

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CLX—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO 1861.

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

IN THE

OLD KOD TALUKA

OF THE

DILÁRWÁR COLLECTORATE.

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1883

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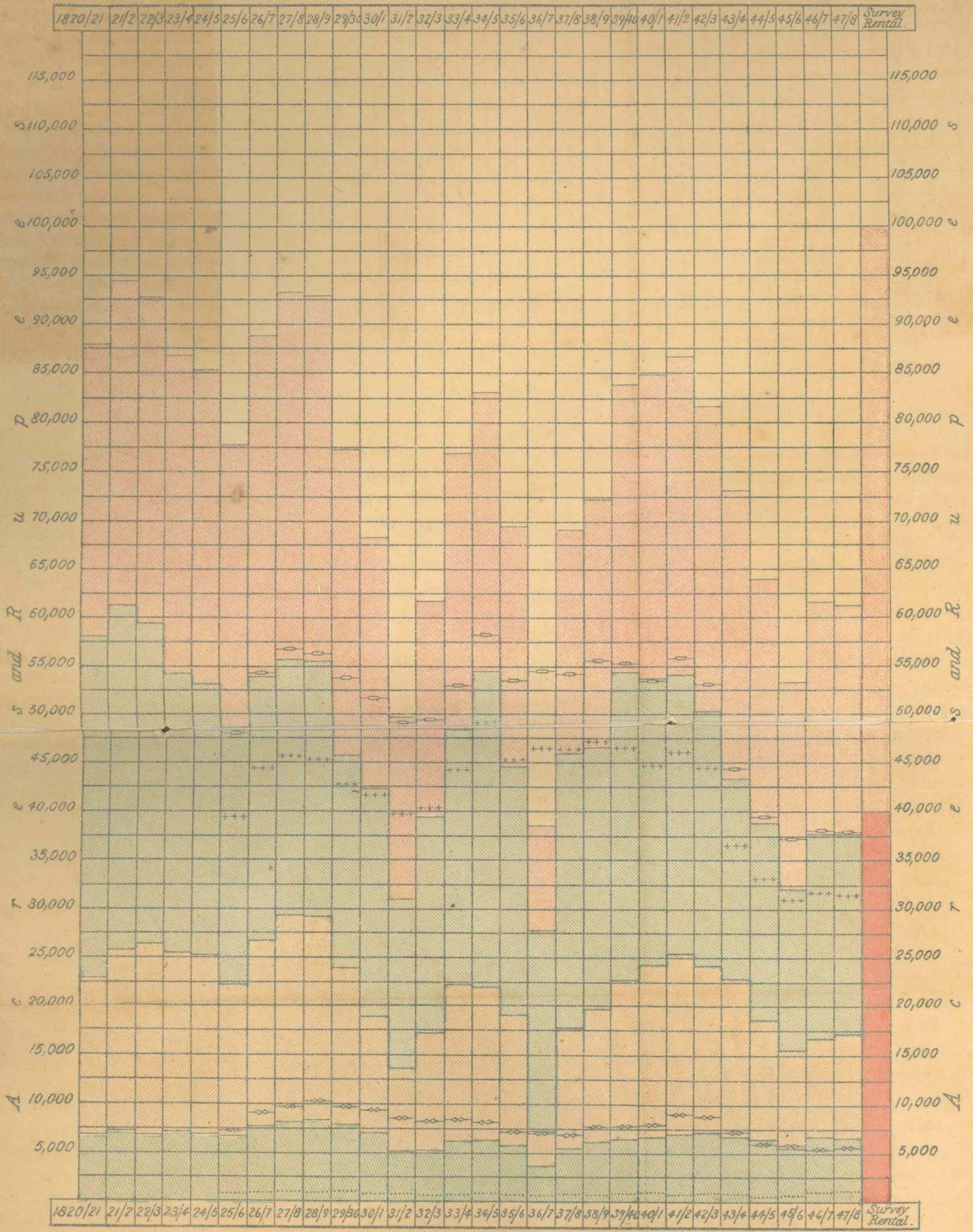
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DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT REMISSIONS and COLLECTIONS, in the case of the Government arable land of the KOD TALUKA, during the last 28 years.



EXPLANATION

The various items are measured by the scale of Acres & Rupees carried across the Diagram. The summits of the Columns marked thus show the Gross Assessment on the whole Cultivation; the lengths of the same columns the Remissions; the summits of the Columns the Net Assessment or Collections on the whole Cultivation; those of the and Columns, the Collections on account of Dry-Crop, Rice, and Garden lands, respectively, for the years to which they relate.

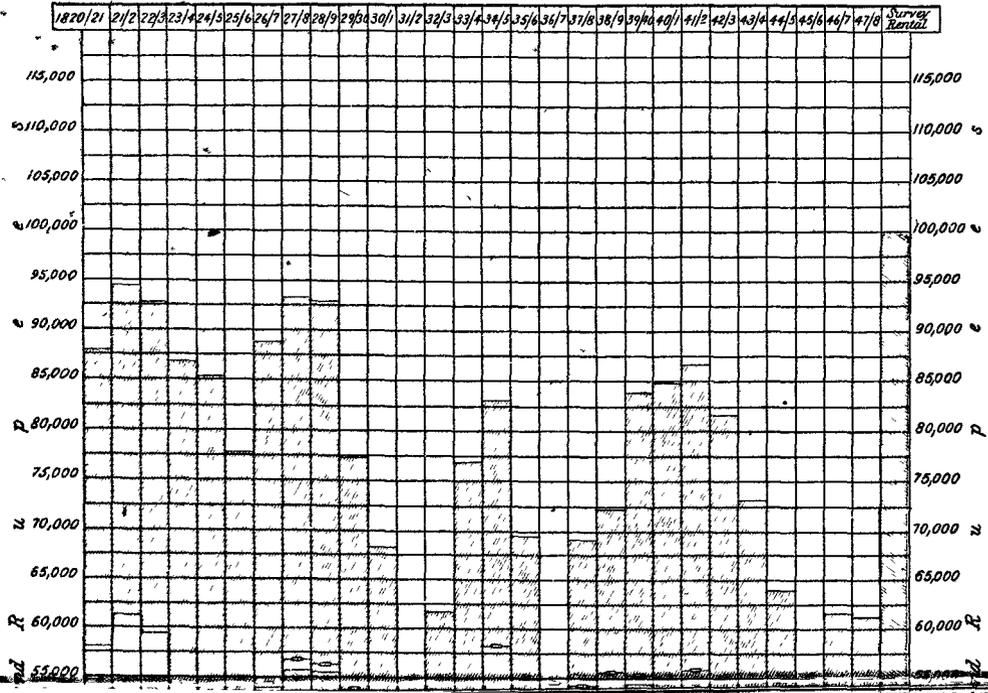
This line marks the total number of acres Cultivated each year.
 —do—do—of Dry-Crop land, Cultivated each year.
 —do—do—Rice—do—

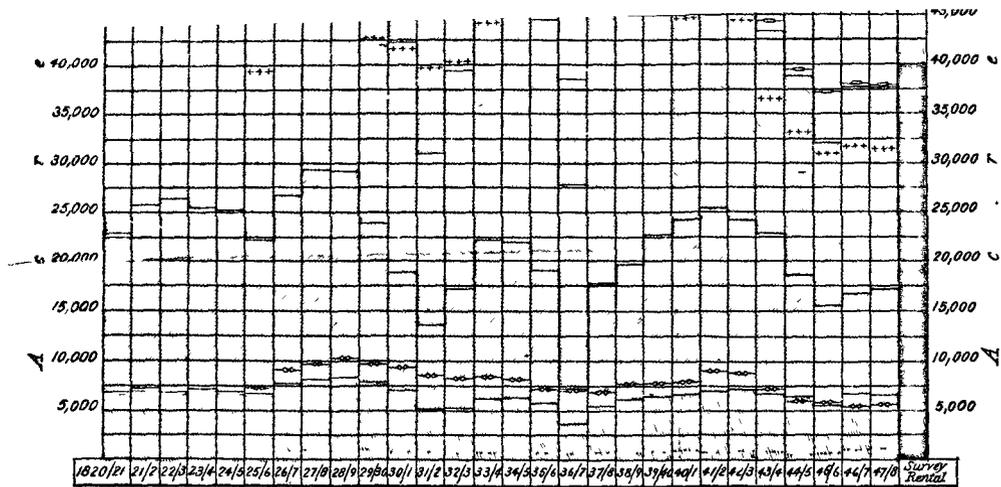
EXAMPLE

In 1847—8		Rupees
Gross Assessment	—	85,269
Remissions	—	24,138
Collections on total Cultivation	—	61,131
—do— Dry-Crop	—do—	37,581
—do— Rice	—do—	17,108
do Garden	do	6,44
		Acres
Total Cultivation	—	37,872
Dry-Crop	—do—	31,533
Rice	—do—	5,538

The summit of the Column on the right of the Diagram marks the rental of the whole Government arable land at the proposed rates of Assessment and that of the portion of the same Column, this rental on the Cultivation of 1846—7.

DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT REMISSIONS and COLLECTIONS, in the case of the Government arable land of the KOD TALUKA, during the last 28 years.





EXPLANATION	EXAMPLE
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 This line marks the total number of acres Cultivated each year	Remissions ————— 24,138
 —do—do—of Dry-Crop land, Cultivated each year.	Collections on total Cultivation—61,131
 —do—do—Rice—do—do—	—do—Dry-Crop—do—37,581
The summit of the Column on the right of the Diagram* marks the rental of the whole Government arable land at the proposed rates of Assessment and that of the portion of the same Column, this rental on the Cultivation of 1846-7.	—do—Rice—do—17,108
	do Garden do 6,44
	Acres
	Total Cultivation ————— 37,872
	Dry-Crop—do—31,533
	Rice—do—5,538

No 150 OF 1879

FROM

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,
SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, S. D.;

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
" Poona, 14th February 1879.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the following proposals for the revision of assessment of two hundred and forty-seven (247) villages comprising the old Kod Táluka of the Dhárwár Col-lectorate, the original settlement of which was reported upon by Captain Wingate's letter No. 235 of 21st December 1848, and was sanctioned by Government letter No. 1908, dated 19th March 1849. A map of this old táluka is appended, and also a general map, which will show the position of this tract in reference to the surrounding country and the coast. An extract from a report by Mr. R. Wingate, Assistant Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, on this táluka, in which he conducted the revision classification, is also appended.

2 The old Kod Táluka is now distributed as follows :—

178 villages now in the Kod Táluka,
23 villages transferred to the Ránebennur Táluka,
28 villages transferred to the Karajgi Táluka,
18 villages transferred to the Hengal Táluka.

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3. The revision survey has been conducted in precisely the same mode as was reported in reference to the old Ránebennur Táluka and other tálukas of Dhárwár previously revised, as explained in my letters No. 75 of the 21st January 1878, paras 3 to 8, and No. 7 of the 4th January 1876, para. 3 and the following paras.

4 The total area of the táluka by the old survey was 332,957 acres, according to the present survey it is 234,267 acres, a difference of 1,310 acres or 39 per cent, in round numbers two-fifths of an acre on every hundred, considering that in the south

a 270—1

of the taluka there is a good deal of hilly and broken ground, and that at the time of the first survey most of this land was measured with the cross-staff and chain, the correspondence in area of the two surveys, which were quite independent of one another, is very close.

5. But though the gross area of the two surveys corresponded so closely, some considerable differences occurred in details arising from different causes; the Tungbhadra forms the eastern boundary for a distance of some twelve miles. This river is very large and subject to great floods, which often remove the boundary marks, and both add to and take away land from the areas of fields; the very numerous tanks in this taluka are also a cause of considerable changes in the areas of fields above them. At the time of the first survey little more than one-fourth of the land of this taluka was in occupation. As was noticed in reference to the

Para. 8 of Survey Commissioner's No. 75 of 21st January 1878

Ranébenur Taluka, where the proportion of unoccupied waste land is very great, changes in the sites of boundary marks must be expected to occur undetected to a greater extent than in a country where most of the land is occupied. The following statement shows the differences in areas of survey fields according to past and present surveys for the whole 247 villages —

Number of Villages	Total Survey Numbers by Old Survey.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AREAS BY FORMER AND PRESENT SURVEY.				
		Within 5 per cent	Over 5 and under 10 per cent.	Over 10 and under 15 per cent.	Over 15 and under 20 per cent.	Over 20 per cent
247	22,606	21,157	967	268	90	124

6. The total number of survey fields according to the old survey was 22,606; according to the present survey from the subdivision of field of large size and from making separate occupancies into separate survey fields, the total number has increased to 32,689.

7. The re-classification of soils was conducted generally in the same manner as hitherto adopted in previously revised talukas in Dhárwar; the old classification being changed no more than was absolutely necessary in order to obtain a base of assessment in accordance with the present standard. As a general rule 15 per cent. of the better class of dry-crop soils were re-classed, and 25 per cent. of the poorer soils more being done when the result of this much rendered farther examination or entire re-classification

necessary. As regards the irrigated lands, when the area of the rice lands in a survey field differed more than one-third or 50 per cent. from the former area, re-classification of soil was resorted to, when less than the above proportion, the old soil classification was confirmed with whatever adjustment the general examination of the soil classification of the village showed to be necessary. The classification of water-supply was entirely re-done, the changes in water-supply which have occurred during the lapse of thirty years must render this everywhere necessary. The extent to which soil classification was resorted to was somewhat less than has been the case in any previously revised taluka, but I have no doubt that the extent that was done was fully sufficient to enable us to frame a just assessment thereon, and if this can be arranged, the less re-classification done the better, as thereby the introduction of an element which must disturb the relative proportions of the new and revised assessment in individual cases is avoided as far as is possible. Any re-classification is an evil, but it is preferable to the greater evil of changing and generally increasing assessments on the base of a classification regarding the present suitability of which any doubt exists.

8. The old classification was generally well executed, but the usual fault of an insufficient interval between the valuation of the better and poorer soils was met with. This fault will always be more marked when a large proportion of the land had been long unoccupied waste at the time of the original classification from the difficulty in perceiving the true quality of land, which had been for generations out of cultivation, and the certain tendency to under-rate such land in the anxiety to avoid over-rating the old classification has now, when adopted, been adjusted to the present standard after comparison of the result of the reclassification of the portion of the village now re-done for ascertainment of standard. As regards all entirely re-classed lands in all cases where the new classification valuation greatly exceeded the old, a reduction of an amount not exceeding one class or two annas classification valuation has been made, which will effectually secure the new assessment of any individual field from being affected by any possible excess in its new classification valuation. As usual in all Dhárwār revisions detailed statements are made out for each village, showing the old classification of every field, and the comparative result of the new classification so far as it has gone; on this the Classification Officer records his opinion of the old and the new classification, and his recommendations regarding the general adjustment called for. These statements are considered by me in detail, and orders given regarding the general adjustment of valuations to be applied to the village, and also all cases of special adjustments of individual fields are filled in by me.

This review of the details of the old and new assessment is, of course, rather a tedious business, but it enables me to see exactly where the shoe may pinch and to prevent it pinching wherever any approach to a tight fit appears possible.

9. The following statement shows the area of each kind of land according to the past and present survey.—

	Former Survey.	Present Survey.
	Acres.	Acres.
Arable Dry-crop	237,495	244,650
Rice Land	36,650	32,553
Garden Land	1,290	1,968
Unarable Unassessed Hills, Tanks, Villages, &c.	57,522	55,096
Total	332,957	334,267

10. The increase in the total arable area and decrease in the unarable is due to the removal of land from the latter to the former head in consequence of its being of a quality which can now be cultivated with profit. The decrease in the irrigated land jointly under the heads of rice and garden amounts to 3,419 acres, which entirely falls on the rice, partly from the transfer of a portion to the garden head, but mainly to a transfer from the rice head to that of dry-crop, the cause of which will be again referred to.

11. The old Kod Taluka is the most southern of the Presidency above gháts, and forms a projection into the Mysore territory, by which it is bounded both on the east, south and west, and by which it is separated from North Kánara and the coast. In the north and east of the taluka there is some black cotton land, but the soil generally is of a gravelly sandy nature. The surface is generally of an undulating nature broken by small hills. In the south a well defined chain or ridge of hills of no great height, probably not exceeding 300 or 400 feet, runs across the taluka from west to east, commencing on the Mysore border and ending a little short of the Tungbhadra River. A similar and nearly parallel chain to the south forms in general the southern boundary, separating this taluka from Mysore; the valley between these two chains of hills is from four to ten miles wide.

12. There is a considerable difference in the climate of different parts of the taluka. In the east the rain-fall is in general

not so heavy as to be unfavourable for the best dry-crop cultivation, it becomes heavier on proceeding to the westward, and the villages of the western border may be considered to be pure rice villages, that is, villages in which rice is the staple cultivation, and dry-crops owing to the heaviness of the rain-fall are of an inferior nature. The whole taluka in fact, more or less, partakes of the nature of a mixed rice and dry-crop country, the former quality predominating in the west and the latter in the east.

13. From its southerly as well as westerly position the taluka partakes of both monsoons, the south-west and the north-east or Madras monsoon, but the former is that principally relied upon, and very rarely fails in timely arrival. In common also with the rest of the Dhárwar Collectorate, at the end of April and during the month of May heavy thunder storms commonly occur, often for several days in succession, which put water into the tanks, and thoroughly saturating the ground allow ploughing and other agricultural operations to be proceeded with in anticipation of the regular setting in of the south-west monsoon in the beginning of June. Hence about nine-tenths of the whole cultivation is early or kharif.

14. Entire failure of crops from drought may be considered to be quite unknown, though it often happens that the monsoon is more favourable for one kind of cultivation than for another. No rain-fall can well be too heavy for rice when once it is well above the ground, while too much rain is detrimental to dry-crop cultivation. On the other hand, the rain-fall most suitable for dry-crop cultivation would not be all that could be desired for rice. Taking all together, however, the people of this tract of country are exceedingly fortunately circumstanced as regards climate. They have a double chance in the two monsoons, and they have a double chance in the prevalence of two descriptions of cultivation, dry and irrigated, and have a soil which is generally exceedingly suitable for irrigated cultivation.

15. The climate is in general singularly temperate even for the customary temperate climate of the western parts of the Southern Marátha Country. In the months of March and April, beyond a very few hours in the middle of the day, there is no real heat, the nights are always cool and pleasantly moist. This and the steady and certain monsoon rain-fall is certainly due to the nature of the country to the west; though the ghats are in a direct line some 50 miles distant, the intervening country, coming a very short distance from the Mysore border on the west, is well wooded, forest greatly predominating over clearing.

16. In the east of the taluka ordinary dry-crop cultivation, jowari, cotton, oil-seeds, &c., predominates, in the west, rice, and

for dry-crop, ragi, there commences to take the place of jowán as the main crop; a good deal of sugarcane is grown in the lower rice lands watered by tanks, in 1876 1,262 acres were under this crop. Coconut and arecanut cultivation is also met with in the gardens. The speciality of this táluka is however the cultivation of the red-chilly, or capsicum, which is grown as a dry-crop, and of which fields of several acres extent may be seen.

17. There are a great number of tanks, small and large, in the táluka; no less than 1,217 appear from the returns of Mr. Wingate, the Survey Officer, who conducted the classification, to be now used for irrigation. Very few, however, are in good repair, and it is probable that a large proportion would be found to be so silted up by natural processes as not to worth any large expenditure in repairs. Not more than ten of these tanks can be considered to hold a perennial, or nearly perennial, supply of water in ordinary years. But a tank falling infinitely short of this is exceedingly useful; if only holding water till the end of November it will be most serviceable for rice cultivation, affording a watering should the rain hold off.

18. The tank above the village of Masur, called the Madag Tank, was in the past the most important work in the táluka, or indeed in this part of the country. The following account of it is given in Captain Wingate's report on the original settlement of this táluka :—

“8. I have not succeeded in obtaining much information regarding the state of Kod in former times. Few of the villagers possess any traditions which reach higher than a century back, and little is known of the time when, and the parties by whom, the numerous tanks of this district were constructed. It seems probable, however, that most of them date from the time of the Annagundi State, so famous for its works of irrigation. And one tank belonging to this period deserves particular mention. It is called the 'Madag' Tank, and the embankment of it forms the boundary between this Collectorate and Mysore. It is situated about two miles south of the town of Masur, and though the bed of the tank is within the Mysore Territory, its waters were intended for the irrigation of the Kod Táluka. The intention of its designers was to form a lake on the south side of a range of hills dividing the Masur Valley from Mysore by closing up a gap in the hills through which the Kumadwathí River passed from the latter into Kod. This was accomplished by throwing up a vast embankment, which, at this day, is about 100 feet in height and from 450 to 600 feet in thickness, faced towards the tank with masonry formed of huge blocks of stone, descending in regular steps from the summit of the embankment to the water's edge. Two similar embankments were also thrown across two other gaps in the hills to the right and left of the Kumadwathí Valley to prevent the pent-up waters escaping by them, and a channel was cut along the hills for the overflow of the lake, when it had risen to the intended height; each of the three embankments was pierced by an aqueduct, built of enormous slabs of hewn stones, for the irrigation of the plain below, and

two of these remain almost perfect after the lapse of four centuries. The lake so formed must have been from ten to fifteen miles in length when full, and would have supplied water for the irrigation of a great extent of land

"9. According to tradition the completion of this stupendous undertaking was celebrated by a human sacrifice, and the present Patel of Masur related to me with pride that a virgin daughter of his house still remembered, as the beautiful 'Kenchowa' devotedly gave herself up to death upon this occasion, and was immolated on the summit of the embankment. If so, her noble devotion proved unavailing; for it would appear that the swelling waters of the lake shortly afterwards burst through the most westerly of the three embankments, which was not however that thrown across the original channel of the Kumadwatti. No attempt seems ever to have been made to repair this breach, through which the Kumadwatti still takes its course, but, notwithstanding, there must for many years subsequent, have been a very considerable lake to the south of the hills, as, even after four centuries, the river has not yet worn through the hill to the depth of its original channel, and the 'Madag' Tank is still the largest in the neighbourhood, though no use has been made for many years past, if ever, of its water for purposes of irrigation

"10. The failure of the original project probably occurred through the channel for the escape of the surplus waters of the lake having been made of inadequate size; but, however this may be, I am satisfied that the project was in itself perfectly feasible, and that the lake might again be restored to its original dimensions without much difficulty. But as this would submerge a large tract of valuable land in the Mysore, I am more doubtful of its advantage in an economical point of view. A more feasible and simple project would be to throw a dam of masonry of 10 or 12 feet in height across the rocky channel of the Kumadwatti where it now issues from the tank, by which the latter would become a small lake of about 2 miles in length by 1 or 1½ mile in breadth, and provide the means of irrigating a considerable portion of the fine valley of Masur."

19. Some attempt has since been made to utilize what remained of this tank below the level of the breach in the original work. I must note, however, that the present breach, or natural escape of the tank, bears every appearance of being not through an artificial embankment, but through the solid natural hill. It may be that the hill was lower here than elsewhere, and that some embankment was necessary to keep up the level; this becoming breached the water gradually cut its way down and back through the natural hill till the present level was attained which must be some 80 or 90 feet below the original high level of the tank. Some twenty years ago Captain Playfair, R.E., Executive Engineer at Dharwar, made a tunnel through the old gigantic embankment, with a sluice, and thus enabled the tank at its present low level to be turned to account, and a proper waste weir was constructed at the head of the gorge formed by the ancient breach. About Rs. 1,20,000 has, I believe, been expended on this work from first to last, and another Rs. 1,00,000 for establishment and tools, since Captain Playfair commenced on it, but it has not

proved in any way a success ; the revenue raised has varied greatly, and has averaged Rs. 1,236 for the 10 years, 1867-68 to 1876-77,

Para. 90, Irrigation Administration Report for 1877-78 inclusive. The irrigated area, which has increased somewhat during the latter years, averaged 302 acres during the

same period. In 1877-78 the irrigated area was 550 acres. The revenue realized at present does not in fact cover the expense of the establishment employed in connection with it. In para. 27 of his appended report Mr. Wingate states that the Overseer in charge informed him that the revenue was only Rs. 1,400 yearly, and the cost of establishment Rs. 1,860. This statement the Overseer repeated in my presence.

20. The irrigation from this tank is mostly during the cold season only ; the supply of water available is sufficient for but little irrigation in the hot weather. Mr. Wingate states that he was informed in March 1876 that only 30 acres were under irrigation from the tank at that time, the monsoon having been unfavorable, and that 50 acres were under irrigation in March of the preceding year.

21. The tank might be easily made to hold a great deal more water, a provision exists for raising the waste weir with boards, which would allow of much more water being stored. But the difficulty is that the bed of the tank is in Mysore, the crest of the bund being the boundary, and every foot that the level of the tank is raised swamps a considerable area in Mysore, and therefore any artificial raising of the tank level will not be permitted. An attempt was made in 1872 to arrange for this and to give compensation to the Mysore villagers for all swamped land, under Government Resolution, Irrigation Department, No. 1208, dated 5th July 1871, and I spent some days at the tank in company with the Collector of Dhárwár, and Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, endeavouring as Survey Commissioner, both in Dhárwár and Mysore, to make some practicable arrangement ; owing, however, to the difficulties raised by the Mysore authorities, this did not prove feasible, and eventually under Government Resolution No. 15 W. I —25 of 16th January 1874, in the Irrigation Department, the plan of raising the waste weir was abandoned.

22. I do not think that the present work on this tank is capable of being made much more of ; the supply of water is deficient except in the months of November and December, and the rain-fall is so fairly certain in these parts that cold weather irrigation is naturally in no very great demand. Perennial irrigation is, I believe, in demand a good deal above the means of supplying it,

as by means of that alone can the superior crops, sugarcane, coconuts, &c., be raised. Even, if the Mysore Government would allow the waste weir to be raised, the expense of compensation for submerged land would be great, and the benefit still uncertain.

23. On the whole, the best course would be, I believe, to put up with the loss which has occurred and to spend no more money on this work, but to construct another dam at about the site referred to in Captain Wingate's 10th para above quoted. This would be free from all complications with Mysore, and would open up a fresh field and draw on a fresh population to support irrigation, in a tract of country, too, where it would be more useful.

24. As regards communications, an immense change has taken place in this part of the country during the thirty years which have elapsed since the last settlement, at the time of which there was not a single mile of made-road in the táluka or vicinity. Communication with Hubli and Dhárwár and Belgaum to the north, and with the Mysore Districts to the south, is secured by the old Bombay and Madras mail road which passes through the north-eastern villages. With the coast there is communication by two separate lines, one by Kod, Hawasbhawi and Tilwalli *vid* Sirsi to Kumta; and another from Hirekerúr *vid* Sirákkop, a large entrepôt of trade about ten miles within the Mysore frontier, *vid* Siddapur in North Kánara, whence one road goes to Sirsi and Kumta and another goes down the Gairsupsa Ghát to the port of Honávar. There are besides numerous cross roads. Some improvements in respect of roads are however still required, which will be adverted to hereafter.

25. Of good markets there is no want both within the boundaries of the táluka and also at no great distance beyond them. Tuminkatti, Másur, Chik Basur, Hirekerúr, Chikkerúr, and Rattihall and other minor market towns are within the táluka, and Byádgi, Hángal, Háveri, Sirákkop, and Ránebennur are all first-class places of trade at no great distance over the boundary.

26. The manufactures are of small consequence, being confined to the usual cotton and woollen looms, met with in greater or less numbers all over the Southern Marátha Country. There is a total number of 437 looms in the villages under report at the present time, of which 394 are used for making cotton cloth, and 43 for making woollen kámblus, or the common black or gray blankets used by all the lower classes; no record of the number of looms existing thirty years ago is available.

27. Statistical Statements Nos. IV. and VI. appended show the figures under the most important heads of comparison for the

present time and thirty years ago, from which the following abstract is compiled :—

	30 years ago at time of First Settlement	1876, at time of Revision Classification	Increase	Decrease	Percentage Increase or Decrease.
Population	71,693	92,675	20,982		+29.2
Houses .. { Flat-roofed and tiled	3,416	5,381	1,965		+57.5
{ Thatched	15,080	14,353		727	-4.8
Agricultural Cattle ...	29,332	36,387	6,965		+23.7
Cows, Buffaloes, and their Young .	80,107	54,662		25,445	-31.7
Sheep and Goats	17,972	14,275		3,697	-20.5
Carts	1,626	4,503	2,877		+177.4
Horses and Ponies ...	823	548		275	-33.4
Tanks .. { Irrigation	1,195	1,217	22		+1.9
{ Drinking	183	175		8	-4.3

28. The old Kod Taluka contains 522½ square miles, the present population, as ascertained in 1876, is 92,675 or 177.4 to the square mile. But this is, in fact, an under-statement of the true population. It was taken in the famine year, and though the taluka was hardly, if at all, touched by the famine by failure of crops, the population was affected by high prices, both in a general movement among the poorer classes to obtain work and in the numbers of people, much greater than ordinary, constantly absent on employment connected with the grain trade. What the number of temporary absentees might amount to it is impossible to estimate, but they could hardly exceed 2,000 to 3,000 souls. Taking, however, the number actually counted, an average of 177.4 to the square mile is obtained. This is by no means a dense population for a tract with so much irrigated land. The rate of percentage increased during the last thirty years is in no way remarkable. Cholera will in this part of the country tend to check any very rapid increase of the population; five years rarely pass without a severe outbreak.

29. The increase in houses of the better class and in agricultural cattle all point to a very considerable accumulation of agricultural capital. The decrease in cows and buffaloes and sheep and goats is caused by the great extension of cultivation; nearly three-fourths of the Government land being unoccupied waste at the time of the first settlement, thirty years ago, and now at least five-sixths is under actual cultivation. Considering that grazing land has so greatly decreased, it is somewhat remarkable that so large an increase in the actual numbers of agricultural cattle should have occurred, seeing that much grazing land involves to a certainty the keeping large numbers of useless cattle, while little grazing land involves the keeping those cattle only which will repay their keep.

30. The great increase in carts is some indication of the great extension of trade which has occurred; though these carts may be used for agricultural operations, their principal purpose is the transport of produce to markets. In no part of the Dhárwár Collectorate has the spirit of trade more strongly developed itself than in the tract under report.

31. Regarding wells and burkis, the information has been so recorded by the classing officer as to convey little comparative information; there are, it appears, a total of 2,859 wells in the taluka, of which 653 were constructed during the past thirty years, but the proportion of the whole now and formerly in good repair or not, or for what purpose used at each period, drinking or irrigation, cannot be elicited from the classing officer's return. The total number of tanks shows an increase from 1,378 to 1,392, of which 1,217 are used for irrigation; many of these are of very insignificant dimensions, often of a fraction of an acre, only supplying one or two fields and holding water enough for one or two waterings. The small increase in the number of tanks is due rather to the repair and bringing into use of old works than to the construction of entirely new ones. From the visible remains of old embankments every available site in this tract appears to have been turned to account at some former time when a far denser population prevailed in these parts.

32. Statistical Statement No. V. shows the recorded distribution of the population between agricultural and non-agricultural, showing 65.4 per cent as purely agricultural, 13.5 per cent. as partly agricultural, and 21.1 per cent as non-agricultural. I exceedingly doubt of the proportions of this return can be looked upon as more than approximate.

33. Appendix I., drawn up by Mr. Fletcher, Deputy Superintendent, shows the number of schools, both Government and private, and the daily attendance. Government schools are recorded as 17, with a daily attendance of 5402; and the private schools 50, with a daily attendance of 492. Girls' schools there are none.

34. Statistical Table No IV shows the number who now return themselves as able to read in comparison with the returns of thirty years ago. It is stated that thirty years ago 3,491 males could read, while now, notwithstanding the increase of population by 29.2 per cent., but 3,586 can read. I doubt the correctness of these figures exceedingly as giving any comparative view of the progress of education. Just the same results have been observed in the returns for other talukas previously revised in Dhárwár. It is a matter of every-day notoriety that the ability to read and write is much more common than formerly, and that while former-

ly it was confined almost entirely to the Bráhmans, now it is to be found among all, even down to the very lowest classes. The explanation, I think, may be found in the following probabilities : formerly there was little going to and fro, little trade, and small call for people to leave their own homes, bare food was exceedingly cheap and easily obtained, and there was rarely any call from inside or from outside to leave the native village. Now circumstances are widely different; the well educated among the Bráhmans as well as the moderately educated among the other classes seek their fortune away from their native country in large numbers, some leaving their homes permanently and others during the busy time of the year for trade, the fair season, which is just the time when the enumeration of the people by the survey is taken. The numbers shown as able to read and write at the present time—3,491—is quite incompatible with a daily school attendance of 1,032, which is as nearly, as possible 5 per cent. of the total male population under 15 years of age and probably fully 20 per cent. of those of the age at which school would be attended.

35. Statements A and B are appended, showing the cases of sale and mortgage of land recorded in the Registration Office between 1873 and 1876. The cases of sale are less numerous than usual; the prices recorded are much on the usual range, running from five or six years up to twenty times the assessment. These prices however, as in all such registered transactions, cannot be taken as representing all that was paid, that much was certainly paid as a final transaction, but of the probable series of transactions leading up to this final one we have no knowledge. It is somewhat remarkable that the recorded sale price of inám land averages a lower number of years' purchase than Government land. Inám land showing about 9 years' purchase and Government land 12 years'. This case only shows that subjection to or exemption from assessment has little to do with the sale-value of the land. The same point was noticed in regard to Ránebennur in para. 23 of my report on the revision of assessment of that táluka, No. 75, dated 21st January 1878.

36. Statement B recording mortgages of land during the same years exhibits more numerous cases, which are sufficient to show that land is here considered to be good security for money in considerable sums.

37. More transactions in land might have been recorded, but it was necessary to exclude all those which not relating to land alone, included houses, cattle, trees, &c., of uncertain value.

38. From the returns made out at the time of the classification there were 17,018 Government survey fields in occupation in this táluka; of these 13,053, or 46 per cent., were cultivated

by the "occupant," or person holding directly under Government, 436 fields, or 1·54 per cent, were cultivated by the occupant and persons in partnership with him, and 3,529 fields, or 12·43 per cent, were sub-let, of which 2,411 were held on money rents, and 1,118 on rents payable in kind. Of course, these statements regarding rents can only be taken as approximate since it is exceedingly difficult to obtain exact or trustworthy information on these points, and rents asserted to be paid in money are commonly accompanied by stipulations about payments of some quota of produce. In regard to produce rents we know generally that from one-half to one-third of the gross produce, according to circumstances, is the common rate of sub-letting. The proportion of Government fields sub-let does not differ materially from that hitherto met with in the Southern Marátha Country, which ordinarily is about 25 per cent. of the whole. It may be readily understood that in many cases it may be more convenient to a holder of land to sub-let for a term than to cultivate himself, and I do not see anything in the above proportion to excite astonishment or alarm regarding land passing out of the hands of the cultivating classes. In Kod, at any rate, there was still in 1877-78 an area of 35,121 acres of Government unoccupied arable waste land available for any one who chose to take it up, if he wished to add to his existing holding or to enter on the business of a cultivator and preferred to break up fresh land and hold on his own account instead of holding as a sub-tenant under another.

39. Regarding past and present prices I have obtained detailed returns from the Mámálatdárs, through the Collector, for three markets among the principal in the táluks—Kod, Ratthalli, and Hirekerúr—showing prices for every year since 1818. These returns are placed in detail in the Appendix A. The following statement framed by taking the joint average of the three separate sets of returns for periods of ten years will, I think, give a fair idea of the course of prices in this táluks during the last (59) fifty-nine years —

Year.	SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.					Cocoanuts per 100.
	Rice in Husk.	Jowárl.	Náohnl.	Jagri or Coarse Sugar.	Supárl or Arecanuts.	
1818 to 1827	74½	121½	148½	25	6½	Ra. s. p
1828 to 1837	62	94½	115½	22	6½	2 0 0
1838 to 1847	78½	123	153½	21½	6½	2 2 0
1848 to 1857	89½	151½	181½	19	6½	2 1 11
1858 to 1867	33½	52½	61½	8½	4½	3 4 10
1868 to 1876	23½	36½	49½	6½	3½	3 15 2

40. As might be expected the prices of the most valuable and least bulky articles show comparatively the smallest increase in price. Cocoanuts and arecanuts were always in high demand and easy of transport; even in these articles the increase in average price during the last ten years compared with the decade preceding the last settlement 1838 to 1847 is not less than 90 per cent. In sugar and the different kinds of grain grown in the taluka the increase in price appears as between 200 and 300 per cent, and even allowing that the prices of the last decade were in the earlier years not entirely uninfluenced by the recently closed American War, it is clear that the present range of prices is fully 150 per cent. more than those of thirty or thirty-five years ago.

41. As regards cotton I have considered it unnecessary to search out local prices, which are always governed by the price in Bombay; cotton is an ordinary article of produce in the eastern and north-eastern villages only, where it appears that a total area of 7,489 acres was cultivated in 1876, of which a little less than half was of the American variety. At the moderate average rate of Rs. 18 of produce per acre this small area will give a gross produce of the value of Rs 1,34,802. As compared with the prices of thirty years ago the present price of cotton must be fully 150 per cent. higher.

42 In para. 5 of the report on the first settlement, Captain Wingate describes this taluka in its then state as follows —

“ 5 That Kod was once a populous and flourishing district, we have abundant evidence in its thickly crowded villages, the number and size of its tanks for irrigation, the frequently occurring fruit trees marking the sites of former gardens, and in its enormous land assessment, which could not have been borne except by a very prosperous agriculture. Now unfortunately all is changed. Its fine plains for the most part lie untilled, yielding nothing but a rank herbage, and some of its richest bottoms, suited to the culture of rice and sugarcane, are overgrown with date jungle. Its tanks are choked up with mud, its once populous villages have dwindled away to a few miserable huts, and its active and flourishing agriculturists to the most poverty-stricken and spiritless peasantry to be met within the Collectorate. But even in ruin, it is fair to look upon, and an eye accustomed to the bare and monotonous aspect of the Southern Marátha Country in general, is delighted with the view from any little eminence over its grassy glades, fringed with the varied foliage of the mangoe, the tamarind, the cocconut, and date palms, among which tanks are seen at intervals glistening in the sunshine, while thin canopies of the smoke hang lazily but gracefully over the tops of the trees which conceal the ruinous villages from view ”

43. There is no doubt that this taluka was at the time of the last settlement in a most extraordinary condition of depression, a condition even considerably worse than that of the adjacent tá-

lukas of the Dhárwár Collectorate This may, I think, be ascribed to its isolated position ; it was cut off from all the lines of trade and communication for the export of ordinary produce On the western edge it was bounded by Mysore Territory, and cut off by it from the coast, and through this territory no roads whatever to the coast existed It appears, in fact, that till comparatively recent times the importance to both sides of opening roads into the adjacent British Districts from this extreme north-west corner of Mysore, which intervenes between British Territory, both on the west and east, was not apprehended in Mysore, for, only within the last six or seven years and only since the survey settlement of the adjacent Mysore Tálukas—Soráb and Shikárpur—have the roads in those tálukas been connected with the roads in Kod by the road leading from Hirekerur to Sirákoop, and on into North Kánara In former times, that is, previous to the first settlement, Kod was entirely cut off from the coast, the great line of export for any but the most valuable and least bulky kinds of produce, which could then from the absence of made-roads be only transported by means of track bullocks.

44 It was only about 1848 that the ports on the coast, Honávar and Kumta, commenced to be opened by roads down the Kánara Gháts, and it was not for some years later that these roads gradually were extended inland. Hence in former times there was no inducement to grow any produce of ordinary kinds beyond the local demand. The more valuable produce in proportion to bulk, cotton and pepper, cocoanuts and arecanuts, were grown in quantities sufficient to supply cash to meet the Government demand, and were principally conveyed away by pack bullocks. To the general opening up of communications with the western coast, which occurred between 1850 and 1860, the renewed prosperity of this táluka owes its origin. Before that time the large area of máin land entirely or partially free from the levy of land revenue more than half sufficed to meet the demands of the people of this táluka without the aid of three-fourths of the Government land which remained uncultivated and unproductive

45. Appended to this letter is a statement, Appendix B, which exhibits the revenue history of this táluka for ten years before the last settlement and for each of the thirty years during which it has been in operation. From this statement the following abstract for one decade before the settlement and for each decade during which it was in operation has been drawn up. I must note that this statement refers to 245 villages only, excluding two villages which having lapsed to Government, had the survey settlement introduced in 1861-62. A second statement, Appendix C, shows the revenue history of the two villages referred to since their

settlement with, at the foot of it, a combined revenue statement for the whole 247 villages for the last six years of the expired settlement, that is, from 1872-73 to 1877-78, inclusive —

	Year.	Government Occupied Land	Government Arable Assessed Unoccupied Land	Collections on Government Land	Remissions	Out-standing Balance at the end of the year.
		Acres	Acres	Rs	Ra.	Rs
Before Settlement ..	1838 to 1847	48,899	150,215	72,563	5,027	1,529
After Settlement	1848 to 1857 ..	87,865	115,460	86,461	44	2,623
	1858 to 1867	162,168	44,978	1,42,826		
	1868 to 1877	170,897	35,946	1,49,991	2	26

46. Thus, for the ten years before the last settlement, the average occupied area of Government land was but 48,899 acres, and the area of unoccupied waste was more than treble that area or 150,215 acres. The average realized revenue for these ten years was Rs. 72,563, with average annual remissions of Rs. 5,027, and average outstandings at the end of the year Rs 1,529. In the year preceding the settlement, 1847-48, the occupied area was but 38,447 acres and the unoccupied waste 159,278 acres. After the introduction of the settlement the advance of cultivation and increase of revenue from the occupation of waste was steady and without check, as will be seen by an examination of Statement B of Appendix. The following figures showing the occupied area and revenue for each fifth year will show this concisely —

	Year	Government Occupied Area.	Revenue collected
		Acres.	Rs
Year before Settlement	1847 to 1848	38,447	61,544
Year of Settlement ...	1848 to 1849	50,535	53,676
Year after Settlement .	1853 to 1854	89,404	88,026
	1858 to 1859	126,493	1,16,471
	1863 to 1864	174,763	1,53,058
	1868 to 1869	176,010	1,53,683
	1873 to 1874	167,100	1,47,867
	1877 to 1878 ..	171,873	1,50,427

47. Between 1863-64 and 1868-69 an increase of the occupied area occurred which was not maintained. In 1866-67 the occupied area amounted to 183,298 acres, the highest point yet touched. This was due to the great rise in prices, consequent on the American War, especially in the price of cotton. Though the

climate of much of this táluka is very suitable for the growth of American cotton, the area of fit soil available is very limited, except in the extreme north-eastern part, still prices were so high in 1863-65, close on one rupee per pound, that a very small crop indeed was highly remunerative. I saw in those years in this táluka many cases of cotton sown in land so poor as to be utterly unfit to grow it remuneratively on any ordinary range of prices, the plants were not more than six or eight inches high, when in boll, and by no possibility could the produce amount to more than 10 lbs. per acre, still at these prices such a crop would pay well, especially as the cultivator had not risked too much in the way of good cultivation. When prices generally fell towards their former level, which began about 1868, some of the poor land taken up under the stimulus of extraordinary prices was naturally resigned. Still the occupied area of the last four years ranges steadily just over 170,000 acres, which is a much higher point than was attained at any period antecedent to the American War, and gives a clear indication of the present attainment of a point of steady solid prosperity. There is indeed an area of 35,121 acres, bearing survey assessment Rs. 21,991, still remaining as Government unoccupied waste according to the returns of 1877-78. Much of this land has been unoccupied for many generations, and will require a good deal of labour to prepare it for cultivation. Still, as population increases, much of this will, I doubt not, be absorbed into the occupied area.

48. As regards the total land revenue of the táluka derived from every head, Government land assessment, judi on inám lands, auction sale of grazing of waste lands, &c. The following shows the figures of realizations.—

					Year.	Total Realized Revenue.
						Rs.
Year before Settlement	...	...	..	1847 to 1848	...	1,09,017
Year after Settlement	...	...	..	1848 to 1849	..	96,284
Last Year	...	...	...	1877 to 1878	...	2,06,814

49. Since 1852-53 remissions have ceased entirely excepting Rs. 19 and Rs. 3 in 1875-76 and the following year. Since 1853-54, outstanding balances at the end of the year have not occurred excepting three sums of Rs. 5, Rs. 23, and Rs. 6, opposite three years of the statement, and the sum of Rs. 237, opposite 1876-77, the famine year.

50. As regards the price, which is obtained for the Government unoccupied assessed waste lands at the annual grazing auction, it appears that in 1877-78 there were 35,134 acres of this description of land bearing survey assessment Rs. 21,996, or annas 10-1 per acre; this land brought at the grazing auction Rs. 10,979, or an average of 5 annas per acre. There were also 57,522 acres of unassessed unarable lands, hills and high lying down like lands; these lands brought at the annual grazing auction Rs. 1,941, an average of 7 pies per acre. In the case of the arable assessed lands the grazing auction rates varied much in different villages; in some it approaches closely to and even slightly exceeds the full survey assessment; in others, it is very much less. We cannot expect that very high rates would be obtained for grazing lands in this taluka, grass patches are common in occupied lands, a good deal of land is, in fact, permanently occupied and used for grazing purposes only. Also the great area of unarable waste in many of the villages admitted of large allotments of free common lands being given to them at the first settlement, which would, of course, have a great influence in the villages in question on the grazing sales.

51. The following statement shows the number of notices issued during the last three years for which I have returns, in default of timely payment of revenue, and the number of cases in which it became necessary to resort to distraint after issue of the notice to pay:—

Year.	Number of Villages in which Notices issued.	Number of Notices.	Number of Cases in which it was necessary to resort to distraint
1874 to 1875	48	56	1
1875 to 1876	65	75	10
1876 to 1877	109	415	9

The last year was that of the famine which only touched this taluka on the whole so far as to raise prices exceedingly. In some of the eastern and north-eastern villages, however, the crops were inferior. There is nothing remarkable in the number of notices or consequent sales when we consider that on three sides this taluka is bounded by foreign territory with, for the most part, a perfectly open artificial boundary, and that cultivators to some extent live in one jurisdiction and cultivate land in another, and cannot always be got at when the day of payment of revenue arrives.

52. The success of the past settlement of this táluka brings prominently forward two points :

First—The suitability of our system of settlement to the case of a district in a depressed and deteriorated condition without prospective sacrifice of revenue. Instead of the demand being permanently fixed for the whole period of settlement on the occupied and unoccupied area, it is left to increase spontaneously, concurrently with the voluntary occupation of the waste land, and with the derivation of profits from it; thus the burden is increased only as the strength to bear it is progressively attained. The steady and necessarily voluntary incurrance of the increased burden in the shape of revenue on waste land brought into occupation affords a constant proof of the continued fitness of the scale of assessment adopted.

Secondly—This táluka affords a most marked instance of—first, the result of absence of communications with markets, and next, of the effect of the creation of such communications. As good a climate as is possessed by any part of the whole Presidency, and the ability to produce many very valuable articles always in demand, were of no avail till ready means of attaining a market were provided. The present roads in this táluka or to the coast are none of them of a very expensive nature, but they still provide a fairly sufficient outlet where none existed before.

53. The people of this táluka are now certainly in good well-to-do condition, they have on the whole a very certain climate, putting them well above the ordinary risks of drought. They have a great variety of products, many of which are always in sure demand at good prices. They have fair outlay for the export of produce to the coast and in other directions, and they have enjoyed a very moderate assessment for the last thirty years. The husbandry leaves a good deal still to be desired especially in dry-crop land, it is worse in this táluka than is to be generally seen in Dhárwár. The occurrence of waste patches of grass in the middle of cultivation is to be not uncommonly seen. This may be accounted for by the extraordinarily rapid extension of cultivation in this táluka, an extension, which, in the desire to secure land, has gone above the ability of the population to cultivate as well as is usual elsewhere. This taking up of land above present wants has been certainly favoured by the very low assessments fixed at the time of the last settlement in consequence of the then extraordinary depressed condition of this tract. Except as regards purely natural advantages which remain much as they were in former times, the

present position and circumstances of this taluka and its people are on the whole now as good as they formerly were the opposite.

54. We have now to deal with the revision of the assessment of this tract; it is plain that the assessment of thirty years ago was avowedly pitched on a most moderate standard in consequence of the extreme state of depression into which this taluka had fallen, and that an immense change for the better in every respect has since occurred. The change is so great that were the present assessment more than doubled, the pressure of it would be less than that of the assessment imposed thirty years ago at the time it was imposed, and yet under that assessment the taluka has been shown to have thriven exceedingly. In the present case, as in that of other talukas in the Dhárwar Collectorate, the revision settlement of which has been reported upon, it is not a question of how much it would be strictly just to take in the way of assessment, as how much out of what it would be just to take is now expedient to demand.

55. Captain Wingate, in the original settlement, divided this taluka into four groups of villages with separate rates of dry-crop assessment, ranging from Rs. 1-6-0 for the highest group to annas 12-6 for the lowest; these groups divided the taluka north-west and south-east into four pretty parallel strips, according to the variation of the rain-fall from west to east. I have now thought it advisable to make one group more and to divide the taluka into five groups for dry-crop rates of assessment.

56. The groups now proposed are as follows :—

1st—Twenty-three villages, forming a projection in the extreme north-east of the taluka, having a moderate rain-fall and fully favourable for good dry-crop cultivation; for these I propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2.

2nd—Eighty-nine villages forming the general north-eastern portion of the taluka. The rain-fall here is not too heavy for good dry-crop cultivation, though they are somewhat inferior in this respect to the group above, and are also somewhat inferior in position as regards communications; for these I propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-12-0.

3rd—Eighty-seven villages to the south-west of the last group, somewhat inferior in dry-crop climate, or in advantages of communications, such as those in the tract cut off from the rest of the taluka by the range of hills which runs across it in the south, for these I propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-8-0.

4th—Forty-four villages forming generally the western portion of the taluka, in which the rain-fall is decidedly heavy for fair dry-crop cultivation, or villages which though well situated as regards rain-fall are at a disadvantage as regards communications, such as those in the hilly country on the extreme southern frontier; for these I propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-4-0.

5th—Four villages situated farther to the south-west than any other part of the taluka, forming two projections into Mysore and worse off for dry-crop cultivation than the adjacent villages to the east, both in regard to heavy rain-fall and communications, for these I propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-2-0.

57. In making the above groups, the general idea of the original grouping as arranged for the first settlement is preserved, but some changes have become necessary in the details from changes in circumstances; climate has of course remained much as it was; the great changes which have occurred have been in communications, general activity of trade, and prices.

58. For the rice land Captain Wingate at the first settlement adopted one uniform maximum rate of Rs. 4-8-0. In the adjacent taluka of Ránebennur, which was revised last year, Captain Wingate adopted a maximum rice rate of Rs. 5. In this taluka he adopted a lower rate on account of its depressed condition. Cap-

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tain Wingate, as stated in para 57 of my report* on the revision of Hángal and Tadas, afterwards adopted a higher opinion of the value of the rice lands, of Dhárwár, and in the last settled talukas adopted maximum rate as high as Rs. 8.

59. For the Kod Taluka I now propose to adopt a maximum rate for the rice land of Rs. 8 for the first three dry-crop groups, and Rs. 7-8-0 for the last two. This is in general assimilation with the rates already imposed on the rice lands in the revision of the adjacent talukas of Ránebennur, Hángal, and Bankápur. It must be understood that sugar-cane is grown in triennial rotation, and in other years a crop of grain or pulse is taken after the rice in the better classes of this rice land which alone bear an assessment approaching to the maximum rate. Land capable of bearing a single crop of rice only would not be assessed up to even half the maximum rate.

60. According to the records of the last settlement the total area of the rice land in this taluka—Government and inám—occupied and unoccupied—was 36,650 acres. Now we find 32,553

acres so recorded as rice land, a decrease of upwards of 4,000 acres. It might be said that this indicates a change of climate and a decrease in rain-fall; from my own experience, and I have known this part of the Collectorate for nearly thirty years, I do not think that any material change in this respect has occurred. But I doubt not that a good deal of deterioration has occurred in the minor tanks, of which there are some hundreds in the táluka, and that inevitable silting up has much decreased their storage power, rendering some of the land under them dependent on the rain-fall alone, which, for rice, must always, except in tracts of far heavier rain-fall than this, be a precarious resource. Some cause for the decrease in rice land, too, may be found, in the fact, that rice was always in the time of very bad communications, far more saleable than dry-crop produce from its inferiority of bulk compared to value. A cultivator would, therefore, then think it better to try his luck and take what he could get in the way of a rice crop, whatever he did get being fairly saleable, than cultivate the same land as dry-crop at a reasonable certainty of a fair crop, but which would be of small value when he get it owing to the small demand and difficulty of exporting it. Antecedently to the survey settlement he would too, in case of failure of his rice crop, expect small difficulty in obtaining some remission of the revenue due.

61. I do not think, therefore, it is necessary to assume too readily a deterioration in climate of late years when other and sufficient reasons can be found for the decrease in the lands devoted to rice cultivation, all of which decrease must have gone to increase the dry-crop area. This decrease in rice cultivation is not to be regretted, as it naturally includes that of the worst description with the most uncertain water-supply; a low class of rice cultivation with uncertain supply of water is far from desirable; the profits are very precarious and vary greatly from year to year according to the rain-fall. This cultivation is, in fact, a species of gambling with the odds greatly against the cultivator.

62. Of the above total area of rice land in this táluka 19,926 acres are now Government occupied land, the assessment of which at the rates proposed gives an average of Rs 3-3-1, against Rs. 2-1-1, the average rate of the rice land under the expired settlement.

63. The garden lands of this táluka comprised a total of 1,290 acres according to the former survey, and of 1,968 acres according to the records of the present survey. Of this total area 1,307 acres are Government occupied land. For these garden lands I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 15, which is the same rate as was sanctioned for the adjacent Hángal Táluka.

64. For the garden lands of the Kod Taluka, Captain Wingate at the last settlement also adopted a maximum rate of Rs. 15, but this rate was actually imposed in not a single case, and in only one village did he impose an actual rate of Rs. 14.

65. The total area of Government garden land at the time of the last settlement was, as above stated, 833 acres, the average assessment of which was Rs. 6-7-4. According to the present survey the area of Government garden land is 1,307 acres, the average assessment of which, at the proposed rates, will be Rs. 6-14-0. As in Ranebennur, as stated in para. 51 of my report on that taluka, this low average rate is due to a considerable area of land having been brought under irrigation and cultivation with grain and vegetables from the surplus water of the tanks after the old gardens had been supplied, which land, of course, can only take a comparatively low water-rate.

66. In the original settlement, in consequence of the exceedingly deteriorated state of the gardens resulting from previous excessive assessment, Captain Wingate was obliged to vary the rates considerably even on the same supply of water; had he not done this many gardens would have been resigned at the settlement. During the expired settlement all the gardens have had ample time and opportunity to recover themselves, consequently there is no reason for placing different rates of assessment on similar productive capacities, in accordance with which a general uniformity of rate has been now imposed. The state of things, past

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and present, in this respect, is precisely similar to that reported in para. 50 of my letter* on the Ranebennur Taluka in relation to the gardens of that taluka, and also those of the other garden talukas of this Collectorate—Hāngal and Bankāpur.

67. Paras. 46 and 47 of Captain Wingate's original settlement report relate to the condition of the gardens of the Kod Taluka at the time of the original settlement, and, as this matter is not without interest at present, I extract those two paragraphs in full :—

“46. The present condition of these will be found very fully described in extracts from report by my Assistant Mr. Fanning and in the 33rd and following paras, of one by Mr. Springer, both appended to this report. Their descriptions could hardly be more unfavourable, and the present depressed condition of agriculture in Kod is nowhere more strikingly visible than in the management of the garden cultivation. This, however, is not so much shown by a declension of cultivation and revenue during the period of our management, for these, as will be apparent from the diagram, and as already explained in my 30th para, have been subject to less fluctuation than in the case of the dry-crop and rice husbandry, but is chiefly apparent in the neglected state of the gardens themselves. These, in fact, have been gradually deteriorating for many years past in many villages and in some

have been nearly destroyed from neglect; and Mr. Fanning in the 4th and 11th paras. of his report above alluded to, contrasts their miserable condition with the flourishing state of the gardens of neighbouring villages over the border in Mysore. He attributes this difference not so much to the higher assessment of garden in Kod as to the want of a superior class of cultivators, possessed of considerable capital in the latter district, similar to those in whose hands the gardens are generally to be found in Mysore, though the great body of the peasantry may be even poorer there than in Kod."

47. I agree in part with these conclusions. The garden assessment of Kod, while extremely unequal and in many instances excessive, is, upon the whole, moderate, the average rate per acre for the last five years being Rs. 8-9-3. Gardens which had fallen out of cultivation under our management, owing to the heaviness of the former assessment, have in several instances been given out again at rents so greatly reduced, that these can be paid from the produce yielded by the cocoanut and other fruit-trees without any labour whatever being expended on them, and several of these gardens, though entered in the accounts as cultivated, are in reality waste. This produce is diminishing from year to year in consequence of no care being taken of the trees, and even the reduced assessment at which they are now rated would, under the present system, be found excessive in the course of a few years, when the gardens would fall waste and be no more taken into cultivation. The holders of gardens in this course of decay are generally from poverty totally incapable of cultivating them properly, and under a proper system of management would soon be under the necessity of giving them up. Under the new system the present low assessment of these neglected gardens will probably be considerably raised, and the holders on failing to pay it, as they probably will, would be subject to immediate ejection, and the gardens sold to the highest bidders, should there be more than one competitor for their possession, or otherwise given to any who might agree to pay the survey rent for them. In this way the gardens would gradually fall into the hands of parties able and anxious to cultivate them, and their restoration to a flourishing condition would speedily follow. There are other gardens which have fallen waste from the supply of water necessary for their irrigation having failed, owing to the tanks from which it was obtained having fallen into a ruinous condition, and these, of course, cannot be restored while the tanks remain unrepaired, upon which subject I have some observations to offer in the sequel."

68. My impression regarding the cause of the wretched condition of the gardens in question, thirty years ago, is that it was in the main due first to the very high nominal assessment, and the system of granting very large remissions in case of deterioration, and also to the general want of capital in the taluka. There was a want of the capital absolutely necessary to the good garden cultivation of the nature practised in its best form in this part of the country. The most remunerative kind of cultivation is that of the cocoanut and arecanut, which requires a considerable time, eight or ten years certainly before a return is obtained, during all which time constant and heavy expenditure must be going on; this expenditure can be, to a great extent, met by the returns from the annual crops of betel-leaf, plantains and other minor articles, which

can be cultivated together with coconuts and arecanut, but for such articles as betel-leaf or plantains, now valuable enough ordinarily, a market must be available at no great distance, as they will not bear many days' carriage. In recent times, antecedent to the last settlement, such markets were rare; the articles in question were luxuries in which the general condition of the people did not permit much participation; consequently a good demand for them was confined to the very few large towns scattered over this tract of country. From this cause high garden cultivation was not remunerative enough to entice to it what little capital there was in the country; it paid better to take the gardens as they were, a legacy from past times; take what crop could be got, put no capital into improvement or renewal, and trust to remissions on account of impoverished condition of the gardens to keep down the annual Government demand, any pressure in enhancement of which, an occurrence always possible, would certainly result in resignation.

69. The assertion that the more flourishing condition of the gardens in the adjacent part of Mysore was due to the prevalence of lower rates of assessment there, stated to be asserted in Lieutenant Fanning's report quoted by Captain Wingate, is wholly without foundation, as has been clearly ascertained during the survey and settlement of those adjacent parts of Mysore which has been conducted under my control during the past eight years. The land assessment on gardens there was extraordinarily high; we found as much as Rs. 25 an acre not an uncommon rate actually paid over the whole gardens of a village, and in addition to the land rate there was a "hálat" or excise, levied on all supári on export from Mysore Territory; the actual realizations from this excise on the rate in force a few years back, since reduced by about one-fourth, we found amounted to Rs. 20 per acre on the produce of every acre under supári in the talukas of Mysore adjacent to Kod, which, with the land assessment, would make up the total burden on those gardens up to Rs. 45 per acre. The "hálat" or excise is paid by the exporter at the frontier custom-house, and not by the cultivator who is rarely, if ever, the exporter; the liability of the produce to this tax of course affected the price paid to the producer by so much; he did not however see it in this light. The nominal land assessment on garden lands, without reckoning the remissions, in Kod before the last settlement, compared with that in Mysore, may perhaps have been a little lighter in the latter, in the freedom from any excise on supári, however, Kod had a most marked advantage.

70. Kod in times long past must have had a far denser population than at present or in any recent time; the numerous tanks bear witness to this; the gradual deterioration of the tanks

would, of course, result in the deterioration in productiveness of the gardens. The climate in Mysore to the west is also much more favourable to supari and cocoanut cultivation; much large jungle is intermixed with the cultivation, and this, added to westerly position, gives a much moister climate, and moisture in the atmosphere is as necessary for the best garden cultivation as moisture in the soil. This rendered the Mysore gardens less dependent on the tanks than the Kod gardens were. Something has been done during the past thirty years to improve and rescue from farther deterioration some of the better tanks of the Kod Taluka. Extremely moderate and systematic assessments for the last thirty years have been enjoyed; the general improvement in the circumstances of the people, not only here but in the surrounding tract of country, has provided both agricultural capital seeking for employment and a ready market for all kinds of produce. The condition of the garden cultivation has therefore much improved, and the area much increased.

71. In addition to the revenue derivable from Government garden lands, some additional revenue will be obtainable from inam lands which will be found to have been taking water from Government tanks without any right to it and without payment of any water-rate.

72. The well gardens have been treated, as is usual in revision settlements, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 1028 of the 25th February 1874. Well gardens existing at the time of the expired settlement being assessed within the highest dry-crop rates, and such gardens under wells constructed during the currency of the settlement at simple dry-crop rates. When the well draws its water by percolation from a tank, the land irrigated by it is assessed at rates not exceeding double the ordinary dry-crop rate.

73. The following statement shows the estimated result of the imposition of the rates generally above described on each group of villages and on the whole jointly:—

CLASS	Number of Villages in each Class.	Maxi mum Dry crop Rate.	By FORMER SURVEY				By REVISION SURVEY				Increase of Assessment per cent.
			Government Occupied Land		Government Occupied Land		Government Unoccupied Assessed Waste.		Total		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
First	23	9 0 0	15,900	18,807	10,048	10,578	9,586	1,670	18,264	21,248	44 2
Second	89	1 12 0	66,452	56,234	70,178	78,104	15,516	9,840	83,639	87,684	39 0
Third	87	1 8 0	55,361	55,412	59,054	74,124	12,602	10,868	71,056	84,976	38 3
Fourth	44	1 4 0	21,738	23,401	23,606	35,770	5,323	4,700	22,354	40,144	35 4
Fifth	4	1 2 0	8,227	1,589	1,839	9,223	1,560	1,026	3,368	5,251	39 0
Total	247		1,72,058	1,51,083	1,74,580	2,09,564	36,011	27,839	2,10,541	2,37,143	39 0

74 The total increase of revenue thus estimated to occur on the land in occupation in 1876-77 is Rs. 58,831, or 39 per cent. This is almost identical with the increase in the adjacent táluka, Ránebennur, settled in revision last year, and a little less than for the tálukas to the north, Hángal and Bankápur. In these two southern tálukas, Ránebennur and Kod, greatly as they have improved under the expired settlement, a somewhat smaller increase than in the central and northern tálukas is justifiable on account of their distance from the great centres of trade and great lines of traffic between the interior and the coast.

75 Statement D appended shows the rate of increase of the revenue under the proposed rates in each village. There is, as usual, a considerable variation in the rates of increase, caused in this táluka as in all tálukas where irrigation prevails to a large extent, by increase and diminution of irrigated area from extended or diminished use of water, or by the improvement of the water-supply on the area already under irrigation at the time of the first settlement. There is also another cause of apparent large differences in the old and the new assessment, namely, from some land having been assumed to be Government occupied land which really is inám land or Government unoccupied waste land, and recorded as such in the village accounts, from which the "former survey," part of the Statement Appendix D, is drawn up. Errors of this kind, of course, only affect the present or "revision survey figures" of the statements which are made out purely on the survey data, before the settlement a field inspection is made by the local and village officers, and all lands entered according to their proper tenures. Mistakes of this nature in the survey entries are not numerous, and in a village of any size would have no appreciable percentage effect on the assessment, but in very small villages, with a revenue of only a few hundred rupees, it is evident that the transfer by mistake of even a single survey field from the inám to the Government head, or from the unoccupied to the occupied head, might give a great apparent percentage increase of Government revenue under the revision rates. As the survey data were nearly all made out in the field in 1877, and the records of past cultivation are taken from the returns of 1877-78, it is plain that opportunity occurred for some changes in occupied area, and that some land recorded as Government waste by the survey has since been taken into occupation and *vice versa*.

76 The extension of the irrigated area, or the increase of the assessment on irrigated land, as recorded by the past survey, under the present survey occurs in the following manner. The water of a tank has been found sufficient to irrigate land which

was hitherto recorded as dry-crop land. Never having been irrigated within any recent period at the time of the first settlement, and probably for long before having been unoccupied waste, the land had lost all appearance of ever having been irrigated, and was classed as dry-crop land. Since the first settlement this land has been irrigated, a little trouble in clearing out or renewing the old water channels being all that was required. In many cases it is found that the former valuation of water-supply is less than it should properly have been; this is set right in the present classification. This error in the original classification could easily occur without blame being due to any one; they had, of course, to class upon the state of things then in existence as regards use of water, and from the general neglected state of the tanks and channels at the time, it was easy to under-rate the capability of a tank, or rather difficult to estimate how much further use of it could be made at the best than was then made.

77. The water assessment is fixed according to the state of things found in existence at the time of the survey, the water-supply being classed or valued according to the month to which it will be available. In some cases Government have improved the water-supply of some of the more important tanks by repairs, in general conducted principally at the expense of the State, but to which the people benefiting by the repairs have often contributed a portion. In other cases the repairs required have been so trifling in proportion to the advantage gained that the people have combined and executed them themselves. Only in case of new works executed by Government, or repairs bringing into use an entirely disused tank, would any addition to the water-rate have been made during the currency of the expired settlement. Land newly brought under irrigation might have been called on to disuse the water, or to pay the same water-rate as other similarly irrigated land in the vicinity, but this has very commonly not been imposed hitherto, and now only on a systematic revision of assessment is this increased irrigation brought to account. To the subject of the repairs of the tanks in these and the adjacent talukas of Dhárwár I shall further advert hereafter in this letter.

78. I will now, after the above explanation, enter into some detailed explanation of a few of the cases in which the largest increases of assessment appear under the proposed rates of assessment.

79. Two cases of increases of total assessment of over 100 per cent. occur; the first is number 123 of the statement, Basrihali, increased 103·6 per cent., or from a total of Rs. 444 to a total of

Rs. 904. This increase is at once explained by the following figures —

By Old Survey.				By Present Survey and Assessment.			
Rice Land.		Garden Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.	
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.
	Rs.				Rs.		Rs.
110	177	...	.	87	300	80	193

Here, there has been no great extension of the irrigated area, the rice land formerly was 110 acres, now we find the total of the rice and garden 117 acres, the latter being irrigated from tanks. Here we find assessment on irrigated area alone formerly Rs. 177 and now Rs. 493, an increase of nearly 200 per cent. from the increased valuation of irrigation. This increased valuation of irrigation is purely due to the tank being turned to better account than it was formerly; it has never been improved during modern times, either by the villagers or by Government. At the time of the present classification it was stated by the villagers that during the past forty years about Rs. 100 worth of petty repairs might have been executed by them.

80. The second case of very large increase in assessment is number 185 of the list, Byathanhal; here the increase is 140·2 per cent. In this case the rice land recorded at the first settlement was 90 acres, bearing assessment Rs. 190. Now there are 135 acres of rice land, assessed at Rs. 562, which, by the additional water assessment, fully accounts for the large increase of assessment on this village.

81. Two cases of increase of assessment of between 90 and 100 per cent. occur. The first is Konápur, No. 166 of the List, increase 96·8 per cent; the total former assessment of this village was but Rs 63, which has now become Rs. 124; in so small a village a very trifling sum would evidently much swell the percentage increase. In this village the former area of rice land is 6 acres, bearing assessment Rs 14; now the area is 11 acres, bearing assessment Rs. 32; this increase will partially, and but partially, account for the heavy percentage of increase. But it is to be noted that, while the total area of the village now is indential

with that of the last survey, and there is only a difference of one acre in the unarable area ; the area of Government occupied dry-crop land recorded by the present accounts is 105 acres, while the area according to the present survey records is 119, or 14 acres more ; in a village of such trifling revenue the increase of Rs. 18 on the rice, and that due to the extra 14 acres, included in the Government occupied area, would be quite sufficient to bring the total revenue out of ordinary into extraordinary percentage increase.

82. The second case of increase between 90 and 100 per cent. is that of Basápur, No. 180 of the List, the total present assessment of which is Rs 138, and that under the new survey Rs. 273, an increase of 97·8 per cent. In this small village there were, by the last survey, rice land 3 acres assessed at Rs. 5, now there are 22 acres assessed at Rs 52, there is also an increase in the area of Government occupied land from 284 acres to 315 acres, due, as in the case described in the last para., probably to some land having been recorded as occupied at the time of the survey, which has since become waste or was inám land. After allowing for the additional rice land and the additional area recorded as Government land, the percentage increase in this small village will shrink into no extraordinary proportion

83. I have gone through all the other increases of assessment on individual villages above 60 per cent, which are only eleven in number, and find that, without exception, they are every one to be accounted for by one or both of the same causes as apply in the case of the four villages above referred to in detail. Considering the immense change which has taken place in this taluka in the last thirty years, the number of cases of abnormal increase of assessment is wonderfully small. Where irrigation prevails to a great extent from small works and at the time of the first survey the larger proportion of the area was unoccupied waste, great changes must be expected when a revised valuation including soil and water comes to be made

84. In four villages a small decrease of assessment occurs, the decrease in irrigated area or an apparent decrease in the Government occupied area, owing to the old and new survey returns being made out from the accounts of different years, or from wrong entry of some land as inám which should have been entered as Government, will, in part, if not wholly, account for this decrease.

85. In regard to the re-assessment of rice land I must note that every precaution is taken to prevent any possibility of assessing unassessable improvements in regard to rice land made since the

last settlement. The plan adopted was that adopted in the Bankápur and other tálukas of Dhárwár and approved by Government Resolution No. 1031 of 16th February 1876, para 5

86 There is still a considerable area of Government unoccupied assessed waste land in this táluca, the detail of which is as follows.—

	BY OLD SURVEY.		BY PRESENT SURVEY	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment
		Rs.		Rs
Dry-crop	33,215	17,847	34,714	23,543
Rice	1,894	3,984	1,285	3,666
Garden	25	165	12	80
Total	35,134	21,996	36,011	27,289

The increase in the total area of the unoccupied waste land is due to lands hitherto included in unarable and unassessed now coming under the arable and assessed head. Much the greater part of the large area of waste dry-crop land, appearing in the above statement, is very inferior high lying land which for long to come will only be used for grazing purposes, and will, therefore, not be permanently occupied to any material extent. I should expect to find that some or most of the rice and garden waste land may be taken up shortly, without an examination of the reasons for each particular field now unoccupied; being so, it is impossible to assign any reason for this area of rice and garden land remaining still unoccupied.

87. Some additional increase of revenue may be expected from the judi márn lands. Whenever the ancient or "Mámul" judi payable on these lands was more than the survey assessment at the last settlement, the survey assessment was, as usual, fixed as the judi payable for the thirty years period of the settlement. Now on the revision either the ancient or "Mámul" judi, or the new assessment, whichever may be the lower sum, will be payable for the next thirty years. It is impossible to say till the settlement is introduced what sum will accrue from this cause.

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

	By FORMER SURVEY		By REVENUE SURVEY		Collection of Judi on Ináms
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment	
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government Occupied Land	1,72,658	1,51,033	1,74,530	2,09,864	.
Government Unoccupied Arable	35,134	21,996	36,011	27,289	
Waste... Ináms	67,643	75,174	68,630	1,03,072	45,706
Government Unarable Unassessed	57,522		55,096		
Waste... Total	3,32,957	2,48,203	3,34,267	3,40,225	45,706

89. On the whole occupied Government land under every head—garden, rice, and dry-crop—the assessment of the last settlement shows an average rate of annas 14 per acre, and under the proposed assessment the average is Rs. 1-3-2, an increase of annas 5-2 per acre.

90. The re-survey and revision of assessment now reported upon will, I estimate, cost a total sum of Rs 64,898, for which an annual increase of revenue amounting to at least Rs. 58,800 will be obtained.

91. It remains to notice the irrigated lands under the Madag Tank, which are found in seven villages and amount to 546 acres 25 gunthas according to our data. These lands have now all been divided up into small survey numbers of from 3 to 6 acres each, and are recorded as dry-crop land, and so assessed. The water-rate being annually imposed, according to the crop grown, by the Irrigation Department, to facilitate whose arrangements the division into small survey fields, as above described, has been made at the time of the present survey. The area irrigated in 1877-78 was, according to the annual report of the Irrigation Department, 550 acres; the realizations of water-rate for that year are not stated, but, at the average rate of the preceding year, they would be Rs. 1,921. Unless any material change in the cost of the establishment for managing the irrigation from this tank has occurred, it cannot be much less than that stated in para. 19 above, namely, Rs. 1,860.

92. Were the water assessment of this tank managed as that of other tanks, the distribution of the water of which is in the hands of the people themselves, I feel certain that as much or even a larger revenue could be realized and a very much smaller expense for irrigation establishment would be entailed, enough merely to control the maintenance of the principal channels would suffice. The water-rate instead of being fixed on the crop and

on the area irrigated from year to year, would be permanently fixed for whatever period might be thought proper on the survey field, in combination with the soil rate, and those accepting water on these terms could only get rid of the water-rate so long as water was supplied by resigning the land also, in the manner usual in the case of the old irrigated land of the Collectorate. It would only be necessary to fix for each survey field the month to which it was entitled to receive water each year, and the distribution might then be left to be controlled by a Panchayat under the control of the Revenue authorities.

93. There is an additional reason for some arrangement of this kind, which is, that tank in question is in a remote corner of the Collectorate and a great distance from any other work, under the direct management of the Irrigation Department; any effective supervision of details by superior Irrigation Officers is therefore next to impossible. Whatever might be the financial result of the change of plan it could not be worse than that of the present system which results in a dead annual loss now extending over some ten successive years.

94. Some few years back Colonel Fife, then at the head of the Irrigation Department, did entertain the idea of, at an early date, fixing permanent assessments irrespective of the crop grown and fixed on the average supply of water, in the case of the lands below this tank; but he was at last deterred from doing this by the supposition that a considerable extension of the channels was possible, and that the rate now fixed for lands near the head-works might have been fixed on the assumption of a larger supply of water being available to them than would be the case when the channels were extended. In consequence of the refusal of the Mysore Government to allow any raising of the works for retaining water and thereby increasing storage capacity, no more can be made of this tank than at present as a reservoir affording perennial irrigation, for which purpose the 40 or 50 acres now said to be under this kind of irrigation may be the limit. There is certainly, without any increase of the storage capacity, a very great capability in this tank, which is filled by a river fed from the Mysore jungles towards the gháts, for affording irrigation up till, perhaps, the end of October without materially endangering the tank being still full in the middle of November. But the ordinary monsoon in this valley is most certain, and monsoon irrigation therefore would not be in any demand. This therefore hardly appears to be a locality where any further expenditure on this irrigation work is advisable.

95. If we had full command of this tank and could, without hindrance, execute any works we chose to undertake, a most magni-

ficent reservoir could be constructed, the water from which might be conveyed far to the eastward into the country, where uncertain rain-fall commences to be the rule. Those tracts would certainly derive much advantage, but whether it would ever pay Government or not would remain to be seen. In the very outset one possible financial and economical objection would occur, in that if the present tank was enlarged to the maximum amount the lands of a number of most fertile villages, above it in Mysore territory, villages which have an excellent rainfall and hardly know the name of drought, would be submerged, involving a heavy expenditure in compensation; this would be a certain loss both of revenue and food-supply to set against the somewhat uncertain gains under the same head at the other end from the area rendered susceptible of irrigation by the construction of the great work.

96. There is apparently no want of a remunerative field for expenditure on irrigation works of a restricted and comparatively inexpensive character in this taluka. It is true that the taluka not being a tract liable to be affected by drought does not in itself absolutely feel the want of such works, but it must always be an advantage to increase the general produce of the country, and the more so when this can be done with a pretty certain prospect of a remunerative return. Mr Wingate, the Survey Officer, who was employed on the classification, in para. 25 of the extract of his report appended, points out more than one of such works, the restoration of which would apparently prove remunerative in every sense.

97. As stated in para. 17 above there are 1,217 tanks used for irrigation in the Kod Taluka; when or by whom these were constructed, it is impossible to say; they are, as stated by Captain Wingate in para. 8 of his report on the original settlement of this taluka, a legacy from the times of the Anagundi or Bijnagar Kingdom, which finally fell before the sovereign of Bijapur at the battle of Talikot in A. D. 1564. These tanks are very few of them of any size or hold water beyond a month or so after the monsoon; they are mostly much silted up, very few tanks have been repaired or renewed by the British Government. The theory in Dhárwár regarding all the small tanks so common there, appears to have been that the tank is Government property in charge of the people, and it was their business to execute all minor repairs and renewals sufficient to keep it fairly effective. In many cases, in the case of larger tanks where the repairs required were so extensive as to be beyond the means of the villagers, it was the practice for the villagers to contribute a part of the expense and the Government the remainder, liability to the payment of irrigated assessment continuing entirely unaffected both in the case of lands already irrigated and those newly brought under irrigation. In such a case of

repairs having been jointly executed by the villagers and by Government, there would, unless specially agreed upon, be no right for Government to increase the rates on land already under irrigation, though there would be a right to impose an extra assessment for water on all lands newly brought under irrigation or to generally modify the rates on a general revision of assessment

98 In regard to large tanks with irrigated land below them paying a large revenue, in self defence Government cannot allow them to become so deteriorated as to endanger the revenue, and either with or without contributions to the expense by the people, occasional heavy repairs must be arranged for. In some cases when Government undertake the entire expense and improve the supply of water materially, it may be possible to increase the water-rate on the lands irrigated, the ability to do which is provided for in the survey guarantee

99. In the case of tanks of moderate size which have fallen into such a deteriorated condition as to be nearly, if not quite, inefficient and disused, and are made little or no use of, it is simply a financial question whether it is worth the while of Government to repair them or not. The size and state of these works generally places them quite beyond the unaided means of the people to repair, and as there is little or no present irrigation below them and the want of irrigation is not sensibly felt at present, at any rate, in this táluka, the people have no direct interest sufficiently strong to induce them to come forward with contributions, as they often will when they have land actually under irrigation, the continued efficiency of which they see jeopardized by the increasing deterioration of the tank. Therefore, unless it is found to be worth the while of Government to undertake the repairs of such tanks, they must remain in their present state either till it is worth the while of Government to execute the necessary work, or till capital so far increases that the people will come forward with contributions to aid in doing so. This will doubtless come in time, and I have little doubt that the first energetic Assistant Collector who holds charge of this táluka for a time long enough to enable him to acquire influence with the people, will induce them to come forward with contributions for tank restoration, as they did thirty years ago when the late Mr Goldfinch for some six or seven successive years held charge of the southern tálukas of Dhárwár.

100 As regards the small tanks, the smallest of which are called "Katus," they must be left entirely to the people themselves and to their own feeling of self-interest; it is impossible for Government to take in hand or interfere with the repair of such petty works, many of which only cover an area of a fraction of an acre and water a single field; the main embankment has come down

as a legacy from old times, and it is customary for the persons interested to execute such repairs as they please to undertake, which are generally effected at the expense of a few days' labour, if very shallow; from having silted up such tanks often fall into almost entire disuse, their water capacity becoming entirely, or nearly entirely, destroyed, and the embankment very probably breached in some part. In time as capital increases and the pressure of the population on the land becomes greater than it is at present, many of these small tanks will probably be tuned to account again.

101. In communications what is most required is a road branching from the made-road at or near Hawasbhawi to the market town, Byadgi, which would bring all the centre of the taluka into direct connection with the great main road leading up to Hubli and the north. The south-eastern villages near the Tungbhadra River and among the hills are at present very badly off for communication with the main lines of traffic. A few miles of made-road from about the village of Hallur to the bazar town of Tumkatti would be of great use to all the south-eastern villages, and if the track to Masur was also cleared of all material obstacles, this part of the taluka would be fully provided for.

102. The present revision will materially add to the Local Fund resources of the taluka, and it may be hoped that means may be found for effecting the improvements above indicated at an early date.

103. The re-classification of this taluka was made under the supervision of Mr. R. T. Wingate, Assistant Superintendent, to whom my acknowledgments are due for the manner in which he performed the duty entrusted to him.

104. Of the above 247 villages the settlement was under the sanction of Government Resolution No. 2132 of 25th April 1878, introduced into fifty-one (51) villages last year, which settlement will take effect in the current year; the settlement will, if sanctioned, be introduced into the remaining one hundred and ninety-six (196) villages in the current season, and will take effect in the ensuing revenue year.

105. It now only remains to request the sanction of Government to the above proposals and to the issue of the usual guarantee.

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

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

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the yearly price of certain kinds of produce in the Hire Kerur, Rattihalli and Kod Markets of the old Kod Taluqa for the last 59 years made out from the returns received from the Collector of Dháruwár. The measure is reduced to Indian seer of 80 Tolas per rupee

Year	HIRE KERUR.					RATTIHALLI.					KOD							
	Rice in hank	Jowar.	Nachal.	Jagg or coarse sugar	Supari or areca nut.	Cocoanuts per 100	Rice in hank	Jowar.	Nachal.	Jagg or coarse sugar	Supari or areca nut.	Cocoanuts per 100	Rice in hank.	Jowar.	Nachal.	Jagg or coarse sugar	Supari or areca nut.	Cocoanuts per 100
1818	78½	116½	150	26	6½	2 0 0	74½	120	144	26	6½	1 12 0	78½	120	150	26	6½	2 0 0
1819	76½	118½	150	26	6½	2 0 0	75	120	148½	26	6½	1 12 0	79½	120	160	26	6½	2 0 0
1820	78	118½	150	26	6½	2 0 0	72	128	146½	21	6½	1 12 0	76	120	160	26	6½	2 0 0
1821	76½	118½	150	26	6½	2 2 0	71½	127½	142½	23½	7½	1 12 0	79½	120	160	26	6½	2 2 0
1822	79½	118½	150	26	6½	2 0 0	70½	127½	142½	26	7½	1 14 0	73	120½	160	26	6½	2 0 0
1823	76½	118½	150	26	6½	2 0 0	67½	132	144	21	7½	1 12 0	72½	120	160	26	6½	2 0 0
1824	81	120	157½	28½	6½	2 1 0	75	127½	146	26	7½	1 12 0	78	128	168½	28½	6½	2 1 0
1825	78	120	157½	26	6½	2 0 0	75	128	146	28½	7½	1 12 0	76½	122½	159	26	6½	2 0 0
1826	78	120	157½	26	6½	2 0 0	72	120	137½	26	7½	1 10 0	76½	121½	157½	26	6½	2 0 0
1827	72	120	157½	26	6½	2 1 0	72	128	131½	21	8	1 11 0	72	122½	160½	26	6½	2 2 0
Average	77	119	158	26½	6½	2 2 0	72½	126½	139½	24	7½	1 11 11	74½	121	159½	26½	6½	2 2
1828.	79½	118½	163½	26	7½	2 0 0	73½	124½	132	17½	8	1 12 0	79½	120	150½	26	7½	2 0 0
1829	79½	116½	162	28	7½	2 0 0	75	128	130½	19	7½	1 12 0	78½	120	159½	26	7½	2 0 0
1830	79½	118½	162	26	7½	2 0 0	75	127½	127½	21	7½	1 12 0	76½	120½	159½	26	7½	2 0 0
1831	70½	118½	160½	26	6½	2 0 0	75	126	129	26	7	1 12 0	74½	120½	160	26	5	2 0 0
1832..	79½	120	159	26	8	2 12 0	72	129	130½	26	6½	1 14 0	78½	121½	159	26	5	2 0 0
1833	152	164	27	28	6½	2 8 0	12	21	27	17½	6½	2 0 0	13½	164	26½	18	6½	2 8 0
1834	49½	87	78½	17½	6½	2 0 0	42	52½	75	10½	6½	2 4 0	44½	61½	75	17½	6½	2 0 0
1835	57	72	90	21	6½	2 0 0	52½	53½	75	17½	6½	2 0 0	57	75	91½	21	6½	2 0 0
1836	67½	82½	105	26	6½	2 0 0	80	82½	75	17½	6½	2 0 0	86½	82½	102½	26	6½	2 0 0
1837	78	78½	120	26	6½	2 0 0	61½	75	127½	17½	6½	2 0 0	73½	72½	120½	26	6½	2 0 0
Average	68½	90½	122½	24½	6½	2 8 7	69½	92	108	18½	6½	1 14 8	62½	61½	121½	22½	6½	2 4 0
1838	78	99	150	26	6½	2 4 0	78	101½	133½	20½	6½	2 0 0	75	99	150	26	6½	2 4 0
1839	78	111½	150	26	7½	2 0 0	78	106	132½	28	6½	2 0 0	75	106½	160½	26	7½	2 1 0
1840.	78	120	150	26	8½	2 0 0	72	120	133½	26½	6½	2 0 0	75	120	160½	26	7½	2 0 0
1841	78	120	150	21	6½	2 4 0	72	116½	132½	26½	6½	2 0 0	75	120	160½	21	6½	2 4 0
1842..	78	118½	157½	21	6½	2 4 0	60	118½	91½	21	6½	2 0 0	75	120½	157½	21	6½	2 4 0
1843	79½	118½	160	21	7½	2 2 0	67	120	91½	14	7½	2 0 0	76½	121½	156	21	6½	2 4 0
1844..	79	120	160	21	6½	2 4 0	67	121½	91½	14	7½	2 0 0	76½	121½	156	21	6½	2 4 0
1845.	78	120	168	21	6½	2 4 0	60	96	106	14	7½	1 12 0	76½	121½	151½	21	6½	2 4 0
1846	104	106	208	20	6½	2 4 0	100	160	198	16½	6½	2 0 0	102	162	202	16½	6½	2 5 0
1847	104	160	208	20	6½	2 4 0	78	106	198	12½	6½	2 0 0	102	162	202	20	6½	2 4 0
Average	82½	124½	162½	24½	6½	2 8 0	73	115½	120	19½	6½	1 15 7	80½	124½	162	24½	6½	2 8 5

APPENDIX A—continued.

Year	HONN KANNU.					RATTIHALI					KOD							
	Rice in bush.	Jowari	Machhi.	Jagri or coarse sugar or areca nut.	Cocconuts per 100	Rice in bush.	Jowari	Machhi.	Jagri or coarse sugar or areca nut.	Cocconuts per 100	Rice in bush.	Jowari.	Machhi.	Jagri or coarse sugar or areca nut.	Cocconuts per 100			
1848	104	188	206	26	6½	2 0 0	78	162	188	10	5½	2 4 0	100	160	206	25	6½	2 1 0
1849..	104	168	206	26	6½	2 0 0	90	146	168	12½	5	2 8 0	100	160	204	16½	6½	2 0 0
1850	100	138	204	26	6½	2 0 0	80	150	200	12½	5	2 4 0	104	160	204	25	6½	2 0 0
1851	104	160	204	25	6½	2 0 0	90	160	190	28½	4½	2 0 0	100	160	204	25	6½	2 0 0
1852..	104	160	202	25	6½	2 0 0	100	160	180	12½	4	2 0 0	100	168	204	25	6½	2 0 0
1853..	104	160	202	21	6½	2 0 0	90	168	170	20	5	2 0 0	100	160	202	20	6½	2 0 0
1854	102	168	200	21	6½	1 12 0	60	158	194	20	5	2 0 0	100	168	200	12½	6½	1 13 0
1855	84	138	165	162	6½	2 4 0	84	100	170	182	4½	2 0 0	80	138	166	16½	6½	2 4 0
1856	70	130	160	12½	6	2 8 0	84	130	172	16½	5	2 4 0	68	150	168	12½	5	2 8 0
1857	64	130	180	12½	5	2 20 0	88	130	160	16½	5	2 0 0	87	138	180	12½	5½	2 10 0
Average	94½	151	187	202	6	2 1 10	88½	160	172	162	4½	2 2 0	90½	162½	196½	16½	6	2 1 11
1858	68	130	116	11½	4½	2 12 0	50	130	100	162	4½	2 8 0	54	131	115	11½	4½	2 12 0
1859	60	106	112	11	4½	2 12 0	50	100	100	162	4½	2 0 0	48	106	114	11	4½	2 12 0
1860	49	102	108	11	4½	2 12 0	34	90	100	142	4½	2 0 0	46	104	109	11	4½	2 12 0
1861	46	68	90	8½	4	2 14 0	42	60	80	142	4½	2 0 0	44	64	90	8½	4	2 14 0
1862	42	88	66	7	5½	2 14 0	42	68	60	10	4½	2 8 0	40	88	66	7	5½	2 14 0
1863	33	18	22	7	5	2 0 0	80	34	28	10	2½	3 0 0	80	18	22	7	5	2 0 0
1864	18	19	21	6½	5	2 0 0	16	22	21	8½	2	5 0 0	17	19	21	6½	5	2 0 0
1865	20	22	22	5	5½	4 0 0	20	24	22	8½	2	0 0 0	19	22	22	5	5½	4 0 0
1866	20	17	22	5	3½	4 8 0	24	24	40	5	3	5 0 0	18	16	22	5½	5	3 3 0
1867	22	24	22	5	4	4 0 0	20	20	48	7½	2½	5 0 0	20	22	22	5	4	4 0 0
Average	35½	62½	63	7½	4½	3 4 0	52½	51½	59½	11	2½	3 8 0	59½	53½	63½	7½	4½	3 2 6
1868	24	46	60	4½	5½	4 8 0	26	22	46	5	2½	6 0 0	22	49	60	4½	5½	4 8 0
1869	34	72	84	4	5	0 0 0	26	22	46	4½	2½	4 0 0	24	72	84	4	4	4 0 0
1870	23	34	40	5	4	4 0 0	32	32	48	7½	3	4 0 0	20	20	41	5	4	4 0 0
1871	14	49	68	10	4	4 0 0	22	22	48	7½	3	4 0 0	20	24	41	5	4	4 0 0
1872	23	60	44	10	4	4 0 0	22	22	48	7½	3	4 0 0	20	20	41	5	4	4 0 0
1873	22	33	45	7	4	4 0 0	22	22	48	7½	3	4 0 0	20	20	41	5	4	4 0 0
1874	49	48	48	10	4	4 8 0	17	50	52	10	2½	4 0 0	14	40	48	7½	4	3 8 0
1875	22½	41	63	8½	5	4 0 0	18	44	54	24	2	3 14 0	14	20	54	10	4½	4 0 0
1876	15½	22	43	11½	6½	3 8 0	17	26	40	6½	2½	3 8 0	16	22½	39	9½	8	3 8 0
Average	27	49½	55	7½	6½	4 2 8	22½	32½	43	6½	2½	3 11 0	20	40½	49½	6½	4	3 15 1

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

APPEN

Revenue Statement for 245 villages situated in the old Kod Taluka of the Dhárwár above the upper horizontal line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement which result of which is shown below

YEARS.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT					UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED GOVERNMENT		
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for Collection	Acres	Full assessment.
			Perma- nent.	Casual	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs		Rs.	Rs	Rs		Rs.
1838-39 ...	58,253	94,397		21,094	21,094	73,303	137,981	60,554
1839-40 .	57,300	89,096		4,982	4,982	84,114	139,690	61,933
1840-41 .	55,696	89,853		3,673	3,673	86,180	140,693	62,197
1841-42 .	55,312	90,383		3,248	3,248	87,135	141,107	62,120
1842-43 .	45,212	86,709		5,641	5,641	81,068	145,337	65,454
1843-44 .	45,212	74,777		971	971	73,806	153,182	72,872
1844-45 .	39,874	64,659		1,029	1,029	63,630	162,269	78,727
1845-46 .	37,719	60,594		7,730	7,730	52,864	164,260	79,786
1846-47 .	48,949	62,993		1,006	1,006	61,987	158,152	81,657
1847-48 .	38,447	62,445		901	901	61,544	159,278	82,708
1848 49 .	60,535	53,877		201	201	53,676	139,276	97,286
1849-50 .	67,835	72,199		40	40	72,159	133,623	93,181
1850 51 .	71,919	74,169		67	67	74,102	131,054	93,064
1851-52 .	81,714	82,114		67	67	82,047	121,763	85,573
1852 53 .	86,478	85,870		68	68	85,802	117,891	82,816
1853-54 .	89,404	88,026				88,026	114,985	80,648
1854-55 .	93,737	91,921				91,921	112,656	79,118
1855 56 .	100,997	97,151				97,151	105,745	74,319
1856-57 .	116,362	1,07,411				1,07,411	91,446	64,136
1857-58 .	120,671	1,12,315				1,12,315	86,164	59,249
1858-59 .	126,493	1,16,471				1,16,471	80,432	65,170
1859 60 .	136,948	1,23,829				1,23,828	71,000	47,876
1860-61 .	151,538	1,34,933				1,34,933	65,138	38,645
1861-62 .	147,063	1,32,468				1,32,468	60,237	39,897
1862 63 .	156,665	1,41,150				1,41,150	50,672	32,489
1863 64 .	174,763	1,53,058				1,53,058	32,531	20,610
1864 65 .	181,593	1,55,847				1,55,847	25,571	16,452
1865-66 .	181,420	1,55,951				1,55,951	25,627	16,140
1866-67 .	183,298	1,57,433				1,57,433	23,749	14,755
1867 68 .	182,249	1,57,125				1,57,125	24,798	14,962
1868 69 .	176,010	1,53,683				1,53,683	31,016	18,504
1869 70 .	172,949	1,51,334				1,51,334	34,109	20,747
1870 71 .	172,750	1,51,490				1,51,490	34,308	20,889
1871-72 .	169,611	1,49,126				1,49,126	37,465	22,983
1872-73 .	165,743	1,46,571				1,46,571	41,325	25,088
1873 74 .	167,100	1,47,867				1,47,867	39,838	24,198
1874-75 .	170,323	1,79,721				1,49,721	36,202	22,109
1875-76 .	171,548	1,50,183		19	19	1,50,164	34,888	21,676
1876 77 .	170,967	1,49,534		3	3	1,49,531	35,170	22,247
1877-78 .	171,873	1,50,427				1,50,427	35,121	21,991
1878*-79 .	169,673	1,61,380				1,61,380	37,366	24,143
1879 80 .	167,206	2,02,088				2,02,088	41,062	32,503
1880-81 .	165,771	2,00,367		96	96	2,00,271	43,922	36,294
1881 82 .	164,850	1,99,351		84,244	84,244	1,65,137	44,421	36,453

* This year only 51 villages have the revision survey rates introduced into them. Vide Government Resolution No 215F of the consequence of the famine, and comprises portions of the Revenue due according to columns 7, 10 and 12.

DIX B

Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1848-49 The years
was for 30 years, at the expiration of which a revision of assessment took place, the
the lower horizontal line

ARABLE LAND	LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA 2)			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED, AND INA 2			Balance outstanding at close of year
	Realisations from auction sale of grazing	Acres.	Full standard assessment	Collections, quit-rent, &c	Total of Columns 2-8 and 11	Full assessment, Total of Columns 8 & 12.		Collections, Total, of Columns 7-10 and 13
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ra.		Rs	Rs		Rs.		
216	88,767	75,700	43,001	285,001	2,30,651	1,71,120	1,611
1,737	89,984	75,842	59,490	285,973	2,26,871	1,45,311	2,103
1,511	88,592	75,810	60,389	284,981	2,27,680	1,38,080	2,240
754	88,555	75,527	60,655	285,004	2,28,080	1,38,544	2,146
605	87,670	74,955	48,489	285,132	2,27,118	1,30,152	1,141
126	87,326	74,209	47,291	285,720	2,21,858	1,20,223	4,422
293	83,274	69,939	41,600	285,417	2,13,385	1,05,523	456
7,231	82,648	67,958	36,857	284,617	2,08,335	96,952	616
8,169	77,665	68,515	39,003	284,966	2,13,165	1,09,508	571
8,380	81,596	68,422	36,093	270,321	2,13,575	1,09,017	87
8,309	85,063	62,507	34,300	274,874	2,43,672	96,284	265
12,976	73,720	82,229	30,002	275,178	2,47,609	1,15,137	3
12,419	72,205	80,412	28,308	275,178	2,47,595	1,14,829	25,706
11,771	71,701	79,943	28,011	275,178	2,47,620	1,21,832	1
12,256	70,809	78,932	27,166	275,178	2,47,638	1,25,224	
11,524	70,789	78,964	33,049	275,176	2,47,638	1,35,599	248
15,123	68,703	76,522	31,550	275,096	2,47,561	1,38,594	5
14,967	68,349	76,105	31,476	275,091	2,47,575	1,43,594	...
13,803	68,284	76,023	31,830	275,091	2,47,570	1,63,044	
12,645	68,235	76,006	32,124	275,091	2,47,570	1,57,034	
11,596	68,211	75,948	32,176	275,196	2,47,574	1,60,343	
11,239	68,189	75,871	36,100	275,137	2,47,574	1,71,167	
9,462	68,166	76,008	35,040	275,142	2,47,586	1,79,435	
11,486	67,835	75,354	42,218	275,155	2,47,719	1,86,172	
10,080	67,818	75,327	42,136	275,155	2,48,966	1,93,372	
8,548	67,801	75,359	42,185	275,155	2,49,027	2,07,791	
12,096	67,985	75,511	42,275	275,149	2,47,810	2,11,118	
11,446	68,102	75,609	42,187	275,149	2,47,700	2,09,584	
13,181	68,088	75,500	42,186	275,135	2,47,698	2,12,802	
12,463	68,088	75,601	42,067	275,135	2,47,688	2,11,657	
12,191	68,089	75,143	42,046	275,135	2,47,645	2,07,320	
11,474	68,083	75,469	42,011	275,141	2,47,550	2,04,819	
11,883	68,083	75,469	42,006	275,141	2,47,648	2,05,079	
9,705	68,047	75,556	41,912	275,113	2,47,673	2,00,743	23
10,758	67,945	75,452	41,848	275,003	2,47,609	1,89,167	6
10,642	67,907	75,422	41,828	274,845	2,47,487	2,00,347	
10,122	67,903	75,416	41,824	274,428	2,47,246	2,01,667	
9,989	67,892	75,387	41,781	274,428	2,47,246	2,01,934	
9,757	67,860	75,332	41,753	274,997	2,47,113	2,01,041	237
10,977	67,909	74,596	45,410	274,003	2,47,114	2,06,814	
8,713	66,946	80,990	42,399	274,004	2,66,513	2,12,492	1,008
5,629	67,979	1,03,050	44,625	278,347	3,37,650	2,52,342	652
5,129	66,944	1,02,752	45,168	276,038	3,38,153	2,50,630	410
4,147	66,764	1,02,416	43,504	276,035	3,38,150	2,12,778	2,709

at 5th April 1878

of the amount of the outstanding shown in column 17 eventually collected, no record is available at hand.

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. P.

Revenue Statement for 2 villages situated in the old Kod Taluka of the Dhárwar

YEAR.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED GOVERNMENT	
	Occupied Acres.	Full standard assessment	Remissions.			Balance for collection	Acres.	Full assessment.
			Perma- nent.	Casual.	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.
1861-62	745	577	..	21	21	556	68	33
1862-63	764	591	..	..	..	591	53	23
1863-64	764	591	..	..	..	591	53	23
1864-65	764	591	..	..	..	591	53	23
1865-66	757	587	..	..	..	587	19	10
1866-67	776	599	..	..	..	599	26	12
1867-68	773	596	..	..	..	596	29	15
1868-69	726	558	..	..	..	558	76	54
1869-70	713	545	..	..	..	545	89	67
1870-71	713	545	..	..	..	545	89	67
1871-72	713	545	..	..	..	545	89	67
1872-73	713	545	..	..	..	545	89	67
1873-74	704	541	..	..	..	541	98	71
1874-75	785	606	..	..	..	606	17	6
1875-76	785	606	..	..	..	606	17	6
1876-77	785	606	..	..	..	606	17	6
1877-78	785	606	..	..	..	606	13	6
General Statement for the total 247 villages								
1872-73	166,456	1,47,116	..	..	..	1,47,116	41,414	25,653
1873-74	167,804	1,48,408	..	..	..	1,48,408	39,936	24,269
1874-75	171,108	1,50,327	..	..	..	1,50,327	36,219	22,115
1875-76	172,433	1,50,789	..	10	19	1,50,770	34,905	21,682
1876-77	171,782	1,50,140	..	3	3	1,50,137	35,187	22,253
1877-78	172,658	1,51,038	..	..	..	1,51,033	36,134	21,996
1873-79	170,457	1,51,986	..	..	..	1,51,986	37,402	24,149
1879-80	168,342	2,03,258	..	..	..	2,03,258	41,076	32,507
1880-81	166,577	2,01,106	..	96	96	2,01,010	43,823	35,234
1881-82	165,597	2,00,120	..	34,368	34,368	1,65,752	44,421	36,453

DIX C

Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1861-62.

ARABLE 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
	Realizations from auction sale of grazing	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rents, &c.	Total of Columns 12-8 and 11.	Full assessment, Total of Columns 12-9-12.		Collections, Total of Columns 11-10, 12.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs.		
9	624	480	231	1,437	1,090	796	
6	620	476	307	1,437	1,090	904	
7	620	476	307	1,437	1,090	905	
8	620	476	307	1,437	1,090	906	
4	661	493	306	1,437	1,090	897	
6	636	479	304	1,437	1,090	909	
6	673	479	304	1,437	1,090	906	...
26	675	478	304	1,437	1,090	888	...
30	635	478	304	1,437	1,090	888	...
30	635	478	303	1,437	1,090	887	...
85	636	478	303	1,437	1,090	883	...
20	635	478	303	1,437	1,090	877	...
20	635	478	303	1,437	1,090	873	...
2	635	478	303	1,437	1,090	911	...
2	636	478	303	1,437	1,090	911	...
2	635	478	304	1,437	1,080	912	...
2	634	478	296	1,432	1,089	904	...
of the Old Kod Taluka for ten years.							
10, 37	68,870	77,930	42,141	276,440	2,48,699	2,00,044	6
10, 681	68,542	75,900	42,131	276,282	2,48,577	2,01,220	
10, 134	68,348	75,894	42,127	275,865	2,48,336	2,02,378	
9, 931	68,327	75,865	42,094	275,865	2,48,336	2,02,836	
9, 719	68,435	75,810	42,057	275,484	2,48,203	2,01,953	
10, 0, 0	67,643	76,174	45,706	276,435	2,48,203	2,07,718	237
8 716	67,751	81,468	42,605	275,440	2,67,003	2,13,396	1,008
8, 6 11	67,739	103,683	44,916	277,157	3,39,448	2,53,896	512
5, 1 91	67,561	101,107	45,462	277,491	3,39,447	2,51,663	410
4, 1 37	67,411	103,871	43,820	277,489	3,39,444	2,13,700	2,709

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

APPENDIX

Statement referred to in paragraph 75 of the Survey

Former Village.			NAME OF VILLAGE	Maximum dry-crop Rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY											
Present Village.					Total number Acres including Inam.	Total unassable Acres.	Government Occupied Land.									
1	2	3					Acres	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
					1st. Class											
					Ra. a											
					1,841	58	707	782						797	702	
					1,404	79	653	532						674	589	
					1,056	128	700	708						750	706	
					548	228	281	194	39	132	22	205	542	511		
					8,017	707	2,409	2,147	56	801			5,894	2,445		
					730	68	382	241					382	291		
					717	62	470	484	13	36	1	2	184	772		
					1,170	88	786	855					786	665		
					645	21	461	318	21	32	8	8	493	370		
					667	18	630	409					539	425		
					1,436	122	1,350	1,238	9	28			1,259	1,554		
					408	15	281	281					292	321		
					1,315	940	981	219			5	15	966	784		
					1,290	112	748	598					742	588		
					568	87	542	378					842	278		
					440	9	234	199					234	199		
					1,010	32	961	478					661	475		
					489	31	165	153					168	178		
					1,002	69	814	728					814	728		
					1,003	143	700	439			5	10	735	449		
					538	78	377	291	8	8			550	371		
					1,849	1,068	1,153	648					1,153	948		
					588	475	484	215					324	215		
Total of the 1st Class					24,686	4,542	15,957	12,591	207	556	38	240	16,900	13,897		
					2nd. Class											
					Ra. a											
					760	56	428	399					428	399		
					1,338	89	1,427	1,040					1,427	1,040		
					3,868	242	1,851	1,730					1,730	1,734		
					604	69	371	353					375	364		
					1,219	126	710	520	28	40			735	560		
					1,178	63	744	616					744	616		
					380	66	292	187					292	187		
					332	88	169	68					179	128		
					469	67	197	128					197	128		
					982	80	387	237					387	237		
					534	21	170	108	1	1			171	106		
					678	89	898	132	7	10			370	132		
					1,404	184	964	675	15	37	18	65	1,011	667		
					671	84	548	399					398	302		
					888	74	298	146					304	139		
					877	66	458	354					458	354		
					459	70	305	183					304	183		
					2,380	368	1,647	1,792	15	16			1,660	1,310		
					1,365	145	1,041	1,017	3	5	1	2	1,044	1,034		
					1,012	84	609	638					609	593		
					1,122	69	678	439	48	71			671	580		
					1,880	110	1,291	968	100	106	18	74	2,399	1,461		
					681	138	427	240	28	70			465	310		
					2,388	404	1,800	1,371	270	284	18	64	2,120	1,310		
					821	170	404	260	30	64			436	324		

D.

Commissioner's Report No 150 of 1879.

Total arable Acres includ the 1840	By Revision Survey														Average Assessment on Govern ment Land per Acre.	Increase of Assessment per cent	Decrease of Assessment per cent
	Total unarable Acres.	Government Occupied Land										Unoccupied Waste					
		Dry-crop		Rice.		Garden.		Total		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 a. p.					
1 250	83	777	1,092	3	4			780	1,066			1 5 10	29.9				
1 406	68	618	744	36	58	8	6	647	806	293	826	1 3 3	33.8				
1 504	138	795	1,019	3	2	1	2	767	1,029	17	16	1 4 11	44.0				
50	15	476	579	85	250	24	273	340	731	23	16	2 2 4	48.0				
2 604	611	2,151	2,615	119	444	10	38	2,534	3,569	152	108	1 5 5	45.4				
727	87	8 8	139	2	2			881	498	81	12	1 3 10	46.0				
739	69	4 8	650	12	40	6	2	463	708			1 7 0	50.0				
1,317	69	823	838					821	824			1 0 7	51.0				
6 86	11	476	436	28	72			488	595	28	30	1 0 7	42.6				
665	30	227	1,050	6	33	5	10	587	696			1 2 2	44.1				
1 455	176	1,274	1,281	18	44	1	2	1,293	1,652	2	6	1 7 4	50.1				
307	15	178	500					178	306	4	4	2 1 1	29.0				
1,817	911	912	1,050	12	24	12	24	956	1,028	224	184	1 0 7	46.8				
1 43	32	718	826					729	840	158	90	0 15 9	46.4				
469	56	819	81	1	2	2	4	862	898	57	38	1 2 2	45.1				
4 4	8	242	299	6	12			242	280			1 2 2	43.7				
1,088	47	154	682	1	2			667	694	187	104	0 15 8	45.1				
496	36	104	226	1	2			165	228	280	108	0 19 1	49.0				
1,139	56	817	1,024	14	32			831	1,190	288	190	1 1 7	46.5				
1 110	104	715	684	3	2	4	8	781	694	146	68	0 13 2	54.4				
691	92	384	398	13	26			397	414			1 0 6	52.7				
2,410	496	1,279	1,090	1	2			1,279	1,992	771	412	0 11 0	54.6				
84.	201	316	236					326	246	276	142	0 10 1	49.8				
2 940	8,827	15,677	18,150	892	1,030	69	861	16,048	19,573	3,026	1,670	1 1 11	46.1				
771	42	414	588					433	568	3	2	1 5 6	34.8				
1 900	72	1 17	1 00	6	8	6	8	1,018	1,276			0 15 6	61.4				
1 714	134	1,067	2,740	3	2	15	26	1,956	2,788	382	497	1 6 2	61.0				
888	84	1 0	538	1	2	4	7	455	797	30	20	1 4 7	63.0				
1 12	104	1 0	679	14	32			694	711	373	260	0 16 4	57.0				
1 17	40	711	833					715	833	196	101	1 0 6	39.2				
861	38	182	148					182	193	16	10	1 0 6	15.6				
2 30	7	140	194					160	91	9	5	0 9 1	33.8				
82	33	278	194					238	184	163	84	0 11 5	51.6				
101	12	192	52					89	85	343	196	0 11 11	48.6				
6	20	1 8	1 4					368	154	252	142	0 11 8	41.8				
204	19	1 8	1 8					900	194	900	301	0 8 6	36.6				
1 48	147	594	509	34	101	13	23	1,043	688	119	66	0 13 10	33.1				
1 38	18	57	278	1	2	2	8	560	636			0 15 3	33.1				
419	59	1 0	1 7			1	2	194	177	8	2	0 6 6	40.4				
86	65	4 7	495	1	2			489	497			1 0 7	43.8				
47	15	220	218	0	10			290	248	78	26	0 12 0	35.5				
2 08	904	1 7	1 32	20	44			1,694	1 301	336	58	1 1 8	48.2				
1 87	348	1,061	1,800			3	5	1,064	3,511			1 5 9	47.3				
1 036	22	6 1	1 8	2	2			674	751	5	5	1 1 0	46.9				
1 441	67	570	541	75	138			1 430	2 284			1 5 10	74.5				
1 310	1 01	1 092	1 336	67	480	21	184	644	799	135	110	1 0 10	26.7				
1 00	148	3 3	243	39	88			471	431			0 14 8	37.1				
2,950	4 90	1 301	1 841	0	679	26	135	2,168	2,544	190	119	1 2 1	39.9				
82	1 7	4 1	588	36	99			438	445			1 0 2	46.5				

APPENDIX

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number	NAME OF VILLAGE.	Maximum Dry Crop Rate	BY FORMER SURVEY													
					total arable Acres including Inam	Total unarable Acres	Government Occupied Land								Total			
							Dry crop		Garden		Roca.		Total					
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment		Acres.		Assessment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
Old Kod	Kod	108	Tyapapur	12	923	38	405	289	54	45				480	214			
		109	Nagpur		700	68	318	271	4	6				322	277			
		110	Mangal		1,630	191	1,101	781	51	67			2	7	1,134	335		
		111	Budigond		1,763	131	372	308	149	455			1	3	1,168	270		
		112	Nary		1,945	132	1,265	857							1,205	687		
		Total of the 2nd Class					1,10,135	17,037	65,713	46,000	9,394	7,683	315	3,043	69,459	66,284		
		Old Kod	Kod	3rd Class				Rs a										
				113	Ahur		1,749	309	1,308	641	247	666	22	123			1,474	1,340
				114	Sutkod		1,550	184	1,145	651	166	497	12	77			1,348	1,016
				115	Divigballi		1,408	147	905	609	286	476	18	54			1,394	1,039
				116	Chik Anu		1,696	158	744	463	122	295	6	23			871	771
				117	Yogkop		1,952	128	817	238	149	455	9	18			468	708
				118	Bhagoti		1,399	163	668	456	225	599	27	106			860	1,124
				119	Gangapur		459	34	209	162	63	108					245	255
				120	Hire Makur		1,315	138	928	594	97	229					1,030	854
121	Narasapur				689	27	379	157	11	18					834	175		
122	Kalgonda				1,072	229	582	300	74	154					460	664		
123	Murhi ill				884	99	739	480	207	110	177				686	413		
124	Twaroti				1,219	147	732	328	71	109			2	10	855	534		
125	Hohalli				1,188	127	831	450	68	108					678	638		
126	Yeniwal..				824	144	314	234							314	224		
127	Malg				1,177	201	683	502			1	1	2	0	688	769		
128	Chopradhalli				625	126	308	250							308	249		
129	Chik Mural				418	120	363	205							292	205		
130	Konchalikop				435	264	511	201							311	261		
131	Hulhal				391	172	198	124							104	134		
132	Nagvanda				1,657	618	988	752							985	753		
133	Maur				961	305	591	489					26	63	249	453		
134	Veinalli				1,319	139	718	680			1	1			719	690		
135	Tippakop				460	46	307	318							311	377		
136	Khandibagur				1,084	389	640	534							660	584		
137	Ransirth				194	99	99	89			9	4			92	91		
138	Tirunapur				157	56	60	60							60	60		
139	Modur				2,395	798	1,576	1,410							1,578	1,419		
140	Yoghalli				1,299	41	922	449			17	29			438	473		
141	Harapur				549	44	818	390							318	230		
142	Anji				1,297	343	956	484							828	496		
143	Tadkanhalli				1,018	679	306	336							495	328		
144	Kumtapur		1,482	374	742	390							743	390				
145	Hirc Kabar		1,341	968	758	450							758	460				
146	Hegori		964	340	648	338							545	328				
147	Hire Yedohli		1,115	239	346	429			23	123			701	562				
148	Maidur		699	121	371	211							281	211				
149	Kyatankeri		474	78	392	171			12	27			267	178				
150	Kaolhappi		418	65	408	325							419	268				
151	Sidapur		496	47	362	209							262	209				
152	Balur		1,188	1,192	745	336			10	20			768	311				
153	Chik Kabar		1,138	909	892	617							892	617				
154	Puralkeri		748	109	314	350							614	360				

D--continued.

By Revision Survey																Average Assessment on Govern- ment Land per Acre	Increase of Assessment per cent	Decrease of Assessment per cent
Total trable Acres Includ- ing Inham.	Total unarable Acres.	Government Occupied Land.										Unoccupied waste.						
		Dry-Crop		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		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				
			Ra.	Ra		Ra		Ra.		Ra.								
640	38	809	307	54	108	**		463	485	1	2	1 0 5	48					
708	89	922	393	14	36	2	4	336	423	103	140	1 2 0	63	**				
1 058	158	1,118	1,017	41	64	4	12	1,157	1,098			0 15 4	47 5	**				
1 893	183	1,011	873	100	304	1	3	1,115	1,187	108	42	1 0 0	36	**				
1,900	187	1,252	1,178	57	246	3	14	1,212	1,433	123	116	1 1 2	61 7	**				
111,681	10,259	60,195	63,960	3,494	10,958	514	3,256	70,173	78,194	18,516	9,240	1 0 9	39					
1 745	107	1 224	980	266	718	89	894	1 471	2 019	3	7	1 5 11	50 1					
1 661	167	1 142	672	195	626	24	166	1 261	1 494			1 1 4	41 4					
1 421	136	802	718	293	766	28	118	1 228	1 607	80	29	1 4 10	68 7					
1 070	132	789	792	117	426	2	9	1 178	1 187	680	722	1 4 4	47 5					
1 043	116	8 11	37 2	196	549	3	17	96 0	609	425	636	1 9 11	28 7					
1 254	101	604	631	214	762	39	293	859	1 676	233	178	1 9 3	40 2					
480	40	719	136	42	168	24	90	346	268	85	60	1 5 11	50 2					
2 309	191	1 328	1 038	90	466			1 024	1 002	137	60	0 14 3	17 3					
417	19	819	238	20	40			336	278	5	6	0 18 3	88 9					
1 065	214	561	387	90	310	2	12	648	709	246	105	0 14 7	66 2					
908	71	501	411	87	300	30	193	618	904	123	105	1 8 6	108 6					
1 210	137	714	462	70	396	1	8	805	726	156	84	0 12 3	36					
2 139	108	811	640	69	268			880	904	87	87	1 0 9	62					
413	138	337	261	3	64			239	290	308	68	0 10 6	26 8					
1 191	284	685	695	1	2	**		696	687	308	144	0 19 5	20 7					
596	131	812	328	1	2			313	330	55	30	0 15 8	37 4					
413	134	277	274					277	264			0 15 3	28 6					
441	240	816	810					316	310	17	8	0 15 8	18 8	**				
363	141	806	1 53					206	158	109	64	0 10 6	23 4	**				
1 633	692	901	883			1	2	992	835			0 14 2	21 2	**				
1 888	490	646	652	3	3	26	60	646	655	75	65	1 0 0	32 7	**				
1 822	162	799	792	1	2	1	2	764	760	184	78	0 14 6	26 0	**				
405	89	816	498					816	403	23	24	1 4 8	23 2	**				
1 988	490	646	652					646	655	75	65	1 0 0	32 7	**				
493	115	89	104	2	4			91	110	36	29	1 2 6	15 2	**				
160	56	80	70					80	70			0 12 5	19 7	**				
2 373	780	1 701	1 658	4	10	4	6	1 708	1 574	113	60	1 0 11	32 9	**				
1 232	40	603	4 47	30	80	**	**	1 745	6 27	489	396	0 11 5	11 4	**				
561	44	263	2 56					268	336	133	40	0 10 0	2 6	**				
1 151	411	6 26	606			1	2	839	654			0 10 6	10	**				
1 064	773	1 090	395	2	2			628	307	331	189	0 9 10	22 0	**				
1 301	652	742	4 6			**	**	742	476	223	79	0 9 1	22	**				
1 419	839	843	610					843	610	343	158	0 10 5	12 2	**				
904	341	549	413					549	415			0 12 1	10 7	**				
1 111	143	694	419	72	248	6	21	673	688	318	213	0 14 7	24 6	**				
738	140	3 4	2 38					334	558	160	80	0 2 10	12 6	**				
400	35	262	7 5			17	43	270	197	25	59	0 10 3	10 7	**				
5 24	60	407	300	7	12			414	321	87	4 2	0 12 1	19 3	**				
486	61	2 7	2 70			1	1	270	270	14	19	0 15 9	29 1	**				
1 280	1 079	816	878	15	46	1	1	682	425	129	26	0 7 0	17 6	**				
1 173	323	300	302			1	1	901	634	92	36	0 10 2	16 8	**				
798	79	661	860	1	2			682	863			0 9 11	3 4	**				

APPENDIX

Former Taluka			BY FORMER SURVEY												
1	2	3	4	5	6	Government occupied Land								14	15
						Total arable Acres including Irrig.		Dry-crop		Rice		Garden				Total.
Present Taluka	Number	NAME OF VILLAGE	Maximum Dry crop Rate.	Total arable Acres including Irrig.	Total unarable Acres.	Acres	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
				3rd Class		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
		155	Shankaranhall		781	106	550	305					550	305	
		156	Gaiginkatti		871	304	274	202					274	202	
		157	Sattigehalli		817	37	520	458					458	458	
		158	Shirigambal		1,824	202	1,340	808	01	192			1,440	1,000	
		159	Boikatti		1,393	168	784	524	33	68		24	811	978	
		160	Ghaliputti		1,713	220	628	772	401	821			659	1,068	
		161	Athahalli		1,386	226	945	127	318	408			84	620	
		162	Dummal		1,325	124	967	145	270	399			627	641	
		163	Timnapur		494	46	112	37	241	336			365	303	
		164	Hire Anji		977	133	312	140	268	414			535	545	
		165	Hirankop		680	88	284	176	160	669			446	654	
		166	Konapur		489	25	105	49	0	14	2	10	111	63	
		167	Tumrikop		622	67	214	94	76	127	2	12	380	225	
		168	Sudamali		1,412	194	821	329	569	1,006			1,202	1,484	
		169	Hirehall		1,295	176	337	218	185	370			542	682	
		170	Chik Basur		1,716	594	679	282	431	625	20	110	1,030	1,317	
		171	Hanwabbavali		2,055	447	1,083	617	540	1,204	50	321	1,472	2,442	
		172	Nalgere		1,279	200	741	627	260	621			736	651	
		173	Kasambi		1,028	78	663	285	73	168			1,058	1,078	
		174	Kummar		1,353	201	535	678	253	398			1,00	63	
		175	Nelikop		620	52	166	90	8	2			625	299	
		176	Dhulikop		1,057	182	508	347	117	240			547	451	
		177	Badamali		1,378	168	468	307	161	242	9	62	470	599	
		178	Chikhalli		944	21	290	143	215	304	4	22	470	599	
		179	Matur		1,816	200	924	617	414	519			1,388	1,430	
		180	Basapur		640	78	281	133	3	5			294	178	
		181	Sidapur		650	55	433	225	103	184			546	409	
		182	Angagatti		723	281	508	390	7	15	2	7	612	412	
		183	Tilwadi		1,701	385	470	379	840	1,051	37	370	856	1,770	
		184	Bhairapur		144	13	1	1	28	82			29	38	
		185	Byathanhal		1,110	98	544	378	90	190	9	7	637	475	
		186	Karkayathanhal		1,359	215	412	325	166	376	1	7	830	938	
		187	Mulihalli		747	226	320	183	151	346	1	5	472	494	
		188	Garadnathal		1,110	307	299	103	151	307			447	409	
		189	Tawargoda		780	112	392	218	126	242			517	452	
		190	Enargwadi		1,140	678	617	850	378	488	1	3	896	720	
		191	Herru		1,183	93	758	602	100	345			864	737	
		192	Uppunthi		2,053	623	916	451	694	1,333			1,900	1,839	
		193	Kalkoti		1,078	229	408	108	327	373		16	609	626	
		194	Tumrikop		728	70	396	374	113	22			409	397	
		195	Kasuru		2,290	570	692	434	438	631			1,120	1,248	
		196	Yathihalli		1,422	397	612	301	333	529	5	48	1,154	875	
		197	Shirnamkopp		633	104	283	121	163	337			441	448	
		198	Hire Keru		1,518	775	933	556	671	1,186	23	437	1,366	1,719	
		199	Ingaigundi		949	87	501	397	32	89			538	405	
Total of the 3rd Class					92,632	21,202	47,346	20,287	10,664	22,088	321	2,009	55,901	55,412	

D—continued.

Total arable Acres including Inland	By Revision Survey																Unoccupied Waste.		Average Assessment on Govern- ment Lands per Acre.	Increase of Assessment per cent.	Decrease of Assessment per cent.
	Government occupied Land																Acres.	Assessment.			
	Total unarable Acres.		Dry crop		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. a. p.								
785	106	550	455					580	455				0 18 0	15 8	..						
602	296	290	228					280	228	255	135		0 9 11	27 7	..						
1,806	43	1,341	982	74	144	1	1	510	537	80	99		1 1 6	21 6	..						
1,897	179	709	608	17	50	5	20	1,410	1,125				0 12 9	12 9	..						
1,715	238	640	648	368	1,110	1	6	1,009	1,764	408	522		1 6 9	61 4	..						
1,216	325	410	805	246	610	2	14	578	920	35	37		0 13 8	11 4	..						
1,818	121	898	830	198	540			864	870	457	068		1 8 1	60 8	..						
494	45	289	152	165	404			654	500				1 9 2	41 6	..						
1,000	132	895	277	169	430			554	707				1 9 2	46 8	..						
695	86	333	338	110	326	3	21	452	668	95	117		1 7 4	22 3	..						
493	30	116	92	11	92			130	124	230	197		0 14 3	96 9	..						
710	59	342	332	67	142	1	9	578	920	35	37		1 3 11	26 2	..						
1,403	224	787	646	447	1,226	8	17	1,157	1,769	88	10		1 7 6	24 8	..						
1,809	178	381	342	168	488			640	830	112	129		1 7 8	43 2	..						
1,756	600	840	627	368	1,020	6	40	1,060	1,087	164	208		1 7 8	20 5	..						
2,008	429	1,212	843	491	1,275	65	850	1,688	2,374	36	70		1 7 6	96 0	..						
1,265	354	718	837	300	928			1,098	1,485	14	81		1 7 6	88 8	..						
1,975	67	671	564	76	198			747	762	28	28		1 0 5	86 8	..						
1,988	207	770	705	198	604	14	77	976	1,836	315	368		1 5 9	36 8	..						
908	48	113	77	8	6			110	83	396	011		2 1 2	31 7	..						
1,004	139	464	489	185	439	2	8	631	924	147	193		1 7 0	55 0	..						
1,387	180	487	406	79	202	8	12	574	620	528	559		1 1 1	28 8	..						
895	98	311	268	264	524	10	43	695	849	164	384		1 10 2	90 8	..						
1,829	104	1,028	855	805	1,080	18	78	1,849	2,041	187	173		1 7 11	42 1	..						
740	79	293	231	22	59			215	273	198	110		0 12 4	97 8	..						
693	64	453	343	97	290	1	6	871	920				1 2 8	61 6	..						
749	361	532	514	4	12	3	4	630	630				0 15 9	26 6	..						
1,730	870	514	680	850	1,866	25	300	898	2,810	77	112		8 0 1	59 0	..						
142	12	5	6	28	114			28	120				4 4 7	44 6	..						
1,117	104	516	374	135	602	8	5	654	1,341	269	273		1 8 9	140 9	..						
1,960	245	874	378	204	690	7	46	625	1,084	653	581		1 8 8	78 8	..						
704	312	348	213	132	444	1	5	431	692	160	75		2 2 8	86 9	..						
1,120	405	329	192	115	444			534	576	160	160		1 1 6	37 1	..						
716	105	417	335	117	380			405	643	340	180		1 1 6	37 1	..						
1,185	548	675	411	210	682	3	18	596	1,008	97	68		1 2 0	86 7	..						
1,186	96	691	953	71	312			572	1,165				1 5 5	48 4	..						
2,084	629	1,218	954	465	1,323	10	67	1,020	2,454	152	110		1 7 9	35 4	..						
1,023	239	632	341	173	626			714	934				1 4 11	49 2	..						
740	180	462	479	12	34			414	513	6	7		1 3 10	29 2	..						
2,379	483	776	671	370	1,324			1,146	1,966	679	624		1 7 0	46 9	..						
1,426	365	874	483	326	940	1	69	1,150	1,492				1 4 7	70 5	..						
618	35	276	132	161	400			426	568	95	42		1 3 7	26	..						
1,830	773	898	754	448	2,224	57	416	1,965	3,399	76	146		2 7 8	56	..						
949	62	690	608	38	174			532	777	44	48		1 6 11	67	..						
56,132	20,680	49,222	40,468	9,365	30,686	481	5,023	50,064	74,124	12,002	10,622		1 4 1	28 9	..						

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.			NAMES OF VILLAGES	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY													
	1	2	3			4	5	6	7	Government occupied Land.								16	15
										Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.			
										8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Total arable Acres, including tanks		Total unarable Acres		Acres.		Assessment.		Acres.		Assessment.		Acres.		Assessment.					
					4th Class														
					Rs. p.														
						Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
Old Kop	Kod.	200			Matthalli	681	78	283	151	167	269			445	418				
		201			Dhupdihalli	438	100	249	122	115	190			358	312				
		202			Chunhalli	1,856	399	895	472	147	283			1,043	763				
		203			Hadrinhalli	1,159	137	710	340	387	479			997	810				
		204			Kalvihalli	837	152	238	150	177	224			405	476				
		206			Balambid	749	114	625	258	147	241	1	5	6	674	518			
		208			Aankatti	692	383	490	514	85	130			584	452				
		207			Goachikond	1,253	175	647	259	341	738	1	11	17	975	1,042			
		209			Gondraoti	1,400	329	733	685	1	12			755	602				
		208			Dudihalli	2,348	838	1,059	665	118	816	1	15	1	1,129	894			
		210			Mnglhalli	549	67	255	180	79	153	1	2	2	336	362			
		211			Wadinkatti	658	87	371	279	89	56			490	329				
		212			Chik Kerur	1,345	601	438	348	358	645	49	375	54	944	1,377			
		213			Yellapur	719	222	197	710	199	526	83	249	490	834	834			
		214			Bot Kerur	1,549	573	615	355	631	1,211	4	29	1,050	1,486				
		215			Arikatti	923	295	309	189	213	398	10	50	602	462				
		216			Damhalli	1,373	224	987	241	331	638	11	49	1,039	922				
		217			Sitankonda	1,067	130	631	331	258	607	4	18	798	772				
		218			Purdikatti	1,424	322	722	343	455	759			1,177	1,070				
		219			Hollikonda	1,389	193	668	304	408	646			909	850				
		220			Hiro Kanti	1,065	309	404	184	269	342	1	5	605	531				
		221			Ayankop	334	71	55	27	96	96			115	115				
		222			Vomkapur	529	54	373	194	26	127			304	281				
		223			Aplapur	390	85	537	373	14	80			341	291				
		224			Virapur	423	28	251	179	1	1	2	2	304	191				
		225			Gungalkop	518	308	670	374	9	16			634	594				
		226			Kodimoggi	914	401	622	620	2	4			644	538				
		227			Sutkoti	605	692	156	208					356	266				
		228			Virapur	597	155	322	328	8	24			321	328				
		229			Bannhatti	1,101	244	406	329	9	27			415	352				
		230			Joghalli	370	44	234	254					254	236				
		231			Gund Madapur	1,982	2,869	697	323					697	629				
		232			Chik Kanti	698	225	296	208	137	300	16	37	443	328				
		233			Purkondikop	869	218	395	109	130	1	2	1	315	241				
234			Hakkatti	1,179	340	968	664	1	1			969	835						
235			Kachvi	519	39	101	65	94	216			195	273						
236			Nitars	2,005	253	330	374	447	934	34	159	951	1,239						
237			Satonhalli	1,172	136	338	168	189	318			629	475						
238			Mudlura	1,564	360	639	436	508	608			925	1,052						
239			Belur	1,713	363	772	321	579	912			1,348	1,239						
240				795	432	266	122	7	12			273	191						
Hauzal		241			Yettinhalli	367	28	96	55	60	184			188	221				
		242			Kaigudi	196	83	37	19	33	161			130	161				
		243			Kivandi	1,092	139	404	135	138	794	1	4	688	571				
Total of the 4th Class					43,523	13,492	10,448	11,361	7,169	14,062	163	1,047	30,768	24,161					

D—continued.

Total arable infin	Total unarable Acres	By Revision Sprayer										Uncultivated waste		Average Assessment on Govern- ment Land per Acre		Increase of Assessment per cent	Decrease of Assessment per cent.
		Government occupied Land.										Acres.	Assessment.	Rs.	P.		
		Dry-crop		Rice.		Garden.		Total.									
		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.				
478	64	824	108	115	270	8	12	442	484	828	451	1	1	8	16		
495	100	203	177	90	302	1	3	283	451	1,020	1,020	495	297	1	54		
1,885	403	861	652	123	892	15	30	1,020	1,438	972	1,438	58	106	0	84-7		
1,120	154	601	423	269	930	12	76	477	560	841	560	29	106	1	76		
1,007	140	280	200	166	450	1	3	477	560	841	560	29	106	1	84		
765	61	610	311	149	356	4	19	602	686	62	62	11	1	0	10		
671	69	487	369	86	221	6	46	673	690	24	41	1	0	11	30		
1,213	168	685	388	281	765	6	5	970	1,203	75	10	2	3	6	16		
1,417	370	751	660	21	36	5	5	1,777	922	329	199	0	11	10	4		
2,583	854	1,003	821	126	326	15	107	1,144	1,254	818	536	0	14	7	40		
501	69	289	232	90	242	-	-	309	474	68	70	1	4	5	30		
540	41	347	328	64	268	-	-	491	458	39	26	1	5	6	47		
1,301	804	463	348	360	1,445	86	329	854	2,117	9	18	2	7	7	35		
718	344	221	163	154	917	59	304	432	1,274	25	61	2	14	9	86		
1,516	670	677	371	453	1,744	7	56	1,057	2,171	249	103	1	12	5	40		
954	290	411	225	186	648	11	101	908	960	75	25	1	12	5	67		
1,323	192	747	316	312	1,032	16	111	1,075	1,461	60	34	1	5	1	57		
1,639	338	653	522	219	1,071	7	60	734	1,043	115	164	1	5	8	36		
1,414	250	756	470	405	920	7	49	1,168	1,414	4	4	1	3	4	82		
1,207	174	432	343	490	1,307	3	24	531	1,530	181	103	4	1	0	74		
1,694	308	476	251	123	298	1	6	605	655	17	37	0	15	0	4		
815	49	77	45	37	101	-	-	114	145	55	62	1	8	3	36		
532	23	319	284	43	97	-	-	392	381	9	9	1	0	10	19		
411	26	338	331	15	48	20	41	353	415	23	22	1	2	7	86		
442	28	255	229	8	3	3	4	331	241	70	69	0	13	0	30		
853	229	610	574	23	105	-	-	632	439	-	-	0	11	1	12-7		
946	487	613	617	-	-	-	-	613	517	102	89	0	12	4	8		
976	593	251	200	-	-	-	-	321	300	36	25	0	12	7	3-9		
690	147	281	294	5	15	-	-	398	309	137	134	1	0	0	13-2		
1,093	333	390	309	19	60	1	1	410	378	434	206	0	12	11	6		
813	42	230	240	-	-	-	-	220	240	-	-	1	9	8	9		
1,113	2,177	746	335	-	-	-	-	745	355	134	11	0	5	3	9		
663	222	311	253	118	382	18	199	447	784	10	33	1	13	7	82-9		
584	177	360	195	60	134	-	-	320	370	132	162	1	3	9	27-8		
1,192	973	951	499	1	2	-	-	692	801	135	41	0	8	0	9		
911	30	113	105	39	274	-	-	196	370	130	130	1	0	0	30-9		
3,043	254	684	692	400	1,200	16	199	980	1,901	251	254	1	13	0	43		
1,193	133	573	399	147	543	5	13	628	576	460	381	7	1	4	41-8		
1,510	867	579	300	349	1,056	3	23	633	1,474	131	230	1	10	4	33-9		
1,777	305	907	495	469	1,169	2	18	1,378	1,587	15	30	1	2	3	26		
708	436	369	301	8	8	-	-	272	209	14	5	0	13	0	7-7		
376	17	90	89	73	258	-	-	168	308	-	-	2	3	3	66		
136	23	52	45	56	173	-	-	111	223	27	37	1	15	3	23-0		
467	170	451	391	233	1,078	0	43	692	1,417	10	23	3	0	10	63-3		
43,735	12,301	20,160	13,798	6,444	20,035	353	1,028	26,886	35,750	5,838	4,909	1	3	11	35-4		

APPENDIX

Former Tenants.			BY FORMER SURVEY															
Present Villages.		NAME OF VILLAGE.	Maximum Dry crop Rate.	Government occupied Land.														
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.			
									Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		
Old Kot.																		
	Kot.	544	Nidnegal ..	5th Class Rs. a.	1,946	928	960	551	9	28	0	89		976	619			
		245	Waraha ..		1,698	1,162	848	212	37	96	1	2		886	811			
	Hangal.	246	Hulgari ..		1,140	114	880	114	112	108					392	225		
		247	Hallball ..		689	52	821	60	160	274					461	243		
			Total of the 5th Class		5,410	2,240	1,908	947	818	601	10	41		2,837	1,669			
			GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.		275,484	87,618	156,108	1,00,746	31,722	44,908	828	6,860		172,668	1,51,082			

D—concluded.

Total Inun	Total arable Acres including	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-crop.		Rice.		Garden		Total								
		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.	Rs. a. p			
1,048	938	1,065	853	81	98	6	46	1,102	799	446	313	0 11 6	29.9			
1,613	1,148	865	288	41	151	3	10	406	424	761	409	0 11 5	26.8			
1,171	85	278	163	106	347	2	15	386	524	368	301	1 1 7	62.7	..		
989	63	850	114	148	865		.	433	470		.	0 15 6	39.5			
5,416	2,220	2,058	1,212	321	941	10	70	2,339	2,233	1,569	1,025	0 13 1	39.0	.		
919,171	65,066	153,297	1,87,564	19,938	63,630	1,307	9,061	174,330	2,09,284	26,011	27,289	1 3 0	36	.		

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

Extract from letter No. 7, dated 16th February 1873, from Mr. R. T. Wingate, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Mardtha Country, to the address of Mr. Fletcher, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Mardtha Country.

The district under report is bounded on the west by the Warda River, on the south by a range of hills separating it from the territory of Mysore, on the east by the Tungbhadra River, and on the north by the talukas of Ránebennur and Karáji. The Kumadvati River traverses the south-eastern portion of the taluka, and is well adapted for irrigational purposes. The banks are low, so that water could easily be lifted, and as the surrounding lands are for the most part flat, a considerable area might be watered; but the people appear too apathetic to make use of their advantages, and even in the past year of drought, few attempts were made to make use of the water so close at hand. Vegetables grow luxuriantly on the banks of the Warda, which is also suitable for irrigation, but these are chiefly watered by hand, no attempt being made to irrigate on any larger scale. The waters of the Tungbhadra are too inaccessible to be of much use in this way.

3. The district under report is well intersected by roads opening up free communication with several large towns in Madras, Mysore, Kánara, and the coast, as well as those of Dhárwar itself. Chief amongst these is the Harihar and Samasgi made-road, passing through or near the market towns of Kod, Chin Mulgund, Hawasbhavi and Tilwalli, connecting this district with Madras on the east; and on the west, with Samásgi, Sirsi, and the coast. It carries a deal of traffic, but a great obstruction is the want of a bridge across the Warda at or near Tilwalli where carts are often detained for days during the rains.

4. The most important road traversing the district from north to south is that from Haveri to Shikárpur, passing through or near the market villages of Kagnelli, Chick-Basur, Hawasbhavi, and Hirekerúr; close to the latter place a connecting made-branch goes off to the large market of Chikkerur.

5. The main road from Hawasbhvai to Hirekerúr is made and in good order, as it also is for a short distance south of Hirekerúr, but beyond that to Warda it is a mere track; the pass, however, at Warda is now open to carts. The portion of road from Hawasbhavi to Kagnelli and beyond that in the Haveri direction seems to have had little done to put it in order, and is nothing more than a cross country track. This is a most important portion of the road for opening up the old Kagnelli Mahál, which is very inaccessible owing to the numerous rocky and broken ranges of hills intersecting it, and has no good road whatever,

excepting in the extreme north, where it is crossed by that from Poona to Harihar.

6 The Masur and Mundargi road begins at Masur and passes through Ratihalli, where it crosses the made-road between Hirekerur and Tumkatti, one of the largest markets in the district. This opens up communication with Mysore on the south, and with Haveri and Ranebennur on the north, but the communication with Mysore to be complete would require extensions to be made to Sutkoti in the direction of Shikarpur, and to Warda to meet the Siralkop road, at present the produce of the Masur valley watered by the Madag tank and such goods as are brought from Mysore on bullocks have a free outlet north.

7 There is also a fair made-road between Masur and Hirekerur, and from Hirekerur there is an extension as far as Holbikond meeting the Siralkop road in Mysore; this carries a good traffic and is the best road connecting this district with Mysore.

8 Besides the above there are no other made-roads in the taluka, there are, however, several fair cross country tracks, such as that from Hirekerur to Byadgi, passing through Tawargi and Kod, and that from Motibennur to Chikkerur passing through Byadgi, Sidenur, and Hawashbavi.

9. The eastern part of the Masur valley is badly off as regards some line of communication, there being hardly any thing that can be termed a road east of the village of Mydur. A road connecting Halur on the Tungbhadra with Tumkatti and Masur would do much towards improving this portion of the valley.

13 A considerable trade is carried on in and passes through the Kod Taluka, chiefly in agricultural produce; native apparel, kánlis, &c, also form a portion. The Harihar and Samasgi road having direct communication with the coast is the chief line of trade, but the Masur and Mundargi, Tumkatti and Holbikond roads carry also considerable traffic between Mysore, Mundargi Ranebennur, and Haveri.

14. The chief products of the district are:—rice, sugar-cane, chillies, kulthi, and oil seeds of all kinds in the western portion; and cotton, jowari, tur in the eastern or dry-crop villages, out of these rice, sugar, chillies, oil, cotton, and kulthi form the principal articles of export; sugar, oil, and cotton being sent to the coast for the Bombay market; while rice, chillies, kulthi, &c, are sent to those inland such as Haveri Ranebennur, Mundargi, Lakshmeshvar, and Dawangeri.

15 The imports consist of salt, salt-fish, cocoanut-oil, and fibre for making ropes, supari and spices of all kinds from Mysore and Kanara; and from the inland markets wheat, jowari,

tur, and tobacco are returned. From enquiry I found that about half the rice and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the sugar crop of the district was exported, and of chillies a much larger proportion than this. The soil of this district appears peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of this plant, especially the portion termed the old Kagnelli Mahàl where the crops are something wonderful.

16. Kod has few manufactures worth mentioning; the following table shows the villages where anything of the kind is carried on :—

Villages,	Shops.	LOOMS		Saw Gins.	Oil Presses.
		Cloth.	Woollen		
Tadkanhalli	2	15	...	...	...
Kusnur	7	88	...	...	1
Malnaikanhalli ... ..	...	90	...	...	..
Kupelur	4	3	...	4	...
Hirekerur	18	1	...	...	1
Sudamb ... ..	...	14	..	..	...
Rattihalli	5	8	1	3	4
Masur	16	60	...	1	3
Kadur	3	5	2	1	..
Hire Lungadhalli ... ..	...	...	8	..	...
Katenhalli	1	..	..	3	..
Bulapur ... ..	...	..	7	...	...
Anur ... ..	...	7	...	...	...
Sirgumb ... ..	..	10	...	...	...

The articles manufactured consist of native apparel of all kinds, dhotars, sádis, lugdis, cholis, &c; but everything is of a common description. A few kámils are made and sold in the district; a number of kámils are also imported from Dawangeri, together with padam, for making bullock packs.

There is still a great deal of uncultivated land in the Tilwalli direction, of good quality and depth, but which would require money and labour to bring it under cultivation, and more especially draining; a number of the fields of this description are, however, not without occupants who sublet the grazing on an average of from twice to three times the Government rent. Hill lands are let out for grazing on an average of from 8 pies to 1 anna an acre.

20. Statements marked E. and F. give in detail the past and present prices in the three principal bázars in the táfuka, namely, Hirekerúr, Ckickerúr, and Rattihalli. The old price list

gives the rates at which grains of different kinds were sold from the year 1841 up to the present time with the addition now of the rates for jagri and supári-nut for three villages, (Ratihalli, Chickerúr, Hirekerúr).

21. This list was prepared from statements obtained for the different markets through the Mámálatdár who says that he obtained the information from merchants, sávkárs, or traders who had kept private records. On comparing the different lists, in many cases much variation was found to exist, especially in the first 10 years, this I could only account for by supposing that different weights and measures had been used, and I found that by dividing by 4 or 2 in numerous instances of very high entries, the rates of such were brought down to the normal ones in the surrounding markets. As corrections had to be made in this way I could only enter the prices returned as approximate. In all cases where figures have been changed the deduced result has been compared with the rates prevailing in the surrounding markets, and if it agreed, entered accordingly.

22. It is, however, a most difficult thing to arrive at any satisfactory result as I have had up for inspection myself four or five weights and measures which had been used during the last 30 years, varying very considerably each from the other. The price list for the current year is prepared from statements obtained from the village officers weekly for the market towns, and may be relied upon as fairly correct.

23. The Kod táluka is particularly well off as regards tanks, almost every rice or garden field having a sufficiency of stored water to prevent a failure of the crop. The minor tanks, however, are for the most part very much out of repair and silted up, and the people themselves, without assistance from Government, seem rarely to take any trouble with regard to their preservation.

24. The following are almost the only cases where I have found any attempt made at repair by the people themselves independently—Ingalgundi tank repaired some five years ago by Rudrapa bin Sidlingapa, in consideration that he gets half the crop of all numbers watered from it for 5 years—money laid out by him said to be about Rs. 800. Dudihalli tank repaired by the villagers themselves at a cost of Rs. 200—supply much improved. Basapur tank repaired by Gonnappa Talwar of Basapur at a cost of Rs. 600, people using the water to repay him at the rate of Rs. 4 for every páyali of rice raised, until the sum expended is recovered—the supply of water is greatly improved.

25. The following tanks are well worthy of repair and would give a good return for money expended —

Lingedewarkop Tadas, Tank No 123, and Chiklngadhalli Gudadmahalli has a fine tank repaired since last assessment, at a cost of Rs 2,300, but is now leaking through the waste weir; a little money laid out now would save much in future. The Baragubi, Sirgumbi, Jogihalli, Ablur, Hoskatti, and Hedial tanks are all sadly in want of repair; the cultivation of sugar-cane, rice, &c, under several of them having been given up of late years owing to their neglected condition. In the village of Jokanhalli, there is the site of a magnificent old tank which was formed by running a dam across a small pass in the hills; this gave way many years ago and has not since been repaired. In former days I am told that the lands of 6 villages were watered from this tank, and I should certainly say, were it repaired, the water-supply would be quite equal to that of Madag in its present condition, although the tank would not be so large. The villagers say that an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 would put every thing to right. There is a fine spring issuing from the bed of the tank now forming a stream which flows all the year round.

26. The Madag tank, situated in the Mysore territory, irrigates a considerable tract of country; but under present circumstances it seems to give little return to the Irrigation Department for money expended. The Overseer in charge of the work then informed me that on the 20th of March last year there were only 30 acres irrigated by the Madag Canal, and that at the same time the year before there were only 50 acres irrigated, and that more than that could not have been watered at the time.

27. The establishment maintained on the canal costs Rs. 1,860 yearly; and the revenue derived amounts only to Rs. 1400.* Should the Overseer's statements prove true, it would surely be better to have a fixed water-rate which would dispense with a great part of the establishment kept up.

(“ True Extract.”)

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

* Note—The irrigated crops are chiefly kharif and cold weather crops.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.
Details of Cultivation in A D 1873 to 1876-77.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND IN AM LANDS.		
			Total	Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6
247 Villages of old Kod Tátuka of the Dhárwár Collectorate	Khálsát 247.	Rice	10'85	18,552	..
		Red Jowár	23 95	40,943	..
		Bájrú	0 01	9	..
		Tur	2 88	4,931	..
		Mug	1 31	2,242	..
		Til and Rála	0 90	1,535	..
		Castor oil seed	3 81	6,508	..
		Kulthi	2 87	4,571	..
		Udid	0 05	77	..
		Miscellaneous	26'08	44,575	..
		American Cotton	1 96	..	3,349
		Country Cotton	2 42	..	4,140
		Wheat	0 03	..	51
		Gram	0 31	..	533
		Sugar-cane	0 74	..	1,282
Miscellaneous	0 65	..	1,107		
Parvel	0 27	..	464		
Waste	21'11	..	36,095		

This statement is made up from the Village Officer's return of crops grown in each village for the last 4 years in average. Inam fields are not taken into consideration in doing the yearly Pahául or more correctly speaking are not entered in the crop statement of village so that the acres in no way correspond with the total arable acres in the district.

(Signed) R. T WINGATE,
 Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population in A. D. 1876-77.

Taluka.	Caste	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of Columns 6 & 8.	CASH REND.				
		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	
247 Villages of the Old Kod Taluka of the Dharwar District	Christians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jews	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jains	95	125	220	68	131	199	419	23	10 46	..	..	..
		79	116	195	68	169	177	372	18	9 23	..	..	..
	Langayats	8,617	11,899	20,716	7,028	11,728	18,752	39,488	2,103	10 15	..	..	..
		6,886	9,668	16,553	5,713	9,255	14,968	31,521	1,968	11 89	..	..	..
	Mussalmans	1,968	2,333	4,331	1,617	2,212	3,829	8,160	73	1 69	..	..	..
		1,129	1,491	2,620	871	1,402	2,273	4,893	63	3 21	..	..	..
	Hindus	354	716	1,070	262	705	967	2,037	823	76 92	..	..	..
		402	616	1,218	349	634	1,183	2,401	938	77 01	..	..	..
Low Castes	9,782	12,466	22,248	7,680	12,663	20,343	42,591	564	2 53	..	..	..
	7,136	9,967	17,103	5,901	9,502	15,403	32,506	484	2 83	..	..	..
	Total, new population	21,046	27,539	48,585	16,653	27,437	44,090	92,875	3,588	7 38	..	..	..
	Total, old population	15,631	22,068	37,699	12,902	21,102	34,004	71,698	3,491	9 27	..	..	..

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

(Signed) R. T. WINGATE,
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

Occupation of the people in A. D. 1876-77.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5
247 Villages of the Old Kod Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.	Khálsát 247	Agricultural	60,674	65.4
		Partly Agricultural	12,526	13.5
		Non Agricultural	19,475	21.1
		Total ...	92,675	100

63

(Signed) R. T. WINGATE,
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI

Return of Houses, Cháudis, Wells, &c., and of live and dead stock in A. D. 1876-77.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.			CARNS & PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.																
		Cháudis.	Thatched.	Flat-roofed.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carns.	Ploughs.	Horses & Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart & Plough Oxen & 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 End Tiluka.	Government	28	1,440	5,041	14,853	19,760					4,508	14,510	450	128	548	11,080	7,784	18,828	17,510	18,310	35,839	36,387	5,114	6,161	224			
	247 Villages	28	853	2,563	15,060	18,519					1,628			621	2	828	10,536	11,965	22,519	22,634	34,963	57,589	29,382	17,970	3	582		

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

(Signed) R. T. WINGATE,
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX A

*Statement showing the Lands sold in the Village of the old Kod Táluka of Dhárcár Collectorate;
Information obtained from the Sub-Registrar's Office.*

B 370-9

No	Name of Village.	Survey No	Inám or Government.	Whole or in part.	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Amount realized.	Year of Transaction	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A g.	Rs. a.	Rs.		
1	Hirekerur ...	35	Inám	Whole ...	7 21	20 0	120	1873	Sold, and Nazarána Rs. 6-4 to be paid accordingly by purchaser Do. Do.
2	Nulgeri ...	55	Do.	Do. ...	12 6	7 0	} 200	1873	
		77	Do.	Do. ...	3 29	7 0			
		81	Do.	Do. ...	2 39	9 0			
		84	Do.	Do. ...	2 32	8 0			
				Total ...	21 26	31 0			
3	Apinkop ...	19	Inám	Whole ...	5 18	4 0	25	1873	Sold.
4	Bhogaon ...	123	Government	Do. ...	5 3	9 0	} 190	1873	Sold.
		66	Do.	Do. ...	1 5	7 0			
		99	Do.	Do. ...	1 5	5 0			
				Total ...	7 13	21 0			
5	Hegeri ...	20	Government	In part ...	5 20	4 0	80	1873	Sold.
6	Narsapur ...	6	Do.	Half ...	7 0	3 0	} 28	1873	Sold.
		19	Do.	Do. ...	3 7	1 8			
				Total .	10 7	4 8			

APPENDIX A—continued.

No	Name of Village.	Survey No.	Infm or Government	Whole or in part	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Amount realized.	Year of Transaction	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	Maidur	43 45 29	Government Do. Do	Whole	A. G.	Rs. a.	} 300	1874	Sold,
				In part	5 7	5 0			
				Do.	20 38	8 0			
				Do.	4 21	3 8			
Total .				30 26	16 8				
8	Kodihalli	22 47 49	Government ...	In part	1 5	1 8	} 96	1874	Do.
				Do.	2 7	2 6			
				Do.	1 11	1 6			
				Total ...						4 23	5 4
9	Mákrí... .. Nasvi Bada Gubbi Joghalli Kudpali Bullapar	36 36 14 100 7 51 31 11 91 92	Inám Do Do Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do	Half	23 10	28 4	} 400	1874	Do.
				Do.	6 89	8 0			
				Do.	4 20	5 0			
				Do.	10 24	7 0			
				Whole	8 38	4 0			
				Do.	8 37	2 0			
				Do.	5 2	5 0			
				Do.	23 36	23 0			
				Do.	10 3	7 0			
				Do.	10 23	6 0			

APPENDIX B.

*Statement showing the Lands mortgaged and leased in the Villages of the old Kod Taluka.
Information obtained from the Sub-Registrar's Office.*

No	Name of Village.	Survey Number	Inam or Government	Whole or in part.	Area.	Survey Assessment	Cash paid	Year of Transaction	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g	Rs. a.	Rs.		
1	Kadur	160	Inam	Half	8 22	9 8	200	1873	Leased for 14 years for Rs. 200 Land free on expiration of term Government assessment to be paid by lender.
2	Naswa.	90	Do.	Do.	2 23	2 8	} 300	1873	Mortgaged for Rs. 300 Land free on payment of debt together with interest at 3 pies per rupee per mensem Debt and interest to be repaid in three years, if not paid within that period, lands to lapse to lender, meantime lands to be in possession of the owner.
	95	Do.	Do.	2 3½	3 0				
	Hire Moral	28	Do.	Do.	7 28	8 10			
	81	Do.	Do.	0 36	2 0				
	Sutkoti	36	Do.	Do.	7 3	11 8			
	23	Do.	Do.	4 0	2 8				
	Satenhalli	3	Do.	In part	12 5	30 0			
				Total	37 1½	60 2			
3	Hire Halli	9	Do.	Whole	10 12	28 0	} 2,000	1873	Mortgaged for Rs. 1,000 Land free on payment of original debt together with interest amounting to Rs. 1,000 for ten years, if not paid within that period, land to lapse to lender Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
	12	Do.	Do.	Do.	10 7	27 0			
	14	Do.	Do.	Do.	9 27	10 0			
	21	Do.	Do.	Do.	18 24	57 0			
	24	Do.	Do.	Half	5 8	15 8			
	36	Do.	Do.	Whole	2 19	2 0			
	85	Do.	Do.	Do.	12 39	6 0			
	113	Do.	Do.	Do.	7 1	5 0			
				Total	76 17	150 8			

4	Chikkerúr . . .	56	Government	Whole	13 18	35 0	400	1873	Mortgaged Land free on payment of debt without further interest Government assessment to be paid by owner of land
				In part	4 21	18 0			
				Do	6 28	9 0			
				Total	24 27	62 0			
5	Virapúr	62	Do	Whole	9 2	16 0	100	1873	Mortgaged Land to be in possession of the owner who will give half produce of the rice land only to the lender in payment of interest on Rs 100 Debt to be repaid in 3 years, if not, land to lapse to lender Government assessment to be paid by owner of land
				In part	3 15	7 12			
				Do	12 17	23 12			
				Total	12 17	23 12			
6	Hawnebhawī... ..	113 126	Do	Whole	2 22	7 4	900	1873	Mortgaged for Rs. 900 agreeing to pay interest at 3 pies per rupee per mensem. Half the produce to be given to lender in payment of interest If the value of half the produce is more than the amount of interest the excess to be deducted from the original debt. Land free on payment of debt Government assessment to be paid by lender.
				In part	10 7	4 0			
				Do	3 33	5 8			
				Do	2 31	4 8			
				Do	4 8	7 0			
				Do	5 19	8 0			
				Do	2 18	12 4			
				Do	3 30	6 0			
				Total	35 8	54 8			
				7	Damhalli	9 68 98 178 177				Do	Whole	2 17	1 8	200	1873	Mortgaged Land free on payment of debt by five instalments in five years, if not paid within that period, land to lapse to lender Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
In part	11 18	11 12							
Do	25 38	26 0							
Total	39 28	39 4							
8	Sitikond Chikkerúr	34 74 124	Do	Whole	2 17	1 8	500	1873	Mortgaged Land free on payment of debt together with interest at 3 pies per rupee per mensem, which should be paid in 3 years; if not, the land to lapse to lender Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
				In part	11 18	11 12			
				Do	25 38	26 0			
				Total	39 28	39 4			
7	Holwikond	78	Do	In part	1 2	3 2	200	1873	Mortgaged Land free on payment of debt by five instalments in five years, if not paid within that period, land to lapse to lender Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
				Total	1 2	3 2			
8	Rattihalli	41 44 11	Do	Whole	2 17	1 8	500	1873	Mortgaged Land free on payment of debt together with interest at 3 pies per rupee per mensem, which should be paid in 3 years; if not, the land to lapse to lender Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
				In part	11 18	11 12			
				Do	25 38	26 0			
				Total	39 28	39 4			
8	Chikyedchi	41 44 11	Do	Whole	2 17	1 8	500	1873	Mortgaged Land free on payment of debt together with interest at 3 pies per rupee per mensem, which should be paid in 3 years; if not, the land to lapse to lender Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
				In part	11 18	11 12			
				Do	25 38	26 0			
				Total	39 28	39 4			

no	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Inám or Government.	Whole or in part	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Cash paid.	Year of Transaction.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Ra. a.	Ra.		
9	Kúdipalli	64 123	Government .. Do. ...	Whole .. Do. ...	36 16 17 23	38 0 16 0	} 500	1873	Mortgaged for 2 years for Rs. 500, a debt previously incurred. Land free on payment of debt without further interest at Rs 250 yearly, if not, the land to lapse to lender. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
				Total ..	53 39	54 0			
10	Kúdipalli	11	Do ...	Half ...	11 38	11 0	125	1874	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt Land to remain in possession of lender in payment of interest Government assessment to be paid by lender.
11	Ghalpuji	166	Do. ...	Do. ..	5 8	13 0	120	1874	Leased for 12 years Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
12	Chmndígund	255 326 335 256 238	Do. . Do. ... Inám ... Do . Do. .	Do. ... Do' ... Do ... Whole ... Do. ...	1 16 5 24 2 6 0 33 1 39	6 8 2 8	} 150	1874	Leased for 9 years Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
				Total ...	11 38	9 0			
13	Rattihali	76	Government ..	Half ...	32 15	27 0	400	1874	Mortgaged for debt formerly incurred. Debt to be paid in 3 years by 3 instalments. If the instalments are not paid in due time interest will be charged at 3 pias per rupee per mensem Government assessment to be paid by owner of land If the debt is not liquidated at the end of period, land to lapse to lender.

14	Chikonta	91	Do	Do	0 30	5 0	} 400	1874	Mortgaged Land free on payment of debt together with interest at 3 pies per rupee per mensem. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land
		92	Do	Do	4 14	19 0			
		93	Do	Do	2 30	2 0			
		100	Do	Do	1 4	0 12			
		101	Do	Do	8 18	5 0			
		98	Do	In part	5 26	7 8			
		46	Do	Do	5 26	4 0			
			Total ..	28 28	43 4				
15	Dudhehalli	103	Inám	Whole	14 33	10 0	} 300	1874	Mortgaged. Land to be in possession of the lender until the amount of debt be repaid by owner of land. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
		35	Do	Do	2 22	1 0			
		61	Do	Do	3 18	1 8			
		9	Do	Do	3 11	9 0			
			Total ..	24 3	21 8				
16	Sudambi	20	Do	Whole	4 22	2 8	} 96	1874	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt together with interest at Rs. 20 per cent. per annum. Half of all numbers are to be in possession of the lender in payment of debt, and if the value of the produce of the remaining half is greater than the amount of assessment, surplus to be deducted from interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
		40	Do	Do	3 33	2 8			
		74	Do	Do	16 0	19 0			
		42	Do	Do	3 19	1 8			
		54	Do	Do	3 28	6 0			
			Total ...	31 22	31 8				
17	Gudad Mallapur	40	Do	Whole	17 5	25 0	} 250	1874	Mortgaged. If within a year debt is not paid, the mortgagee to take possession of the land until the debt is repaid together with interest at Rs. 1-12 per cent per mensem. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land
		131	Do	Do	6 6	15 0			
					Total ...	23 11			

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number	Infam or Government	Whole or in part	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Cash paid.	Year of Transaction	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	Chakkerur	87	Government ..	Whole ..	A. g 3 17	Rs. a 14 0	Rs. 100	1874	Mortgaged. Land free on payment without further interest. Debt to be repaid in one year. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
19	Kagnelli	83	Do. .	Do.	12 6	21 0	916	1874	Mortgaged on account of old debt for Rs 916 Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Debt to be repaid in ten years. If not, land to lapse to lender Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
20	Ghalpuji	11	Do ..	Do ..	8 19	16 0	} 200	1874	Mortgaged for 8 years for Rs. 200 Land free on payment of debt Half the produce to be given to the lender on account of interest yearly Owner to pay Government rent. If debt remains unpaid, the land to lapse to lender.
		23	Do. ...	Do. ..	6 14	13 0			
		201	Do. ...	Do. .	2 15	2 8			
		204	Do. ...	Do. ...	7 22	17 0			
		212	Do. ..	Do. ...	6 28	15 0			
			Total ...		32 29	63 8			
21	Chikonti	91	Do. .	Whole ...	0 30	5 0	} 400	1874	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt together with interest at 3 pies per rupee per mensem. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
		92	Do. ..	Do. ..	4 14	19 0			
		99	Do. .	Do. ...	2 30	2 0			
		100	Do. ..	Do. ..	1 4	0 12			
		101	Do. ...	Do. ...	8 18	5 0			
Virapur	46	98	Do. ..	In part ...	5 26	7 8	}		
		Do. ...	Do. ...	5 26	4 0				
			Total .		...	...

22	Dumthal	83	Infm	Whole	12 39	28 0	400	1875	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest Government assessment to be paid by lender.
		127	Do	Do	2 21	2 8			
		32	Do	Do	6 27	3 8			
		59	Do	Do	1 36	1 8			
		94	Do	Do	6 16	20 0			
		52	Do	Do	5 92	8 0			
		139	Do	Do	5 2	11 0			
		36	Do	Do	4 38	11 0			
		5	Do	Do	4 18	9 0			
		161	Do	Do	4 30	7 0			
Satanbali	163	Do	Do	3 25	8 0				
	81	Do	Do	1 29	1 8				
Hawasbhawi...	2	Do	Do	4 32	15 0				
	71	Do	Do	2 86	3 0				
				Total	68 23	124 0			
23	Kumur	48	Government	Whole	14 28	15 0	700	1875	Mortgaged for debt formerly incurred. Land free on payment of debt which is to be paid in 7 instalments of Rs. 100 a year If not, land to lapse to lender Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
		183	Do	Half	8 38	8 0			
						Total				23 26	23 0
24	Chukkerur	25	Government	Whole	1 33	8 0	400	1875	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt together with interest at Rs. 1-8 per cent. per mensem, which if not paid in 2 years, land to lapse to lender. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
		44	Do	Half	3 2	9 0			
						Total				4 35	17 0
25	Nulgeri	44	Government	In part	12 15	4 5	400	1876	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
		74	Do	Do	5 13	6 10			
		83	Do	Do	1 23	4 12			
						Total				19 11	15 11
26	Chenhalli	115	Infm	Whole	14 4	19 0	135	1876	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 135 Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
27	Gudchikond	28	Do	Do	3 28	11 0	50	1876	Mortgaged for 5 years for Rs. 50 Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.

No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number	Inám or Government	Whole or In part	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Cash paid.	Year of Transaction.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28	Hadrhali	31	Inám	Whole ...	A. G 4 4	Rs a. 6 0	40	1876	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest, which should be paid in 5 years Government assessment to be paid by lender.
29	Rattihalli	53	Do. ..	Do ...	8 35	9 8	150	1876	Mortgaged for 11 years for Rs 150. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender
30	Hallur	44	Do	Do.	14 27	9 0	100	1876	Mortgaged for 3 years for Rs. 100. Land free on payment of debt together with interest at 2 pies per rupee per mensem. Government assessment to be paid by lender If debt remains unpaid, land to lapse to lender
31	Kusnur	57	Government	Do.	10 5	17 0	100	1876	Mortgaged for 6 years for Rs 100 Land free on payment of debt together with interest at 4 pies per rupee per mensem Government assessment to be paid by lender
32	Byatnal	5	Inám	Do. ..	4 15	10 0	} 60	1876	Mortgaged for 5 years for Re 60 Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender
		12	Do.	Do ...	2 20	1 8			
23	Bethkerur	72	Do	Whole Do.	7 1	11 8	} 150	1877	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest, which should be paid in 5 years Government assessment to be paid by lender If debt remains unpaid, land to lapse to lender.
					74	Do. ..			
		Total .				15 34	17 2		

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(Signed) R. T. WINGATE,
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Southern Marátha Country

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the villages in which weekly Bázárs are held in the old Kod Tábuka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

No.	Names of Villages.	Bázár days.	Reported Amount of weekly Sales	Chief Articles brought and sold.
			Rs	
1	Masúr ...	Sunday ..	1,500	Jowári, Rice, Wheat, Gram, Náchni, Chillies, Tobacco, Cotton, Cloth Yarn, Oil, Spices of all kinds, and Raw Sugar
2	Kod ...	Tuesday	400	Jowári, Rice, Wheat, Gram, Náchni, Raw Sugar, Cotton, Cloth, Sáras, Cholus, Kámblus and Spices.
3	Chikkerur ..	Wednesday	3,250	Jowári, Rice, Gram, Wheat, Náchni, Raw Sugar, Native Clothing of all kinds including Shoes, Supári, Cooanuts, Tobacco, Spices, Salt, &c
4	Ratthalli ..	Friday ...	1,000	Jowári, Rice, Tur, Yarn, Supári, Tobacco, Spices, &c.
5	Chikbasur ..	Saturday	925	Jowári, Rice, Kulthi, Gram and Miscellaneous Toddy and Native Clothing of all kinds.
6	Hawashbavi ..	Friday ..	550	Jowári, Rice, Náchni, Kulthi, Gram and Miscellaneous, Native Clothing and Toddy
7	Ohin Mulgund	Sunday ..	550	A small Bázár for convenience of surrounding villages, Náchni and Miscellaneous Articles, Vegetables, &c
8	Hirkerur ...	Monday ...	860	Native Clothing of all kinds. Jowári, Rice, Gram, Kulthi, Mug, Uddi, Wheat, Náchni, and Miscellaneous, Spices, Sugar, &c.
9	Kagnelli ...	Wednesday ..	250	Rice, Jowári, Wheat and Miscellaneous Articles Bázár kept up for convenience of surrounding villages.
10	Tilwáli ...	Thursday	500	Rice, Jowári, Náchni and Miscellaneous
11	Hullibyle ..	Saturday	300	Do. do do
12	Kúsnár ...	Sunday ...	200	Do. do. do.
	Inám village, Túmn-kattu	Wednesday ..	About 3,000	Ranks with, or is next in importance to, Chikkerur, having a large trade in all articles of wearing apparel, good spices, salt, &c. Its grain trade, however, may be rather less than that of Chikkerur.

(Signed) R. T. WINGATE,
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX E.

*Statement showing the Prices of Food-grains in the principal Markets of the old Kod. Taluka from the year 1841 to 1876
Ser of 80 Rs weight per Rupee*

Year	HINAKKER						CHOKKER						BATHAMA																
	Jowari	Wheat	Cleaved Rice	Gram	Tur	Salt	Cononius per Rupee	Sugari, Ser of 20 Rs weight	Jagri, Ser of 20 Rs weight	Jowari	Wheat	Cleaved Rice	Gram	Tur	Salt	Cononius per Rupee	Sugari, Ser of 20 Rs weight	Jagri, Ser of 20 Rs weight	Jowari	Wheat	Cleaved Rice	Gram	Tur	Salt	Cononius per Rupee	Sugari, Ser of 20 Rs weight	Jagri, Ser of 20 Rs weight		
1841																													
1842																													
1843																													
1844																													
1845																													
1846																													
Average																													
1847																													
1848																													
1849																													
1850																													
1851																													
1852																													
1853																													
1854																													
1855																													
1856																													
Average																													
1857																													
1858																													
1859																													
1860																													
1861																													
1862																													
1863																													
1864																													
1865																													
1866																													
Average																													

APPENDIX E.—continued.

Year.	HIDDERBUR.						CHITREBUR.						RATHALL.															
	Jowari.	Wheat.	Cleaned Rice.	Gram.	Tur.	Salt.	Cocoanuts per Rupee.	Sugar, Ser of 50 lbs. weight.	Agri., Ser of 50 lbs. weight.	Jowari.	Wheat.	Cleaned Rice.	Gram.	Tur.	Salt.	Cocoanuts per Rupee.	Sugar, Ser of 50 lbs. weight.	Agri., Ser of 50 lbs. weight.	Jowari.	Wheat.	Cleaned Rice.	Gram.	Tur.	Salt.	Cocoanuts per Rupee.	Sugar, Ser of 50 lbs. weight.	Agri., Ser of 50 lbs. weight.	
1867	17	29	15	19	20	14	89	11	86	25	15	17	16	14	20	12	38	19	19	14	18	14	14	12	12	90	12	34
1868	14	11	15	20	14	22	22	16	32	20	10	18	14	16	14	20	26	15	13	13	12	12	12	12	25	12	20	
1869	12	12	18	12	16	15	20	14	22	20	8	8	11	11	20	15	12	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	25	12	20	
1870	14	10	8	14	10	12	20	18	22	15	10	10	9	14	12	20	16	22	22	10	12	12	12	25	12	20		
1871	21	9	8	10	10	12	20	12	22	12	7	10	6	12	20	20	28	12	7	12	8	14	18	29	12	21		
1872	17	10	7	10	11	12	20	18	24	12	7	10	8	10	12	30	14	24	15	7	12	8	8	10	25	12	22	
1873	22	25	15	18	10	12	20	14	25	15	12	18	12	8	12	20	13	37	16	14	16	16	12	10	26	12	24	
1874	22	12	10	9	9	12	20	15	49	16	12	9	8	9	12	20	20	50	14	12	12	14	12	8	12	25	46	
1875	20	10	18	8	8	12	20	18	51	20	10	8	6	10	18	25	18	31	15	12	10	7	7	12	25	20	20	
1876	18	8	8	8	8	12	20	12	32	12	6	6	6	10	12	20	12	31	11	8	8	8	6	14	24	12	22	
Average ..	15	12	11	11	12	12	21	14	28	17	9	13	10	11	12	20	14	29	14	11	12	10	10	12	25	13	27	
Average for 5 years from 1861 to 1865									97	39	38	39	47	29	45				96	32	35	41	41	26	49			
Average for 10 years from 1847 to 1856								26	81	37	26	33	35	41	26	40	25	62	36	31	35	39	40	22	45	25	73	
Average for 10 years from 1857 to 1866								20	85	55	24	25	24	26	17	28	19	86	53	22	25	24	26	15	37	19	34	
Average for 10 years from 1867 to 1876	15	12	11	11	12	12	21	14	28	17	9	13	10	11	12	20	14	29	14	11	12	10	10	12	25	13	27	

(Signed) R T WINGATE,
 Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
 Southern Marátha Country

APPENDIX F.

Average Bazar Rates for the year 1877 in the old Kod Taluka.

Number	Bazar Villages.	SEES PER RUPEE, EACH SEE CONTAINING 80 RS WEIGHT OF WATER													WEIGHT, MEASURE, ONE SEE EQUAL TO RS. 20					REMARKS.	
		Jowari	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Tur.	Mug.	Urd.	Kulthi.	Salt.	Náchn.	Lansced.	Páyta.	Castor Oil Seed	Jagri.	Sugar.	Chullies.	Ghes.	Oil.		Number of Uccannas per Rupee.
1	Hirekerár	7	5	7	6	9	7	7	7	11	10	6	6	7	29	11	15	2	7	16	
2	Chikkerár	8	5	8	6		8	8	8	12	9	7	7	9	31	12	15	3	7	19	
3	Chikbasár	8	6	7	6	10	7	7	9	13	9		7	10	28	10	13	3	7	22	
4	Rattihalli	8	7	7	6	9	9	8	8	11	9	8	8	8	28	12	15	3	8	17	
5	Masár	8	5	7	6	8	8	7	6	11	9		7	8	28	11	16	3	7	19	
6	Támankatti	9	7	8	7	10	8	8	8	11	10		9		29	12	16	4	8	23	

(Signed) R. T. WINGATE,
 Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
 Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and of Inám land cultivated by the Occupants or Holders directly under Government or by the Inám-dár or by sub-tenants, in the year 1876-77.

Number of Villages.	Talúka	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupant or Inám-dár			Total Numbers cultivated by Occupant or Inám-dár in partnership with others.			Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money-rent.			Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce or grain-rent			Total occupied Survey Numbers.			Unoccupied Survey Fields.	Total occupied and unoccupied Survey Numbers.	REMARKS
		Govt.	Inám.	Total.	Govt.	Inám.	Total.	Govt.	Inám.	Total.	Govt.	Inám.	Total.	Govt.	Inám.	Total.			
		247	Old Kod	18,068	5,806	23,874	486	515	1,001	2,411	4,608	7,019	1,118	927	2,045	17,019				11,864	28,883	4,317	33,689	The lower line of figures shows the percentage Numbers. No record as former settlement.
		66	1871	6471	154	181	335	850	1622	2472	894	827	1721	60	40	100			

(Signed) R. T WINGATE,
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Southern Marátha Country

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the Number of Wells, Tanks, and Burkas, &c, in the old Kod Taluka in A D 1876-77.

11-0418

Number of Villages	Name of Taluka.	WELLS USED FOR DRINKING ONLY.				WELLS USED FOR IRRIGATION				Total.	Detail of Columns 3 to 10			TANKS.				Burkas.			
		Situating in village site		Situating in Survey Numbers		Situating in village site.		Situating in Survey Numbers.			Dug before last Settlement.	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	
																					3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
247	Old Kod	15		466	98	1,097	269	317	597	2,859	2,206	653	183	1,195	175	1,217	6	15	16	16	

(Signed) R. T. WINGATE,
 Assistant Superintendent, Revenue, Survey
 Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing Government and Private Schools, with their average attendance, existing in the villages of old Kod Taluka in A. D. 1876-77.

Taluka.	Villages	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				Private Schools.				REMARKS.	
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.			
		Num-ber.	Average Attendance.	Num-ber.	Average Attendance.	Num-ber.	Average Attendance.	Num-ber.	Average Attendance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Old Kod ...	... Khálsa 247 ...	17	540 2	...		50	492	...		
			No record for the former Settlement								

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

No 235 of 1848

From

G WINGATE, ESQUIRE,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey & Assessment,
 Southern Marátha Country.

To

W W BELL, ESQUIRE,
 Collector Dhárwár

*Superintendent's Office, Belgaum Districts,
 Camp Baba Nagar, 21st December 1848.*

SIR,

The only parts of your Collectorate, to which the present survey assessment remains to be extended, are the Tálukas of Kod, Dhárwár, and the Misrikot division of Hubli*, and having made arrangements for introducing the new settlements into all of these districts at the ensuing jamábandi, I now do myself the honor to submit, for your approval, and the sanction of Government, the usual preliminary proposals in regard to the rates of assessment I have to recommend for adoption.

2. The Táluka of Kod, as will be seen from the map pre-facing this report, forms the southern border of the Dhárwár Collectorate, from the Vardha River to the Tungabhadra. Its general shape is that of an irregular four-sided oblong figure, with an average length of 30 miles and an average breadth of about 16 miles. It is bounded on the east by the Tungabhadra River; on the south by villages of Mysore; on the west by the Vardha River and Hángal Táluka; and on the north by the Bankápur and Ráne-bennur Tálukas. The villages of Kod are numerous and thickly set, especially towards the south-west, but are now very thinly inhabited, and in some instances wholly deserted. The táluka is managed by a Mámlatdár stationed at Rattehalli, and one subordinate Maháلكarí at Kagnelli. The number of Government and alienated villages under the charge of these officers, and also the ancient maháls to which they belong, are shown in the following Table. Of the 21 alienated villages 6 are held on the "Judi" tenure, 1 is "Jághír" and the remaining 14 are "Sarva Inám."

* This remark does not apply to the recently lapsed district of Mulgund, of which the survey has not yet been commenced.

Name of Mahál or old Division to which the villages belong	NUMBERS AND PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES					
	Rattchali Mámátdár's Division.		Kagnelli Mahálkár's Division.		Whole Táluka.	
	Government.	Alienated.	Government.	Alienated.	Government.	Alienated.
1 Kod	34	1	1	4	35	5
2 Hrekerúr	15	1			15	1
3 Chikkerúr	14	1			14	1
4 Rattchall	34	6			34	6
5 Masur	14	1			14	1
6 Kupelur	40	2			40	2
7 Kagnelli	6		61	1	67	1
8 Tilwalli			25	4	25	4
9 Adur	...		1		1	
Total	157	12	88	9	245	21

3. The climate of this táluka varies considerably in different parts. That of the villages in the south-west corner which chiefly belong to the Tilwalli Mahál, is rainy during the monsoon months, and the cultivation there is in a great measure confined to rice and other irrigated crops. A belt of villages immediately adjoining these, but situated farther inland has a somewhat drier climate, and in this division dry and irrigated crops are both commonly grown, and not unfrequently in the same fields, in order that if the season prove too dry for rice, a crop of jowári may be obtained instead. The remainder of the táluka situated to the north and east of the last mentioned group of villages, obtains less rain still, and is unsuited for rice when no means of irrigation can be commanded; but it is the best adapted of all to the dry-crop husbandry, for which the climate is very favourable. Long continued droughts during the monsoon are of rare occurrence, but partial failures of the harvest nevertheless occur rather frequently, owing to the position of the district and nature of the crops grown; for, when the rain is sufficiently abundant for rice, it is generally excessive for dry crops and *vice versa*. This remark however applies more particularly to the portion of the district in which both descriptions of crops are commonly grown, for in the dry-crop division any failure of rains would have a prejudicial effect on the whole harvest.

4. The surface of Kod is generally level, and consists of fine-swelling plains stretching from the Vardha to the Tungabhadra. The small valley of Masur in the extreme southern corner of the district is enclosed by rather rugged ranges of hills of considerable elevation, and there is also a small tract of hilly country west of the Mahálkári's station at Kagnelli, as well as to the north of Chin-Mulgund, at which latter place occurs an isolated hill of very

picturesque form, where small quantities of gold are still found in the sand of the nálas; but with these exceptions the táluka is destitute of hills. Its plains however are well watered, being traversed by numerous nálas, which have everywhere been taken advantage of for the formation of tanks, of which the district possesses many fine specimens, though mostly now in miserable disrepair. Besides the large rivers already mentioned skirting the táluka on the east and west, the small river Kumadwatti traverses it for a distance of about twenty miles, from the point where it enters the táluka from the Mysore territory about two miles south of the town of Masur, to where it falls into the Tungabhadra.

5. That Kod was once a populous and flourishing district we have abundant evidence in its thickly-crowded villages, the number and size of its tanks for irrigation, the frequently occurring fruit trees marking the sites of former gardens, and in its enormous land assessment, which could not have been borne except by a very prosperous agriculture. Now, unfortunately, all is changed. Its fine plains for the most part lie untilled, yielding nothing but a rank herbage, and some of its richest bottoms, suited to the culture of rice and sugar-cane, are over-grown with date jungle. Its tanks are choked up with mud; its once populous villages have dwindled away to a few miserable huts, and its active and flourishing agriculturists to the most poverty-stricken and spiritless peasantry to be met with in the Collectorate. But even in ruin, it is fair to look upon, and an eye accustomed to the bare and monotonous aspect of the Southern Marátha Country in general, is delighted with the view from any little eminence over its grassy glades, fringed with the varied foliage of the mangoe, the tamarind, the cocconut, and date palms, among which tanks are seen at intervals glistening in the sunshine, while thin canopies of the smoke hang lazily but gracefully over the tops of the trees which conceal the ruinous villages from view.

6. The crops grown in Kod all belong to the early harvest, and are sown during the monsoon months. Manure is applied to every description of soil, and the husbandry is similar to that of the adjoining tálukas of Hángal, Bankápur and Ránebenur, described in former reports, but performed generally in a more slovenly manner, which may be ascribed to the depressing effect of the well nigh hopeless struggle of the cultivators to bear up against an excessive assessment. To the slovenly character of the ordinary husbandry, I must expect however the cultivation of the chilly, which is prosecuted with great care and success in a limited number of villages situated for the most part to the north of a line connecting the villages of Kod and Kagnelli, where the soil and climate seem particularly well suited to this crop. The chilly is sown in

May or early in June in a small plot of well prepared ground, often the backyard of the cultivator's house, whence the plants when of some little height are afterwards removed to the field, where they are planted in rows at intervals of two feet apart, which are laid out with the utmost regularity and precision; after the field has been thus planted out, manure is applied by the hand to the root of each plant, and at intervals of eight or ten days the small two-bullock plough is carefully passed between the rows of plants, first lengthwise and afterwards across, by which the field is kept free of weeds and the earth is heaped up round each plant. This operation is repeated during three months or so, until the branches of adjoining plants begin to touch and the fruit makes its appearance. The crop is picked by the hand, and there are generally two pickings, of which the first is by far the most important. A good crop is said to yield two loads (of 8 maunds each) to the acre, and the load occasionally sells as high as 8 rupees, which is a most remunerating price to the cultivator. The price however is liable to extreme fluctuation, and it not unfrequently happens that a year of deficient crops is better for the cultivator than one of unusual abundance, in consequence of the great rise of price in the one case and its extreme depression in the other. This peculiarity is explained by the chilly being a perishable crop, and used only in small quantities for the seasoning of food, while it is at the same time regarded as a necessary of life by the consumers. These are therefore ready to give almost any price rather than be deprived of it in a year of scarcity; but are unable greatly to increase their ordinary consumption in a year of abundance, when the market becomes glutted with the article, and the price falls ruinously low. The chilly in Kod is a dry crop, and some of the land best suited for it is assessed as high as Rs. 5 and upwards per acre.

7. This district possesses no manufacture of sufficient importance to require notice, nearly the entire population deriving support from agriculture. Its chief exports are chillies, rice, gur, sugar, oil and oil-seeds, and cotton from the black soil villages, some of which are sent westwards to the coast, and the rest in a northerly direction for the supply of inland markets. Chillies are also sent eastwards to the Madras and Mysore districts. These exports are not made by the cultivators but by traders who purchase from them, either at their own villages or at the different bazaars, of which the most important are those of Chukkerur, Tilwalli and Byádgi, the last being situated in the adjoining taluka of Ránebennur. The port of Kumta after having been closed for sometime, has again been opened for sugar, the produce of this Presidency, and this article is now exported thither in considerable quantity, chiefly I understand for the Bombay market. This trade would admit of very considerable increase under the new assess-

ment, were the tanks put into proper repair, as a large additional extent of land well suited to the cane might thus be made available for its production. The remote position of Kod with reference to the markets for its exports, occasions the prices of all kinds of agricultural produce to be lower there on the average than in any other táluka of the Collectorate, and the bulkier portions of it, such as straw, are often not saleable at any price. In the Masur valley in the extreme southern corner of the district, good Jowáristraw may be purchased occasionally at fifteen and sixteen "Kats" for a rupee, which is a quantity that would supply a horse with abundant fodder for a month at least. Further details in connection with the agriculture and trade of Kod will be found in a letter from my Assistant, Mr. Springer, of which a copy is appended to this report.

8 I have not succeeded in obtaining much information regarding the state of Kod in former times. Few of the villagers possess any traditions which reach higher than a century back, and little is known of the time when and the parties by whom the numerous tanks of this district were constructed. It seems probable, however, that most of them date from the time of the Annagundi State, so famous for its works of irrigation. And one tank belonging to this period deserves particular mention. It is called the "Madag" Tank, and the embankment of it forms the boundary between this Collectorate and Mysore. It is situated about two miles south of the town of Masur, and though the bed of the tank is within the Mysore territory, its waters were intended for the irrigation of the Kod Táluka. The intention of its designers was to form a lake on the south side of a range of hills dividing the Masur valley from Mysore, by closing up a gap in the hills through which the Kumadwati River passed from the latter into Kod. This was accomplished by throwing up a vast embankment, which at this day is about 100 feet in height and from 450 to 600 feet in thickness, faced towards the tank with masonry formed of huge blocks of stone, descending in regular steps from the summit of the embankment to the water's edge. Two similar embankments were also thrown across to other gaps in the hills to the right and left of the Kumadwatti valley, to prevent the pent-up waters escaping by them, and a channel was cut along the hills for the overflow of the lake when it had risen to the intended height; each of the three embankments was pierced by an aqueduct, built of enormous slabs of hewn stones, for the irrigation of the plain below, and two of these remain almost perfect after the lapse of four centuries. The lake so formed must have been from ten to fifteen miles in length when full, and would have supplied water for the irrigation of a great extent of land.

9 According to tradition the completion of this stupendous undertaking was celebrated by a human sacrifice, and the present

Pátal of Masur related to me with pride that a virgin daughter of his house, still remembered as the beautiful "Kenchowa" devotedly gave herself up to death upon this occasion, and was immolated on the summit of the embankment. If so, her noble devotion proved unavailing; for it would appear that the swelling waters of the lake shortly afterwards burst through the most westerly of the three embankments, which was not however that thrown across the original channel of the Kumadwatti. No attempt seems ever to have been made to repair this breach through which the Kumadwatti still takes its course; but notwithstanding there must for many years subsequent have been a very considerable lake to the south of the hills, as even after four centuries, the river has not yet worn through the hill to the depth of its original channel, and the "Madag" Tank is still the largest in the neighbourhood, though no use has been made for many years past, if ever, of its water for purposes of irrigation.

10. The failure of the original project probably occurred through the channel for the escape of the surplus waters of the lake having been made of inadequate size; but however this may be, I am satisfied that the project was in itself perfectly feasible, and that the lake might again be restored to its original dimensions without much difficulty. But as this would submerge a large tract of valuable land in the Mysore, I am more doubtful of its advantage in an economical point of view. A more feasible and simple project would be to throw a dam of masonry of 10 or 12 feet in height across the rocky channel of the Kumadwatti where it now issues from the tank by which the latter would become a small lake of about 2 miles in length by 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth, and provide the means of irrigating a considerable portion of the fine valley of Masur.

11. Before taking leave of the Kumadwatti I may as well notice in this place another project for making its waters available for irrigation, for which this stream appears even more favourable than the Dharma, of which so much advantage has been taken in Hangal, although no attempt of the kind seems to have been made since the failure of the great tank above Masur. Immediately below the latter town the Kumadwatti passes through a narrow gap in a second range of hills, which separates the plain of Masur from that of Rattehalli, and in the gorge of this opening near the village of Rámtirth is a most favourable position for a Bhandára or dam of masonry, by which the waters of the river might be diverted over the plains below to any extent they would suffice to irrigate. Subordinate tanks or reservoirs to be filled by means of this Bhandára should be made wherever favourable localities can be found, and in this way a very extended and important system of irrigation might be constructed, for, the Kumadwatti brings down a larger body of water than the Dharma during the

rainy season, though now all permitted to run to waste. My proper avocations have not allowed me leisure for the detailed surveys and enquiries that would be requisite in order to form an estimate of the expense of this undertaking; but I feel satisfied of its feasibility nevertheless, and deem it well worthy of further examination.

12. Subsequent to the fall of the Annagundi State, Kod experienced much the same fortune as the other districts of this Collectorate (of which some notice has been taken in previous reports), having suffered from misrule throughout this long period with the exception of some few and fleeting intervals of prosperity. In the latter years of the Poona Government, however, it suffered even more than other parts of the Collectorate, from the exactions of the revenue farmers and the ravages of the freebooters Dhondia Wagh, Uddukhán, and others, which may be ascribed to the remote position of the district at the very extremity of the Marátha dominions. The farmers were numerous and being constantly changed, while many of them had more of the character of freebooters than of recognized agents of an organized Government. They had generally some little fort for their head-quarters from which they were wont to issue at the head of their armed retainers to fight with each other or for purposes of plunder and pillage. These outrages had the effect of depopulating many parts of the táluka; but fortunately the peasantry were enabled to escape into the Mysore Territory, which was everywhere within a few miles of their homes, and remain there until the storm had blown over. Great numbers of these absentees returned at the accession of our Government, but they were generally miserably poor. Population and capital have been slowly increasing since chiefly from the cultivation of *mám* lands, which were nearly all waste at the commencement of our administration, and are now for the most part cultivated, but the progress of the táluka has been grievously retarded by the enormous assessment of the Government land, of which there is less in cultivation now than twenty years ago. Pestilence also has had its share in keeping down the population, which has been much thinned at different times during the last thirty years by the ravages of cholera to which the poverty of the people probably gave additional virulence.

13. Before proceeding to consider in detail the rate of assessment, I will devote a few remarks to the preliminary survey operations connected with the measurement and classification. But as this subject will have to be treated of in detail in my Annual Progress Report, I will endeavour to be as brief in my observations here as is compatible with an adequate explanation of the degree of accuracy attained in the execution of the work.

14. The measurement of Kod was commenced in the season 1846-47 by three Native establishments under the superintendence of Lieutenant G. Anderson, Lieutenant Fanning and Mr. Springer, and completed in the case of 206 villages during the same year. The remaining villages were measured in the following season by the establishment of the last named officer.

15. The classification was commenced towards the close of the season 1846-47, when this operation was completed in 11 villages under the superintendence of Mr. Francis. It was continued during the following season by Mr. Young's establishment and completed in 132 villages. The remaining villages will be classified by the same establishment in the course of the present season, and may be expected to be all finished about January in good time for the introduction of the new assessment at next jamabandi. The plan followed for the classification of the soil in this district, was the same as that described in the Joint Report by the Superintendents of Survey, dated 2nd August 1847, which has since been approved of by Government; but a new system was adopted for valuing the supply of water to rice lands which I shall now shortly describe.

16. The method is very simple and quite as systematic as that adopted for the valuation of the soil. The varying supplies of water obtainable for the irrigation of rice lands are by this system referred to one or other of the following six classes, which have been found sufficiently numerous for an equitable distribution of the assessment. Consistently with the attainment of this object it is desirable to have the number of classes as few as possible, as by this means the distinctions between each are more strongly marked, and the work at once rendered more simple and easy to test.

- Class. 1st. Supply of water abundant for rice and alternating crops of sugar-cane.
- „ 2nd. Supply of water abundant for rice and in ordinary seasons sufficient for alternating crops of sugar-cane.
- „ 3rd. Supply of water abundant for rice and sufficient for sugarcane in seasons when the fall of rain is unusually heavy.
- „ 4th. Supply of water sufficient for rice, and when the soil is suitable for an after green crop, but not sufficient for sugar-cane.
- „ 5th. Supply of water independent of rain (*i.e.*, from tanks, streams, &c.) small, so that frequent rains are required to ensure the rice crop, while the moisture retained in the soil is insufficient for an after green crop.

classer has merely to estimate the supply for one small portion of the field under examination at a time as in the case of the soil; and this is a simple operation as the distinctions between the several water-classes are broadly marked. The reduction of these separate estimates into a general one for the whole field is a matter of simple calculation and requires no exercise of judgment. The system in fact partakes of all the advantages of the method in use for the classification of the soil, and admits of the same easy check.

21. And the value of irrigated land similarly circumstanced in other respects being dependent on the quality of the soil and the supply of water for irrigation, it is evident that when these two elements are determined, and the rates in which the value of a soil is increased by the command of water indicated by the real class, we are provided with the means of settling the relative values of rice fields and apportioning the assessment on them with a great degree of accuracy. The increase of value resulting from irrigation is incapable of accurate determination; but having already discussed this point at length in my last assessment report when treating of the rice lands of the Hangal Taluka, I shall merely add here the practical result at which I have arrived, viz, that the value of rice land with a supply of water for irrigation equal to that indicated by our 6th or lowest class, would be quadrupled were the supply of water equal to that of our 1st class.

22. The degree of accuracy attained in the execution of the measurement and classification, and also the nature and extent of the test by which this result is arrived at, are exhibited in the sub-joined statement :—

PKOD		NATURE, EXTENT AND RESULTS OF TEST.													
Number of Villages.	Arable Acres.	Measurement and Classification.	Number of		By European officers.				By Natives.				Total		
			Villages	Fields.	Number of Acres.	Average error		Number of Acres	Average error		Number of Acres.	Average error.			
						Per cent.	Per Field.		Per cent.	Per Field.		Per cent.	Per Field.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
245	2,90,180	Measurement Classification of soil with Do. Water	103	2,081	24,627	0.6	..	2,202	0.75	..	2,049	0.52	..		
			108	1,270	8,923	..	0.6	..	..	..	8,923	..	0.6
			..	609	..	..	0.07	..	..	..	..	..	0.07

23. The test of the classification here shown refers only to the completed villages. The villages yet to be classified will also be tested in due proportion. From this table it appears then that the

average error in the measurement is much within 1 per cent; that the error in the classification of the soil is 6 pies of our classification scale, and that in the water-class 7 pies, one anna in the latter case being equivalent to the difference in value between each class. The error therefore only amounts to about half of this difference, which is a satisfactory degree of correspondence when the classes are so few in number, and establishes in my opinion the adequacy of the method for the water classification, as the close correspondence between the estimates of the testing officer and his subordinate classifiers shews that the characteristics of the several water-classes have been readily recognized in the field by them all.

24. The extent of the various errors from which the averages given in the preceding table have been deduced are exhibited in the two following tables for the measurement and classification respectively.

Table of errors discovered in the Measurement.

Total Number of Fields examined.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Measurement did not exceed											
	1 per cent.	2 per cent.	3 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	8 per cent.	9 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	12 per cent.
2,031	1,675	308	32	9	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	2

25. The degree of accuracy shown by this table could hardly, I think, be exceeded. The errors discovered are nearly all within 2 per cent., and in 6 fields only out of the 2,031 examined do they exceed 5 per cent.

Table of errors discovered in the Classification.

No. of Fields tested.	Classification of	Number of Fields in which the difference between Test and original Classification was									
		Nothing	Re a. p. 0 0 1 to 0 0 5	Re a. p. 0 6 7 to 0 1 0	Re a. p. 0 1 1 to 0 1 6	Re a. p. 0 1 7 to 0 2 0	Re a. p. 0 2 1 to 0 2 6	Re a. p. 0 2 7 to 0 3 0	Re a. p. 0 3 1 to 0 3 6	Re a. p. 0 3 7 to 0 4 0	
1,276	Soil	383	383	418	53	30	5	3	0	1	
609	Water	207	302	89	9	2	0	0	0	0	

26. This table shows that there is a very close degree of correspondence between the test and original work in nearly all the fields examined. In the case of the soil, errors under 2 annas

are of little importance, and they only exceed this limit in 9 fields. In the case of the supply of water, errors under 1 anna equivalent to one class may also be disregarded, and in 11 fields only are they found of greater amount. These results will, I trust, satisfy Government that the classification which is so important to the right distribution of the assessment has been carefully and correctly executed.

27. I will now proceed to consider more particularly the rates of assessment. The accompanying diagram has been constructed to exhibit the fluctuations and mutual relations of the assessment, collections, and cultivation for the Government arable land of the Kod Taluka, during the last twenty-eight years, for which periods I have succeeded in obtaining complete accounts. The diagram refers to all the villages of the taluka under Government management, with the exception of Nasvi, which I have excluded in consequence of one-half of the revenue being alienated. It affords a more complete exhibition of our revenue management than the diagrams given in previous reports inasmuch as an addition to the usual information for the whole area under tillage in each year; it further shows in what proportions this was made up of dry-crop, rice, and garden cultivation, respectively. In order to obtain this detailed information it was necessary to undertake a laborious examination of the accounts of each village in the taluka, from the commencement of our administration up to the present time; but the importance of exhibiting the effects of our management upon each of the above descriptions of culture, as well as upon the cultivation generally, decided me to attempt the collection of these details. By this aid we are enabled to trace upon the diagram, at a glance, whether the increase or decline of cultivation and collection is due to one description of culture more than to another, which is very desirable to a proper understanding of the subject, as it is quite possible that the assessment of one kind of land might be moderate and its cultivation extending, while the general results for all kinds of cultivation taken together might give no indication of this, but the reverse. The nature of the diagram will be readily understood from the explanation and example given below it, and it will suffice to add here that the red colour refers to the total collections and cultivated area; the blue to the same particulars for dry-crop land; the brown for rice land, and the green for garden land; and consequently the heights of the columns of the three last colors, added together, will always equal the height of the first. The dotted line, carried horizontally across the diagram a little below its summit, represents the total number of arable acres of Government land, and consequently the portion of arable acres intercepted between this line and the red line, representing the acres in cultivation, shows the extent of

arable waste in each year. The height of the uppermost column shaded with Indian ink, shows the assessment of the cultivated area, and the length of the column so shaded—the difference between this and the collections or the remissions from the standard demand, granted on account of failure of crops, cowles, &c. These particulars are not given for 1840-41 owing to their omission from the accounts of some villages for that year.

28. "Perhaps the most striking fact presented by the diagram is the enormous extent of arable waste throughout the whole period of our management, amounting on the average to more than four times that of the cultivated area. And with this almost unbounded field to reward the industry of the cultivator, it is startling to find that not only has he failed to subdue any part of it, but that its borders have been actually enlarging, and for the last nine or ten years hemming him in from year to year within narrower and narrower limits, until at length he retains under tillage less than one-sixth of the whole arable area. And this extraordinary fact is presented to our view after thirty years of British Government, during the whole of which long period the cultivators have enjoyed the blessings of peace, security and freedom to an extent far beyond what their ancestors for centuries previously had experienced, or probably even imagined possible. No more convincing illustrations could be given of the grievous nature of the present land assessment of Kod, which could alone have brought about a result so opposed to the ordinary progress of society under a strong and impartial Government.

29. But the diagram supplies abundant additional evidence of the same fact. It is seen in the great irregularity of the collections indicated by the height of the steps from the summit of one column to that of another, which will be found on examination to be only partially accounted for by fluctuations in the cultivation. The cause is to be sought in the varying amount of remissions granted from year to year. Large abatements of the Government demand have always been found necessary in this taluka, and in this we have indubitable proof of its excessive amount. In fact, the collections have been regulated more with reference to the state of the crops and means of the cultivators, in so far as these could be ascertained at the annual settlements, than the amount of the standard assessment, and the latter being nearly always beyond the powers of the cultivators to discharge in full, the Government demand upon them has in effect been unlimited, increasing or decreasing as the seasons happened to be good or bad. Increase of agricultural capital or the exercise of steady hopeful industry on the part of the cultivators was in such circumstances not to be looked for, and the natural result is the state of the taluka already described in my 5th paragraph.

30. Another most important fact established by the diagram is that this excessive assessment was not confined to any one description of land ; for the decline of cultivation and collections is equally perceptible in the case of the dry and wet cultures. The garden cultivation has remained the steadiest ; but in addition to being more independent of the ordinary rains than the dry-crop and rice land, it is much more valued, and it would therefore be the last land that a cultivator would determine on giving up. It is moreover of comparatively small extent, and being chiefly devoted to the production of luxuries, it would not, even had it prospered which it has not, have had any material effect on the circumstances of the people. But had the assessment on the dry-crop or the rice land been such as to have admitted of either being profitably cultivated, we should no doubt with a population like that of Kod, hardly pushed for the means of subsistence, have seen a rapid increase of cultivation in the case of the moderately assessed land. But nothing of the kind is observable. On the contrary both kinds of cultivation have of late years especially, rapidly declined.

31. I wish it to be understood, however, that the preceding remarks apply exclusively to the case of Government land ; for, as already mentioned in my 12th paragraph, there has been a considerable increase of cultivation in the case of alienated lands within the period of our rule. And the population has, I believe, increased, both in numbers and resources within the same period ; but this result is chiefly due to the cultivation of inám land, and I have no hesitation in expressing my conviction that but for this resource a large portion of the population would have been compelled to emigrate or been swept off by famine and disease.

32. Kod possesses greater capabilities than most part of this Collectorate, and I believe myself to be within the truth in stating my conviction that the extent of Government land in cultivation would have been at least treble what it is, had the assessment during the period of our administration been of moderate amount. It is sad to think of the development of the resources of this fine taluka having been so long retarded by the pressure of an insupportable taxation, but a day of brighter promise has at length dawned, and hope already beckons its dispirited peasantry to a career of industry that will soon reward them with comfort and abundance.

33. In the subjoined table will be found the average rates of assessment per acre of dry-crop, rice and garden land during the last twenty-three years, and five years respectively, as deduced from the cultivation and collections of the same periods shown upon the diagram :—

Description of Land.	AVERAGES FOR THE LAST 23 YEARS.			AVERAGES FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS.		
	Acres in Cultivation.	Realized Assessment	Rate per Acre.	Acres in Cultivation.	Realized Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Dry-crop ...	41,790	45,619	1 1 6	33,006	38,538	1 2 8
Rice	7,993	21,222	2 10 6	5,983	18,617	3 1 9
Garden ...	846	6,660	7 12 10	745	6,878	8 9 3

34. The rates here shewn are those of a most excessive assessment, and are useful as beacons to warn us of dangerous ground rather than as guides to follow. We learn from them that the average rates of the new assessment must be very much lower to afford it a chance of success, but they do not much assist us in discovering how great this reduction must be. There are, however, other considerations to be taken into account to which I shall now briefly allude, commencing with those affecting the

Dry-crop Rates of Assessment.

35. In the 3rd paragraph of this report I have described the peculiarities of the climate of Kod, in the south-western portion of which the fall of rain during the monsoon months is in excess of the quantity best suited to the dry-crop culture. It is impossible to define with exactness the limits of this division, as the climate alters gradually as we proceed from one village to another, while the region of excessive rain varies in size according to the nature of the season, expanding or contracting as the fall of rain happens to be above or below an average. After giving the subject due consideration and consultation with the Assistant Superintendent (Mr Young) who classified the district, I have selected eighty-one villages of which the climate appears so decidedly over-moist for the dry-crop culture as to require an alteration to be made on that account in the rates of assessment. These villages I have again sub-divided into two classes of sixty-four and seven-^{ten} villages respectively, the latter being situated further to the west, and having the rain in greatest excess. These two divisions correspond in climate with the 2nd and 3rd of the 4 classes of villages into which I divided the adjoining Taluka of Hāngal for the same reasons in my last assessment report, in which the manner of allowing for these variations of climate will be found

fully explained. The climate of the remainder of the Kod taluka does not vary to an extent requiring to be taken into account in settling the assessment, and is everywhere favourable for the dry-drop culture.

36. Prices are lower on the average in Kod than in the adjoining talukas of Ránebennur and Hángal; but with the exception of the more northerly villages which are intermixed with those of the latter talukas and in the immediate neighbourhood of the main road from Madras and Bangalore to Dhárwár, they do not differ within the limits of Kod itself, to an extent requiring a corresponding alteration to be made in the assessment. In the extreme south in the valleys of Masur and Hallur, they indeed range perceptibly lower than in the rest of the district, but then this disadvantage is fully compensated by a more certain fall of rain than elsewhere. So that I have come to the conclusion that with the exception of thirty villages situated in the northern part of the taluka, all the rest may be considered very much on a par in respect of markets. The thirty villages just mentioned are from situation exactly on a par, both in respect of climate and markets, with the 1st class of Ránebennur villages for which a maximum rate of rupee 1 annas 6 was proposed in my last assessment report.

37. The maximum dry-drop rates sanctioned for the talukas of this Collectorate already settled, are as follows:—

Talukas.	Class of Villages.	Maximum Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Talukas.	Class of Villages.	Maximum Rate of Assessment per Acre.	
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
Hubli	1st	2 0 0	Tadas	1st	1 8 0	
	2nd	1 8 0		2nd	1 3 6	
	3rd	1 4 0		3rd	0 15 0	
		4th		0 10 6		
Navalgund	1st	1 5 0	Hángal	1st	1 8 0	
	2nd	1 2 0		2nd	1 3 6	
	3rd	1 0 0		3rd	0 15 0	
		4th		0 10 6		
Dambal	1st	1 2 0	Ránebennur	1st	1 6 0	
	2nd	1 0 0		2nd	1 4 0	
Bankápur	1st	1 12 0				
	2nd	1 8 0				
	3rd	1 6 0				
	4th	1 4 0				

38. The climate of the portion of Kod best suited to the dry-crop culture I consider about equal, though hardly so good as that of the 2nd class of Bankápur and 1st class of Hángal villages. It is somewhat superior to that of the 1st class of Ránebennur villages, but in regard to markets, Kod is more unfavourably situated than in any of these three tálukas.

39. Finally the consideration of all the foregoing particulars, viz, the results of past revenue management, climate, markets and relations to other districts already settled, lead me to propose a classification of the villages of Kod into four groups, with the maximum rates of dry-crop assessment shown below, as the most suitable settlement that I can devise.

Groups of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Considerations which have determined the position of the Group.	Maximum Dry crop Rate per Acre
			Rs. a. p.
1st	30	Climate well suited for the dry-crop culture, and most favorably situated in respect of markets ...	1 6 0
2nd	134	Climate well suited for the dry-crop culture, but less favorably situated than preceding group in regard to markets ...	1 4 0
3rd	64	Equal to the preceding group in point of markets but inferior as respects climate which is over-moist for the dry-crop culture.	1 0 0
4th	17	On a par with the preceding as to markets but having a still rainier and more unfavorable climate for dry-crops ...	0 12 6

40. A comparison of the assessment that would result from the adoption of these rates for the several groups of villages, with the existing assessment of the same, as obtained from the average cultivation and collections of the last five years, is exhibited in the subjoined statement. —

GROUPS.		AVERAGES FROM REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF LAST 5 YEARS.				ESTIMATED RESULTS OF PRESENT SURVEY.		
No	Vil- lages.	Total Area of Dry-crop Land in Acres.	Cultivat- ed Dry- crop Land Acres	Realized Assessment from Cultiva- tion.	Average Rate of Assess- ment per Acre.	Total Area of Dry-crop Land in Acres.	Total Assessment of Dry-crop Land.	Average Rate of Assess- ment per Acre.
				Ra.	Ra. a. p.		Ra.	Ra. a. p.
1st	30	22,685	4,829	5,441	1 2 0	22,500	16,875	0 12 0
2nd	134	112,724	20,947	26,464	1 4 3	113,500	78,031	0 11 0
3rd	64	35,331	6,462	6,202	0 15 2	39,000	21,337	0 9 0
4th	17	3,534	679	431	0 8 11	5,000	2,167	0 7 0
4	245	174,274	33,006	38,538	1 2 8	180,000	1,19,030	0 10 7

41. The reduction of assessment resulting from the proposed settlement appears very considerable in the preceding table when it is contrasted with the average rates on the portion of the whole arable area now in cultivation; but this present cultivation is chiefly limited to the better descriptions of soil, and the average rates of the latter would be higher than those of the whole area cultivated and waste shown in the last column of the statement. After making due allowance for this, there will still remain a large reduction of assessment from the adoption of the new rates, but not greater in my opinion than the annually depressed circumstances of this taluka call for; and if I have any doubt at all in regard to the new rates, it is on the side of their being high rather than low.

Rice Lands.

42. These are both extensive and valuable but like the dry-crop lands now in great measure lying waste. They consist as in Hángal, in part, of land suited for the production of sugarcane as well as rice from having a command of water for irrigation during part of the dry season; but this more valuable description is limited in extent, and the greatest part of the land is incapable of producing rice, and has become so from the ruin of the tanks; and the difference in extent of the rice lands according to the former survey, executed 23 years ago, and the present, amounts to no less than 7,000 acres. And although it is probable that much of this difference is due to land having been entered as rice at the former operation, merely because it had once been so and was entered as such in the village accounts, still there can be no question that the state of many of the tanks has greatly dete-

riorated within the last 23 years, and that a considerable extent of land has from this cause become incapable of irrigation. The present extent of land suitable for rice may be estimated at 20,000 acres.

43. It will not be necessary to make any classification of the villages as in the case of dry-crop land, on account of climate and markets with a view to the adjustment of the assessment. The climate has been already taken into account in determining the water-class of the field, in the manner described in a previous part of this report, and the products of this description of land are so much more valuable and less bulky than those of the dry-crop soils, that the difference in the average prices obtainable for them in different parts of the taluka is not of sufficient magnitude to require any change in the rates of assessment. Taking the taluka as a whole, however, the prices of irrigated produce are lower than in the adjoining districts of Hángal and Ránebennur, and I propose therefore to fix the maximum rate for Kod at Rs. 4-8-0 instead of Rs. 5 as in the case of the former talukas. There is hardly any rice land in Ránebennur, but in Hángal it is extensive, and the impression left on my mind in introducing the settlement there last year was that the rates would prove suitable, but that they were quite as high as could with safety have been tried. I believe therefore the slightly reduced rates I have proposed for this district will also be found suitable and occasion no sacrifice of revenue beyond what is necessary to place this branch of the assessment on a secure and equitable basis

44. The subjoined table which is similar to that given in a previous para. for the dry crop land, contrasts the results of the proposed with the existing assessment of rice land —

AVERAGES FROM REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF LAST 5 YEARS.				ESTIMATED RESULTS OF PRESENT SURVEY.		
Total Area of Rice Land in Acres	Cultivated Rice Land in Acres.	Realized Assessment from Cultivation.	Average rate of Assessment of per Acre.	Total Area of Rice land in Acres.	Total Assessment of Rice Land.	Average Rate of Assessment of Assessment per Acre.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
27,500	5,983	18,617	3 1 9	20,000	40,000	2 0 0

45. The extent of reduction effected by the new rates is in this statement also exaggerated, owing to the rice lands now m

cultivation being better than the average quality. Upon the cultivation the reduction may be estimated at 30 per cent, which I am quite satisfied is by no means greater than is called for. It will be seen from an inspection of the diagram or the table given in my 33rd paragraph how greatly the rice cultivation has fallen off of late years, and that a liberal reduction of assessment is no less urgently needed here than in the case of the dry-crop lands.

Garden Lands.

46. The present condition of these will be found very fully described in extracts from a report by my Assistant, Mr. Fanning, and in the 33rd and following paras of one by Mr Springer, both appended to this report. Their descriptions could hardly be more unfavourable, and the present depressed condition of agriculture in Kod is nowhere more strikingly visible than in the management of the garden cultivation. This, however, is not so much shown by a declension of cultivation and revenue during the period of our management, for these, as will be apparent from the diagram, and as already explained in my 30th paragraph, have been subject to less fluctuation than in the case of the dry-crop and rice husbandry, but is chiefly apparent in the neglected state of the gardens themselves. These in fact have been gradually deteriorating for many years past in many villages, and in some have been nearly destroyed from neglect; and Mr. Fanning in the 4th and 11th paragraphs of his report above alluded to, contrasts their miserable condition with the flourishing state of the gardens of neighbouring villages over the border in Mysore. He attributes this difference not so much to the higher assessment of garden in Kod as to the want of a superior class of cultivators possessed of considerable capital in the latter district similar to those in whose hands the gardens are generally to be found in Mysore, though the great body of the peasantry may be even poorer there than in Kod.

47. I agree in part with these conclusions. The garden assessment of Kod, while extremely unequal and in many instances excessive, is upon the whole moderate, the average rate per acre for the last 5 years being Rs. 8-9-3. Gardens which had fallen out of cultivation under our management owing to the heaviness of the former assessment have in several instances been given out again at rents so greatly reduced that these can be paid from the produce yielded by the cocoanut and other fruit-trees without any labour whatever being expended on them, and several of these gardens though entered in the accounts as cultivated are in reality waste. This produce is diminishing from year to year in consequence of no care being taken of the trees, and even the reduced

assessment at which they are now rated would, under the present system, be found excessive in the course of a few years, when the gardens would fall waste and be no more taken into cultivation. The holders of gardens in this course of decay are generally from poverty totally incapable of cultivating them properly, and under a proper system of management would soon be under the necessity of giving them up. Under the new system the present low assessment of these neglected gardens will probably be considerably raised, and the holders on failing to pay it, as they probably will, would be subject to immediate ejection, and the gardens sold to the highest bidders, should there be more than one competitor for their possession, or otherwise given to any who might agree to pay the survey-rent for them. In this way the gardens would gradually fall into the hands of parties able and anxious to cultivate them, and their restoration to a flourishing condition would speedily follow. There are other gardens which have fallen waste from the supply of water necessary for their irrigation having failed, owing to the tanks from which it was obtained having fallen into a ruinous condition, and these of course cannot be restored while the tanks remain unrepaired, upon which subject I have some observations to offer in the sequel.

48 The maximum rate of assessment I have to propose for the tank gardens of Kod is 15 rupees per acre, which is the rate sanctioned for the Tálukas of Bankápur and Ránebennur in which the resulting assessment has proved suitable. The tanks of Kod are quite equal to those of these districts, and the more unfavorable position of the former in respect of markets will be taken into account in settling the details of the assessment. The higher rate of 20 rupees per acre, fixed for the neighbouring district of Hángal, was intended to meet the case of some tanks there filled from the dams on the Dharma River, and therefore in great measure independent of the actual fall of the rain in the táluka itself; whereas in Kod the filling of the tanks is wholly dependent on the fall of rain in their immediate neighbourhood.

49. The maximum rate of assessment for gardens watered entirely from wells, I propose, should be fixed at 5 rupees per acre as in all the other districts of the Collectorate hitherto settled. The well garden cultivation of this táluka, however, is quite insignificant.

50 The garden assessment at the rates proposed will yield according to my estimate an average rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per acre on the whole garden land of the táluka cultivated and waste, and an average of Rs. 7 on the present cultivation, which is a moderate reduction of the existing assessment.

51. The settlement which has now been laid before you will, as in the case of other districts, absorb every tax which has hitherto fallen on the land, which henceforward when in cultivation will only be subject to the survey assessment, and the whole produce of whatever description will be the property of the holder. Consequently the Haks of the Pátils and Kulkarnis in grain and other produce will be abolished at the introduction of the settlement, and a temporary compensation awarded them pending the final settlement of their offices and emoluments for which proposals are now before Government. The Haks in question have been estimated in the accounts at Rs. 3,025, which is probably considerably more than their value. The tax upon sheep, which last year realized 201 rupees, will also be abolished, as the whole of the grazing of the waste will be sold annually, field by field, under the new settlement, and the owners of sheep will have to make their own arrangements for any portion of it they may require. The sale of the produce of fruit-trees, which last year realized 356 rupees, is also an item of revenue that will be absorbed in the event of the land on which the trees stand being cultivated when the produce would belong to the holder. The amount of revenue hitherto obtained from such taxes will be found in the revenue statement of cultivation and collections during past years given in my appendix.

52. I will now shortly notice the general financial results to be anticipated from the adoption of my proposals. The full survey rental of the whole Government land of the taluka, cultivated and waste, I estimated in round numbers at 1,66,000 rupees, viz, dry-crop land assessment 1,19,000, rice land assessment 40,000, and garden land assessment 7,000 rupees. And a comparison of this rental with the collections of past years is afforded in the following table :—

Periods.	COLLECTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF			Total Col- lections on account of Govern- ment Land, Cultivated and Waste.	Estimated Survey as essment of Govern- ment Land.	Excess of Survey Assessment over Collections of past years.	
	Cultivat- ed Land	Grazing Farms, Sheep Tax, Sale of Fruit, &c.	Haks of Heredi- tary Officers			Rs.	Percent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	rs.	Rs.	Percent.
Average of last 20 years ..	75,579	3,603	3,000	82,182	1,66,000	83,818	102
Average of last 5 years ..	62,549	7,591	3,000	73,140	1,66,000	92,860	127

53. The new assessment is thus shown to afford an ample margin for an increase of revenue beyond the collections of past

years inclusive of the Haks of hereditary officers, for which compensation will have to be provided out of the revenue under the new settlement. The immediate effect of the latter will of course occasion a large decrease of revenue for a few years, until a sufficient extent of waste has been brought into cultivation to bring it up to its old standard. The survey assessment of the land now in cultivation I estimate at 40,000 rupees, and the revenue from waste at 8,000 rupees, and those sums together fall short of the collections of last year inclusive of Haks from the same sources by about 25,000 rupees or 52 per cent., which will be the extent of immediate reduction effected by the new settlement. This, though a considerable reduction, is, I feel satisfied, not more than is required by the state of this táluka, which has suffered from the effects of over-assessment to a greater extent than any other part of the Collectorate. In the present season a large extent of waste has been already taken into cultivation in anticipation of the new assessment, and I feel convinced that a very few years will suffice to bring the revenue up to its present amount.

54. The survey operations for the measurement and classification have been also extended to alienated lands within the limits of Government villages, and the rates of assessment which may be sanctioned will also be applied to these lands with the view of ascertaining and recording their value. The extent of the lands in question and the revenue now derived from these are exhibited in the subjoined table according to the accounts of last year —

Tenure.	Acres	Collections on account of Quit-rent.
Judi	45,986	38,704
Sarwa Inám	28,170	122
Mahál Judi	4,798	4,245
Service Inám	2,591	
Total	71,540	43,071

55. The only one of the preceding items of revenue that will be affected by the new assessment is that derived from land held on the judi tenure. The judi or quit-rent upon this land, which is nearly all held by the Pátils and Kulkarnis, is very often very heavy, heavier indeed in numerous instances than the ordinary assessment of Government land in the same village, and when it

is found to exceed the survey assessment of the whole alienated land, altogether or in part only, subject to the payment of quit-rent belonging to any single hereditary office, the excess will be struck off and the full survey assessment levied as judi for the future. The judi revenue may therefore be expected to be considerably reduced by the operation of the new assessment, though the exact amount cannot be ascertained till the introduction of the settlement, when each case will be enquired into and adjusted. The reduction, so far as it goes, will be very desirable as a relief to such of the village officers as receive no remuneration for their services to the State, and whose family lands are besides heavily taxed. The Mahál judi revenue entered in the preceding table is received from the district hereditary officers, not merely for the land therein entered but for six villages held by them on the Sarwa Inám tenure besides, so that it will not be subject to any reduction under the new settlement.

56. After full allowance is made for reductions of every description, the revenue of Kod under the new settlement may be expected to exceed very considerably what the district has hitherto yielded, and the condition of the people to be at the same time greatly ameliorated.

57. I would here beg to express my conviction, however, that the speedy and complete realization of this prospect would be greatly promoted by the restoration of the tanks of this district now in a ruinous condition, and the improvement and repair of those actually in use. Until this is effected we can hardly expect to see the productive resources of this fine district developed to the degree of which they are easily capable. It is, as I have already at various times had occasion to point out, altogether futile to anticipate that such repairs will ever be effected by the villagers themselves. They have neither the capability of union nor the resources necessary for such considerable undertakings, which, if to be executed at all, must be so by Government. And as a large revenue is derived from irrigated land in excess of what it would yield, were means of irrigation not at command, it is at once reasonable and expedient that the chief portion of the expense necessary for the restoration and repair of the works in question should be borne by the State. Such expenditure should in my opinion be viewed partly as capital laid out in anticipation of a future return, and partly as promotive of the welfare and prosperity of the community, which may be considered the first duty of a Government. But as cultivators and inámdárs also participate in the benefits derived from works of irrigation, it is reasonable that they too should contribute in part towards their restoration and repair, and I would avail myself of this opportunity to urge the

advantage of passing a law of the nature proposed in my letter to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 30, dated 14th February 1848, for enforcing and regulating such contributions.

58. But independent of this law, it is quite indispensable in my opinion that the present plan by which the Collector must obtain specific sanction for every trifling outlay should be abandoned. The trouble, delay, disappointment and expense of such a plan of administration are incalculable, and the most zealous and indefatigable Collector would find himself wholly unable to work it.

59. In illustration of the results of the present system I may notice the cases of the tanks of Tilowalli and Cahikkerur, two of the most important in Kod. The former is chiefly filled by means of a dam across a considerable nála some four miles distant, from which the water is led by a canal to the tank.

This dam and canal have been in a ruinous condition for several years past, and the injury to both has been of course becoming more and more serious every year, so that the expense of repairing them will probably now cost at least double what it would have done a few years ago. The villagers do what they can to make the dam and canal available by temporary repairs at the close of each monsoon, but owing to the annually increasing damage, these expedients become more and more difficult, and will soon be found impracticable when the valuable gardens under the tank will be exposed to great damage, if not destruction, and the restoration of the works above mentioned will be found to require an outlay of probably ten times the amount that would have sufficed when the need of repairs became first apparent. The state of this tank has been frequently under consideration since then, but difficulties of one kind and another have hitherto interposed to prevent any thing being done. An estimate for the repair of the Chikkerur Tank was submitted by the Engineer and sanctioned so long ago as 1835, and a small portion of the sum thus placed at his disposal expended. From some cause or other the repairs were not immediately proceeded with, and in 1841 the Engineer would appear to have informed the Collector that the sum sanctioned was insufficient, when the latter officer directed the Mámílatdár to ascertain how much the villagers would agree to contribute in addition. They agreed to contribute 390 rupees, and of this sum about 380 rupees were immediately collected by the Mámílatdár and placed in deposit in the district treasury. The sum available was probably still found insufficient, for time passed on without any repairs being made, until at length the contributions of the villagers were finally passed to the credit of Government under the operation of

some general instructions regarding the disposal of sums retained in deposit. The case, I understand, has or is about to be once more submitted for the consideration of Government, but the thirteen years of delays that have already elapsed will probably be thought evidence enough as to the necessity of some reform of the existing system.

60 It is without doubt very desirable that no needless expenditure should be incurred on works for irrigation, but in guarding against this by requiring every proposition to receive in the first instance the sanction of Government, it may be well to consider whether we do not run into the very error we strive to avoid. Under the existing plan a portion of the valuable time of the Collector, of the Revenue Commissioner, and of Government, is unavoidably consumed in the consideration of every reference, however insignificant, and very often in addition that of the Executive and Superintending Engineers and of the Military Board. The value of the time of these officers and authorities may be readily deduced from the amount of pay received by them respectively, and on making due allowances for this, I think it will appear incontestable that the briefest proposition and estimate submitted for sanction could not, under the most favourable circumstances, pass the round of them all under a cost of 300 rupees, and I believe very rarely does so without costing very much more. In the case of all works under this amount then it is clear to me that their actual cost is more than doubled by the process required for obtaining sanction, and that even on the worst possible supposition of work being wholly useless, it would be better to empower the Collector to order its construction without reference, rather than consume the valuable time of so many high functionaries of the State as the present method requires.

61. But it may be argued that as these functionaries must be paid upon either plan, no saving would be effected by transferring the power of sanctioning such expenditure from the head of the Government to the Collector, and the reasoning would be sound if they had all leisure for the consideration of such trifling matters without detriment to more important business. Such a position will, I believe, be at once admitted to be quite unsustainable, as in all departments of the State the pressure of an overwhelming mass of business is keenly felt. The most active feel themselves in danger of being swamped amidst the never-ending streams of routine business pouring in upon them, and their best energies are expended in merely keeping the cumbrous machinery of their departments moving. The state of things here described is clearly traceable to a gradual appropriation by the central authority of much of the supervisory and executive functions pro-

viously exercised by the local officers, and though the change may have led to greater system and uniformity of practice in the conduct of public affairs, it has in my humble opinion been pushed greatly too far into details, and has had the effect of so increasing the mass of business in all departments that it becomes a task of yearly increasing difficulty to prevent it falling into arrears

62. In the case of the great majority of the tanks in this Collectorate the repairs wanted are of the most simple description, so that in my humble opinion it involves a waste of the time of a scientific officer to require him either to plan or to execute them, and a still greater waste of valuable time to refer his propositions and estimate through the various intervening authorities for the sanction of Government. Time cannot be found for such cumbrous proceedings, and the result is that the tanks are left to themselves, and their ruinous condition continues a standing reproach upon British administration

63. Now it appears to me that all this admits of an easy and efficacious remedy. All that seems to be wanted is for Government to settle what annual sum can be spared from the public revenues for the promotion of works for irrigation in this Collectorate, and to empower the Collector to dispose of it as he may think fit. The great mass of the repairs would be executed under the superintendence of the village and district officers, on the plan suggested in Government letter No 408, dated 26th February last, and be thus much more economically executed than they could be by the Engineer's Department. The Collector should however have the power of calling on the Engineer for his opinion and advice in reference to any such works, and of transferring to him their execution, should he deem them too important to be entrusted to his own district officers. A quite sufficient guarantee for the suitable expenditure of the fund might, I think, be found by requiring the Collector to furnish annually a statement of the various works he had had executed and the sums expended upon each.

64. The amount to be so placed at the disposal of the Collector remains to be considered. The revenue likely to be derived under the survey settlements from land irrigated from tanks of a size requiring their repairs to be executed through the instrumentality of Government, cannot be estimated at less than 60,000 rupees for the whole Collectorate, over and above the revenue which the same land would yield were the tanks not in existence. Anything within this sum then might be expended annually on these works of irrigation and yet Government be no loser, but if we only appropriate one-fourth of the whole or 1,500 rupees for their support, there will remain over a clear profit of the remaining three-

fourths accruing to the revenue from their existence and use, which ought surely to satisfy us of their financial importance. The sum I have named does not appear to me more than is necessary for the due repair of the tanks now in use, and gradual restoration of those that have become ruinous; and its expenditure in the way proposed will, I feel satisfied, prove of more benefit to the Collectorate than one of much greater amount upon the present plan of specific sanctions. It would not however suffice for the construction of any extensive new works, such as the system of irrigation I have suggested in a previous part of this report for the Kumadwatti River, for which special sanction, as at present, would of course be requisite.

65. In addition to the repair and restoration of the tanks, the prosperity of Kod and all the southern talukás of the Collectorate would be greatly promoted by opening a road available for carts to join the great road to Kumta, somewhere west of Samasgi, which (*vide* map prefacing this report) is the extreme point of the Hángal Taluka in that direction. For, as pointed out in my report on the assessment of Bankápur, these southern talukás are cut off from the road in question by a jungly tract which in its present state is hardly, if at all, available for carts; and unless a road be opened through it, the cotton and sugar of the district in question, which form a very important trade, will continue to be conveyed to the coast on pack bullocks as at present, and the benefits the Kumta road is calculated to confer on that portion of the Collectorate be in a great measure lost. The great stream of traffic from the southern district to the port of Kumta now passes through the town of Samasgi, from which the distance within the Madras frontier to the Kumta road does not exceed five or six miles, and there would, I am sure, be no difficulty in arranging with the Collector of Kánara for the construction of this portion. A little way east of Samasgi the road should divide into two branches, the northern to be taken as far as the town of Haveri, which already possesses a large trade with the port of Kumta, and is most favourably situated to become a depôt for the cotton of the valleys of the Wardha and Tungabhadra rivers. The southern branch should be carried near the town of Tilowalli, which also is a place of considerable trade, and along the high lying plains forming the centre of the taluka of Kod as far as the town of the latter name. The length of these communications would only be about sixty miles in all, and as there is fine red soil for nearly every foot of the distance, the expense of making the road would be very trifling; while it would prove of the utmost importance to the southern half of this Collectorate, from all parts of which produce could then be conveyed on carts to the port of Kumta. It is needless to enlarge on the impulse which these

roads would give to the cultivation of the wide-spreading wastes of Hángal, Kod and Ráneennur; and I will content myself with urgently recommending their immediate construction, as one of the most economical means at our command for surely and speedily developing the resources of these districts and increasing the public revenues

66 I will now turn my attention to the táluka of Dhárwár which occupies the north-western corner of the Collectorate, being bounded on the east and south by the tálukás of Navalgund and Hubli, on the west by the Madras province of Kánara and the Belgaum District of Bidi, and on the north by that of Parasgad. It is managed by a Mámlatdár stationed at Dhárwár, and two dependent Maháلكaris at Gadag and Mugad. The district nominally contains 136 Government and 33 alienated villages, which are attached to the several charges of the abovementioned officers, as shown in the annexed statement*; of the 33 alienated villages 26 are held on the Judi tenure, 4 are Jághír, and 3 "Sarwa Inám".—

Name of Mahál or old Division to which the Villages belong.	NUMBER AND PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES							
	Dhárwár Mámlatdár's Division.		Gadag Maháلكari's Division.		Mugad Maháلكari's Division.		Whole Táluka.	
	Government.	Alienated.	Government.	Alienated.	Government.	Alienated.	Government.	Alienated.
Dhárwár	24	9	..	..	..	..	24	9
Amúbhavi	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Maradgi	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	2
Hebli	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Misrikota	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Betgeri	..	..	14	2	..	..	14	2
Tadkod	..	..	17	6	..	..	17	6
Morab	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..
Dewar Hubli	..	..	..	..	9	5	9	5
Kyrékop	..	..	..	..	24	..	24	..
Narendra	..	..	..	..	13	4	13	4
Tegúr	..	..	..	..	19	4	19	4
Total	37	12	34	8	65	13	136	33

* Three of the Government villages, viz, Tarasgundi of the Dewar Hubli Mahál, and Mutahunshi and Bukar, Kandla of the Kerkop Mahál, have long been lost sight of, and cannot now be traced, though their lands are supposed to form part of jungle tracts which have, by the present survey, been included within the limits of adjoining villages.

67. The appearance and climate of different parts of Dhárwár vary considerably. The Belgaum and Hubli road divides the district into two parts, of which the one to the north of the road is composed for the most part of a level plain of black soil peculiarly adapted to the culture of dry crops and containing little irrigated land. To the south of the road on the contrary the country is hilly, and the bottoms of the valleys are generally devoted to the production of rice, while the dry-crop culture is for the most part confined to the light soil of the uplands. This difference is indicative of the moister climate of the latter division, in which the fall of rain gradually increases as we approach the jungles on the Kánara frontier. And if the whole district were divided by lines running parallel with the jungle in a general direction from north-west to south-east, the villages situated between any two of these lines, would be found to possess nearly the same climate, and each succeeding parallel nearer to the jungles would have one more and more rainy.

68. In the black plain portion of the táluka the climate is admirably suited for the culture of unirrigated crops. The rain is rarely excessive but generally sufficient, and the droughts to which the villages of Navalgund lying a little further to the north-east are very subject are rarely experienced here. Tobacco grows luxuriantly in some villages, and several descriptions of culinary vegetables which in most localities require irrigation succeed here very well without. In point of climate this division is equal to any in the Collectorate, and when its superior facilities for the disposal of agricultural produce afforded by the camp and town of Dhárwár and the high road to Belgaum and Hubli running from one end of it to the other are taken into account, it must be viewed as the most favoured of any in the Collectorate for the dry-crop cultivation.

69. On leaving the plain, however, for the hilly portion of the táluka, the climate becomes too moist for the dry-crop culture, and the deteriorating influence of excessive rain becomes more and more apparent as we proceed in a south-westerly direction, in exactly the same manner as described in my last assessment report in the case of Hángal, which makes it unnecessary for me again to notice this peculiarity in detail here. In proceeding westward the cultivation of jowári, which is the great staple of the plain, becomes gradually superseded by that of rági and other inferior grains, and nearly disappears in the border villages.

70. There is comparatively little produce exported from this district, owing to the consumption of the camp and town of Dhárwár, which contains a large trading and manufacturing population located in different villages throughout the district, and

owing to the internal demand thus created the prices of produce range higher in this district than in any other of the Collectorate. To the same cause is ascribable the fact of there being very little cotton grown, although the climate is admirably suited for the crop. The rayats find it more profitable to raise jowári, from which besides the grain a large return is obtained by the sale of the straw in Dhárwár and the villages along the Belgaum and Hubli road. Tobacco is cultivated also to some extent in certain villages and is considered a remunerating crop. Wheat also is grown sparingly throughout the black plain portion of the district, but jowári is the great staple of this division. The monsoon variety is alone cultivated, except in two or three of the most outlying villages, when in consequence of the more precarious fall of rain, the cultivators occasionally try the white or cold weather variety. In the division of the t̄luka south of the road, rice and sugarcane are the most valuable crops and like the products of the plain division find ready sale at Dhárwár. The dry-crop grains are chiefly for domestic consumption, though also disposed of in limited quantity at Dhárwár and the other bázárs of the district. Manure is everywhere applied to the land, with the exception of a few lands in some villages where there is enough jungle to burn on the ground. In this case the burning acts as a sufficient stimulant for one or two seasons, when the ground is allowed to lie fallow until the jungle again grows up. This description of husbandry is of course only suited to thinly populated villages with much more land than the inhabitants are able to cultivate, and will be succeeded by continuous cultivation as population increases.

71. Owing to the importance of the Dhárwár Fort in former times the district under report was perhaps more frequently than in any other subjected to the spoliation of contending armies during the period of Native rule, though it at the same time benefited by their consumption and that of the garrison of Dhárwár. And upon the whole it seems to have suffered less than most parts of the Collectorate from the disorders that preceded our occupation of the country. Subsequent to the fall of the Annagundi State the district was for 129 years under the nominal rule of Bijápur, during which the management of it was in a great measure left to the hereditary officers, and the period is described as one of uninterrupted suffering. It next fell under the Mogals, whose rule lasted 66 years, and was generally liberal and prosperous. The Maráthas succeeded, and one of their first measures was to raise the standard assessment by trebling the ancient Annagundi "Rakkam," though it could not of course be collected and required the constant aid of Kauls and similar expedients to give it even a nominal existence. The town of Dhárwár was plundered and burnt by Parshráam Bháu Patwardhan in 1790, as were many of the

surrounding villages, and the whole district suffered more or less from similar outrages during the distributed period that followed until it passed into the hands of the British in 1817.

72. Under our government the district generally has prospered though its agriculture has remained in a stationary if not declining condition. The large thriving town of Dhárwár may be said to have grown up within this period, and the population of other places has also been considerably increased. The reason of agriculture not having partaken of this advance is unquestionably in my opinion due to over-assessment. As in other districts of the Collectorate, the revenue realized in the first few years of our administration was very high, which gave rise to an exaggerated estimate of the capabilities of the district, and this unluckily was made the basis of the assessment of the former survey which was introduced in 1825-26, and has since formed the ground-work of the annual settlements.

73. The present survey operations were commenced in the season 1846-47, during which 99 villages were measured by two establishments under the superintendence of Lieutenants Biggs and Kemball, by whom also the remaining villages of the táluka were completed in the course of the following year.

74. The classification was commenced and completed in 123 villages by Lieutenant Francis' establishment under the season 1847-48, and the operation is now progressing towards completion in the case of remaining villages under the superintendence of the same officer.

75. The following tables, similar to those given in a previous part of this report for the Kod Táluka, show the degree of accuracy with which these operations have been executed.—

DRA'WA'S.		NATURE, EXTENT AND RESULTS OF THEM.												
Number of Villages.	Arable Acres	Nature of Operation.	Number of			Average Error		By Natives.			Total.			
			Villages.	Fields.	Number of Acres.	Per cent.	Per Field.	Number of Acres.	Average Error		Number of Acres.	Average Error.		
									Per cent.	Per Field.		Per cent.	Per Field.	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
123	179,000	Measurement of soil Classification of water	80	580	5,310	1.37		278	1.35		7,094	1.37		
			85	819	7,079		0-4-7½	3,615			0-0-0½	..		0-0-3
			292				0-0-3½	.			0-0-4½			0-0-3½

Table of errors discovered in the Measurement

Total Number of Fields examined.	Number of Fields in which the Difference between Test and Original Measurement did not exceed														
	1 per cent.	2 per cent.	3 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	8 per cent.	9 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	13 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	23 per cent.
580	270	161	89	26	7	10	6	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1

Table of errors discovered in the Classification.

Number of Fields tested.	Classification of	Number of Fields in which the Difference between Test and Original Classification was							
		Nothing	Re a. p. 0 0 1 to 0 0 6	Re. a. p. 0 0 7 to 0 1 0	Re a. p. 0 1 1 to 0 1 6	Re. a. p. 0 1 7 to 0 2 0	Re a. p. 0 2 1 to 0 2 6	Re. a. p. 0 2 7 to 0 3 0	
819	Soil ..	98	282	279	107	46	6	1	
222	Water	61	125	32	2	2	...	...

76. The average error in the measurement is thus shown to be 1.37 per cent., which considering that there is a good deal of rice and jungle land rather difficult of measurement in the district may be considered a fair degree of accuracy. In the case of Lieutenant Kemball's work, the average error is only 1 per cent., and the greatest error discovered 10 per cent. in the case of one field, which is very creditable to this officer whose establishment contains many young hands, and had been exposed to serious disadvantages owing to his having been several times withdrawn from the department for considerable periods for Military duty. In Lieutenant Biggs' work the average error is considerably greater being 1.9 per cent. and the greatest error discovered 23 per cent. in the case of one field only. There are altogether 5 errors over 10 per cent. in the work of this officer, and although they occur in the case of small fields in which a mistake is of little importance, they indicate that his establishment has not yet arrived at the high degree of efficiency attained by the others, which is

partly to be accounted for by Lieutenant Biggs' having, like Lieutenant Kembball, been more than once withdrawn from the department for Military duty.

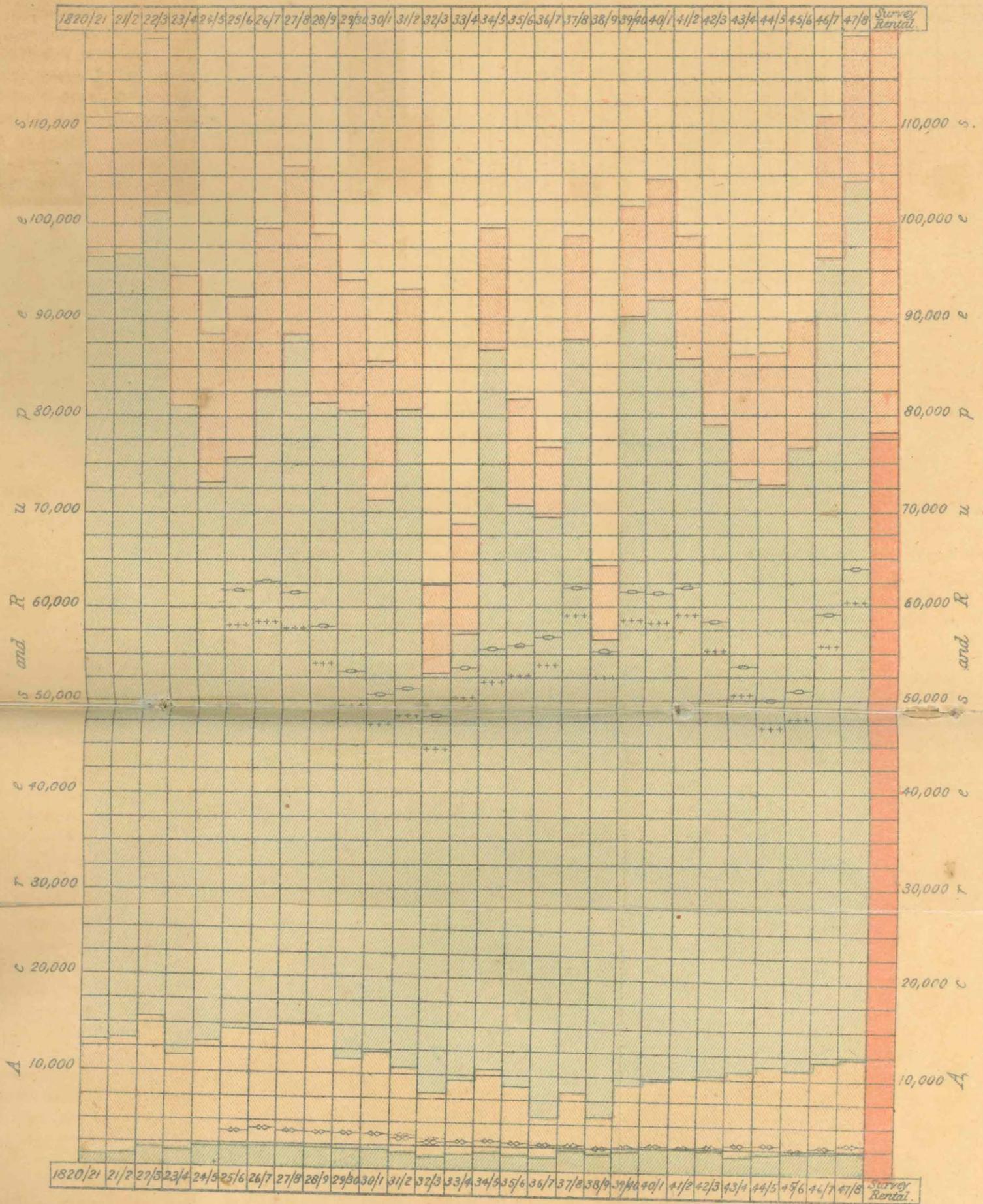
77. The classification has been very correctly executed, the average error in the case of the soil being only 8 pies, and the greatest error discovered between 2 annas 7 pies and 3 annas in one field only. In the classification of the supply of water to rice land the average error is $3\frac{1}{2}$ pies, and the greatest error discovered between 1 anna 7 pies and 2 annas in the case of two fields only, which is equivalent to a mistake of two classes. These results, taking into account that the method of classing the supply of water was tried in this district for the first time, shew both operations to have been very carefully executed, and are indicative of the high state of efficiency to which Lieutenant Francis has brought his establishment. A further test of the classification will be made during the present season.

78. On the opposite page is a diagram for the Dhárwár Táluka in all respects similar to that for Kod, which has already been described in my 27th para.* The large abatements made from the standard assessment every year, show how greatly the latter was in excess of the capabilities of the land, and in consequence of this it became a business and a necessity with the cultivator to obtain as large a remission from the settling officer as he could. To attain this object he did not scruple to resort of every species of subterfuge and deceit to impress the European officer with a belief of his inability to discharge his assessment. The corrupting and debasing influence of this system on the peasantry may be readily imagined, while its effects were not less hurtful on the village and district officials, who were in the habit of combining with the rayat to deceive the settling officers on condition of showing in the remissions granted.

79. The cultivation, as will be seen from the red lines of this form drawn across each column, declined steadily for the first eight years subsequent to the introduction of the former survey, when the collections were generally high. For the next ten years there was a tendency to improvement in the cultivation visible, due probably to the large remissions given in several of these years and to the grant of waste on favourable terms. From 1841-42 to 1844-45 the cultivation once more rapidly declined, and in the last three years exhibits a not less remarkable increase. The latter circumstance is

*My proposals extend to 132 villages, but the diagram includes the accounts of 131 only, those of one small village, Venkatapur, having been left out in consequence of being incomplete.

DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT REMISSIONS and COLLECTIONS, in the case of the Government arable land of the DHARWAR TALUKA, during the last 28 years.



EXPLANATION

The various items are measured by the scale of Acres & Rupees carried across the Diagram. The summits of the Columns marked thus show the Gross Assessment on the whole Cultivation; the lengths of the same columns the Remissions; the summits of the Columns the Net Assessment or Collections on the whole Cultivation; those of the and Columns, the Collections on account of Dry-Crop, Rice, and Garden lands, respectively, for the years to which they relate.

This line marks the total number of acres Cultivated each year.
 —do—do—of Dry-Crop land, Cultivated each year.
 —do—do—Rice—do—

The summit of the Column on the right of the Diagram marks the rental of the whole Government arable land at the proposed rates of Assessment and that of the portion of the same Column, this rental on the Cultivation of 1846—7.

EXAMPLE

In 1847—8		Rupees
Gross Assessment	—	99,916
Remissions	—	13,465
Collections on total Cultivation	—	86,451
do Dry-Crop	do	72,872
do Rice	do	11,488
do Garden	do	2,091
		Acres
Total Cultivation	—	50,390
Dry-Crop	do	47,078
Rice	do	3,086

DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT REMISSIONS and COLLECTIONS, in the case of the Government arable land of the DHARWAR TALUKA, during the last 28 years

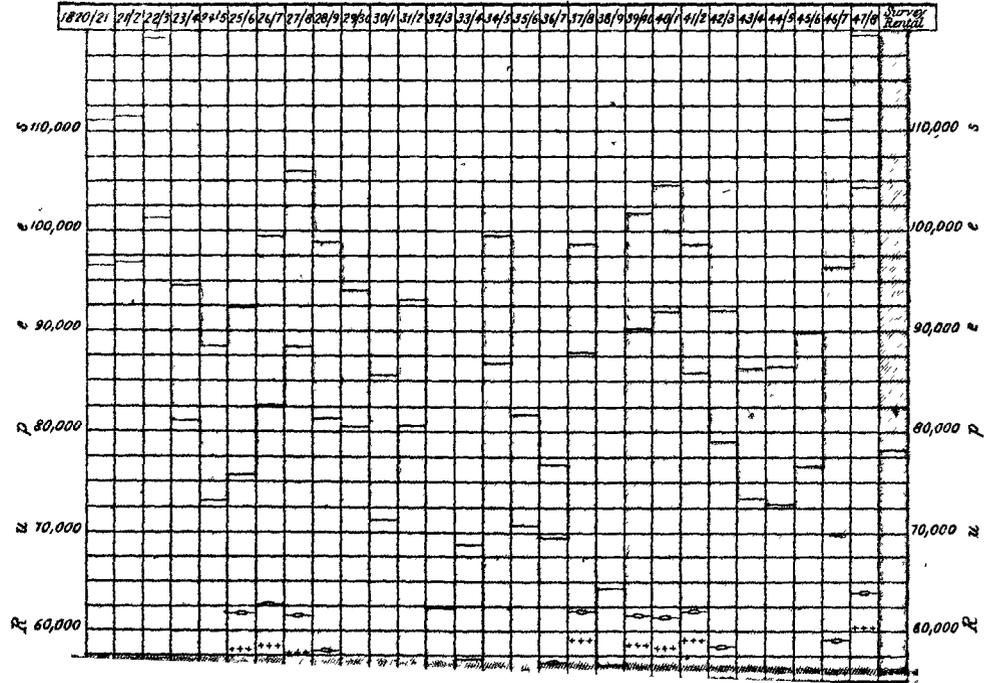
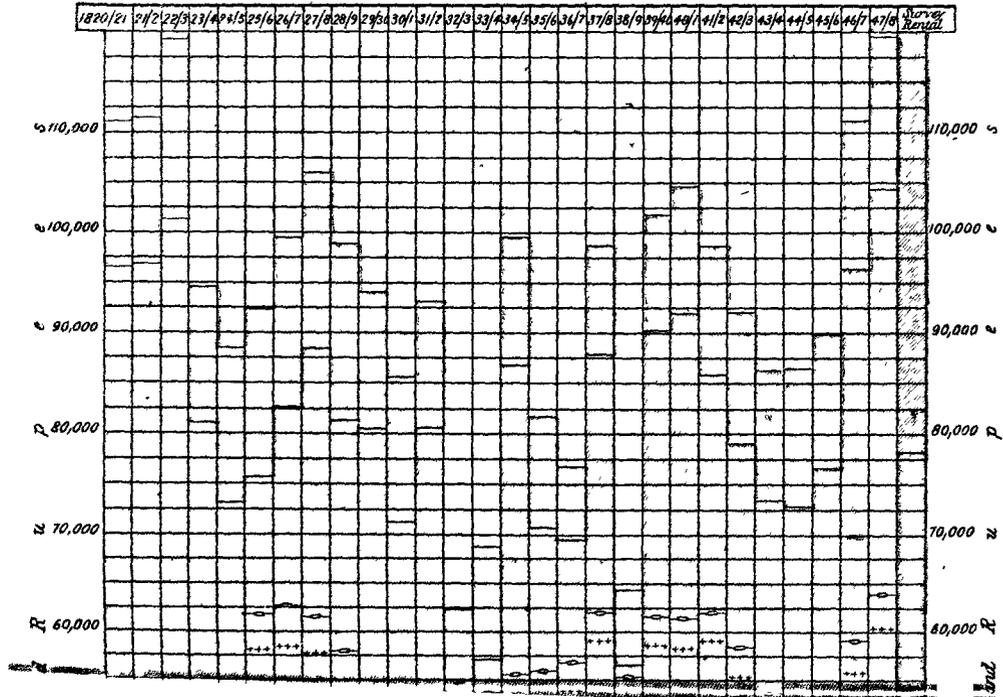
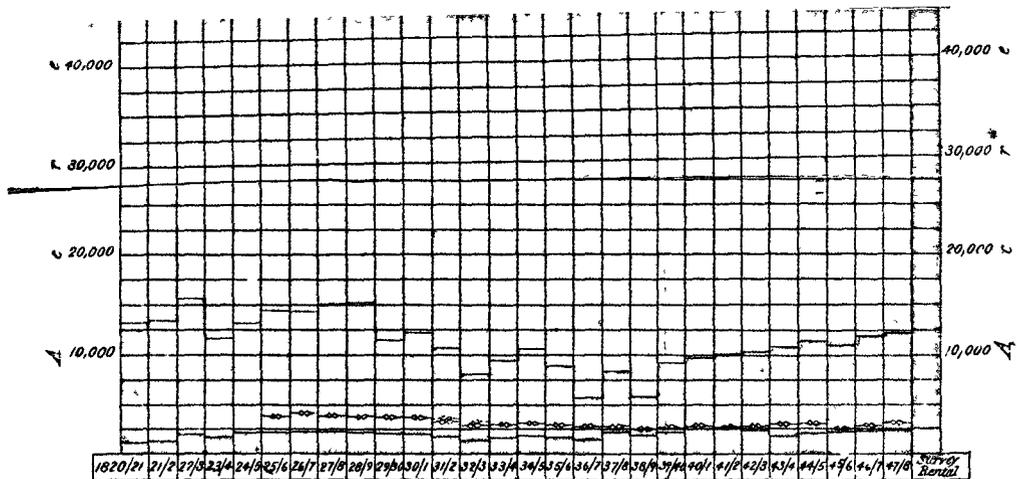


DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT REMISSIONS and COLLECTIONS, in the case of the Government arable land of the DHARWAR TALUKA, during the last 25 years





EXPLANATION

The various items are measured by the scale of Acres & Rupees carried across the Diagram
 The summits of the Columns marked thus show the Gross Assessment on the whole Cultivation, the lengths of the same columns the Remissions; the summits of the Columns the Net Assessment or Collections on the whole Cultivation, those of the and Columns, the Collections on account of Dry-Crop, Rice and (Garden lands, respectively, for the years to which they relate
 —○— This line marks the total number of acres Cultivated each year
 ... —do—do— of Dry-Crop land, Cultivated each year.
 —○—do—do— Rice —do—do—
 The summit of the Column on the right of the Diagram marks the rental of the whole Government arable land at the proposed rates of Assessment and that of the portion of the same Column, this rental on the Cultivation of 1846—7.

EXAMPLE

In 1847—8		Rupees
Gross Assessment	-----	99,916
Remissions	-----	13,465
Collections on total Cultivation	-----	86,451
do Dry-Crop	do-----	72,872
do Rice	do-----	11,488
do Garden	do-----	2,091
		<u>Acres</u>
Total Cultivation	-----	50,390
Dry-Crop	do-----	47,078
Rice	do-----	3,036

wholly due to the present survey and approaching revision of assessment, but for which the cultivation and collections of the last three years of the diagram would have been in all probability below those of the year 1844-45. The additional collections thus realized in these three years exceed 60,000 rupees, which is considerably beyond the entire cost of the survey operations for the revision of the assessment of the district, which may thus be considered to have been effected at no expense to the State whatever. Most of the land taken up in anticipation of the survey settlement has probably been the occasion of considerable loss to the holders; but the very fact of their submitting to this for the sake of securing the land, shows that there are resources in the district for a large extension of cultivation, and that it was the weight of the assessment alone which prevented this taking place.

80. In Dhárwár the dry-crop land revenue is much more important than that obtained from rice and garden lands, as will be evident from an inspection of the diagram. Rice cultivation,* however, might and no doubt will be greatly extended under the revised assessment, as the more westerly villages especially contain many localities well suited for it. The existing rates of assessment upon rice land are occasionally as high as 10 rupees per acre, and the necessity of reduction is quite as apparent in their case as in that of the dry-crop rates.

Dry-crop Lands.

81. To ensure a proper distribution of the dry-crop assessment, a more minute classification of villages will be required in the case of Dhárwár than in any district of the Collectorate yet reported on. In my 67th and 68th paras: I have noticed its peculiarities of climate, the villages south-west of the Belgaum road having rain more and more in excess as they approach the jungles, and those to the north-east of the road a supply generally ample, except in three outlying villages where the climate begins to resemble that of Navalgund. In addition to distinctions of climate, the black soil villages immediately around the town of Dhárwár enjoy advantages over those at a little greater distance from the greater facilities of disposing of their straw, obtaining manure, and raising vegetables and other green crops afforded by the proximity of the Dhárwár market.

82. Without taking into account the three villages lost in the jungle there are 133 Government villages in the Dhárwár Táluka; but one of these, Kabbenuur, lately transferred from the Navalgund Táluka, has been already surveyed and assessed, which limits my present proposals to the remaining 132. These latter I propose to divide into seven classes with maximum rates of

assessment as follows with the view of meeting all the peculiarities of their respective circumstances above adverted to.

Groups of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Considerations which have determined the position of the Group.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate per Acre.
			Rs. a. p.
1st ...	7	Climate favourable for the dry-crop culture and enjoying the additional advantages arising from immediate proximity to the town of Dhárwár ...	2 4 0
2nd ..	53	Climate equally favourable with that of preceding group; but without the advantage of immediate proximity to the town of Dhárwár ...	2 0 0
3rd ...	3	Outlying villages more subject to droughts than the preceding groups and less favourably situated in regard to markets ...	1 12 0
4th ...	23	Equal to the 2nd group in regard to markets but with a somewhat at over-moist climate.	1 12 0
5th ..	19	Climate moister than that of the immediately preceding group, and somewhat less favourably situated in respect of markets.	1 8 0
6th ...	18	The disadvantages of the immediately preceding group more strongly marked ...	1 1 6
7th ...	9	On the extreme border of the district generally within the jungle and more disadvantageously situated in respect of climate and markets than even the 6th group ...	0 14 0

83. These rates, it will be seen on referring to the table given in my 37th para., are considerably higher than those sanctioned for any other taluka of the Collectorate, but not I think to a greater extent than the superior advantages enjoyed by this district authorize, and they will, notwithstanding, effect a very liberal reduction of the present assessment, as will be apparent from an

inspection of the subjoined table, in which they are compared with those obtained from the average collections of the last 23 years —

GROUPS		AVERAGE FROM REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF LAST 23 YEARS.				ESTIMATED RESULTS OF PRESENT SURVEY		
No	Villages	Total Area of Dry-crop land in Acres.	Cultivat- ed Dry- crop land in Acres	Realized Asses- ment of cultivat- ed Land	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total Area of Dry crop Land in Acres.	Total Assessment of Dry-crop Land	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1st	7	3,838	3,312	6,996	2 1 10	3,840	6,000	1 9 0
2nd	53	48,774	33,777	59,350	1 12 1	49,000	67,375	1 6 0
3rd	8	4,474	3,056	4,271	1 6 4	4,475	5,748	1 5 9
4th	23	16,183	4,412	3,864	0 14 0	16,000	10,500	0 10 6
5th	19	11,901	3,448	1,991	0 9 3	10,000	5,312	0 8 6
6th	18	19,724	5,541	1,791	0 5 2	17,000	7,969	0 7 6
7th	9	12,479	1,286	270	0 8 4	11,000	4,469	0 6 6
7	182	117,373	54,832	78,533	1 6 11	111,315	1,07,373	0 15 5

84. We find from this table that the proposed rates are below those deduced from the average of past collections in all the groups of villages with the exception of the 6th and 7th in the neighbourhood of the jungles, and in which, as in the case of Hāngal, the new rates will occasion a considerable increase of the dry-crop assessment. When introducing the new assessment into the latter district last year the cultivators complained of this increase as was to be expected, and in some instances threw up particular fields; but notwithstanding this, the impression left on my mind, after hearing all they had to say on the matter, was that the increase was fully warranted by the circumstances, and would not be found to interpose any bar to the extension of cultivation. I further became convinced that the former dry-crop assessment in many of these villages was below the rent that might be obtained for the grazing of this description of land when waste, and this surmise hazarded in my last report has, I understand, been confirmed by the results of the sale of the waste in some villages under the new settlement. Owing to the rainy climate of these villages the poorer descriptions of land are peculiarly suited for pasture grounds, as they yield an abundant herbage during seven or eight months of the year, which will yearly increase in value as the waste of the inland villages is appropriated for tillage, and under these circumstances it appears to me very doubtful

whether it would be of advantage to bring them under the plough for the purpose of raising grain crops. I believe that in the course of a very few years, the rayats of the villages under consideration will be able to take up the whole or great part of their waste land at the survey assessment, and obtain a large profit on it by the sale of the grass and the feeding of cattle, which are likely to be sent there for pasturage in yearly increasing numbers. I do not, therefore, entertain any apprehensions on the score of the proposed rates in the instances in question being found too high.

Rice Lands.

85. These are not extensive in the Dhárwár Táluka. They amount in all to about 6,000 acres of which nearly half are at present uncultivated owing to the oppressive nature of the existing assessment. The present rates vary from Rs. 12 an acre downwards, the average rate on the cultivation of the last 23 years being Rs. 3-8-7 and that of the last 5 years Rs. 3-15-7 per acre. The extent of rice land in cultivation at the introduction of the former survey settlement 23 years ago was 3,804 acres. This had fallen to 2,874 acres in 1845-46, or about one-third, which is convincing proof of the insupportable weight of the existing assessment. Within the last 3 years a portion of the waste has been again brought into cultivation in anticipation of the new settlement.

86. The rice lands of Dhárwár are almost exclusively confined to the portion of the district lying south of the Belgaum road, that is to say to the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th groups of villages shewn in the preceding tables. The classification of the supply of water for irrigation provides for the distinctions of climate between these groups. In respect of climate the rice lands may be considered on a par with those of Hangal and Tadas, and their superior value as in the case of the dry-crop land is owing to their proximity to the large markets of Dhárwár and Hubli, especially the former. These advantages are very considerable and will warrant a considerable increase in the rates proposed for the former districts. The maximum rate sanctioned for Hangal was Rs. 5 and for Tadas 5-8-0 per acre; but the experience gained in the settlement of these districts has induced me to extend somewhat the difference between the maximum and minimum rates, in fixing the relative values of the water classes; so that in the classification of the Dhárwár rice lands, a maximum rate of Rs. 6 would be about equivalent to the abovementioned Tadas rate of Rs. 5-8-0. I have proposed in the case of the principal dry-crop villages of Dhárwár (viz., those of my 2nd group) an increase of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd on the rates of the most favorably situated dry-crop villages of Hangal and Tadas, and I propose to make a similar increase in the case of the rice lands,

fixing the maximum rate at Rs 8 per acre in the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th groups of Dhárwár villages, which are most favorably situated in respect of markets. There is no rice land in the 3rd group of villages. The 6th and 7th groups are less favorably situated, being removed from 10 to 15 miles from Dhárwár and the high road to Belgaum, on which account I propose to fix the maximum in their case a little lower, viz, at Rs. 7 per acre. These maximum rates, it will be understood, are only applicable to the best description of rice land capable of producing alternating crops of sugar-cane. The average rate to be anticipated from the adoption of my proposals compared with that deduced from past collections is exhibited in the following table —

AVERAGES FROM ACCOUNTS OF LAST 23 YEARS				ESTIMATED RESULTS OF PRESENT SURVEY		
Total Area of Rice Land in Acres.	Cultivated Rice Land, Acres.	Realized Assessment on Cultivation	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre	Total Area of Rice Land in Acres	Total Assessment of Rice Land.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
5,125	3,154	11,150	3 8 7	6,000	15,750	2 10 0

Garden Lands.

87. These are of very limited extent in this district, being according to the accounts of last year 360 acres, of which 287 acres were cultivated at an average rate of Rs. 8-0-7 per acre. This land is generally inferior to that of the southern tálukas, and is for the most part devoted to the raising of vegetables for the Dhárwár market. I propose to retain for its assessment the ordinary garden rates adopted for the rest of the Collectorate with the exception of Hangal, viz., a maximum rate of Rs. 15 per acre for tank gardens, and one of Rs 5 per acre for well gardens. None of the land under consideration unless in one or two instances of well gardens is sufficiently valuable to be assessed at these maximum rates, even after allowing for its advantages of situation for the Dhárwár market when compared with the rest of the Collectorate. I do not, therefore, think it necessary to alter the maximum rates adopted for the Collectorate generally on account of the latter advantage, as they are sufficiently high to comprize all the Dhárwár gardens, and the superiority of the latter in point of markets will be taken into account in fixing the rate in each instance. The average rate under the new settlement I estimate at Rs. 5 per acre.

88. The settlement which has been now laid before you is intended to absorb all direct levies made by the village and district officers, as in the case of all districts hitherto settled. They are valued at Rs. 3,192 in 1842-43 when returns of all their emoluments were obtained from the hereditary officers, and a temporary compensation will be awarded for the abolition of the levies in question, pending a final settlement of the hereditary offices and emoluments throughout the Collectorate. The sheep-tax, which last year realized 198 rupees, and sale of the produce of fruit trees, 165 rupees, will be affected by the new settlement as already mentioned in my 51st para. in reference to Kod.

89. The full survey rental of the whole Government arable land of the taluka I estimate at 1,25,000 rupees in round numbers, viz., dry-crop land 1,07,500 rupees, rice land 16,000 rupees, and garden land 1,500 rupees, and this rental will be found compared in the subjoined statement with the collections of the whole period of our administration and of the five years preceding 1846-47 when the effect of the present survey operations in increasing the revenue first became decidedly apparent.

Periods.	COLLECTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF			Total Collections on account of Government Land Cultivated and Waste.	Estimated Survey Assessment of Government Land Cultivated and Waste.	Excess of Survey Assessment over Collections of past years.	
	Cultivated land	Waste, Grazing Farm, Sheep-tax, Sale of fruit, &c.	Haks of Hereditary Officers			Rupees.	Per cent.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.		
Average of last 28 years	94,300	3,051	3,192	1,00,443	1,25,000	24,557	24½
Average of 5 years preceding 1846-47	90,714	4,811	3,192	98,717	1,25,000	26,283	26½

90. Owing to cultivation being more extended in Dhárwár than in any other district for which rates of assessment have been proposed, it is not to be expected that the new settlement should hold out an equal prospect of a large eventual increase of revenue; but nevertheless the comparison which has just been given is sufficiently promising even in a financial point of view, and if the settlement succeed, as I anticipate, the collections under it will at least equal, if they do not exceed, those of the past years of our administration. The immediate effect of the revision will occasion a diminution of revenue to the extent of about 10,000 rupees compared with the average collections of the period of 5 years shewn in the preceding statement, and to the extent of 40,000 rupees compared with the collections of last year. The latter, however, were swelled

by 30,000 rupees at the least, owing to the great extent of waste taken up within the last three years in anticipation of the survey settlement, and it would be a fatal error to consider the large collections of the two last years as affording a measure of the capabilities of the district.

91. The alienated lands of Dhárwár to which the new assessment will be applied to the extent noticed in my 54th and 55th paras., in the case of Kod, are shewn in the following statement :—

Tenure.	Acres.	Collections on account of Quit-rent.
Judi	20,905	23,613
Sarwa Inám ...	11,843	..
Mahál Judi ..	13,453	25,598
Service Inám ..	9,919	..
Total .	56,125	54,411

92. The Judi quit-rent alone will be subject to reduction through the operation of the new rates, as in no case hereafter will anything in excess of the survey assessment of the whole land (Judi and Sarwa Inám together) of any hereditary office be levied on account of the Judi Cess under the new settlements. In introducing the latter also, I have always allowed the Judidárs the option of relinquishing any entire survey fields belonging to their estates, and obtaining a reduction in their Judi Cess equal to the survey assessment of the fields so relinquished, which were then entered in the settlement papers as Government land. It could never be for the advantage of the State to oblige any Judidár or other rent-payers to hold more land than he himself wishes, and there is a further advantage in reducing the extent of the Judi estates, as the tenure on which they are held is by no means so favourable for the increase of agricultural capital and through it of the land revenue as that of the Government lands. In all cases I consider the substitution of the Khálsát for the Judi tenure to be a most important advantage.

93. Having thus disposed of the Tálukas of Kod and Dhárwár, I have still to consider the Misrikota division of Hubli in order to the completion of my proposals. The division in question lies immediately south of the Dhárwár Táluka, having the Mánlatdárs and Tadas Mahálkari's divisions of Hubli on the east, and the Kánara frontier on the south and west. It consists

of 100 Government and 24 alienated villages under the management of a Mahalkari stationed at Misrikota as more particularly shown in the subjoined table; of the alienated villages 18 are held on the Judi, 5 on the Sarwa Inám, and 1 on the Jághir tenures.

Names of Maháls or old Divisions to which the Villages belong	Misrikota Mahalkari's Charge.	
	Government Villages.	Alienated Villages.
1 Misrikota	44	18
2. Kalghatgi.. .. .	50	5
3. Bomgatti... .. .	6	..
4. Kyarkop . . . . .	.	1
Total ...	100	24

94. I may be very brief in my observations on this district as a full description of it will be found in the annexed very interesting report by my Assistant, Lieutenant W. C. Anderson, under whose superintendence the operations connected with the measurement were conducted. The surface of Misrikota is generally undulating, and to a considerable extent in the southerly and westerly villages, is still over-run with jungle. The climate resembles the division of Dhárwár west of the Hubli road, becoming more rainy as we proceed from north-east towards the Kánara jungles. It is in all parts over-moist for the dry-crop culture, though the latter is extensively prosecuted in the villages along the eastern border. The westerly villages are very thinly inhabited and many of them deserted. In this quarter there is very little cultivation, and a considerable addition to the present population will be required before the land can be generally brought under tillage. The crops and husbandry are the same as in the adjoining parts of Dhárwár and the Tadas division of Hubli for which rates of assessment were proposed in my last report.

95. The chief cultivation is rice, and the revenue derived from irrigated land more than doubles that obtained from dry-crop land. Tanks, generally of small size, are numerous all over the district, and their neglected condition is described in the 2nd para. of Lieutenant Anderson's report. The cultivators are, I think, in better circumstances than in other rice-growing district of the Collectorate, and this is to be ascribed to the assessment having been more moderate here than elsewhere, and more easily paid from the bulk of the produce being rice, which has always commended a ready sale, as well in the district bázárs, of which a detailed account is given in Lieutenant Anderson's 9th and following paras. as in the more distant and larger marts of Dhárwár and Hubli.

96. The measurement of Misrikota was commenced in 1846-47 and completed in the following season under the superintendence of Lieutenant W. C. Anderson. The classification was commenced by Lieutenant Francis in 1847-48 during which about half the villages were classified, and the remainder will be so during the current season by the establishment of the same officer. The degrees of accuracy attained in the execution of both operations are exhibited in the subjoined statement :—

MISRİKOTA		NATURE, EXTENT AND RESULT OF TEST												
Number of Villages	Arable Acres.	Nature of Operation	Number of		By European Officers			By Natives.			Total Test.			
			Villages	Fields	Number of Acres.		Average Error	Number of Acres.		Average Error.	Number of Acres.		Average Error	
					Per cent.	Per field.		Per cent.	Per field.		Per cent.	Per field.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
100	108,764	Measurement	91	1,318	0,950	0.7	Rs.	2,628	0.7	Rs.	12,578	0.7	Rs.	15
		Classification	27											
		Soil		271	1,710		0.0.8		289		0.0.9	1,048		0.0.6
		Water		187			0.0.4		..		0.0.3	..		0.0.8

Table of errors discovered in the Measurement.

Total number of Fields examined.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Measurement did not exceed							
	1 per cent.	2 per cent.	3 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
1,318	1,093	172	33	5	5	4	5	1

Table of errors discovered in the Classification.

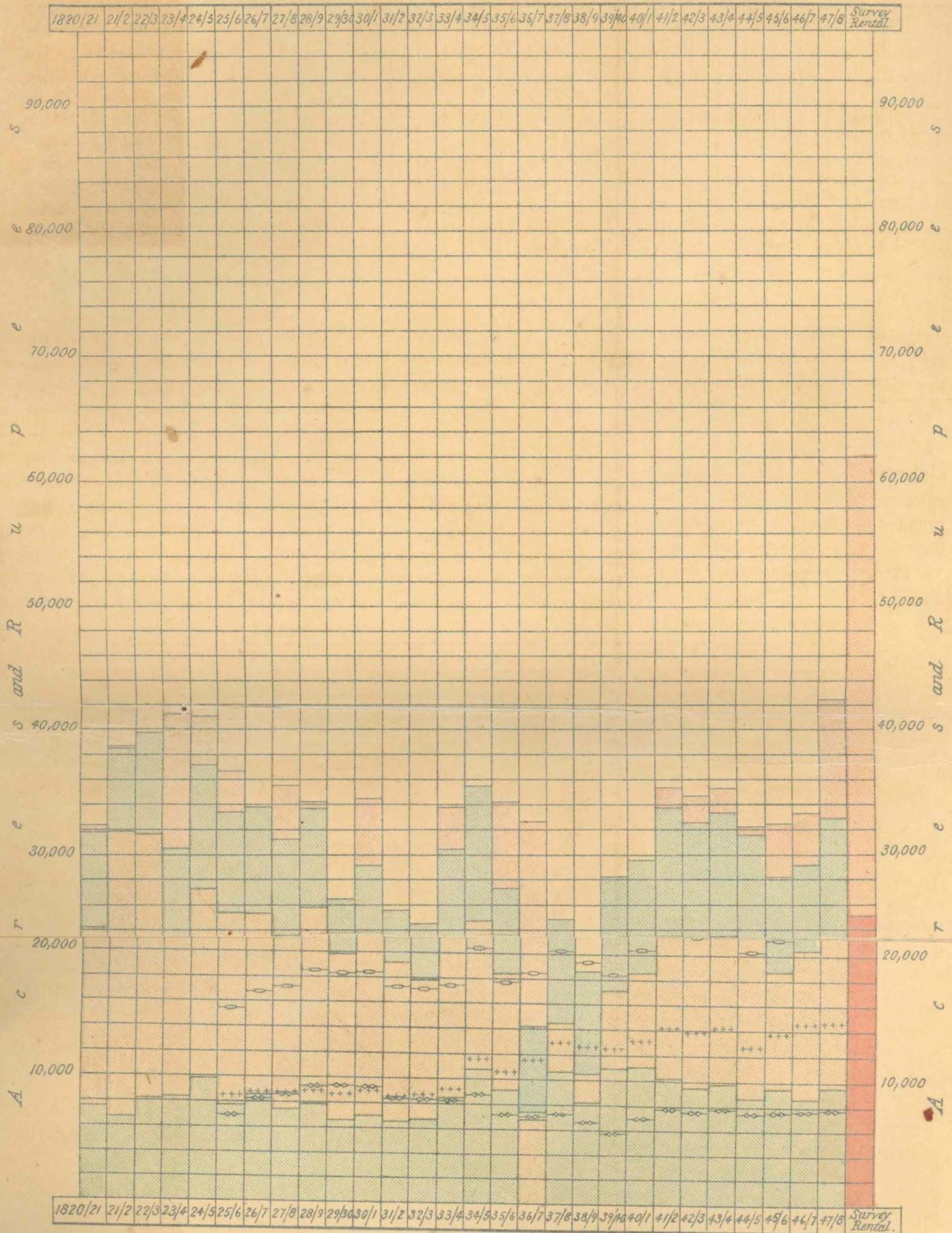
No of Fields.	Classification of	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Classification was						
		Nothing	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
271	Soil ...	50	98	97	16	10		
187	Water	39	110	35	8	*		

97. The results shewn by these statements indicate a very high degree of accuracy in the execution of both the measurement and classification of this district. The average error in the case of the measurement is considerably within 1 per cent, and the largest error discovered amounts to 8 per cent, in the case of one field only. In the classification the average error as regards the valuation of the soil is only 6 pies of our classification scale and the greatest error discovered 2 annas, which last is just equal to the difference between two contiguous classes of our nine kinds of soil. In the valuation of the supply of water to rice lands the average error is 4 pies and the greatest error discovered 1 anna 6 pies of the scale in which 1 anna represents the difference in value of any two contiguous classes. These results are, in my opinion, very creditable to Lieutenants Anderson and Francis under whose superintendence the operations were executed.

98. The accompanying diagram affords similar information regarding the cultivation and collections of Misrikota to those already given for Kod and Dhárwár. The full assessment is only given for particular years in which it has been shewn in the revenue accounts. In the other years the Jamábandi settlement, *i. e.*, the revenue set apart for collection after deducting remissions alone appears. The information afforded by the diagram as to the proportion of the collections due on account of rice and dry-crop land is to be received as an approximation only to the truth, as both descriptions of land are to be found in many fields, and in these cases the entire assessment of the field is entered under the head of rice or dry-crop according as one or other of these kinds of culture happens to be the more important.

99. The results presented by this diagram differ in some remarkable respects from those of other districts; cultivation from the introduction of the former survey 23 years ago up to the present time has fluctuated very little, but at the same time has been steadily though slowly extending. This extension it is true would appear to be chiefly limited to the dry-crop land and the rice cultivation for several years past seems to have remained stationary; but I have not much confidence in the correctness of the accounts in distinguishing the two kinds of culture, and my belief is that both have partaken of the improvement above noticed. The difference between the full demand indicated by the summits of the columns shaded with Indian ink, and the collections indicated by the red columns, that is to say, the amount of remissions given at the annual settlements, is unusually small. The fluctuations in the revenue collected for the last nine years especially are likewise of limited extent. These facts all tend to shew that the past assessment of this district, has been comparatively moderate, and though not sufficiently so to permit of any rapid extension of cultivation or

DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT REMISSIONS and COLLECTIONS, in the case of the Government arable land of the MISRIKOTA division of the HUBLI TALUKA, during the last 28 years.



EXPLANATION

The various items are measured by the scale of Acres & Rupees carried across the Diagram. The summits of the Columns marked thus show the Gross Assessment on the whole Cultivation; the lengths of the same columns the Remissions; the summits of the Columns the Net Assessment or Collections on the whole Cultivation; those of the and Columns, the Collections on account of Dry-Crop, and Rice, lands, respectively, for the years to which they relate.

- This line marks the total number of acres Cultivated each year.
- +++ —do—do—of Dry-Crop land, Cultivated each year.
- ◇ —do—do—Rice—do—

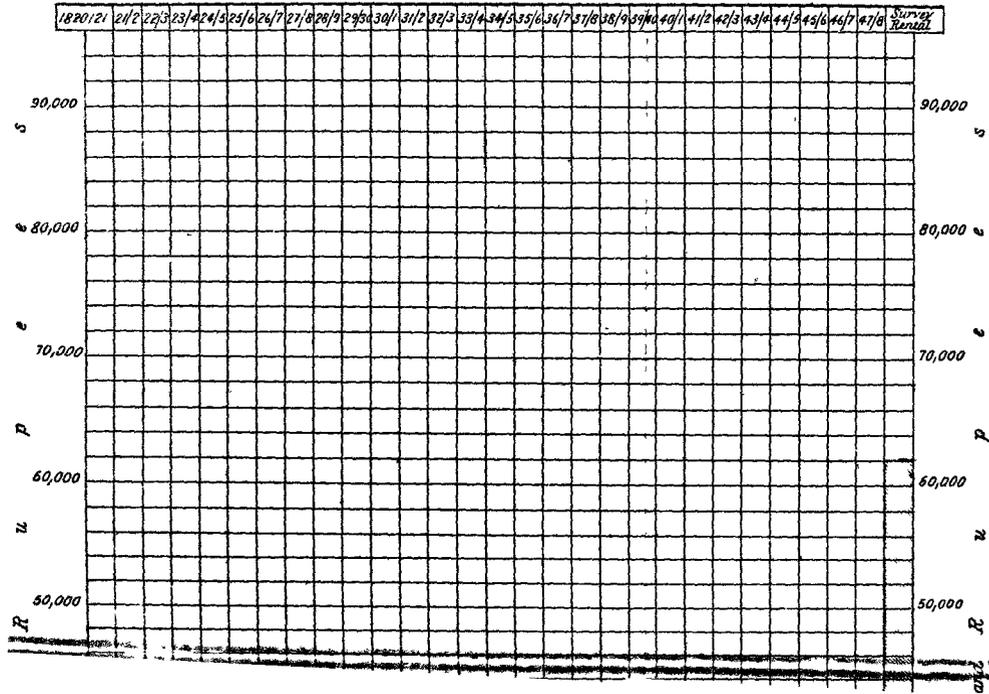
The summit of the Column on the right of the Diagram marks the rental of the whole Government arable land at the proposed rates of Assessment and that of the Dry-Crop portion of the same Cultivation of 1846—7.

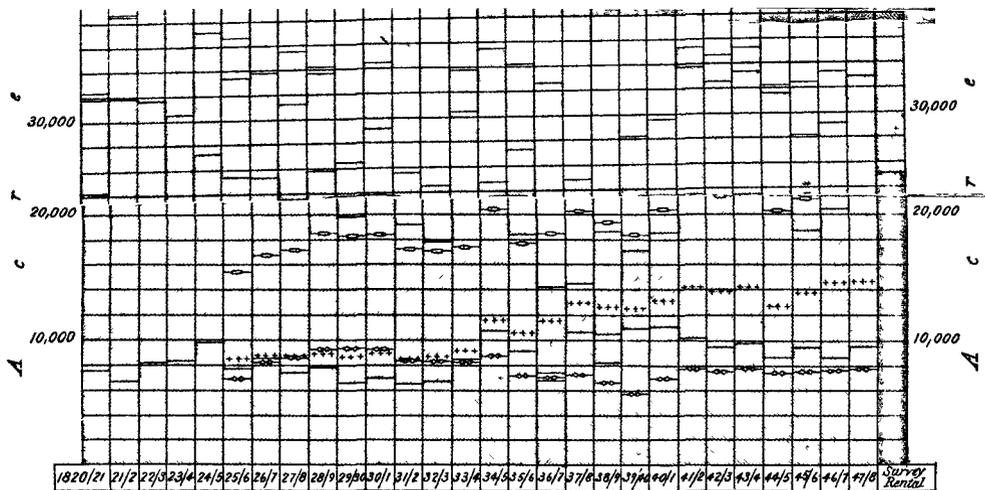
EXAMPLE

	In 1845—6	Rupees
Gross Assessment	—————	32,335
Remissions	—————	4,322
Collections on total Cultivation	—————	28,013
—do— Dry-Crop	—————	9,434
—do— Rice	—————	18,579

	Acres
Total Cultivation	————— 21,229
Dry-Crop	————— 13,692
Rice	————— 7,537

DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT REMISSIONS and COLLECTIONS, in the case of the Government arable land of the MISRIKOTA division of the HUBLI TALUKA, during the last 28 years





The various items are measured by the scale of Acres & Rupees carried across the Diagram
 The summits of the Columns marked thus show the Gross Assessment on the whole Cultivation, the lengths of the same columns the Remissions, the summits of the Columns the Net Assessment or Collections on the whole Cultivation, those of the and Columns, the Collections on account of Dry-Crop, and Rice, lands, respectively, for the years to which they relate

- This line marks the total number of acres Cultivated each year.
- + + + —do—do—of Dry-Crop land, Cultivated each year.
- do—do—Rice —do—

The summit of the Column on the right of the Diagram marks the rental of the whole Government arable land at the proposed rates of Assessment and that of the portion of the same Column, this rental on the Cultivation of 1846—7.

EXAMPLE		Rupees
In 1845—6	Gross Assessment	32,335
	Remissions	4,322
	Collections on total Cultivation	28,013
	—do— Dry-Crop	9,434
	—do— Rice	18,579
		Acres
	Total Cultivation	21,229
	Dry-Crop	13,692
	Rice	7,537

development of the agricultural resources of the district, which are very great, neither has it been so heavy as to interpose an absolute bar to progress, as in the case of most other parts of the Col-lectorate.

Dry-Crop Lands.

100. The area of Government dry-crop land in the 100 vil-lages of Misrikota is about 76,000 acres, of which only 14,500 acres are now cultivated at an average rate of 10 annas per acre, as de-duced from the collections of the last 5 years. In regard to climate all the villages of Misrikota receive too much rain for the dry-crop culture, and in this respect may be considered on a par with the greater part of the Tadas division and the western parts of Dhár-wár. In regard to markets they are less favourably situated than those of Dhárwár, but possess about equal advantages with those of Tadas. I propose therefore to adopt rates equivalent to those of the latter district which will be found in the table given in my 17th para., dividing however the villages into 4 classes as in the rainy section of Dhárwár, the maximum rate diminishing as the climate becomes more rainy and unfavourable for the dry-crop cul-ture. The number of villages and maximum rates proposed for each of the four groups are the following —

Groups.	No. of Villages in each.	Maximum Rate of Assessment per Acre
		Ra. a. p.
1st	3	1 5 0
2nd	21	1 1 6
3rd	27	0 14 0
4th	49	0 10 0

101. The assessment that may be expected to result from the adoption of those rates is compared with the collections of the last 5 years in the subjoined table.—

GROUPS.		AVERAGES FROM REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF LAST 5 YEARS.				ESTIMATED RESULTS OF PRESENT SURVEY		
No.	Villages	Total area of dry- crop land in acres.	Cultivated area of dry crop land in acres.	Realized assessment of cultiva- tion.	Average rate of as- sessment per acre.	Total area of dry- crop land in acres.	Total as- sessment of dry-crop land.	Average of assess- ment per acre.
				Rs.	Ra. a. p.		Rs.	Ra. a. p.
1st	3	8,644	944	954	1 0 2	3,600	2,925	0 13 40
2nd	21	17,109	6,847	5,953	0 12 0	17,000	9,562	0 9 0
3rd	27	13,650	4,011	2,321	0 9 0	16,000	6,500	0 6 6
4th	49	65,594	1,990	732	0 6 2	40,000	11,250	0 4 6
4	100	84,997	13,792	9,960	0 10 6	76,600	30,237	0 6 4

102. The rates proposed will not in reality effect a reduction to the extent indicated by this table, as the limited area now under tillage is composed of soils superior to the average quality of the land of the district, which is indicated by the survey rates shewn in the last column of the statement on the land actually under tillage; the reduction effected by the new rates will be slight. The less extent of the total dry-crop acres according to the present survey is owing to tracts of land covered with dense jungle, and not admitting at present of being divided into fields and classified and assessed in the ordinary way, being entered in the survey accounts as unarable or unassessed, which at the former survey were included in the arable waste. The present method of entering these jungle lands as unarable has been adopted from consideration of convenience, but they may be distinguished in the survey accounts from ordinary rocky waste incapable under any circumstances of oration, by the designation of "Forest land," or some term of similar import. This course has been suggested by Government in Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter of 22nd September last, No. 5593, in reference to one of the Rules for the Administration of the Survey Settlements proposed by the Superintendents of Survey in their Joint Report of 2nd August 1847, and will therefore probably be disposed of in the further discussion of the rules in question.

Rice Lands.

103. These are of considerable extent in Misrikota, amounting to 15,000 acres, of which rather more than a half or about 8,000 acres are now cultivated. The rainy climate of the greater part of Misrikota makes it particularly suited for the rice cultivation which might be greatly extended, and I hope will be under the operation of the new assessment. The difference in the quantity of rain falling in different parts of the district noticed in the 3rd and following paragraphs of Lieutenant Anderson's report, has been duly considered in classing the supply of water to the different fields, and there does not seem to me any occasion for making any alterations in the rates of assessment on account of markets, as the greater distance of the western and southern villages of the district from the large marts of Hubli and Dhárwár, is made up to the cultivators, thereby having the large bázárs of Kalghatgi and Bomigatti within a very short distance of their own doors, and owing to this, prices are very much equalized throughout the district. I beg to propose for the rice and sugar-cane lands of Misrikota a maximum rate of 6 rupees per acre, which as explained in my 86th para. is equivalent to the rates already sanctioned for the adjoining villages of Tadaa. This maximum will yield an average rate of Rs. 2-1-0 per acre according to my estimate, which

is 9 annas less than the average derived from the collections of the last five years, as shewn in the subjoined statement.—

AVERAGE FROM ACCOUNTS OF LAST 5 YEARS.				ESTIMATED RESULTS OF PRESENT SURVEY		
Total area of rice land in acres	Cultivated rice land, acres.	Realized as assessment on cultivation.	Average rate of assessment per acre	Total area of rice land in acres	Total assessment of rice land.	Average rate of assessment per acre
		Rs.	Rs a p		Rs	Rs a p.
14,603	8,245	21,958	2 11 0	15,500	31,969	2 1 0

104. In this case again, on taking into account that the present cultivation includes most of the superior rice land, it will be found that the new rates effect a comparatively small reduction of the existing assessment; but it has already been brought to notice that a great reduction is not called for in the case of this district, which has decidedly though slowly improved during the past years of our management. The reduction proposed will I think suffice to secure a much more rapid rate of progress hereafter, and place the district as far as I can judge on an equality in regard to assessment with other parts of the Collectorate.

Garden Lands.

105. There is, I believe, no Government land of this description in Misrikota; but should any be found in the villages remaining to be classified or amongst the alienated lands, I propose to assess it at the ordinary standard adopted for the Collectorate in general, of which the maximum rates for tank gardens are 15 rupees and for well gardens Rs 5 an acre.

Lands covered with Jungle.

106. Both in this district and in Dhárwár large tracts of this description in particular villages have been merely measured and their external boundaries marked off, without being divided into fields of the ordinary size, which indeed could hardly have been done, and even if accomplished, would have been of no use, as there is already in such villages much more land apportioned into fields than suffices for the wants of the inhabitants. No assessment is proposed to be fixed upon these jungle tracts. I have suggested in a separate correspondence, through the channel of the Military Board, that a portion of them or other convenient waste should be set apart as public forest land, for the growth of timber and managed under special instructions distinct from the ordinary administration of the survey settlements. The wreckless manner in which the timber of these jungles is now being destroyed is

described in the 24th para of the annexed report by Lieutenant Anderson. For the remainder, the plan of management mentioned in Rule 13 of the Joint Report of 2nd August 1847, already quoted, would be applicable, viz., "that in event of portions of such fields being brought under cultivation, rates of assessment should be fixed by the Mámlatdár upon the acres under tillage, equivalent to those of similar soils in the same village." I am of opinion that cultivation should not be allowed to extend to these tracts until the waste divided into fields and assessed has been brought under tillage. Till then, the natural products of the land in question might be sold on behalf of Government, as in the case of ordinary waste subject to assessment.

107. The direct levies made by the hereditary officers will be treated as usual. They have been estimated at Rs 2,297. The same course will be followed in the case of the sheep-tax, &c.

108. The following statement is similar to those already given for Kod and Dhárwár, and exhibits the usual financial comparison of the proposed survey rental of Government land with the average collections on all accounts from the same source during the last 28 and last 5 years.—

Periods.	COLLECTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF.			Total Col- lections on account of Govern- ment Land, Cultivated and Waste	Estimated assess- ment of Govern- ment Land, Cultivated and Waste	Excess of Survey Asses- ment over Collections of past Revenue.	
	Cultivat- ed land	Waste, Grazing Farms, Sheep-tax, &c.	Haks of Hereditary Officers			Rs.	Per cent
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent
Average of last 28 years	30,243	504	2,297	33,044	62,006	28,956	87½
Average of last 5 years	31,060	1,748	2,297	35,105	62,000	26,895	76½

109. The new settlement is thus seen to permit of a large increase of revenue beyond the average of past collections, while the immediate sacrifice to be anticipated from its introduction will be comparatively small and not exceed 20 per cent.

110. The alienated lands of the Government villages of Misrikota are the following:—

Tenure.	Area.	Collections on account of Quit rent.
Judi	16,208	14,253
Sarwa Inám	5,110	15
Mahál Judi	7,304	15,675
Servics Inám	1,172	.....
Total .	29,794	29,943

111. The Judi quit-rent will be reduced when in excess of the survey assessment by the operation of the new settlement according to the method already explained in my 55th and 92nd paras. in reference to the Kod and Dhárwár Tálukas.

112. Lieutenant Anderson's report contains some important suggestions in reference to Misrikota but also bearing on the general interests of the Collectorate. He points out the great inconvenience to trade occasioned by the intervention of the Madras territory; between Kalghatgi and Goa, by which owing to the different duties levied on salt in the former, the whole trade in this article instead of coming by the direct route of the Diggi Ghát from Goa is diverted to the Talwalli Ghát which entails an additional six or seven days' journey on the traders. And this is not merely the case with the small quantity of salt required for the supply of the Misrikota district itself, but equally applies to most parts of this Collectorate, for which the Diggi Ghát offers the most direct communication with Goa. Lieutenant Anderson estimates the loss thus occasioned to the community at one anna per maund in the price of salt. The trade of Goa with the interior must be nearly limited to the Bombay Presidency, and the inconvenience to this trade arising from the narrow strip of the Madras Presidency running up between this Collectorate and the former State is one strong argument among many others that might be brought forward in favor of transferring to the Bombay Presidency the tract in question, which is I believe mostly comprised in the small district of Halhyál now attached to the Madras Collectorate of Kánara.

113. Lieutenant Anderson also recommends the improvement of the present very indifferent route from Kalghatgi down the valley of the Black River to the port of Sadáshivgad, which in point of distance is much nearer to the northern districts of this Collectorate than the port of Kumta. It would no doubt be very desirable to open out as many roads to the coast as possible, but the question of expense requires to be taken into consideration, and when once the high roads to Kumta and to the coast by the Phondághát now in course of construction are completed and made practicable for carts with cross roads to lead into these trunk lines where necessary, there will I think be no very serious inconvenience experienced anywhere in the Southern Marátha Country from the difficulty of transporting produce to the coast. Nevertheless, the proposed road would be of great benefit to the country, and if capable of construction at a small expense, might fully repay the outlay.

114. In his 25th para. Lieutenant Anderson describes the ravages committed by herds of wild elephants of late years in the Misrikota Mahál, and some steps are urgently required with the

view of preventing these for the future. I think that a reward of from 50 to 100 rupees should be offered for the destruction of each elephant according to the size and sex of the animal, and means be adopted for giving this publicity in Kánara and Mysore with the view of inducing the elephant-hunters there to follow up the herds in their annual visits to this Collectorate.

115. The present kacheri of the Mahálkari at Misrikota is most inconveniently situated in one corner of his district, and its removal to a more central position is urgently required, but the suggestions I have to offer in regard to this and other points connected with an improved territorial allotment of districts, I propose, as intimated in the concluding paragraph of my last assessment report, to make the subject of a distinct communication.

116. In concluding the present report, I would solicit an early sanction to the proposed rates of assessment to enable me to complete the introduction of the new settlements in the course of the present season, which is absolutely necessary to prevent the survey operations being thrown into irretrievable confusion; for the labor connected with these settlements devolves entirely upon me, owing to my Assistants being fully engaged in superintending the field operations, and now that the progress of the survey requires two or three districts to be settled annually, it would be wholly beyond my power to overtake again this section of the work, were it once allowed to fall into arrear.

117. I shall be prepared to furnish copies of this report for your and Revenue Commissioner's records, and have to request therefore that the original may be forwarded to Government, which will save time and obviate the risk of mistakes in copying the diagrams and figured statements which it contains.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

STATEMENT.

*Statement showing the Area of Government land in Cultivation, and Details of
Collectorate for the*

YEARS	Number of Villages.	GOVERNMENT LAND						
		Acres.	Assessment Rupees.	Deduct Remissions Rupees	Remaining on			
					Dry-crop land		Rice land.	
					Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1820-21	245	..	..	..	..	58,221	..	22,935
1821-22	"	..	..	..	..	61,283	..	25,881
1822-23	"	..	..	..	..	59,461	..	26,410
1823-24	"	..	..	..	..	54,248	..	25,458
1824-25	"	..	..	..	..	53,217	..	25,065
1825-26	"	46,024	..	..	39,677	48,628	7,488	22,271
1826-27	"	54,341	..	..	44,389	54,067	9,062	26,889
1827-28	"	56,741	..	..	45,965	55,732	9,853	29,473
1828-29	"	56,489	98,815	5,790	46,367	55,530	10,220	29,126
1829-30	"	53,601	91,187	13,675	42,917	45,676	9,771	23,991
1830-31	"	51,918	86,573	18,317	41,667	42,466	9,363	18,829
1831-32	"	49,164	79,267	29,487	39,882	31,164	8,402	13,603
1832-33	"	49,443	81,699	19,894	40,444	39,365	8,130	17,331
1833-34	"	53,088	1,11,344	34,362	44,045	48,448	8,197	22,360
1834-35	"	58,264	1,11,344	20,974	49,275	54,517	8,098	22,034
1835-36	"	53,374	95,383	25,961	45,336	44,745	7,251	19,081
1836-37	"	54,397	91,205	52,526	46,468	27,889	7,157	7,301
1837-38	"	54,175	95,955	24,729	46,402	45,999	6,992	17,821
1838-39	"	55,801	97,131	24,710	47,279	46,511	7,549	19,827
1839-40	"	55,453	89,161	5,247	46,929	54,507	7,741	22,784
1840-41	"	53,539	..	..	44,910	53,784	7,838	24,335
1841-42	"	55,879	1,18,711	3,269	46,121	54,226	8,984	25,405
1842-43	"	53,160	1,20,271	38,635	44,428	50,198	7,940	24,367
1843-44	"	44,419	99,648	26,681	36,533	43,279	7,133	23,015
1844-45	"	39,587	87,437	23,704	33,031	38,784	5,855	18,601
1845-46	"	37,363	82,988	29,745	31,007	32,117	5,634	15,647
1846-47	"	38,187	86,883	24,305	31,927	37,835	5,466	17,079
1847-48	"	37,873	85,269	24,138	31,633	37,681	5,530	17,108
General Average		50,612	95,106	23,498	41,979	47,462	7,811	21,572
Average of 5 years from 1843-44 to 1847-48		39,485	88,244	25,695	32,806	37,917	5,929	18,290

1. Fractions of Acres and Rupees are omitted in this statement.
2. The entries in Columns 5 to 12 correspond with the diagram in the body of the report.
3. From 1820-21 to 1826-26 the cultivation was not recorded in Acres.
4. The total assessment and Remissions are not shown in the village accounts prior to 1838-39.

Land Revenue from all sources for 245 Villages of the Kod Taluka of the Dhárwār last twenty-eight years.

IN CULTIVATION			GOVERNMENT WASTE LAND			Total net Revenue from Government land cultivated and waste or sum of cols 12 and 15, Rupees.	NET REVENUE FROM ALIENATED LAND			Total net Land Revenue from all sources, or sum of cols 16 and 19 Rupees.
account of.			Grading farm and sheep-tax not, Rupees	Sale of fruit, &c., Rupees.	Total (Receipts from waste, Rupees.		Judl assessment, Rupees.	Sarwa Inam Mahal Judl, Rupees.	Total Revenue from Alienated land, Rupees.	
Garden land.	Total Rupees									
Acres	Rupees									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	6,791	87,947	3,835	295	4,130	92,077	52,065	6,948	59,013	1,51,090
	7,101	94,262	3,879	330	4,209	98,474	55,708	4,842	60,550	1,59,024
	6,950	92,821	4,142	323	4,465	97,286	55,537	3,438	58,975	1,56,261
	7,045	86,751	3,878	293	4,171	90,922	52,600	4,848	56,984	1,47,906
	7,018	85,300	290	329	609	85,909	51,606	3,061	54,667	1,46,576
859	6,733	77,632	2,478	347	2,825	80,457	46,062	3,061	49,123	1,29,580
900	7,755	88,711	2,731	369	3,100	91,811	52,835	4,898	57,733	1,43,544
923	8,149	93,354	2,738	378	3,116	96,470	53,574	3,416	56,990	1,53,460
912	8,169	92,825	2,869	372	3,241	96,066	52,936	3,416	56,352	1,52,418
913	7,745	77,412	2,918	409	3,327	80,739	43,371	4,654	48,225	1,28,964
918	6,941	68,256	3,718	402	4,120	72,376	36,734	3,017	39,754	1,12,130
900	5,013	49,780	1,320	115	1,435	51,215	28,845	3,017	31,862	83,077
869	5,109	61,505	1,353	122	1,475	63,280	35,601	4,500	40,101	1,03,381
846	6,174	76,982	1,398	100	1,498	78,480	43,129	2,992	46,121	1,24,601
881	6,335	82,882	1,436	115	1,551	74,457	44,549	2,992	47,541	1,31,978
787	5,598	78,422	1,564	115	1,679	71,101	41,165	4,474	45,639	1,16,740
774	3,489	38,679	1,584	118	1,702	40,581	26,813	2,992	28,805	70,186
781	5,452	66,272	1,680	153	1,833	71,105	42,814	2,992	45,806	1,15,911
773	6,086	72,454	1,686	152	1,838	74,292	43,018	4,474	47,492	1,21,754
783	6,423	83,714	2,888	158	3,046	86,760	49,295	2,992	52,287	1,39,047
791	6,842	84,961	3,201	152	3,353	88,314	49,675	2,992	52,667	1,40,981
774	7,071	86,642	2,648	151	2,799	89,441	50,051	4,647	54,598	1,44,089
792	7,071	81,636	3,275	123	3,398	85,034	48,663	2,144	51,797	1,36,831
733	6,788	73,062	4,140	165	4,305	77,367	46,627	3,063	49,690	1,27,057
701	6,358	63,733	6,778	84	6,862	70,595	40,912	4,848	45,460	1,16,055
722	5,479	53,243	8,169	291	8,460	61,708	37,129	2,888	40,117	1,01,820
794	6,694	61,578	7,865	398	9,263	70,841	38,610	3,063	41,673	1,12,514
801	6,442	61,131	8,708	365	9,063	70,194	36,504	4,555	43,059	1,13,253
822	6,525	75,579	3,362	240	3,602	79,182	44,944	3,774	48,718	1,27,899
750	6,342	62,549	7,332	259	7,591	70,140	40,356	3,643	43,999	1,14,140

5. Column 20 does not contain the amounts actually collected, but those set apart for collection, though the difference between the two is so inconsiderable that we may safely reason on the supposition of the amounts here shown having been actually realized.
 Accountant to Superintendent's report dated 21st December 1845, No. 235.

(Signed) G. WINGATE,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey & Assessment,
 S. M. C.

Statement showing the Area of Government Land in Cultivation and Details of Collectorate for the

YEAR.	Number of Villages.	GOVERNMENT LAND						
		Acres	Assessment, Rupees.	Deduct of Remissions, Rupees.	Remaining on			
					Dry-crop land		Rice land.	
					Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1820-21	131					96,756		13,217
1821-22	"					96,662		13,474
1822-23	"					1,01,435		15,601
1823-24	"					80,982		11,602
1824-25	"					73,211		13,069
1825-26	"	62,140	1,45,976	57,558	55,321	58,036	3,804	14,579
1826-27	"	62,647	1,47,717	48,942	55,424	62,652	3,921	14,508
1827-28	"	61,898	1,45,112	40,200	57,730	58,560	3,875	15,074
1828-29	"	68,002	1,39,342	39,532	54,041	81,820	3,894	15,258
1829-30	"	53,202	1,29,024	34,830	49,385	80,369	3,550	11,663
1830-31	"	50,977	1,24,681	39,157	47,305	71,224	3,407	12,201
1831-32	"	51,574	1,25,099	31,853	45,114	80,542	3,200	10,784
1832-33	"	48,051	1,14,860	52,470	44,862	52,867	2,933	8,165
1833-34	"	53,642	1,28,611	59,977	50,395	57,143	2,982	9,631
1834-35	"	55,835	1,28,965	29,367	52,417	86,870	3,145	10,812
1835-36	"	56,139	1,21,897	40,116	52,802	70,968	3,109	8,979
1836-37	"	57,016	1,20,461	43,712	54,016	69,333	2,747	8,828
1837-38	"	62,337	1,27,539	28,832	59,221	85,077	2,818	8,430
1838-39	"	55,558	1,10,317	45,804	52,519	56,523	2,539	5,965
1839-40	"	61,888	1,21,530	19,531	58,918	90,371	2,539	9,233
1840-41	"	61,736	1,22,443	17,653	58,596	92,067	2,514	9,828
1841-42	"	62,469	1,22,732	24,067	59,237	85,943	2,916	10,033
1842-43	"	58,665	1,15,149	23,077	55,391	79,002	2,965	10,571
1843-44	"	53,961	1,03,395	17,008	50,704	73,483	3,018	11,072
1844-45	"	50,390	99,916	15,465	47,073	72,872	3,037	11,485
1845-46	"	51,158	99,726	8,730	48,004	76,655	2,374	11,243
1846-47	"	59,434	1,18,575	7,610	56,116	95,421	3,007	12,173
1847-48	"	64,309	1,30,182	10,689	60,643	1,04,401	3,343	12,638
General Average ..		57,089	1,23,725	31,867	53,654	80,808	3,150	11,357
Average of 5 years from 1842 to 1846 and 1846 ..		55,323	1,08,184	17,470	52,063	77,591	2,966	10,901

1. Fractions of Acres and Rupees are omitted in this statement.
2. The entries in Columns 3 to 13 correspond with the diagram in the body of the report.
3. From 1820-21 to 1834-35 the cultivation was not recorded in Acres.
4. The total Assessment and Remissions are not shown in the village accounts prior to 1834-35.

Land Revenue from all sources for 131 Villages of the Dhánwár Táluka of the Dhárwár last twenty-eight years.

IN CULTIVATION			GOVERNMENT WASTE LAND			Total net Revenue from Government land cultivated and waste, or sum of Columns 12 and 15, Rupees.	NET REVENUE FROM ALIENATED LAND			Total net land revenue from all sources, or sum of Columns 16 and 19, Rupees
account of		Total Rupees.	Grazing farm and Sheep-tax net Rupees.	Sale of fruit trees, &c. Rupees.	Total Receipts from waste, Rupees.		Judi Assessment, Rupees.	Barwa Indm Patti and Mahal Judi, Rupees.	Total Revenue from alienated land, Rupees	
Garden land										
Acres	Rupees.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	1,111	1,11,084	1,580		1,560	1,12,644	24,696	26,405	61,101	1,73,745
	1,238	1,11,674	1,905	502	2,407	1,13,981	34,463	27,376	61,839	1,75,820
	2,075	1,19,111	1,678	483	2,161	1,21,272	34,371	23,368	57,739	1,79,001
	1,910	94,694	1,505	447	1,952	96,646	30,778	23,277	54,055	1,50,701
	2,132	88,419	732	323	1,030	89,448	31,672	23,509	55,181	1,44,623
300	2,146	92,306	1,311	335	1,696	94,622	30,725	23,289	54,014	1,48,106
392	2,264	99,424	1,732	370	2,102	1,01,526	32,047	23,301	55,348	1,56,874
231	2,276	1,05,912	1,415	420	1,835	1,07,747	31,445	23,465	54,910	1,62,657
297	2,272	98,810	1,737	392	2,129	1,00,939	30,369	23,356	53,725	1,54,664
257	2,162	94,104	1,859	249	2,108	96,302	29,013	23,153	52,166	1,48,468
216	2,099	85,524	2,273	328	2,606	88,130	28,583	27,377	55,920	1,44,000
230	1,920	92,248	2,224	188	2,412	95,668	29,326	26,789	56,115	1,51,773
268	1,378	62,410	2,351	253	2,604	65,014	25,145	24,448	49,593	1,14,607
265	1,860	68,634	2,451	365	2,816	71,450	26,983	25,879	52,862	1,24,312
273	1,846	99,638	2,021	373	2,394	1,02,022	30,009	26,725	56,733	1,58,753
258	1,834	81,761	2,317	260	2,577	84,358	30,347	25,069	56,316	1,40,674
253	1,528	76,739	2,321	294	2,615	79,354	28,724	27,075	55,799	1,33,153
298	2,200	98,707	2,555	395	2,950	1,01,647	29,698	26,479	56,177	1,57,834
290	2,000	64,513	2,442	255	2,697	67,210	25,335	26,245	51,580	1,18,790
331	2,396	1,01,999	3,190	420	3,610	1,05,609	28,295	26,245	54,540	1,60,149
326	2,895	1,04,790	3,026	169	3,195	1,07,985	28,589	26,545	55,134	1,63,119
316	2,689	96,665	2,970	324	3,294	1,01,939	28,870	26,128	54,998	1,56,957
230	2,490	82,072	2,581	260	3,841	95,913	28,672	26,040	54,702	1,50,615
239	1,832	86,387	4,311	350	4,661	91,048	28,376	26,261	54,636	1,45,684
276	2,091	86,451	5,208	107	4,315	91,769	27,641	25,672	53,313	1,44,979
230	2,093	89,906	6,317	424	6,941	96,937	28,012	25,246	53,258	1,50,195
311	2,471	1,10,965	6,510	383	6,193	1,17,158	28,642	25,818	54,460	1,71,618
323	2,444	1,19,483	6,555	75	5,730	1,25,213	28,714	26,698	54,312	1,79,525
285	2,056	94,200	2,737	314	3,051	97,251	29,652	26,392	54,943	1,52,195
280	2,222	90,714	4,517	294	5,768	95,525	28,294	26,867	53,976	1,49,686

A. Column 20 does not contain the amounts actually collected but those set apart for collection, though the difference between the two is so inconsiderable that we may safely reason on the supposition of the amounts here shown having been actually realized. Accompaniment to Superintendent's report, dated 21st December 1845, No. 225.

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

Statement showing the Area of Government Land in Cultivation, and Details of Land of the Hubli Tahuka of the Dhárwár

YEARS	Number of Villages.	GOVERNMENT LAND						
		Acres.	Assessment, Rupees.	Deduct Remissions, Rupees.	Remaining as			
					Dry-crop land.		Rice land.	
					Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1820-21	100	..	32,234	574	...	7,620	24,040	
1821-22	38,531	41	...	6,699	31,791	
1822-23	8,077	31,699	
1823-24	41,251	10,799	...	8,395	22,057	
1824-25	41,208	3,948	...	9,909	27,353	
1825-26	..	15,519	36,772	3,446	8,541	7,840	6,978	25,486
1826-27	..	16,973	..	..	8,722	8,497	8,251	26,410
1827-28	..	17,123	35,675	4,478	8,602	7,615	8,251	23,552
1828-29	..	18,399	34,067	210	8,971	7,833	9,428	26,994
1829-30	..	18,183	..	..	8,748	6,647	9,435	19,868
1830-31	..	18,863	34,520	5,274	8,980	6,966	9,403	22,260
1831-32	..	17,277	..	..	8,680	6,451	8,597	19,276
1832-33	..	17,044	..	..	8,734	6,774	8,310	17,851
1833-34	..	17,439	33,881	3,382	9,201	8,383	8,238	22,116
1834-35	..	20,305	..	..	11,583	10,769	8,722	24,821
1835-36	..	17,766	34,153	6,685	10,624	9,145	7,132	18,323
1836-37	..	18,497	32,640	18,520	11,545	7,429	6,952	6,691
1837-38	..	29,165	..	..	12,998	10,618	7,172	14,394
1838-39	..	19,450	..	..	12,742	8,238	6,708	10,353
1839-40	..	18,498	..	..	12,648	11,082	5,350	17,098
1840-41	..	20,233	..	..	13,237	11,248	6,998	16,624
1841-42	..	21,960	35,348	1,619	14,233	10,243	7,727	23,487
1842-43	..	21,639	34,710	2,312	13,955	9,499	7,684	22,899
1843-44	..	21,896	35,228	1,862	14,162	9,863	7,734	23,518
1844-45	..	20,215	32,164	480	12,756	8,697	7,459	22,987
1845-46	..	21,229	32,335	4,322	13,692	9,434	7,537	18,579
1846-47	..	22,163	33,268	3,996	14,548	8,640	7,615	20,432
1847-48	..	22,510	42,417	9,450	14,561	9,667	7,949	23,300
General Average		19,254	35,579	4,522	11,411	8,662	7,943	21,581
Average of 5 years from 1843-44 to 1847-48		21,608	35,082	4,022	13,944	9,298	7,559	21,762

- 1 Fractions of Acres and Rupees are omitted in this statement
 2. The entries in Columns 8 to 10 correspond with the diagram in the body of the report.
 3. From 1820-21 to 1824-25 the cultivation was not recorded in Acres.
 4. The village accounts do not show the total Assessment and Remissions for the years in which these entries are omitted in Column 4 and 5.

Revenue from all sources for 100 Villages of the *Misrhota Mahalkari's Division*
 Collectorate for the last twenty-eight years.

IN CULTIVATION	GOVERNMENT WASTE LAND			Total net Revenue from Government land cultivated and waste, or sum of Columns 12 and 13, Rupees	NET REVENUE FROM ALIENATED LAND			Total net land revenue from all sources, or sum of Columns 14 and 17, Rupees.
	account of.	Grazing farm and sheep tax net, Rupees	Sale of fruit-trees, Rupees		Total Revenue from waste, Rupees	Judi Assessment, Rupees.	Sarva Inam, Faki and Mahal Judi, Rupees	
Rupees								
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs								
31,660		160	160	31,820	12,343		12,343	44,163
38,490	4	137	141	38,631	15,323	32	15,355	53,986
39,776	8	137	145	39,921	15,544		15,544	55,465
30,452	14	155	169	30,621	14,987		14,987	45,608
37,292		154	154	37,416	14,829		14,829	52,245
33,328	1	146	147	33,473	16,935		16,935	50,408
35,907	1	144	145	34,052	16,469	23	16,452	50,511
31,197	2	134	136	31,333	14,723		14,723	46,056
33,977		137	137	34,014	14,703		14,703	48,717
26,115		138	138	26,653	13,216		13,216	39,869
29,246		126	126	29,372	14,392		14,405	43,777
25,727		136	136	25,863	13,297	13	13,300	39,163
24,625		122	122	24,747	12,446		12,446	37,193
30,499		134	134	30,633	14,304		14,304	44,937
37,501		133	133	35,714	15,555		15,555	51,269
27,463	13	132	145	27,613	14,990		14,990	42,603
14,120		134	134	14,257	10,115		10,115	24,372
25,012		143	143	25,159	14,201		14,201	39,360
18,911		143	143	18,694	12,436		12,436	31,127
28,180	71	128	127	28,377	14,394		14,394	42,771
29,872	48	143	191	30,063	14,627		14,627	44,690
31,729	978	125	1,104	34,833	14,452	15,528	29,980	64,813
32,398	1,036	152	1,188	33,586	14,543	15,678	30,221	63,807
31,166	1,105	184	1,289	34,655	14,762	15,693	30,455	65,110
31,684	1,695	190	1,885	33,569	14,715	15,893	30,608	64,177
28,013	1,678	92	1,770	29,783	14,460	15,450	29,910	59,693
29,272	1,875	232	2,106	31,389	14,122	15,350	29,472	60,861
32,967	1,516	173	1,689	34,656	14,253	15,690	30,143	64,799
30,243	678	145	504	30,747	14,324	9,142	18,242	48,989
31,060	1,574	174	1,748	32,808	14,463	15,655	30,118	62,926

A. Column 18 does not contain the amounts actually collected, but those set apart for collection though the difference between the two is so inconsiderable that we may safely reason on the supposition of the amounts here shown having been actually realized.

As a copy is sent to Superintendent's report, dated 21st December 1948, No. 245.

(Signed) G. WINGATE,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
 Southern Maratha County.

No. 53 of 1849.

From

W. W BELL, Esquire,
Collector of Dhárwár ;

To

E. H. TOWNSEND, Esquire,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

*Dhárwár District Collector's Office,
Camp Gadag, 11th January 1849.*

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit a report No. 235, dated the 21st ultimo, by Captain Wingate, Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, proposing rates of assessment for the talukas of Kod and Dhárwár and the Mahálkaris' Division of Misrikota in the Táluka of Hubli, which alone remain to complete the survey and assessment of this Collectorate, exclusive of the district of Mulgund which lapsed to Government on the demise on the 8th June last, of Parashram Ganpat Rao Bháu Sáheb Patvardhan.

2. I will not occupy your time or that of Government by recapitulating the subject of Captain Wingate's remarks on the past and present condition of the territory for which revised rates are now proposed, or by offering any observations with respect to the various considerations which have guided him in adjusting the proposed rates. It will suffice to state that the description of the present condition of the districts under consideration is, as far as I can judge, in all respects most correct, and that I have personally conferred with Captain Wingate on the subject of the proposed assessment, and am satisfied that it is just and equitable.

3. The financial results of the proposed assessment are as follows.

In the Kod Táluka the maximum revenue capable of being realized under the new assessment exceeds the average collections since the district came into British possession by Rs. 83,818 and the average collections of the last 5 years by Rs. 92,860. There is then an almost boundless field for the realization of the expectation which may justly be founded on the adoption of the proposed wise and liberal measure. I have lately visited this and the neighbouring talukas and my observation of the character and condition of the rayats lead me to concur in the conviction contained in the 53rd para. of Captain Wingate's report, that the deficiency below the present revenue which will be created by the introduction of the proposed assessment will be supplied in a very

few years. And there is every ground to expect that the stimulus given to the energies of the people will not cease at that point, but that there will be a steady and gradual increase of cultivation of the extensive waste plains of this fine but suffering neglected district.

4 In the Dhárwár Tálukas where the extent of land under cultivation bears a much greater proportion to the whole area of the district than in Kod, the prospective increase of revenue from the proposed assessment is made less. The maximum revenue under the survey rates exceeds the average collections of the whole period of our administration by Rs. 24,557 and the average of five years antecedent to 1846-47 (since when the prospect of the survey has created an extraordinary increase of cultivation) by Rs 26,283. This comparison, as stated by Captain Wingate in his 90th para., is sufficiently promising in a financial point of view, and from the fact that last year in the prospect of the introduction of the survey the revenue of this district (as will be seen from the diagram) was higher than it has ever been under our management, there is reason to hope that the increase of revenue under the new rates will be rapid and permanent.

5. The maximum revenue under the assessment proposed for the Misrikota Mahál exceeds the average collections since an acquisition of the territory by Rs. 28,956, and the average of the last 5 years by Rs 26,895, which is, I submit, sufficiently encouraging as respects the financial prospects arising from the proposed rates.

6. From the 8th to the 11th paras. Captain Wingate has described a stupendous effort made in the time of the Annagundi State to construct a lake by damming up a stream called the Kumadwattí in the Kod Táluka, he considers the work to have failed from a defect in the construction and believes it to be still feasible, though he questions the advantage of making the attempt to restore it. Captain Wingate has however alluded to another project for making the same stream available for irrigation in his 11th para., which I would strongly recommend to your attention and that of Government. I am aware that at the present time an unusual financial pressure deters the Government from sanctioning any expensive undertakings, but with the utmost deference I would observe that it is to projects of the kind now under consideration which are calculated to increase our resources that we should look for a permanent relief from financial difficulties.

7 Should the Right Honourable the Governor be disposed to entertain a proposition for carrying into execution Captain Win-

gate's project, I would respectfully suggest that a competent Engineer Officer be specially deputed to make the detailed surveys and prepare a plan and estimate, as the Executive Engineer of this Division has already ample employment.

8. The next subject calling for remark from me is that of the restoration and improvement of the tanks in the Kod Taluka discussed in paragraphs 57 to 64. I have to express my entire concurrence in all that Captain Wingate has urged on this topic, and to observe that his arguments apply to the tanks in all the districts of my Collectorate.

9. Of the importance of the tanks in this Collectorate to the welfare of the people there cannot be a question, although it is necessary to visit the districts and to behold the luxuriant tops of valuable trees dependent upon the tanks in order fully to appreciate their value. In the case of the plantations in which are produced the coconut the betel-nut, the pán leaf, the plantain and other articles of luxury, there is little or no chance of failure from unfavorable circumstances of season. And therefore they provide a resource upon which the rayat can always depend and on the strength of which he can enter with enterprize upon the cultivation of more precarious crops, and bear up against failure; these plantations are in fact a never failing capital. And although the benefit derived from the supply of water, which has created and supports them, is directly derived by the rayats, the State still participates in it. The garden land rates are the ostensible profit of the State, but still greater and I may say inestimable advantage accrues to it in possessing a prosperous, contented and therefore peaceable population.

10. It will not then I think be contested that the Government is called upon, as a matter both of policy and justice, to maintain these tanks in repair with the aid of such assistance from those who derive direct profit from them as they may be able to afford. Truly has Captain Wingate observed in his 57th para. that the expenditure necessary for the restoration of works of irrigation should be viewed partly as capital laid out in anticipation of a future return, and partly as promotive of the welfare and prosperity of the community which may be considered the first duty of a Government. I would go further and say that any portion of the revenue which it may be necessary to expend to restore and maintain these works, should be viewed as a necessary deduction from the land-rent which the Government has no just title to appropriate.

11. Following Captain Wingate through the 58th and following paragraphs, I have humbly to express my continued con-

currence in all that he has stated. The present system by which the sanction of Government is sought for every repair to these valuable but perishable works is utterly inadequate to secure the timely execution of necessary repairs. The history of the illustrations quoted in support of his statement by Captain Wingate is as follows.

12 The repair of the Tilwalli Tank was sanctioned by Government on the 21st May 1841, at an outlay of Rs 360. In May 1842, the Executive Engineer intimated to the Collector that the sum sanctioned was not sufficient probably from the effects of the monsoon which had followed the sanction. He at the same time forwarded an estimate for Rs. 3,552. The Collector conceived this sum too large, and begged the Engineer not to commence it. In May 1845 attention was again attracted to this work, and Mr Mansfield referred to the Engineer, from whom he ascertained that no further steps had been taken; but this gentleman seems to have proceeded no further probably because he was relieved from the office of Acting Collector. Captain Wingate's notice of the subject is the first intimation I have had that this work required attention, and I shall put it in trace for obtaining the sanction of Government to such repairs as may now be necessary, and doubtless the necessary cost will be much greater than it was in 1842.

13. In this case the system is, I am of opinion, in the first instance, less to be charged with blame than what appears to me the short-sighted policy of the Collector, who has deferred from recommending the work for sanction by the expense, and left it to go to run. As respects the revival of the subject by Mr. Mansfield it is probable that had he possessed authority to carry out the work on his own responsibility, it would have been done. I have taken steps to prevent future oversights, by having a regular record kept of all works the repair of which may be reported necessary. So that on a change of Collectors, these works may not be lost sight of.

14. As respects the tank at Chikkerur Captain Wingate has accordingly stated its history. In Government letter No 733, dated 2nd April 1835, 1835 Government sanctioned Rs. 1,004 for the repair of this work. The next notice on the subject in my records is a letter from the Executive Engineer to the Collector, dated 15th June 1841, in which, after stating that he had been requested by the Collector in the October preceding not to begin the repairs until the latter officer had communicated with the Mámlatdár about Rs. 160 believed to have been already expended, he requested instructions. I find no reply to this letter, but on 17th September 1845, the Acting Collector again required an estimate from the Engineer for the repair of

this tank.* It was then estimated on the 19th January 1846 to cost Rs. 6,000; therefore Mr. Frere, the Acting Collector, referred to his Assistant for some information, and was probably relieved from his office before he obtained it, for the next record on the subject is a letter to myself from the Executive Engineer on the 1st August last, enquiring what I wished to be done in the matter. The Executive Engineer was requested by me to submit the plan and estimate for the approval of the Military Board. Here the evils of the system are apparent; a work estimated at first to cost Rs. 1,004, and which would doubtless at once have been repaired had it vested with the Collector to execute the repairs, is neglected and shuttlecocked from one officer to another till the sum required for the repairs had in 1846 reached Rs. 6,000.

15. The remarks in the 60th para. of Captain Wingate's report furnish, I am respectfully of opinion, a just exposition of a defect in the present system of administration of revenue business in this Presidency which urgently demands a remedy, for it affects not only the subject now under discussion but the general efficiency of the Revenue Department, by placing obstacles in the way of the expeditious despatch of business. I would most respectfully and deferentially submit, for the consideration of Government, whether the general superintendence which your own department was originally designed to exercise on Collectors, with the desirable object of preventing the exercise of that discretion in minor details, which is indispensable to the practical and efficient disposal of business. It appears to me a moral impossibility that any single individual can conduct a system of minute investigation into the detailed business of six departments, each having control over an extent of territory equal to a quarter of Great Britain and placed in the position of landlord of every inch of the soil. The attempt to conduct such a system involves an interrupted succession of references, which engage the time of the Collectors and their subordinate establishments at the sacrifice of that vigilant superintendence on the part of the former over the latter and that attention to the welfare of the population which constitute their chief duty, and which cannot be neglected without incalculable injury to the interests both of Government and the public. It is far better, I submit, to permit the Executive Department to have free exercise of discretion under the necessary and salutary restrictions of Standing Orders and Regulations and the general superintendence of the intermediate department, than to impede its operations and circumscribe the sphere of its usefulness by subjecting it to a harassing minute supervision in the most trifling details of it.

16. I will now return to the question of the repair of tanks. In a letter from Government, to you, No. 408, dated the 26th

February, on the subject of a representation made to Government by Dr Gibson, of the dilapidated state of many tanks in the Hangal Táluka, the Honourable the Governor in Council suggested the practicability of effecting the repairs of village tanks by the instrumentality of the Village and District Officers superintended by the Collector and his Assistants. Acting on this suggestion I had with much labor a statement drawn out of the whole of the village tanks in the Hangal Táluka, showing the land now irrigated and that which was waste under each tank, together with the revenue assessed upon the irrigated and assessable upon the waste when the means of irrigation shall have been provided, also a rough estimate of the expense of repairs which are necessary. I forwarded this to you with my letter No. 2022, dated 29th November last, I stated at the same time that I could not place dependence upon the accuracy of the sums estimated for the repairs, but proposed that Government should place at my disposal the sum of Rs. 10,000 per acre for the gradual restoration and repair of the tanks in this Collectorate, and that I should account annually for its outlay. This statement has, however, been returned to me with a reference from yourself, in which information is required of a kind which shows that you have not entertained my proposition, but which leads me to think that you intend to propose to Government the repair of these tanks or some of them on special sanction. It will take many weeks before I can possibly collect the information which you require, and judging from the past, more references may still accrue after I have supplied it, so that there is no early prospect of a plan being approved for placing the tanks in the Hangal Táluka in repair.

17. The objections which I have to urge to the present mode of obtaining sanctions for repairs of this nature through the Executive Engineer, the Superintendent Engineer, the Military Board and yourself, are—

1st The delay which necessarily occurs before sanction is obtained. The rainy season in this Collectorate begins in April and closes in November. The water in tanks seldom subsides sufficiently to admit of repairs without letting off the water, and thus leaving the garden lands dry until January or February; so that there remain but two or three months in which repairs can be made. Unless, therefore, the repair of a tank is commenced as soon as the necessity for it is apparent, the season passes away, the injury increases, and more outlay is required the next season in consequence of the effects of the monsoon.

2nd. I object that the nature of these repairs, as stated in Captain Wingates 62nd para., is of the most simple kind.

3rd. That the work when performed by the Executive Engineer is generally superintended by a Surveyor who has little experience in such works, and the Executive Engineer, who has duties all over the Collectorate, can seldom personally visit the work while in progress, and has no interest in doing so when finished. The execution, therefore, as I could point out in some instances which I have myself observed, is most defective, whereas when repairs are executed under the superintendence of myself and my assistants, the subordinate superintending officers who are acquainted with the nature of the work and generally are personally interested in its being substantially and permanently performed, well know that it will be visited and inspected perhaps frequently in the course of its execution and after its performance, and that they will be made personally responsible for any dishonesty which may come to light in the discharge of the duty committed to them.

18. Under the circumstances and with these views I entirely advocate Captain Wingate's recommendation that I should be permitted to expend a fixed sum annually in restoring and repairing tanks at my own discretion, annually accounting to Government for my proceedings and exhibiting these results. I can only add, and I would hope the assurance is unnecessary, that I will faithfully and zealously discharge the trust reposed in me, and that I should anticipate inestimable advantage from this measure.

19. In the 65th para. Captain Wingate proposes the construction of 2 branches of roads, one from the town of Háveri in the Bankápur Táluka, and the other from Kod, both joining at Samasgi on the Kánara frontier of the Hangal Táluka, and the line being carried on in communication with the authorities in Kánara to the great road from Dhárwár to the Port of Kumta. At present wheeled carriages are used to a very limited extent in the southern districts of this Collectorate, all merchandise being transported upon bullocks. Hitherto the want of a good road between Sirsi and Kumta has prevented the use of wheeled conveyances for merchandize carried to that port, but now I understand that a good carriage road has been made between these places and there is no longer any obstacle to the employment of carts. The traffic on this line of road would be greatly promoted by opening a good fair weather road on the branches pointed out by Captain Wingate, and materially facilitate the speedy transport of cotton to Kumta.

20. The direct distances are from Kod to Samasgi about 30 miles, and from Háveri to the same place about 25 thus the entire distance as the crow flies is about 55 miles; but this distance would necessarily be increased by unavoidable circuits to overcome diffi-

culties and obstructions, and probably the distance which a road could traverse would be 65 miles. It is impossible to estimate, however roughly, without careful inspection of the line, the probable expense requisite for constructing a good road passable in the fine season. It therefore remains for the consideration of Government whether to direct a survey of the line and the preparation of plans and estimates, or to permit me to open the line under the general superintendence of my assistant in charge of the district, authorizing a present outlay of, say, Rs. 5,000

21 I will only briefly notice the remaining topics to which allusion is made in the report now submitted. In the 112th para. the advantages which would arise by the annexation to this Collectorate of a narrow strip of territory, now subject to the Presidency of Madras, and which intervenes between the western limits of this Collectorate and the frontier of the Portuguese Settlement of Goa, are mentioned. The advantages referred to relate to the tax on the import of salt from Goa into these districts levied under the Madras Government, and to other considerations which Captain Wingate has not detailed. If the Right Honourable the Governor in Council should deem this subject worthy of consideration, it will I am respectfully of opinion, be expedient that it should be more fully reported upon, especially as I have reason to believe that the Collector of Mangalore, under whose administration the tract in question is at present placed, has objections to any change in the present territorial arrangement.

22. The next subject noticed by Captain Wingate in the 113th para. is the construction of a line of road from Kalghátga a town in the south border of the Hubli Taluka, to Sadáshivgad, in order to open that port to the traffic of the northern districts of this Collectorate. However desirable it may be, and unquestionably is, to afford every facility for the transport to the various ports on the coast of the products of this fertile Province, I should prefer that the communications which are now partially open with Kumta should be first completed by the construction of the branches of road referred to in the 19th paragraph of this letter. After we shall have succeeded in opening the communication thus between all these districts and the chief port on the coast, attention may profitably be turned towards improving the communication by opening roads to nearer ports.

23. Captain Wingate next proposes in his 114th para. the offer of a reward of from 50 to 100 rupees for the destruction of elephants which within the last few years have annually visited the borders of the western districts of this Collectorate, and have created much damage to the crops, especially the rice. The inhabitants of these districts are not acquainted with the mode of

destroying these animals, and they are consequently permitted to ravage the fields with impunity. The offer of a liberal reward would probably tempt parties, who subsist by shooting elephants, to follow them into this Collectorate. I have therefore to second Captain Wingate's proposition, and think the reward should be at least Rs. 100 per each full-grown elephant.

24. The 115th para. refers to a change in the position of the Kacheri of the Mahalkari of Misrikotá to one more central, and Captain Wingate promises to notice this matter in a distinct communication on the subject of the territorial allotment of districts in this Collectorate.

25. In conclusion I beg to solicit your attention to Captain Wingate's request that he may receive early sanction to the adoption of the rates of assessment proposed in the present report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. W. BELL,

Collector.

No. 790 of 1849.

FROM

E. H. TOWNSEND, ESQUIRE,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

TO

W. COURTNEY, ESQUIRE,
Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay,

Dhárwár Districts,

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,

Dambal, 13th February 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit the correspondence quoted in the margin, containing Captain Wingate's proposals for assessing the talukas of Kod and Dhárwár and the Mahál of Misrikota in the Húbli Taluka. These districts complete the Dhárwár Collectorate and when Government shall have sanctioned the assessment detailed in the accompanying report, the whole of this Zilla will be assessed according to the new rates.

Collector of Dhárwár,
11th January 1849.
Supt., Rev Survey, S M.
C, 21st December 1848
Mr. Spangier, 6th August
1847
Lieutenant Fanning, 23rd
September 1847.
Lieutenant W C. Ander-
son, 1st September 1848.

2. The climate of the Kod Táluka and its past history under both the late and present Government, are fully described in the first twelve paras. of the Superintendent's report; these details shew the district to be very impoverished, the population scanty, and a vast portion of land to be lying waste. This state of things is attributed by Captain Wingate partly to over taxation, partly to the cholera which has proved very destructive in this district. The cause of the severity of this last infliction is perhaps the filthy state of the villages described in paras 8 and 9 of Mr. Springer's letter this is a subject to which the Collector would, I submit, do well to turn his attention, as also to the state of the villages in the Misrikota Mahál described in para. 22 of Lieutenant Anderson's report The subject is pressed on the attention of the local officers in the Government letter of 12th January last (No. 129)

3. The Superintendent next proceeds to explain the extent of the test imposed on measurement and classification the system explained in paras. 16 to 19 of classifying rice lands appears particularly clear and systematic, and the entire results of the tests on measurement and classification are highly satisfactory and so clearly set forth that I will not attempt a description of them, but respectfully refer His Lordship in Council to the report itself for all these details.

4. The diagram which is very neatly executed exhibits as in a map the history of the Government lands since 1820-21; dry cultivation, rice and garden cultivation, as well as the entire amount of all are represented in this diagram by different colours—a method which gives a much more accurate idea of the extent and value of the cultivation than in one in which the entire amount of cultivation merely is shewn without distinction of kinds This diagram fully bears out the Superintendent's remarks in the previous paras. of the report regarding the large quantity of arable waste in the Táluka; Captain Wingate's comments on this document in paras. 27 to 30 are well worthy of persual.

5. The Superintendent proceeds to consider the rates that should be imposed on lands capable of producing dry-crops. he divides the villages of this Táluka into 4 classes, and proposes for each a maximum dry-crop rate varying from Re. 1-6-0 per acre in the 1st class to Re 0-12-6 in the 4th; the reasons of these rates are assigned in the previous paras. of the report, and a comparison with those introduced in 4 other Tálukas of the Col-

lectorate are given. A comparison of the maximum rates with the average rate hitherto levied as shown in para. 33 of the report will afford some notion of the extent of relief that these rates will confer. The synopsis given in the 40th para shows that during the past 5 years only 33,006 acres out of 180,000 or less than $\frac{1}{5}$ have been the average amount of cultivation ; that the realized assessment has averaged Rs 33,538 or Rs 1-2-8 per acre, while the new dry-land Kamál rent, will be Re. 0-10-7 per acre, affording a revenue, when all the arable land is cultivated, of Rs. 1,19,030.

6. The state of the rice cultivation is the next to which the Superintendent refers ; he proposes to put all the rice land villages in one class, and to fix an average rate of Rs 2 per acre, the rates levied during the last 5 years having averaged more than Rs. 3 per acre The Superintendent shows that this description of cultivation has decreased, owing to the ruin of many tanks, and that though the rice arable area includes 20,000 acres, the average cultivation has not amounted to six thousand acres yearly.

7. The state of garden cultivation here described is very ruinous ; it is much to be hoped that the assessment now fixed will restore it to prosperity. The flourishing state of the gardens in the adjoining district of Mysore, described in para. 4 of Lieut. Fanning's report, shows that there is nothing in the climate or people to cause such a state of impoverishment : one great cause is doubtless the ruin of the tanks mentioned by Mr. Springer. The past average rates on garden lands for 5 years have been Rs. 8-9-8 per acre, while the new average rates will be about Rs 6-8-0 per acre, viz., Rs. 15 per acre, the highest rate on land watered from tanks, and Rs. 5 per acre, the highest on that watered from wells.

8. This settlement will include all other taxes (para. 51) which will accordingly henceforth cease, as will the direct haks of village officers ; the financial result of the new rates on Government lands (Judi lands are not included) is thus estimated by the Superintendent.

				Rs.
Dry cultivation	...	...	...	1,19,000
Rice	...	..	...	40,000
Garden	...	..	...	7,000
New Kamál Assessment				1,66,000

The immediate results of these rates will be, the Superintendent supposes, a reduction of about Rs 25,000, which will be a considerable relief to this heavily taxed district; in the propriety of these rates the Collector wholly concurs (paras. 1—3).

9 The Superintendent next notices service lands both those which do and those which do not pay revenue to Government, the amount of this revenue he shews to be Rs 43,071, and he is of opinion that the application of the survey rates will in many cases reduce its amount; what would be its amount if applied to all this land the Superintendent does not specify.

10. Captain Wingate next proceeds to shew that the eventual prosperity of this district depends on the preservation and restoration of the tanks, and my own acquaintance with the Kod Taluka leads me to assent to all that the Superintendent says on this head; his letter of 14th February 1848, here quoted, was forwarded to Government with mine of 13th April last (No 1240), yet unreplied to. He next notices the impediments which exist in the shape of official forms to the speedy execution of works of irrigation. In much that Captain Wingate says I quite concur, the state of most of our public offices is thus forcibly described. "in all departments of the State the pressure of an overwhelming mass of business is keenly felt, the most active feel themselves in danger of being swamped amidst the never ending streams of routine business pouring in upon them, their best energies are expended in merely keeping the cumbrous machinery of their departments moving." This description is painfully true how entirely the Collector concurs in these opinions will be best understood by a perusal of paras 8 to 18, inclusive, of his letter. The subject is both an extensive and difficult one in dealing with it there are difficulties on every side, those on one side are clearly pointed out by the Superintendent and the Collector.

11. In para. 34 of my letter to Government, dated 21st September 1846 (No. 1880), I expressed an opinion that the sums at the disposal of the Collector for expenditure on tanks were not sufficient, and in para. 22 of the Secretary's reply dated 14th August 1847 (No 3314), I was directed, after consultation with the Revenue Commissioner, N D., to forward a joint report on the subject. I found Mr Blane however opposed to any increase; before therefore I could venture to repeat my recommendation I called for a return of 10 years' expenditure under the Standing Orders of Government dated 4th September 1835. The result shewed that while the allowance for ten years in the Dhárwár

Collectorate was	...	...	..	...	Rs. 67,200	0	0
The expenditure was only	„ 10,280	3	1

Excess of Allowance over Expenditure	„	56,919	12	11
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With such a result, I could not reasonably maintain my opinion that an increase was called for, and in our joint letter of 17th October last (No. 2), we stated our opinion that it was not required, and this opinion is not altered by a perusal of this correspondence.

12. The instances cited by the Superintendent and the Collector, rather I think shew a want of energy in the latter officer's department under his predecessors, and a failure to use the means that were in their power than any deficiency in the Government rules, and this seems to have struck the Collector himself: "in this case (he remarks, para. 13) the system is, I am of opinion, in the first instance less to be charged with blame, than what appears to me the short-sighted policy of the Collector." In this remark I quite concur, but I think that it justly applied to most if not all of the cases referred to in this correspondence. In his 16th para. the Collector objects to a reference made by me on the 22nd December in reply to a letter of his, dated 29th of the preceding month; any objection however to a particular reference should, I submit, be made in the reply to it, and not in a separate correspondence relating to new rates of assessment.

13. The Government letter of 8th February 1848, quoted by

Para. 63. Captain Wingate, approved of outlays on tanks, &c., and it was for this purpose that the

Government orders of 4th September 1835, already quoted in this letter, were intended, and by a full use of the authority given by these rules the views therein contained might, I submit, be in great measure carried out.

14. A very useful road is recommended by the Superin-

Roads, para. 65. tendent to connect the Kod Taluka with the great road to Kumta; the Collector (paras.

19, 20) expresses his concurrence in these opinions, and asks whether Government will order a survey of the line or place Rs. 5,000 at his disposal, without attempting to estimate the expense of making the distance required available for carts. This, I think, might be done by each Māmlatdār through whose taluka the road will run, estimating for the distance within his own boundaries. This no doubt would be a cheaper road than one framed by an Engineer though probably less durable.

15. The Dhārwar Taluka contains 136 Government and 33

Para. 66 alienated villages; its condition is described as very superior to that of Kod, chiefly owing

to its nearness to Dhárwár; the past history of the táluka and general description of it are given by the Superintendent, an account of the present survey and the test on survey and classification, all which appear very satisfactory and call for no comment. The diagram of this táluka plainly exhibits the past revenues, cultivation, &c., and the amount of new assessment proposed.

16. The Superintendent proposes to divide the villages of this táluka into 7 classes, the maximum dry-crop rates on which shall vary from Rs. 2-4-0 per acre in the 1st class to Re. 0-11-0 in the 7th; these rates give an average for the whole táluka of Re. 0-15-5 per acre, whereas the old rates on cultivated lands averaged Re. 1-6-11 per acre; the latter are on the lands actually cultivated, the former on all arable dry-crop lands. The reasons assigned in the Superintendent's 84th para. for fixing these rates appear in every way reasonable, and Government will, I doubt not, willingly rely on Captain Wingate's judgment with regard to their adoption.

17. The rice cultivation of this táluka is of very limited extent, the Superintendent shews that under the old rates this species of cultivation has been on the decrease. He proposes rates of which the highest are Rs. 8 per acre, the average rate is Rs. 2-10-0 per acre, while that of the last 23 years, has been Rs. 3-8-7. The total assessment of rice land, if all is cultivated, will be Rs. 15,750, while the average of former cultivation has been Rs. 11,150; excess of new Kamál over average collection—Rs. 4,600.

18. Garden cultivation in this táluka is also of very limited extent; the Superintendent proposes for it the same maximum rates as for the Kod Táluka, viz., Rs. 15 per acre for tank gardens and Rs. 5 per acre for well gardens, the average rate on garden lands will be Rs. 5 per acre.

19. The entire survey rental will be as follows —

	Rs.
Dry land cultivation . . .	1,07,500
Rice do. do.	16,000
Garden do. do.	1,500
Total or new Kamál . . .	1,25,000

This rental, if realized, will considerably exceed past collections; its immediate effect will be a reduction of revenue of about Rs. 40,000 as compared with last year in which, however, Captain Wingate

shows the cultivation to have been far beyond that of an average season.

20. The Superintendent next considers the subject of service lands which are not included in the above estimate; how far the survey rates will be applied to these lands will be decided when the allowances of village officers are determined on. The actual difference between the judi and survey rates on these lands is not shewn.

21. The Superintendent next adverts to the Misrikota Mahál shewing when it was measured and classified, and the results of the tests of both, which the Superintendent observes indicate a very high degree of accuracy. A diagram similar to that given for Kod and Dhárwár is included in the report, which gives the fullest insight into the past circumstances of this Mahál. The Superintendent divides this Mahál into 4 groups, with maximum rates on dry lands, varying from Re. 1-5-0 per acre Re. 0-10-6, the average rate being 0-6-4 per acre, while the former average was Re. 0-10-6. Considering that the last quoted are on the best lands, while the former are on the whole lands, the difference is not great.

Misrikota Mahál,
paras. 93, 96

Diagram, para. 98

22. For rice lands the Superintendent proposes a maximum rate of Rs. 6 per acre, and an average of Rs. 2-1-0, the past average being Rs. 2-11-0. The reduction is, as remarked by the Superintendent, inconsiderable, of garden land there is little or none in this Mahál.

Rice, para. 103.

23. On the subject of lands covered with jungle I beg respectfully to refer His Lordship in Council to para. 9 of my letter No. 2258, dated 10th September 1847, reviewing the Joint Report of 2nd August 1847, and to my reply No. 4412 of 27th December, to the Government reference No. 6160 of 10th October last.

Jungle tracts, para. 106.

24. The new rates in this Mahál promise a future large increase of revenue without any large immediate reduction; the alienated lands are disposed of as are those of Kod and Dhárwár already referred to in paras. 9 and 20 of this letter.

Para. 109.

25. The injurious effects of the high duty levied by the Madras authorities on Goa salt here described and in Lieutenant Anderson's report, might possibly be communicated to that Government.

Duty on salt, para. 112.

26 I believe that the present number of roads from the upper country to the coast must be quadrupled before the wants of this Presidency shall have been really supplied ; the whole internal traffic languishes for want of roads, and the danger consequent upon this state of things to the commerce of the port of Bombay has been so often pointed out, and so forcibly, that it would be vain for me to add anything on this subject The Phonda Ghát is far to the north, that to Kumta is to the south, and if the port of Sadáshivgad is a good one, and the Ghát easy, I think that a road in this direction would be of much benefit to this district.

27. I beg to recommend to the attention of Government the Superintendent's proposition that a reward be granted for the destruction of "Wild Elephants," an opinion in which the Collector (para. 23) concurs.

28. The Superintendent solicits an early sanction of the rates here proposed, and the Collector seconds this request, which I trust will be granted by Government I have confined myself in this letter to the briefest possible notice of this interesting report, as I felt unable to elucidate any part of it more clearly than the Superintendent has already done, and a mere recapitulation would uselessly occupy the leisure of Government I beg to refer His Lordship in Council to the interesting reports of Lieutenant's Anderson and Fanning and Mr. Springer.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) E. H. TOWNSEND,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No 1908 of 1849.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT REVENUE.

From

W. COURTNEY, ESQUIRE,
Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay;

To

E. H. TOWNSEND, ESQUIRE,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.
Bombay Castle, 19th March 1849.

SIR,

I have been directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 790, dated

the 13th ultimo, forwarding one from the Collector of Dhárwár, with the reports therein alluded to, from Captain Wingate, Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country, and his Assistants, embracing proposals for new rates of assessment for the tálukas of Kod and Dhárwár, and the Misrikota division of the Hubli Táluka, which, with the exception of the recently lapsed district of Mulgund, where the survey has not yet been commenced, complete the revision of assessment in the Dhárwár Collectorate, and to communicate to you the following observations and instructions thereon.

2. The Superintendent first reports on the Kod Táluka, and after giving in the first twelve paras. of his letter an interesting summary of its past history both under the late and present Government, and showing how lamentably its present decay contrasts with what must have been its populous and flourishing condition in former times, proceeds to notice at some length the preliminary survey operations connected with the measurement and classification of the district.

3 The method adopted by Captain Wingate for valuing the supply of water to rice lands appears to His Lordship in Council simple and at the same time efficacious.

4. The results of the test of measurement and classification are, I have been desired to state, most satisfactory; and evince a high degree of precision and correctness in the establishments employed.

5. The additional information contained in the diagram by which it is made to exhibit the proportion of dry-crop, rice, and garden cultivation respectively, in the whole area under tillage each year, is a decided improvement and greatly enhances its value, as it thus shows at a glance whether the increase or decline of cultivation and collections is due to any description of culture more than another.

6. The enormous extent of arable waste in Government land (the exception in favour of alienated land seems notwithstanding Captain Wingate's explanation not a little remarkable) throughout the whole period of our management, is, as observed by the Superintendent, perhaps the most striking fact presented by the diagram—a fact in itself furnishing almost conclusive evidence of the oppressive nature of the present assessment of the Kod Táluka, and not otherwise to be accounted for, after more than thirty year's uninterrupted peace and security under a strong and just Government.

7. This is not however, the Governor in Council observes, the only fact presented ; others equally indicative of over-assessment are forcibly and clearly established, as noticed by the Superintendent in his 29th and 30th paras.

8 These facts, as observed by Captain Wingate, are useful as beacons, and show how very much lower must the average rates of the new assessment descend , they do not, however, as in cases of more equitable past assessment, afford much guide for the future.

9. Other consideration must be taken into account ; and after carefully weighing the result of past revenue management, climate, markets, and relations to other districts already settled, the Superintendent proposes a classification of the villages of Kod into four groups . the first of these containing 30 villages with a maximum dry-crop rate per acre of one rupee and six annas ; the second of 134 villages with a maximum of one rupee and four annas ; the third of 64 villages with a maximum of one rupee, and the fourth of 17 villages with a maximum rate of twelve annas and six pies.

10. The general result of this is shown in para 40 to be a reduction from rupee one, annas two, and pies eight, the present average rate of assessment per acre, to ten annas and seven pies, the average of that now proposed. Captain Wingate, however, explains that this result is partly attributable to its being contrasted with that portion of the whole arable area now in cultivation which is chiefly limited to the better description of soils.

11. The Superintendent estimates the present extent of land suitable for rice cultivation at 20,000 acers ; not a third of this is however at present under tillage (the quantity given in the table in para. 44 is not quite 6,000 acres), the average rate proposed is two rupees per acre.

12. The assessment proposed for garden land is rupees fifteen, the maximum rate per acre for land watered from tanks, and rupees five for that watered from wells, and the rates proposed are estimated to yield an average of rupees six and a half per acre in the whole garden land of the taluka.

13. The immediate financial result of the new assessment of Kod will be, Captain Wingate estimates, a reduction of rupees twenty-five thousand (Rs. 25,000), and that this relief is urgently required, His Lordship in Council is of opinion, the Superintendent has satisfactorily shewn, the ultimate effect of the measure, when the enormous extent of arable land now lying waste shall, under an equitable and light assessment, be again brought into cultivation,

will however be, by no means in the proportion of this reduction ; but may be expected, to use Captain Wingate's words, "to exceed very considerably what the district has hitherto yielded, and the condition of the people to be at the same time greatly ameliorated."

14. All direct levies will cease, and the taxes on sheep and fruit-trees will be discontinued as has been done in Bankápur and other tálukas of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

15. In communicating the sanction of Government to the settlement proposed by Captain Wingate for the Kod Táluka, I have been desired to inform you that the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare it incapable of increase for the usual period of thirty years, and to observe that the well known skill, tact and experience of those by whom the whole process has in this instance been superintended, are a sufficient guarantee that in fixing the point to which reduction should be carried in this over-assessed district, no element of a just and equitable standard of estimation has been neglected or overlooked.

16. Captain Wingate's letter of the 14th February 1848, alluded to by you in your 10th para , on the subject of the assistance to be rendered by the holders of land bearing assessment, and inámdárs, towards the repair and maintenance of works of irrigation, will be disposed of on the receipt of a reply to a reference which has been made to the Government of Madras on the subject.

17. The subject of the impediments which exist in the shape of official forms, next alluded to by Captain Wingate and discussed at length by the Collector of Dhárwár in paras. 8 to 18 of his letter, is, I am to observe, quite out of place in a correspondence on the subject of proposed rates of assessment of a district. and whatever need of reform there may possibly be in respect to the present practice, in dealing with which, as observed by you, there are difficulties on every side, it is manifest no good result can be expected from its consideration as at present brought forward.

18. The question of the sufficiency or otherwise of the sums at the disposal of the Collector for expenditure on works of irrigation in this Collectorate, has already received the consideration of Government in disposing of the Joint Report from yourself and the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, dated the 17th October last, and you were informed in my letter No. 6844, dated 1st November last, that in the opinion of Government there was no adequate necessity for any alteration in the existing Rules on this subject.

19. The result of the enquiries then instituted on the subject shewed that while the allowance for ten years in the Dhárwár Col-

lectorate on this account was rupees sixty-seven thousand and two hundred (Rs 67,200-0-0,) the actual expenditure had only been rupees ten thousand two hundred and eighty, annas three, and pie one (Rs 10,280-3-1,) thus proving beyond doubt that any inadequacy in the amount expended arose rather from a failure to use the means at the disposal of the local officers than in any deficiency in the sums allowed by the Government Rules.

20. The remarks and propositions in the reports now under acknowledgment on the subject of roads, to which reference is made by you in your 14th and 26th paras, have been transferred for consideration and disposal to the General Department.

21. From para 66 the Superintendent commences his review of the Dhárwár Táluka; he first describes its conditions and past history, and then proceeds to give an account of the operations of the survey and the results of the test of measurement and classification, shewing in a diagram, in the same manner as he had done in respect to Kod, the past revenues, collections remissions, &c., and the new assessment he proposes to introduce.

22. The general condition of the Dhárwár Táluka appears to the Governor in Council from Captain Wingate's description very superior to that of Kod, and a higher rate of assessment is therefore proposed, giving an average of annas fifteen and pies five (Re. 0-15-5) per acre for the whole táluka,—nearly five annas (Re. 0-5-0) in excess of the average proposed for Kod.

23. With the view of meeting the peculiarities of climate and situation and other points of difference in the several villages of this táluka, Captain Wingate proposes to divide it into seven classes, the first of these contains 7 villages with a maximum dry-crop rate per acre of two rupees and four annas (Rs. 2-4-0); the second 53 villages with a maximum of rupees two (Rs. 2); the third 3 villages, maximum one rupee and twelve annas (Rs. 1-12-0); the fourth 23 villages, maximum one rupee and twelve annas (Rs. 1-12-0); the fifth 19 villages, maximum one rupee and eight annas (Rs. 1-8-0); the sixth 18 villages, maximum one rupee one anna and six pies (Rs. 1-1-6); and the seventh the 9 villages with a maximum rate of fourteen annas (Re. 0-14-0) giving as stated in the preceding para. an average of annas fifteen and pies five per acre (Re. 0-15-5), the old rates on cultivated land having averaged rupee one, annas six and pies eleven (Rs. 1-6-11) per acre.

24. The rice lands in this táluka are represented to be of limited extent; the highest rate proposed is rupees eight per acre (Rs. 8-0-0) and the average rupees two and annas ten (Rs. 2-10-0).

25. Garden lands are also not extensive; the same maximum rates are proposed as for the Kod Táluka; the average rate on the

whole garden land of the taluka will be, it is represented, rupees five per acre (Rs. 5-0-0.)

26. The immediate financial effect of the new assessment will be a reduction of revenue to the extent of about rupees forty thousand (Rs. 40,000) as compared with the last year, and of rupees ten thousand (10,000) as compared with the last five years; the entire survey rental will however, if realized by extended cultivation, permit of an increase of about 25 per cent. over the average of past collections, and Captain Wingate explains that the collections of the past year were swelled to an extent of at least rupees thirty thousand (Rs. 30,000), owing to the quantity of waste land taken up in anticipation of the new survey settlement; this, he is of opinion, though very possibly the occasion of considerable loss to the holders, is a satisfactory proof that there are resources in the district for a large extension of cultivation, and that it was the weight of the assessment alone which prevented this taking place.

27. The reasons assigned by the Superintendent for fixing these rates so far as they may be estimated from a report, seem in every way satisfactory, and the Governor in Council confidently relies on Captain Wingate's judgment in respect to them, and accords his sanction to their adoption, and to the declaration of their permanency for the usual term of thirty years.

28. It is not, I have been instructed to remark, necessary to follow the Superintendent step by step through his proposals for the Misrikota Mahál, the consideration of which he commences from his 93rd para. The Governor in Council sees no reason to dissent from his conclusions, or any grounds for questioning the propriety or fitness of the rates he proposes, which while they promise a future large increase of revenue, do not cause an immediate reduction to any large extent.

29. Their immediate introduction is sanctioned under the usual condition as to their duration.

30. On the subject of lands covered with jungle, alluded to by you in your 23rd para., I have been desired to refer you to the Government letter of the 23rd September last, No 5593, replying to your communication dated 10th September 1847, reviewing the Joint Report of the Superintendents of Survey of 2nd August preceding, and to the Government endorsement No. 19, dated 4th January last, on your letter No. 4412 of 27th December 1848.

31. The observations of the Superintendent and of his Assistant Mr. Anderson on the injurious effects of the high duty levied by the Madras authorities on Goa salt, have been communicated to that Government as suggested by you.

32 The proposition of the Superintendent to grant a reward for the destruction of wild elephants, and which is concurred in and recommended by the Collector and yourself, has been transferred to the General Department for consideration and disposal.

33 In conclusion, I have been desired to observe that in the opinion of His Lordship in Council, Captain Wingate has again, as on so many previous occasions, merited the approbation and thanks of Government for his useful labours, as well as for the clear and able manner in which their results have been submitted, and his Assistants, under so competent an instructor, show by their reported proceedings a commendable desire to emulate the reputation which he has earned.

34 To save time copies of this letter will be forwarded direct for the information and guidance of the Collector of Dhárwár and the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

(Signed) W COURTNEY,

Acting Secretary to Government

FROM

Mr J. H. SPRINGER,

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey
and Assessment, Southern Marátha Country ;

TO

CAPTAIN G. WINGATE,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey
and Assessment, Southern Marátha Country

*Assistant Superintendent's Office,
Dhárwár, 6th August 1847*

SIR,

The Hawasbhavi Mahalkari's division of the Kod Taluka adjoins that of Bankápur on the north, that of Ránebeennur on the east, that of Hángal on the west, and the Mysore territory on the south. It embraces two Maháls,—Tilwalli and Kagnelli,—composed of 88 villages, viz., 23 in the former and 60 in the latter ; 1 Futgaon and 4 Deshghát ; and besides, 4 Judi and 5 Sarva Ináms.

2. On a reference to the map it will be seen that the district is of the most uncompact form, being intermixed with villages of other Maháls, particularly those of Adur, which are within a few

miles of the Mahálkari's kacheri at Kagnelli. To make it or that officer's charge a compact one, the villages at present belonging to it, viz., Lakmápur, Jangankop, Yatanhalli, Malapur, Siddé Dewápur, Suranhalli (deserted), Virapur, Haramgatti and Katanhalli, should be transferred to the neighbouring talukas, the seven first mentioned ones to Bankápur and the two latter to Ránebennur, and, in exchange, to make over the two villages of Hire and Chick-Nandihalli, under the Kod Mámlatdár, and the following eight villages of the Adur Mahál, viz., Hire, Basur, Dumanhál, Somságar, Káneshwar, Somásur, Bassápur, Chick-Hulihal, and Wansan, to Kagnelli. By the transfer of the latter mentioned eight villages, the Wardha River will form the general boundary of the Kod and Hángal Talukas, from the village of Tumrikop, situate to the south of the town of Adur, and on the right bank of the river, to Byatanhal.* Hawasbhavi should be made over to the Mámlatdár in exchange for Hire and Chick-Nandihalli. This town, besides being nearly surrounded by the villages of the Chik-Arur Mahál, is contiguous to Kod.

3. The whole of the villages of the Tilwalli Mahál, with the exception of three, situate to the east, are designated as "Mallad," or hill villages, and the whole of those of Kagnelli as "Byle," or plain villages. The term "Mallad" would appear to be applied only to villages or tracts of country where the rice is chiefly cultivated, and the rain from June to October is more frequent and abundant, and not, as the meaning applies, to hilly country; and "Byle" to places where the dry-crop is the principal or only product of the soil, and the fall of the monsoon showers is less certain. In contrasting the two Maháls, Kagnelli ought to be termed according to the acceptation of the term the hilly, and Tilwalli the plain Mahál; for, with the exception of a few hillocks and two villages to the extreme north, lying partly within the hills, the latter Mahál is, comparatively speaking, quite a level country to that of the former, which is particularly hilly on the western side.

4. The circumstance of the Tilwalli Mahál benefiting more by the S.-W. monsoon than that of Kagnelli must be attributed to that part of the country being nearer the sea or the Sahyádrí range, and that it is diminished as it proceeds easterly, except in those places where the clouds are arrested by the hills, which procure a larger supply of rain than would otherwise have fallen, as is the case with the villages lying between the river and the town of Kagnelli.

5. The whole of the land of this district is classed under two denominations with reference to their properties and appearance, viz., "Hari" (black) and "Massari" (red); and these

two grand divisions are again sub-divided by the cultivators. Although the Massari or red is almost the universal soil of the two Maháls, yet extensive patches of black soil are to be met with; but it is only at the villages to the north and east of Háveri where it is seen to any great extent.

6. The country is well clothed with trees, and the hills are also covered with herbage and low brushwood, which, added to the impenetrable forests of date trees, their unbranched stems crowned with feathery foliage, and enormous clusters of gold and purple-coloured berries, with the dense mass of vegetation below them, and patches of jungle, give the scenery, particularly in the Tilwáli Mahál, a picturesque and wild appearance. But yet the first impression that naturally intrudes on one's mind at the sight of so many deserted gardens and extensive wastes is the presentiment of a once well-cultivated district, possessing great capabilities of improvement, going to decay.

7. Besides the Wardha River, which, however, is the boundary of only three villages, the country is traversed by innumerable nálas, which form tributaries to the above-named river, the drainage in general tending northward. A good many of these streamlets are advantageously dammed up, and form extensive and valuable tanks. The nála that runs by the town of Kagnelli, for instance, which is the largest and takes its rise within the lands of Chick-Angi, under the Kod Mámlatdár, supplies six tanks before it joins the Wardha River. The largest of these is the one called the "Haweri Tank," partly within the lands of the Bankápur Táluka and partly within those of the Kagnelli Mahál.

8. The villages are all small and miserable, their sites being distinguished at a distance by a cluster of tamarind trees, but their appearance is most unfavorable about March and April, from the circumstance of those trees being out of leaf, which, added to the blackened roofs of the huts, give them, at that time of the year, a deserted and gloomy aspect. With the exception of a few tiled ones at some of the principal villages, the whole of the houses in the Tilwáli Mahál are thatched, and those of Kagnelli, particularly the villages situate to the north (barring a few tiled and thatched ones), are all built of unburnt bricks, with terraces of mud. The villages of the former Mahál are, however, generally larger and better inhabited than those of the latter.

9. The dirty state of the generality of the villages in this district surpasses anything of the kind I have seen in the other tálukas of this Collectorate. The houses—they should be called miserable-looking hovels—are built without the slightest approach to regularity, in which human beings, cattle, and other living

animals seem huddled together among heaps of rubbish and filth. The villages are very much subject to fires from the combustible materials of which the dwellings of the inhabitants are constructed

10 The only place of consequence is the town of Tilwalli. Hawasbhavi must have been a place of note once, but it now bears the marks of decay, not one-fourth of the space of the former site is at present occupied. Kagnelli derives its importance from being the Mahalkari's station, otherwise it is little better than the majority of the other villages.

11. To sum up the character of the climate in a few words, it is pronounced damp in the rains, and subject to heavy fogs and dews. The cold and heat, on an average, are similar to those of Hángal, the nights during the hottest parts of the year are cool and pleasant. The present season has proved a remarkably healthy one, which must be attributed to the abundant fall of rain; but the inhabitants suffered dreadfully the preceding two years from the ravages of the cholera. It does not appear that there are any diseases peculiar to the climate but what are incident to the neighbouring districts.

12. The district abounds in antelopes; they are met at times in large flocks, and prove very destructive to the standing crops, particularly to the tender sugar-cane plants. The "Baker" (the wild goat, or a species of the antelope) is also to be met with about the hills; wild hogs and wolves are found in the jungle near Nalkop and Bassapur; Chitas or leopards prowl occasionally into the Tilwalli Mahál from the Mysore territory; hares abound everywhere; and foxes and jackals are quite plentiful. Aquatic birds and those of the game kind are abundant; peacocks are also to be met with amongst the domesticated animals. The sheep do not appear to thrive well, and the few flocks that are kept up for the fleece look miserable, and the cattle are generally small but apparently hardy. The male buffaloes are used in common with the bullocks for the plough or cart

13. The bed of the Wardha River near Byatanhal produces a great quantity of "Khaskhas," the root of a fragrant grass, of which "Tatties" or blinds are made, called in Kanarese *Bulludberoa*.

14. The antiquities of the place comprise a few Jain or Budh temples and inscriptions on large slabs of stone, either standing or thrown, about the buildings, in the old Kanarese character, which none of the natives about the place are able to read. The temples are to be seen at Tilwall, Satanhall, Kusnur and Uphunshi, but the one at the former place, which is the

largest, and similar to the one at Hángal, but smaller, claims the greatest attention, it is entirely built of the finest and most durable black granite, and no labour, cost of time, or expense, seems to have been spared in ornamenting both the exterior and interior; and it is still, considering the lapse of time, in a tolerably perfect state of preservation. The Bráhmíns have taken possession of it, and have dedicated it to their God Kalmeshwar, and the others by the Lingáyats.

15 It is estimated that only three-eighths from the whole quantity of arable land in the district are under tillage, and belong principally to Inámdárs. For example, in the villages of Kusnur and Chick-Bassur, out of 2,403 acres of Government and Judi land, belonging to the former, only 229 are cultivated, whilst the whole of the Sarwa Inám (amounting to 365 acres) are under cultivation; and at the latter, out of 665 acres belonging to Government only 154 are cultivated, but all the Sarwa, Judi and Chakari Inám lands to 794 acres are under cultivation.

16. The market towns in the two Maháls are Hawasbhavi, Tilwalli, Hallhyl, Chik-Bassur, Kusnur, Kalkeri, and Kagnelli; and the neighbouring ones that the rayats resort to are Hire-Chouti, Mudri, and Kopadhál of the Mysore territory; Chik-Arur of the Kod Mahál, Saigari (Inám), Alur, and Dumanhal of the Hángal Táluka; Háveri Karajgi, and Devihosur of the Bankápur Táluka, and Byadgi of the Ránebennur Táluka.

17. The only extensive manufacture carried on in the two Maháls worthy of notice is at Kusnur, which consists of all descriptions of white cloth used by the natives, but scarcely sufficient for the consumption of the district, the yarn being supplied from Devgeri and Devihosur. Small quantities of "Dangri" or coarse cloth, made to order, and "Kámblis" are fabricated at some of the other villages, the fleece being procured from the "Dhangars" or shepherds at Uphunshi and Herur, a flock of 600 sheep at the former village and one of 100 at the latter being kept up for the sole purpose.

18. The district possesses little trade beyond what is carried on at the market towns for the consumption of the inhabitants. It, however, exports dried chillies, jagri, rice, and castor-oil. The imports from the coast consist of salt, dried cocoanuts, oil cloths of British manufacture, &c.; and cotton fabrics from the looms at the town of Hubli, and from Harihar and Damal. From 10,000 to 12,000 bullocks pass annually through the town of Tilwalli from the Rattihalli, Ránebennur, and Kod Maháls to Kumta, laden with tobacco, cotton, rice and iron. Although the traders from the latter district have a shorter route

through the Mysore territory, yet they prefer the circuitous one to avoid paying the transit duty still leviable there.

19. The cotton cultivated is barley sufficient for the internal consumption of the district; and the other products besides the different varieties of rice grown in the Tilwalli Maháls and in localities favourable for it at some of the Kagnelli villages, the usual productions of the gardens and the cultivation of sugar-cane are generally confined, on account of the red soil, to the "Kharif" or monsoon crops, and the scanty "Rabi" harvest to places where the black soil is found; wheat is only grown at Katanhalli. No tobacco is produced in the district.

20. All descriptions of land, with the exception of the ground intended for cotton on which jowári had been sown the previous season, are more or less manured annually, but the black alluvial soil only once in three or four years. The quantity to be laid on an acre depends on the supply on the hands of the farmer and the extent of his field. No manure is ever purchased, and it consists of sweepings, ashes, loose dung, produce of the farm yard, and the shell of the nut of the supári tree. The urine of cattle is also collected by some of the rayats and poured into the dung-pit, but in many instances it is suffered to go completely to waste. The manure intended to be laid on is piled up into small heaps about the fields, and exposed to all kinds of weather for weeks, nay months, before it is mixed up with the soil, and the consequence is that it is hourly diminishing, and by the time it is brought into use, it is little better than a mass of useless rubbish. Bone dust, as is well known, forms a highly nutritious manure, and it is a pity no advantage is taken of the bones which are seen strewd about plentifully at every village, particularly near the "Dhervára." The dread of losing caste—the bane of India—which presents a barrier to all attempts at improvement, deters the cultivators, I believe, from using it.

21. The population is wholly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in those parts where the sugar-cane is grown, in the manufacture of coarse sugar and jagri. A portion of the females, besides their usual domestic duties, devote their leisure hours to spinning.

22. The Lingsyats form the bulk of the population, but the Mahomedans, Wadars and Kabars also cut a considerable figure as agriculturists.

23. The food of the people in the Tilwalli Mahál consists chiefly of rice, and of those in Kagnelli of jowári cakes, and porridge made from that grain which is coarsely ground for the purpose. The meal, whether it be rice or bread, is eaten with

a kind of broth made from the tamarind fruit, seasoned with chillies and salt.

24. The seasons, rotation of crops, implements of husbandry, and mode of cultivation, are similar to those of Hángal; and as I have given a description of them in my report on that táluka, a repetition of them here would be superfluous.

25. The village of Yatanhalli, situate N. E. of Háveri, suffers a good deal from annual inundations, occasioned by the meeting near its site of the two large nálas which traverse through the whole length of the district. The great drainage that is made from one of them (the one that runs by Kagnelli) for the purpose of supplying the large tanks along its course, would lead one to conclude that it must be entirely consumed before it reaches the river; but the rush of its water, added to that of the other stream, when the rains are moderately heavy, is so great that a good portion of the lands, I am told, is completely under water, and in consequence about 218 acres of land, assessed at Rs. 100 were thrown up last year. The rayats are, besides, put to the greatest inconvenience in carting manure to their fields from the steepy and miry state of the nálas. The latter evil may be overcome by the erection of bridges, but the former, I fear, could only be averted at a great outlay by the cutting of a canal.

26. The ábkári revenue derived for the current year from the sale of the juice of the date tree amounted to Rs. 3,310 for the whole táluka, including the Inám villages. It is a pity to see a tree so useful to mankind used in these parts for the vilest purposes. If it were left untapped, and regularly cultivated, would not the fruit attain the size of those exported from Arabia? It is not unlikely. For instance, look at the cocoanut and supári trees (which are of the palm species); unless they are irrigated, manured and care bestowed on their growth, they do not bear at all, and if they do, the fruits are small, and drop off before they attain to perfection. However, should it prove a fallacy, there is another profitable field open to the enterpriser—the manufacture of sugar from the juice of the tree, which, as it is well known, contains a great quantity of saccharine matter, and it is only surprising that no attempts have been made as yet towards a branch of industry well worth attending to. The soft and carded sugar I have seen made from it resembled both in color and flavour that of the cane, but jellies, I am told, made from it, do not congeal, otherwise it answers all the purposes of domestic use.

27. The tree would appear to grow on any description of soil, and often where no other trees would thrive; and its vegetation is so spontaneous that a field lying waste for a year or so is

filled with the single leaves of the young plant, which are seen to protrude immediately from the ground; but it is not until the lapse of several years that there is any indication of the stem, and when once formed, it grows upwards of a uniform thickness. I have seen a singular phenomenon in the Tilwalli Mahál of one of these trees after attaining the height of 18 or 20 feet, throwing out three separate stems, and were about 6 or 7 feet long, and well clothed with leaves.

28. The Bráhmans and Lingáyats, although they do not scruple to eat the fruit, under the plea that it is not the produce of the same description of tree, will not, if it could possibly be avoided, sit on a mat made from its leaves, or appropriate any portion of it for building purposes, except it be to erect sheds for cattle, and consider any attempts at its cultivation beneath their caste and dignity.

29. The fruit of the date tree, when perfectly ripe, assumes a dark purple colour, and is quite palatable; and it is often exposed for sale on market days, and bartered for grain to the children of those classes of the inhabitants who do not scruple to drink the juice of the tree.

30. As the prosperity and revenue of the Tilwalli and Kagnelli Maháls depend in a great measure on the tanks, I hope I shall be excused for giving a detailed account of a few of those which require clearing out and repairing, either from the accumulation of mud or from the dilapidated condition of the bunds and water-courses.

31. I have often questioned the rayats, when they complained to me of the state of their tanks, why they did not keep them in repair themselves by removing the sediments annually deposited by the freshes, (if my memory serves me rightly, I think lands on which a sediment is left by the overflowing waters of rivers and nálas in the Deccan are or were assessed somewhat higher than either black, red or burrud,) and laying them on their fields, as it would not only tend to improve the sterile and indifferent soils or lands that have been deteriorated by repeated cropping, but do away in a great measure with the necessity of manuring their fields, of the materials for which there is at present a scarcity owing to the best and greatest portion of the farm-yard manure being consumed for fuel. The reply I have invariably received was that it was a good suggestion and worth trying; but, I suspect, without there ever being the remotest intention of acting on it, for it would interfere with existing practice.

32. It would be premature to offer an opinion as to the effect which the introduction of the new assessment in the district may have in inducing the rayats to keep their tanks in order, but

it is evident that however willing they may be to contribute their quota, the present pecuniary circumstances of the cultivators and the thinness of the fixed population of the district preclude their undertaking any work of magnitude without the aid of Government. Any present outlay would speedily, I think, be repaid by the increased rent of the lands that would be brought under cultivation.

33 The Kagnelli tank which is the largest in the district, covering an area of 223 acres, was thoroughly repaired in 1844-45, at a cost of Rs 2,300. If the season prove a favourable one like the past, the quantity of water collected in it is ample throughout the year for the whole of the gardens, and also for the irrigation of 103 acres of Tari land. Exclusive of the supply it receives from the nála, it was fed by a water-course brought from the vicinity of the hills near Chivakatti, a distance of 3 miles; but it has been out of repair for the last seven or eight years, the water finding its way into the Hire-Lingadhalli Tank situate to the north of it. The supply, however, from this water-course was only taken advantage of in case of a deficiency of rain.

34. The tank at Tilwalli, which is next in magnitude, extending over an area of 173 acres, is supplied by a large canal, the water of the Nagarhalla which takes its rise in the Mysore Territory being diverted into it by a dam thrown across the stream near the village of Purkudrikop; but from its having given way about eight or nine years ago, only a moiety of the water finds its way into it, and this is again completely lost by its bursting a passage within the last few years near the village of Yatanhalli, and at a short distance from the tank, and it is now merely supplied by the drainage of the surrounding country. It is roughly estimated that the repairing of the dam, which must have been a very substantially built one, and the filling up the gap, will cost about Rs. 2,000. All that is required are mortar and labour. The materials consisting of large hewn blocks of black granite, are strewed about the spot. The foundation, I believe, is perfectly sound. The dam in question is built across the nála where the boundaries of three villages meet, viz, those of Purkudrikop, Kachvi, and Bendigeri, the two former of the Tilwalli Mahál, and the latter of the Mysore Territory; and in its present dilapidated state retains a good deal of water for some miles upwards, which is used by the inhabitants of the latter village in irrigating the extensive gardens planted on its right bank near the dam; and as the repairing of it will also be to the advantage of the proprietors of those gardens, I think they should be called upon to contribute towards it. The Tilwall Tank irrigated about 1,191 acres of Bágayat and Tari; from this quantity 145 acres of

the latter description of land belong to Byrapur. Out of 85 Bágáyat numbers, including Judi and Sarwa Inám, 21 numbers belonging to Government had either become Tari, Khushki or were lying waste till the settlement of the last Jamábandi, when some of them were given, I am told, on reduced rates. This is attributed partly to the deficiency of water in the tank and partly to over-assessment, but I suspect, in a great measure to the former cause.

35. The tank at Hire-Lingadhali, of 28 acres, is completely filled in with mud, and in consequence only one number of 4 acres, out of 15 Bágáyat Nos. to 85 acres, is under cultivation, the others having reverted to dry-crop cultivation.

36. There are two large tanks at Kachvi, both partially filled in, the one extending over an area of 90 and the other 66 acres; the former, which is within the lands of Madlur, is supplied by a nála and the latter by a water-course. Besides 12 Nos. of Bágáyat to 19 acres, about 600 acres to Tari land are watered from them.

37. Of the two principal tanks at Chik-Basur, the larger, covering an area of 60 acres, is in splendid order, and contained a large sheet of water when I saw it in May last; the smaller one has completely filled in, and 4 Bágáyat Nos. that were irrigated from it have fallen into Tari and Khushki. The large tank supplies 18 garden Nos. and is also used for the irrigation of extensive sugar-cane cultivation; out of 31 Bágáyat Nos. 14 have been out of cultivation for the last six years. I have not been able clearly to ascertain the reason for so many being relinquished, the assessment being very moderate, averaging Rs. 6 per acre; but I suspect it arises either from poverty or paucity of lands.

38. There are 10 Bágáyat Nos at Kabbur which have reverted to Tari and Khushki since our obtaining possession of the country. All that is now to be seen of their former prosperity are a few cocoanut trees. These gardens were, however, watered from wells, but for want of annual clearing out they became choked up in course of time, and as the then occupants had not the means of doing it, they were eventually given up, and have continued so up to the present moment.

39. The wells used in garden lands, in this as well as in the neighbouring districts, are nothing more than so many ponds of all sizes and shapes, and as they are not regularly built up or have a parapet wall, a great quantity of mud and filth is carried into them by the rains, which is added to by the falling in of the sides, and they become, unless cleared out regularly, choked up

and useless in a few years. They are generally used about March, at which time of the year, either from a scanty monsoon or from other causes, the supply of water in the tanks begins to fail. When the water is on a level with or near the surface, the "Guda" (a basket used by two persons for throwing up the water) is used, and when it lowers 5 or 6 feet, the "Kaph" or "Moti." Many of these wells are of no great depth, and have consequently no permanent springs, drying up at the same time with the tanks.

40 The Bágáyat lands at Kara Mattihalli (9 Nos. to 28 acres) are watered from a tank within the Kabbur lands, for a period of four months, and they are afterwards irrigated from the nála on the right bank of which they are conveniently situated, by sinking shallow wells in the bed of it, and raising the water by means of kaplis. Although there is one or more wells in every one of them, they are all filled in.

41 There are 12 bágáyat Nos. to 34 acres at Ghalpuji, but they have all reverted to Tari during the administration of the late Government, from the filling in of the tank. There are wells in every one of them, but the water does not last throughout the year.

42 The large tank at Hawasbhávi is filled in considerably, and the supply of water does not last till the end of the hot season, and the cultivators are obliged in consequence to resort to the wells. Out of 31 bágáyat Nos. 19 Nos. to 35 acres are watered from it, as well as 121 acres Tari land.

43. The village of Konnur must have once boasted of a good many gardens, but like those at Kabbur and Ghalpuji they are only to be traced by the cocoanut trees, which encumber the soil without producing any benefit. The reason assigned for their reverting to Tari cultivation is the oft-repeated tale, the filling in of the tank.

44 In the above remarks I have only touched upon the principal tanks, but there are others in them, as well as in the remaining villages, that are more or less in the state of those I have attempted to describe.

45. Before concluding this subject, I beg to draw your attention to the unnecessary wastage of water whilst irrigating the sugar-cane fields, particularly those situated at a distance from the tanks. The water-courses are so carelessly constructed, that before the water reaches the place of destination a good portion of it is completely lost, and in many instances flooding fields that were not required to be watered. Some specific instructions should, therefore, be drawn up for the guidance of the village authorities,

in regulating the supply and to see that no wastage is occasioned. I do not know the rules that appertain to the use of the water in tanks, but I suspect the pátils and kúlkarnis generally manage to take the lion's share for their Judi lands, and give the remainder to their own creatures, thereby occasioning a good deal of bickering and ill-will

46 With reference to the information required in the 3rd paragraph of your letter to Lieutenant Francis, dated the 17th October last, an extract of which was forwarded to me regarding the capital required to be laid out in forming new gardens, and the profits derived after they come to full bearing, I do myself the honor to submit in the annexed statements all that I have been able to collect on those subjects both in the Hángal and Kod Tálukas, as given me at the bágáyat villages by the cultivators themselves.

47. It will be seen from the discrepancies, as exhibited in the statements, what little dependence can be placed on the assertion of the rayats, to enable me to arrive at a clear understanding as to the number of beetle vines, cocoanut and supári trees to be planted within an acre of land, and as to what the rate of produce, expenses, profits or losses may be. Whether this proceeds from sheer ignorance of such matters or from sinister views under a mistaken notion that were they to state the real facts there would be no abatement in the assessment, I am unable to state, but the prevaricating accounts given by them, almost in the same breath, lead me to think that they are the most uncalculating race of people to be met with. All that they look to is the present; carry them beyond it, and they are lost in a chaos of uncertainty. In all their undertakings they do not like to wait for a tardy result, and in case of failure they have not the heart to persevere; and therefore, in forming new gardens, they generally take the precaution of commencing gradually by planting a few trees the first year and increasing the number or extending the cultivation annually according to their means, appropriating the unoccupied portions for sugar-cane, grain, and vegetables.

48. There is no regular system, it would appear, as to the number of trees that should be within a given space; for, in some gardens the cocoanut and supári trees are planted pretty far apart, while in others they are crowded so closely together that one would imagine they would deprive each other of nourishment, and be stifled for want of air.

49 To arrive at the truth, or as near the mark as possible, the best plan would be to take the average, as given by the cultivators of both districts of the number of trees to be planted, the

outlays and profits of which will stand as follows :—Cocoanut trees 37, supári trees 223, plantain trees 82, and beetle vines 1,081. Now, deducting the returns derived on the twelfth year, Rs 109-1-10, when the whole of the trees come to full bearing (the time the cocoanut trees begin to produce, as given by the rayats at the town of Hángal, is twenty years, and by those of some of the Kod villages, is from ten to sixteen years, but it is too well known that if the trees are regularly watered and manured they generally bear the twelfth year), from the annual expenses, Rs 54-5-4, it leaves a clear profit of Rs 54-12-6 per acre, exclusive of what the farmer may make by the sale of vegetables, plantain leaves, limes, mangoes, jack fruits, &c. The capital to be laid out amounts to Rs. 738-10-8, and the returns to Rs. 553-3-4, exhibiting a loss of Rs 183-7-4 during that period.

50. The information I have received from one Thaman Náik, an inhabitant of Kagnelli (*vide* foot of Kod Statement), differs considerably from that given me by the rayats both in the Hángal and Kod districts. It may, however, be of importance, coming from an uninterested party, and one who, apparently, seems to have some experience in such matters. He is a respectable old man and was employed under the Peshwa's Government as a Mámlatdár. He has an Inám garden of his own of 5 acres, and rents a Government one of four acres besides.

51. The cocoanut and supári trees are watered once in fifteen or twenty days, and after once a month, and the beetle vines and plantain trees weekly.

52. The condition of the bágáyat cultivators, contrasting them with the other rayats, evidently indicates that their situation is much more eligible; they cultivate other descriptions of land in common with their brethren, have one or more hired servants throughout the year, and others occasionally to assist them, and are often the leading members of the village community.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) J H SPRINGER,

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

HANGAL

Villages.	COCOANUT TREES.			SUPARI TREES			BETEL VINES.		
	Number of Trees planted.	At what period the Trees come to full Bearing.		Number of Trees planted.	At what period the Trees come to full Bearing.		Number of Vines planted.	At what period the Vines are struck.	
		Amount annually from the sale of produce.	Rs. a p.		Amount annually from the sale of produce.	Rs. a p.		Amount annually from the sale of produce.	Rs. a
Hangal	20	20	60 0 0	300	12	75 0 0	1,000	3	15 0 0
Shurgod	30	12	25 0 0	300	6	33 0 0	1,500	3	25 0 0
Alur	30	12	45 0 0	150	8	15 0 0	1,000	3	12 0 0
Anwangi	40	12	40 0 0	100	8	20 0 0	500	3	5 0 0
Howkan	Not grown.			400	8	33 0 0	800	3	25 0 0
Hire Kowdi	30	12	12 8 0	300	8	37 8 0	1,600	3	25 0 0
Mudur	30	12	25 0 0	300	8	30 0 0	1,000	3	20 0 0
Chik Kangi	30	12	25 0 0	300	8	33 0 0	1,500	3	25 0 0
Average	210	92	232 8 0	2,150	60	280 8 0	8,900	17	137 0 0
	30	13	33 8 5	259	7½	35 0 0	1,112	2½	17 2

Villages.	RETURNS							
	8th year.	9th year.	10th year.	11th year.	12th year.	13th year.	14th year.	
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a	Rs. a.	
Hangal	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	90 0 0	90 0	90 0	
Shurgod	66 8 0	66 8 0	66 8 0	66 8 0	66 8 0	91 8 0	91 8 0	
Alur	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	39 0 0	84 0 0	84 0 0	
Anwangi	43 0 0	43 0 0	43 0 0	43 0 0	43 0 0	83 0 0	83 0 0	
Howkan	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	Not grown.				
Hire Kowdi	62 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	74 8 0	74 8 0	
Mudur	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	
Chik Kangi	66 8 0	66 8 0	66 8 0	66 8 0	66 8 0	91 8 0	91 8 0	
Average	401 8 0	352 0 0	352 0 0	352 0 0	599 8 0	90 0	90 0	
	50 3 0	50 4 0	50 4 0	50 4 0	85 7 6	...	...

Includes the employment of a man throughout the year at 2 Rupees
Those of Howkan not included no coconut

TALUKA.

PLANTAIN TREES.				RETURNS.														
Number of Trees planted.	At what period the Trees come to full Bearing	Amount annually derived from the sale of produce	1st year	2nd year		3rd year.		4th year		5th year		6th year		7th year.				
				Rs.	a	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p	
60	2 2	2 2		33	8	0	33	8	0	33	8	0	33	8	0	33	8	0
100	2 2	2 2		24	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0
150	2 2	2 2		23	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	0
50	2 2	2 2		17	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0
50	2 2	2 2		24	8	0	24	8	0	24	8	0	24	8	0	24	8	0
100	2 2	2 2		30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0
60	2 2	2 2	...	33	8	0	33	8	0	33	8	0	33	8	0	33	8	0
570	14	63	8	185	8	0	200	8	0	200	8	0	200	8	0	316	8	0
71	2	9	4	26	6	10	25	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	39	8	0

continued.

EXPENSES.													
16th year.	16th year	17th year	18th year	18th year.	20th year.	Total.	Sinking a Well	Purchasing a pair of bullocks	Annual Expenses	Total.	Grand total		
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a	Rs. a p	Rs. a p.		
90	0	90	90	90	150	1,005	0	40	56	0	1,192	0	0
		...	...	...	...	624	8	40	56	0	712	0	0
		...	...	...	...	384	0	40	50	0	672	0	0
		...	...	...	...	433	0	40	48	0	576	0	0
		...	...	...	...	152	0	40	35	8	284	0	0
		...	...	...	...	469	8	40	56	0	672	0	0
		...	...	...	...	566	0	40	50	0	600	0	0
		...	...	...	...	624	8	40	59	0	708	0	0
90	0	90	90	90	150	4,257	8	320	410	8	5,232	0	0
		...	...	...	...	688	8	40	38	5	706	13	8
									

(Signed) J. H. SPRINGER,
 Assistant Superintendent, Revenue
 Survey, Southern Maratha Country.

per month, and another occasionally, manure, bucket, ropes, &c.
 trees are planted in the gardens at this village.

Villages	COCONUT TREES.				SUPARI TREES.				BETLE VINES.			
	Number of Trees planted	At what period the Trees come to full Bearing	Amount derived annually from the sale of produce.		Number of Trees planted	At what period the Trees come to full Bearing	Amount derived annually from the sale of produce		Number of Vines planted.	At what period the Leaves are stripped	Amount derived annually from the sale of produce.	
			Rs.	a p			Rs.	a p			Rs.	a p
Tilwali	30	12	30	0 0	145	10	8	0 0	2,000	2	12	8
Kagnelli	25	14	12	8 0	150	10	8	4 0	1,000	2	24	0
Kachvi	50	10	18	10 0	400	8	33	6 0	800	2	12	0
Chik Basaur	50	12	39	8 0	75	6	4	11 0	200	3	25	0
Kare Matthalh	50	16	50	0 0	150	12	80	0 0	1,500	3	25	0
Badmali	50	12	30	0 0	200	6	18	0 0	1,500	3	30	0
Kabbur	50	12	30	0 0	100	10	40	0 0	1,000	2	16	0
Hawasbhavi	50	12	30	0 0	200	6	14	9 4	400	2	37	8
	355	100	239	10 0	1,420	68	201	14 4	8,400	17	182	0
Average	44	124	29	13 3	177	84	25	3 9	1,050	2	22	12
Thaman Naik	100	15	50	0 0	400	15	16	0 0	5,000	3	40	0

Villages	RETURNS							
	8th year.	9th year.	10th year.	11th year.	12th year.	13th year.	14th year.	
	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Tilwali	25 0 0	25 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	63 0 0	36 8	49 0	
Kagnelli	30 4 0	30 4 0	36 9 0	38 8 0	36 8 0	...	...
Kachvi	50 14 0	50 14 0	69 4 0	...	73 7 0	...	...
Chik Basaur	35 15 0	35 15 0	35 15 0	35 15 0	140 0 0	140 0	140 0	
Kare Matthalh	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	
Badmali	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0	
Kabbur	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	100 5 4	..	..
Hawasbhavi	70 5 4	70 5 4	70 5 4	70 5 4	...	...	...
	338 6 4	338 6 4	411 4 4	341 12 4	579 4 4	76 8	189 0	
Average	42 4 9	42 4 9	51 6 6	48 13 2	82 12 0	86 4	94 8	
Thaman Naik	52 8 0	52 8 0	52 8 0	52 8 0	52 8 0	52 8	52 8	

PALKA.

PLANTAIN TREES				RETURNS													
Number of Trees planted	At what period the Trees come to full Bearing	Amount derived annually from the sale of produce	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	6th year.	7th year.								
										Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.
100	2	12 8 8		25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0								
100	2	6 4 4		30 4 0	30 4 0	30 4 0	30 4 0	30 4 0	30 4 0								
50	2	5 8 8		11 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0								
100	2	6 4 4		6 4 0	31 4 0	31 4 0	31 4 0	35 15 0	35 15 0								
50	2	5 0 0		25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0								
100	2	8 4 4		16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0								
				45 12 0	45 12 0	45 12 0	45 12 0	70 5 4	70 5 4								
500	12	43 12		204 12 0	225 12 0	225 12 0	225 12 0	305 0 4	305 0 4								
83	2	7 4		25 1 6	28 5 6	28 5 6	28 5 6	38 2 0	38 2 0								
200	2	12 8		12 8 0	62 8 0	62 8 0	62 8 0	62 8 0	62 8 0								

continued.

EXPENSES

16th year.	16th year.	17th year.	18th year.	19th year.	20th year.	Total	Sinking a Well	Purchasing a Pair of Bullocks	Annual Expenses	Total.	Grand Total.
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
						329 0 0	40	46 0	44 0	528 0 0	614 0 0
						437 0 0	40	32 0	49 0	636 0 0	758 0 0
						276 4 0	40	32 0	35 8	355 0 0	427 0 0
						389 1 0	40		29 0	349 0 0	368 0 0
140 0	190					1,210 0 0	40		100 0	1,600 0 0	1,640 0 0
						520 0 0	40		51 0	612 0 0	652 0 0
						326 0 0	40		50 0	600 0 0	640 0 0
						705 5 4	40	9 0	46 0	552 0 0	601 0 0
140 0	190					4,192 10 4	320	119 0	404 8	5,281 0 0	5,720 0 0
						594 1 3	40	29 12	50 9	660 2 0	715 0 0
118 8						761 0 0	40	32 0	60 0	900 0 0	972 0 0

(Signed) J. H. SPRINGER,
 Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
 Southern Marátha Country.

Extract paragraphs 1 to 4 and from 11 to 12 of a letter from Lieutenant F. FANNING, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Marátha Country, No. 6, dated 23rd September 1847.

1. Before leaving Dhárwár at the end of last monsoon, I had the honor to receive your memorandum No. 164 of 1846. In reference to it, I beg to observe that during a residence in the Kod Táluka from November 1846 to June 1847, I endeavoured to avail myself of every opportunity which presented itself to make inquiries regarding the condition of the "Bágáyat" cultivators, and other matters connected with garden cultivation. As far as was practicable, I have tested information given me by others by personal observation, and, after a careful comparison of conflicting statements, am led to infer as follows:—

GARDENS AND TANKS.

2. But before entering on the subject in detail, I may observe that in the district to which my remarks are confined, the principal gardens are at Yellápur, Chik-Kerur, and Chin-Mulgund. Of these, the Yellápur gardens only can be properly considered tank bágáyat. The tank from which they draw their supply of water, though of no great extent, is one of the best that has fallen under my notice, and has, I believe, even in the most unfavourable seasons, never been seen quite dry. At this village the cultivators trust to the tank entirely to irrigate their gardens, as there are no wells in any of them. The tank at Chik-Kerur is of much greater superficial extent than that at Yellápur, and if kept in proper repair, would probably nearly always hold some quantity of water. During the hot season of 1846, however, I am informed that it was perfectly dry, and the plantations lying below it were only saved from destruction by the supply of water in the wells, of which nearly every garden at this town contains one or more.

At Chin-Mulgund. At Chin-Mulgund there is a tank from which the gardens may be watered during the early part of the season, but it is small and shallow, and cannot be calculated on to afford sufficient water to irrigate the gardens after the middle of

At other villages. February. In the district assigned to me for measurement during the past season, there are gardens at many villages besides those mentioned above. They are, however, of small extent, and the remarks above made regarding the Chin-Mulgund tank may be generally considered equally applicable to nearly all those from which these smaller plots of garden land are irrigated during part of the year only.

3 The gardens in the district are generally cultivated in a very slovenly manner, and are, in consequence inferior, I think, to those in other tálukas of the Zilla. If a rayat in Kod holds a garden consisting of an acre or more, he scarcely ever appears to care about making his land yield as much as (properly attended to) it is calculated to produce. In one corner of it, perhaps, are a few gunthás planted with "Pán-vel," which yield present produce, and do not interfere with the prospective advantages of a young supári plantation growing up on the same ground. Between the rows of pán-vel, and perhaps in other parts of the garden, are a few plantain trees, and, scattered about with very little attention to regularity in planting, are from thirty to sixty cocconut trees. Probably the remainder of the garden is altogether uncultivated, or, perhaps, sown with some kind of produce which would grow nearly equally well elsewhere as in gardens, to attend to the growth and care of which little labour is necessary, and from which the profits derivable are proportionately small. Scarcely any of the gardens which have fallen under my observation produce nearly as much as, with adequate capital and skill applied, I am confident they would yield.

4. In some of the Mysore villages adjoining the western limits of the Chik-Kerur Mahál the case is very different. Here many of the gardens are in a very flourishing condition, and the land is apparently made the most of; and I am informed that the quantity of garden cultivation has increased in nearly all these villages during late years, and has fallen off in none. During the same time a great decrease in this kind of cultivation appears to have taken place in the Kod villages lying close to the Mysore border. The lands of the Chik-Kerur Mahál, and those of Mysore, which are alluded to, are so immediately adjoining each other that difference of climate cannot, I think, in any way account for the diminution of bágáyat cultivation in the one and the increase in the other. I would assign as the cause neither climate, soil, nor situation; nor, I think, can it be justly altogether attributed to the generally stated fact that the assessment on gardens in Mysore is much lighter than that on those in the neighbouring British territory.

11. I will now glance at what I consider the probable causes of the great decline in the quantity and quality of bágáyat cultivation in Kod, as compared with a very different state of things in the adjoining lands of Mysore. It is remarked above in paragraph 4 that difference in the rate of assessment is not sufficient to

Description of the kind of gardens which now exist in Kod.

Difference between gardens in Kod and those in the neighbouring Mysore villages.

Supposed causes of the flourishing condition of the Mysore gardens as compared with those in Kod.

account for the fact that gardens in Mysore multiply and flourish, while those in the neighbouring Kod villages appear to be passing away altogether. The effect is evident, though, perhaps, to discover the true cause is not easy, and in what follows I am recording an opinion, founded rather on doubtful information and conjecture than on ascertained fact. In the Mysore villages the rayats generally are, I conceive, even poorer than those of the district in which I was during last season employed. But in each of them, or at any rate in many of them, I am told, one or more comparatively wealthy persons reside (not unfrequently Bráhmans), who possess much influence, and have amassed considerable sums, which they invest, very profitably to themselves, in cultivating gardens. If this be true, the existence of such a class of persons would, I imagine, more fully account for the increase of garden cultivation in Mysore than any other circumstance whatever. In the district of this Zilla adjoining Mysore, I believe that in some cases where the assessment on gardens was higher than they could bear, the cultivators, over-burdened, relinquished them; other parties then entered on possession, agreeing to give rent amounting to perhaps one-half of what was paid by their predecessors. The object of these persons was, probably, in many cases, not to go to the expense and trouble of cultivating the gardens properly, but merely to obtain possession of the produce of cocoanut trees, &c., which had been planted by the former holders, the value of which very much exceeded the rent. The payment of this reduced rent may be considered to be their almost only expenditure in connection with the gardens, for, judging from their present state, little, indeed, seems to have been expended on most of them beyond what was absolutely necessary to preserve the trees they already contained from premature decay. So long as the trees planted by the original tenants yield sufficient produce to make it worth the while of their successors to pay the light rent at which they have agreed to hold the land, they retain it. These trees of course leave off bearing in time, and as no expenditure of money or labour has been made to replace them, the land becomes after a lapse of years entirely unproductive, and in this way, I believe, that many gardens in Kod are now past approaching extinction. In other cases the rates remain unchanged, but the cultivators always ask for large remissions, and frequently, perhaps, obtain them. Thus, a garden in Chik-Kerur, assessed at Rs. 31-8-0, has, since 1825, paid no higher rent than Rs. 10. These reductions and remissions seem, however, to have had little effect in causing any improvement in the state of the *bágayat* cultivation. To fix an assessment which is certainly not too high, but is still sufficiently so to render imperative exertion on the part of the cultivator to raise produce enough to meet all demands on him, is, perhaps, what in most cases should be done; but to decide on what that amount of

assessment is, involves so many considerations that without much experience in such matters it must be always most difficult to arrive at satisfactory conclusions. Too burdensome an assessment and too light a one appear to be both evils; the gardens in Kod have, I believe, suffered from the former, and in many cases now under the effect of the latter, are, at any rate, showing no signs of improvements. The amount of rent now collected in the gardens at the three villages mentioned in paragraph 2 is shown below :—

	Highest Rent per Acre.	Lowest Rent per Acre.	Average Rent per Acre on all the Gardens.
	Rs. a. a.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chik-Kerur	15 0 0	4 12 9	8 10 0
Yellápur	20 5 0	2 0 0	7 13 11
Chin Mulgund	36 8 0	12 4 0	21 8 0

From this it will be seen that at Chik-Kerur no gardens pay higher rent than Rs. 15 per acre, and although no greater assessment than this has been collected since 1835, the gardens at this town appear as if they were becoming extinct altogether as the trees planted in them many years ago gradually die off. At Chin Mulgund, where I am told the gardens generally pay the full amount of the rates at which they are assessed, and have done so since 1825, the *bágáyat* (though perhaps not of a very good description) is better than that at the other villages; and here also I have observed many more young *supári* and other trees newly planted to replace those which are decaying than I have noticed elsewhere.

12. My ideas will, perhaps, appear absurd. I am by no means confident that they are not so; but in by far the majority of cases the *bágáyat* cultivators with whom I have become acquainted will rest satisfied with the condition of their gardens, however poor it be, if the profits derivable from them are sufficient to enable them to pay their rent without inconvenience, rather than exert energy enough to draw from the soil all that with proper treatment it would yield. If the rent is high, but still within the capabilities of the garden, the land will in more cases be made the most of, than will happen when one-fourth of the burden is imposed on it.

Supposed evil effects
of a too light assess-
ment

FROM

LIEUTENANT W. C. ANDERSON,

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and
Assessment, Southern Marátha Country ;

TO

CAPTAIN G. WINGATE,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Southern Marátha Country*Dhárwad, 1st September 1848.*

Sir,

In compliance with the request contained in your letter No. 156 of 15th October 1846, I have the honor to forward the following report on the Misrikota Mahál of the Hubli Táluka.

2. This Mahál is about 22 miles in extreme length, and 12 in breadth. The surface of the country is extremely undulating ; in the northern part of the Mahál a range of hills, called the Budnigudd, runs from north-west to south-east, and is about 8 miles long ; they are excessively rocky and precipitous, but of inconsiderable height, probably not exceeding 500 feet above the level of the surrounding country. The western part of the Mahál is hilly, and the jungle small and scrubby on the border of the open country ; but the trees gradually increase in size towards the west, until, near the boundary of the Kánara Zilla, it becomes a fine timber-producing forest.

3. The whole surface of the country is thickly dotted over with tanks of various sizes, from a quarter of an acre to 75 acres each. With the exception of some three or four, all are commonly dried up by the beginning of March, and the majority two months before. But little appears to have been done for many years, either in the way of constructing new tanks or of keeping the old ones in perfect repair, judging from the numbers to be seen almost filled up with mud, and next to useless, and the bad state of repair into which many of those now serviceable are rapidly falling.

4. There is a great difference in the quantity of rain that falls in the eastern and western parts of this Mahál ; places at but small distances apart have climates differing greatly. The principal crop, rice, being entirely dependent on an ample and constant supply of water, and the quantity and time of rain falling varying as it does, it will, I think, be found necessary to make two classes in the rates for this cause alone ; yet, as regards seed-time and harvest, this Mahál cannot be made into less than three divisions.

5. The 1st comprises the large jungles situated in the south-western corner of the Mahál, to the westward of a line drawn on

the map from Kudalgi to Kehrawar; these jungles extend without interruption over the intervening country belonging to the Kánara Zilla to the Sahyádrí or Western Ghát range, distant from 25 to 30 miles. From the first commencement of the S. W. monsoon, that is, from the first steady setting in of the S. W. wind till the end of the monsoon the atmosphere here seems to be saturated with moisture; the clouds coming up from the sea seem to be arrested in their course, and attracted near the surface of the earth by the hills and trees. The monsoon rain falls here much earlier than in districts clear of jungle, though at no greater distance from the Gháts. In these villages such a thing as a failure of the rice crop from drought is, I imagine, unknown, the ground having been thoroughly moistened by the thunderstorms usually occurring about the end of April. In the most western of these villages rice is sown about the first week of May, or earlier, and in the most eastern villages not later than the middle of May. The harvest takes place about the middle of October. These villages being few in number, the population excessively scanty in those that are inhabited at all, and nine-tenths of the land waste, land represented to be among the best for rice in the country,—it would, perhaps, be inexpedient to rate the lands of this division higher than those of the following. Doing so would probably tend to restrain the inclination at present existing to re-people some of the deserted villages and cultivate their lands.

6. In the 2nd division I would include all those villages situated between the eastern boundary of the 1st division and a line drawn from Mangundi on the north to Wadageri (also called Koulápur) on the south. In these villages the supply of rain is generally ample, though not so early in its first fall as in the villages of the first mentioned division; an indifferent crop may occasionally occur, but an entire failure from an insufficient quantity of rain, I imagine, is unknown. Last year, when the rice crops in the immediate neighbourhood of Dhárwár were so bad as in many places to be not worth reaping, the crops in this division of Misnikota were little below the usual average. Sowing generally takes place about the latter end of May. And the harvest in the beginning of November. In this and the first mentioned division, after the rice crop has been reaped, an after-crop of grain, Mug, Awari or linseed, can be raised in all but the highest situated Tari lands.

7. In the third division I would include all the remaining villages of the Mahál situated to the eastward of the last mentioned division's eastern boundary. These are situated nearer to the cotton plains, and appear to partake in some measure of their climate. A degree of uncertainty existing as to whether rain

will fall in sufficient quantity, or at the time it is required, rice is not grown as much as in the western parts of the Mahál; an occasional entire failure of the crop may occur. Rice here is not shown for the most part till the middle of June or later; the harvest takes place about the middle of November. From its being so late an after-crop cannot be raised except in low moist places.

8. The crops and manner of culture are much the same as those of the adjoining Mahál of Tadas, reported on two years ago. Except in the times of sowing and harvest, the abovementioned 3rd division of Misrikota only corresponds with the Tadas Mahál: here also cotton is not cultivated (the climate being too moist), except in small quantities, in some of the most eastern villages. Sugar-cane is not grown to the extent that might be expected from the abundant supply of water; the small white sugar-cane seems to prevail. The reasons assigned by the cultivators for their preference of this description are, first, it requires a smaller supply of water than the large white and red kinds, and consequently, is less troublesome to irrigate; indeed, after it has once fairly taken root, but little artificial irrigation is required, the rains alone proving nearly sufficient; secondly, though the large canes give a much greater quantity of juice, it contains much less saccharine matter in proportion than that of the small canes, and requires far more boiling to make goor; the goor, also, made from the small cane, is also considered to be of superior quality. On account of its hard, bamboo-like texture, the small cane is much less subject to the depredations of wild animals than the large. Strange as it may seem, jackals and jungle cats are universally represented to be the animals most destructive to the sugar-cane.

9. The rice cultivators are, if they choose, independent of any bázár in disposing of their produce, a great portion of the rice trade being carried on directly between the growers and wholesale merchants at their own doors. These merchants come from a distance in the plains, bringing bullocks laden with jowári, wheat, or other productions of the plains, which they dispose of in Hubli or Kalghatgi, and then, peregrinating the country, reload their bullocks with cleaned rice bought directly from the rayats. Many of the larger rayats also find it worth their while to carry their rice cleaned from husk to Hubli for sale. The goor produced in the district is entirely consumed there, and over and above a considerable quantity is imported. Rice is sold wholesale throughout the district by the khandi, goni, páyali, and ser,—measures of capacity—4 sers making 1 páyali, 40 páyals 1 goni, 10 gonis 1 khandi. One ser of rice in husk weighs 86 tolas on an average. Goor is sold by the ser, dhara, and maund; 12 sers—

(the current kacha ser of the country, each of 20 tolas) make 1 dhada, and 4 dhadas 1 maund

10 There are five bázárs within the Misrikota Mahál, namely, Misrikota, Hulkop, Kudálgi, Kalghatgi and Bomigatti, besides the Tadas bázár and that held at Haliyál in the Kánara Zilla, both of which are resorted to by the people of the neighbouring villages of Misrikota.

11 The Misrikota bázár, held every Friday, is a small one, principally resorted to by the people of the surrounding villages only. The Kudálgi bázár, held every Sunday, is also of little importance, the neighbouring tract of country being very thinly populated. At Misrikota there are about 24 looms, and weekly about 50 rupees' worth of coarse cotton cloth is manufactured, from 8 to 12 yards of which are sold for one rupee, according to the quality.

12 At Hulkop a bázár is held every Monday, besides the people of the neighbourhood it is also frequented by the merchants from the plains, from Jamkhandi, Rámdurg, &c, for the purpose of buying rice, of which a considerable quantity is produced about Hulkop itself and in the adjoining villages of the Kánara Zilla. In Hulkop alone, 450 families, nine-tenths of the whole population, are said to be employed in cleaning rice from the husk, during the time that they are not required in the fields. At Hulkop also there are six families containing, with servants, about 40 men, employed in iron working; there are six furnaces, employing from five to seven men each. A furnace turns out about five maunds of iron every week; it is entirely consumed in the neighbourhood; one maund brings about Rs. 1-8-0. The iron is considered to be of bad quality, being hard and brittle, and unfit for the fabrication of anything but coarse agricultural implements and pans for boiling sugar.

13. The bázár held at Kalghatgi every Tuesday is the most important of the district, it is numerously attended by merchants coming for rice from a considerable distance in the plains, from Rámdurg, Nargund, Bágalkot, Kaládgi, &c. There is a good deal of traffic between Goa and Kalghatgi, coconut oil, coconuts, cor, kashew nuts, catechu, and a large quantity of supári are imported thence, the greater part is consumed in the neighbourhood, but some is exported to Hubli. The principal article imported from Goa is salt, of which yearly about two thousand bullock loads, containing five thousand maunds and worth about Rs. 6,000, are imported. The maund is of 80 rats (a Goa weight of 80 tolas). The direct road to Goa is by the Diggi Ghát, but that being on the frontier of the Madras Presidency, and the duty

on Goa salt there being much higher than that exacted on the Bombay frontier, all the Goa salt is taken round by the Tilwālī Ghát, at the expense of six or seven days longer spent on the journey. From Goa to Kalghatgi, by the Diggi Ghát, is about ten days' journey for a loaded bullock, and about sixteen or seventeen days' by Taliwadi. One maund of salt in Goa costs 1 anna, the Portuguese exact 3 annas per maund duty on its leaving their territory, 12 annas duty is taken on entering the Bombay territories at Taliwadi; 4 annas for carriage and profit makes up Rs. 1-4-0, the average price in Kalghatgi. The present duty at the Diggi and other Gháts on the Kánara frontier is Rs. 3 per maund. Five years ago the duty there was only 9 annas per maund. Salt was then sold in Kalghatgi at Re. 1 per maund, the 3 annas less than the present 12 annas duty at Taliwadi, and 1 anna less for carriage on account of the shorter journey, making up the difference, 4 annas, between that and the present price. It is difficult to see what can be the motive of the Madras authorities for imposing a duty, the payment of which is so easily evaded. In the neighbouring villages there are about fifty looms, and weekly about 80 rupees worth of coarse cotton cloth is made and sold in the Kalghatgi bázár. Besides this, about 100 rupees worth of cloth is brought from Hubli and sold every bázár day. In addition to this, one single sávkár represents himself to import cloth from Hubli and Lakshmeshvar to the amount of 100 rupees worth monthly.

14. The bázár held at Bomigatti every Wednesday is nearly as large as that of Kalghatgi: it is principally resorted to by the people of the surrounding rice-growing country. There is also an extensive traffic with the country to the southward, belonging to the Kánara Zilla; there is little trade with the coast or the country beneath the Gháts. Rice is the principal article of trade here, about 600 rupees' worth being sold every bázár day throughout the year. About 600 bullock-loads of supári, each load worth from Rs. 13 to Rs. 14, are yearly imported from Yellápur and Bhartanhalli in the Kánara Zilla, not one-tenth of which is consumed at Bomigatti; it is mostly carried on into the country. Weekly about 80 bullock-loads of plantains, worth Rs. 1-10-0 per load, are imported from Bhartanhalli, the greater portion of which is again exported to the interior. Salt is imported from Ankola, but in quantity only sufficient for the consumption of the neighbourhood. Cotton cloth is imported from Hubli,—100 rupees worth, and from Arlikatti in the Tadas Mahál,—50 rupees worth, weekly.

15. Traffic is carried on between the Misrikota Mahál and four ports on the western coast,—Goa, Sadáshivgad, Ankola and

Kumta. Goa is by Sambrani and the Diggi Ghát distant from Kalghatgi 42 kōs; each kōs may be estimated at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The principal trade with Goa I have mentioned when speaking of the Kalghatgi Bázár.

16 Sadáshvḡad, by Yellápur and the Barballi Ghát, is said to be 20 kōs from Kalghatgi; the road is a mere track through the jungle beyond Yellápur, only passable for laden bullocks. The Ghát is represented to be a bad one at present, but nothing whatever has been done for it by art; the road follows the course of the Black River down the Ghát, and in fact in the dry season the way is, in many places, in the bed of the river itself. Sadáshvḡad itself is represented to be by no means a bad harbour, it is formed by the mouth of the Black River; this river is navigable for moderate-sized plattemárs up to Mallápur, 14 or 15 miles from the sea, and small boats can get up 5 or 6 miles further. Could the Ghát and road be slightly improved between Dhárwár and Sadáshvḡad, it would be of the greatest benefit to all the northern part of the Dhárwár Collectorate, the greater portion of which is a cotton-growing country. By this route Hubli, the principal emporium of the cotton trade, would be brought within 60 miles of a port connected with the sea by 14 miles of navigable river. Hubli is from Kumta, the present port, by the made road *viá* Sirsi, distant about 110 miles, and Kumta is situated on the coast 35 miles to the southward of Sadáshvḡad, thus, by the Yellápur and Barballi Ghát route to Mallápur, Hubli would be brought 50 miles nearer to water carriage than it is at present.

17 By the made road from Mundgod to Sirsi, and by the Nilkund Ghát, Kumta is distant from Kalghatgi about 100 miles; by the most direct route *viá* Yellápur and the Arebyl Ghát, it is not more than about 80 miles. This road is but a mere track through the jungle and the Ghát in its natural state; but it is a good deal frequented, and a considerable quantity of cotton finds its way to Kumta by this route. The Arebyl Ghát is said to be naturally a good one, and though 3 kōs long, easy of ascent and descent, much more so than the Nilkund Ghát on the Sirsi road to Kumta. The only difficulty met with by this route between Kalghatgi and Kumta is in crossing the estuary between Mirjan and Kumta, about 4 miles from the latter place. It is represented to be 300 or 400 yards broad, and even at low water always unfordable. There is little doubt but that in the neighbourhood of Mirjan, formed by the mouth of the Tadarí River, a far better harbour might have been found than that existing at present at Kumta.

18 Ankola, *viá* Yellápur and the Arebyl Ghát, is distant about 78 miles from Kalghatgi, the made road now in process of

completion between Mundgod and Kumta has diverted much of the traffic, never very great, from this port.

19. The Misrikota Mahál is infested with mendicants and vagrant tribes of various descriptions, to a greater degree than any other district I have ever seen. Some cause for this may be found in the existence of abundance of pasture and water in the jungles of this mahál and the country to the westward. These vagrant tribes have various ostensible means of gaining their livelihood, but it is more than probable that thieving is a greater source of gain to many of them than the occupation they profess to be engaged in. The Lambánis, considered to be identical with the Gypsies, are the most numerous of these tribes. They possess large herds of cattle; in one camp near Kalghatgi there were as many as 800 heads, and many other camps contain an equal or greater number. Their principal employment is fetching and carrying between the coast and interior for hire; they often, also, trade on their own account, many of them being reported to possess considerable wealth. They locate their tánda, or camp, in any place that pleases them, but almost invariably at a distance from any inhabited village, and often remain for years in one place. The villagers do not seem, in general, to dislike the neighbourhood of a Lambáni Tánda, considering them to be tolerably honest people, though they allow that they may occasionally appropriate stray cattle, and steal grain when stacked in the fields. In one instance that came to my knowledge, the Náik or headman of a tánda was the chief money-lender of the villages in his vicinity. The villagers seem to stand in some awe of the Lambáni on account of their reputed skill in witchcraft; this belief has probably originated in the fact of their being great cattle-doctors, and most diseases, both in man and beast, of which the cause is not at once apparent, being imputed to witchcraft; the power of curing them is only attributed to an intimacy with the producing cause. During the fine season, most of the able-bodied men will be found absent from the tánda, said to be gone to the coast, but the numbers of Lambánis to be found in most of the jails afford pretty clear proof that they have dishonest as well as honest pursuits. Like the Gypsies of every country, they are, without doubt, cattle-stealers, and the wandering life entailed by their trade must afford great facilities for conveying away stolen goods, and disposing of stolen cattle, as well as being a cloak for every other kind of rascality. The pure Lambánis are Hindus, though men of every caste may be found among them, their tándas being a ready refuge for all who find it advisable to absent themselves from their accustomed haunts. They originally profess to have come from Gujarát, their own language to this day being corrupt Gujaráthi, though, of course,

they are perfectly conversant with the language of the province they may be located in.

20 The next most numerous among the vagrant tribes are the Korwis, and are the most dangerous class of all. These people, also, live in moveable camps, sometimes near and sometimes at a distance from villages; their professed occupation is making grass-ropes and baskets, but they are almost to a man notorious thieves, so much so, that they are in common mentioned, as a caste, as the Kal or thief Korwis. They are Hindus of low caste, just superior to the Dheds; they are originally from the direction of Bellári, and their own language is Telangi.

21 There are also several other descriptions of vagrants of minor importance.—The Waddars who follow their different occupations; there are timber-cutting Waddars, stone Waddars and earth Waddars. The two latter descriptions are the builders and repairers of tanks; they may be supposed to be more honest people than the Lambáns or Korwis. They are originally from the direction of Bellári; their language is Telangi, and their caste just superior to the Dheds. Their chief peculiarity is feeding on rats, which no other caste will do; but they profess to prefer it to any other kind of food. There are also the Sikáldárs, Maráthás, who are polishers of swords and iron implements, and the Phánsé Párdhis, who are antelope and bird catchers. These, though not as notorious thieves as the Korwis, may certainly be reckoned among the thieves by profession. About harvest time the country is visited by bands of religious mendicants, Jangams and Gosávis; the former go about begging, either singly or in small parties, seldom exceeding two or three; the latter go about in large parties, also begging. They are generally well-clothed, sturdy-looking vagabonds, and almost invariably carry arms of some kind—a sword, spear, or formidable-looking club. On one occasion I met on the road thirteen in one gang, every man armed, and it is, I believe, no uncommon thing to meet with much larger gangs than this; during the harvest season they may certainly reckon on finding few but old women in the villages, and these vagabonds may be reasonably suspected of asking charity in a style resembling that of the robber in Gil Blas. Nothing seems more likely to check the thievish propensities of the vagrant tribes than what has, I believe, been often before proposed—the compelling them to reside at some place fixed upon by the Police authorities, and under their strict surveillance; but this measure would be worse than useless, unless taken in concert with the Police authorities beyond our frontier, since it appears to be the practice of these vagabonds to refrain, as much as possible, from doing anything that might excite the

active enmity of the villages in the neighbourhood of their encampment, restricting their depredations to a distance, so that if driven by any harsh measures from one district into those where they would meet with treatment less harsh, our districts, though rid of their permanent presence, would be worse plundered than ever

22. The population of 100 Government villages of the *Misrikota Mahál*, containing about 140,000 acres, is 32,728, according to the Census taken at the beginning of the present year, this will give 149 and a fraction to each square mile. Considering that about one-third of the area is jungle and hill, entirely destitute of inhabitants, this is by no means a scanty population, it is of a more mixed description than is to be found in any other part of the *Dhárwár* Collectorate. The bulk of the population consists of *Kánarese*, similar to those of any other district in the Collectorate, but there is a large admixture of *Maráthas*, who have emigrated from their own country, driven by famines or other causes. A considerable number have originally come from *Kolhápur*, and others from the *Ratnágiri* Collectorate, and compose the sole population of entire villages in *Misrikota*. There is also a considerable sprinkling of *Christians*, who have originally come from the *Goa* territory. In one village near *Kalghatgi*, they have a chapel, and are visited once a year by a *Portuguese* priest from *Goa*. They seem to be *Christians* in little more than name, as caste is retained in full force among them. There are *Rajputs*, *Dhangars*, and *Dheds*, who neither intermarry nor eat together. The *Abyssinian* or *Habshi* countenance, so rare in the eastern districts, is by no means uncommon. *Kánarese* is the language of the district, but two out of every three of the people we meet understand *Hindustáni* or *Maráthi*; in fact in many of the villages towards the *Kánara* frontier the latter is the vernacular.

23. The people appear to be in general in easy circumstances. In every village a considerable number of well built tiled houses may be seen. The height of every *rayat's* ambition is to build himself a tiled house as soon as his circumstances will admit, living in one being looked upon as the strongest proof of being well-to-do in the world. The villages in general seem to be in a very discreditable state, unprovided with any efficient drainage, and as more or less rain falls during eight months of the year, this cannot but injuriously affect the health of the inhabitants. During the rains, the main streets of every village of any size are literally ankle-deep with a steaming mixture of dung and mud. Every one is perfectly alive to the nuisance, and if asked why they do not of themselves do away with it, say—"Who will give us the order? Order us and we will do it." Intoxication prevails among all castes to a great extent. On *bázár* day the street in the vicinity of every

spirit-shop may be seen filled with drunken brawlers. Some cause for this may, perhaps, be perceived in the excessive wetness of the climate during so large a portion of the year.

24. The roads in this district are as bad as they well can be, it is only by taking a considerable circuit that it becomes possible to take common carts from one place to another, and then only at the risk of an over-turn every two or three miles. It seems worthy of consideration whether something resembling the English parish system could not be introduced for the execution of minor works for the general good. It is not expensive roads fit for the transit of mail coaches that are required; it would prove sufficient for the present wants of most districts were the present ways cleared of their occasional obstructions so as to render them everywhere passable for loaded carts if driven with moderate caution.

25. The most wanton destruction of the timber in the jungles to the westward of this Mahál is going on yearly; teak and black-wood are protected by order of Government, but the useful woods—muttee and honee or hassan—are being rapidly exterminated year by year. The places where large timber is to be got are becoming more distant from the open country; at present not a tree of more than a few inches in diameter is to be found within miles of the edge of the jungle. The Waddars are the agents of this work of destruction, they find that the greatest demand is for logs about twelve feet long, one foot wide, and three and a half to four inches thick. To obtain such a log, a tree a foot or thirteen inches in diameter is felled and chipped away at the sides till reduced to the abovementioned dimensions; ten or twelve such logs are put on one cart drawn by two buffaloes, and at Kalghatgi sell for four or four and a half rupees the load. With proper economization of the wood in squaring the rough log, the trees that produced these four rupees' worth of timber would have given logs worth more than double the value. I had no means of ascertaining the quantity of timber yearly cut in these jungles, but I saw almost daily, during the fine season, strings of from ten to fifty carts going to the eastward, and unless the present rate of destroying timber is checked in time, in a very few years none will be attainable except at enormously increased prices.

26. The villages in the south-west of this Mahál have become yearly subject to the ravages of several herds of wild elephants; they have come up from the Kánara jungles for a few years back every year in greater numbers, about the beginning of October, when the rice ear begins to be formed, and remain till about the middle of November. Last year there were about thirty or forty in three or four herds. Seven or eight elephants in a single night eat or trample under foot two or three acres of stand-

ing rice, or pull down and destroy a stack, the produce of several acres, in spite of all the rayats can do, by lighting fires and firing guns to drive them away. Last year two men were killed by them; up to that time they had never hurt any one. The people of the country do not imagine that they can be killed with fire-arms, so carefully refrain from firing at them, for fear of exciting their anger, as no reward is given by the Bombay Government for the destruction of an elephant, and it is not worth the while of the regular elephant-hunters to come up from Mysore. A considerable quantity of land has been thrown up from fear of their depredations, and yearly more will be thrown up if they continue.

27. Labour is in great demand throughout all the western part of the Mahál; in the eastern part of the Hubli Táluka Re. 0-1-4 is the common daily pay of a coolie; here 2 annas a day is everywhere the customary rate. Some cause for this may be found in the quantity of hand labour required in rice cultivation.

28. Vaccination is pretty generally known and appreciated. I have often been asked by the people how they could get a vaccinator sent among them, owing to there being but one vaccinator for the whole Collectorate. In the two years I was in this district, he could only pay them a single visit of two days not performing the operation for one-hundredth part of those who wished to have it done had his stay been longer.

I have the honor, &c.,
 (Signed) W. C ANDERSON, Lieut.,
 Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
 Southern Marátha Country.

No. 906 of 1879.

To

L. REID, ESQUIRE,
 Commissioner, S. D.

Camp Ránsbennur, 3rd March 1879.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward through you to Government the report of the Survey Commissioner on the revision of assessment of 247 villages which formerly comprised the old táluka of Kod in this Collectorate.

2. Colonel Anderson has shown in his 14th, 15th, 28th and 53rd paras that this district is exceptionally fortunate in climate, as it is never likely to suffer from drought like the more eastern parts of the zilla. It is well known that in the late famine of 1876-77 great numbers of people came to this taluka; consequently, although it is indisputable that it has gained largely both in population and in the number of houses and cattle during the period of thirty years since the last settlement of its land revenue by Captain Wingate, still I am not prepared to go so far as the Survey Commissioner does, in saying that the increase of population shown in his 27th para. "is an under-statement of the true population."

3. In my opinion a far safer guide to judge of the increase of the population is the increase in the number of houses, which is 1,965 since the first settlement, thirty years ago. I would also add that the census was taken in July 1876, and the famine did not break out till November of that year.

4. I agree with the Survey Commissioner in the view expressed in his 32nd para., and I believe the reason why so large a proportion of the population as 21 per cent. has been described in the census returns as non-agricultural, is, that the census-takers in many instances omitted to enter the female members of an agriculturist's family as agriculturists. This mistake was noticed in the Ratnáguri Zilla as the reason why in a purely agricultural population a large proportion was entered as non-agricultural; so I conclude the same mistake may have been made here also.

5. The Survey Commissioner has apparently in his 34th para. stated the real reason for the very slight increase in the classes able to read and write since the first settlement, at the same time it is a fact which should be brought to the notice of the Educational Department, as it shows how great is the necessity for primary schools to teach the agricultural classes.

6. In paras. 39 to 53 of his report the Survey Commissioner has, in a very interesting manner, shown the results of the last thirty years' settlement of low and unvarying assessment coupled

Notes by the Survey Commissioner.

Para 2 above.—Doubtless in the famine time of 1876-77 some small influx of people did come to this taluka in search of work, but these, as forming no part of the resident population, would, for the most part, escape enumeration as belonging to no house, while numbers of the ordinary resident population being absent on trade and other matters would escape being counted.

Para 3 above.—The Collector is under some mistake about the census, or alludes to some other census. The survey census on which the figures were taken, was taken at the time of classification in the fair season of 1877 and the end of same year.

with the improvement in communications which has taken place in that time. In Appendix A. to his report, the price of rice in husk and of jowári at the three markets of Hirekerur, Rattihali and Kod is shown to have increased since 1848 from an average of 94 sers and 160 sers of 80 tolas each to 16 and 32 sers respectively in 1876.

7. The above figures, showing the price of these staples in 1876, must have been collected prior to the famine which broke out in November 1876, otherwise it is difficult to understand how in such a time the price could have continued so low as 16 sers of rice in husk and 32 of jowári for one rupee, because at the present time in this (the Kánebennur) táluka, although we have had an exceptionally good season for rice and jowári, the present price current is 10 sers of rice and 21 of jowári. The prices in the Kod Táluka are believed to be lower by one ser of each staple; still the fact remains that the price of rice in husk and of jowári in the Kod Táluka is now 11 and 22 sers for the rupee, and, as compared with the rates in force in 1848, they have increased 755 and 620 per cent. respectively.

8. After this it must readily be conceded that the people of this táluka, who live principally by agriculture, are in a well-to-do condition, and consequently the average rate of rice-land can well afford the increase of assessment which is pointed out in the Survey Commissioner's 62nd para, viz, to Rs. 3-3-1 per acre against Rs. 2-1-1, the average rate of rice-land under the expired settlement.

9. The total increase of revenue estimated to occur on the land in occupation, 1876-77, is stated in the Survey Commissioner's 74th para. to be 39 per cent. This is clearly a very legitimate increase, founded on the increase in the price of gram, which is in great part owing to the improvements of the roads in this and the neighbouring district of Kánara, which have been chiefly made at Government expense.

10. In the same way it must be allowed that the increase of assessment on the whole occupied Government land under every head, as shown in the Survey Commissioner's 89th para., is quite low enough to give room for very considerable improvement in prosperity in the thirty years for which the present rates are to continue under the Government sanction which is now requested.

Para. 7 above.—The prices shown in the return for 1876 do not refer to those of the famine period which only commenced in November 1876.

11. I commend the Survey Commissioner's remarks in his 91st to 95th paras., respecting the Madag-Masur Tank, to the careful consideration of Government in the Public Works Department. It is clear from these that this fine irrigational work is now being worked at a dead loss, which would not be the case were the method suggested in the Survey Commissioner's 92nd para. adopted, and the water-rate fixed permanently in combination with the soil instead of on the crop and on the area irrigated from year to year¹. If, however, it be decided to adopt this plan, it may perhaps be found necessary to lower the water-rate to induce those who now pay it to agree to the terms stated by the Survey Commissioner, viz, that those accepting "water on these terms could only get rid of the water-rate by resigning the land."

12. The Survey Commissioner has pointed out that this part of the Zilla is blest with a constant rain-fall, it is possible therefore that many rayats might refuse to take water on these terms, unless the water-rate be considerably lowered, but even this would be more economical than to keep up an establishment to regulate the supply of the water which costs more than the Irrigational revenue.

13. The remarks of the Survey Commissioner in his 96th para. and of Mr. Wingate in the 25th para. of his letter No 7, dated the 16th February 1878, to the address of Mr. Fletcher, Deputy Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, are worth the attention of the Irrigation Department; to these also I would add the suggestion made by Captain Wingate in the concluding part of the 10th para. of his Settlement Report dated the 21st December 1848.

14. It is a matter of both curiosity and regret that a suggestion thrown out thirty years ago by an officer of Captain Wingate's well-known sagacity and experience, should have remained unnoticed until again revived in para 18 of the Survey Commissioner's report, though it was a comment on the costly, stupendous and apparently unprofitable irrigational work of the Anagundi Kings at Madag-Masur; while at the same time he pointed out that a far more feasible and simple project could be executed by throwing a dam of masonry, 10 or 12 feet in height, across the rocky channel of the Kumadvatti River, and thus forming a lake 1 or 1½ mile in breadth.

15. In conclusion, I have only to remark that the Survey Commissioner's suggestions in the 101st para. of his report, on the

Para 11 above—It is possible that some small reduction of the nominal water-rate might be necessary, but it is hardly probable that any material loss of revenue would result. Certainly none which would not be compensated for by the reduction of expense in establishment which at present almost equals the total water-revenue.

manner in which the communications in this district should be improved, shall be considered in our Local Funds Committee, when they are sure to meet with that respect which they deserve, as coming from one who has a more intimate knowledge of this Zilla and its wants than any other officer, European or Native, now in India.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. ELPHINSTON,
Acting Collector

No. 549 OF 1879.

FROM

L. REID, ESQUIRE,
ACTING COMMISSIONER, S. D. ;

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 15th March 1879.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit papers as per margin regarding

1 Letter from the Survey and Settlement
Commissioner, S. D., No. 150, dated 14th
February 1879, and accompaniments

2 Letter from the Acting Collector of
Dhárwár, No. 906, dated 3rd March 1879.

the proposals for the revision
of assessment of 247 villages
comprising the old Kod Tá-
luka in the district of Dhár-
wár. The Survey Commis-
sioner has shown in the 2nd para. of his report how those villages

are now distributed.

2. The difference in the areas of the former and the present survey has been sufficiently explained in the 4th and 5th paras. of the Honourable Colonel Anderson's letter. Paras 7 and 8 give the details of the classification which appears to have been made in accordance with the mode hitherto adopted when revising the assessments of other villages in the Dhárwár District.

3. The rates proposed for these villages do not greatly differ from those sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 1546, dated the 26th March 1878, for the 130 villages of the old Ránebenur

Táluka, in which they were grouped into four classes with the maximum rates as follows —

		Dry-crop.	Rice	Garden
1st Class	..	Rs. 2 0	} Rs. 8	Rs. 12
2nd "	...	" 1 12		
3rd "	..	" 1 10		
4th "	...	" 1 6		

The villages of the old Kod Táluka now reported on are grouped into five classes with the maximum rates as follows —

		Dry-crop	Rice.	Garden.
1st Class	...	Rs. 2 0	} Rs. 8 0	} Rs. 15
2nd "	..	" 1 12		
3rd "	..	" 1 8		
4th "	..	" 1 4		
5th "	..	" 1 2		

The variations in the dry-crop rates appear in respect of the 2nd and 3rd classes, for which the Survey Commissioner now proposes a decrease of two annas in each instance, but has added a 5th group with a proposed maximum rate of Re. 1-2-0. The rates proposed for the rice-lands are Rs. 8 for the first three groups, the same that was sanctioned for the villages of the old Ránebennur Táluka, and Rs. 7-8-0 for the last two. The rate proposed for the garden land is Rs. 15, which is the same that was sanctioned for the adjacent Hángal Táluka. Considering the great improvement which has taken place in the condition of the villages, the high prices of grain, &c, and the benefit derived from opening out means of communication since the last settlement, the rates now proposed appear to be fair and reasonable.

4 The 51 villages referred to in Government Resolution No. 2276, dated 3rd May last, are included in the present report of the Survey Commissioner, which gives full details regarding the condition of the whole of the old Kod Táluka.

5. The remarks made by the Survey Commissioner at the close of his 19th para., regarding the cost of the Irrigation Establishment and the suggestions regarding the distribution of water from the Madag Tank, will be best considered in the Public Works Department.

I have, &c.,
L. REID,
 Acting Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 1678.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1879.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 549, dated 15th March 1879

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 150, dated 14th February 1879, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Acting Collector of Dhárwár, No. 906, dated 3rd March 1879.

—Submitting correspondence as per margin, regarding the proposals for the revision of assessment of 247 villages, comprising the old Kod Táluka in the Dhárwár Collectorate, stating his reasons for considering the proposed rates fair and reasonable; and adding that the remarks made by the Survey Commissioner at the close of the 19th paragraph, regarding the cost of the Irrigation establishment, and the suggestion with respect to the distribution of water from the Madag Tank, will be best considered in the Public Works Department.

RESOLUTION.—This exhaustive and interesting report deals clearly and fully with the various questions affecting the revised settlement of 247 villages of the old Kod Táluka of the Dhárwár District. The settlement has already, under the sanction of Government Resolution No. 2132, dated 25th April 1878, been introduced into 51 of these villages, where it will take effect during the current year, but their revenue history is included in this report with that of the remaining 196 villages. Of the total number, 178 villages are now in the Kod Táluka, 23 have been transferred to Ránébennur, 23 to Karáji, and 18 to Hángal.

2. It appears that the area surveyed has risen from 332,957 acres under the old survey to 334,267 acres under the revised survey, a difference which, considering that the operations of 1848 were conducted by means of the cross-staff and chain only, is not surprising. The total number of fields according to the old survey

was 22,606, which number has now from the sub-division of large fields increased to 32,689. The soils have been re-classed in accordance with the system sanctioned in the revision surveys of neighbouring tálukas, of which details are given in the 7th paragraph of the report. In the marginal table is shewn the area of each kind of land according to the former and present surveys. The causes of the various increases

	Former Survey.	Present Survey.
	Acres.	Acres
Arable Dry-crop	237,495	244,650
Rice Land	36,630	32,553
Garden Land	1,290	1,968
Unarable unassessed hills, tanks, villages, &c.	57,522	55,096
Total	332,957	334,267

and decreases under each head are fully stated in paragraph 10 of the report.

3. As far as rain-fall is concerned, the táluka is fortunately situated. It receives both monsoons, and entire failure of crops from drought is quite unknown. The climate is equable and mild.

The chief crops grown are jowári and cotton in the east, and rice, rági, sugarcane and capsicums in the west. As regards communications, the táluka has, since the previous survey, been opened up by the Bombay and Madras mail road in the north-east, while there are also two main roads running through it, one from Kod *vid* Sirsi to Kumta, the other from Hirekerur to Siralkop in the Mysore territory, and thence to Siddápúr, where there is a choice of routes to the coast *vid* Kumta or Honávar. There are also numbers of market-towns within the táluka and several large centres of trade at no great distance beyond the frontier. In the table at paragraph 27 of the report are given statistics shewing—especially by the increase in population, houses, agricultural cattle, and carts—the materially improved condition of the rayats since the last settlement. The present population is put down as 177·4 to the square mile. It is probable that the figures regarding the comparative numbers of persons able to read and write have, for the reasons stated by Colonel Anderson, been inaccurately calculated. The rise in prices of the various grains is even higher at the present time than stated in paragraph 39 as prevailing in 1876, but taking the figures given in the report, it may be said that the average prices of grain and sugar are at least 150 per cent. more than they were 30 years ago. Owing to increase of population and the new markets opened out by the improved roads already constructed, while other roads are also under consideration, Government have grounds for believing that the rise in prices will be permanent. Having regard then to these circumstances, it is reasonable to suppose that a considerable increase in the assessment may equitably be imposed on, and fairly be borne by the cultivators.

4. The Survey Commissioner goes most fully into the revenue history of the táluka, and it may briefly be stated that, whereas in the ten years 1838—1847, before the introduction of the last settlement, the average occupied area of Government land was but 48,899 acres, that of unoccupied waste 150,215 acres, and the average of revenue realised Rs. 72,563, with average annual remissions of Rs. 5,027, in 1877-78 the occupied area of Government land was 171,873 acres and the revenue collected was Rs. 150,427, while since 1852-53, remissions and outstanding balances have practically ceased. That the revenue was collected without difficulty is sufficiently shewn by the fact that from 1874 to 1877 distraint was resorted to in 20 cases only. The success of the former settlement then, which was made by the late Sir George Wingate, may therefore be regarded as unquestionable.

5. For the revised settlement, Colonel Anderson proposes 5 groups of villages as follows: 23 with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2 per acre, 89 with a rate of Rs. 1-12-0, 87 with a rate of Rs. 1-8-0; 44 with a rate of Rs. 1-4-0, and 4 with a rate of Rs. 1-2-0 per acre.

He would raise the rice land from the uniform maximum rate of Rs. 4-8-0 per acre to a rate of Rs. 8-0-0 per acre in villages of the three first classes, and of Rs. 7-8-0 per acre in the remaining two,—rates which are in general assimilation with those already imposed on the rice lands of the adjacent talukas of Ránebenur, Hángal and Bankápur.

For garden lands, which according to the revised survey comprised 1,968 acres, a maximum rate of Rs. 15 per acre is proposed.

6. In paragraph 73 of the report is entered a table, in which are concisely summarised the estimated results of the survey, by which it appears that a total area of 210,541 acres is assessed at Rs. 2,37,153, an increase of Rs. 58,831 or 39 per cent. over the revenue from land under occupation in 1876-77. The exceptional cases in which the increase is over 100 per cent., between 90 and 100 per cent., and above 60 per cent., are very few, and are fully discussed in paragraphs 79—83, and it need only be said that in them the reasons given justify the assessments imposed. Summing up it seems that on the whole occupied Government land under every head—garden, rice and dry-crop—the assessment of the former settlement gave an average rate of Re. 0-14-0 per acre, whereas under the proposed settlement, the average rate is Rs. 1-3-2 per acre, an increase of 5 annas 2 pies per acre. The total cost of the re-survey and revision is estimated at Rs. 64,898, for which an annual increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 58,800 will be obtained. The proposed rates are approved of by the Collector of Dhárwár and by the Commissioner, S. D. They appear to be in every way fair and reasonable, and they may accordingly receive the sanction of Government together with the usual guarantee of 30 years' duration from the date of introduction.

7. The remarks of the Survey Commissioner in paragraphs 19—20 and 91—98 should be transferred to the Public Works Department for consideration, as suggested by the Commissioner, S. D. His Excellency the Governor in Council notes with satisfaction the commendation bestowed on Mr. Wingate, Assistant Superintendent of Survey, for the manner in which he has performed the difficult and delicate work of re-classification of the soils.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Dhárwár,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat (with copy
of Colonel Anderson's remarks referred to)

Bombay Castle, 29th September 1879

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 24, dated 28th August 1879 —

" I have considered in Council your Secretary's letter No 20, dated the 27th June, with accompaniments, on the subject of the revision of settlement in the 247 villages comprised in the old Kod Taluka of the Dhárwār Collectorate.

" 2 Colonel Anderson's report shows very clearly how greatly this tract of country has progressed under the settlement made by the late Sir George Wingate in 1848. Population has risen 29 per cent, the increase, 58 per cent., in houses of the better class, indicates much improvement in the comfort of the people, who are represented as having been, in 1848, poverty-stricken and spiritless, and their villages as composed of a few miserable huts. Carts have increased 177 per cent, proving that the people have been able to take advantage of improved communications to export their surplus produce. The area of Government land cultivated has risen from less than 40,000 acres to 175,000 acres, and in consequence of this increase, although the original settlement lowered the average rate of Government assessment by one-third, collections have risen from an average, during the decade immediately preceding its introduction, of Rs. 72,500 per annum, to an average of Rs. 126,500 per annum, the total increase of revenue during its term being thus over 16 lakhs of rupees.

" 3. On the other hand, draught cattle have increased only 24 per cent., which, considering the much larger increase of cultivation, indicates that agriculture has not improved, and, owing to the bringing under cultivation of lands previously used for grazing, cattle other than draught, and sheep and goats, have decreased in numbers 32 per cent and 20 per cent respectively, showing a very considerable diminution in these sources of agricultural wealth.

" 4 Prices have risen very considerably, having more than trebled during the term of the settlement, and the pressure of the assessment originally imposed by Sir George Wingate has thus greatly decreased.

" 5. On the whole it is evident that the moderation of the original settlement has attained its object, and that the district can now bear a material increase in assessment. The enhancement proposed by Colonel Anderson and approved by you is, on the whole, 39 per cent, and although this is heavy and goes beyond the limit which your Government has laid down as not ordinarily to be exceeded, I am of opinion that it is, under the circumstances, justifiable. The enhancement in the rates on rice land is considerably greater than that on dry-crop land, and considering that rice cultivation has decreased, this appears somewhat anomalous. But the reasons assigned appear satisfactory, and the point is one on which the Settlement Officer is best able to judge. I am

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glad to observe that care has been taken not to enhance on account of improvements, such as the conversion of dry-crop land into rice, made by the cultivators themselves.

"6. It is stated that much irrigation might be, but is not, made by lift from the rivers. Under the circumstances, it might be desirable to assess the lands so irrigable at very light permanent water-rates.

"7. I am glad that you are about to consider in the Public Works Department the suggestion that the lands irrigable under the Madak Tank be assessed at fixed water-rates, and the management of the water left to the people themselves. As it appears that, although nearly 2½ lakhs have been spent on repairs to this old tank, the returns do not pay the cost of the supervising establishment, Colonel Anderson's proposal appears advantageous.

"8. On this subject, and on that of the maintenance of the small irrigation tanks, of which there are some 1,200 in the district, and which appear to be becoming useless for want of a proper system for their repair, I shall be glad to learn the decision of Your Excellency's Government."

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated to the officers concerned, with reference to Government Resolution No 1678, dated 27th March last, also to the Irrigation Department, with reference to paragraphs 7 and 8 of the despatch.

J. B. PEILE,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Dhárwár,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, Irrigation.
