partial re-measurement was adopted. The total area of the old and new surveys only differs by acres 577 or 0.5 per cent.; but in individual fields a considerable number of large differences were found. On a total of 5,678 survey fields differences between 5 and 10 per cent. were found in 297 fields and differences above 10 per cent. in 209 fields. A large proportion of these differences would be caused by accretions or decrections on nálas in black soil. The re-classification was only partial, and on the plan hitherto adopted in the Dhárwár Collectorate, sufficient being re-classed to show the general

standard of the former work. The old classification was, as we have always found to be the case, lower than the present standard in superior soils and higher in the poorer soils.

4. As the map shows, these villages are very widely scattered. One block or strip is situated immediately to the east of Hubli, and at the nearest point not more than (6) six miles from it. A second block is situated about (18) eighteen miles further to the east and to the south of Gadag. A third small block is on the river Tungabhadra, some (18) eighteen miles to the south-east of the nearest point of the 2nd group. One village, Niralgi, is entirely detached from the rest, being situated about (10) ten miles north-east of the town of Gadag.

5. These three main blocks of villages differ materially in character; the western block is among the very best parts in the Dhárwár Collectorate, consisting entirely of deep black soil and within the line of good rainfall. The village of Ingalhali, one of these, was in former times known among the people far and wide as the pattern village of the surrounding tract of country. Why this village was so honoured I know not, as others in the vicinity are to all visible appreciation equally good both in soil and climate, and some a trifle better in the last respect, but the fact undoubtedly was that for, (50) fifty and more miles round the name of Ingalhali was considered to indicate the highest standard of agricultural perfection.

6. The central block, that round Mulgund itself, also consists to a great extent of black soil through which low granite or rather gneiss masses of boulders, sometimes large enough to become small hills, protrude. The extreme eastern villages of this block as well as those on the river in the east touch the Kuppatt range, which extends from the river to the vicinity of Gadag.

7. In rainfall the three blocks differ much. The western has a good fall, the central less good, and the south-eastern block an inferior fall.

8. In communications, the western block is traversed by two main made roads from Gadag and Annigeri to Dhárwár and Hubli, this last being a first class road and the great main line of communication from all the country inland to the east with Hubli and the coast. There is another road from Hubli *via* Hebsur to Nawalgund, which was commenced in the famine and was supposed to be an advantageous diversion of the provincial road from Hubli *via* Tirlapur to Nargund and Sholápur. To make anything of this road, except at the most enormous expenditure, will be a physical impossibility. It runs parallel to the Bennihala River, which has a bed of next to bottomless black soil, and crosses at right angles all

the minor nálas falling into it, the construction of culverts or bridges over which would be impossible except at an enormous expense.

9. The central block has free communication with Hubli, the centre of all trade, by country tracks across the black plain during all the fair season; except during or for a few days after rain these tracks are as good for all practical purposes as the best made roads. There is also a main line of road from Gadag to Kumta which passes through Mulgund, and proceeds *vid* Savanúr and Bankápur to the coast. This road was only laid out within the last few years, and is, I imagine, still in a very imperfect condition.

10. The products of these villages are those common in the Dhárwár Collectorate cotton soil plain, cotton is the main staple, it is grown triennially in rotation with wheat and jowári with which safflower and linseed are grown intermixed in occasional rows. The principal reliance is on the later or rabi crops. In all ordinary times the cultivation is good and the people are in very good condition, especially as regards the western and central blocks of villages, but the famine severely touched the villages in the east of the central block and the villages of the south-eastern block near the river; still with present high prices and a year or two of good crops the effects of the famine will quickly pass away.

11. The villages of the south-east block are the worst off of all and are far removed from main or great lines of communication. They have, however, communication to the westward by country tracks available for traffic during all the fair season.

12. The following statement, extracted from the statistical returns furnished by the Superintendent Revenue Survey, and appended hereto, shows the comparative statistics of these villages at present and thirty years ago. The survey census of these villages was taken in the monsoon of 1879, just after the close of the famine :—

	At the time of previous settlement,	1879.	Increase.	Decrease	Percentage Increase or Decrease.
Population	25,761	22,794		2,967	-11.1
Houses { Flat roofed and Tiled	5,180	6,290	1,110	...	+21.4
{ Thatched	67	34	...	26	-38.8
Agricultural cattle	6,539	5,265	...	1,274	-19.5
Cows, Buffaloes and their young	11,262	4,619	...	6,643	-59.1
Sheep and Goats	6,763	3,620	...	3,133	-47.1
Ploughs	No record.	1,614	...	...	...
Carts	809	1,142	833	...	+269.5
Houses and Pomes	241	147	...	94	-39.1
{ Irrigation	50	95	45	...	-90.1
{ Drinking	No record.	83	...	...	...
{ Out of repair	Do.	44	...	...	...

The results are very similar to those in the Nargund, Dhárwár and Kalghatgi Tálukas recently reported on. A reduction of both population and cattle appears, both asserted to have taken place in the years of famine, and a large increase in the better class of houses and in carts. In the western villages the pressure of the famine was not very great, the people had some crops, and there were large accumulations of fodder from back years. In the central block, generally, it was more severe, and in the south-eastern block severest of all.

13. As regards the decrease in population and cattle, alleged to have occurred, I believe that the remarks made at paras. 17 to 26

No. 282, da ed 29th March 1880.

of my recent report on the revision of Nargund apply most precisely. The northern Mulgund village is not more than 12 miles from the southern Nargund village, and the circumstances of the two old sub-divisions are almost identical. The western villages of Mulgund are better than any Nargund village and the south-eastern Mulgund villages are much on a parallel as regards situation with the worst Nargund villages. In comparing the recorded results of the census of 30 years ago, that of 1872 with that of 1879, I find results very similar to those met with in Nargund. The population of the largest places has decreased most in proportion since 1872; while in some of the smaller places the increase attained between 1849 and 1872 has not only been maintained but has been added to since the last year.

14. It is not necessary to go into any long enquiry into the present and past condition of these scattered villages as regards communications and prices, which latter, it may be shortly said, have risen more than 100 per cent. since the first settlement here, as in the rest of the Dhárwár Collectorate. These villages are entirely surrounded, and in most cases absolutely touched, by Government villages in the Hubli and Gadag tálukas, the revision settlement of which has been introduced and in operation for some years past. The rates sanctioned for Hubli and Nawalgund in 1874 give the key note to the rates for these villages, as indeed also for all the Dhárwár revision settlements; regarding them it

Para. 9 of Government Resolution No. 2157 of 28th April 1874.

was stated by Government that "the rates were characterized by much prudence and moderation, and it is clear, considering the facts above summarized, that far higher rates might, with perfect justice, have been imposed."

15. It will, however, be advisable to go into the past revenue history of these villages, a detailed synopsis of which is given in Appendix A. for as many years before the first settlement for which data were procurable, and for every year of the 30 years of the

settlement. The mass of these villages, including all the western and nearly all the central block, formed part of the Jāghír of the Tásgaon branch of the Patwardhans and lapsed to Government on the Chief's death without heirs in 1848. The revenue management of the Tásgaon Chief is represented by Captain Wingate, at para. 9 of his report appended, as having been according to native ideas tolerably good. There was a high normal demand, and as much of it as possible was collected, but cultivation to the full extent of a ryot's power was to a certain extent compulsory. "The chief objects of the management were to prevent any diminution of cultivation and to extend it by all available means, so as to exact for the landlord the whole surplus produce beyond what was necessary for the support of the ryot, but yet so cautiously and carefully as not to disable him from continuing his cultivation."

16. But shortly before the Chief's death severe pressure was put on in anticipation of the lapse of the estate to the British Government, and after the lapse had occurred from the absence of any trustworthy data on which to base the collections, the pressure on individuals was very heavy, and yet the revenue realized was much less than under the Chief. I executed the first survey of all these villages in 1850, and remember the keenness with which the people looked forward to the introduction of the settlement.

Captain Wingate's report,
para. 10.

17. From the two years of British administration, before the settlement 1848-49 and the following year, no conclusions can be drawn, except that it was fortunate that the state of things then existing was not to last long. There is no certainty about any of the figures given except those of collection. The areas of occupation are very approximately and as it were comparatively obtained by a conversion of the old Bijwári area recorded as cultivated, on the proportion obtaining between the Bijwári area and that ascertained by the survey to be occupied in the year of settlement. It appears, however, that about one-fifth of the area occupied in 1848-49 was thrown up in the following year

18. In 1850-51 the survey settlement was introduced, an area of acres 49,508 being then occupied, the full survey assessment of which was Rs. 41,266, of which Rs. 38,847 only were collected. The difference between the old and new rates was as usual remitted in the year of the introduction of the settlement. From that year annual progress was immediate and rapid, and in the very next year, 1851-52, the occupied area rose to acres 60,475, and the revenue to Rs. 50,568. In 1860-61 the occupied area had attained to acres 74,255, and the revenue collected to Rs. 59,219, thence progress goes on without check, and in 1878-79 acres 77,466 were

occupied, and Rs. 61,888 were collected. From 1854-55 till the famine commenced in 1876-77, there were neither remissions or outstandings; since that year there has been a small sum under those heads. In 1877-78 and 1878-79, however, there were no remissions and in the latter year Rs. 176 only were outstanding at the end of the year. In 1878-79 the unoccupied arable waste only amounted to acres 2,351 bearing assessment Rs. 455; most of this was in the south-eastern block where there is much poor land. In the western villages there is next to no waste, only acres 10 in fact.

19. As regards the three years ending 1878-79 the issue of notices in default of punctual payment of revenue has been of course, from the famine and its consequences, quite exceptional. The following is the number of notices issued in each year :—

Year.	Notices issued.	Sales of Land
1876-77	1,444	...
1877-78	278	...
1878-79	258	...

In no case is sale in distraint stated to have been resorted to.

20. The western block of thirteen villages are now divided into two groups for different maximum rates. For three villages, near the great road and nearest to the town of Hubli, a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2 is proposed in precise assimilation to the rate sanctioned in 1874 for the adjacent villages of Hubli, both to the west and east, that is, on both sides of these three villages. For the remaining ten villages of this group a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-12-0 is proposed in assimilation to the rate sanctioned in 1874 and 1875 for the adjacent villages of Hubli and Nawalgund. For all these thirteen villages, by Captain Wingate's settlement, a dry-crop maximum of Rs. 1-5-0 was adopted.

21. The central block of twelve villages are divided into two groups. For the eight western villages a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-12-0 and for the four eastern villages, in and close to the hills, a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-8-0. These rates, too, are in precise correspondence with those sanctioned* for adjacent villages of the Gadag Taluka settled on revision in 1875.

22. For the four villages, forming a detached group in the south-east, near the Tungabhadra River, a maximum dry-crop rate

of Rs. 1-4-0 is proposed. For the villages both of this and the preceding group Rs. 1-2-0 maximum dry-crop rate was adopted by Captain Wingate's settlement. The rate now proposed, Rs. 1-4-0, is identical with that of the only Gadag Taluka villages settled in 1875 on the same side of the Kuppatt range, Chik Wadawatti.

* No 25 of the Appendix marked B.

23. For the detached village of Niralggi* a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-6-0 is proposed, identical with the rate sanctioned for the adjacent villages of the Gadag Taluka settled in 1875. In Captain Wingate's settlement a rate of Re. 1 was applied to this village.

24. Of rice land there was formerly acres 94; there is now acres 220 in these villages, of which acres 212 are Government land. For this land a maximum of Rs. 6 is proposed similar to the rate sanctioned for the Gadag Taluka.

25. Of garden land watered by streams there is none, of garden land watered by wells there was formerly a total of acres 135, now there is a total of 275. On this land, as usual in revision settlement, no extra rate for water is imposed. The well garden land is almost entirely confined to the eastern villages, the deep black soil in the western villages being unfavourable for well sinking.

26. The following statement shows the result of the imposition of the above rates of assessment upon each group of villages:—

Class.	Number of Villages in each group.	Maximum dry crop rates	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.				Increase of Assessment per cent.		
			Government occupied Land		Government occupied Land.		Government unoccupied and assessed waste.			Total.	
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1st ..	3	2 0 0	6,644	6,391	6,758	10,796	..	6,758	10,796	68.9	
2nd ..	10	1 12 0	35,338	32,698	35,314	52,951	10	35,328	82,962	60.9	
3rd ..	8	1 8 0	25,698	16,994	26,818	25,948	300	36,115	26,120	47.3	
4th ..	4	1 6 0	4,618	3,015	4,733	4,218	146	4,679	4,703	41.1	
5th ..	4	1 4 0	5,171	2,582	5,326	3,151	2,524	6,68	8,676	22	
Total ..	29		77,466	61,838	77,945	96,192	1,980	665	80,625	96,657	56.4

27. Thus the total increase of assessment on Government land is from Rs. 61,888 to Rs. 96,192, an absolute increase in revenue of Rs. 34,304, and an average increase of 55.4 per cent. This average rate of increase is not equally distributed; in the three villages of the first class it amounts to 68 per cent., which is about the same or perhaps a little less than the increase which occurred in the adjacent villages settled in 1874. In the lower groups the percentage increase is still less, and in the lowest group, which is in all respects the most inferior, it is least of all. In this group

there is one village, Chaginkeri,* which shows an increase of 52·6 per cent. This is due to the construction of a tank by Government of late years having enabled the area of acres 92 to be converted into rice land, the rice land assessment in the village now on revision rising from Rs. 12 to Rs. 227 from the imposition of water assessment. Excepting this village the average percentage increase in the villages of the 5th class is only 10·2.

* No. 28 of the Appendix, marked B.

28. The increase of assessment in these villages is higher than that which has occurred in the more recent revision settlements in Dhárwár and more on a par with that of the earlier revisions, for the reason that the later revised talukas were originally settled on a slightly higher standard than the talukas first settled and first revised. These villages, in consequence of their very depressed condition from recent misgovernment, were originally assessed on the low standard adopted by Captain Wingate in the talukas first settled by him in Hubli, Nawalgund, &c. The increase of assessment, therefore, is more on a par with that in Hubli and Nawalgund, which was 61·15 per cent., than with that of Dhárwár, where it was only 39·8 per cent.

29. According to the new survey there is an area of acres 2,980 Government unoccupied arable assessed waste bearing survey assessment Rs. 665. This is almost, without exception, poor land in the eastern villages near the hills.

30. The following statement shows the total area and assessment under every head :—

	BY OLD SURVEY.		BY NEW SURVEY.		Collection of Jodi on Ináma.
	Acrea.	Assesment.	Acrea.	Assesment.	
		Rs.		Rs.	
Government occupied land	77,466	61,888	77,945	96,192	...
Government unoccupied arable waste.	2,351	454	2,980	665	...
Inám	16,088	13,401	15,762	20,576	8,071
Government unarable waste, forests, tanks, village sites, &c.	10,868	...	9,509	...	...
Total	106,773	75,749	106,196	117,483	8,071

31. It only remains to state with reference to the Mulgund revision that it is estimated to have cost Rs. 18,252, for which the sum of Rs. 34,304 additional annual revenue will, on the proposed rates, be obtained. The average revenue all over, according to the old rates, was Re. 0-12-8 per acre; under the proposed rates it will be Rs. 1-3-9, an increase of Re. 0-7-1.

32. It only now remains to ask for sanction to the proposals now made and for permission to introduce the settlement, which will take effect in the ensuing year at any date before the 5th June, and also for sanction for the issue of the usual guarantee.

33. As a good deal is from time to time said and from different quarters about the weight of our land assessment, and having in this case the opportunity of bringing them into direct comparison with the land assessments in Native States, I avail myself of it to make some remarks and comparisons on this subject. The Kundgol Taluka of the Jamkhandi Jâghîr is in immediate contiguity to the villages of the western block of Mulgund, and precisely similar in character, climate, and productiveness. The ryots of this Jâghîr had been for many years back, before 1870, in a state of discontent on account of the capricious assessments they were subject to, and constant petitions had been made to the Political Agent and to Government on the subject and to obtain a survey settlement. For several years this could not be arranged, the demands of the Chief as to gross revenue required rates higher than I felt justified in proposing. At last in 1871 the Chief intimated to the Political Agent his consent to accept a certain revenue named by me somewhat less than his realizations had come to, the raising of which I thought I could arrange for with advantage to the people. Accordingly dry-crop maximum rates of Rs. 3-12-0 were adopted for the town of Kundgol, and rates of Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 3-4-0 for the remaining villages according to position and advantages. These rates were introduced in 1872 and were readily accepted by the people. I was present at the settlement, and a good deal of discussion occurred both regarding the settlement and the circumstances preceding it. The people quite understood their position as subjects of a Native State, and that they could not expect terms such as were given by the British Government. They said "you have assessed us as high as is fair but we can pay it, had you assessed us much higher we would not have paid." They quite understood that the settlement had been so long delayed in consequence of the Chief demanding a revenue, which would have required considerably higher rates than were being imposed. I have never heard of any complaints since the settlement from either side on the score of the assessment, though complaints did occur regarding the Chief continuing to levy fees on all agricultural produce brought into the market, the abolition of which I obtained on settling the Inâm encroachments and so recouping him in the revenue he had hitherto obtained from these market fees, which probably under the terms of the settlement as an impost falling directly on the land he was bound to abolish. The ryots, undoubtedly, have to pay much higher assessment than those of adjacent British villages; but they have obtained what they had not before, security

of tenure and freedom from capricious increases and exactions for twenty years, the period for which the Chief guaranteed the settlement, a security which he will probably find it difficult to encroach upon after an enjoyment for that period of time. Were the Kundgol standard of assessment adopted in Mulgund, beyond all doubt a maximum rate of at least Rs. 3-8-0 would be imposed upon all the villages of the western block, or 75 per cent. more than I now propose to fix. The villages of the western block of Mulgund, which are precisely parallel to those of the Kundgol Taluka, have, in fact for the past twenty years, been paying a land assessment equal to only about one-third of that paid in Kundgol.

34. Next, in 1867 the Sirhatti Taluka of the Sāngli Jāghír, then in the hands of the Political Agent during a minority, came under settlement. As in the case of all Jāghírs attention has to be paid to revenue realized for a series of years antecedent to the settlement, no Chief will consent to reduce his revenue, and the Political Agent during a minority is always equally unwilling to do the same as what with present demands and past obligations the Jāghír Treasury is seldom very full. This Jāghír taluka is situated immediately to the south of the central block of Mulgund, in which a maximum rate of Rs. 1-8-0 is now proposed. In 1867 I settled the Sirhatti Taluka with the concurrence of the Political Agent, Southern Marátha Country. The villages adjacent to and immediately south of the central block of Mulgund were assessed at maximum dry-crop rates of Rs 2 and Rs. 1-12-0 according to westerly position, or respectively 33 and 17 per cent. higher all over than the rate now proposed for the Mulgund villages, which have for the past thirteen years been paying rates of assessment about 80 per cent. lower than have been paid during that time in the adjacent Sirhatti villages.

35. I could, if necessary, give many more instances to show how much higher the land assessments in Native States are than in British territory, and it is not that these high survey assessments are imposed by the Survey Department without reason or on no specific calculations. The Native State shows that a certain annual revenue is being obtained, and expresses a readiness to accept a settlement, and guarantee security for twenty years on being ensured from loss of revenue. As a general rule, it will be found that to obtain that revenue much higher rates than those imposed in adjacent British territory must be imposed, it is a matter of judgment as to how far it will be just to add to those rates. In some cases the required revenue cannot be attained without rates manifestly higher than the ryots could be expected to pay with regularity and as was the case in Kundgol no settle-

ment can be made till the Chief reduces his demands. But as a general rule, if a certain revenue has been obtained under the most capricious and partial assessments of a Native administration, as much or a little more even can be raised under a regular system, and with positive relief to the mass of the cultivators who have had in the past little chance of benefiting by favouritism.

36. The ryots of the Native States, so largely intermixed with the *tálu* as of the Dhárwár Collectorate, are content with their assessments as fixed by the survey; though they know them to be much higher than in adjacent Government territory, because they know once for all what the demand on them is, and obtain a secure definition of right which they did not before possess. The people of the Government villages, adjacent to those under Native administration, are perfectly aware of the comparative advantages they themselves enjoy, and do not hesitate to openly state their recognition of them. The Native States here, in fact, afford an admirable counterfoil to the adjacent country under British administration.

37. It may be said that the revenue of Native States is spent in the country, and that Native administration is less rigid and unelastic than our own system of revenue administration. There is barely a shadow of truth in this. As a rule the revenues of Native States are not spent in them; no doubt there may be some profuse expenditure at the petty Court of the Chief, which in this as in most other cases is a hundred or more miles distant. As a general rule, the sums spent upon local improvements will bear no comparison with those spent in British territory, and are probably fully and more than fully covered by the local cess of one anna on the rupee levied in all Native States where the survey settlement is introduced, similarly to the levy of the same cess in British territory. As a general rule, the present state of the finances of Native States when under purely Native administration is not favourable to any heavy expenditure on improvements. Almost universally it will be found that any great works executed in recent times date from the period when in consequence of a minority the State and its resources were under the management of the British Political Agent.

38. As regards the rigidity and want of elasticity of British revenue administration, compared with that of Native States generally, the latter is in reality little to the advantage of the taxpayer. The average revenue realized is certainly very much higher; in very bad years so much as cannot be collected is placed in abeyance, but the arrears are exacted to the last farthing possible as a rule when better times come round, and the normal demand

being so very much higher than in British territory, the ryot has very little to congratulate himself upon. The elasticity of demand is much more in favour of the State than of the ryot.

39. One advantage may indeed be claimed for the ryot in Native States, the high State demand leaves much less for the money-lender to work on and so entangle the ryot in his toils, and no money-lender who plied his trade too keenly would receive much countenance from the authorities, they can render him uncomfortable in many ways and would have few scruples about doing so if the milch cow of the State, the ryot, was drawn upon so as to interfere with his solvency as regards the State.

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Forwarded through the Collector of Dhárwár and the Commissioner, S. D.

APPENDIX A.

W 573-21

APPEN

Revenue Statement for (29) twenty-nine villages situated in the Old Mul was introduced in 1850-51. The years above the

Year.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.					
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.
			Perma- nent	Casual.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1848-49	54,130	60,794	...	13,385	13,385	47,409
1849-50	43,282	44,144	..	6,568	6,568	37,576
1850-51	49,508	41,366	..	2,419	2,419	38,847
1851-52	60,473	50,568	...	...	...	50,568
1852-53	61,796	51,561	...	12	12	51,549
1853-54	61,405	51,238	...	7	7	51,231
1854-55	64,659	53,459	...	...	...	53,459
1855-56	66,587	54,651	...	...	...	54,651
1856-57	70,629	56,723	...	...	...	56,723
1857-58	71,800	57,375	...	...	...	57,375
1858-59	72,492	57,905	...	...	...	57,905
1859-60	72,987	58,230	...	...	...	58,230
1860-61	74,255	59,219	...	...	...	59,219
1861-62	75,063	59,820	...	...	...	59,820
1862-63	75,375	60,036	...	...	...	60,036
1863-64	75,731	60,220	...	...	...	60,220
1864-65	75,744	60,315	...	...	...	60,315
1865-66	75,702	60,207	...	...	...	60,207
1866-67	75,636	60,187	...	...	...	60,187
1867-68	75,596	60,179	...	...	...	60,179
1868-69	75,456	60,136	...	...	...	60,136
1869-70	75,288	60,071	...	...	...	60,071
1870-71	75,169	60,030	...	...	...	60,030
1871-72	75,205	60,048	...	...	...	60,048
1872-73	75,164	60,028	...	...	...	60,028
1873-74	75,294	60,074	...	...	...	60,074
1874-75	75,304	60,075	...	...	...	60,075
1875-76	75,367	60,080	...	...	...	60,080
1876-77	75,368	60,071	...	134	134	59,937
1877-78	77,385	61,826	...	...	...	61,826
1878-79	77,460	61,888	...	...	...	61,888
1879-80	77,059	61,710	...	...	...	61,710

DIX A.

gund Mahál of the Dhárwár Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám).			Total land Government, occupied and unoccupied and Inám.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
Acres	Full assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collectious, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Cols. 2-8 and 11.	Full assessments, total of Cols. 3, 9-12.	Collectious, total of Cols. 7-10, 13.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9,872	2,113	419	39,114	1,499	16,404	103,116	64,406	64,232	6,267
19,110	3,321	2,007	33,964	5,358	10,171	96,356	52,823	49,754	138
20,899	12,869	1,692	25,613	21,691	8,620	96,010	75,826	40,159	11,537
1,502	6,906	813	21,947	18,557	5,765	95,014	75,831	57,176	...
12,617	6,161	914	31,601	18,989	5,748	95,014	75,831	58,211	...
1,371	6,771	1,246	21,238	17,822	6,316	96,014	75,831	58,793	...
10,255	4,674	1,351	21,100	17,698	6,365	96,014	75,831	61,175	50
8,218	3,636	1,073	20,909	17,544	6,521	96,014	75,831	62,245	...
4,717	1,666	508	20,768	17,442	6,742	96,014	75,831	63,973	...
3,033	1,145	421	20,581	17,311	6,565	96,014	75,831	64,365	...
3,157	807	263	20,365	17,119	6,812	96,014	75,831	64,980	...
2,927	675	243	20,100	16,926	7,147	96,014	75,831	65,620	...
2,550	500	214	19,209	16,112	6,614	96,014	75,831	66,047	...
2,377	461	204	18,574	15,550	7,419	96,014	75,831	67,443	...
2,269	417	180	18,370	15,378	7,414	96,014	75,831	67,630	...
2,031	348	173	18,252	15,263	7,592	96,014	75,831	67,965	...
2,013	345	210	18,232	15,247	7,434	95,989	75,807	67,859	...
2,065	353	212	18,232	15,247	7,347	95,989	75,807	67,766	...
2,121	373	222	18,232	15,247	7,377	95,989	75,807	67,786	...
2,161	381	181	18,232	15,247	7,382	95,989	75,807	67,742	...
2,401	424	190	18,232	15,247	7,422	95,989	75,807	67,748	...
2,473	492	184	18,228	15,244	7,601	95,989	75,807	67,856	...
2,393	531	182	18,227	15,244	7,443	95,989	75,807	67,675	...
2,550	511	110	18,227	15,244	7,401	95,982	75,803	67,559	...
2,593	525	174	18,224	15,240	7,398	95,971	75,793	67,600	...
2,433	468	109	18,224	15,240	7,397	95,951	75,782	67,580	...
5,415	460	298	18,221	15,239	7,396	95,940	75,774	67,769	...
2,427	434	292	18,212	15,231	7,429	95,906	75,745	67,801	...
2,226	442	223	18,211	15,231	7,503	95,905	75,744	67,663	1,073
2,351	474	65	16,169	13,461	8,113	95,905	75,744	70,004	268
2,351	455	110	16,088	13,401	8,071	95,905	75,744	70,069	176
2,768	633	104	16,264	13,401	8,070	96,081	75,744	69,884	202

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S.D.

Statement referred to in Para. 23 of the Survey

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number	Name of Village.	Maximum dry-crop rate	By former Survey.											
					Total arable acres including Indian.	Total unarable acres.	Government occupied Land									
							Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden		Total			
							Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment		
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
				1st Class. Rs. a.	Ra.											
Hobli	1	Nagarhall	Do	1,174	88	761	753	..	..	..	..	..	751	753
	2	Mantur	Do	8,383	178	2,775	2,679	..	..	..	..	..	2,775	2,679
	3	Bhandiwad	Do	4,024	104	3,113	2,963	..	..	..	..	..	3,113	2,963
Total of the 1st Class				..	8,581	395	6,644	6,391	..	..	..	..	6,644	6,391
Newalgund.	2nd Class				Rs. a.											
	4	Chyakalabi	Do	2,544	120	1,037	1,375	..	..	..	..	..	1,337	1,375
	5	Jilre Nara	Do	3,468	117	2,303	2,728	..	..	..	..	..	2,303	2,728
	6	Chik Narti	Do	2,362	54	2,111	2,005	..	..	..	..	..	2,111	2,005
	7	Yergopi	Do	6,394	180	6,053	4,831	..	..	30	23	..	6,073	4,354
	8	Narmyanspur	Do	7,892	55	1,208	1,203	..	..	..	..	..	1,203	1,203
	9	Hebsur	Do	7,013	310	5,802	5,390	..	..	..	..	..	5,482	5,390
	10	Kireaur	Do	3,747	133	2,422	2,220	..	..	..	..	..	2,422	2,220
	11	Jugalhalli	Do	5,572	327	6,504	6,174	..	..	..	..	..	6,504	6,174
	12	Aro Kurhatti	Do	6,504	295	6,404	4,647	..	..	..	..	..	5,403	4,647
13	Karalwad	Do	2,447	61	2,015	1,809	..	..	..	..	..	2,015	1,809	
Total of the 2nd Class				..	43,276	1,706	35,318	32,896	..	..	20	22	36,338	32,208
Old Malgund Petta.	3rd Class				Rs. a.											
	14	Malgund	Do	13,741	1,025	11,867	7,794	30	53	22	62	..	11,928	7,349		
	15	Kalur	Do	1,368	89	774	512	2	3	1	4	..	747	517		
	16	Chituchli	Do	2,821	202	2,657	1,585	12	10	6	12	..	2,075	1,337		
	17	Harti	Do	5,767	369	4,694	3,381	..	..	4	11	..	4,408	3,382
	18	Kauvi	Do	1,106	290	968	670	..	..	30	51	..	925	661
	19	Hosur	Do	1,661	400	1,493	778	..	..	20	40	..	1,133	818
	20	Besapur	Do	1,479	55	1,623	901	..	..	1	3	..	1,623	904
	21	Stalalari	Do	3,289	890	2,190	1,968	26	36	1	2	..	2,210	1,106		
	Total of the 3rd Class				..	36,217	2,871	35,545	16,769	76	102	75	183	35,086	16,994	
Gudag.	4th Class				Rs. a.											
	21	Shiroli	Do	371	253	253	169	..	..	..	..	..	253	169
	23	Kabulakatti	Do	787	1,701	760	463	..	..	..	..	..	760	463
	24	Shironsa	Do	1,340	531	1,318	761	..	..	6	17	..	1,314	768
	25	Nirangi	Do	2,784	106	2,337	1,610	..	..	2	8	..	2,339	1,612
Total of the 4th Class				..	5,282	2,630	4,697	2,963	..	..	5	20	4,615	3,013
Gudag.	5th Class				Rs. a.											
	26	Hangli	Do	2,919	1,624	1,878	790	5	9	15	40	..	1,998	776		
	27	Gungol	Do	1,357	436	905	623	..	..	..	..	..	905	623
	28	Charkinkeri	Do	2,740	790	1,433	692	6	13	5	15	..	1,448	719		
	29	Mallikarjunpur	Do	1,530	408	631	403	1	1	..	..	..	632	404
Total of the 5th Class				..	8,540	3,257	5,137	2,508	14	19	20	65	5,171	2,502		
Grand Total of all Classes				..	95,906	10,868	77,251	61,467	92	121	128	390	77,466	61,363		

DIX B.

Commissouer's Report No 311 of 1880.

Total arable acres including Inam.	Total unarable acres.	By REVISION SURVEY										UNOCCUPIED WASTE.		Average assessment on Govern- ment Land per acre.	Increase of assessment per cent	Decrease of assessment per cent
		Government occupied Land.										Acres.	Assessment.			
		Dry-drop		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Acres.	Assessment.					
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			Acres.	Assessment.			
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
			Rs.		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs.		Rs. & p			
1,102	57	745	1,238	.	..	.	.	745	1,238	..	..	1 10 7	84 4	..
3,359	114	2,702	4,458	.	..	.	.	2,762	4,458	..	..	1 9 11	87	..
4,007	128	3,260	5,098	.	..	1	2	3,251	5,100	..	..	1 9 1	71 8	..
8,588	320	6,757	10,794	.	..	1	2	6,758	10,796	..	..	1 9 7	68 9	..
2,386	725	1,930	3,014	.	..	..	..	1,970	3,014	..	..	1 9 0	60 7	..
3,485	128	2,815	4,485	..	..	..	..	2,815	4,484	..	..	1 9 4	83 6	..
2,293	71	2,111	3,413	..	..	..	..	2,111	3,213	..	..	1 8 4	60 2	..
6,885	185	5,938	7,715	..	..	2	4	5,970	7,719	..	..	1 8 4	59 1	..
1,569	8	1,285	1,927	..	..	..	..	1,285	1,927	..	..	1 9 0	60 2	..
6,925	300	5,706	8,374	..	..	..	..	5,706	8,374	3	3	1 7 0	55 1	..
3,287	188	2,418	3,535	..	..	..	..	2,418	3,535	..	..	1 7 6	59 2	..
7,656	318	6,502	10,151	..	..	..	..	6,502	10,151	..	..	1 0 0	64 4	..
6,040	273	5,361	7,533	..	..	..	..	5,361	7,533	3	3	1 6 3	64 3	..
2,425	110	2,644	2,991	..	..	..	..	2,644	2,921	4	5	1 7 0	61 5	..
44,130	1,544	36,311	52,947	.	..	2	4	36,313	52,951	10	11	1 8 0	60 9	..		
17,827	849	11,855	11,484	40	57	66	182	11,961	11,778	132	20	0 15 7	50	..		
1,651	87	707	787	8	4	.	.	710	701	..	8	1 1 10	58	..		
2,040	252	2,051	2,382	12	20	20	40	2,085	2,142	8	1	1 3 4	53 8	..		
5,782	264	4,721	5,113	..	..	9	18	4,790	5,153	..	..	1 1 4	42 9	..
1,215	129	924	781	..	..	39	78	903	859	91	17	0 15 4	38 3	..
7,722	313	1,510	1,115	8	4	25	50	1,169	30	6	6	0 15 0	42 9	..		
1,674	52	1,698	1,251	1	7	14	1	1,617	1,266	12	3	0 12 6	40	..		
2,414	359	2,179	1,860	20	35	9	18	2,211	1,613	32	27	0 11 8	45 8	..		
30,588	3,428	27,556	24,675	85	121	175	350	25,815	25,046	300	74	0 15 5	47 3	..		
407	213	250	219	2	1	7	14	259	234	19	4	0 13 8	38 5	..		
900	1,408	614	880	2	3	1	2	817	585	83	34	0 11 0	35 9	..		
1,477	441	1,309	936	4	6	27	55	1,540	906	42	16	0 11 9	29 7	..		
2,787	124	2,818	2,451	..	..	1	2	2,317	2,438	2	1	0 10 10	50 8	..
6,521	2,278	4,668	4,165	8	10	56	72	4,733	4,248	146	55	0 14 1	41	..		
2,023	1,457	1,897	760	9	17	24	48	1,980	834	813	193	0 8 0	7 3	..		
1,328	71	1,016	711	6	12	..	..	1,022	723	..	..	0 11 4	16 1	..
2,385	530	1,445	866	100	217	2	4	1,537	1,097	1,318	254	0 7 7	52 8	..		
1,509	379	883	491	4	6	..	..	837	497	393	78	0 7 6	7 1	..
8,910	6,637	5,181	3,387	119	262	26	52	5,826	3,151	2,524	535	0 7 6	32	..		
90,684	8,009	77,493	95,319	312	393	240	480	77,945	96,102	2,980	665	1 3 2	56 4	..		

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation in A. D. average for 4 years 1874-75, 1875-76, 1877-78 and 1878-79.

District	Surveyed Villages.	Crops	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS ONLY.		
			Total Per cent.	Kharif Acres.	Rabi Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Old Mulgund Petta	Khálsat 29 villages	Jowári (red)	25 80	19,640	.....
		Báji	0 19	142	.....
		Rice	0 15	116	.....
		Tur	2 90	2,207	.....
		Mug	2 53	1,926	.....
		Miscellaneous	7 18	5,469	.....
		Jowári (white)	6 40	.....	4,873
		Wheat	12 27	.....	9,310
		American cotton	23 51	.....	17,893
		Country cotton	7 83	.....	5,957
		Gram	1 74	.....	1,324
		Linseed	0 74	.....	560
		Kardí (safflower)	2 13	.....	1,626
		Miscellaneous	0 12	.....	89
		Garden cultivation	0 15	.....	117
Waste and fallow	6 36	.....	4,844		
		Total ..	100	29,500	46,623

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Camp Ajra, 1st February 1880.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population, A. D. 1879.

Taluka.	Caste.	Males.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of Columns 5 and 8.	CAN READ.				
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.			MALES.		FEMALES.		
		3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13
Old Mulgund Petta, 29 villages.	Christians..	2	6	8	6	2	8	16	5	62.5	..	..
	Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains ...	38 46	67 88	105 134	29 39	74 95	103 134	208 268	23 43	21.9 32.09	..	..
	Lingayats...	1,810 1,689	2,946 2,912	4,756 4,601	1,263 1,594	3,348 3,072	4,611 4,606	9,367 9,207	719 766	15.12 16.65	23 1	0.50 0.02	
	Mussalmans	475 575	719 814	1,194 1,389	361 510	787 812	1,148 1,322	2,342 2,711	24 13	2.01 0.94	8 1	0.70 0.07	
	Hindus.	Brāhmins ..	213 231	348 4.45	559 666	180 218	348 458	528 676	1,087 1,342	412 501	73.70 75.22	15 ...	2.84 ..
		Low-castes...	1,882 2,426	3,052 3,677	4,934 6,103	1,385 2,128	3,455 4,002	4,840 6,130	9,774 12,233	280 225	5.67 3.69	4 4	0.08 0.06
		New Total ..	4,420	7,136	11,556	3,324	8,014	11,238	22,794	1,463	12.66	50	0.44
		Old Total ..	4,967	7,926	12,893	4,420	8,439	12,868	25,761	1,548	12.00	6	0.05

The lower lines of figures are those of the previous settlement.

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Camp Ajra, 1st February 1880.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

Occupation of the People, A. D. 1879.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5
Old Mulgund Pette	Khálsat 29 villages	Agricultural	9,406	41·27
		Partly agricultural	3,775	16·56
		Non-agricultural	9,613	42·17
			22,794	100·

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Camp Ajra, 1st February 1880.

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

Return of Houses, Chárids, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock, A. D. 1879.

District	Surveyed Villages.	Houses.					Wells.				Carts and Ploughs.		Live Stock.															
		Chárids Tiled.	Flat roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Carts and Ploughs Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Dekans, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.		
												Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Old Mangund Petia.	Govern ment 29 villages	6	5	6,285	34	6,380	95	83	44	222	1,142	1,614	117	36	147	1,436	988	2,424	1,056	1,159	2,195	5,285	941	2,679	157			
		.	.	6,180	67	5,247	50	No record	139	809	No	record	241	2,588	2,466	4,849	2,435	3,978	6,418	6,539		6,733	250	.				

Note.—The lower line of figures is that of the previous settlement.

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Camp Ajra, 1st February 1880.

*Statement of Looms, Saw-Gins, Temples, &c., and Average of Births and Deaths in the villages of the
Old Mulgund Petta of the Dhárwár Collectorate in 1879.*

DISTRICT.	Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil Presses.	LOOMS.		Cotton Saw Gins.	Liquor Shops.	Births average of 5 years.	Deaths average of 5 years	Vaccination average of 5 years	Tilinkhānas	Dharmshālas.	TEMPLES	
				Cotton.	Woolen.								Hindu	Mingsimān
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Old Mulgund Petta	29	97	28	40	496	72	3	1875... .. 996 1876 1,041 1877 925 1878 257 1879 . . . 390	1875 . . . 1,101 1876 . . . 970 1877 . . . 3,124 1878 . . . 2,318 1879 . . . 778	1875 . . . 533 1876 . . . 1,168 1877 . . . 807 1878 . . . 492 1879 . . . 254				
								Total 3,609 Average 722	Total . 8,291 Average .. 1,658	Total 2,744 Average . 549				

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Camp Ajra, 1st February 1880.

Statement of Wells, Tanks, and Budkis, &c., in the Old Mulgund Petta, A.D. 1879.

Number of Villages	DISTRICT.	Wells within Village-site,				Wells in Survey Numbers.				Total.	Detail of Columns from 3 to 10.		Tanks.				Budkis.			
		Used for Irrigation.		Used for Drinking.		Used for Irrigation.		Used for Drinking.			Wells dug before last settlement	Wells dug since last settlement	According to old measurement.		According to new measurement.		Pakka.		Kacha.	
		In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.				For Drinking.	For Irrigation.	For Drinking.	For Irrigation.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
29	Old Mulgund Petta	1		61	6	92	12	21	23	216	138	78	12	32	11	34	3	...	2	...

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Camp Ajra, 1st February 1880.

Statement of Schools with their Average Attendance, in villages of the Old Mulgund Petta, A.D. 1879.

Number of Villages.	DISTRICT.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE BOYS' SCHOOLS		REMARKS.
		Boys.		Girls.		Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	
		No of Schools.	Average Attendance	No of Schools.	Average Attendance			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29	Old Mulgund Petta ..	6	218	1	37	13	158	No record at former settlement.

NOTE.—Information for Government Schools furnished by the Educational Inspector, S. D.; for Private Schools by Classing Establishment, adjusted to represent average attendance.

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Camp Ajra, 1st February 1880.

STATEMENT showing the Proportion of Government occupied and Inám land cultivated by the occupants or holders directly under Government, or by the Inámdár, or by the Sub-tenants, in the Old Mulgund Petta, A.D. 1879.

DISTRICT.	Number of villages	Total Numbers cultivated by occupant or Inámdár		Total Numbers cultivated by occupant or Inámdár in partnership with others.		Total Number cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce or grain rent.		Waste Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	Total Numbers		REMARKS.
		Govt.	Inám.	Govt.	Inám.	Govt.	Inám.	Govt.	Inám.			Govt.	Inám.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 [*]	15
Old Mulgund Petta	28	8,751	506	123	65	1,146	553	439	107	192	117	5,768	1,231	Information supplied for the 29th village was incorrect and has therefore been omitted.
		53 59	7 23	1 76	0 93	16 38	7 90	6 27	1 53	2 74	1 67	82 41	17 59	

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Camp Ajra, 1st February 1880.

STATEMENT showing the Sales of Land in villages of the Old Mulgund Petta, made out from the Sub-Registrar's records, 1877 to 1879.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inam or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		REMARKS	
							Rupees.	Number of years multiple of Survey assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1877...	1	Hire Narti ...	Part of 89	Government ...	A. g. 16 13	Rs. a. p. 16 0 0	}	380	15 8	Private sale
			94	Do. ...	7 30	8 0 0				
				Total ...	24 3	24 0 0				
Do. ...	2	Narayenspur ...	Part of 21	Government ...	16 24	13 12 0	100	7-4	Do.	
Do. ...	3	Do. ...	Do. 21	Do. ...	16 1	13 4 0	80	6 0	Do.	
Do. ...	4	Chik Narti ...	60	Do. ...	4 13	8 8 0	}	200	7-8	Do.
			78	Do. ...	22 2	22 0 0				
				Total ...	26 15	25 8 0				
Do. ...	5	Do. ...	56	Government ...	33 31	32 0 0	100	3 1	Do.	
Do. ...	6	Do. ...	73	Do. ...	24 26	23 0 0	100	4 3	Do.	
Do. ...	7	Do. ...	72	Do. ...	13 29	13 0 0	100	7 7	Do.	
Do. ...	8	Mantur ...	200	Do. ...	16 34	19 0 0	500	26 3	Do.	

Do.	9	Do. ...	87	Do. ...	16 2	15 0 0	200	13 3	Do.	
Do.	10	Do. ...	49	Do.	10 24	9 0 0	}			
			57	Do.	6 7	6 0 0				
				Total ..	16 31	15 0 0	200	13 3	Do.	
Do.	11	Bhandiwad	Part of 153	Government ..	7 17	7 0 0	28	4 0	Do.	
Do.	12	Do.	121	Inám ...	5 8	6 0 0	}	72	12 0	Do.
				Govt due	1 14 0					
Do.	13	Do.	36	Government ...	8 27	8 8 0	75	8 8	Do.	
Do.	14	Do.	Part of 133	Do. ...	7 30	6 10 8	200	30 0	Do.	
Do.	15	Do.	205	Do. ...	13 37	13 0 0	200	15 4	Do.	
Do.	16	Do.	159	Do. ...	17 1	14 0 0	60	4 3	Do.	
Do.	17	Yergupi ...	175	Do. ...	23 35	25 0 0	99	4 0	Do.	
Do.	18	Hebsur ...	6	Do. ...	4 23	5 0 0	}			
			147	Do. ...	23 12	20 0 0				
			111	Do. ...	20 6	16 0 0				
				Total ...	48 1	41 0 0	1,000	24 4	Do.	
Do.	19	Do. ...	45	Government ...	2 1	2 8 0	}	...		
			46	Do. ...	9 22	10 0 0				
			213	Do. ...	11 13	11 0 0				
				Total ...	22 36	23 8 0	500	21 3	Do.	
Do.	20	Do: ...	366	Government ...	24 24	25 0 0	200	8 0	Do.	
Do.	21	Do. ...	255	Do. ...	29 19	25 0 0	200	8 0	Do.	
Do.	22	Do. ...	191	Do. ...	16 0	15 0 0	150	10 0	Do.	

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		REMARKS.
							Rupees	Number of years multiple of Survey assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1877...	23	Kiresur ...	69 Part of 112 6 147 111	Government ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	A. g. 19 33 0 30 4 23 23 12 20 6	Rs. s. p. 18 0 0 0 12 0 5 0 0 20 0 0 16 0 0	1,000	16.7	Private sale.
			Total ...		68 24	59 12 0			
Do. ...	24	Do. ...	136	Government ...	26 5	25 0 0	220	8.8	Do.
Do. ...	25	Ingalhah	78 121	Do. ... Do. ...	24 24 18 0	20 0 0 19 0 0	400	10.3	Do.
			Total ...		42 24	39 0 0			
Do. ...	26	Do. ...	137	Government ...	29 33	29 0 0	200	6.9	Do.
Do. ...	27	Do. ...	Part of 166	Do. ...	11 0	9 0 0	100	11.1	Do.
Do. ...	28	Do. ...	349	Do. ...	20 1	24 0 0	100	4.2	Do.
Do. ...	29	Do. ...	92	Do. ...	13 32	13 0 0	100	7.7	Do.
Do. ...	30	Do. ...	365	Do. ...	11 23	12 0 0	135	11.2	Do.
Do. ...	31	Do. ...	137	Do. ...	29 33	29 0 0	200	6.9	Do.

Do	32	Are Kurhatti Part of	Part of 220 221	Do. Do.	11 16 4 35	8 8 0 4 0 0				
				Total	16 11	12 8 0	60	4.8		Do.
Do.	33	Do.	215	Government	16 36	14 0 0	100	7.1		Do.
Do.	34	Do.	97	Do.	24 25	22 0 0	150	6.8		Do.
Do.	35	Do.	Part of 219 222 307 321	Do.	4 26 9 3 18 35 13 32	4 0 0 7 0 0 19 0 0 12 12 0				
				Total	46 16	42 13 0	200	4.7		Do.
Do.	36	Chinchli	48 49 67 155	Government	1 0 13 16 18 3 21 34	1 0 0 9 0 0 14 0 0 20 0 0				
				Total	54 13	44 0 0	200	4.5		Do.
Do.	37	Do.	33 22 Part of 78	Government	2 27 0 25 16 22	1 8 0 0 4 0 13 8 0				
				Total	19 34	15 4 0	200	13.1		Do.
Do.	38	Mulgund	462 463	Government	35 16 16 2	22 0 0 11 0 0				
				Total	51 18	33 0 0	200	6.0		Do.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Numbers	Land, in ^m or Government	Arable Ares.	Assesment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		REMARKS.
							Rupees.	Number of years multiple of Survey assesment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Rs. a p			
1877...	39	Mulgund ...	Part of 76	Government	12 21	11 0 0	100	9 1	Private sale.
Do. ...	40	Do ...	Do. 76	Do. ...	12 21	11 0 0	100	9.1	Do.
Do. ...	41	Do. ...	82	Do. ...	16 16	11 0 0	100	9.1	Do.
Do. ...	42	Do. ...	Part of 481	Do. ...	9 1	6 0 0	100	16.7	Do.
Do. ...	43	Kanvi ...	9	Do. ...	5 15	1 8 0	100	66.7	Do.
Do. ...	44	Do. ...	Part of 76	Do. ...	12 1	11 0 0	100	9.1	Do.
Do. ...	45	Harti ...	196	Do. ...	24 16	18 0 0	100	5 5	Do
Do. ...	46	Niralgi ...	80	Do. ...	14 10	10 0 0	}		
			97	Do. ...	5 24	2 8 0			
				Total ...	19 34	12. 8 0	172	14.2	Do.
Do. ...	47	Kallur ...	75	Government ..	30 0	22 0 0			Do
			76	Do ...	24 18	17 0 0			
				Total ...	54 18	39 0 0				200	5.1
1878 ..	48	Nagarhali ...	Part of 9	Government ..	2 6	2 0 0	100	50 0	Do.
Do. ...	49	Narayanapur ...	47	Do. ...	2312	23 0 0	150	6 5	Do.

Do.	..	50	Bhandiwad	...	122	Do.	...	11 38	11 0 0	100	9.1	Do.
Do	...	51	Do.	...	Part of 164	Do.	...	13 2	12 0 0	}		
					Do. 177	Do.	...	4 18	4 8 0			
						Total	...	17 20	16 8 0				100	6.1	Do.
Do.	...	52	Mantur ...	...	177	Government	...	26 29	27 0 0	200	7.4	Do.
Do	...	53	Bhandiwad	...	235	Do.	...	16 13	16 0 0	500	31.2	Do.
Do	..	54	Do.	..	235	Do.	...	16 13	16 0 0	}		
					242	Do.	...	16 20	15 0 0			
						Total	..	82 33	31 0 0	500	16.1	Do
Do.	...	55	Hebsur ...	...	75	Government	..	17 17	17 0 0			
					76	Do.	...	7 38	7 0 0			
						Total	...	25 15	24 0 0				600	25.0	Do
Do.	...	56	Do. ...	..	134	Government	..	15 0	11 0 0	100	9.1	Do
Do.	...	57	Do. ...	..	113	Do.	...	17 0	12 0 0	150	12.5	Do
Do.	...	58	Keresur ..	..	11	Do.	...	3 35	4 0 0	}		
					12	Do.	...	6 4	6 0 0			
					39	Do	..	6 12	6 0 0			
						Total	..	16 11	16 0 0	265.3	16.6	Do

Date of Trans- action,	Num- ber.	Villages.	Survey Number	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		REMARKS.
							Rupees.	Number of years multi- ple of survey assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.	9	10
					A. g	Rs. a. p.			
1878	59	Keresur ...	Part of 181	Government ..	8 26 ¹ / ₂	8 0 0	100	12.5	Private sale
Do	60	Do. ...	Part of 146	Do. ...	8 8 ¹ / ₂	8 0 0	200	25 0	Do.
Do	61	Ingalhali	349	Do. ...	20 1	24 0 0	200	8.3	Do.
Do.	62	Do.	279	Do. ...	17 19	18 0 0	100	5.5	Do.
Do	63	Are Kurhatti	352	Do. ...	18 4	19 0 0	300	15.8	Do.
Do.	64	Mulgund	713	Do. ...	31 14	27 0 0	1,000	37 0	Do.
Do	65	Do. ...	464	Do	28 33	23 0 0	500	21.7	Do.
Do.	66	Do. ...	32	Do.	10 15	5 0 0	}		
			Part of 789	Do	8 18	6 0 0			
				Total ...	18 33	11 0 0	-200	18.3	Do.
Do	67	Harti ...	240	Government ..	34 19	27 0 0	200	7.4	Do.
Do	68	Do. ...	250	Do. ...	19 28	17 0 0	96	5.7	Do.
Do.	69	Do. ...	263	Do. ...	29 6	22 0 0	400	18.2	Do.
Do	70	Nirralgi	137	Do. ...	12 11	9 0 0	50	5.5	Do.
Do.	71	Kallur ..	35	Do. ...	21 34	18 0 0	}		
			38	Do. ...	6 2	3 0 0			
				Total ..	27 36	21 0 0	500	23.8	Do.

Do.	...	72	Chinchli	...	83	Government	11	19	9	0	0	200	222	Do.
1879	..	73	Mantur ...	..	Part of 2	Do.	6	0	7	0	0	200	286	Do.
Do.	..	74	Do ...	...	91	Do.	11	33	11	0	0	200	182	Do.
Do.	...	75	Yergupi ...	..	173	Do.	17	31	17	0	0	}		
					174	Do.	9	11	9	0	0			
						Total ..	27	2	26	0	0	175	67	Do.
Do.	...	76	Hebsur ...	...	Part of 385	Government ...	8	10½	8	8	0	200	235	Do.
Do.	...	77	Are Karhatti	...	217	Do.	16	20	12	0	0	100	83	Do.
Do.	...	78	Mulgund	...	708	Do.	20	18	16	0	0	600	375	Do.
Do.	...	79	Do. ...	...	643	Do.	31	30	22	0	0	200	91	Do.
Do.	..	80	Hamgi ..	..	5	Do.	10	21	6	0	0	170	283	Do.

Camp Gotur, 5th February 1880.

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Statement of Leases in villages of the Old Mulgund Petta, taken from the Sub-Registrar's records, from 1877 to 1879.

Date of Transaction	Number.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount realized, Rs.	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance or how.	Government Assessment paid by.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1877	...	1	Hire Narti ...	32	Inám ...	A. g. 8 15 Rs. s. p. 8 0 0 Govt. due. 2 8 0	} 250	12	In advance.	Lessee.
Do	...	2	Narayanapur..	44	Government.	26 39 24 0 0				
Do.	...	3	Hebsur ...	191	Do ...	16 0 15 0 0	200	16	Do. ...	Owner
Do.	...	4	Do. ...	Part of 157	Do. ...	11 31½ 12 0 0	42	6	Do. ...	Do.
Do	...	5	Ingalhali ...	182	Do. ...	21 17 20 0 0	} 300	13	Do.	Lessee.
Do.	...	6	Do. ...	128	Do. ...	31 0 28 0 0				
			Do. ...	82	Do. ...	18 24 17 0 0				
					Total ...	49 24 45 0 0	450	30	Do ...	Do.
Do.	...	7	Harti ..	278	Government.	35 20 27 0 0	450	9	In yearly instalment of Rs 50,	
1878	...	8	Nagarhali ...	27	Do. ..	9 29 10 0 0	100	8	In advance.	Do.

Do.	9	Chyakalabi	57	Do.	7 9	6 0 0	}	100	20	Do	Do.
			58	Do.	32 1	30 0 0					
				Total	39 10	36 0 0	}	96	9	Do	Do.
Do.	10	Mantur	61	Government.	6 39	7 5 4					
Do.	11	Do.	63	Do.	20 3	20 8 0	}	300	15	Do.	Do.
Do.	12	Do.	77	Inam	4 3	3 8 0					
				Govt. due	1 12	0 0	}	100	10	Do.	Do.
Do.	13	Hebsur	322	Government.	23 20	23 0 0						}	300	19	Do.	Do.
Do.	14	Do.	233	Do.	11 25	9 0 0	}	96	16	Do.	Do.
Do.	15	Kiresur	152	Inam	9 3	9 0 0						}	100	10	Do.	Do.
			153	Do.	1 29	1 8 0					
				Total	10 32	10 8 0	}	60	3	Do.	Do.
				Govt. due	7 0 0	7 0 0					
Do.	16	Ingalhali	167	Government.	27 35	23 0 0	}	150	9	Do.	Do.
Do.	17	Do.	362	Do.	8 20	9 0 0					
Do.	18	Are Kurhatti.	231	Do.	8 22	7 0 0	}	100	9	Do.	Do.
			305	Do.	9 30	10 0 0					
				Total	18 12	17 0 0	}	200	10	Do.	Do.
Do.	19	Niralgi	132	Government.	25 16	20 0 0						}	50	10	Do.	Do.
Do.	20	Shirol	18	Do.	12 6	5 0 0					
1879	21	Nagarhali	33	Inam	24 18	24 0 0	}	1,000	30	Do.	Do.
		Do.	45	Do.	3 2	3 0 0					
				Total	27 20	27 0 0	}	1,000	30	Do.	Do.
				Govt. due.	27 0 0	27 0 0					

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount realized, Rs	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance or how.	Government Assessment paid by.
1	2	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1879	22	Nagarhali	46	Inám	A. g, 9 1	Rs. a. p 9 0 0	} 400	30	Inadvance	Lessee.
					Govt. due.	9 0 0				
Do.	23	Do.	Part of 25	Government.	7 18	7 12 0	25	10	Do.	Do.
Do.	24	Narayanapur	35	Inám	25 16	23 0 0	} 300	11	Do.	Do.
					Govt. due	7 3 0				
Do.	25	Bhandiwad	226	Government.	9 6	8 0 0	200	15	Do.	Do.
Do.	26	Yergupi	44	Do	30 3	29 0 0	300	9	Do.	Owner.
Do.	27	Do.	154	Do.	26 28	25 0 0	100	5	Do.	Do.

Camp Gotur, 5th February 1880.

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

*Statement showing the Mortgages of land in villages of the Old Mulgunl Petta, from 1877 to 1879,
made out from Sub-Registrar's records*

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Date of Transaction	No.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Land, Inam or Government.	Arabic Area.	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession	Interest payable per cent per month.	Government assessment paid by	Torsity on non payment of debt within date fixed and any other conditions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			Rs. a. p.		
1877 ..	1	Nagarbali ..	42	Government ..	22 28	21 0 0	300	2 years	Mortgagee.	..	Owner ..	Land to lapse to mortgagee.
..	2	Bhandiwad ..	235	Do. ..	16 13	16 0 0						
..			242	Do. ..	16 20	16 0 0						
				Total ..	54 61	53 0 0	800	6 years	Do.	..	Do	
..	3	Yergupl	Part of 34	Government ..	21 9	21 0 0	800	Until debt is repaid ..	Do.	..	Mortgagee.	
..	4	Do	Part of 164	Do. ..	13 27	11 12 0						
..	5	Kirosur	56	Do. ..	18 25	14 0 0	200	Do.	Do.	..	Owner	
..	6	Iugahall	354	Do. ..	31 6	28 0 0	300	Do.	Do.	..	Owner	
..	7	Do.	Part of 295	Do. ..	13 34	11 0 0	80	1 year	Do.	..	Mortgagee.	
..	8	Do.	164	Do. ..	16 33	17 0 0	150	3 years	Do.	..	Owner	
..	9	Do.	123	Do. ..	22 24	26 0 0	550	Until debt is repaid ..	Do.	..	Do	
..	10	Do.	102	Inam ..	21 0	19 0 0	100	2 years	Do.	..	Do.	
				Govt. due		4 12 0						
..	11	Do.	265	Government ..	26 17	22 0 0	176	1 year	Do.	..	Mortgagee.	
..	12	Do.	273	Do. ..	17 6	17 0 0	100	2 years	Do.	..	Do.	
..	13	Do.	Part of 183	Do. ..	10 5	10 0 0	200	1 1/2 years	Do.	..	Do.	
..	14	Are Kurhathi	5	Do. ..	21 0	21 0 0						
			272	Do. ..	19 33	17 4 0						
			358	Do. ..	4 19	4 8 0						
			304	Do. ..	13 25	14 4 6						
				Total ..	59 7	57 0 6	400	1 year	Owner ..	..	Owner
..	15	Do.	278	Inam ..	20 6	20 0 0	560	1 year	Do.	1 0 0	Do.	
			297	Do. ..	12 29	12 0 0						
			52	Do. ..	11 29	12 0 0						
				Total ..	54 34	53 0 0	Govt due	53 0 0				
..	16	Nirajli	108	Government ..	28 15	22 0 0	800	1 year	Mortgagee.	2 0 0	Mortgagee.	
			136	Do. ..	32 15	25 0 0						
				Total ..	60 31	47 0 0	800	1 year	..	..	Land to lapse to mortgagee.

Date of Transaction.	No.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Land, Inām or Government.	Arable Area	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred rupees.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession	Interest payable per cent per month.	Government assessment paid by.	Penalty on non-payment of debt within date fixed and any other conditions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1877	17	Niralgi	101 129 130	Government Do Do	A g 9 34 16 24 22 26	Rs a p 5 0 0 11 0 0 16 0 0	890	1 year	Mortgagee	2 0 0	Mortgagee	Land to lapse to mortgagee.	
				Total	49 3	35 0 0							
1878	18	Harti	122	Government	62 37	6 12 0	150	22 years	Do.	..	Owner		
	19	Chysakalahi	181	Do.	7 0	8 0 0	60	1 year	Do.	..	Do		
	20	Do	147	Do.	5 20	6 0 0							
	21	Do	142	Do.	13 10	13 0 0							
				Total	18 30	19 0 0	100	1 year	Do.	..	Do.		
	22	Bhandiwad	62	Government	14 1	14 0 0	200	3 years	Do.	..	Mortgagee		
	23	Do.	232	Inām	16 18	14 0 0	400	6 years	Do.	..	Mortgagee		
						Govt. due	7 0 0				and owner		
	24	Kiresur	56	Government	4 23	4 0 0					half		
	25	Do	57	Do	16 5	17 0 0					by		
				Total	20 28	21 0 0	200	1 year	Do.	..	Owner		
	26	Yergup	110	Government	4 8	5 0 0	150	6 years	Do.	..	Do		
	27	Ingalhali	101	Do	19 4	17 0 0	200	3 years	Do.	..	Mortgagee.		
	28	Mulgunal	66	Do	22 5	23 0 0					Owner		
			Part of 615	Do	7 5	5 0 0					..		
				Total	40 10	28 0 0	1,000	10 years	Do.	..	2 0 0	Mortgagee.	Land to lapse to mortgagee.
	29	Harti	169	Government	16 5	18 0 0	50	6 months	Owner	..	2 1 4	Owner	Land to pass into possession of mortgagee in payment of interest.
1879	28	Mantur	145	Government	17 36	15 0 0	200	1 year	Mortgagee	..	Do		
	29	Do.	82	Do.	17 12	17 0 0	810	4 years	Do	..	Do		
	30	Do.	46	Inām	12 27	14 0 0	300	3 years	Do	..	Owner		
						Govt. due	14 0 0						
	31	Ingalhali	124	Government	21 86	27 0 0	200	1 year	Do.	..	Mortgagee.		
	32	Mulgunal	41	Do.	36 12	24 0 0	400	3 years	Do	..	Do		
	33	Do.	649	Do	13 34	10 0 0	200	6 years	Do.	..	1 0 0	Owner	Land to be cultivated by mortgagee and half produce given to owner Land to lapse to mortgagee

Camp Gotur, 5th February 1880.

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey, S.M.C.

LETTER from Captain G. WINGATE, on special duty, to J. S. LAW, Esq., Collector of Dhárwár, No. 51, dated Ahmednagar Districts, Camp Toka, 31st December 1851.

SIR,—I now do myself the honour to report in detail, for the sanction of Government, the rates of assessment introduced into twenty-nine villages of the Dambal Táluka at last jamábandi settlement, under the provisional sanction accorded in Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 3845, dated 9th April 1851.

2. The villages in question are the following:—

18 Villages of the Mulgund Pargana which formed part of the Jághir of the late Chief of Tásgaon, and lapsed to Government at his death in 1848.

6 Villages of the same pargana formerly held as watan by the Desái and Deshpánde of Mulgund, but resumed by Government last year in consequence of investigation by the Inám Commissioner.

24 Villages in all, at present forming the charge of the Mahálkari of Mulgund.

4 Villages formerly held as watan by the Sirhatti Desái but resumed in 1847, consequent on investigation by the Inám Commissioner, and now forming part of the charge of the Mahálkari of Dambal.

1 Village formerly held as Inám by a Kárkun of the Dambal Desáis, but resumed in 1847, consequent on investigation by the Inám Commissioner, and now attached to the charge of the Gadag Mámlatdár.

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3. The survey of these villages was commenced in 1850 and finished in 1851, the measurement being made by Captain Anderson's establishment and the classification by Lieutenant Kemball's.

4. The area of the 29 villages according to the present survey amounts to 106,773 acres, of which 10,763 acres are unarable and 96,010 acres arable.

5. The degree of accuracy attained in the measurement and classification, as proved by the test of both operations, is exhibited in the following tables:—

Number of villages.	Area of arableland, acres.	NATURE, EXTENT, AND RESULT OF TEST.					
		Operations.	Number of villages.	# Fields.	Acres.	Average error.	
						Per cent.	Per field.
29	96,010	Measurement (Classification ...	26 29	372 362	7,214 5,733	$\frac{1}{0}$	Rs. a p. ... 0 0 8

6. The test of the measurement, excepting in the case of 28 fields, was taken by Captain Anderson himself, and that of the classification wholly by Lieutenant Kemball. The details of the errors from which the averages in the above statements have been obtained are as follows:—

Measurement.

Total number of fields tested.	Number of fields in which the difference between original and test measurements did not exceed			
	1 per cent.	2 per cent.	3 per cent.	4 per cent.
372	326	37	7	2

Classification.

Total number of fields tested	Nothing.	Number of fields in which the difference between original and test classification was					
		Rs a. p. 0 0 1 to 0 0 6	Rs a. p. 0 0 7 to 0 1 0	Rs a. p. 0 1 1 to 0 1 6	Rs a. p. 0 1 7 to 0 2 0	Rs a. p. 0 2 1 to 0 2 6	Rs a. p. 0 2 7 to 0 3 0
352	19	150	117	39	16	9	2

7. It will be seen from these statements that the measurement has been executed with almost perfect accuracy, which is to be ascribed to the villages being situated in a plain open country, presenting few difficulties in the way of survey: the classification has also been executed with what, I trust, will appear a creditable degree of accuracy, as there is a great variety of soils in several of the villages, and some of these had seldom been met with in other districts.

8. When the 18 villages of Pargana Mulgund were taken possession of by Government, no accounts for previous years were forthcoming, and I have not succeeded in obtaining any satisfactory information as to the state of their cultivation, assessment, and collections for past years.

9. I have ascertained, however, that during the time of the Patwardhans, or for the whole of the present century until the death of the late Tásgaon Chief, the revenue management of these

villages was ryotwár, and, according to native ideas, tolerably good. The assessment was nominally very high, but was never realized in full unless in a year of extraordinary abundance. The collections were made by six instalments falling due from November till June. An annual inspection of crops was made, and remissions from two to twelve annas in the rupee given to each ryot according to the state of his crop and his general means. These remissions were granted almost every season, so that in effect the collections were made according to the state of the crop. And as the ryots could never hope to pay the full assessment, they were always at the mercy of the Revenue officers, who, however, seldom pressed their exactions beyond endurance, and were generally ready to defer their demands rather than compel a ryot to part with any part of his agricultural stock and so diminish his power to pay revenue for the future, while, so far consideratè, they, on the other hand, allowed no freedom of action to the cultivator, who was not permitted to relinquish any part of his holding when so inclined, but was even required to increase it when the authorities thought he had the means of cultivating more land than he had under tillage. Such extra lands he was allowed to hold at low rates, so as in some measure to compensate for the high rents levied on the rest of his holding. The chief objects of the management were to prevent any diminution of cultivation and to extend it by all available means, so as to exact for the landlord the whole surplus produce beyond what was necessary for the support of the ryot, but yet so cautiously and carefully as not to disable him from continuing his cultivation.

10. The death of the late Chief of Tásgaon was probably deemed near at hand, for some time before it occurred, on his pilgrimage to Gokarn, undertaken a few months before he expired, was made the pretext for the imposition of a large extra cess upon all his estates to meet his "travelling expenses". This was levied with unusual severity, most probably under the impression that it was the last opportunity his followers would have of benefiting by his estates, which, it was known, would pass to the British Government at his death. They, indeed, had a scheme of preventing this by declaring his widow to be pregnant, in the hope of subsequently passing off a supposititious son as the heir to the Jághir, but as success must needs have appeared doubtful it was probably thought expedient to secure in the meantime all the ready cash that could possibly be drained from the cultivators before the estate passed under British management.

11. The eighteen Mulgund villages to which the preceding account refers had been under our management just two years when the survey settlement was introduced, but even that short

time sufficed to show the impossibility of realizing the assessment of the preceding period. In the first year of our management one-fourth of the whole assessment, or Rs 12,854 out of Rs. 50,664, were remitted in the case of these villages, but the ryots nevertheless complained loudly, and on ascertaining that they were free to relinquish their land at pleasure, they immediately gave up a fourth of their entire cultivation. In the following season, however, when they had been promised the introduction of the new assessment, a portion of this land was again taken.

12. In the absence of any trustworthy information as to the amount of past collections in all the villages under report, I have thought it the safest course in settling the new rates to be guided by those already introduced into neighbouring villages of the Hubli, Nawalgund, and Dambal Talukas, similarly situated in respect of climate and markets, and where, as stated in my letter of 7th March last, the new settlements have been attended by a fair measure of success.

13. The 24 villages of Mulgund mentioned in my 2nd paragraph are divided into two groups. The more westerly, consisting of 13 villages, forms an elongated belt stretching from the neighbourhood of the town of Nawalgund southwards along the Benni Halla, and for this group I have adopted the maximum rate of assessment for dry-crop land, viz., 1 rupee 5 annas per acre sanctioned for neighbouring villages of the Nawalgund Taluka. There are also 3 villages of the Hubli Taluka sufficiently near for comparison with the group under consideration, for which a maximum rate of 1 rupee 4 annas was sanctioned, but owing to a slight difference in the standards of the classification of the two talukas, this was considered equivalent to the Nawalgund rate of 1 rupee 5 annas.

14. The remaining 11 villages of the pargana are clustered around the town of Mulgund, and occupy a position immediately south of villages of the Nawalgund Taluka and west of villages of the Dambal Taluka, for both of which a maximum rate of one rupee two annas per acre was sanctioned, and I have applied the same to the group in question.

15. The 4 villages resumed from the Sirhatti Desai are situated near the Tungabhadra River, a few miles to the west of the Dambal Hills, and between villages of that taluka, where the maximum rate of assessment is also 1 rupee 2 annas, and others of the Bankapur Taluka, where the maximum rate is 1 rupee 4 annas, I have adopted the lower rate of 1 rupee 3 annas for the 4 villages in question, which in respect of climate and position are less favourably situated than the Bankapur villages just mentioned, which are placed from 10 to 20 miles further west.

16. To the village of Niralgi resumed from the Dambal Desai's Karkun, I have applied a maximum rate of one rupee per acre in consequence of its situation in the north-east of the Dambal Taluka, where all the surrounding villages have been assessed at the same rate.

17. There are a few acres of bagait land in these villages to which I have applied the maximum rate of 5 rupees per acre sanctioned for well gardens throughout the Collectorate.

18. The names of the several villages to which the maximum rates just explained have been applied are as follows. It will be understood that the actual rates have been found by increasing the classification rate of each field in the same proportion that the maximum rate exceeds one rupee, with a further slight modification, in particular instances, on account of distance from village, or other extraneous circumstances not taken into account in determining the classification rate :—

Maximum rate, 1 Rupee 5 Annas.

1. Chyakalabi.	8. Kiresur.
2. Hire Narta.	9. Hebsur.
3. Chik do.	10. Karalwad.
4. Yergupi	11. Kurhatti.
5. Narayenpur.	12. Bhandwad.
6. Nagarhalli.	13. Ingallah.
7. Mantur.	

Maximum rate 1 Rupee 2 Annas.

1. Mulgund.	9. Basapur.
2. Kalur.	10. Sitalahari.
3. Chunchli.	11. Shirunja.
4. Hurti.	12. Humgi
5. Sirol.	13. Chaginkeri.
6. Kabulaitkatti.	14. Gungol.
7. Kamvi.	15. Malikarjunpur.
8. Hosur.	

Maximum rate 1 Rupee

1. Niralgi.

19. In proof of the suitability of these rates I would invite an examination of the table given on the opposite page, which exhibits their effect in the cases of all the neighbouring villages of the Hubli, Nawalgund, Dambal, and Bankapur Talukas to which reference has already been made.

20. It will be seen from this table that a very considerable extension of cultivation has taken place in all these groups of villages under the operation of the revised settlements, and that in the

3 first groups there is very little waste remaining. In the 13 villages of the Dambal Táluka forming the 4th group there is a considerable extent of poor soil, which cannot be cultivated profitably for many years in succession, unless regularly manured, and a good deal of this land must every where be expected to remain uncultivated, even under the revised settlements, until the increase of population requires such poor soils to be kept continuously under tillage for the purpose of providing a subsistence for all the inhabitants. A considerable extent of poor land is found also in the 12 villages of the Bankápur group.

21. It is only in the case of good soils capable of producing exportable products that cultivation admits of indefinite extension without reference to the numbers of the people, and the land of the 3 first classes of villages entered in the statement is nearly all of this description. I think then that the success of the new settlement in all these groups of villages, and the consequent propriety of applying the same rates of assessment to the neighbouring villages may be considered established.

22. I proceed now to show the results of the revised assessment for the year of settlement 1849-50 and also for the current year 1850-51, which will be found contrasted with the settlements at the old rates for the two previous years in the following statement, which refers to all the 29 villages :—

Statement illustrative of the effects of the Survey Settlement in certain groups of villages selected for the purpose of proving the suitability of the rates proposed in this report for the neighbouring villages of Mulgund, &c.

Years for which the Survey Settlements have been in operation.	3 villages of Hubli Taluka with a maximum rate of 1 rupee 4 annas.				14 villages of Nawalgund Taluka maximum rate of assessment 1 rupee 5 annas.				10 villages of Nawalgund Taluka maximum rate of assessment 1 rupee 2 annas.				13 villages of Dambal Taluka maximum rate of assessment 1 rupee 2 annas.				12 villages of Bankapur Taluka maximum rate of assessment 1 rupee 4 annas.			
	Waste acres.	Cultivated acres	Assessment on cultivation.	Remission.	Waste acres.	Cultivated acres	Assessment on cultivation.	Remission.	Waste acres.	Cultivated acres.	Assessment on cultivation.	Remission from assessment.	Waste acres.	Cultivated acres.	Assessment on cultivation.	Remission from assessment.	Waste acres.	Cultivated acres.	Assessment on cultivation.	Remission from assessment.
			Rs	Rs			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs
1843-44 ...	2,661	8,787	9,742	1,233	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1844-45 ..	2,566	8,888	8,826	186	9,048	30,648	26,221	3,515	4,246	12,549	13,165	1,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1845-46 .	1,997	9,498	9,374	13	5,914	34,262	29,157	118	2,523	14,367	15,113	51	6,864	17,003	11,554	942	..	..	..	..
1846-47 .	1,037	10,457	10,363	155	2,124	38,215	32,160	8	749	16,300	17,110	208	3,946	22,094	14,633	362	8,502	12,097	7,705	677
1847-48	793	10,701	10,619	10	1,034	39,503	33,159	17	172	17,132	17,976	200	4,657	21,113	14,058	242	8,136	12,470	7,772	..
1848-49	240	11,292	11,215	30	846	41,565	34,734	174	2	17,496	18,367	569	3,702	22,071	14,692	251	7,451	13,200	8,147	90
1849-50 ..	466	11,472	11,375	..	1,573	42,094	35,127	..	531	17,022	17,904	..	4,888	21,096	14,042	..	7,339	13,537	8,270	..
Increase	..	2,685	1,633	..	..	11,446	8,906	..	..	4,473	4,739	..	..	4,093	2,483	..	..	1,440	565	..
Decrease	2,195	..	..	..	7,475	..	..	..	3,715	..	..	..	1,976	..	..	..	1,163	..	..	..

The entries in the columns for remissions, with the exception of those for the years in which the survey settlements were introduced in each group, are either chiefly or wholly on account of compensation to Patels and Kulkarnis for the abolition of their taks and inadequate remuneration. The sums remitted in 1849-50 were wholly on this account, but no data being at hand to show their exact amount they have been omitted altogether.

Tenure.	Years.	Cultivated land.				Arable waste.			Total arable acres.	Total amount of land revenue for collection or of survey assessment.
		Acres.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Balance for collection.	Acres.	Assessment.	Net amount of sale of grass, produce of fruit trees, &c.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Khálsat	1847-48	43,575	61,973	13,663	48,316	8,160		436	51,735	43,651
	1848-49	34,269	44,966	6,700	38,265	23,851		2,177	36,120	46,383
	1849-50	49,508	41,267	3,390	37,877	30,892		2,019	10,460	39,696
	1850-51	61,143	54,050			12,137	6,669		74,440	67,719
Judi, &c.	1847-48	16,019	31,562	5,250	16,312	...	...	...	16,019	16,312
	1848-49	10,146	12,231	2,037	10,194	...	...	...	10,146	10,194
	1849-50	10,515	8,679	65	8,574	...	...	...	10,515	8,574
	1850-51	5,963	5,756			...	...	...	5,963	5,756
Sarwa Inám Mahál Judi	1847-48	27,968	13,600	4,837	8,763	...			27,963	8,763
	1848-49	27,451	13,570	4,837	8,733	...			27,451	8,733
	1849-50	15,098	20		20	...			15,098	20
	1850-51	15,607	29		...	...			15,607	29
Total arable land on all tenures.	1847-48	87,657	96,399	23,731	72,663	8,160		436	95,777	78,064
	1848-49	71,866	70,706	15,574	57,132	23,851		2,177	95,717	63,309
	1849-50	75,121	49,975	3,455	46,520	29,892		2,019	96,013	48,499
	1850-51	65,713	60,833			12,297	6,669		96,019	63,506

23. This statement requires some explanation. Previous to the introduction of the survey settlement the land was recorded in Mars, and the equivalent acres of these Mars for the years 1847-48 and 1848-49 have been found by calculation and can only be viewed as approximations to the truth. The diminished extent of Judi land and assessment in 1848-49, compared with the previous year, is owing to resignations of Judi land by its owner which then became khálsat. The difference between the acres and assessment of the Sarwa Inám and Mahál Judi land in the years 1848-49 and 1849-50 is owing to the estates of the Desái and Deshpánde of Pargana Mulgund having been resumed and made khálsat in the latter year, consequent on investigation by the Inám Commissioner. To the same cause is to be attributed the increase in the extent of Government land for the year 1849-50 compared with the same item for the previous year. Owing to these changes but little information as to the effect of the new survey is to be obtained by comparing the assessment and net revenue on account of each kind of land for the years of the survey settlements with the same items for preceding years.

24. The net land revenue from all sources appears by the statement to have been as follows :—

Years.	Net Revenue	Decrease by Survey.
1847-48	73,004	} 24,505
1848-49	59,309	
1849-50	48,499		10,810 .

The net increase on the revenue of the 24 villages occasioned by the introduction of the settlement is therefore Rs. 10,810 if compared with the preceding year and Rs. 24,505 if compared with the year 1847-48. To these sums must be added, however, the compensation to patels and kulkarnis for the loss of haks absorbed in the new assessment, which I have fixed at Rs. 1,288.

25. It may however safely be asserted that a few years more of the old rates would have reduced the revenue considerably below that of 1848-49, and I am satisfied that the above reductions, great as they may seem, will involve no sacrifice of revenue.

26. The jamábandi was made in the usual manner by Mr. Stewart, the Assistant Collector in charge of the district, and myself. Every individual ryot had the assessment of his holding explained to him, and in event of more having been collected from him the excess was paid back to him in our presence and the sum returned entered in his receipt book which was signed at the time by one of us. When the new assessment of a ryot's entire holding exceeded the old, the excess was remitted for the year of settlement. Every ryot was required to engage for his next year's cultivation field by field, when all disputes as to the parties entitled to be entered in the Government Books as occupants were decided, all resignations of Judi land made at the jamábandi and its formal entry as khálsát recorded, and the particular unarable fields to be granted to the villagers for free pasturage and those of which the pasturage is for the future to be sold annually under Rule 16 of the printed survey papers were also duly specified.

27. These particulars will be found embodied in a settlement paper for each village styled the "Láoni Pheisal Patrak" which records every change effected by the new settlement, specifies the various tenures and the names of the occupants of the fields as well as their respective shares in event of more than one person holding the same field, for every survey number in each village, and contains every item of information requisite to the preparation of next year's jamábandi papers excepting the sale of the waste for grazing. The originals of these settlement registers will be deposited in your office on copies being prepared for the records of the Superintendent and the District and Village authorities according to the practice hitherto followed.

28. From these registers I have prepared the abstract of the settlement for the year 1850-51 entered in the preceding statement for the purpose of comparison with the items for previous years. In the last column opposite this year is entered the total assessment of Government land cultivated and waste, together with the cesses realizable from land held on the Judi and Sarwa Inám tenures, in other words the survey kamál or maximum amount realizable under the new settlement in event of the entire Government lands being brought into cultivation. This maximum, it will be found, exceeds the realizations for the year of settlement by Rs. 15,005, or 31 per cent., and those of 1848-49, the last year of the old settlement, by Rs. 4,195, or 7 per cent. It is not likely that the kamál will ever be realized, but I think the revenue is likely to rise to Rs. 60,000 under the new settlement, so that even in a financial point of view the prospects of the latter are by no means discouraging.

29. It remains only for me to show the extent of unarable land and the value or survey assessment of the whole arable land alienations included according to the data for the year 1850-51 entered in the preceding statement in order to afford a complete view of the settlement:—

Description of land	Area in acres	Full Survey assessment.	Deduct portion of assessment remitted on account of privileges tenures.	Maximum realizable assessment or Survey Kamál.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unarable land ...	10,763	...	...	...
Arable land Khálsat ...	74,440	57,719	..	57,719
" Judi ...	5,963	4,931	201	4,730
" Sarwa Inám ...	15,607	13,170	12,115	1,055
Grand Total ..	106,773	75,820	12,316	63,504

30. A discrepancy will be observed between the entries in the last column of this statement on account of Judi and Sarwa Inám land and those in the statement following my 22nd paragraph, which is due to the mode of fixing the amount of Judi to be paid for the future at the survey settlement. This tax is only reduced to the survey assessment when it exceeds the survey assessment of both Judi and Sarwa Inám lands belonging to the same individual or watan, and in all such cases the tax, though nominally assessed on the Judi, falls in reality on the Sarwa Inám land also. Out of the whole Judi tax of Rs. (5,756) five

thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, entered opposite the year 1850 51 in the statement following my 22nd paragraph Rs. (1,026) one thousand and twenty-six are made up of the assessment of Sarwa Inám land, and this sum has been exhibited as a tax on the Sarwa Inám in the statement immediately preceding in addition to the sum of Rs. (29) twenty-nine entered in the former statement as the amount of cess falling on this description of land ; the net value of the assessment alienated in the 29 villages is shown by this statement to amount to Rs. (12,316) twelve thousand three hundred and sixteen, or almost exactly 16 per cent. of the survey assessment of the whole arable land.

31. Before closing I will add a few remarks in explanation of the value of the resumed estates of the Desái and Dêshpánde of Pargana Mulguud now forming part of the khálsat land included in the above statement. I also beg to refer you to my letter noted in the margin, an elucidation of the principles which guided me in entering the names of the occupants of the cultivated portions of these estates in the settlement register.

32. The estates in question consisted of 6 Inám villages and Chawrat or Mahál Judi land in 23 other villages. The whole property was held subject to the payment of a Judi or quit-rent of Rs. (13,000) thirteen thousand per annum, from which, however, a deduction of Rs. (4,837) four thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven has to be made on account of the Jamindárs' claims under the head of "Hak Wartan" which, pending enquiry, were met by an annual remission of the amount just stated, leaving the net Judi collections at Rs. (8,163) eight thousand one hundred and sixty-three. The value of the land subject to this payment, and also the portions waste and cultivated, are as follows :—

Land subject to assessment in.	Cultivated.		Waste.		Total Survey acres.	Total Survey assessment.
	Acres.	Survey assessment	Acres.	Survey assessment		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
6 Inám villages ..	7,332	5,345	2,890	1,499	10,222	6,844
Chawrat land in 23 villages ...	8,354	7,079	238	155	8,592	7,234
Total estate .	15,686	12,424	3,128	1,654	18,814	14,078

33. The value of the cultivated portion of the resumed estates at the survey assessment is thus shown to be Rs. (12,424) twelve thousand four hundred and twenty-four or Rs. (4,261) four thousand two hundred and sixty-one in excess of the Judi paid by the Jamíndárs ; and the value of the entire estate cultivated and waste Rs. (14,078) fourteen thousand and seventy-eight or Rs. (5,915) five thousand nine hundred and fifteen in excess of the Judi ; the valuation may be found useful in settling the life pensions, which I understand it to be the intention of Government to grant to the Jamíudárs.

34. In conclusion, I have to suggest that copies of this report and of any correspondence that may arise out of it may be supplied from the Secretary's Office to Captain Anderson, Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Marátha Country, for his record.—I have, &c.

No. 2509 of 1852.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1852.

Resolution on a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, dated 25th February 1852, No. 422.

Submitting reports by the Collector of Dhárwár and Captain Wingate on the survey and assessment of 29 villages in the Dambal Táluka, and recommending that the formal sanction of Government be accorded to the several rates proposed by the latter Officer for the usual term of thirty years.

SANCTIONED.

For the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

(Signed) H. E. GOLDSMID,
Secretary to Government.

No. 1929 of 1880.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF DHA'RWA'R,

TO

THE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Dhárwár, 13th April 1880.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward for sanction the Survey Commissioner's letter No. 311, dated the 8th instant, containing his proposals for the revision of the assessment of 29 villages of the old Mulgund Mahál which now form part of the three different talukas, *viz.*, Hubli, Nawalgund, and Gadag.

2. The rates appear fair and reasonable ; but in the village of Chaginkeri, referred to in the Survey Commissioner's 27th para., I would point out that the very great increase of 52·13 per cent. on the old assessment should only be realized on the distinct understanding that the tank newly constructed by Government is able to irrigate the ryot's new rice fields upon which the assessment has been raised from Rs. 12, the old dry-crop assessment, to Rs. 227. I mention this because within the last few days one of the most important ryots of Chaginkeri has informed me that, owing to the nála which supplies the tank having burst, the tank has been dry this last season, and in consequence he and all the other ryots lost all their outlay in planting rice, for their fields produced nothing this year.

3. I would draw especial attention to the Survey Commissioner's remarks in his 6th para. on the subject of the road from Hubli *via* Uesbur to Nawalgund. The earth embankments for this road were constructed in the famine time, but no murum has been put on it since, though it is the provincial road to Sholápur. The result is that the only result of the famine expenditure is in the monsoon time a mere bog of black mud which no one thinks of travelling on. The cost of constructing this line owing to the many crossings of the "Benni" or "butter" nála, rightly so called from its extremely boggy nature, is likely to make engineers pause before sending in the estimates for bridging it and Government before sanctioning the construction of the line for the same reason, its extreme expensiveness. The old route from the provincial road to Sholápur from Hubli *via* Tirlapur and Nargund has this great advantage that it traversed an easier line of country which was not like this intersected with so many nálas in soft black soil. If ever a provincial road is to be made from Hubli to Sholápur, the old line

will, I think, have to be reverted to for the reason mentioned by the Survey Commissioner, *viz.*, that the one now selected is a financial impossibility, at any rate in the present state of the finances; its high cost will cause it to be put off for many years to the great inconvenience of the people of this district, who now have no provincial road such as can be used in rainy weather between Hubli and Sholápur.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. ELPHINSTON,

Acting Collector.

No. 770 of 1880.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FROM

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq.,

Commissioner, S. D.;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Camp Dhárwár, 20th April 1880.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, together with a forwarding letter* from the Collector of Dhárwár, the Survey Commissioner's proposal for a revision settlement of 29 villages of the old Mulgund Mahál, of which 18 originally formed part of the Tásgaon Patwardhan Jághir (lapsed to Government in 1848) and 11 villages lapsed at different times subsequently. All these villages were originally settled together in 1852, and are now distributed between the Hubli, Nawalgund, and Gadag Talukas.

2. All my remarks on the Nargund and Kalghatgi re-settlements as to alleged diminution of the population during and in consequence of the famine apply to these villages.

3. The other statistics plainly indicate considerable advance and increased agricultural prosperity in these villages since the first settlement, which the Honourable Colonel Anderson carefully explains to have taken place after a long series of mismanagement and extortion by the Native Chiefs from whom they lapsed. *The survey assessment was, therefore, intentionally pitched at a lower rate in the first settlement than was fixed for adjacent Government villages.*

4. The proposed rates seem to have been most carefully determined and to be decidedly moderate.

5. The increase on the assessment of the first settlement is 55·4 per cent., somewhere near the standard for Hubli and Nawalgund, which was 61·15 per cent.

6. In one village, Chaginkeri, the proposed increase is 52·6 per cent., due to the construction of an irrigation work by which the rice-land assessment can be raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 227 (para. 27). Mr. Elphinston contends that the work has failed and already cost the ryots loss. He has been called upon to report on this point after formal enquiry. If the work has failed, of course the additional assessment will not be levied.

7. The Honourable Colonel Anderson devotes paras. 33 to 39 to a masterly and most interesting sketch of the revenue history of these villages. He contrasts their position with that of the adjacent villages of the Chiefs of Jamkhandi and Sāngli *in which he himself carried out the revenue survey settlement*; he shows that if he were to apply the standard rates at the first settlement in Jamkhandi and Sāngli to the 29 villages now under report, the average increase over the assessments now proposed for them would be in the western block 75 per cent. and in the central block 33 per cent.

8. Colonel Anderson's remarks on this subject and his comparison of the merits and demerits of British and native revenue administration are the more valuable as an acquisition to the revenue literature of the Southern Marátha Country, because he has had personal control over all survey operations both in British territory and the Native States adjoining.

9. I now forward the papers and solicit the earliest possible sanction, so that the re-settlement may take effect from June.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 2601.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th May 1880.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 311, dated 8th April 1880—Submitting proposals for the revision of the assessment of 29 villages forming the old Mulgund Mahálkar's Division of the old Dambal Táluka, which were originally settled by Captain Wingate under the sanction of Government Resolution No. 2509, dated 12th April 1853.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 770, dated 20th April 1880—Submitting the above with his remarks and those of the Collector of Dhárwár.

RESOLUTION.—Proposals are submitted by the Survey Commissioner for the revision settlement of 29 villages forming the old Mulgund Mahál of the old Dambal Táluka, and which were originally settled in 1850-51 under a guarantee for thirty years. All these villages belonged formerly to Jágirs or Estates which have lapsed to Government. They are now distributed as follows

Dhárwár Collectorate	...	{	Hubh Táluka	...	11
			Gadag	"	16
			Nawalgund,,	...	2
					29

2. A certain number of the villages under revision were entirely remeasured, and to the rest the new system of partial remeasurement was applied. The total divergence from former measurements was trifling, amounting only to 577 acres or 0.5 per cent. The reclassification was only partial, and disclosed, as usual, a standard which was too high in the poorer soils as compared with that applied to those of a superior quality.

3. The old Mulgund Mahál consists of 29 widely scattered villages which Colonel Anderson divides into three blocks. The first of these, which is situated to the west of the other two and abuts upon the Hubli Táluka, is described as being "among the very best parts of the Dhárwár Collectorate, consisting entirely of deep black soil, within the line of good rainfall." The central block, which lies around the town of Mulgund, also consists in great part of black soil, but is intermixed with out-crops of granite or gneiss. The character of the soil in the third or south-eastern block is not described, but the four villages of which it consists are described as being in respect of rainfall, communications, &c., the least favourably situated of any which the Mahál contains. Both the western and the central blocks of villages are well supplied with communications and markets. In rainfall the western block has the advantage.

4. Paragraph 12 of the Survey Commissioner's report contains the usual statistical return furnished by the Superintendent of Survey, and supplies materials for a comparison of the present condition of the Mahál in respect of material wealth with its condition at the date of the first survey thirty years ago. It is partly transcribed below.—

	1850-51	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage
Population ...	25,761	22,794		2,967	-11.1
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled	5,180	6,290	1,110	..	+21.4
{ Thatched	67	34	..	26	-38.8
Agricultural Cattle ..	6,539	5,265	..	1,274	-19.5
Cows, Buffaloes and their Young	11,262	4,619	..	6,643	-59.
Carts	399	1,142	833	..	+269.5

The decrease in population and agricultural cattle corresponds with the results which have been noted in adjacent talukas or groups of villages lately brought under revision settlement, and which have been fully commented on by Government in recent Resolutions. The increase in carts and in the better class of houses, which are a comparatively indestructible species of property, shows clearly that but for the famine, which gave a sudden check to the advancing prosperity of the tract, there would have been very different results to show. But, as Colonel Anderson observes, there is every reason to hope that the effects of the famine will soon pass away. The recuperative power of so rich and prosperous a community as that which inhabits the greater portion of these villages is great, and the high prices that continue to rule are in their favour. Prices have, according to the Survey Commissioner, risen above 100 per cent. during the last thirty years, but no detailed tabular comparison is given.

5. Paragraphs 15 to 19, inclusive, of the Survey Commissioner's report together with Appendix A. thereto, give the past revenue history of the Mahál. A few of the figures from the appendix are extracted and transcribed below:—

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT.				UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND	
	Acres.	Assessment	Remissions	Total collected.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1848-49	54,130	60,794	13,385	47,409	9,872	2,113
1849-50	43,282	44,144	6,568	37,576	19,110	3,321

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT.				UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.	
	Acres	Assessment.	Remissions	Total collected	Acres	Assessment.
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1858-59	72,492	57,905	...	57,905	3,157	807
1859-60	72,987	58,230	..	58,230	2,927	675
1868-69	75,456	60,136	...	60,136	2,301	424
1869-70	75,288	60,071	...	60,071	2,473	492
1876-77	75,368	60,071	134	59,937	2,326	443
1877-78	77,885	61,826	..	61,826	2,351	454
1878-79	77,466	61,888	...	61,888	2,351	455

It appears that in the two years preceding the introduction of the survey Rs. 19,953 were remitted, and it was not found possible to collect more than Rs. 84,985 from the ryots. During the last two years of the expired settlement, which it is to be noted were the years immediately succeeding the famine, no remissions whatever were found necessary, and Rs 1,23,714 were collected. Nor were these satisfactory results due to undue pressure being put upon the ryots by the revenue authorities, for it appears from paragraph 19 of Colonel Anderson's report that though it is true that 536 notices were issued, in no single instance was recourse had to distraint. Nor, even in the famine year, was there one case of a ryot's holding being sold; and even in that period of depression and disaster it was only found necessary to remit Rs. 134 of the Government revenue. The figures and facts given above, read together with the historical sketch contained in Colonel Anderson's paragraphs 15 to 19, strikingly show the advancement in the sum of its total wealth and prosperity which the tract has achieved under the moderate and equitable rates of the survey settlement, and the administration of the revenue authorities of the British Government. That heavy losses must have been caused by the famine is unfortunately unquestionable, but the circumstance that in 1877-78, which was the year that succeeded it, 2,000 more acres of Government land were occupied, and the assessment fully paid on them, than in 1875-76, the year that preceded it, indicates that, severe as the check must have been, it was yet not sufficiently severe to affect otherwise than temporarily the course of the ryot's prosperity.

6. The staple crop of the tract is stated to be cotton, which is grown in triennial rotation with wheat and jowári, with which linseed and safflower are intermixed in occasional rows. From "Statistical Table No. III." appended to the Survey Commissioner's report it appears that jowári is by much the most important of the kharif crops, while cotton occupies about 51 per cent. of the area grown with rabi, and about 31 per cent. of the whole area under the plough taking kharif and rabi together. The area under American or exotic cotton is about three times as extensive as that grown with the country variety, the actual figures being 17,893 acres under the former and 5,957 under the latter. The cultivation of the Mahál is almost entirely jirát or dry-crop, there being no more than 220 acres of rice and 275 acres of garden land throughout its whole extent. The irrigation in the garden land is entirely from wells.

7. Paragraphs 20 to 30 of the report contain Colonel Anderson's proposals for revised rates of settlement. The villages of the western block are divided into two groups, the maximum rates on which are Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-12-0 an acre respectively. Those of the central block are also placed in two groups, assessed at maxima of Rs. 1 8 0 and Rs. 1-6-0; while the four villages constituting the detached block to the south-east are placed in one group and assessed at Rs. 1-4-0. There is apparently an error in the figures contained in Colonel Anderson's paragraph 21, in which he states that he proposes to assess the two groups of the central block at Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 1-8-0, meaning, it is presumed, Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-6-0 which are the figures in the table contained in paragraph 25. This table which shows the results of the proposed rates is transcribed below:—

Class.	No of Villages in each	Dry-crop Maximum Rate.	By FORMER SURVEY				By REVISION SURVEY.				By exchange Increase of Assessment.
			Government occu- pied Land		Government occupied Land		Government un- occupied & used waste		Total.		
			Acres.	Assess- ment.	Acres.	Assess- ment	Acres	Assess- ment	Acres	Assess- ment.	
		Rs a p		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.	
1 ..	8	3 0 0	6,644	6,301	6,763	10,798	..		6,768	10,798	68 8
2	10	1 12 0	33,888	32,008	26,313	53,951	10	11	35,323	58,962	60 8
3	8	1 8 0	28,698	16,964	25,816	25,046	300	74	26,116	25,120	47 8
4	4	1 6 0	4,615	3,013	4,733	4,248	146	55	4,879	4,903	61 0
5	4	1 4 0	5,171	2,583	5,326	3,151	2,524	636	7,650	8,976	22 0
Total	29		77,466	61,886	77,945	96,192	2,980	665	80,925	96,657	55 4

The revised settlement will thus give a percentage increase of 55.4 per cent, the highest rate of increase being imposed on the 1st group, and the percentage diminishing successively until the 5th group is reached, on which an increase of only 22 per cent. has been imposed, the average rate being raised from Re. 0-12-8 to Rs. 1-3-9, an increase of Re. 0-7-1. Colonel Anderson explains that the positive increase over the late assessment is higher than in the cases of the more recent revisions in Dhárwár because the latter districts were originally settled on a slightly higher standard than the Mulgund Mahál which had been reduced to a low condition by mismanagement when the original settlement was introduced, and to which therefore very low rates of assessment were then applied. The rates now proposed, however, for the different groups are in correspondence with those that have been imposed in adjacent villages, and as they appear to Government to have been well considered with reference to the comparative fertility of the groups, their vicinity to markets, and their means of communication, they are sanctioned. The period for which guarantee should be given should be reported by Colonel Anderson. Government have no doubt that the rates are moderate, and such as may fairly be claimed by them, and that they will not press unduly upon the ryots.

8. With respect to the increased assessment in the village of Chaginkeri to which reference is made in the letter of the Collector of Dhárwár and in paragraph 6 of the letter of the Commissioner, S. D., Government desire to be informed of the result of the inquiry directed to be instituted concerning the condition of the tank in that village and the supply of water obtainable from it. If the water it can furnish is found to be insufficient to irrigate properly the rice land on which the increased rates have been imposed the enhanced assessment on that land cannot be levied.

9. The concluding seven paragraphs of the Survey Commissioner's Report are devoted to what the Commissioner, S. D., describes as a "masterly sketch of the revision history of these villages in which Colonel Anderson contrasts their position with that of the adjacent villages of the Chiefs of Jamkhandi and Saugli in which he himself carried out the revenue survey settlement." Colonel Anderson shows by figures that the *original* rates imposed by the survey settlement in the villages of the Native State adjacent to the eastern Mulgund villages and resembling the British villages adjacent to them in all material conditions, ranged from 17 to 33 per cent. higher than the *revised* rates now proposed in Mulgund, while in the villages of the Native State adjacent to the western villages of Mulgund, the assessments imposed at the

original survey settlement were 75 per cent. higher than those now proposed in Mulgund. He contends that the system of a regular collection of the revenue in good and bad years alike is preferable to the native system of allowing arrears to accumulate in years of scarcity which subsequently encumber the ryot in years of plenty, as they are all ultimately exacted without remission. Colonel Anderson further points out that much larger sums are spent in British districts on productive works than is the case in Native States, and that where such are undertaken in the latter it is generally during a Chief's minority when the State is under the management of a British Political Agent. His summary of the advantages of British as compared with Native Administration is, in the opinion of Government, as just and reasonable as it is able and lucid. The best thanks of Government are due to Colonel Anderson for this as well as for the rest of his valuable report, and for the labour and care he has bestowed on elaborating the proposals it contains.

JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.