

S = 2993
19 2 0
17 1 9 3

Second
Revision Survey Settlement Papers.

Bijapur District. X723.23116BAD

1. Badami Taluka. 1919. 87pp.

2. Bagalkot Taluka including Bilgi Peta. 1920. 88pp. X723.23116BAG

Sholapur District. X723.23112MAL

3. Malsiras Taluka. 1922. 53pp.

From

G. C. SHANNON, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijápur ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BIJAPUR.

Bijápur, 3rd November 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of Bádámi Táluka of Bijápur District according to the directions of Government Resolution No. 8125, dated 1st September 1913, Revenue Department.

2. Bádámi Táluka as at present constituted consists of 150 Government and 32 Inám villages, of which the respective areas are 511 and 104 square miles. This report refers chiefly to the Government villages. I shall have occasion to refer later to certain Government lands situated in 15 Inám villages. Otherwise these latter call for no further notice as (the Inámdárs are unwilling to accept a Survey Settlement.) All the Inám villages save Kanakapur and Khyad are surveyed.

The expiring of the 150 Government villages which a Revision Settlement was made as follows:—

(1) As to 2 villages (Hagnur and Hire-Mulangi) by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2157, dated 28th April 1874. These were formerly part of the old Navalgund Táluka.

(2) As to 11 villages marginally noted by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2388, dated 5th May 1880, with which should be read Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 766-A of 27th January 1885. These were originally part of Nargund Jahágir.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Govankop. | 7. Bennur. |
| 2. Hire-Tadai. | 8. Vadvatti. |
| 3. Birnur. | 9. Ingalgundi. |
| 4. Arlikatti. | 10. Kalas. |
| 5. Talakwad. | 11. Karalkop. |
| 6. Hotihalli. | |

(3) As to 129 villages by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5749, dated 16th July 1884.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Jalihal. | 5. Navalhalli. |
| 2. Govanal. | 6. Nasgunni. |
| 3. Manglur. | 7. Hebli. |
| 4. Hosur. | 8. Chik-Nasbi. |

(4) As to 8 villages, formerly of the Jalihal Deshgat—by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1095, dated 18th February 1887.

These various settlements all expire at the end of the Revenue year 1914-15. Such at least is my interpretation of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2704, dated 23rd April 1903.

Position and Physical Features.

3. The táluka, which lies to the extreme south-west corner of the district, is bounded on the north by Mudhol State and Bágalkot Táluka of this district; on the east by Hungund Táluka, at its south-east corner it abuts on the territories of His Highness the Nizám; on the south it is bounded by the Ron and Navalgund Tálukas of the Dhárwár District and Rámdurg Jahágir, the Malaprabha river forming the boundary line for some 30 miles; on the west it adjoins Torgal and Rámdurg Jahágirs.

Save for three villages lying a little to the west in the Jahágirs just mentioned the táluka in its modern form is compact in shape. Though it has been shorn of Gajendragad and 20 villages which have passed to Ron Táluka,

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SECOND REVISION
SETTLEMENT OF THE BA'DAMI TALUKA OF THE BIJAPUR
COLLECTORATE.**

	Paras.	Pages.		Paras.	Pages.
Letter No. C-300, dated the 3rd November 1914, from G. C. Shannon, Esquire, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijapur, to the Collector of Bijapur—Submitting proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of Bādāmi Taluka ... ..	...	1-24			
CONTENTS.			APPENDICES—continued.		
Introduction	1	...	Appendix L.1—Mortgage value of dry-crop lands in the years 1898—1902 ... ..	...	41—42
Constitution	2	...	Do. L.2—Mortgage value of dry-crop lands in the years 1909—1913 ... ..	...	43
Position and Physical features	3	...	Do. M.—Leases of dry-crop lands in the years 1888—1892 ... ..	...	44
Communications	4	...	Do. M.1—Leases of dry-crop lands in the years 1898—1902 ... ..	...	45
Trade and Industries	5	...	Do. M.2—Leases of dry-crop lands in the year 1913 ... ..	...	46-47
Markets and Fairs	6	...	Do. N.—Statement of Prices ... ..	...	48
Population	7	...	Do. O.—Revenue statement for 140 villages into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1885-1886 ... ..	...	49
Births and Deaths	8	...	Do. O1.— Do. for two villages into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1874-75 ... ..	...	50
Schools and Education	9	...	Do. O2.— Do. for 8 villages into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1887-88 ... ..	...	51
Rainfall and Crops	10	...	Do. O3.— Do. for 15 Inām villages into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1887-88 ... ..	...	52
Agricultural stock	11	...	Do. Q.—Effect of revision settlement proposals on Government occupied land ... ..	...	53—61
Occupants and Tenants	12	...	Do. Q1.—Population, area and assessment of Government unoccupied land ... ..	...	62—64
Water-supply	13	...	Do. Q2.—Effect of revision settlement proposals on occupied land in Inām villages ... ..	...	65—67
Crop Experiments	14	...	Do. R.—Papers dealing with former settlements ... ..	...	68
Prices	15	...	Memorandum No. C.—2339, dated 9th January 1915, from the Collector of Bijapur to the Commissioner, S. D.—Forwarding the above correspondence through the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records ... ..	...	69—71
Wages	16	...	Letter No.—Reference No. 1056—S. S. of 1914, dated 23rd January 1915, from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records to the Commissioner, S. D.—Forwarding the above correspondence with his remarks ... ..	...	73—78
Revenue History	17	...	Letter No. 1778, dated 21st April 1915, from the Commissioner, S. D., to Government—Submitting with his remarks the above correspondence ... ..	...	79—83
Value of Land	18	...	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1258, dated 2nd February 1916—Passing orders on the Settlement Report ... ..	...	85—87
The current settlement	19	...			
Summary	20	...			
Proposed Grouping	21	...			
Khāisa lands in Inām villages	22	...			
Proposals for revised assessment	23	...			
Result of the revision and conclusion	24	...			
APPENDICES.					
Appendix A.—Rainfall at Bādāmi for the years 1885—1901 ... ..	...	25			
Do. do. do. 1902—1912 ... ..	...	26			
Do. B.—Details of cultivation and crops ... ..	...	27			
Do. C.—Weekly Bazar ... ..	...	28			
Do. D.—Population according to occupation ... ..	...	29			
Do. E.—Population according to religion and education ... ..	...	29			
Do. F.—Agricultural Stock ... ..	...	29			
Do. G.—Births and Deaths ... ..	...	30			
Do. G.1—Shops, Industries, etc. ... ..	...	30			
Do. H.—Schools with their average attendance ... ..	...	30			
Do. I.—Proportion of Government occupied and Inām lands cultivated by Tenants and Sub-Tenants ... ..	...	31			
Do. J.—Sources of water-supply ... ..	...	31			
Statement showing the daily average wages for agricultural and other labour ... ..	...	32			
Appendix K.—Selling value of dry-crop lands in the years 1888—1892 ... ..	...	33-34			
Do. K.1.—Selling value of dry-crop lands in the years 1898—1902 ... ..	...	35-36			
Do. K.2.—Selling value of dry-crop lands in the years 1909—1913 ... ..	...	37—39			
Do. L.—Mortgage value of dry-crop lands in the years 1888—1892 ... ..	...	40			

From

G. C. SHANNON, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijápur;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BIJAPUR.

Bijápur, 3rd November 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of Bádámi Táluka of Bijápur District according to the directions of Government Resolution No. 8125, dated 1st September 1913, Revenue Department.

2. Bádámi Táluka as at present constituted consists of 150 Government and 32 Inám villages, of which the respective areas are 511 and 104 square miles. This report refers chiefly to the Government villages. I shall have occasion to refer later to certain Government lands situated in 15 Inám villages. Otherwise these latter call for no further notice as (the Inámdárs are unwilling to accept a Survey Settlement.) All the Inám villages save Kanakapur and Khyad are surveyed.

The expiring of the 150 Government villages which a Revision Settlement was made as follows:—

(1) As to 2 villages (Hagnur and Hire-Mulangi) by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2157, dated 28th April 1874. These were formerly part of the old Navalgund Táluka.

(2) As to 11 villages marginally noted by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2388, dated 5th May 1880, with which should be read Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 766-A of 27th January 1885. These were originally part of Nargund Jahágir.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Govankop. | 7. Bennur. |
| 2. Hire-Tadsi. | 8. Vadvatti. |
| 3. Birnur. | 9. Ingalgundt. |
| 4. Arlikatti. | 10. Kalas. |
| 5. Talakwad. | 11. Karalkop. |
| 6. Hotiballi. | |

(3) As to 129 villages by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5749, dated 16th July 1884.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Jalihal. | 5. Navalhalli. |
| 2. Govanal. | 6. Naagunni. |
| 3. Maanglur. | 7. Hebli. |
| 4. Hoanr. | 8. Chik-Nasbi. |

(4) As to 8 villages, formerly of the Jalihal Deshgat—by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1095, dated 18th February 1887.

These various settlements all expire at the end of the Revenue year 1914-15. Such at least is my interpretation of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2704, dated 23rd April 1903.

Position and Physical Features.

3. The táluka, which lies to the extreme south-west corner of the district, is bounded on the north by Mudhol State and Bágalkot Táluka of this district: on the east by Hungund Táluka, at its south-east corner it abuts on the territories of His Highness the Nizám; on the south it is bounded by the Ron and Navalgund Tálukas of the Dhárwár District and Rámdurg Jahágir, the Malaprabha river forming the boundary line for some 30 miles; on the west it adjoins Torgal and Rámdurg Jahágirs.

Save for three villages lying a little to the west in the Jahágirs just mentioned the táluka in its modern form is compact in shape. Though it has been shorn of Gajendragad and 20 villages which have passed to Ron Táluka,

Bádámi still has the three natural physical divisions of which Captain, later Sir George Wingate, wrote in 1852. The narrow strip of black soil at the extreme south is really a continuation of the black soil plain of Dhárwár, from which it is separated by the Malaprabha river. This narrow strip which runs the whole length of the táluka and averages perhaps two miles in breadth, dips sharply to the river from the long line of hills which divides it from the rest of the táluka. It is north of these hills that the real Bádámi country is found. (Here the soil is generally poor, sandy and red.) The surface of the land is rugged and broken with hills to the south-west, the centre and all over the north-eastern and eastern parts of the táluka. These hills which are generally formed of a very fine grained sand stone, break off sharply into those bluffs and crags are so familiar at Bádámi, whose beauty goes far to atone for the barrenness of the neighbourhood. The third division is a high undulating plateau to the north-west of the táluka, where the soil is generally black though there is an abundance of karal towards the remote west frontier.

In point of fertility the southern villages along the Malaprabha stand easily first especially at the centre and eastern part of this belt for westwards or towards Rámdurg there is a large admixture of karal (lime nodules) and an abundant rainfall alone makes such soils productive. Next in excellence comes the black soil of the north and north-west of the táluka. This lies in two large patches round Anval and Katgeri. The connecting link between these is formed by a group of Inám villages. There are occasional out-liers of black soil elsewhere, but none of great area or importance, perhaps that in the gorge of the Malaprabha just before it leaves the táluka to pass to Hungund best deserves notice. The light red soil of the rest of the táluka needs all the rain which its many hills should attract. The rayats in such parts prefer moderate rain at frequent intervals to an occasional heavy down pour as the loose open texture of the soil which enables the rain to sink in rapidly is also the cause of rapid evaporation. Such soil has not that capacity for retaining moisture which is characteristic of the black soils both in and beyond the táluka. Furthermore yearly or almost yearly manuring of these poor lands is imperative, then with a fortunate distribution of the rainfall they will yield good jowári and bájri crops. (Mango and neem trees are plentiful and do well in the sandy parts but recoil at the salts in the black soil. The táluka has not much to boast in the way of rivers or nálas. There is one big river the Malaprabha. The Saraswati and Nir-budihal streams also have a perennial flow, while water can generally be found near the surface, even in the hot weather in the Guledgud and Jalihál nálas.)

Communications.

4. Considering its natural features the táluka of Bádámi is extraordinarily well off for roads. At the present day it is traversed from north to south by a section of the Sholápur-Hubli Road, some 20 miles in length. At right angles to this road in the north of the táluka a road to feed the Railway runs from Agsarkop village past Katgeri Station to Guledgud and then on to join the Bágalkot-Ilkal provincial road at Kamatgi ford. The seven miles from Katgeri Station to Guledgud-Peth are metalled. Another piece of first class road is that which runs from Bádámi Station (Adgal, which lies 3 miles north of Bádámi Town) to the Malaprabha river at Chalachgud. From Adgal this road under the name of the Bádámi-Guledgud Road continues northwards about ten miles to join the Katgeri-Guledgud Road. In the south the Bádámi-Mudkavi Road is designed to link up Bádámi and Rámdurg. In the latter State there is a very fine road, but the last two miles in the táluka are still under construction. The heart of the táluka is almost untouched as the so-called Bádámi-Kerur Road which (starts from Adgal) has so far only reached Hire-Muchalgud. It is in good condition so far as it goes.

From the standpoint of trade and passenger traffic, the most important roads are the Hubli-Sholápur, the section from Katgeri to Guledgud and the Bádámi-Mudkavi. The first-named is now again provincial after having for a few years been in the control of the District Local Board. All the other roads save that from Adgal to Muchalgud are managed by the Public Works Depart-

ment for the District Local Board. The best is that from Adgal to Tolachgud. This is in such excellent condition that it is a matter of regret that money is not forthcoming to construct the few miles that intervene between Tolachgud and Hire-hal. This would link up the Bádámi Road system with the Pala-Bádámi Road of the Dhárwár District. The unmetalled roads are rather better than the ordinary fair weather roads, for the hard red soil through which so many of them run gives an excellent surface even after rain. In the hot weather however the heavy traffic to and from Guledgud, Rámdurg and Kerur makes these unmetalled roads extremely dusty and travelling is unpleasant. Bad and difficult nálas are very few and I am glad to say the District Local Board is unusually generous in its allotments for paving the various nálas and dips and banking up the roads in this táluka. The dates of the construction of all these roads is important. Apart from that from Hubli to Sholápur (constructed about 1877) the earliest is that from Agsarkop eastwards. This was built as far as Guledgud as a feeder to the Railway; the continuation from Guledgud to Kamatgi was a famine work of 1905—as was the Adgal-Togunshi Section. The Bádámi-Mudkavi Road dates back to the famine of 1896-97, and that from Adgal to Hire-Muchalgud was undertaken in the famine of 1908. There can, therefore, be no doubt that there has been a wonderful improvement in the facilities for traffic since 1884. This system of roads is adequate for the trade requirements of Guledgud, Kerur, Bádámi and Rámdurg. There are other roads which have seen their best days, *i. e.*, that from Shirur to Guledgud, that from Govankop *via* Vadvatti to Bádámi, and that from Kerur to Kaládgi. Since the opening of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway (East Deccan branch) in 1884 these roads have ceased to be of any consequence owing to the change in the flow of trade.

Country tracks are generally not good—especially in the hilly region to the west. The rayats of those parts want a road from Batkurki to Kerur or Agsarkop and perhaps another from Batkurki to Mudkavi. The cost of constructing either of these roads would be prohibitive. The case for the former project is very weak, and I know of none at all for the latter.

In 1884 the East Deccan Branch of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway was opened for the traffic. The táluka has two stations, at Katgeri and Bádámi. Neither is much used for the carriage of produce sent by the local cultivators or merchants to the great markets, because the weaving towns of Guledgud and Kerur can absorb all the surplus grain of the táluka. Both these towns are distant from the Railway and have good road communication in all directions. Cotton and other crops grown for export find their way by road to Bágalkot or Holi-Alur (Ron Táluka). Katgeri Station, however, is of great value. Here are received the yarn rice and groceries for the weavers just mentioned: here too are despatched the bodices they produce.

Industries and Trade.

5. Bádámi can boast of two considerable industrial centres—Guledgud and Kerur, with populations of 15,200 and 5,800. These are both weaving towns. Guledgud produces silk cholis of very fine quality which are well-known all over the Presidency. (It is not a great exaggeration to say that everyone in Guledgud man, woman or child, takes some part in the weaving industry whatever other avocation he or she may have.) At Kerur the weavers are not so skilful and far more troublesome. In his report of 1852, Sir George Wingate prophesied the downfall of the Bádámi weavers. I quote paras. 28 and 29 of his report: “In Guledgud alone where the manufactures are of finer quality, the looms at work have increased of late years, but I doubt whether this increase fully balances the loss sustained in other quarters. And even in Guledgud as elsewhere throughout the district, the wages of the weaver and the profits of the manufacturer are said to have fallen considerably of late years. The yearly increasing use of English manufactures if it does not displace the native ones can hardly fail of lowering the price of the latter and thus reducing the means of those engaged in their production.

“It is not, however, merely the competition of England but also that of other manufacturing localities in this Presidency that has to be considered.

The use of English yarns in native manufactures is very fast increasing and they threaten to supplant the native yarns altogether in the manufacture of the finer qualities of goods. The location of so many seats of manufacturing industry in the Southern Marátha Country is to be ascribed to the advantages they enjoyed over other places in possessing an abundant supply of cheap yarn spun from the cotton raised in their immediate neighbourhood, but this advantage will disappear when they have to obtain their yarns from Europe. The advantage of position will then be transferred from the interior where cotton is grown, to the coast where supplies of imported yarns may be most cheaply obtained, and it would not at all surprise me were this circumstance hereafter to occasion a considerable shifting of the manufacturing population. But whether such a result takes place or not, an extended use of English yarn must deprive the manufacturing villages of the interior of much of the peculiar advantages they have hitherto possessed; and this possibility—I might say probability—affords, in my opinion, a valid ground for liberality of assessment in the case of a district situated so far in land as Bádámi.”

Mr. Fletcher examined the position of the weavers in the early eighties with gréat care and I have had a special census taken of looms in Kerur, Guledgud and other more important centres. (I find that Guledgud which had eighteen hundred (1,800) looms in 1851 and 2,386 in 1883 has now 4,658 (bodice looms only). At Kerur the numbers have practically doubled—the same is the case with Govankop and other places.) Even at Mudkavi, a village over which the word “Ichabod” is written, the looms are more numerous. Mudkavi is not so much as the ghost of what it was, either in size or prosperity, but the tank and the prickly pear have caused the migration, rather than an unequal struggle against better materials and cheaper prices. The amount of locally spun yarn that is used by the Bádámi weavers is negligible. Such a commodity used to be common a sight in the bazars long ago, but it will not be found now at all, for it is used only by Dasars for very coarse cotton wrappers. The bodice looms demand English cotton, as the Sholápur or Bombay made yarns are not sufficiently fine. Cheap transport by railway was of course beyond Sir George Wingate’s horizon. In Guledgud the demand for the weavers is so keen that they are within limits able to make their own terms with the masters. The Márwádis of Guledgud who supply the silk and yarn and buy up the woven articles control the looms of Kerur also and nearly all the other villages of the táluka as well as those at Kamatgi, Amingad and Sulibhavi which number nearly 1,500. (In Mr. Fletcher’s Appendix G⁽¹⁾ Bádámi showed 3,063 cotton looms. It now has 6,043 scattered over 37 villages.) I admit that my statistics are probably more complete and I include a few villages that were not dealt with by Mr. Fletcher, but neither of these facts is sufficient to explain away the large increase in looms. The weaving industry is flourishing rather than declining. Bádámi is not a go-ahead táluka, but there are more signs of material prosperity such as bicycles and gramophones, &c., in Guledgud than elsewhere. I think I am correct in saying that the better class of weavers, *i. e.*, those who prepare the finer kinds of cloths, are in a better position now than those whose work is inferior.

Other industries are unimportant. Bádámi, Parvati Adgal, Halgeri and Raghapur have sandstone quarries which do a little export trade. Perhaps the best stone comes from Adgal and Parvati. It is used chiefly for building and for grind stones.

The kambli looms number 63 as against 14 of former reports and 13 villages share in the industry. The kurabs who weave blankets usually have land or some other means of living as well—~~which is a fact not to be overlooked.~~ ~~the fact that the price of kamblis has risen very much in the last ten years.~~ The price of kamblis is now at least 50 per cent. higher than it was ten years ago.

The trade of Bádámi I have noticed casually ere now, I need only be explicit. The export crops are dealt with outside the táluka. Bágalkot takes most of the cotton of the northern, central and western villages, while those of the Malaprabha bank send their produce to Gadag or Holi-Alur, as there is neither a gin nor press in Bádámi. Oil-seed follows the same routes too. In Guledgud and Kerur there are two flour mills run by oil-engines.

I regret that I am not satisfied with the figures I have obtained from the Railway. They relate only to exports. No details of the classes of goods are available. I could get no information about imports by rail. I give the total exports for what they are worth.

	1895.	1912.
	Tons.	Tons.
Bádámi Station	2,742	5,400
Katgeri Station	1,172	2,425

These are indicative of expanding trade, and as the products of Guledgud are far more valuable than those of Bádámi, I would remark that the enormous excess in weight at the latter station is explained by the exports being chiefly of stone and fuel. My enquiry at Katgeri Station showed me that 40 or 50 bales of bodices are despatched daily to all parts of the Presidency and Central India. There may also be a little tur and bájri and ghee exported in addition to some 1,500 dokras of unginned cotton during the year. The imports at the same station are rice from Bizvada, gram and wheat from Navalgund Táluka, cocoanuts from Goa and Madgaon, gul from Nipáni and Mysore, betel and chillies from Byádgi, twist from Bombay and Sholápur, silk from Bengal. It was confirmatory of my opinion on the condition of the weaving communities, to learn at Katgeri Station that Guledgud takes all the imports of better quality while the inferior articles are ordered for Kerur.

Appendix G¹¹ gives the number of shops in the táluka as 515—as against 153—30 years ago. The enumeration now made embraces shops in 13 villages which were formerly omitted, but that it is not enough to account for the startling increase. It only corresponds however to those which have occurred in Bágalkot and Hungund and is evidence both of enterprise on the part of the shopkeepers and an increasing demand for luxuries on the part of the people generally.

Markets.

6. In Appendix C will be found a list of the markets in the táluka. It will be seen that they are no less than 8 villages in which such weekly gatherings are held. Of these there are two of outstanding importance—Guledgud and Hebbali, where the sales are estimated to be about Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000, respectively. The former of these strikes me as low for the brisk trade that takes place in Guledgud. If the figure is correct, the only explanation I know lies in the proximity of Bágalkot, for my enquiries went to show that the villagers in the north of Bádámi Táluka go just as readily to Bágalkot as to Guledgud, as there is a wider range of goods, and prices, especially of groceries and cloth are lower at Bágalkot. The Rs. 3,000 put down for Guledgud represents only the purchases of the weavers and other townspeople while the sales to outsiders of cloths, chiefly bodices, probably runs to the same figure. When we consider the pettiness of the other six markets it is not surprising to find that apart from Bagalkot there is a line of bazár villages just outside the táluka boundaries. Quite a number of these lie along the banks of the Malaprabha in the fertile black plain of north-east Dhárwár, *e. g.*, Rámdurg, Holi-Alur, Shirol and Soreban. The first two of these are of much greater importance than Hebbali or Govankop. Indeed Rámdurg is the great market for western Bádámi and the bazar there struck me as being extraordinarily well arranged and a scene of great animation. Lokápur further to the north attracts a few people from Batkurki and the neighbouring villages. This is chiefly a grain market. Kaládgi has a cattle trade that stands third perhaps in the district and has a bazár which serves the Anwal Samat villages. During the last ten years Batkurki has lost its bazár which is not surprising, for its glory has departed.

Writing in 1883, Mr. Fletcher thought that the Railway would greatly affect the villages upon which he was reporting. Perhaps the subsequent history of the 20 villages of Ron which were included in his report will justify his remarks. So far as I can see, Bádámi has little but stone and bodice cloth to export and in so far as the Railway is more expeditious than pack horses

the weavers are benefitted, but as a whole the export agricultural products of Bádámi are disposed of by merchants who live outside the táluka. Stone is too heavy to send far afield.

The only fairs that deserve notice are Bانشankari and Mabakut. The former, which is held annually in January, lasts four days and draws traders in sweetmeats, brass pots and cloth from some distance. Mahakut is almost inaccessible and the fair is not an occasion for much trade. Latterly with the founding of the Shiviyog Mandir at Govanki the tradition may gradually spring up of holding a fair. Some 20,000 persons assembled there on the Maha Shiva Ratri festival for the last two years.

Population.

7. In Appendices D and E are statistics of population according to the Census of 1911. The 1881 population so far as I can ascertain was 86,584. This I have had compiled village-wise at the táluka office as I cannot vouch for the territorial boundaries being identical at the census then held and now. The recent returns for the whole táluka show a population of 108,202—an increase of 25 per cent. The Government villages which in 1881 had a population of 76,601 now claim 93,816, an increase of 22 per cent.

(The proportions of agricultural and non-agricultural population are 66·87 and 33·13 per cent.) Among the former 8 per cent. of the whole population show as labourers. Weavers and dyers will account for not less than three-quarters of the non-agricultural classes. Guledgud—the only Municipality in the táluka—shows a population of 15,249 at the last census, which is 1,500 short of the 1901 reckoning, but 33 per cent. higher than that of 1881.

In 1881 the population of the Government villages gave an incidence of 150 persons to the square mile. This has now risen to 184. In considering this we must remember that the forests and other uncultivable land occupy 27 per cent. of the total area of the táluka. In view of the very large area of poor soil in many of the villages, this is a considerable population to support. The growth of the population since 1891 has been retarded from two main causes—famine followed by plague. The total losses by plague in the Government villages since it first appeared are 8,721 persons, of whom 5,628 or 6 per cent. of the population died prior to the Census of 1911. It is to be noted that no less than 52 villages show a decline in population between 1901 and 1911—a fact that must be borne in mind when proposing new rates. It is the eastern side of the táluka that has suffered more particularly.

Births and Deaths.

8. Appendix G gives the statistics for births and deaths for a ten year period ending with 1912. These refer to Government villages only. It will be seen that the births average 3,250 a year, while deaths average 3,014. In three years (1903, 1904 and 1911) the deaths exceeded the births. There can be no doubt that plague and famine have largely affected the birth-rate, for a glance at Appendix G, will show that there is a marked rise in the number of births when there has been ever so short a respite from plague with some fair harvests. Enquiries I made in 1911 while Assistant Collector are substantiated by the census figures. The people remarked that the women had no chance of recovery in the plague epidemic of 1910-11. The census returns show that nearly 80 per cent. of the loss in the táluka has fallen on the women. Weavers too have suffered badly, Guledgud alone recording 3,243 deaths from plague up to the present, which represents 20 per cent. of the highest population which the Municipality has ever known.

Schools and Education.

9. Statistics for schools and education appear in Appendix H, from which it will be seen that the táluka, Inám villages included, has now 39 local board schools for boys and 5 for girls, the average daily attendance being 1,364 and 100. Besides this Guledgud Municipality has 3 boys' schools with an

age attendance of 331 scholars, and also 90 girls in two girls' schools. Her private schools number 16 and are only for boys. They count 364 scholars. All this is low when compared with the other talukas of the Southern Division and most parts of Dhárwár District. The number of scholars has not risen proportionately with the increase in the schools. Thirty years ago I understand from Mr. Fletcher's reports, there were 10 Government schools with an average attendance of 692 boys. Private schools used to number 18 but the number of pupils was very low, averaging only 157.

The census of 1911 gives a percentage of 4.60 as literates or students. This compares very unfavourably with Mr. Fletcher's figure 6.2, and can only mean that literacy as defined in 1911 meant a higher degree of education than was necessary in 1881 or else the progress of education has not kept pace with the growth of the population, and in a country like Bádámi where there are sheep and goats and cattle for children to tend on the hills, there is a great tendency to neglect education.

Rainfall and Crops.

10. Bádámi has the reputation of having the worst climate in the district, if I may quote the Gazetteer—being feverish in the cold months and oppressive in the hot weather. It is all this without being really bad. Its reputation for fever is based on the fact that it contains most of the few feverish places in the district such as Kendur, Bádámi, Mudkavi, Nilgund and Nagnur. But it will not bear comparison with a really feverish climate such as that of the Mallad Talukas of Dhárwár. The hilly parts, especially those in the western side of the taluka, are the worst. The more open black soil stretches are free from fever. In the absence of any appreciable vegetation on the hills the heat in April and May is certainly considerable.

The average rainfall measured in Bádámi for the past 28 years is 24.22 inches. It gets no less than half of this in the rabi monsoon—i. e., between the middle of August and the third week of October. The amount of the kharif monsoon is only 5.84 inches, which is little enough for a sandy country. (It is not the shortness of the amount of rain that renders Bádámi liable to bad seasons so much as the long break that often occurs in August and September. The early crops which are the chief crops in the taluka generally start well enough, for the kharif monsoon is tolerably certain. Their failure to carry out their early promise is due more frequently than not to the late arrival of the rabi monsoon.) The anti-monsoon rain compares well with that registered in the adjoining talukas, and is most useful for ploughing and preparing the lands for the kharif crops. 20 inches well distributed is enough for any of the dry crops grown, but (it will be noticed that for the last ten years the amount of rabi rain has been particularly erratic. The average of the total rainfall for ten years from 1903 onwards is 5 inches less than that for the whole 28 years.) This deficit is shared between all four periods of the season; and in four years the rabi fall is only about half the normal amount. Hence the time-honoured grumble of the rayat that he gets no rains now-a-days. A double dose in 1910 is very little use for 1911. While the sandy soils require fairly frequent showers to keep the crops moist, the black soil parts, which can grow either early or late crops, are less dependent on the kharif monsoon, but they are at the mercy of the treacherous later rain.

So far as I have been able to ascertain the parts of the taluka that usually best are those immediately round Bádámi, Nilgund and along the road from Sarkop to Katgeri, and on the eastern side of the Sholápur-Hubli Road. West of that road the story is different. It would seem that the early rain of the south-west monsoon passes over the first high-ground it meets, and is not arrested till it strikes the hills near Kerur in the heart of the taluka. From this point onwards we get precipitation. Similarly the rabi rain coming from the north-east spends its force before it has reached the western villages, which thus come off with much poorer crops than the rest of the taluka, even in a quite good year.

(The chief early crops are kharif jowári and bájri forming 41 per cent. of the total cropped area.) As a rule tur and other pulses are sown as row crops

with these, the practice generally being to have one row of pulse to 4 or 8 of bájri or jowári. However in the south along the Malaprabha and in the black soil to the north and north-west rabi jowári is interchangeable with the kharif. I have received figures from the Director of Agriculture which show that (two-thirds of the jowári in the táluka is kharif and the other third rabi, but it is only natural to find that in a year like 1908 when the early rains were disappointing we get an unusually large sowing of bájri, as it needs less rain than jowári and is a quicker crop to grow, while at the same time the normal proportions of early and late jowári are reversed.) This means of course that wherever it was at all possible to grow rabi jowári, the rayats did so. If, however, we look at the cotton and wheat for that year in Appendix B the abnormal area under wheat and the unusually small area under cotton point to a very late arrival of the north-east monsoon, with no rain in August.

The following table gives the proportions of the chief crops in the táluka for the past five years :—

			Kharif.	Rabi.
Jowári	...	...	22.38	14.59
Bájri	...	...	18.60	.....
Wheat	...	...	.....	3.96
Coarse grains	...	...	3.97	.....
Pulses	...	...	11.58	1.34 (gram.)
Oil-seeds	...	...	1.09	1.92
Cotton	...	...	.....	16.88
Total ...			57.60	38.69

It shows conclusively how very important the early rains are. (The proportion of kharif jowári is higher here than in Bágalkot or Hungund.)

The pulses are mostly tur and math which are sown with jowári or bájri, very much of the really hard gritty red soil grows "hurali" (horse gram). Cotton is practically all of the Kumta variety and is sown as a rabi crop. It covers as much as 50 per cent. of the cropped area in some of the villages on the southern river bank and in the north-west plain. I have seen very little attempt in this táluka at least to grow any of the new cottons which the Agricultural Department is endeavouring to popularise in Dhárwár. The American variety is not favoured in Bádámi either, the deep reddish or brown soils in which it thrives are not found, nor is the rain as a rule favourable for an early cotton crop. The oil-seeds are mostly safflower and linseed, which are grown in rows in the late jowári or wheat crops as a rule. Of other crops very little need be said. The area under rice is negligible. Apart from scattered patches in the hills, Kendur and Parvati alone can profess to be rice growing villages. The garden lands are equally few, and (the twice cropped lands are only just over hundred acres.)

Any practice of having land fallow is almost unknown now-a-days. The only occasion to do so is in the very poorest land just south of Kerur, where a land will be left fallow in order to recuperate the owner being too poor to manure it. (Manuring is a great feature of Bádámi agriculture. All the red soil lands are manured regularly, every year or every other year at least. It is this that makes the poorest of fields bear decent kharif crops.)

The rotation in black soil is generally kharif jowári or rabi jowári according as the monsoon suits, and cotton in alternate years. Wheat fields are usually

kept for wheat only and are not used for other crops, except perhaps an occasional rotation with gram (kadli).

(Cultivation generally is good, save in the poor country to the west. Writing ✓ in 1852 Sir George Wingate says "the farming in the north villages is generally slovenly and indifferent and that of the southern villages is better, while the tillage of the sandy soils of the populous villages of the Central Division is especially deserving of commendation. The fields there are well ploughed up annually and manured every second year or at least as often and as plentifully as the manure at the disposal of the cultivator will permit. They are well weeded and being often surrounded by milk-bush hedges, these enclosures give to certain localities a neat and almost English look that I have nowhere else met with in this country".)

I have been able to obtain for purposes of comparison a statement in the form of Appendix B relating to five years 1885-86 to 1890-91. The cultivated area shows an expansion of 18,300 acres, of which Government villages can, I think, claim 16,000 acres. Dealing with crops by groups, cereals show an increase of some 7,800 acres (about 5 per cent. on the area of 1885-1890). Pulses are almost stationary, oil-seeds show a considerable shrinkage, while cotton has taken up 12,300 acres more than formerly. Once again here I draw the same inference as in my other reports, that cotton has ousted jowári and wheat from some of the better soils. As elsewhere wheat and safflower show considerable decline over 30 per cent. of their former area. The cereals are now grown in poorer soils, for if there are 10,000 acres more under jowári and 3,100 more under bájri, cotton is not planted in the very poor land which has been taken up during the last 20 years. Coarse grains show a decrease of 7,000 acres, which is almost counterbalanced by a rise under "other grains". The new land has probably gone mostly to jowári and in some degree to bájri. On the other hand jowári with wheat and safflower has given up large areas in favour of cotton. A fuller appreciation of the meaning of these changes is best deferred till later on, but when the rayat complains that he used to get a far larger yield of grain in the halcyon days of husbandry long since departed, he forgets that he now tries to grow jowári where his grandfather might have tried to feed his goats.

Agricultural Stock.

11. In Appendix F will be found details of the Agricultural Stock of the Government villages of the táluka. The figures are the result of a special census which was ordered to be taken in November last for the purposes of this report. The best comparison is afforded with the totals for the year 1886-87, the first year in which the present form was used. Since that year plough cattle have decreased by 3·44 per cent., but bulls and he-buffaloes kept for breeding have increased by over 23 per cent. It is only to be expected that pack cattle would decline with the opening of the Railway. They have fallen by 48 per cent. Contrary to expectation the number of cows has arisen by over 1,400 or 11 per cent. She-buffaloes have the largest increase of all—just over 70 per cent. For nearly all the other cattle it is a case of decreases. Cow calves and goats have fallen by 48 and 49 per cent. respectively. The fall in buffalo calves is 16 per cent. and in sheep 23·60. Horses have declined as have pack cattle, but not so much. Donkeys show a moderate increase. Small ploughs (*i. e.*, those worked by one pair of bullocks) are very slightly more numerous now than in 1886-87, and as elsewhere the number of old large ploughs has fallen. Riding carts have increased by over a half, while the ordinary agricultural carts have been nearly doubled.

To go into these increases and decreases more fully, probably the decrease in plough cattle has been the result of the decrease in the area of unoccupied land. ~~That there are ample still left for husbandry is proved by the fact that there is one pair to each 23½ acres of cultivated land in the Government villages. This is the lowest proportion in the district and compares well with any other similar táluka of these parts. Pack cattle normally would fall with the opening~~

of the Railway but the fall strikes me as unduly large. In any case, it is not of great importance as it is generally the old and useless animals that are put to this use. That cows have increased is remarkable, for they generally show a deficit now-a-days. They are in Bádámi fed mostly on the hills and are not of a very good breed. That cows rather than bullocks have increased is perhaps due to the exportation of the latter to make good losses by disease in the Mallad parts of Dhárwár. The large rise in she-buffaloes is of course due to the fact that they give far more milk than cows. Round Guledgud there are some villages in the hills that supply the weavers with milk. The soil generally is poor there and this trade is of great importance. There is everywhere a tendency now for every rayat of any pretensions to have his own she-buffalo. They are profitable animals and are generally stall-fed.

In the face of the considerable rise in the milch cattle, the almost proportionate decrease in the numbers of young stock is rather perplexing. It is due to one of two facts—either the figures for 1886-87 or the recent census are at fault or else the definition of young cattle has materially altered. A similar inconsistency is to be found at Bágalkot and is not confined to this district.

Since 1896 Bádámi has had many years of scarcity, 1900, 1902 and again in 1908, while the last three seasons have not been at all good. Moreover, there has been since 1884-85, a large extension in the cultivated area amounting to 16,000 acres in the Government villages and an increase in the forest area of 12,600 acres. Again in 1907 under the reclassification, the area of pasturage in forests fell from 58,921 to 24,373 acres and goats and sheep were excluded. Another consideration is that agriculture is much more keen now-a-days. There is a smaller margin of uncultivated land in the occupied area, and casual trespass by cattle or goats and sheep among the crops is not tolerated so kindly now as formerly.

The number of small ploughs is quite adequate, though like most of the agricultural stock it shows a marked fall from the number recorded in 1894-95. The large plough is mostly found on the banks of the Malaprabha. It is not common now that most of the land that is at all fit for cultivation has been broken up. The large proportionate increase in both classes of carts is due to the improvement in the roads and the condition of the táluka. The riding carts no doubt include the tongas of Guledgud. Ordinary carting is a regular profession in the villages near Katgeri Station. In Bádámi there is a so-called Transport Company to conduct the Rámdurg traffic. How great the increase in the number of carts has been is best realised from Sir George Wingate's remark that carts were very little used for agriculture and manure was taken to the fields and the crops brought home on the backs of bullocks.

Occupants and Tenants.

12. Details as to the amount of land cultivated by the occupants and by tenants are given in Appendix I. After deducting the waste and parampok numbers, which in this táluka number 1,174, the land is distributed for cultivation as follows:—

(A) Government Land.

(a) By the occupants in person	...	...	78.84
(b) Do. in partnership with others	...	...	2.71
(c) By tenants for a cash rent	...	...	8.75
(d) Do. for share of crop	...	...	9.69

(B) Inám Land.

(a) By Inámdár	...	...	60.40
(b) Do. in partnership with others	...	...	4.92
(c) By tenants for cash rent	...	...	22.99
(d) Do. for share of crop	...	...	11.69

Perhaps the feature which most calls for notice is the comparatively low proportion of land whether Government or Inám which is let for cash rents. This of course is occasioned by the poorness of the soil and the uncertainty of rainfall. Cash rents are so often paid in advance and the practice of granting remissions on account of a bad harvest is so rare that it is only in the black soils that cash rents are found. The proportion of Inám land, which is cultivated by the Inámdárs in person, is unusually high. There is a tendency even on the part of the Bráhmíns to manage their own lands and to have their own agricultural implements and cattle. I noted also in this táluka that a great many chavrat lands of some of the big watandárs to the west were let for a share of the crop. This is the result of rack-renting in the past or a fear of a short lease or unfair treatment in the future should the tenant effect any improvement in lands. It is the more to be regretted as the best lands in the Anval samat are chavrat Inám, and are capable of fetching far higher rents than they do. I find upon a comparison of the figures quoted above and those which Mr. Fletcher gives that cash rents are declining in popularity in this táluka. I do not personally believe it, and if there is a larger proportion of land now leased for a share of the crop than formerly, it should be remembered that nearly all the land newly occupied during the period of the Settlement is of quite poor quality, which is generally not let for cash. Moreover, there is an increasing popularity for that form of lease under which the tenant pays as rent a sum of money in addition to half the produce of the land.

Water-supply.

13. In Appendix J. will be found the statistics about the different classes of water-supply for the whole táluka in 1912 and 1886. Pakka irrigation wells have increased by 48 per cent., while the kachha wells have decreased by nearly one-fifth. For drinking water the pakka wells have rather more than doubled, while those that are less properly built have also risen by 57 per cent. The number of wells and budkis for cattle washing has declined by two-thirds, and I know that the rayats often are inconvenienced by a shortage of water for their cattle.

The figures about irrigation tanks for 1886 are obviously wrong, as the four tanks at Kendur, Parvati (2) and Timsagar are omitted, as is the Hond at Banshankarai. Tanks chiefly those for drinking water and cattle washing show a fair increase, probably as the result of the labours of the Táluka Local Board. There is no denying the fact that two of the bigger tanks at Hanamsagar and Nilgund are among those now in disuse.

For water-supply Bádámi in parts is not at all well off. In the south and the east there is not much ground for complaint, as we have the Malaprabha and a fair number of wells. West of the Sholápur-Hubli Road however, the position is much worse. The strata here are not rich in springs and wells are not only expensive but often abnormally deep. The old wells, generally step wells—are frequently very dirty.

Crop Experiments.

14. I regret that I can only discover two crop experiments for this táluka among all the records printed by the Director of Agriculture which were available in Bijápur. I detail them for what they are worth.

Serial No.	Crop.	Yield in annas.	Assesment per acre.	Incidence of assesment. on value of gross crop.	Percentage incidence of assesment on value of gross produce of 12 annas, i. e., normal crop calculated from columns 3 and 5.	Soil.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Khariff Jovari ...	Rs. a. p. 0 8 0	Rs. a. p. 0 11 7 Revenue Survey rates.	3.81	2.54	Red soil well tilled and manured.	Conducted in 1883-84.
2	Navni (Italian Millet).	0 6 0	0 15 1	16.93	8.47	Red loamy soil, not manured.	In 1907.

The earlier of these two experiments ought to my mind to be neglected as it is so old, while the evidence derived from the other is far too flimsy to lead us to any conclusion as to the incidence of the assesment upon the gross out-turn of the crops in the táluka. I must advert to the subject when discussing leases.

Prices.

15. In Appendix N, I give a list of the prices of principal commodities. I have been able to obtain figures for wheat, jowári, bájri, gram and rice from 1851 onwards, though there is a period of seven years from 1882 to 1888 for which no statistics are forthcoming. The Director of Agriculture has also supplied me with details for other articles from 1888 onwards. It will be noticed that linseed, cotton and safflower are not quoted since 1900, which is quite immaterial as the Badami market for these is negligible and the price with which we are chiefly concerned is that which obtains at Bagalkot.

As a summary of Appendix N, I give in tabular form the prices which have ruled for various periods. I have for the purpose of calculating the average price for the several periods disregarded those years in which there was some unusual factor, *e. g.*, the American War of Independence, a severe famine or prolific harvest, to affect the market. The prices are quoted per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.

Year.	Jovári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Dal.	Cotton.	Safflower.	Linseed.
1861-71	29.	31.	15.2	18.	10.10	...	...	...	...
1872-82	24.10	28.12	14.10	13.	11.2	...	...	...	...
1888-1896	25.2	28.13	17.1	14.5	10.0	11.8	7.7	20.7	10.8
1897-1906	19.14	22.2	13.9	12.13	9.14	11.0	7.13	16.1	8.11
1906-1913	14.15	14.14	8.11	8.14	7.11	8.14	...	...	...
Percentage increase between periods 1872-82 and 1906-13.	39.1	38.2	40.6	31.7	30.9	...	...	...	...
Percentage increase between periods 1888-96 and 1906-13.	40½	37½	40.	38.	23.	22½	...	...	...

It will appear then that there is a considerable increase in prices in Badami though the relaxation from the high level reached between 1906 and 1909 was greater and lasted longer than was the case in Hungund. Jovári shows a larger proportionate increase than in the other tálukas for which I am reporting. Generally speaking Badami prices tend to be rather cheaper than those at Bagalkot, saving for rice and gram, and in them the difference is very slight. In the absence of recent prices for gram, linseed, safflower and cotton at Badami, it will be useful to compare the Bagalkot figures of 1906—1913 with those ruling at Badami in 1887—1896. As Bagalkot really is the market for

these articles the comparison is quite fair. It shows an increase of 38 per cent. for linseed, 46½ for safflower and 25 for cotton and 26½ for gram. We must of course allow for Bádámi prices being slightly lower, owing to the distance from the central market. Moreover the prices of wheat and jowári for the years 1872 to 1882 upon which the current assessment is based were rather higher than they were for the years succeeding 1888 and consequently the margin of increase is slightly diminished. I am unable to believe that the price of cotton is only 25 per cent. higher now-a-days than it was during the earliest years of the present lease. As in Hungund, the usual price quoted in the villages in Bádámi is that for the Bágáلكot unit which consists of 240 pounds of cleaned cotton. The Bágáلكot price of course reflects the price in Bombay and the world's markets in general. I know cleaned cotton stood as high as Rs. 112 for 240 pounds in 1910-11. Recently, *i. e.*, prior to the War it was Rs. 80. Cotton has certainly averaged that price for the last 7 years. A rise of 25 per cent. would put the price for the period 1888 to 1895 at Rs. 64, which I do not for an instant believe. Certainly the price 30 years ago was more like Rs. 50 than 64 for the Bágáلكot unit.

In the last Settlement Report there was an acute dispute raised by Mr. McCallum over the propriety of taking Guledgud prices as typical for Bádámi Táluka. I have not taken them myself but admittedly much of the surplus jowári and Bájri of the Táluka is placed on the market there and all commodities are slightly dearer there than at Bádámi or Bágáلكot. Perhaps the difference is only half or quarter of a seer to the rupee. I certainly would not trust any nirakh propounded for Guledgud at lapse of 25 years. The prices given in Appendix N for 1851 to 1882 are for Guledgud.

The prices for fodder are to be accepted with some reserve. Bádámi supplies all the north of Dhárwár with kadba in a poor season and the unduly high prices which fodder has realised in Bádámi are due to a failure of the jowári crop outside the District and consequent export from the chief fodder reserve of Bijápur.

Wages.

16. The Mámíatdár has submitted a statement of wages which will be found among the Appendices. It covers the years 1884-85 to 1912-13. The wages for skilled labour which were normally 7 annas for the first 15 years of the period quoted, fell to 6 annas for the period of the famines (1897 to 1904). They then revived and for the last five years have averaged 10 annas, which is much higher than the rate ruling in Hungund or even for most of the time in Bágáلكot. The wages for ordinary labour are lower, as a rule, here than in the neighbouring tálukas, and seem to have declined. The average for the last decade is lower than that of the first nine years of the Mámíatdár's statistics. The rates for agricultural labour have behaved similarly. However, as I have stated in other reports, these rates for agricultural labour are misleading, and it is not to be imagined that wages are really lower. Farm servants want far more coaxing than formerly and the outside bodies such as the Táluka Local Board or the Public Works Department find it difficult enough to get labour on wells or roads at four annas, which is an anna higher than the Mámíatdár's quotation.

The wages of the weavers are increasing. There is always a demand for their products and the stores of cloth held by the Marwadis are low—less than two months' supply. It literally pays the master weavers to risk making large advances to their coolies, so great is the demand for labour. So it is a legitimate inference that wages in this industry are not declining.

Revenue History.

17. The revenue history of the Táluka is given in Appendices O, O⁽¹⁾ and O⁽²⁾. The first named deals with the bulk of the Táluka, while O⁽¹⁾ refers only to Hagnur and Hire-Mulangí, and O⁽²⁾ to the 8 villages of the Jalihal Deshgat. O⁽¹⁾ goes back to the year 1874-75. Since 1885-86 there has been an increase in the occupied area of 23,510 acres or 21·53 per cent. while the increase in Revenue is Rs. 8,744 or 12·29 per cent.

The revenue history of Bádámi is rather a tangle, and I propose to treat the Táluka as a whole. At this late date it is idle to discuss the effect of the 1876-1877 famine on the two villages to which Appendix O⁽¹⁾ refers. The main points to be brought out are that Bádámi is a troublesome táluka and that the assessment is at times not very easy to realise. Large sums appear as remissions and I think they can be divided thus:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Remissions due to enhancement of assessment	... 12,212	12	6
(2) Remissions due to famine and various causes	... 99,806	6	10

Of the former it is only necessary to say that $1\frac{3}{4}$ annas in every rupee of the revised assessment for the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 were remitted under the orders of Government in which sanctioned the present rates for 140 villages. No such remissions were granted in the other 10 villages. Of the larger sum of Rs. 99,306 the famine of the years 1901-02 is responsible for Rs. 51,786 and that of 1905-06 for Rs. 40,685. This leaves rather less than Rs. 7,000 which were remitted in various sums, generally under Rs. 1000 during each of the last 12 years for which the Mámlatdár has supplied figures. The total remissions on lands under tanks are reported to be Rs. 3,619 down to 1912-13. The arrears outstanding at the close of the year would seem to reach the very high total of Rs. 3,25,407-2-4. I greatly doubt the accuracy of this figure. Out of the large sum of Rs. 1,13,490 which appears against the year 1908-09 Rs. 1,01,400 were suspended on account of famine, out of which Rs. 83,000 were collected next season. So there is a tolerable certainty that the figure of Rs. 57,847 which recorded as the arrear at the end of 1909-10 includes at least Rs. 18,000 due two years before but twice suspended. Nearly the whole of this sum was subsequently collected. This accounts for about half of the outstandings of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs mentioned above. Out of the other half 1904-05 and 1905-06 were responsible for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs. Of which about Rs. 40,000 were ultimately remitted. The first year of the expiring lease is the only one that is free from the taint of arrears. They are heaviest from 1899-1900 to 1909-10, but this was a bad period, at least while five were famine years. But apart from this a little strictness can work wonders in Bádámi.

With such a long run of bad seasons it is satisfactory to note that cultivation has suffered very few set backs. The area of Government occupied land never shrank in any one year by much over 200 acres and any fields thrown up were very soon demanded for cultivation. The Settlement of the Criminal Tribes quickened the impulse of rayats in some parts to take up new land of late, not that much of any value has been lying waste during recent years. Appendix Q⁽¹⁾ shows the Government waste land to be 6,261 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 1,850 or nearly $4\frac{3}{4}$ annas per acre—which is very low. A great deal of it lies in the west of the Táluka. 83 Government villages have larger or smaller areas of such land.

The Tagai balance of the táluka on 1st August 1913 was Rs. 35,900 and the demand this year was Rs. 11,366. Very little Tagai has been granted during recent years and the táluka has been given time to recover its character as an obstinate defaulter. In 5 years since 1908-09 Rs. 4,547 were remitted from the Tagai accounts in Bádámi; some generosity was shown a few years back in the resettlement of the accounts.

For coercive processes I was unable to get details for 1910-11. Otherwise the details for five years from 1908-09 are available. The number of notices issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code, was 369. There seem to have been no fines under section 148, Land Revenue Code, and only one case of attachment. Forfeiture notices numbered 43 for these years and in all 721 acres assessed at Rs. 409 were sold. The year just closed gives a record of 8 notices of demand, 13 cases in which fines were inflicted and five of forfeiture. The táluka however is not usually so stubborn as that. In 1909-10 forfeiture notices and the fear of a chapparband Settlement had a wonderful effect in reducing the arrears of land revenue. The Mahal Jamedárs and the Watandárs are often the worst offenders.

Value of Land.

18. The usual information about the value of land is given in Appendices K, L and M. The first of these refers to sales; Appendix L to simple mortgages and Appendix M. to leases. The information is exclusively for dry-crop land as there is not enough rice or garden to justify a separate compilation of figures. These Appendices cover three periods, 1888 to 1892, 1898 to 1902 and 1909 to 1913. The information for the two earlier periods is taken from the Registration Department, while that for the last period I collected myself from the Record of Rights in the villages. The leases which I gathered all belong to the year 1913-14 as they alone were available. The various deeds given by the Sub-Registrar of Bijápur could not be investigated, though I endeavoured to eliminate any that obviously referred to small areas garden or rice land. In compiling the figures for the last period I was as in the other talukas at pains to select only admittedly genuine sales, mortgages and leases, choosing at the same time those which represented the fair average of the village or the neighbourhood. The result is that the highest and also the lowest transactions have generally been excluded. At the risk of narrowing the range of prices and rentals, a more moderate and, it is to be hoped, reliable estimate has been obtained. In the following table a comparison is given of the position during the 3 periods selected:—

	1888-1892.		1898-1902.		1909-1913.	
	Amount per acre.	Ratio borne by assessment to price or rental.	Amount per acre.	Ratio borne by assessment to price or rental.	Amount per acre.	Ratio borne by assessment to price or rental.
	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Per cent.
Sale ...	21.32	3.33	27.59	2.48	33.54	1.81
Simple mortgage ...	14.31	4.92	20.36	3.42	39.09*	1.76
Lease...	2.36	84.17	2.57	30.41	3.74	18.89

Note.—* Only 76 cases found.

The chief points to note about this are that while the sale value has risen by a little over 50 per cent, that for a simple mortgage has nearly trebled. The reason of this is that though this latter class of deed is fast losing its popularity in this taluka, at the same time it is often used by men of considerable position when they raise money for a short period. I found several such cases. Often the loan had been raised inside the family circle to complete the purchase of more lands or the construction of a well. Where the number of such transactions is limited it needs but a few heavy mortgages to affect the rate per acre. The second of these periods was one of famine, but the progress is not checked. Prices of land have not risen here so rapidly as in Bagalkot or Hungund. Seasons of late have been indifferent. There is a far smaller proportion of good land. The big group in Bádámi has the same maximum rate as the south-west group in Hungund which is in some respects similar, but the Bádámi soil rate is one and a quarter annas lower. It means of course that careful as the husbandry may be there are far less possibilities in Bádámi agriculture.

The paying export crops cannot be raised in the same proportion.

As in the other talukas I wish to convey some impression of the progress in the value of land that has occurred in different parts of Bádámi during the present Settlement. The groups to which I now refer are those now existing. A reference to Map (A) will show that the first group, i. e., that with the highest maximum rate is the smallest, lying on the Malaprabha bank, consisting of the old Nargund Jahagir villages. The second group includes the centre and east of the Taluka, while the third comprises the western villages.

The following table shows the value of land per acre in respect of sales and leases for different periods :—

	1888-1892.		1898-1902.		1909-1913.	
	Value per acre.		Value per acre.		Value per acre.	
	Sales.	Leases.	Sales.	Leases.	Sales.	Leases.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Group I ...	20.08	*5.42	19.44	8.21	48.88	4.58
Group II ...	22.27	2.34	32.32	2.72	38.88	2.99
Group III ...	19.03	2.17	14.40	1.96	17.06	2.28

Note—Lease values are calculated on the basis of the owner paying the assessment.

* Based on one lease only.

† Based on two leases only.

In considering this table I wish to make it clear that there are very few documents forthcoming for the earlier periods for the first group and though I have managed to collect a fair number for the latest period it would be most unwise to jump to the conclusion that because the sales show a value of nearly Rs. 49 per acre or because the rents work out at Rs. 4-9-1 per acre, this is the most flourishing fertile and progressive part of the taluka. In this case I hold that the statistics are misleading. They show that the sale value of land has risen by 140 per cent. since the beginning of the Settlement. It is only some of the best lands that happened to come on the market and the purchasers were a few monied men of the locality who paid high prices. The figures do not represent the condition of the people nor the fertility of the tract. The second group shows a rise of 74.58 in the case of sale values while the rental value has risen from Rs. 2-5-5 per acre to Rs. 2-15-10, or 27 per cent. The greater part of these increases however has accrued in those villages along the Malaprabha bank which have hitherto been grouped with the centre and east of the taluka, though from physical considerations they ought to be under the same rate as the old Nargund jahagir villages. In this group the sale value of land in 1878-1881 was Rs. 10.86 according to the deeds given in Mr. Fletcher's report. Of the third group it is necessary to say little. The villages comprised in it have not progressed. They really are about where they were. I would deprecate a belief that there has been any great retrograde movement. To make the case about rents clearer I give the ratio of the assessment to the rent for the existing groups for the same three periods.

	1888-1892.	1898-1902.	1909-1913.
Group I ...	22.02	41.74	24.04
Group II ...	(one case) 35.75	(two cases) 28.80	18.36
Group III ...	31.66	37.33	27.06

This shows that now-a-days the ratio of the assessment to the rent is greater in group I than it is in the big group. Indeed it is one of the highest in the three Talukas upon which I am reporting.

It will be seen that I have omitted Civil Court sales. There are never sufficient instances to be indicative of the value of land. They are never grouped and we do not know whether the land is really sold free of encumbrances. The value of such an Appendix is exceedingly slight. Possessory mortgages have also been omitted, but for another reason. This class of transaction is defunct except perhaps as to Inam lands. Its heir is the "Vishvas Kharidi" or conditional sale. I have written at some length about it in my report upon Hungund, and I see no reason to enlarge upon it here. I have tried so far as was possible to eliminate from Appendix K all sales which might possibly suffer

from any taint of this nature. Similarly all leases were omitted from Appendix M which were spurious or in which in other words the rent represented interest on the so-called purchase-money paid in a conditional sale. Such rents do not represent the true capacity of the soil. It is of course impossible to be certain in every case whether a sale is absolute or conditional. (Rayats as a rule seemed far more trustworthy than sowcars but enquiries in several villages often showed up a sowcar.) In any case there is such a volume of information available now-a-days in the Record of Rights that doubtful cases ought to be easily avoided. It is impossible to define any areas in the Táluka where the spurious or the genuine sale was particularly common. In one village all the sales were alleged to be outright. In the next they were all said to be conditional. The village elders and the village officers were often able to say into which category any particular deed fell. It was in this Táluka that I heard a lament on the decay of morality and self-respect in regard to debt. The fathers of the present generation thought it terrible to have to contract a debt of Rs. 100. The sale of a field was regarded as a matter of grave importance. Now rayats think nothing of debts running over several hundreds of rupees and land is lightly bought and sold as if such dealings are of no consequence. All conscience has gone, and with conditional sales the older men say they do not know how their sons stand.

It remains to say a few words about the values of gardens and rice lands. For motasthal bagayet the purchase price needs must vary with the condition of the well and the nearness of a market. The rent was usually about 25 times the assessment, or some Rs. 30 per acre. But there were not enough cases either of sales or leases to be able to speak with any certainty. For Patasthal Bagayat, I found at Kendur that the price worked out at Rs. 66 per acre, while the ratio of the assessment was 4.59 per cent. The garden land at Kendur is in a peculiarly bad condition. The price of rice land in the same village was Rs. 251 per acre. Some of the best rice lands which ought to grow two crops every year, were sold at that price. The ratio of the assessment to the purchase money was 2.36 per cent. I was unable to get a clear patasthal garden or rice rent.

In an earlier paragraph the consideration of the incidence of the assessment on the crops was postponed to this place. I found it was absolutely impossible to get any idea on the subject from rayats. I failed to make myself understood. It is however possible to get an approximation through leases. (Generally speaking, where the rent is paid in kind, the cultivator gives half and retains half of the yield, with a multiplicity of customs as to seed, manure, stacking and harvesting. There is no hard and fast rule about the payment of assessment. Assuming that the tenant gives up approximately half the gross yield of the field, it will be found from the statistics of cash rents which have been compiled that the assessment takes about 9 per cent. of the gross yield.) That seems very high; in black soils no doubt the incidence is much lower. All that the rayats were prepared to say was that the assessment is one of the lightest items in the expenses of farming. (In any consideration of this question, it is essential to bear in mind the large area of poor soil that this Táluka contains. Such lands are not generally let for cash rents. On the contrary many of the best lands are let for half the crop plus a "méle patti" or extra cess. This latter varied greatly from a few rupees to 4 or 5 times the assessment.) It was not possible to incorporate any such leases in Appendix M. At best they indicate the general tenor of leases for the village.

Current Settlement.

19. The present grouping and rates are shown in the first of the two maps appended to this Report. At the time of introducing the current settlement, the partial remeasurement and reclassification system was employed. It is impossible now to state how many villages of Badami táluka were partially or wholly remeasured as Mr. Fletcher's reports deal also with a large number of Ron villages. The system of reclassification might be described here as it was used in all the Tálukas upon which I am reporting. Mr. Fletcher writes as follows:—

- “ (i) Of old numbers exceeding ten annas six pies old classification, ten per cent. of the first and five per cent. of all subsequent hundred numbers.
- (ii) Of old numbers below ten annas six pies old classification, twenty per cent. of the first and ten per cent. of subsequent hundreds.
- (iii) In all villages of less than sixty numbers, a minimum of eight numbers was reclassified.
- (iv) Whenever irrigation from tanks or streams was met with, the water class was done afresh.

“ From the reclassification of the proportion just detailed, the old classification has been readjusted to the extent shown to be necessary in each village. As a general result, the poor soils may be said to have been lowered and the good raised, the range of values thus being considerably extended.”

The present grouping of the táluka was based on the climate and the railway with perhaps a little consideration of communications. 13 villages on the Malaprabha have a rather high rate than other villages similarly situated. These 13 which were settled along with some Nargund villages have a rate of Rs. 1-8-0, which then ruled in Dhárwar District, though it was high for Bijápúr. The bulk of the táluka carries a rate of Rs. 1-4-0, while out in the west the rate is Rs. 1-2-0.

Apart from the anomaly among the southern villages, I cannot see that the grouping calls for much correction. There is one curious error in Mr. Fletcher's map. There are two villages of Lingdhal—one Government and the other Inám. In the map attached to the old Settlement Report (CLXXIX), it is the Inám village of Lingdhal which is coloured as included in group III, whereas the Government village which lies near Govankop would never have been treated thus.

Summary.

20. Before proceeding to the task of forming new groups and proposing fresh rates, it will be well to see what changes the Táluka has undergone during the term of the present Settlement.

The rates now in force were introduced with the Railway just opened for traffic, and with the belief that it would benefit the Táluka considerably. Without denying that good has accrued from the Railway, I would note that Badami has not gained so much as Bagalkot or even Hungund in this respect. Of course, what export crops the táluka does produce are more valuable in so far as the freight charges are lighter. Communications have been greatly improved. To-day Badami possesses perhaps the best and most complete system of roads in the district. It is in every way adequate for trade and passenger traffic and needs but one or two slight extensions to make it perfect. It is true that these roads were mostly constructed as famine works; their excellence shows that famine is not an unmixed misfortune. The population of the Táluka shows an increase of 25 per cent. in spite of the losses by plague. The census is taken at about as bad a time as possible for Badami, when all those of both sexes who can migrate, seek work in the black soil parts which lie on either side to north and south. In fact I know that the Táluka lost some thousands by emigration a week before the census of 1911. Export trade seems to have doubled in volume at the two Railway stations in the Táluka, and there can be no doubt that the weaving industry everywhere has expanded. There is a general antipathy to the fly-shuttle loom, as the weavers do not think it is suitable for bodices and the borders of saris which are generally made of silk.

Wages for skilled labour have been appreciably higher of recent years. Not too much reliance is to be placed upon the figures supplied by the Mamlatdár. For some years past the real wage for ordinary labour has been four annas, or twelve per cent. better than it was thirty years ago.

Cultivation has expanded almost to its utmost possible limit and there is a tendency to grow more and more cotton at the risk of a shortage of food stuffs.

Prices have risen very considerably, the increase as a rule has been 30 or 40 per cent. save for cotton in which it is 25 per cent. or more. This means that so much less jovari or bájri has to be sold to realise the assessment or that so much more money is afforded by the export crops. How far the war in Europe will affect prices or modify India's position in the world's markets remains to be seen. It seems safe to predict that a fall in the price of cotton will be counter-balanced by a rise in the price of food-grains; when the war is over and the first feelings of exhaustion which will follow in its immediate wake have disappeared, there will undoubtedly be a great forward movement in industries and trade which this part of the country cannot fail to share.

The value of land as ascertained from sales and leases indicates that different treatment is to be accorded to the different groups in the Táluka, for the western villages have made little or no progress; those in the centre show an improvement by nearly 75 per cent.; some of the southern villages have done exceptionally well. However, the incidence of the assessment on the rent is rather higher here than it is in the other Tálukas for which I have to submit proposals.

As against all this must be set the losses through plague and the great liability to famine. (The rayats in Badámi have far less stamina and power, whether physical or material, to resist famine. A bad season causes far greater distress in the hilly country and the sandy valleys than in the black soil plains.) Against the rise in value of local products must be set the increased cost of living and of agriculture. Rice is not a staple food—but those who do eat it pay more for it. Clothes are more expensive. The price of cattle has risen greatly.

However, there can be no doubt that the people are better off than they were at the beginning of the Settlement. The great increase in the number of shops shows that trade has quickened and that the amount of money in the Táluka has greatly increased. The assessment is as a rule collected easily enough but here and there, chiefly out in the west, cases of poverty or contumacy occur.

New Groups.

21. For new groups I have only one suggestion to make that all the villages along the Malaprabha, from Idgal in the west, to Belur and Jalihal in the east, be put on the same footing. This means that the first group will consist of 26 villages, i.e., the 13 of which it now consists, 11 transferred from Group II, and two (Idgal and Lingdhal) from Group III. The new group is homogenous and the villages which I propose to place in it are out and out the best and most prosperous in the groups in which they now are situated. The proposal moreover is amply justified by a comparison of the sale and rental values of the different groups which will result from this readjustment:—

	Sale value per acre.	Leases.	
		Value per acre.	Percentage of assessment on rent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(A) Existing Group I	48·88	4 58	24·04
(B) Villages to be added to Group I	93·96	6·74	13·00
(C) Group I (new)	67·37	6·12	15·39
(D) Group II (new)	34·49	2·88	21·15
(E) Group III (new)	17·27	1·79	30·98

Note.—Sales are quoted for 1909-13, leases for 1913.

I must admit that I thought that some slight change might be desirable among the villages which have a proximity to the three great markets of Bagalkot, Goledgud and Kerur—but on further investigation I abandoned the idea. The villages lying between Katgeri Station and Guledgud are far more

liable to famine than others further south in the same group, while in the immediate environment of Guledgud debt seems too heavy to justify any increase of the assessment. The proximity of the manufacturing town has not been an unalloyed benefit to the rayats. Certain other batches of villages seemed to enjoy greater material prosperity than the average of the Taluka but there seemed to be no case for making a fresh group anywhere. Along the Malaprabha the condition of the peasantry is far superior to that obtaining elsewhere. Communications are not of great importance. All the villages lie near good markets in Ramdurg or Dharwar District; the husbandry is good and those villages which I propose to add to group I, all have the advantage of very good soil.

Khalsat Lands in Inám Villages.

22. This is a subject to which reference is not usually made in a Settlement Report. While on tour in this Taluka, I ascertained that there are 1,289 acres of Government land bearing an assessment of Rs. 844 scattered over 15 Inam villages. The largest areas seem to lie in Narenur (160 acres), Halkurki (192 acres) Jamankatti (144 acres) Dhanaksirur (193 acres) and Khyad (199 acres). Enquiry led me to believe that these were mostly walikarki service lands which long ago have been made khalsat, but for some reason or another they were not included in the sanad confirming the tenure of the Inámdars concerned. At Dhanaksirur and Khyad the lands were chaurat Inam of the Jalihal Deshbat. The revision of 1885 was not made applicable to any of these lands. In Khyad however, which is otherwise an unsurveyed village, the Government lands were measured in 1906 and the maximum rate raised from Rs. 1-3-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 to bring it into line with revised rates in force in the neighbouring Government villages. Apart from this one village, the rates seem to be those proposed by Sir George Wingate though one or two villages such as Akargal and Guberkop are placed at Rs. 1-3-0 when the Government villages with which these would be grouped are an anna lower. Chik-Mulangi at Rs. 1-5-0 shows influences of a Dharwar Settlement. With the one exception of Dhanaksirur into which the rates were introduced as late as 1867, in all the others the Settlement seems to have taken effect between the years 1856 and 1861. Apparently there is no garden or rice land among these scattered fields. Under the orders of the Settlement Commissioner, I am going to propose new rates for these villages, but wish here to assign them to their proper groups. Dhanaksirur, Khyad and Chik-Mulangi naturally fall into the first group. Nandihal from its position falls into Group III. Probably this too would be the best place for Narenur, a very poor village which lies between Groups II and III. The rest which are marginally noted all fall into Group II. The revenue history of these villages forms Appendix O^s. It is quite in keeping with that of

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Haligeri. | } | 6. Chimankatti. |
| 2. Somankop. | | 7. Jamankatti. |
| 3. Akargal. | | 8. Kotikal. |
| 4. Hire-Muchalgud. | | 9. Guberkop. |
| 5. Halkurki. | | 10. Narsapur. |

the Government villages.

These lands were all classified and measured under the Revenue Survey and the question of making a partial or complete check of the areas and classification, such as was carried out in the Government villages at the time of the Revision Survey, was referred to the Settlement Commissioner, who was of opinion that the amount at stake was too small to justify the trouble involved. The recent revision at Khyad showed that the existing figures could be accepted as being sufficiently accurate.

PROPOSALS FOR REVISED ASSESSMENT.

A.—Dry Crop.

23. In view of the great increase both in prices and the value of land and the great improvement in communications, some enhancement of the assessment can be legitimately expected. I would however deprecate a large increase, for one bad season is a great strain on the rayats' resources. The rates, therefore, which I am going to propose are well within the capacity of the rayats to pay

in ordinary seasons. When crops fail they will of course get the benefit of the suspension rules.

Group I.—This now has 26 villages, 13 rated at Rs. 1-8-0, eleven at Rs. 1-4-0 and two at Rs. 1-2-0. For this group, I propose a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1-10-0. This is the rate which was sanctioned in 1906 for the adjoining villages of Ron and Navalgund Talukas. The similarity between the two tracts needs merely to be mentioned. The increase which is 21·83 per cent. for the whole group will work out at a trifle over 8 per cent. for the old villages of the group; at 30 per cent. for those which are promoted from Group II, while for Idgal and Lingdhal the percentage is as high as 44 per cent. The latter village was, I hold, quite erroneously placed in Group III at a former Settlement, and in view of its lenient treatment in the past it cannot complain now. The case of Idgal is different. It is close to several good markets, and the very high rate for leases justified the enhancement. It will be seen that the proposed rate of Rs. 1-10-0 means a rise of two annas for the old Nargund villages. This is not a great enhancement, but it is in my humble opinion adequate, as some of the villages rather to the west of the group, notably Hire-Mulangi and Hire-Tadsi and Bennur, are not at all prosperous. There is a very marked difference between them and the more fertile and thriving villages near Govankop. The limit of enhancement desirable in a group may safely be taken to be the amount which its poorest member can afford.

Group II.—This will now consist of 98 villages. The maximum rate is at present Rs. 1-4-0. In the absence of a suitable soil, cotton and wheat do not occupy a large area in this group. Khariff crops predominate and the advantage in prices is thus confined to bajri and jovari. The villages, however, are generally well situated in respect of markets and have an excellent system of communications. The rate which I propose is Rs. 1-6-0, an increase of two annas, or ten per cent. It will seem to be a very small enhancement but it is as much as it is desirable to impose. Due regard must be paid to the liability to famine. The profits of agriculture as evidenced by the information as to sales and leases are comparatively small. There is little scope for trade, and there is little possibility of an expansion of cultivation. Fully two-thirds of these villages grow less than the normal area of cotton for the Taluka. The soil is poor and the rate which is proposed will be as much as will be easily collected.

For the third Group, *i. e.* the 26 villages in the west, I propose no increase. The present rates should continue. The stagnation of this part of the Taluka has already been noted. (The climate is bad, the monsoon is treacherous.) The population indeed shows a considerable increase but the general condition is bad. The amount of waste land is larger here than in other parts of the Taluka, and, though there may be some demand for it, the petitioners rarely come of a good cultivating class—most of the lands are sought by Waddars and Lamanis or the like. Prickly pear is worse there than usual and communications are not only bad but almost unsusceptible of improvement owing to the great expense that any such project would entail. There is an air of decay and of delapidation about the villages that forbids any enhancement. Some of the villages no doubt are more prosperous and apparently have a good proportion of richer soil, but it will generally be found that these villages have a very large area of Inám lands, and curiously enough the chavrat lands of the Haligeri Desai are among the most fertile in that part of the Taluka.

The Government lands in Inám villages will take the rates for the groups to which they were assigned. This means a rise of 29·55 per cent. for those in Group I, 22 per cent. for those in Group II and 4·86 per cent. for those in Group III. The last figure is very low because Narenur already bears the rate which it would receive if these proposals are accepted, while at Nandihal the enhancement is only 2 annas. The total increase for these villages is 23·19 per cent. The appendix dealing with these lands is marked as Q^(a).

B.—RICE AND GARDEN LANDS.

I.—Rice.

1. *Rice*.—The total area of Government Rice land at present in the Taluka is 394 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,164. Of this the irrigated rice, *i. e.*, that under tanks or honds is 146 acres, assessed at Rs. 794 (soil rate Rs. 265; water rate Rs. 529). 251 acres at Rs. 370 might be termed unirrigated rice.

(The irrigated rice, to deal with it first, is confined to land under the tanks of Kendur, Parvati (two) and the hond at Govanki. I have personally seen all these lands and the General Duty Circle Inspector has inspected all the páts. The conclusion which is inevitable is that the Govanki rice land, must be removed from that category and classed as dry crop. No rice has grown there for many years. The terraces have gone and the hond is in disrepair. The tank behind the hond has silted up.) This accounts for two acres and Rs. 10. At Parvati, I would reduce the water rate on the lands under the Ganjikeri by half a class, as the tank is leaking. This would involve a loss of Rs. 16 to Government. The lands under the big tanks at Paravati can bear the rate they now carry for rice though the rate they bear in a year when the water fails is in my humble opinion too heavy. I would suggest that they bear ordinary dry rates if the tank water fails. The loss to Government would be little and the advantage to the rayats very considerable. (At Kendur the irrigated lands have long been in a bad condition. The chief reasons are a malarious climate, the ravages of an ever increasing number of pig from the hills above the tank and the uncertainty of the water-supply.) I have consulted the Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Division, and drastic as the proposal perhaps appears, it has the approval of the Superintendent. The rice lands near the band of the tank might be left untouched but the water rate on the lands further away calls for reduction by half a class or one and a half classes. A great deal of this land which was put down as first class for water rarely grows much more than onions, garlic or vegetables. The most remote lands now get no water and are mostly waste, being covered with babul, date palms and prickly pear. These I would convert to dry crop. The pát which leads water to them has fallen into disrepair, and is likely to remain so. The population of Kendur which used to be 825 in 1881 is now 512 only. It seems politic to reduce the rates on this waste land and thus invite cultivation. If later on the rayats can be induced to repair the channels and bring the land into order for growing rice or vegetables, so much the better. Government can reserve the right of levying a rate under section 55 of the Land Revenue Code in such a contingency. The water classification which I am proposing is based upon a study of all the available crop records of Kendur and a detailed personal inspection of the lands. Altogether there are 167 acres of rice land at Kendur, of which 78 acres at Rs. 521 are Government and 89 are Inám with an assessment of Rs. 551. My proposals would reduce the area of the Government rice lands by two acres and the assessment by Rs. 106. The Inám lands would get greater benefit still. The rice area would be cut down to 39 acres and the assessment reduced to by Rs. 234. I think the best justification of this course is the fact that most of the Inám rice land which would be converted to dry crop is waste though judged by its assessment, which is from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per acre, it ought to grow two crops of rice every year. Some of the pátelki lands here have been forfeited for arrears within my memory and probably more arrears have accumulated by now. I do not know whether the judi would be reduced, but there seems to be a case for such a course. There is one tank which ought to be assessed for a water rate, and proposals are accordingly submitted. I refer to the Mahakuteshvar Hond at Nandikeshvar. It would seem that there was a water rate here formerly which was abolished in pursuance of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7087 of 1907. The bandhara which I have seen is sufficiently pakka and the supply of water adequate for the lands to be assessed for a water rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ classes—which means Rs. 39 on 14 acres of rice land—an increase of Rs. 12. It appears that some confusion occurred in giving effect to the Resolution quoted above, with the result that the water rate on the Mahakut Hond at Govanki, which might well be abolished, was retained, whereas the

hond of the same name at Nandikeshvar received an exemption which cannot easily be justified. The old rate at Nandikeshvar had been Rs. 89, but the present condition of the lands, their inaccessibility and the limited supply of water do not warrant more than the rate now proposed.

The irrigated rice area is now returned at 251 acres with an assessment of Rs. 870. This I would reduce to 201 acres at Rs. 284. Some 14 acres have been raised to the irrigated category at Nandikeshvar. The remaining 37 are scattered over many villages, and the proposals for their reduction is based purely on the fact that they do not as a general rule grow rice. Only those lands have been selected which seemed to call for some action. Most of such rice lands throughout the Taluka might well disappear from the Akarbands. They consist as a rule of small patches in the hills, and depend more often than not for their water on a spring that flows for a brief period in the monsoon. Some, few *e.g.*, those at Murdi, Balgeri, Kerur and Khanapur samat Parvati have the advantage of being above or below a small tank, but it is difficult to call it irrigated rice. By the conversion to dry crop of these 35 acres, there will be a loss of Rs. 31 in Revenue. Under the Government Resolution abolishing the patasthal rates quoted above, the patasthal bagayet at Shivpur consisting of a few gunthas should in the absence of a proper bandhara be treated as rice land.

II.—Gardens.

(A) *Motasthal garden.*—The area of these is 263 acres assessed at Rs. 380. I tried so far as I could to visit them and probably saw three quarters. At least half the wells are out of repair and by no means all the rest are worked. Under the revision the assessment will be Rs. 426. There were no cases that called for any special treatment. No new wells have been subjected to any increase save in the ordinary dry crop rate.

(B) *Patasthal Garden.*—The Government area is returned at 175 acres assessed at Rs. 812. It is situated at Tolachgud (46 acres, Rs. 346), Timsagar (77 acres, Rs. 187), Kendur (37 acres, Rs. 197), and Govanki (6 acres, Rs. 43) and Parvati (8 acres Rs. 36). The rates at Parvati and Timsagar may be continued without any alteration. The garden at Govanki is in the same position as the rice there and so I would propose that it should be removed from that category in the Akarband. The area of the patasthal bagayet at Tolachgud is increased by one acre. There is some complaint on the part of the occupants of the lands at the end of the pat that they do not get enough water. They certainly have to wait a long time for their water, but it seems questionable whether these occupants are making the best use of the water they do receive. This alleged shortage is not to my mind caused by any deterioration in the supply or fall in the level of the pats so much as by the action of several rayats who have built wells close to the pat. No reduction in the assessment is proposed; on the contrary it is regrettable that these new wells cannot be heavily taxed. There is no reason to dilate upon the Kendur gardens. They are just as unhappy as the rice lands, perhaps more so because those of them that have a good command of water grow nothing save a few coconuts along the edges of the pats. When I visited the gardens I saw perhaps a patch or two of cane and plantain. The khatas of the gardens are retained by the rayats purely for the unearned yield of the coconut trees. They do not attempt to grow any other crops. I would reduce rates here considerably, and as the pats further away from the bandharas are out of repair and the lands generally waste would enter the latter as dry crop. This would reduce the Government patasthal bagayet from 37 acres to 18 and the assessment from Rs. 197 to Rs. 71. The Inam patasthal bagayet at Kendur measures 41 acres assessed at Rs. 186. Of this 17 acres assessed at Rs. 75 are waste. Much of the Inam garden lies far away from the tank, which accounts for the large reduction that I would suggest in this respect—namely 16 acres in area and Rs. 137 in assessment—leaving 25 acres assessed at Rs. 49. As was the case with the rice under the Mahakuteshvar Hond at Nandikeshwar, I would suggest the propriety of imposing a water rate of 3½ classes on 8 acres of garden there which would bring in Rs. 24. This is now classed as dry crop.

The total Government Patasthal Bagayet therefore of the Táluka would thus work out at 150 acres with an assessment of Rs. 671. The present rates for Patasthal Bagayet and rice are Rs. 8 per acre. These are adequate; in view of a deficiency in the supply of water, some slight reductions have been proposed.

Result of the Revision.

24. The financial result of the second revision will be as follows :—

				Area in acres.	Present assess- ment.	Proposed assessment.	Increase per cent.
					Rs.	Rs.	
Group I	...	...	...	15,333	15,211	18,418	21.83
Group II	...	...	...	87,122	50,165	54,721	9.08
Group III	...	...	...	30,254	14,603	14,603	...
			Total	1,32,709	79,979	87,742	9.71
(Inám Japti)	...	...	...	10,800	5,906	6,453	9.26
Khalsa lands in Inám villages	...	...	...	1,289	844	1,049	23.19
			Total	1,44,798	86,729	95,244	
			Judi		41,431		

The incidence of the assessment per acre is detailed below :—

				Present Rates.			Proposed Rates.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Group I	...	...	...	0	15	10	1	3	3
Group II	...	...	...	0	9	3	0	10	1
Group III	...	...	...	0	7	9	0	7	9
			For all Government villages	0	9	8	0	10	7

By way of Appendix R a list is submitted of the chief papers relating to former settlements of the Táluka.

In conclusion, I have the honour to suggest that the rates herein proposed should be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. C. SHANNON,

Assistant Settlement Officer,

Bijápur.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Badami, District Bijapur, for the years 1885—1901.

B 934-7

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante monsoon (11th April to 5th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1885	...	...	1.81	5	5.34	11	12.00	18	4.81	7	23.76	41	
1886	...	...	9.41	8	13.68	21	12.78	19	1.62	6	37.49	54	
1887	...	...	2.37	4	6.22	16	13.45	21	3.51	8	25.55	49	
1888	...	...	5.78	8	6.96	10	19.74	17	2.04	5	34.52	40	
1889	...	...	1.44	5	8.86	25	23.50	28	...	...	33.80	58	
1890	...	...	3.23	5	4.03	11	15.74	19	6.10	4	29.10	39	
1891	1.25	2	3.24	11	4.72	15	6.19	12	1.70	2	17.10	42	
1892	0.50	2	3.68	6	8.40	24	22.17	26	5.65	4	40.40	62	
1893	1.66	3	7.18	10	7.22	22	18.88	27	1.70	3	36.64	65	
1894	1.00	1	4.82	6	7.18	18	11.43	10	3.71	6	28.14	41	
1895	2.45	1	0.86	4	6.46	15	7.84	13	3.57	5	21.18	38	
1896	0.09	...	3.46	7	6.09	15	2.20	5	2.81	4	14.65	31	
1897	0.67	1	3.30	7	4.40	6	13.49	14	...	...	21.86	28	
1898	0.13	1	4.04	6	5.26	15	16.83	21	2.65	7	28.93	50	
1899	1.50	1	3.20	6	0.63	1	16.07	14	...	...	21.40	22	
1900	0.05	...	2.28	7	7.31	21	6.95	9	0.80	2	17.39	39	
1901	2.50	1	3.59	8	3.57	11	12.57	13	0.86	4	23.09	40	

Note.—For years previous to 1890 one cent of rain constituted a rainy day. Since then ten cents have been fixed as the minimum.

25

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Badami, District Bijapur, for the years 1902—1912.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon rabi (15th August to 31st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1902	0.20	1	3.63	6	7.79	13	12.30	15	6.74	9	30.66	44	
1903	...	...	1.13	4	7.49	21	17.08	21	1.61	5	27.31	51	
1904	1.12	4	0.75	2	4.07	6	5.71	10	...	...	11.65	22	
1905	...	...	4.96	3	4.25	11	4.49	10	0.01	...	13.72	29	
1906	0.18	1	4.25	3	6.27	12	12.36	19	1.57	4	24.63	39	
1907	...	...	2.75	6	9.01	22	8.03	13	1.22	3	21.06	44	
1908	...	...	1.68	6	2.33	8	5.25	13	...	...	9.26	27	
1909	...	...	0.50	2	2.50	10	18.59	24	0.26	1	21.85	37	
1910	0.02	...	3.03	7	3.23	9	14.17	17	3.40	6	23.85	39	
1911	...	...	5.79	8	4.45	12	5.90	9	1.12	3	17.26	32	
1912	0.82	2	1.76	3	6.23	18	11.63	19	1.87	6	22.36	48	
Average for 1902 to 1912.	0.21	1	2.75	5	5.24	13	10.51	15	1.62	8	20.33	37	
Average for 28 years	0.50	...	3.35	...	5.84	...	12.41	...	2.11	...	24.22	...	

Details of cultivation and crops in the Badami Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate.

Taluka.	Years.	Occupied and unoccupied area.																	Crops.									
		Number and area of villages.						Area for which Agricultural statistics are available.											Cereals.							Pulses.		
		Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of column 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.				Area unoccupied.			Jowar.	Rajal.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Mug and Udid.	
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.				Cropped (Net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.												Total.
											Irrigated.	Not irrigated.				Forest.	Others.											
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
Bad (mt.)	1900-01	157	327,223	89	66,424	182	393,647	180	391,566	...	1,119	214,473	43,292	268,878	14,500	68,428	29,769	132,688	90,232	26,701	708	7,384	9,918	5,796	159,684	11,927	3,119	5,584
	1901-02	150	327,223	82	66,424	182	393,647	180	391,566	...	982	218,480	39,669	258,981	14,228	88,428	29,934	132,685	112,902	23,779	434	8,590	2,952	5,019	164,276	12,962	3,493	5,011
	1902-03	150	327,223	82	66,424	182	393,647	180	391,566	...	827	224,166	35,206	260,198	13,729	81,000	29,730	131,398	87,520	40,034	619	6,953	13,980	5,983	151,089	14,169	2,408	6,207
	1903-04	150	327,223	82	66,424	182	393,647	180	391,566	...	963	223,734	35,476	260,165	13,762	89,923	28,731	131,411	86,648	28,077	648	12,932	11,627	6,368	156,080	13,517	2,443	6,016
	1904-05	150	327,223	82	66,424	182	393,647	180	391,566	...	874	217,597	41,477	259,939	13,914	84,917	24,707	131,628	87,890	31,708	451	15,044	6,704	6,816	146,703	11,103	3,329	5,245
	1905-06	150	327,223	82	66,424	182	393,647	180	391,566	...	609	194,968	66,527	201,161	13,415	88,938	24,049	120,402	75,832	38,455	273	8,320	10,644	6,253	134,775	11,160	1,101	4,976
	1906-07	150	327,223	82	66,424	182	393,647	180	391,566	...	811	220,908	39,183	260,689	10,639	89,939	25,160	120,737	80,673	36,420	339	11,760	13,305	5,731	154,317	10,019	1,640	5,919
	1907-08	150	327,223	82	66,424	182	393,647	180	391,566	...	688	223,123	40,458	278,413	11,040	89,935	78,190	118,165	74,230	47,873	364	12,426	14,078	6,653	155,606	11,465	2,070	5,671
	1908-09	150	327,223	82	66,424	182	393,647	180	391,566	...	787	221,937	51,758	274,446	9,900	89,982	16,250	117,139	87,049	47,657	644	10,204	8,629	8,303	163,480	7,701	4,289	3,479
	1909-10	150	327,223	82	66,424	182	393,647	180	391,566	...	715	210,241	43,474	274,450	9,859	86,989	18,302	117,149	81,295	60,345	351	10,547	10,835	7,878	120,816	9,029	3,433	3,470
	1910-11	150	327,223	82	66,424	182	393,647	180	391,566	...	746	223,736	40,430	274,012	9,236	80,146	18,283	116,607	79,864	45,037	568	9,947	10,630	5,400	151,340	10,245	3,231	5,315
	1911-12	150	327,223	82	66,424	182	393,647	180	391,566	...	806	222,993	51,210	275,017	9,024	80,242	18,296	116,562	91,303	32,770	443	4,755	4,403	4,391	139,716	11,817	2,166	5,371
	1912-13	150	327,223	82	66,424	182	393,647	180	391,566	...	600	227,179	37,912	275,767	8,790	80,348	16,280	116,823	85,714	39,174	287	10,034	11,300	5,871	151,870	13,149	2,292	6,246
	Average of the last 5 years	150	327,224	82	66,467	182	393,691	180	391,579	90.48	788	229,917	44,957	274,912	9,263	80,121	16,284	116,667	85,050	48,705	450	9,100	9,185	6,368	159,927	10,840	3,080	4,932
	Percentages	of crops	(from column 3)	on the gross area	cropped	(column 5)

Taluka.	Years.	Crops—continued.																											
		Pulses—continued.			Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and spices.	Sugarcane.	Oil seeds.					Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Product area twice cropped.	Remainder cropped.			
		Mash.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor oilseed.	Safflower seed.	Others.		Total.	Cotton.	Others.					Total.		
																												30	31
		Badami.	1900-01	5,080	2,967	37,547	147	5	209	861	9	...	8	222	101	2,392	1,288	773	1,516	460	6,259	20,783	403	31,375	228	315,815	920	216,596
1901-02	5,549		3,106	30,980	147	6	198	340	17	...	17	203	213	1,074	2,358	924	2,127	343	7,320	...	...	15,423	528	15,990	103	319,678	160	310,419
1902-03	6,430		3,323	23,520	173	4	179	365	7	...	7	227	236	1,631	1,271	480	1,704	454	5,646	...	...	31,047	670	22,317	124	325,344	849	324,693
1903-04	6,017		3,441	32,473	110	0	108	308	6	...	6	208	210	1,943	1,463	585	2,932	686	7,999	...	...	20,007	643	27,650	133	324,950	861	324,089
1904-05	5,276		2,616	30,667	199	1	200	337	...	...	...	174	149	1,227	2,368	618	3,515	894	8,192	...	...	20,790	515	30,314	163	318,688	377	321,461
1905-06	5,017		2,171	29,109	93	12	225	380	9	...	9	141	102	1,361	613	310	3,776	793	510	3,776	27,051	400	28,061	116	315,793	120	316,037
1906-07	5,301		2,434	34,310	196	10	191	330	8	...	8	210	171	1,550	1,009	516	2,367	703	6,140	...	...	25,692	630	26,522	200	323,138	423	321,710
1907-08	5,192		2,235	29,563	137	7	193	337	6	...	6	242	144	1,352	1,553	487	3,532	523	6,747	...	...	20,500	330	31,395	100	324,236	280	323,956
1908-09	6,594		1,465	26,607	130	...	200	330	0	...	0	140	228	730	2,617	301	2,013	401	7,248	...	...	25,688	411	25,480	173	322,703	69	322,694
1909-10	6,060		2,381	27,242	142	11	140	333	...	...	...	205	147	1,138	2,008	321	2,695	741	6,003	...	...	34,674	633	35,207	216	321,060	113	320,947
1910-11	6,190		2,410	30,431	100	19	167	285	...	...	...	174	158	1,268	2,514	261	2,506	901	7,635	...	...	43,755	627	44,382	198	324,701	219	324,482
1911-12	6,053		2,277	30,304	133	12	245	330	1	...	1	243	153	1,094	1,706	514	1,220	654	6,593	...	...	40,415	759	47,204	364	323,807	60	323,801
1912-13	6,913		2,327	28,927	132	5	254	391	...	...	...	250	201	1,446	1,907	363	1,907	1,078	6,831	...	...	46,417	818	46,295	287	327,086	113	327,845
Average of the last 5 years	6,660		2,793	29,700	136	9	209	346	3	...	3	212	177	1,366	2,149	350	2,268	833	6,036	...	...	36,840	703	39,543	228	320,073	116	320,066
Percentages	...		3.72	1.31	12.90	0.06	...	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.58	0.08	0.16	0.09	0.33	3.01	10.88	0.31	17.19	0.10	160.0

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal Weekly Bazars are held in the Bádámí Táluka of the Bijápúr Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Badami ...	Monday ...	Jowári, bájari, rice, Italian-millet (Ná-vani), varai, pulses and vegetables.	Rs. 420	Jowári, rice and bájari.
2	Nilgund ...	Thursday ...	Jowári, salt, and chillies.	33	Jowári.
3	Guledgud ...	Wednesday ...	Jowári, bájari, maize, rice, wheat, oilseed, Italian-millet, pulses and vegetables.	8,143	Jowári, rice, wheat and furdal.
4	Kerur ...	Tuesday ...	Jowári, bájari, pulses, wheat, oilseed, Italian-millet and vegetables.	639	Jowári and bájari.
5	Belur ...	Saturday ...	Jowári, rice, wheat, pulses, Italian-millet and vegetables.	210	Jowári.
6	Govankop ...	Monday ...	Jowári, bájari, rice, wheat, pulses, varai and Italian-millet.	530	Jowári, wheat, rice, tur and kulith.
7	Hebli ...	Tuesday ...	Jowári, bájari, gram, wheat, rice and pulses.	2,050	Jowári, bájari, wheat and gram.
8	Mudkavi ...	Saturday ...	Jowári, bájari, wheat, pulses, rice, Italian-millet and vegetables.	264	Jowári and bájari.

APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to occupation by percentages for Bádámí Táluka, as per the Imperial Census of 1911.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.									NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.			
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total Non-agricultural Population.
Land occupants cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
921		62,630		63,551		8,803		72,354	24,685	1,157	10,006	35,848
0.85		57.88		56.78		8.14		66.87	22.81	1.07	9.25	33.13

APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population according to religion and education in the Bádámí Táluka.

Sex.	As per Imperial Census of 1911.	Percentage on total Population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.											
			Hindu castes.							Musalmán sects.		Christians.	Jains.	Others.
			Bráhmíns.	Dhángars.	Berads.	Língáyats.	Maráthas.	Maháras.	Others.	Shaikhás.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	54,768	3.72	1,238	11,199	4,565	16,832	650	290	15,486	2,771	1,252	384	93	...
...	58,436	0.41	1,186	10,436	4,165	16,743	695	385	15,417	2,745	1,165	484	65	...
Total	108,202	4.00	2,424	21,635	8,730	33,575	1,345	675	30,903	5,516	2,417	818	164	...

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the Bádámí Táluka of the Bijápur Collectorate during the years 1886-87 and 1913-14.

Year.	CATTLE											Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs		Carts		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle.)	For passengers.	For produce and goods.	
	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloe Calves.									
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1886-87	18,211	616	470	136	579	631	13,356	6,008	13,026	4,604	54,623	899	12,708	24,541	7,230	502	78	1,522	—
1913-14	17,697	292	592	144	318	306	13,779	20,948	6,223	3,866	63,670	237	9,798	12,429	7,461	315	171	2,976	...

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement.

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing births and deaths in the Government villages of the Badami Taluka of the Bijapur District for the years 1903 to 1912.

Years.		Births.	Deaths.	Population according to last imperial census.
1		2	3	4
1903	...	2,911	3,564	92,790
1904	...	3,191	5,208	
1905	...	3,088	2,739	
1906	...	3,160	2,197	
1907	...	3,122	2,178	
1908	...	3,475	1,960	
1909	...	3,165	2,996	
1910	...	3,370	2,016	
1911	...	3,512	4,471	93,816
1912	...	3,506	2,994	
Average for the years 1903 to 1912		3,250	3,032	

APPENDIX G¹.

Statement showing shops, industries, etc., in the Government villages of the Badami Taluka of the Bijapur District.

Shops.	Liquor shops.	Hand industries.					Mechanical power.			
		Oil presses.	Cotton looms.	Woolen looms.	Silk looms.	Gins.	Gins.	Rice husking machine.	Cotton presses.	Flour.
515	7	35	6,043	63	...	...	...	...	...	2

APPENDIX H.

Statement of schools together with their average attendance in the year 1885-86 and 1913-14 for the Badami Taluka of the Bijapur District.

Number of villages.	Taluka.	LOCAL BOARD SCHOOLS.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.	
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.	
		Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20	1885-86. Badami ...	24	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	1913-14. Do. ...	39	1,364	5	100	8	331	2	90	16	864

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, etc., in the year 1912-13 in the Badami Taluka of the Bijapur District.

Number of villages.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inám/dars.		Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inám/dars in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	Total Numbers.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
150	Bijapur (Badami Taluka)	9,926	4,312	343	351	1,103	1,641	1,220	835	853	321	13,764	7,139

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in the Badami Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate for the years 1886-87 and 1912-13.

Number of villages.	Year.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.								Remarks.
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.		Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.
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
Not available.	1886-87 ...	105	94	112	65	35	24	63	11	...	1	15	24	7	48	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
180	1912-13 ...	161	76	234	102	11	16	86	6	3	4	63	15	13	46	...	28	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	

Statement showing the daily average wages for Agricultural and other labour, year by year, from 1884-85 to 1912-13, for the Badámi Taluka of the Bijápur District.

Year.	Skilled labour.			Ordinary labour.			Field labour.			Remarks.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1884-85	0	4	6	0	3	6	0	2	6	
1885-86	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	
1886-87	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	
1887-88	0	7	0	0	3	9	0	2	9	
1888-89	0	7	0	0	3	6	0	2	6	
1889-90	0	7	6	0	3	6	0	2	0	
1890-91	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	2	7	
1891-92	0	7	0	0	3	9	0	2	9	
1892-93	0	7	0	0	3	9	0	2	9	
1893-94	0	7	6	0	3	6	0	2	0	
1894-95	0	7	6	0	3	6	0	2	0	
1895-96	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	2	6	
1896-97	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	2	6	
1897-98	0	6	9	0	3	0	0	2	0	
1898-99	0	7	0	0	2	9	0	2	0	
1899-00	0	6	6	0	2	6	0	1	6	
1900-01	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	2	0	
1901-02	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	6	
1902-03	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	6	
1903-04	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	
1904-05	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	2	6	
1905-06	0	6	9	0	2	9	0	2	0	
1906-07	0	7	6	0	3	0	0	2	6	
1907-08	0	8	6	0	3	0	0	2	0	
1908-09	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	
1909-10	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	
1910-11	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	2	6	
1911-12	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	2	6	
1912-13	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the selling value of dry crop lands in the villages of the Bādāmi Taluka of the Bijāpur District, in the years 1888—1892.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
1	Alur	7 1	6 0 0	200	33-38	
3	Belur	16 6	17 0 0	285	16-76	
7	Govankop	18 3	18 0 0	200	10-55	
8	Haganur	3 4	5 0 0	50	10-00	
9	Hobbali	31 10	30 6 10	600	19-72	
11	Hire-Tadsi	20 4	23 0 0	200	8-70	
13	Idgal	11 32	13 0 0	350	26-92	
15	Jaknur	3 17	5 0 0	100	20-00	
16	Jalihal	4 0	1 12 0	30	17-14	
17	Ka'as	37 25	42 0 0	1,050	25-00	
18	Karkop	5 32	8 0 0	100	12-50	
21	Manneri	1 31	2 0 0	40	20-00	
22	Nirigi	7 38	10 0 0	400	40-00	
23	Sulla	19 0	23 0 0	1,450	63-04	
	Average per acre, ^{Rs.} 27-70 ...	182 19	204 2 10	5,055	24-78	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
28	Agsarkop	27 6	16 8 0	145	8-79	
30	Allur, S. Parvati	8 6	4 6 0	121	27-66	
32	Anantpur	8 0	5 0 0	60	12-03	
33	Asangi	2 1	1 0 0	40	40-00	
34	Bachingudd	7 38	3 8 0	200	57-14	
35	Badami	31 18	20 12 0	680	32-77	
39	Bhadranatkanjalilul	9 27	6 0 0	48	8-00	
40	Budangada	5 22	4 0 0	100	25-00	
46	Gonal	12 29	9 0 0	200	22-22	
51	Hanamsagar	11 1	9 0 0	160	17-77	
52	Hangargi	42 0	27 4 0	650	23-85	
53	Hardoli	10 31	7 1 4	295	41-65	
54	Hansanur	15 12	11 0 0	625	56-82	
56	Helur	11 5	9 0 0	900	100-00	
57	Hire-Naabi	7 28	4 0 0	250	62-50	
58	Hosur	20 37	10 5 0	192	18-62	
60	Hulgeri	5 0	3 0 0	80	28-66	
62	Injinwari	11 5	7 0 0	300	42-85	
63	Kabbalgeri	2 30	1 5 4	50	37-50	
71	Katgeri	19 27	12 0 0	175	14-58	
73	Kelwadi	5 0	2 8 0	80	32-00	

APPENDIX K—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group II—continued.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
74	Kendur	16 9	7 0 0	100	14.28	
75	Kerur	10 35	9 10 8	800	82.76	
79	Kotnalli	17 6	5 0 0	100	20.00	
81	Kutkankeri	6 9	8 8 8	80	22.59	
82	Lakkaskop	62 14	48 0 0	690	16.05	
84	Layadgundi	23 30	18 8 0	300	22.22	
92	Manglur	8 1	6 0 0	80	5.00	
94	Mattikatti	52 31	30 10 8	1,050	34.24	
95	Murdi	16 25	11 0 0	1,000	90.90	
97	Muttalgeri	9 9	7 0 0	200	28.57	
100	Naglapur	10 10	5 0 0	100	20.00	
101	Nandikeshwar	18 15	14 0 0	500	35.71	
107	Padankatti	11 27	10 0 0	400	40.00	
108	Parvati	5 1	8 0 0	96	32.00	
109	Pattadkal	12 8	5 0 0	190	38.00	
112	Shirbadgi	11 20	12 15 2	500	40.11	
113	Shivapur	24 26	14 5 4	426	29.72	
123	Yenkanchi	14 16	13 2 0	500	38.09	
	Rs. Average per acre, 20.48 ...	606 8	387 6 2	12,413	32.04	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
125	Aniguddi	26 14	12 0 0	260	21.66	
126	Anawal	16 7	13 8 0	100	7.40	
127	Batkurki	52 18	33 10 0	2,250	66.91	
130	Fakir-budihal	8 36	4 0 0	100	25.00	
132	Havalkhod	14 11	2 0 0	100	50.00	
133	Jangwad	24 19	11 0 0	400	36.36	
134	Kadarkop	8 17	6 10 8	300	45.00	
137	Kalbandkeri	3 58	2 0 0	20	10.00	
138	Kalmada	20 26	14 0 0	200	14.29	
139	Kardigudd S. Anawal	12 30	3 0 0	40	13.33	
141	Nagnur	27 19	22 0 0	300	13.64	
149	Umtar	4 48	4 8 0	100	22.22	
150	Yendigeri	9 19	3 2 8	90	28.42	
	Rs. Average per acre, 18.48 ...	230 17	131 7 4	4,260	32.39	

APPENDIX K¹.

Statement showing the selling value of dry crop lands in the villages of the Bādāmi Taluka of the Bijāpur District, in the years 1898—1902.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		
1	Alur	13 18	14 6 0	600	41.74	
2	Arlikatti	10 19	15 0 0	200	13.33	
3	Belur	5 18	2 0 0	500	250.00	
5	Birnur	9 28	9 0 0	300	33.33	
9	Hebbali	16 18	15 8 4	700	45.41	
13	Idgal	10 8	8 0 0	300	37.50	
16	Jalihal	11 29	11 0 0	1,000	90.90	
17	Kalas	22 4	16 0 0	200	13.33	
18	Karkop	28 36	34 0 0	700	20.59	
21	Manneri	9 85	9 8 0	400	42.10	
	Rs. Average per acre, 84.66	141 18	133 6 4	4,900	36.10	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
27	Adgal	4 20	2 8 0	50	20.00	
28	Agsarkop	12 8	4 0 0	150	37.50	
29	Aladkatti	12 20	6 0 0	200	33.33	
30	Allur S. Parnati	7 32	6 0 0	100	16.66	
32	Anantpur	9 0	5 8 0	100	18.18	
34	Bachingudd	7 18	3 12 0	250	55.17	
35	Badami	22 1	14 8 0	800	55.17	
36	Balgeri	16 33	11 0 0	200	18.18	
37	Bankanari	12 33	10 0 0	2,000	200.00	
39	Bhadranakanjalihal	7 17	5 0 0	100	20.00	
40	Budangad	4 10	1 12 0	100	57.14	
44	Chimalgi	3 28	3 8 0	100	28.57	
49	Hanapur	7 10	5 0 0	200	40.00	
51	Hanamsagar	8 2	5 0 0	90	18.00	
55	Helur	23 25	14 0 0	1,100	78.57	
60	Hulgeri	6 10	5 0 0	200	40.00	
62	Injinwari	18 38	12 0 0	400	33.33	
64	Kadpatti S. Katgeri	15 17	7 8 0	100	13.33	
66	Kagalomb	10 27	9 1 4	400	44.04	
67	Kakanur	25 30	13 8 0	200	14.44	
70	Katapur	5 2	5 0 0	300	60.00	
71	Katgeri	4 17	4 0 0	200	50.00	
72	Katkinhalli	14 11	8 0 0	400	50.00	
73	Kelwadi	7 36	4 8 0	300	66.66	
74	Kendur	4 19	2 8 0	20	8.00	

APPENDIX K¹—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group II.—continued.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
80	Kulgeri	6 12	5 8 0	400	72.72	
81	Kuthankeri	1 28	0 12 0	50	66.66	
82	Lakkaskop	24 25	12 0 0	300	25.00	
83	Malgi	5 1	8 0 0	800	100.00	
89	Mallapur	11 89	5 0 0	150	80.00	
92	Manglore	5 0	5 4 0	400	76.89	
94	Matikatti	47 27	39 8 0	1,250	81.64	
95	Murdi	6 10	8 0 0	500	62.50	
97	Muttalgeri	0 39	0 6 8	20	48.00	
98	Nagral, S. Badami	36 11	25 0 0	50	2.00	
100	Naglapur	17 83	4 0 0	100	25.00	
101	Nandikeshwar	16 89	13 0 0	500	38.46	
102	Nasagunni	4 35	2 0 0	50	25.00	
104	Nelwigi	11 1	8 8 0	450	52.94	
105	Nilgund	3 18	8 0 0	200	66.66	
107	Padankatti	11 17	10 0 0	800	80.00	
108	Parvati	9 0	6 6 0	845	132.54	
109	Patadkal	2 12	2 0 0	100	50.00	
112	Shirahadgi	5 35	8 0 0	300	37.50	
113	Shivapur	19 12	12 0 0	400	33.33	
116	Teggi	6 32	6 0 0	300	50.00	
120	Tognushi	39 13	15 0 0	1,000	66.66	
123	Yenkanchi	14 27	12 0 0	1,000	88.33	
	Rs. Average per acre, 30.15 ...	581 10	374 14 0	17,525	47.48	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
125	Aniguddi	9 37	9 0 0	100	11.11	
126	Anawal	7 25	6 12 0	190	28.15	
127	Batakurki	36 3	19 0 0	600	31.68	
128	Bellikhandi	10 26	7 12 0	100	12.90	
129	Chennapur	14 27	6 8 0	200	30.77	
134	Kadarkop	8 14	0 8 0	175	350.00	
137	Kalbandkeri	9 6	4 8 0	30	6.66	
138	Kalmada	11 30	8 0 0	200	25.00	
139	Kardigudd S. Anawal	9 24	4 10 8	100	21.43	
141	Nagnur	42 36	32 8 0	300	9.08	
149	Umtar	20 3	6 0 0	200	33.33	
150	Yendigeri	10 4	6 8 0	400	61.54	
	Rs. Average per acre, 13.59 ...	190 35	111 10 8	2,595	23.24	

APPENDIX K^a.

Statement showing the selling value of dry crop lands in the villages of the Bádami Taluka of the Bijapur District, in the years 1909—1913.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sokl.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assess- ment repre- sented by the price.	Remarks.
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
4	Bennur	9 34	12 0 0	280	21.66	
6	Budihal	18 27	18 0 0	2,500	138.88	
7	Govankop	6 31	7 0 0	200	28.57	
8	Hagnur	20 6	22 0 0	600	27.27	
9	Hebbali	7 0	8 4 0	200	61.54	
11	Hire-Tadal	6 18	4 8 0	25	5.55	
12	Hotiholi	11 25	12 0 0	400	33.33	
13	Idgal	6 1	1 8 0	50	33.33	
17	Kalas	6 28	9 0 0	500	55.55	
19	Katarki	6 16	5 12 0	500	86.96	
22	Niralgi	17 31	16 0 0	2,000	125.00	
24	Talankwad	7 20	12 0 0	1,250	104.17	
26	Wadwatti	11 16	14 0 0	700	50.00	
	Average per acre, 67.37	136 18	137 0 0	9,186	67.04	
<i>Group II.</i>						
27	Adgal	19 29	7 8 0	670	89.33	
28	Aguarkop	26 3	7 0 0	1,100	157.11	
28 & 65	Do. and Kadapatti, S. Kerur	48 31	22 8 0	1,500	66.66	
30	Allur S. Parvati	7 2	6 0 0	500	83.33	
31	Anantgiri	13 10	8 0 0	100	12.50	
35	Bádami	8 36	3 8 0	100	14.28	
37	Bankuuri	7 25	7 8 0	875	116.66	
40	Budangada	6 17	1 4 0	100	80.00	
41	Byadar-Budihal	26 0	14 0 0	830	59.23	
47	Govanki	23 11	18 0 0	1,000	55.55	
48	Halgeri	7 7	4 8 0	500	111.11	
49	Hanapur	9 5	5 0 0	300	66.00	
50	Hanamneri	10 33	5 0 0	50	10.00	
53	Hangargi	15 20	5 8 0	400	72.72	
53	Hardoli	6 0	2 3 0	300	120.00	
54	Hansanur	8 0	5 4 0	300	57.14	
55	Helur	7 7	3 8 0	400	114.28	
59	Hulageri	11 21	10 0 0	700	70.00	
60	Hulgeri	27 31	20 0 0	850	42.50	
63	Kabbalgeri	7 6	3 10 8	100	27.27	
64	Kadpatti, S. Katgeri	8 38	3 0 0	40	13.33	
65	Kadpatti, S. Kerur	9 8	4 0 0	100	25.00	

APPENDIX K²—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group II—continued.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
67	Kaknur ...	13 16	11 8 0	200	17-39	
69	Kardiguda S. Nilgund ...	10 9	7 6 0	1,000	142-35	
70	Katapur ...	7 36	4 0 0	300	75-00	
71	Katgeri ...	20 33	18 8 0	2,800	151-35	
72	Katkinhalli ...	10 20	4 0 0	200	50-00	
73	Kolwadi ...	7 13	2 8 0	140	56-00	
74	Kendar ...	6 38	3 0 0	100	33-33	
75	Kerur ...	13 1	7 8 0	250	33-33	
76	Khánápur, S. Kerur ...	19 20	7 0 0	50	7-14	
77	Khánápur, S. Parvati ...	13 20	7 0 0	275	39-23	
78	Konkankop ...	20 5	7 0 0	100	14-18	
81	Kutkankeri ...	5 13	3 0 0	200	66-66	
83	Lakhamapur ...	11 35	5 0 0	300	60-00	
84	Layaáguná ...	11 32	5 5 4	200	37-80	
85	Lingápur ...	9 1	4 0 0	200	50-00	
88	Malgi ...	12 0	6 0 0	200	33-33	
89	Mallápur ...	6 29	3 0 0	100	33-33	
		7 32	4 0 0	100	25-00	
91	Mangalgudd ...	7 32	4 8 0	500	111-11	
94	Matikatti ...	12 37	8 0 0	200	25-00	
95	Murdi ...	10 31	6 0 0	900	150-00	
96	Mushtigeri ...	13 30	4 0 0	100	25-00	
97	Muttalgeri ...	28 7	12 0 0	350	29-18	
98	Nagraj S. Bárámi ...	8 27	4 0 0	200	50-00	
100	Naglapur ...	6 31	2 8 0	100	40-00	
102	Nasagunni ...	8 16	1 12 0	100	57-14	
103	Navalhoi ...	9 3	9 0 0	400	44-44	
104	Nelwigi ...	4 3	3 0 0	200	66-66	
105	Nilgund ...	10 3	4 0 0	800	200-00	
106	Nirlakeri ...	18 18	11 0 0	100	9-09	
107	Padankatti ...	11 17	10 0 0	800	80-00	
109	Patadkalla ...	9 39	9 6 9	1,300	137-98	
110	Rangsamudra ...	8 4	4 10 8	500	107-14	
113	Shivapur ...	8 16	6 0 0	100	16-66	
118	Timmapur S. Nilgund ...	7 19	2 0 0	50	25-00	
120	Tognushi ...	9 0	3 0 0	180	60-00	
122	Ugalwat ...	6 25	3 0 0	200	66-66	
124	Yergop ...	20 12	15 0 0	1,000	60-00	
	Rs. Average per acre, 34-21 ...	748 23	399 5 5	25,610	64-14	

APPENDIX K^a—concluded.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group III.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
125	Aniguddi	24 20	21 0 0	150	7 14	
126	Anawal	6 34	5 8 0	200	36 86	
127	Batkurki	20 38	15 0 0	300	20 00	
128	Bellikbendi	14 5	4 0 0	100	25 00	
129	Channapur	55 26	26 0 0	1,150	44 28	
130	Fakir-Budihal	21 0	10 8 0	600	57 14	
132	Havalkhod	18 11	8 0 0	50	6 25	
138	Jangwad	12 35	5 4 0	200	38 09	
135	Kadlimatti	4 36	8 8 0	100	28 57	
138	Kalmada	28 12	15 0 0	200	18 33	
139	Kardigudda S. Anawal	15 24	10 10 8	600	56 25	
141	Nagnur	27 19	22 0 0	350	15 90	
143	Oblapur	35 17	26 0 0	500	19 23	
144	Rajnal	10 22	10 0 0	200	20 00	
145	Rokkadkatti	12 21	6 0 0	300	50 00	
150	Yendigeri	10 21	6 8 0	600	92 30	
	Rs. Average per acre, 17 53 ...	819 21	194 14 8	5,600	28 72	

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing mortgage value of dry crop lands in the villages of the Bádami Taluka of the Bijapur District, in the year 1888—1892.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land mortgaged.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	Number of times the assessment represented by the mortgage debt.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
19	Katarki	26 24	24 0 0	1,400	58.33	
26	Wadwatti	12 27	17 0 0	80	4.70	
	Ra. Average per acre, 87.70 ...	39 11	41 0 0	1,480	31.22	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
28	Agmarkop	11 7	3 8 0	120	34.29	
33	Asangi	19 13	16 0 0	800	18.75	
35	Badami	4 33	3 0 0	100	33.33	
40	Budangada	27 1	8 8 0	200	23.53	
46	Gonal	25 26	17 8 0	260	14.86	
52	Hangargi	6 34	6 0 0	100	16.66	
62	Injinwari	11 5	7 0 0	200	28.57	
71	Katgeri	17 15	15 0 0	100	6.66	
75	Kerur	44 35	23 12 0	550	21.05	
81	Kutkankeri	6 14	3 0 0	200	66.66	
82	Lakkaskop	20 20	20 0 0	200	10.00	
88	Malgi	13 1	5 0 0	100	20.00	
94	Mattikatti	51 34	48 8 0	450	9.28	
112	Shirbadgi	2 39	2 8 0	60	24.00	
114	Suggowad	32 25	19 0 0	100	5.26	
123	Yenkanchi	29 15	21 2 8	155	7.32	
	Ra. Average per acre, 9.70 ...	324 7	219 4 8	3,145	14.34	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
126	Anawal	5 12	3 8 0	180	72.00	
136	Kaiphatti	14 13	6 0 0	380	63.33	
140	Mudkavi	12 0	13 0 0	250	20.83	
144	Rajnal	16 8	14 0 0	460	32.86	
150	Yendigeri	37 31	21 2 8	530	250.04	
	Ra. Average per acre, 21.03 ...	85 24	55 10 8	1,803	32.34	

APPENDIX I¹.

Statement showing mortgage value of dry crop lands in the villages of the Bādāmi
Tāluka of the Bijāpur District, in the years 1898—1902.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land mortgaged.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	Number of times the assessment represented by the mortgage debt.	Remarks.
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
3	Belur	18 15	13 0 0	100	7.69	
8	Hagnur	15 7	13 0 0	200	15.88	
9	Hebbali	21 26	22 0 0	300	13.63	
16	Jalihal	39 38	37 8 0	450	12.00	
19	Katarki	28 27	25 12 0	1,120	43.49	
21	Manneri	4 34	7 0 0	200	28.57	
22	Niralgi	17 22	16 0 0	300	18.75	
26	Wadwatti	2 29	4 0 0	80	20.00	
	R.s. Average per acre, 19.10 ...	143 38	138 4 0	2,750	19.89	
<i>Group II.</i>						
28	Agsarkop	25 9	16 0 0	365	22.61	
29	Aladkatti	12 20	6 0 0	67	11.16	
32	Anantpur	8 5	5 0 0	50	10.00	
33	Asangi	27 32	14 0 0	300	21.43	
35	Badami	34 38	21 10 8	1,005	46.38	
37	Bankanari	19 10	16 0 0	600	37.50	
38	Belvalkop	8 38	7 0 0	150	21.43	
39	Bhadranakanjalihal	22 29	11 0 0	400	36.36	
44	Chimalgi	11 30	11 8 0	400	34.78	
46	Gonal	8 24	7 12 0	300	38.71	
51	Hanamesgar	27 32	20 0 0	250	18.50	
52	Hangargi	40 22	20 0 0	450	22.50	
53	Hardoll	14 24	12 8 0	314	65.12	
54	Hansanur	49 34	30 14 0	700	22.67	
55	Helur	36 12	26 8 0	400	15.09	
58	Hosur	7 31	5 0 0	200	40.00	
60	Hulgeri	12 33	10 8 0	400	39.50	
62	Injinwari	11 5	7 0 0	200	28.57	
71	Katgeri	57 6	46 8 0	1,150	24.73	
72	Katkinhalli	11 39	7 8 0	170	22.66	
75	Kerur	16 29	4 12 0	300	63.16	
77	Khanapur S. Parvati	10 17	3 8 0	92	26.28	
82	Lakhsakop	9 9	4 0 0	100	25.00	
84	Layadgundi	6 24	3 8 0	150	42.85	

APPENDIX L¹—continued.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land mortgaged.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	Number of times the assessment represented by the mortgage-debt.	Remarks.
	<i>Group II.—continued.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
85	Lingapur	2 17	2 0 0	25	12.50	
86	Majre-kallapur	10 20	7 0 0	200	28.57	
91	Mangalgudda	3 27	4 0 0	134	33.60	
92	Manglur	6 0	6 9 0	200	30.48	
94	Mattikatti	20 20	16 8 0	400	24.24	
95	Murdi	18 35	18 0 0	1,000	76.92	
103	Navaholi	27 14	22 0 0	300	13.63	
104	Nelvigl	4 3	3 0 0	98	32.66	
105	Nilgund	7 22	8 0 0	200	25.00	
107	Padankatti	6 24	5 0 0	200	40.00	
108	Parvati	34 17	21 4 0	1,270	59.76	
109	Pattadkal	9 0	9 0 0	100	11.11	
111	Sabbalhunshi	14 16	10 8 0	600	57.14	
113	Shivapur	8 22	7 0 0	400	57.14	
116	Teggi	44 3	36 0 0	725	20.14	
120	Togunshi	24 15	18 8 0	700	37.64	
121	Tolachgudd	10 26	9 0 0	1,100	122.22	
122	Ugalwat	38 39	26 0 0	232	8.92	
	Rs. Average per acre, 21.58 ...	784 32	542 3 0	16,897	31.17	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
126	Anawal	11 16	3 8 0	100	28.57	
129	Chennapur	43 36	11 0 0	500	45.45	
134	Kadarkopp	10 22	9 0 0	400	44.44	
139	Kardigudda S. Anawal ...	19 16	8 0 0	200	25.00	
	Rs. Average per acre, 14.07 ...	85 10	31 8 0	1,200	38.09	

APPENDIX L¹.

Statement showing mortgage value of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Bádámi Taluka of the Bijápur District, in the years 1909-1913.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land mortgaged.	* Assessment.	Mortgage debt	Number of times the assessment represented by the mortgage debt.	Rema. ks.
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
3	Belur ...	17 13	17 8 0	400	22.86	
6	Budihal ...	6 34	6 4 0	300	48.00	
9	Hebbali ...	9 39	8 12 0	1,000	114.28	
10	Hire-mulangi ...	8 13	12 12 0	1,150	90.20	
16	Jalihal ...	9 0	7 6 0	476	64.54	
21	Manneri ...	6 13	7 0 0	400	57.14	
25	Taminal ...	7 2	5 0 0	800	160.00	
	Rs. Average per acre 69.79.	64 34	64 10 0	4,526	70.03	
<i>Group II.</i>						
28	Agsarkop ...	16 39	7 0 0	400	57.14	
32	Anantpur ...	17 2	10 4 0	200	19.51	
35	Bádámi ...	11 12	9 0 0	600	66.66	
42	Chik-Muchalgudd ...	4 38	4 8 0	400	88.88	
43	Chik-Nasibi ...	10 23	11 0 0	500	45.45	
51	Hanameagar ...	1 29	1 12 0	150	85.71	
52	Hangargi ...	13 16	5 8 0	350	63.63	
54	Hansanur ...	2 21	2 0 0	100	50.00	
56	Hire-Budihal ...	12 8	9 0 0	800	33.33	
57	Hire-Nasibi ...	5 21	4 2 0	200	48.48	
59	Hulsageri ...	5 22	1 8 0	175	116.66	
63	Kabbalgeri ...	9 12	4 0 0	100	25.00	
65	Kadpatti-Samat Kerur.	48 11	37 0 0	1,500	40.54	
71	Katgeri ...	18 37	17 5 4	1,000	57.69	
81	Kutkankeri ...	12 28	5 4 6	150	28.40	
82	Lakkaskop ...	5 23	3 0 0	200	66.66	
83	Lakhamapur ...	14 26	3 8 0	100	28.57	
89	Mallapur ...	14 39	6 0 0	230	38.33	
92	Manglore ...	11 28	9 4 0	350	37.84	
94	Mattikatti ...	6 37	4 8 0	400	88.88	
96	Mushtigeri ...	12 10	10 0 0	200	20.00	
99	Nagral Samat Bádámi.	7 17	4 0 0	500	125.00	
103	Navalholi ...	29 18	24 0 0	300	12.50	
108	Parvati ...	9 13	7 4 0	330	45.52	
112	Shirbadgi ...	10 4	7 0 0	1,000	142.85	
113	Shivapur ...	4 4	2 0 0	80	40.00	
116	Teggi ...	6 31	4 6 0	400	91.43	
121	Tolachgudd ...	10 25	18 8 0	1,400	103.70	
	Rs. Average per acre 34.80.	334 29	227 9 10	11,615	51.17	
<i>Group III.</i>						
134	Kadarkop ...	14 4	3 8 0	300	85.71	
139 & 150	Kadigudd S. Anawál..	32 7	14 10 8	1,600	109.09	
150	Yendigeri ...					
141	Nagnur ...	13 32	11 0 0	300	27.27	
142	Narsapur foot ...	14 9	7 0 0	300	42.85	
	Rs. Average per acre 33.65.	74 12	36 2 3	2,500	69.12	

APPENDIX M.

Statement showing leases of dry crop lands in the villages of the Biddmi Taluka of the Bijapur District, in the years 1888-1892.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Alur ...	12 25	11 0 0	70 0 0	15.71	
3	Belor ...	16 25	4 12 0	10 0 0	47.50	
5	Birnur ...	17 15	21 0 0	94 2 0	22.31	
9	Hebbali ...	70 16	73 0 0	181 0 0	40.33	
15	Jaknur ...	7 28	10 0 0	40 0 0	25.00	
16	Jalihal ...	8 0	7 4 0	26 0 0	27.88	
21	Manneri ...	26 6	27 2 0	160 0 0	16.95	
22	Niralgi ...	6 17	6 0 0	32 12 0	18.32	
	Rs. Average per acre 3.71...	165 12	160 2 0	613 14 0	26.08	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
35	Badami ...	35 9	18 0 0	75 0 0	24.00	
37	Banknari ...	19 10	18 0 0	32 10 0	55.17	
52	Hangargi ...	59 4	46 0 0	70 0 0	65.71	
53	Hardoli ...	16 25	17 8 0	38 0 0	46.05	
55	Helur ...	24 8	4 4 0	20 3 6	21.02	
62	Injinwari ...	39 20	21 0 0	95 0 0	22.11	
69	Kardigudda S. Nilgund	12 33	12 0 0	14 6 8	83.24	
74	Kendur ...	4 3	3 8 0	50 0 0	7.00	
76	Khanapur S. Kerur ..	48 9	48 8 0	134 0 0	36.19	
82	Lakkaskop ...	42 19	46 8 0	59 8 0	78.15	
83	Lakhamapur ...	10 15	6 0 0	6 6 0	94.12	
92	Manglur ...	58 12	54 0 0	115 0 0	46.96	
94	Mattikatti ...	10 2	10 0 0	75 0 0	13.33	
98	Nagral S. Badami ...	10 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	68.66	
101	Nandikeshwar ...	24 22	19 0 0	40 0 0	47.50	
107	Padankatti ...	11 3	9 8 0	12 8 0	76.00	
119	Timsagar ...	2 4	2 8 0	7 15 0	31.25	
121	Tolachgudda ...	20 23	21 10 8	52 0 0	41.67	
123	Yenkanchi ...	16 38	16 2 0	40 0 0	40.31	
124	Yargop ...	34 27	20 0 0	50 0 0	40.00	
	Rs. Average per acre 1.99...	500 11	403 0 8	996 9 2	40.43	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
126	Anawal ...	27 33	26 0 0	182 2 0	14.28	
127	Batkurki ...	115 32	72 11 8	153 11 0	47.32	
129	Chennapur ...	30 26	19 0 0	45 3 0	42.05	
131	Hanmapur ...	26 11	24 0 0	26 15 0	89.10	
139	Kardigudda S. Anawal	19 14	10 4 0	60 0 0	17.09	
144	Rajnal ...	11 26	7 8 0	35 14 0	20.91	
	Rs. Average per acre 2.17...	231 22	159 7 8	503 13 0	31.24	

APPENDIX M¹.

Statement showing leases of dry crop lands in the villages of the Bádámi Táluka of the Bijápur District, in the years 1898-1902.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.	
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1	Alur ...	7 37	8 8 0	40 0 0	21.25		
3	Belur ...	63 34	54 0 0	250 3 0	21.58		
9	Hebbali ...	47 39	47 0 0	251 0 0	18.73		
11	Hire-Tadsi ...	20 21	28 0 0	55 4 0	50.68		
13	Idgal ...	63 10	50 4 0	209 10 0	23.97		
15	Jaknur ...	5 0	6 8 0	36 0 0	18.06		
16	Jalihal ...	9 11	10 0 0	164 14 8	6.06		
19	Katarki ...	56 31	60 0 0	372 0 0	16.13		
22	Niralgi ...	6 28	4 13 4	39 0 0	12.39		
23	Sulla ...	44 21	45 0 0	198 6 0	22.68		
26	Wadwatti ...	4 21	5 8 0	25 0 0	22.00		
Average per acre		Rs. 4.96...	330 13	319 9 4	1,641 5 8	19.47	
<i>Group II.</i>							
27	Adgal ...	6 30	3 8 0	50 0 0	7.00		
35	Bádámi ...	164 34	100 10 0	478 0 0	21.05		
37	Banknari ...	19 37	19 8 0	60 0 0	32.50		
44	Chimalgi ...	7 3	7 0 0	12 0 0	58.33		
52	Hangargi ...	22 7	6 0 0	16 0 0	37.50		
60	Hulgeri ...	5 38	5 8 0	20 0 0	27.50		
65	Kadapatti, S. Kerur ...	22 2	11 8 0	27 9 0	41.72		
67	Kaknur ...	23 33	23 0 0	28 2 0	81.78		
71	Katageri ...	63 26	62 0 0	77 12 0	74.92		
73	Kelawadi ...	55 22	32 0 0	45 11 0	70.04		
75	Kerur ...	12 3	11 0 0	42 0 0	26.19		
76	Khanapur, S. Kerur ...	9 2	9 0 0	9 9 0	94.11		
81	Kutkankeri ...	7 2	5 8 0	50 0 0	11.00		
82	Lakkaskop ...	45 22	39 0 0	75 0 0	52.00		
88	Malgi ...	26 11	12 0 0	20 0 0	60.00		
89	Mallapur ...	59 16	16 0 0	24 0 0	66.66		
92	Manglur ...	51 27	46 0 0	54 6 0	84.60		
93	Maninagar ...	37 4	36 0 0	80 0 0	45.00		
94	Mattikatti ...	57 28	43 0 0	80 6 0	53.50		
101	Nandikeshwar ...	41 12	40 0 0	86 8 0	46.24		
116	Teggi ...	20 10	19 0 0	49 8 0	42.70		
123	Yenkanchi ...	18 11	14 12 0	31 8 0	46.83		
Average per acre		Rs. 1.81...	777 20	561 14 0	1,417 15 0	39.63	
<i>Group III.</i>							
126	Anawal ...	63 28	57 0 0	102 12 0	55.47		
127	Batkurki ...	19 25	15 8 0	31 4 0	49.60		
131	Hanmapur ...	57 17	23 0 0	33 7 0	68.78		
149	Umtar ...	18 18	8 0 0	14 0 0	49.60		
150	Yendigeri ...	39 3	37 0 0	120 0 0	80.83		
Average per acre		Rs. 1.52...	193 11	140 8 0	301 7 0	46.61	

APPENDIX M,

Statement showing leases of dry crop lands in the villages of the Búdámí Táluka of the Bijápur Dis'ric, in the year 1313.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
3	Belur ...	43 15	46 0 0	238 0 0	15.97	
4 & 12	Bennur and Hotihohi ...	37 2	35 0 0	136 0 0	25.74	
5	Birnur ...	23 30	32 0 0	80 0 0	40.00	
6	Budihal ...	23 12	23 0 0	200 0 0	11.50	
7	Govaukop ...	6 7	9 0 0	59 0 0	15.25	
8	Hagnur ...	13 1	11 0 0	80 0 0	13.75	
9	Hebbali ...	28 34	35 8 0	256 0 0	18.87	
10	Hire-Mulargi ...	11 10	13 0 0	40 0 0	32.50	
13	Idgal ...	34 27	30 0 0	159 0 0	18.87	
16	Jalihal ...	73 32	59 0 0	542 0 0	10.39	
17	Kalas ...	13 15	14 0 0	60 0 0	23.33	
18	Karlakop ...	13 26	15 0 0	70 0 0	21.43	
19	Katarki ...	6 5	5 12 0	44 0 0	13.07	
20	Lingadhal ...	13 38	13 0 0	100 0 0	13.00	
21	Manneri ...	21 18	17 0 0	142 0 0	11.97	
22	Niralgi ...	10 13	7 0 0	66 0 0	10.61	
23	Sulla ...	23 18	15 0 0	98 0 0	15.31	
24	Talakwad ...	7 8	8 0 0	45 0 0	17.78	
25	Taminal ...	19 25	15 0 0	155 0 0	9.68	
	<i>Average per acre, 6.12</i>	428 16	403 4 0	2,620 0 0	15.39	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
27	Adgal ...	12 12	6 0 0	12 0 0	50.00	
30	Allur, S. Parvati ...	12 31	6 0 0	15 0 0	40.00	
32	Anantpur ...	42 32	26 0 0	80 0 0	32.50	
33	Asangi ...	21 33	16 6 0	75 0 0	21.83	
36	Balgeri ...	16 33	7 0 0	16 4 0	43.08	
41	Byadar-Budihal ...	11 16	6 0 0	50 0 0	20.00	
44	Chimlgi ...	21 34	21 0 0	161 0 0	13.04	
48	Halgeri ...	5 25	2 12 0	8 0 0	34.37	
52	Hangargi ...	22 29	23 0 0	180 0 0	12.78	
53	Hardoli ...	10 15	6 0 0	45 0 0	13.33	
54	Hansanur ...	27 35	5 0 0	6 0 0	33.33	
55	Helur ...	7 25	6 6 0	40 0 0	15.94	
56	Hire-Budihal ...	5 22	4 8 0	16 8 0	27.27	
58	Hosur ...	63 22	35 0 0	151 0 0	23.18	
60	Hulgeri ...	12 35	8 0 0	50 0 0	16.00	
63	Kabbalgeri ...	6 13	3 8 0	16 0 0	21.87	
64	Kadpatti, S. Katigeri ...	12 12	6 0 0	10 0 0	60.00	
65	Kadpatti, S. Kerur... ..	6 20	4 0 0	12 0 0	33.33	
66	Kogalgomb ...	17 25	12 5 4	80 0 0	15.42	

APPENDIX M²—continued.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
<i>Group II—continued.</i>		<i>'A. G.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
67	Kaknur	5 7	4 0 0	19 0 0	21.05	
71	Katgeri	9 34	9 0 0	52 0 0	17.31	
75	Kerur	46 25	25 8 0	125 0 0	20.40	
78	Khanapur, S. Kerur	37 11	10 8 0	40 0 0	26.25	
79	Kotnhalli	7 32	2 8 0	4 0 0	62.50	
81	Kutkankeri	14 8	12 0 0	200 0 0	6.00	
82	Lakkaskop	22 34	24 0 0	84 0 0	28.57	
85	Lingapur	9 25	8 0 0	9 0 0	33.33	
86	Majre-Kallapur	6 39	4 12 0	14 0 0	33.93	
88	Malgi	30 14	19 0 0	36 0 0	52.78	
90	Mamatgeri	5 18	4 0 0	20 0 0	20.00	
91	Manglur	39 7	25 0 0	125 0 0	20.00	
94	Mattikatti	25 34	22 5 4	124 0 0	18.01	
96	Mushtigeri	5 20	2 8 0	6 0 0	41.68	
97	Muttalgeri	17 30	2 0 0	4 0 0	50.00	
98	Nagra, Samat Badami	9 18	3 0 0	5 0 0	60.00	
101	Nandikeshwar	23 1	13 0 0	50 0 0	26.00	
104	Nelwigi	14 28	11 0 0	42 0 0	26.19	
106	Niralkeri	17 28	12 0 0	28 0 0	42.86	
108	Parvati	8 34	8 0 0	25 0 0	32.00	
109	Pattadkal	9 39	4 8 0	25 0 0	18.00	
110	Bangsamudra	13 14	6 0 0	8 0 0	75.00	
121	Tolachgudde	12 9	11 0 0	61 0 0	18.03	
122	Ugalwat	7 39	5 0 0	20 0 0	25.00	
123	Yenkaohi	8 0	7 0 0	28 0 0	25.00	
124	Yargop	12 0	8 0 0	33 0 0	24.24	
	Rs. Average per acre, 2.88	760 12	468 4 8	2,190 12 0	21.16	
<i>Group III.</i>						
125	Aniguddi	26 16	21 0 0	35 0 0	60.00	
526	Anawal	36 32	27 8 0	97 0 0	28.35	
127	Batkurki	21 26	2 8 0	10 0 0	25.00	
128	Bellikbindi	4 16	2 0 0	4 0 0	50.00	
133	Jangwad	4 19	1 8 0	2 0 0	75.00	
134	Kadarkop	6 13	4 0 0	25 0 0	16.00	
140	Mudkavi	5 1	2 8 0	8 0 0	31.25	
141	Nagnur	13 35	4 0 0	10 0 0	40.00	
143	Oblapur	13 23	6 0 0	21 0 0	28.57	
144	Rajnal	26 7	20 0 0	80 0 0	25.00	
145	Rokkadkatti	14 17	6 0 0	26 0 0	23.08	
146	Sagnur	7 0	2 8 0	5 0 0	50.00	
149	Umtar	5 17	3 8 0	9 8 0	36.84	
	Rs. Average per acre, 1.79	185 27	103 0 0	332 8 0	30.98	

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Badami Taluka from 1850 to 1913.

Years.	Seers of 80 tolas and Chataks of 5 tolas per rupee.										Remarks.	
	Jowari.	Bharl.	Rice (cleaned).	Wheat.	Tur-dal.	Gram.	Linseed.	Safflower.	Cotton with seed.	Jowari Kadbl.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12
1850-1860, average .	S. ch. 48 0	S. ch. 44 0	S. ch. 20 0	S. ch. 28 0	...	S. ch. 23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1861-1871, average .	29 0	31 0	10 10	15 2	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872-1882, average .	24 10	28 12	11 2	14 10	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883-1887	...	...	Information not available.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1888-1889	23 2	23 1	10 15	17 2	15 4	15 1	12 5	24 6	...	0 1 2	...	...
1889-1890	25 9	24 5	10 14	16 10	12 7	12 12	11 10	21 12	7 4	0 4 4	...	...
1890-1891	26 5	26 3	10 10	18 5	14 14	16 4	12 6	25 14	7 10	0 8 0	...	...
1891-1892	20 4	20 18	8 8	10 5	11 3	10 12	10 9	20 7	8 0	1 9 10	...	...
1892-1893	22 12	22 10	9 9	9 9	8 16	10 2	9 3	14 6	7 5	1 2 9	...	...
1893-1894	27 13	25 12	10 6	13 4	12 6	12 12	9 6	20 6	8 2	0 4 10	...	...
1894-1895	25 3	24 9	9 7	10 18	10 4	16 8	10 4	23 3	8 0	0 3 10	...	...
1895	28 14	28 9	10 3	20 4	9 15	13 3	9 6	17 14	6 8	0 4 9	...	...
1896	21 2	20 5	9 13	14 0	9 4	12 15	9 11	15 7	6 10	0 11 4	...	...
1898-1899, average .	25 2	23 13	10 0	17 1	11 8	14 5	10 8	20 7	7 7	...	...	...
1897	12 3	13 1	8 11	8 0	7 4	8 0	7 3	10 13	5 13	1 15 9	...	...
1898	21 15	22 2	10 0	11 2	11 5	11 8	11 11	19 7	8 5	0 4 9	...	...
1899	19 14	20 3	10 8	14 4	13 15	14 13	10 13	21 13	10 15	0 4 11	...	...
1900	10 4	10 4	8 10	8 8	7 6	8 5	5 2	12 3	6 2	0 10 0	...	...
1901	11 13	12 9	9 10	7 15	6 12	9 12	...	...	...	0 6 5	...	...
1902	16 14	18 8	10 14	8 3	11 0	11 12	...	...	...	0 7 6	...	...
1903	27 11	27 13	10 12	13 7	8 3	11 1	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	...
1904	27 8	27 5	10 11	15 13	11 10	15 7	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	...
1905	20 12	19 1	9 7	13 5	10 2	12 8	...	...	...	0 11 1	...	...
1897-1905, average .	19 14	22 2	9 14	13 9	11 0	12 13	9 11	16 1	7 13	...	...	...
1906	13 11	13 4	8 6	8 4	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	0 14 8	...	...
1907	16 1	16 3	8 0	9 7	9 0	9 12	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	...
1908	13 12	13 15	7 3	7 4	6 11	8 5	...	...	...	0 10 7	...	...
1909	13 15	14 12	7 12	7 7	6 4	...	...	...	...	1 4 10	...	...
1910	17 7	17 10	8 8	9 4	8 9	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	...	...
1911	17 7	17 9	8 8	11 8	10 10	...	...	...	...	0 15 2	...	...
1912	13 4	13 0	7 0	7 13	7 13	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...
1913	14 0	13 13	6 5	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906-1913, average .	14 15	14 14	7 11	8 11	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—Prices from 1895 represent averages for calendar years.

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 140 Villages situated in the Bādāmi Taluka of the Bijāpur Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1885-1886.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inām).			Total land, Government occupied unoccupied and Inām.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Reversion from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit rent, etc.	Total of columns 3, 6 and 11.	Full assessment. Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand total for collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
85-86	96,890	63,976	6,108	...	6,108	67,660	38,958	11,943	...	79,502	32,340	20,963	218,356	1,08,289	178,632	...	...	...
86-87	106,200	66,777	6,106	...	6,106	60,672	27,752	9,140	1,115	78,459	32,346	20,956	212,411	1,08,363	82,743	289	...	...
87-88	109,214	68,041	210	...	210	67,831	24,631	7,918	1,010	78,370	32,422	20,956	242,216	1,08,379	69,797	79	...	...
88-89	111,253	69,595	6	...	6	68,689	22,727	7,207	950	78,366	32,388	20,950	212,347	1,08,140	90,499	78	...	...
89-90	113,504	69,475	...	...	...	69,475	20,407	6,340	801	78,809	31,870	21,321	212,310	1,07,685	91,597	78	...	...
90-91	115,194	70,087	...	...	...	70,087	18,795	5,766	721	78,323	31,545	21,540	212,312	1,07,368	92,418	79	...	...
91-92	115,332	70,184	...	...	...	70,184	18,708	5,729	...	78,290	31,456	21,707	212,325	1,07,319	91,841	91	...	...
92-93	115,523	70,174	...	...	...	70,174	18,614	5,690	417	78,238	31,383	21,774	212,424	1,07,262	92,365	79	...	...
93-94	116,645	70,667	1	...	1	70,666	17,185	5,195	390	78,268	31,847	21,816	212,319	1,07,208	92,672	79	...	...
94-95	118,667	71,895	...	...	...	71,895	15,673	4,522	92	78,120	29,610	18,336	212,260	1,05,727	94,223	79	...	...
95-96	119,848	71,571	...	...	...	71,571	14,060	4,511	804	78,219	29,463	23,668	212,217	1,05,345	95,053	79	...	...
96-97	120,292	71,867	...	...	...	71,867	13,733	4,050	308	78,220	29,466	23,680	212,250	1,05,373	95,845	6,674	...	...
97-98	120,166	71,809	...	...	...	71,809	9,713	2,891	101	77,219	29,468	22,780	207,119	1,04,168	95,670	1,205	...	...
98-99	120,224	71,876	19	...	19	71,857	9,669	2,889	248	78,023	29,445	22,715	208,017	1,04,190	95,820	202	2	...
99-1900	120,504	71,874	4	...	4	71,870	9,387	2,616	101	78,123	29,444	22,717	208,015	1,04,184	95,689	4,020	2	...
00-01	120,894	71,920	...	...	...	71,920	9,495	2,859	1,154	78,123	29,446	22,715	208,018	1,04,185	96,699	24,478	2	...
01-02	120,644	71,998	50,180	...	50,180	21,718	9,245	2,791	853	78,124	29,443	22,717	208,018	1,04,128	96,283	12,346	22	...
02-03	120,647	71,914	5	...	5	71,909	9,007	2,704	255	78,140	29,420	22,716	207,795	1,04,039	95,680	...	2	...
03-04	120,613	71,823	51	...	51	71,843	9,048	2,729	2,462	78,019	29,229	22,900	207,661	1,04,848	97,204	5,853	204	...
04-05	120,406	71,818	1,086	...	1,086	70,782	9,263	2,808	663	77,985	29,204	22,699	207,645	1,04,830	92,783	53,766	241	...
05-06	120,375	71,812	14,267	...	14,267	57,545	9,776	2,507	4,881	78,928	29,191	22,697	208,164	1,04,810	94,822	73,700	24,759	...
06-07	120,187	71,712	8	...	8	71,708	9,296	2,845	4,940	77,928	29,156	22,685	207,512	1,05,412	99,490	7,012	513	...
07-08	120,835	71,942	56	...	56	71,888	8,676	2,618	5,033	77,914	29,149	22,689	207,479	1,04,709	99,208	12,678	727	...
08-09	121,968	72,392	254	...	254	72,138	7,638	2,154	2,109	77,914	29,149	22,689	207,421	1,04,695	97,135	10,644	1,062	...
09-10	121,940	72,209	135	...	135	72,074	7,500	2,151	...	77,914	29,085	22,571	207,414	1,04,355	94,945	57,733	579	...
10-11	122,402	72,269	220	...	220	72,080	6,937	1,945	...	77,912	29,188	22,679	207,253	1,04,490	94,709	762	176	...
11-12	122,705	72,452	255	...	255	71,897	6,512	1,907	...	77,742	29,187	22,493	206,960	1,04,546	91,095	743	0	...
12-13	122,992	72,561	126	...	126	72,466	6,071	1,765	...	77,734	29,179	22,493	206,897	1,04,528	94,924	2,717	...	...

APPENDIX O¹.

Revenue Statement for two Villages situated in the Bádami Táluka of the Bijápur Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1874-1875.

Hagnur, Hire-Mulangi.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám).			Total land, Government occupied, unoccupied and Inám.			Balance outstanding at close of years.	Amount finally remitted.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Remission 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 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1874-75	1,259	1,387	...	...	...	1,387	220	109	55	521	420	243	1,999	1,916	1,685	...	...
1875-76	1,258	1,387	...	...	...	1,387	220	109	64	521	420	243	1,999	1,916	1,694	...	...
1876-77	1,258	1,387	...	...	...	1,387	220	109	59	521	420	243	1,999	1,916	1,689	1,570	...
1877-78	1,258	1,387	...	...	...	1,387	220	100	14	521	420	243	1,999	1,916	1,644	1,233	...
1878-79	1,258	1,387	...	...	...	1,387	220	109	...	521	420	243	1,999	1,916	1,630	1,558	...
1879-80	703	837	...	...	...	837	775	659	...	521	420	243	1,599	1,916	1,080	1,356	...
1880-81	776	917	...	...	...	917	702	579	21	521	420	243	1,999	1,916	1,181	40	...
1881-82	877	1,093	...	...	...	1,093	601	483	21	521	324	239	1,999	1,620	1,293	...	...
1882-83	913	1,088	...	...	...	1,088	566	428	21	521	324	239	1,999	1,820	1,328	...	1,253
1883-84	959	1,111	34	...	34	1,077	519	385	21	521	324	239	1,999	1,820	1,337	...	...
1884-85	1,032	1,226	...	...	...	1,226	396	270	...	521	313	250	1,999	1,809	1,476	...	...
1885-86	1,206	1,301	...	...	...	1,301	312	185	...	521	313	250	2,009	1,809	1,551	...	...
1886-87	1,230	1,347	...	...	...	1,347	243	149	9	517	313	250	1,995	1,809	1,606	...	...
1887-88	1,295	1,405	...	...	...	1,405	183	91	7	517	313	250	1,995	1,609	1,662	...	...
1888-89	1,316	1,425	...	...	...	1,425	162	71	5	517	313	250	1,995	1,809	1,690	...	...
1889-90	1,316	1,425	...	...	...	1,425	162	71	...	517	289	274	1,995	1,785	1,704	...	...
1890-91	1,316	1,425	...	...	...	1,425	162	71	5	517	289	274	1,995	1,785	1,704	...	...
1891-92	1,316	1,425	...	...	...	1,425	162	71	...	517	289	274	1,995	1,785	1,609	...	...
1892-93	1,318	1,437	...	...	...	1,427	162	71	3	517	289	274	1,997	1,787	1,704	...	...
1893-94	1,318	1,427	...	...	...	1,427	102	71	3	527	289	274	1,997	1,787	1,704	...	...
1894-95	1,316	1,427	...	...	...	1,427	162	71	...	517	289	274	1,997	1,787	1,701	...	...
1895-96	1,352	1,444	...	...	...	1,444	127	54	6	517	289	274	1,998	1,787	1,724	...	...
1896-97	1,368	1,455	...	...	...	1,455	112	43	...	517	289	274	1,997	1,787	1,720	2	...
1897-98	1,368	1,455	...	...	...	1,455	112	43	...	517	289	274	1,997	1,787	1,729	35	...
1898-99	1,369	1,457	...	...	...	1,457	112	43	1	517	289	274	1,998	1,789	1,732	...	...
1899-1900	1,369	1,457	...	...	...	1,457	112	43	...	517	259	274	1,999	1,789	1,731	...	...
1900-01	1,369	1,457	...	...	...	1,457	112	43	6	517	289	274	1,998	1,789	1,737	82	...
1901-02	1,369	1,457	278	...	273	1,184	112	43	4	517	289	274	1,998	1,789	1,463	...	...
1902-03	1,369	1,457	...	...	...	1,457	112	43	...	517	289	274	1,999	1,789	1,731	81	...
1903-04	1,369	1,457	...	...	...	1,457	110	42	54	517	289	274	1,998	1,788	1,785	8	...
1904-05	1,369	1,457	...	...	...	1,457	110	42	...	517	289	274	1,998	1,788	1,731	1,444	...
1905-06	1,369	1,457	...	...	...	1,457	110	42	...	517	259	274	1,998	1,788	1,731	639	...
1906-07	1,369	1,457	...	...	...	1,457	110	42	50	517	269	274	1,996	1,789	1,781	64	...
1907-08	1,369	1,457	...	...	...	1,457	110	42	53	517	280	274	1,996	1,788	1,784	65	...
1908-09	1,369	1,457	...	...	...	1,457	110	42	16	517	289	274	1,996	1,788	1,747	1,732	...
1909-10	1,369	1,457	...	...	...	1,457	110	4	...	517	289	274	1,998	1,758	1,731	98	...
1910-11	1,369	1,457	...	...	...	1,457	110	42	...	517	292	271	1,999	1,791	1,728	12	...
1911-12	1,352	1,445	9	...	0	1,436	127	54	...	517	292	271	1,998	1,791	1,707	461	...
1912-13	1,369	1,457	...	...	...	1,457	110	42	...	517	292	271	1,998	1,791	1,728	...	...

APPENDIX O₂.

Revenue Statement for 8 Villages situated in the Bādāmi Taluka of the Bijāpur Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1887-88.

1 Jalihal, 2 Gonai, 3 Mangtur, 4 Hosur, 5 Navalholi, 6 Nasagunni, 7 Hebli and 8 Chik-Nasbi.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inām).			Total land, Government occupied, unoccupied and Inām.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization 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 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1887-88 ...	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88 ...	8,020	5,871	...	...	...	5,871	441	178	19	3,959	1,867	1,344	12,420	7,916	7,234	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	8,078	5,899	...	...	...	5,899	383	152	16	3,959	1,867	1,344	12,420	7,918	7,259	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	8,115	5,915	...	...	...	5,915	346	136	14	3,959	1,853	1,358	12,420	7,904	7,285	...	...	...
1890-91 ...	8,179	5,937	...	...	...	5,937	281	114	9	3,959	1,851	1,358	12,419	7,902	7,304	...	...	...
1891-92 ...	8,179	5,937	...	...	...	5,937	281	114	...	3,959	1,851	1,358	12,419	7,902	7,235	...	...	...
1892-93 ...	8,179	5,937	...	...	...	5,937	281	114	3	3,959	1,851	1,358	12,419	7,902	7,398	...	...	...
1893-94 ...	8,179	5,937	...	...	...	5,937	281	114	11	3,959	1,851	1,358	12,419	7,902	7,306	...	...	...
1894-95 ...	8,231	5,958	...	...	...	5,958	220	92	...	3,959	1,871	1,338	12,419	7,921	7,296	...	...	...
1895-96 ...	8,237	5,960	...	...	...	5,960	223	91	22	3,959	1,867	1,402	12,419	7,958	7,394	...	...	...
1896-97 ...	8,237	5,960	...	...	...	5,960	223	91	24	3,959	1,867	1,402	12,419	7,958	7,396	56	...	...
1897-98 ...	8,237	5,960	...	...	...	5,960	64	37	...	3,959	1,607	1,402	12,280	7,804	7,302	6	...	...
1898-99 ...	8,237	5,960	...	...	...	5,960	64	37	7	3,959	1,807	1,404	12,260	7,804	7,371	...	...	...
1899-1900 ...	8,237	5,960	...	...	...	5,960	64	37	7	3,959	1,807	1,404	12,260	7,804	7,371	104	...	...
1900-01 ...	8,237	5,960	...	...	...	5,960	64	37	64	3,959	1,607	1,404	12,260	7,804	7,428	619	...	...
1901-02 ...	8,237	5,960	1,312	...	1,312	4,648	64	37	35	3,959	1,607	1,404	12,260	7,807	6,017	2	...	...
1902-03 ...	8,237	5,960	...	...	...	5,960	64	37	12	3,959	1,807	1,404	12,260	7,804	7,376	98	...	...
1903-04 ...	8,237	5,960	...	...	...	5,960	64	37	162	3,959	1,807	1,404	12,260	7,804	7,520	84	...	...
1904-05 ...	8,237	5,960	...	...	...	5,960	64	37	64	3,959	1,807	7,404	12,260	7,804	7,458	2,353	...	...
1905-06 ...	8,237	5,930	406	...	406	5,554	61	37	369	3,959	1,807	1,404	12,260	7,804	7,327	451	1,229	...
1906-07 ...	8,210	5,951	...	...	...	5,951	62	43	375	3,959	1,807	1,404	12,260	7,804	7,730	50	...	...
1907-08 ...	8,210	5,951	...	...	...	5,951	62	40	343	3,959	1,807	1,404	12,260	7,804	7,608	107	...	...
1908-09 ...	8,210	5,951	...	...	...	5,951	62	40	44	3,959	1,817	1,404	12,260	7,804	7,909	5,115	...	...
1909-10 ...	8,210	5,923	...	...	...	5,923	80	43	...	3,959	1,607	1,404	12,258	7,775	7,329	10	...	...
1910-11 ...	8,231	5,940	...	...	...	5,940	80	43	...	3,963	1,828	1,391	12,274	7,815	7,337	...	...	...
1911-12 ...	8,231	5,940	26	...	26	5,920	80	43	...	3,963	1,826	1,391	12,274	7,815	7,911	26	...	...
1912-13 ...	8,231	5,940	...	...	...	5,940	80	43	...	3,963	1,826	1,391	12,274	7,815	7,337	16	...	...

APPENDIX O³.

Revenue Statement for (15) Inām Villages situated in the Bādāmi Taluka of the Bijāpur Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1887-88.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.					Balance for Collection.	Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (inām.)			Total land, Government occupied, unoccupied and inām.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.				Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization 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 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-86	1,022	732	...	...	...	732	268	151	...	30,697	16,714	836	31,982	17,597	1,068	...	...	...
1886-87	1,104	778	...	...	...	778	162	106	...	30,697	16,714	836	31,982	17,597	1,114	...	...	...
1887-88	1,169	817	...	...	...	817	116	65	...	30,697	16,714	843	31,982	17,696	1,160	...	...	...
1888-89	1,207	842	...	...	...	842	79	41	...	30,697	16,714	843	31,982	17,897	1,188	...	...	...
1889-90	1,223	849	...	...	...	849	62	34	...	30,697	16,714	843	31,982	17,597	1,182	...	...	...
1890-91	1,223	849	...	...	...	849	62	34	...	30,697	16,714	843	31,982	17,597	1,192	...	...	...
1891-92	1,223	849	...	...	...	849	61	33	...	30,944	16,694	843	32,228	17,576	1,192	...	...	...
1892-93	1,232	854	...	...	...	854	53	28	...	30,944	16,694	843	32,228	17,576	1,197	...	...	...
1893-94	1,232	854	...	...	...	854	52	28	...	30,944	16,694	843	32,228	17,576	1,197	...	...	...
1894-95	1,264	898	...	...	...	893	53	28	...	30,912	16,691	843	32,228	17,612	1,236	...	...	...
1895-96	1,272	897	...	...	...	897	45	24	...	30,912	16,691	843	32,228	17,612	1,240	...	...	...
1896-97	1,275	899	...	...	...	899	42	22	...	30,912	16,691	843	32,228	17,612	1,242	192	...	...
1897-98	1,275	899	...	...	...	899	42	22	...	30,912	16,691	843	32,228	17,612	1,242	5	...	...
1898-99	1,275	899	...	...	...	899	42	22	...	30,912	16,691	843	32,228	17,612	1,242	...	...	...
1899-1900	1,275	899	...	...	...	899	42	22	...	30,912	16,692	418	32,229	17,523	1,317	74	...	...
1900-01	1,275	899	...	...	...	899	42	22	...	30,912	16,692	418	32,229	17,523	1,317	183	...	...
1901-02	1,275	899	434	...	434	475	42	22	...	30,912	16,463	470	32,229	17,414	945	32	...	...
1902-03	1,275	899	...	...	...	899	42	22	...	30,912	16,554	337	32,229	17,475	1,236	49	...	...
1903-04	1,275	899	...	...	...	899	42	22	...	30,912	16,554	337	32,229	17,475	1,236	...	...	...
1904-05	1,275	899	41	...	41	858	42	22	...	30,912	16,554	337	32,229	17,475	1,196	339	...	...
1905-06	1,272	897	518	...	318	579	42	22	...	30,902	16,546	337	32,216	17,465	916	208	...	...
1906-07	1,266	882	...	...	...	882	42	22	...	30,885	16,327	337	32,193	17,231	1,219	84	...	...
1907-08	1,266	882	...	...	...	882	42	22	...	30,885	16,327	337	32,193	17,231	1,219	123	...	...
1908-09	1,266	882	91	...	91	791	42	22	...	30,885	16,368	337	32,193	17,262	1,128	522	...	...
1909-10	1,266	882	...	...	...	882	42	22	...	30,885	16,449	337	32,193	17,353	1,219	72	...	...
1910-11	1,266	882	...	...	...	882	42	22	...	30,885	16,450	336	32,193	17,354	1,218	...	...	...
1911-12	1,284	890	42	...	42	843	24	14	...	30,836	16,450	336	32,193	17,354	1,184	361	...	...
1912-13	1,266	882	...	...	...	882	10	5	...	30,884	16,449	336	32,190	17,336	1,219	39	...	...
1913-14	1,284	890	...	...	...	890	10	5	...	30,884	16,449	336	32,178	17,344	1,226	...	...	...

APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>			Ra. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.
1	Alur ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	Ml 4 0	612	589	0 14 11	...	...	...	M 1	1	1 5 8	613	570	0 14 11
2	Aralikatti ...	I	1 8 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	246	314	1 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	314	1 4 5
3	Belur ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	658	573	0 14 0	...	...	...	1	2	1 5 9	667	575	0 14 0
4	Bennur ...	I	1 8 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	281	257	0 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	257	0 14 8
5	Birnur ...	I	1 8 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	618	574	0 14 10	...	...	...	6	9	1 8 0	624	583	0 14 11
6	Budihal ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	397	357	0 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	357	0 14 5
7	Govankop ...	I	1 8 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	568	613	1 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	643	1 2 2
8	Haghur ...	I	1 8 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	695	768	1 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	695	768	1 1 8
9	Hobli ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,859	2,043	1 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,859	2,043	1 0 8
10	Hire Mulangi ...	I	1 8 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	674	689	1 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	674	689	1 0 4
11	Hire Tadel ...	I	1 8 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	506	448	0 14 2	...	...	...	1	2	1 8 0	507	450	0 14 4
12	Hotihalli ...	I	1 8 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	85	92	1 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	92	1 1 4
13	Idgal ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	674	501	0 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	674	501	0 11 11
14	Ingalgundi ...	I	1 8 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	349	465	1 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	465	1 5 4
15	Jaknur ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	196	243	1 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	243	1 8 0
16	Jalihal ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,670	1,310	0 12 7	...	...	...	18	20	1 2 7	1,688	1,330	0 12 7
17	Kalas ...	I	1 8 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	542	653	1 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	633	1 3 8
18	Karikop ...	I	1 8 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	741	776	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	741	776	1 0 9
19	Katerke ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	897	859	0 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	897	859	0 15 4
20	Lingdhal ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	435	403	0 15 2	...	...	...	5	9	1 9 8	432	412	0 15 2
21	Manneri ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	595	668	1 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	595	668	1 1 11
22	Nirgi ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	199	173	0 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	173	0 13 11
23	Sulla ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	704	650	0 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	704	650	0 14 9
24	Talakwad ...	I	1 8 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	309	382	1 3 9	...	...	...	5	7	1 8 0	314	389	1 3 9
25	Taminal ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	247	173	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	173	0 11 2
26	Wadvatti ...	I	1 8 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	451	578	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	578	1 4 0
Total of Group I (26 Villages.)			...	...	...	15,295	15,161	0 15 10	...	...	...	37	50	1 5 7	15,333	15,211	0 15 10
<i>Group II.</i>																	
27	Adgal ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	Ml 4 0	595	287	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	595	287	0 7 9
28	Agasarkop ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	672	448	0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	448	0 8 8
29	Aladhatti ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	255	99	0 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	99	0 6 3
30	Allur. S. Parvati ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	390	293	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	293	0 12 0
31	Anantgeri ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	282	165	0 9 4	3	4	1 10 0	...	...	...	285	169	0 9 8
32	Anantpur ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	255	161	0 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	161	0 10 1
33	Asangi ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	442	286	0 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	286	0 10 4
34	Bachinguda ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	398	219	0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	219	0 8 11
35	Badami ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	2,207	1,161	0 8 5	1	2	1 9 0	1	1	1 1 6	2,209	1,165	0 8 6
36	Balgeri ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	202	97	0 7 8	6	7	1 3 8	...	...	...	208	104	0 8 0
37	Banknari ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	589	284	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	589	284	0 7 9
38	Belwalkop ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,207	666	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207	666	0 8 10
39	Bhadranakhan Jalihal ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	313	178	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	178	0 9 0
40	Budangad ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	755	239	0 6 1	...	...	...	1	1	1 4 0	756	240	0 6 1
41	Byaderbudihal ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,436	728	0 8 1	1	3	2 2 3	...	...	...	1,437	730	0 8 1
42	Chik Muchalgudda ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	366	220	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	366	220	0 9 7
43	Chik Nasibi ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	112	98	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	98	0 14 0
44	Chinai ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	383	325	0 13 7	7	11	1 9 2	...	...	...	390	336	0 13 6

Government occupied land.

BY REVISOR SURVEY.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1 10 0	8 0 0	{ P. 8 0 0 M. 1 10 0 }	612	740	1 2 4	...	...	...	1	2	1 12 2	613	743	1 2 4	30 18	Alur	1
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	246	340	1 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	340	1 3 1	8 28	Aralikatti	2
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	656	750	1 2 3	...	...	...	1	3	1 12 2	657	753	1 2 4	30 08	Belur	3
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	281	278	0 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	278	0 15 10	8 17	Bennur	4
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	618	622	1 0 1	...	...	...	6	10	1 10 8	624	632	1 0 2	8 40	Birnur	5
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	897	464	1 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	897	464	1 2 8	29 07	Budihal	6
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	506	607	1 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	506	607	1 2 8	8 40	Govankop	7
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	696	692	1 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	696	692	1 2 2	8 38	Hagnur	8
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	1,959	2,656	1 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,959	2,656	1 5 8	30 00	Hebri	9
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	674	746	1 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	674	746	1 1 8	8 27	Hire Mulangi	10
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	808	485	0 15 4	...	...	...	1	2	1 10 0	807	487	0 15 4	8 22	Hire Tadai	11
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	65	100	1 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	100	1 2 10	8 70	Hosiholli	12
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	674	724	1 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	674	724	1 1 2	44 51	Idgal	13
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	349	504	1 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	504	1 7 1	8 39	Ingalgundi	14
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	196	263	1 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	263	1 5 6	8 23	Jaknur	15
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	1,670	1,703	1 0 4	...	...	...	18	26	1 8 2	1,638	1,729	1 0 6	30 00	Jalihal	16
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	542	707	1 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	707	1 4 10	8 27	Kalesa	17
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	741	641	1 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	741	641	1 2 2	8 38	Karikop	18
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	897	1,117	1 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	897	1,117	1 3 11	30 08	Katerke	19
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	436	592	1 5 10	...	...	...	5	12	2 3 9	432	594	1 6 0	44 17	Lingdhal	20
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	595	808	1 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	595	808	1 7 4	29 04	Maneri	21
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	199	225	1 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	225	1 2 1	30 06	Nirigi	22
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	704	645	1 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	704	645	1 2 2	30 00	Sulla	23
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	809	414	1 5 6	...	...	...	5	9	1 12 10	814	423	1 5 7	8 74	Talakwad	24
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	247	225	0 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	225	0 14 7	30 05	Taminal	25
1 10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	451	623	1 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	623	1 6 2	8 30	Wadwatti	26
...	...	...	15,295	18,554	1 3 2	...	...	...	37	64	1 11 8	15,833	18,418	1 3 3	21 63	Total of Group I (26 Villages.)	...
<i>Group II.</i>																		
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	595	316	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	595	316	0 8 6	10 10	Adgal	27
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	671	493	0 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	493	0 9 1	10 04	Agesarkop	28
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	255	109	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	109	0 6 10	10 10	Aralikatti	29
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	390	332	0 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	332	0 13 7	13 31	Allur. S. Parvati	30
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	222	181	0 10 3	3	4	1 10 0	...	...	...	225	181	0 10 5	9 47	Anantgeri	31
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	253	177	0 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	177	0 11 1	9 03	Anantpur	32
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	442	315	0 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	315	0 11 5	10 14	Assangi	33
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	393	241	0 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	241	0 9 10	10 03	Bachangudda	34
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	2,206	1,276	0 9 3	...	...	...	1	1	1 2 11	2,209	1,279	0 9 3	9 79	Badami	35
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	208	107	0 8 6	6	7	1 2 8	...	...	...	208	114	0 8 9	9 02	Balgeri	36
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	539	312	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	539	312	0 8 6	9 06	Banknari	37
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	1,207	733	0 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207	733	0 9 9	10 06	Belwalkop	38
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	312	194	0 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	194	0 9 11	10 23	Bhadranikan Jalihal	39
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	755	319	0 8 9	...	...	...	1	1	1 6 0	756	319	0 8 9	10 00	Budalgad	40
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	1,426	709	0 8 11	1	3	2 2 2	...	...	...	1,427	602	0 8 11	10 01	Byaderbudihal	41
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	366	242	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	366	242	0 10 7	10 00	Chik Muchalgudda	42
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	112	106	0 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	106	0 15 5	10 20	Chik Nasibi	43
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	399	357	0 14 11	7	11	1 9 2	...	...	...	399	368	0 15 1	9 42	Chimalgi	44

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group II—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
45	Chiralkop ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	M1 4 0	736	240	0 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	736	240	0 7 5
46	Gonal ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	192	151	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	151	0 12 7
47	Govanki ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	{ P.8 0 0 M.1 4 0 }	165	128	0 13 8	P 2 1	{ S 4 W 1 }	{ 4 10 7 1 0 0 }	P 6	{ S 6 W 37 }	{ 7 2 8 }	194	182	1 1 0
48	Halgeri ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	939	433	0 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	939	433	0 7 5
49	Hanapur ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	917	353	0 6 2	28	29	1 0 4	...	...	...	945	382	0 6 8
50	Hananneri ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	561	223	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	561	223	0 6 4
51	Hauwasagar ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	337	242	0 11 10	1	2	1 7 0	2	2	1 6 6	330	246	0 11 11
52	Hungargi ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	2,916	1,579	0 8 9	...	...	...	13	16	1 6 2	2,929	1,597	0 8 9
53	Hardoli ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	924	532	0 9 3	...	...	...	4	6	1 8 7	928	538	0 9 3
54	Hansanur ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	2,157	1,137	0 8 5	1	2	1 10 8	...	...	...	2,168	1,139	0 8 5
55	Helur ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,771	1,091	0 9 10	...	...	...	6	10	1 10 8	1,777	1,101	0 9 10
56	Hirebndhal ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,369	631	0 9 9	...	...	...	4	6	1 8 0	1,375	637	0 9 9
57	Hire Nasabi ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	368	259	0 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	368	259	0 11 7
58	Hosur ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	3,263	1,753	0 8 7	7	7	1 0 0	19	20	1 0 10	3,289	1,780	0 8 8
59	Hulasgeri ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	580	253	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	580	253	0 7 0
60	Hulgeri ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	3,133	2,092	0 10 8	2	3	1 8 0	...	...	...	3,135	2,095	0 10 8
61	Hullekeri ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	746	249	0 5 4	18	17	0 15 3	...	...	...	764	266	0 5 7
62	Injanwari ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	410	229	0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	229	0 8 11
63	Kabbalgeri ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	519	269	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	519	269	0 8 4
64	Kadpatti S. Katgeri.	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	694	333	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	694	336	0 7 9
65	Katpatti S. Kerur.	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	754	439	0 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	754	439	0 9 4
66	Kagalomb ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	738	552	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	738	552	0 11 2
67	Kaknur ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,450	941	0 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,450	941	0 10 4
68	Kallapur ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	484	183	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	183	0 6 0
69	Kardigudda S. Nilgund.	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,489	541	0 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489	541	0 5 10
70	Katapur ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	698	409	0 9 5	1	2	1 6 6	...	...	...	699	411	0 9 5
71	Katgeri ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	3,517	2,516	0 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,517	2,516	0 11 5
72	Katkinhalli ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	761	351	0 7 8	9	9	0 15 2	...	...	...	760	370	0 7 9
73	Kelwadi ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,241	545	0 7 0	...	...	...	8	4	1 5 4	1,246	549	0 7 0
74	Kendar ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	{ P 8 0 0 1 4 0 }	1,299	701	0 8 10	P 78	{ S 157 W 384 }	{ 6 11 8 }	{ P 37 M 16 }	{ S 32 W 166 M 22 }	{ 5 5 4 1 5 8 }	1,400	1,441	1 0 5
75	Kerur ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	2,268	963	0 6 11	3	7	2 0 0	11	20	1 13 10	2,273	1,009	0 7 1
76	Khanapur S. Kerur.	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	669	263	0 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	669	263	0 6 9
77	Khanapur S. Parvati.	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	610	294	0 7 9	19	31	1 10 1	7	9	1 4 7	636	294	0 8 5
78	Kankankop ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	392	268	0 10 11	...	...	...	3	2	0 14 0	395	270	0 10 11
79	Kotanhalli ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	641	319	0 6 1	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	642	320	0 6 1
80	Kulgeri ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	483	439	0 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	439	0 14 5
81	Kutkankeri ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,277	790	0 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,277	790	0 9 11
82	Lakaskop ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	685	527	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	685	527	0 9 6
83	Lakhsapur ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	684	417	0 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	684	417	0 7 7
84	Layadgundi ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	241	127	0 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	127	0 8 5
85	Lingapur ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	633	358	0 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	633	358	0 8 5
86	Majre Kallapur ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	205	117	0 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	117	0 9 2
87	Majre Khanapur ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	60	57	0 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	57	0 11 6
88	Malgi ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,604	644	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,604	644	0 6 5
89	Mallepur ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	735	258	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	735	258	0 5 7
90	Mammateri ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	762	481	0 10 2	8	23	2 14 0	2	1	0 8 0	762	505	0 10 2
91	Mangalgudda ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	416	295	0 10 2	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	417	296	0 10 2
92	Manglore ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	295	294	0 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	294	0 15 5

—continued.

By Division Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	786	374	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	786	374	0 8 2	10'00	Chiralkop ...	45
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	192	166	0 13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	166	0 13 10	9'83	Gonal ...	46
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	168	160	0 14 9	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	164	151	0 14 9	17'03	Govanki ...	47
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	939	476	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	939	476	0 8 1	9'83	Halgori ...	48
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	947	388	0 8 9	28	29	1 0 4	...	...	...	945	417	0 7 1	9'16	Hanapur ...	49
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	561	244	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	561	244	0 6 11	9'91	Hanamneri ...	50
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	328	280	0 13 0	...	...	...	2	3	1 8 8	330	269	0 13 1	9'35	Hanamnagar ...	51
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	2,926	1,737	0 9 6	...	...	...	13	20	1 8 7	2,929	1,757	0 9 7	10'02	Hungargi ...	52
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	924	585	0 10 2	...	...	...	4	7	1 11 0	923	592	0 10 2	10'04	Hardolli ...	53
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	2,158	1,252	0 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,158	1,252	0 9 3	9'82	Hansanur ...	54
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	1,771	1,200	0 10 10	...	...	...	6	11	0 13 4	1,777	1,211	0 10 11	9'89	Halur ...	55
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	1,369	914	0 10 8	...	...	...	4	7	1 10 5	1,373	921	0 10 9	10'03	Hirebndihal ...	56
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	358	235	0 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	235	0 12 9	10'04	Hire Nasabi ...	57
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	3,270	1,933	0 9 8	...	...	...	19	22	1 2 6	3,289	1,955	0 9 6	9'84	Horur ...	58
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	580	278	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	580	278	0 7 8	9'84	Hulageri ...	59
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	3,135	2,302	0 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,135	2,302	0 11 9	9'88	Hulgeri ...	60
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	746	374	0 5 11	18	17	0 15 3	...	...	...	764	391	0 6 1	9'40	Hullikeri ...	61
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	410	252	0 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	252	0 9 10	10'04	Injanwari ...	62
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	519	292	0 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	519	296	0 9 2	10'04	Kabbalgeri ...	63
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	604	370	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	604	370	0 8 6	10'12	Kadpatti S. Katgeri.	64
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	764	483	0 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	764	483	0 10 3	10'02	Kadpatti S. Kerur.	65
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	789	607	0 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	788	607	0 12 4	9'86	Kagalomb...	66
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	1,460	1,035	0 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,460	1,035	0 11 4	9'99	Kaknur ...	67
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	484	200	0 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	200	0 6 7	9'89	Kallapur ...	69
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	1,489	595	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489	595	0 6 5	9'98	Kardigudda S. Nilgund.	69
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	689	440	0 10 4	1	2	1 8 6	...	...	...	689	451	0 10 4	9'73	Katapur ...	70
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	3,517	2,768	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,517	2,768	0 12 7	10'02	Katgeri ...	71
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	781	397	0 8 5	9	9	0 15 2	...	...	...	760	406	0 8 7	9'73	Katkinhalli ...	72
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	1,241	539	0 7 9	...	...	...	3	4	1 7 6	1,244	633	0 7 8	9'84	Kelwadi ...	73
6 0 0	8 0 0	{ P. 3 0 0 } { 1 8 0 }	1,290	789	0 9 9	P.76	{ S. 124 } { W. 283 }	5 6 9	P. 16	{ S. 12 } { W. 59 } { 24 }	3 15 4 } 1 9 0 }	1,400	1,296	0 14 10	10'06	Kandur ...	74
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	2,253	1,080	0 7 8	3	7	2 0 0	11	22	2 0 0	2,272	1,109	0 7 10	9'91	Kerur ...	75
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	669	311	0 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	669	311	0 7 5	9'89	Khanapur S. Kerur.	76
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	610	323	0 8 6	19	31	1 10 1	7	10	1 6 10	636	364	0 9 2	9'00	Khanapur S. Parvati.	77
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	392	395	0 12 0	...	...	...	3	3	0 15 6	395	398	0 12 1	10'37	Kankankop ...	78
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	841	351	0 6 8	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	843	353	0 6 8	10'00	Kotanhalli ...	79
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	489	483	0 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	486	498	0 15 10	10'23	Kulgeri ...	80
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	1,277	869	0 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,277	869	0 10 11	10'00	Kutkenkeri ...	81
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	935	530	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	935	530	0 10 6	10'06	Laknekop ...	82
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	984	459	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	984	459	0 8 4	10'07	Lakhsapur ...	83
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	241	140	0 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	140	0 9 4	10'24	Layadgundi ...	84
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	683	394	0 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	683	394	0 9 3	10'06	Lingapur ...	85
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	205	129	0 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	129	0 10 1	10'26	Majre Kallapur ...	86
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	60	63	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	63	0 12 7	10'63	Majre Khanapur ...	87
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	1,604	706	0 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,604	706	0 7 1	9'94	Malgi ...	88
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	735	234	0 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	735	234	0 6 2	10'06	Mallapur ...	89
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	780	539	0 11 4	...	...	...	2	1	0 8 10	782	540	0 11 4	9'93	Mammatgeri ...	90
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	416	291	0 11 2	1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	417	292	0 11 2	9'77	Mangalgudda ...	91
6 0 0	8 0 0	1 8 0	195	212	1 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	212	1 0 11	9'66	Manlore ...	92

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group II—conold.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
98	Maninagar ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	M.1 4 0	1,057	578	0 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,057	578	0 8 9
94	Mattikatti ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,603	969	0 9 8	...	...	...	3	5	1 9 4	1,603	973	0 9 8
95	Muradi ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	768	338	0 7 1	11	13	1 2 11	...	...	...	777	351	0 7 2
96	Mustigeri ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,834	980	0 8 1	16	20	1 4 3	...	...	...	1,850	950	0 8 3
97	Muttalgeri ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	3,043	1,193	0 8 3	1	1	0 14 3	...	...	...	3,044	1,194	0 8 3
98	Nagral S. Badami...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	697	376	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	697	376	0 8 7
99	Nagral S. Patadka	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	332	285	0 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	285	0 13 9
100	Nagalapur ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	439	133	0 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	439	133	0 4 10
101	Nandikesavar ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,314	905	0 11 0	20	36	1 8 11	5	7	1 8 5	1,389	948	0 11 0
102	Nasgunni ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	384	184	0 5 7	1	1	0 9 0	...	...	...	385	135	0 5 7
103	Navalholi ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	190	143	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	143	0 12 0
104	Nelawgi ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	329	240	0 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	240	0 11 8
105	Nilgund ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	863	533	0 10 10	9	14	1 8 11	79	132	1 10 11	951	729	0 12 0
106	Niralkeri ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,833	1,139	0 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,833	1,139	0 9 11
107	Padankatti ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	439	329	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	439	329	0 12 0
108	Parvati ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	{ P.8 0 0 M.1 4 0 }	301	420	0 8 4	{ P. 66 M. 15 }	{ S. 104 W. 169 14 }	{ 4 1 9 0 14 11 }	P. 8 M. 5	{ S. 11 W. 25 6 }	{ 4 9 6 1 8 2 }	395	739	0 13 0
109	Patadkalla ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	706	464	0 10 8	...	...	...	4	6	1 8 0	710	470	0 10 8
110	Rang Samudra ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	380	187	0 8 4	10	17	1 11 2	...	...	...	370	204	0 8 4
111	Sabbalhunabi ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	240	162	0 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	162	0 10 9
112	Shirhadgi ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	219	233	1 1 0	...	...	...	3	...	1 10 8	222	238	1 1 0
113	Shivpur ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	786	375	0 7 7	4	10	2 5 3	P. 1	{ S. 1 W. 2 }	{ 4 2 11 1 10 7 }	791	388	0 7 7
114	Suggowad ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	612	470	0 12 3	...	...	...	3	...	1 10 7	614	472	0 12 3
115	Tappaekatti ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	447	216	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	447	216	0 7 9
116	Toggi ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	613	696	0 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	696	0 13 6
117	Timapur Majre ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	170	123	0 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	123	0 11 7
118	Timapur Nilgund- Samat	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	975	419	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	975	419	0 6 11
119	Timasagar ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	{ P.8 0 0 M.1 4 0 }	73	44	0 9 8	...	...	...	P. 77	{ S. 58 W. 129 }	{ 2 6 10 }	150	231	1 8 0
120	Tognabi ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,698	784	0 7 5	1	1	1 7 0	5	14	2 9 7	1,704	799	0 7 5
121	Tolachagudd ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	{ P.8 0 0 M.1 4 0 }	934	703	0 12 1	...	...	...	{ P. 46 3 }	{ S. 62 W. 294 3 }	{ 7 8 4 1 0 0 }	933	1,052	1 1 0
122	Ugalvat ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,468	778	0 8 6	13	27	2 5 9	...	...	...	1,473	805	0 8 6
123	Yenkanchi ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	318	673	0 12 8	...	...	...	2	2	1 0 0	350	675	0 12 8
124	Yergoppa ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	624	341	0 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	341	0 8 9
	Total of Group II , (93 villages.)	...	...	...	...	36,380	47,938	0 8 11	{ P. 146 M. 218 }	{ S. 285 W. 529 316 }	{ 5 7 0 1 7 2 }	P. 175 M. 203	{ S. 160 W. 523 304 }	{ 4 10 3 1 8 0 }	87,122	50,165	0 9 0
									864	1,110		878	1,116				
	<i>Group III.</i>																
125	Anlguddi ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	M.1 2 0	1,610	838	0 7 5	6	7	1 1 5	3	3	1 0 0	1,318	847	0 7 5
126	Anawal ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	1,713	961	0 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,713	961	0 9 2
127	Batkurki ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	3,725	2,160	0 9 3	7	13	1 11 5	...	...	...	3,733	2,172	0 9 3
128	Bollkhindi ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	541	218	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	541	218	0 6 5
129	Chennapur ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	2,609	934	0 5 9	15	30	2 0 0	...	...	...	2,624	944	0 5 9
130	Fakirbudihal ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	482	160	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	482	160	0 5 4

—continued.

By Revenue Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group II—concl'd.			
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	1,067	636	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,067	636	0 9 8	1008	Maninagar	93
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	1,602	1,065	0 10 8	...	...	...	3	5	1 11 10	1,605	1,070	0 10 8	997	Matlikatti	94
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	766	372	0 7 9	11	13	1 2 11	...	...	...	777	386	0 7 11	969	Muradi	95
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	1,850	1,035	0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,850	1,035	0 8 11	895	Mustigeri	96
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	3,044	1,313	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,044	1,313	0 6 11	997	Muttalgeri	97
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	697	414	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	697	414	0 9 6	1010	Nagrul S. Badami	98
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	332	313	0 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	313	0 15 1	982	Nagaral S. Patadkal	99
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	439	146	0 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	439	146	0 5 3	977	Nagalapur	100
1 6 0	8 0 0	{ P. 8 0 0 M. 1 6 0 }	1,306	988	0 12 1	{ P. 14 6 }	{ S. 18 W. 21 9 }	{ 2 12 7 1 6 0 }	{ P. 8 M. 5 }	{ S. 8 W. 16 8 }	{ 3 0 0 1 8 0 }	1,339	1,068	0 12 9	1268	Nandikeshvar	101	
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	364	147	0 6 1	1	1	0 9 0	...	...	...	366	147	0 6 1	889	Nasgunni	102
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	190	157	0 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	157	0 13 3	979	Navalhall	103
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	329	264	0 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	264	0 12 10	1000	Nelawgi	104
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	863	641	0 11 11	9	14	1 8 11	79	145	1 13 4	961	800	0 12 5	973	Nilgund	105	
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	1,633	1,353	0 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,633	1,353	0 10 11	1001	Niralkeri	106
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	439	363	0 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	439	363	0 13 2	1003	Padankatti	107
1 6 0	8 0 0	{ P. 8 0 0 M. 1 6 0 }	801	463	0 9 3	{ P. 66 15 }	{ S. 98 W. 140 14 }	{ 3 11 10 0 14 11 }	{ P. 8 5 }	{ S. 11 W. 25 7 }	{ 4 9 6 1 10 6 }	806	766	0 13 8	365	Parvati	108	
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	706	510	0 11 7	...	...	...	4	7	1 12 0	710	517	0 11 8	1000	Patadkalla	109
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	580	206	0 9 2	10	17	1 11 2	...	...	...	370	223	0 9 8	931	Rang Samudra	110
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	240	178	0 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	178	0 11 10	988	Sabbalhanahi	111
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	219	266	1 2 8	...	...	...	3	5	1 13 4	223	261	1 2 10	966	Shifbadgi	112
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	786	413	0 8 5	5	11	2 5 9	...	...	...	791	423	0 8 7	902	Shivpur	113
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	613	517	0 13 6	...	...	...	2	2	1 1 7	614	519	0 13 6	996	Suggewad	114
1 6 0	8 0 0	2 6 0	447	233	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	447	233	0 8 6	1019	Tappeakatti	115
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	813	766	0 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	813	766	0 15 1	1006	Teggi	116
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	170	135	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	135	0 12 8	978	Timapur Majra	117
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	975	461	0 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	975	461	0 7 7	1002	Timapur Nilgund.	118
1 6 0	8 0 0	{ P. 8 0 0 M. 1 6 0 }	73	49	0 10 6	...	...	...	P. 77	{ S. 58 W. 129 }	{ 2 6 10 }	160	225	1 9 1	173	Timagar	119
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	1,698	962	0 8 1	1	1	1 7 0	5	15	2 13 9	1,704	979	0 8 3	989	Togunshi	120	
1 6 0	8 0 0	{ P. 8 0 0 M. 1 6 0 }	933	772	0 13 3	...	...	...	{ P. 47 M. 9 }	{ S. 45 W. 300 8 }	{ 7 8 4 1 1 6 }	963	1,123	1 2 4	723	Tolachagudd	121
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	1,466	865	0 9 4	12	27	2 5 9	...	...	...	1,478	868	0 9 7	969	Ugalvat	122
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	848	740	0 14 0	...	...	...	2	2	1 1 6	850	742	0 14 0	993	Yenkanchi	123
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	624	375	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	375	0 9 7	997	Yergoppa	124
...	...	...	66,437	52,787	0 9 9	{ P. 156 M. 168 }	{ S. 240 W. 458 230 }	{ 4 7 7 1 6 11 }	P. 158	S. 142 W. 529 335	{ 4 3 11 1 10 5 }	67,122	54,721	0 10 1	908	Total of Group II. (98 villages).	
																Group III.		
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	1,610	838	0 7 5	6	7	1 1 5	2	2	1 0 0	1,616	847	0 7 5	...	Aniguddi	125	
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	1,713	981	0 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,713	981	0 9 2	...	Anawal	126
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	2,725	2,160	0 9 2	7	12	1 11 5	...	...	...	2,728	2,173	0 9 4	...	Bakurki	127
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	541	218	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	541	218	0 6 5	...	Bellbhindi	128
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	2,028	984	0 5 9	15	30	2 0 0	...	...	...	2,034	984	0 5 11	...	Channapur	129
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	482	160	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	482	160	0 5 4	...	Fakirbudihal	130

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	<i>Group III—conold.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
131	Hansapur ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	M. 1 2 0	928	246	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	928	246	0 4 8
132	Havalkhod ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	1,453	476	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,453	476	0 5 8
133	Jangwad ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	1,185	425	0 5 9	...	...	...	5	5	1 0 0	1,190	430	0 5 9
134	Kadarkop ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	1,264	604	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,264	604	0 7 8
135	Kadlimatti ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	147	94	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	94	0 10 8
136	Kainkatti ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	228	115	0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	115	0 8 8
137	Kalabandkeri ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	403	173	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	173	0 6 10
138	Kalmada ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	913	438	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	913	438	0 7 8
139	Karadigudd Samat Anawal.	III	1 2 0	8 8 0	1 2 0	988	460	0 7 10	...	...	...	8	4	1 0 6	941	464	0 7 10
140	Mudkavi ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	214	75	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	75	0 5 7
141	Nagnur ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	3,514	1,745	0 7 11	...	...	...	7	6	0 13 9	3,531	1,751	0 7 11
142	Narsapur-foot ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	625	408	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	408	0 9 7
143	Oblapur ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	1,640	907	0 8 10	5	5	0 14 1	...	...	...	1,645	912	0 8 10
144	Rajnal ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	623	575	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	623	575	0 11 2
145	Bokkadkatti ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	455	161	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	455	161	0 5 8
146	Sagnur ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	702	220	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	702	220	0 5 0
147	Siperhatti ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	870	241	0 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	870	241	0 10 5
148	Timmapur Samat Anawal.	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	406	173	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	173	0 6 10
149	Umtar ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	1,541	657	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,541	657	0 6 10
150	Yendigeri ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	1,381	960	0 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,381	960	0 11 1
	Total of Group III (28 Villages)	...	...	...	...	30,204	14,533	0 7 8	33	54	1 10 2	M. 17	17	1 0 0	30,254	14,603	0 7 8
	Grand Total (160 Villages)	1,31,879	77,031	0 9 5	{ P. 146 251 397	{ S. 285 529 1,164	{ W. 529 370	{ 5 7 0 1 7 7	{ P. 175 M. 267	{ S. 160 W. 652 M. 371	{ 4 10 8 1 7 1	1,32,709	79,979	0 9 5

—concluded.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	928	246	0 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	928	246	0 4 3	...		
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	1,452	475	0 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,452	475	0 5 3	...		
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	1,186	435	0 5 9	...	...	...	5	5	1 0 0	1,190	430	0 5 9	...		
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	1,264	604	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,264	604	0 7 8	...		
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	147	84	0 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	84	0 10 3	...		
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	223	115	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	115	0 8 3	...		
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	403	173	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	173	0 6 10	...		
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	913	438	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	913	438	0 7 8	...		
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	938	460	0 7 10	...	...	...	3	4	1 0 6	941	464	0 7 10	...		
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	214	75	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	75	0 5 7	...		
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	3,514	1,745	0 7 11	...	...	...	7	6	0 13 9	3,521	1,751	0 7 11	...		
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	826	496	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	826	496	0 9 7	...		
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	1,840	907	0 8 10	5	5	0 14 1	...	...	...	1,846	912	0 8 10	...		
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	823	576	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	823	576	0 11 2	...		
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	455	161	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	455	161	0 5 8	...		
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	702	230	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	702	230	0 5 0	...		
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	370	241	0 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	241	0 10 5	...		
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	406	173	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	173	0 6 10	...		
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	1,541	657	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,541	657	0 6 10	...		
1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	1,331	660	0 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,331	660	0 11 1	...		
...	...	...	30,234	14,532	0 7 8	33	54	1 10 2	M. 17	17	1 0 0	30,254	14,603	0 7 9	...		Total of Group III (26 Villages)
...	...	...	1,51,639	85,673	0 10 5	P. 156 { S. 240 } 4 7 7		P. 158 { S. 142 } 4 3 11		M. 257 { W. 453 } 1 9 11		1,32,709	87,742	0 10 9	971		Grand Total. (150 Villages)
						301	234	1 6 7									
						357	983			415	1,087						

NOTE.—W=Water.
S=Soil.
P=Patasthal.
M=Motasthal.

G. C. SHANNON,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijapur.

APPENDIX Q¹

Statement showing the population and area and assessment of Government unoccupied land, in the Badami Taluka of the Bijapur District.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Population.	Unoccupied Government land.	
			Area.	Assessment.
1		2	3	4
<i>Group I.</i>				
1	Alur	502	.....	.....
2	Arikatti	Uninhabited.	.....	.....
3	Belur	1,903	.....	.....
4	Bennur	215	.....	.....
5	Birnur	434	12 12	10 0 0
6	Budihal	188	.....	.....
7	Govankop	845	.....	.....
8	Hagnur	252	5 0	5 0 0
9	Hebbali	1,929	18 36	13 0 0
10	Hire-Mulangi	842	104 35	37 0 0
11	Hire-Tadsi	79	14 21	9 0 0
12	Hoti-holi	Uninhabited.	18 11	20 0 0
13	Idgal	341	55 10	5 12 0
14	Ingalgundi	44	.....	.....
15	Jaknur	227	.....	.....
16	Jalihal	1,886	.....	.....
17	Kalse	236	.....	.....
18	Karkop	216	19 33	14 0 0
19	Katarki	545	.....	.....
20	Lingdhal	Uninhabited.	.....	.....
21	Manneri	535	.....	.....
22	Niralgi	401	.....	.....
23	Sulla	1,013	.....	.....
24	Talakwad	237	.....	.....
25	Taminal	331	.....	.....
26	Wadvatti	280	.....	.....
Total, Group I		.....	248 38	113 12 0
<i>Group II.</i>				
27	Adgal	783	2 28	1 2 0
28	Agsarkop	338	.....	.....
29	Aladkatti	257	.....	.....
30	Allur, S. Parvati	235	.....	.....
31	Anantgiri	67	37 22	21 0 0
32	Anantpur	Uninhabited.	.....	.....
33	Asangi	234	.....	.....
34	Bachingud	583	.....	.....
35	Badami	4,280	340 4	73 8 0
36	Balgeri	Uninhabited.	.....	.....
37	Banknari	227	95 16	31 8 0
38	Belvalkop	532	0 16	0 2 0
39	Bhadranaikanjalihal	493	1 25	0 4 0
40	Budangad	155	.....	.....
41	Byader-Budihal	271	47 4	12 6 0
42	Chik-Muchalgud	359	.....	.....
43	Chik-Nasbi	38	.....	.....
44	Chimalgi	529	.....	.....
45	Chirlakop	345	27 23	10 8 0
46	Gonal	149	.....	.....
47	Govanki	43	0 15	0 12 0
48	Hulgeri	299	1 8	0 6 0
49	Hanapur	366	20 16	6 0 0

APPENDIX Q¹—continued.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Population.	Unoccupied Government land.	
			Area.	Assessment.
1		2	3	4
<i>Group II.—contd.</i>				
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.
50	Hanamneri	82	9 4	1 8 0
51	Hanamsagar	239	.....	.....
52	Hangargi	880	345 3	92 8 0
53	Hardoli	15,249	.....	.....
54	Hansanur	1,318	16 29	5 0 0
55	Helur	751	.....	.....
56	Hire Budihal	585	1 17	1 8 0
57	Hire-Nasbi	452	15 5	10 12 0
58	Hosur	1,788	61 21	30 0 0
59	Hulasgeri	193	.....	.....
60	Hulgeri	752	.....	.....
61	Hullikeri	309	39 21	7 12 0
62	Injinwari	150	.....	.....
63	Kabbalgeri	265	194 38	73 0 0
64	Kadpatti, S. Katgeri	Uninhabited.	11 24	7 0 0
65	Kadpatti, S. Kerur	134	.....	.....
66	Kagalgomb	1,155	5 34	0 8 0
67	Kaknur	866	56 25	29 4 0
68	Kallapur	208	180 11	42 2 0
69	Kardigudd, S. Nilgund	406	9 12	0 12 0
70	Katapur	438	.....	.....
71	Katgeri	1,310	1 14	0 4 0
72	Katkinhalli	286	.....	.....
73	Kelavdi	545	27 4	4 2 0
74	Kendur	512	322 6	200 12 0
75	Kerur	5,793	26 37	2 8 0
76	Khanapur, S. Kerur	227	101 39	31 12 0
77	Khanapur S. Parvati	212	.....	.....
78	Konkankop	617	2 29	1 12 0
79	Kottanhalli	208	0 36	0 2 0
80	Kulgeri	430	.....	.....
81	Kutkankeri	1,065	.....	.....
82	Lakkaskop	210	.....	.....
83	Lakhamapur... ..	361	.....	.....
84	Layadgundi	623	.....	.....
85	Lingapur	270	.....	.....
86	Majre-kallapur	87	26 29	4 8 0
87	Majre-khanapur	199	23 22	5 4 0
88	Malgi	342	23 24	2 0 0
89	Mallapur	302	22 16	4 0 0
90	Mamatgeri	398	78 37	34 8 0
91	Mangalgudda	614	.....	.....
92	Manglur	409	.....	.....
93	Maninagar	604	9 32	3 8 0
94	Mattikatti	434	33 22	3 0 0
95	Murdi	440	9 9	1 12 0
96	Mushtigeri	949	22 6	3 8 0
97	Muttalgeri	1,206	110 14	24 8 0
98	Nagral S. Badami	81	13 22	2 8 0
99	Nagral, S. Patadkal	611	.....	.....
100	Naglapur	Uninhabited.	118 4	25 4 0
101	Nandikeshwar	1,220	61 31	18 8 0
102	Nasgunni	84	.....	.....
103	Navalholi	126	.....	.....
104	Nelavigi	207	1 9	0 8 0
105	Nilgund	1,971	7 26	0 10 0
106	Niralkeri	945	140 20	51 8 0
107	Padankatti	479	.....	.....

APPENDIX Q¹—continued.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Population.	Unoccupied Government land.	
			Area.	Assessment.
		2	3	4
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Group II.—contd.</i>				
108	Parvati	742	.....	.....
109	Patadkal	1,425	.....	.....
110	Rangsamudra	Uninhabited.	.....	.....
111	Sabbalhunshi	127	.....	.....
112	Shirbadgi	519	.....	.....
113	Shivapur	Uninhabited.	20 15	6 0 0
114	Suggewad	2	.....	.....
115	Tappaskatti	241	358 33	140 4 0
116	Teggi	464	.....	.....
117	Timmapur, Majre	422	17 9	1 8 0
118	Timmapur, S. Nilgund	267	26 35	5 12 0
119	Timsagar	587	1 15	1 0 0
120	Tognushi	657	13 7	2 4 0
121	Tolachgudd	1,476	.....	.....
122	Ugalwat	692	69 30	9 0 0
123	Yenkanchi	727	.....	.....
124	Yergoppa	419	193 30	60 8 0
	Total, Group II ...	.....	3,412 3	1,112 0 0
<i>Group III.</i>				
125	Aniguddi	274	235 33	47 12 0
126	Anawal	1,090	.....	.....
127	Batkurki	1,628	355 19	86 8 0
128	Bellikhindi	164	44 34	8 0 0
129	Channapur	510	191 0	68 8 0
130	Fakir-Budihal	189	.....	.....
131	Hanamapur	197	223 28	49 0 0
132	Havalkhod	342	288 11	54 8 0
133	Jangwad	331	187 1	46 8 0
134	Kadarkop	978	.....	.....
135	Kadlimatti	Uninhabited.	.....	.....
136	Kainkatti	218	.....	.....
137	Kalbandkeri	276	28 12	18 12 0
138	Kalmada	229	54 20	11 8 0
139	Kardigudda, S. Anwal	207	13 36	1 8 0
140	Mudkavi	980	49 30	17 0 0
141	Nagnur	169	363 19	67 4 0
142	Narsapur-foot	665	12 16	1 0 0
143	Oblapur	562	200 9	63 8 0
144	Rajnal	89	37 11	3 0 0
145	Rokkadkatti	96	15 11	3 8 0
146	Sagnur	213	28 24	2 8 0
147	Sipermatti	204	12 29	3 0 0
148	Timmapur, S. Anwal	76	102 18	39 0 0
149	Umtar	282	130 10	19 6 0
150	Yendigeri	906	.....	.....
	Total, Group III ...	.....	2,575 11	611 10 0

G. C. SHANNON,
Assistant Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group I.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Chik Mulangi ...	I	1 5 0	8 0 0	1 5 0	42	42	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	1 0 0
2	Dhanakstrar ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	103	186	0 16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	186	0 16 5
3	Khyad ...	II	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	199	212	1 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	212	1 1 1
	Total of Group I ...	...	...	...	...	434	440	1 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	434	440	1 0 3
	<i>Group II.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
4	Akargal ...	II	1 3 0	8 0 0	1 3 0	13	10	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	0 12 11
5	Chimankatti ...	II	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	104	58	0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	58	0 8 11
6	Guberkop ...	II	1 3 0	8 0 0	1 3 0	23	14	0 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	14	0 9 9
7	Haligeri ...	II	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	13	7	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	0 9 8
8	Halkurki ...	II	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	192	91	0 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	91	0 7 7
9	Hire-Muchalgud ...	II	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	16	9	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	0 8 10
10	Jamankatti ...	II	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	135	61	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	61	0 7 8
11	Kotikal ...	II	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	10	5	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	0 7 9
12	Narsapur ...	II	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	19	12	0 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	0 10 4
13	Somankop ...	II	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	94	33	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	33	0 5 8
	Total of Group II ...	...	...	...	...	619	300	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	619	300	0 7 9
	<i>Group III.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
14	Nandihal ...	III	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	86	57	0 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	57	0 10 9
15	Narenur ...	III	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	150	87	0 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	87	0 9 4
	Total of Group III ...	...	...	...	...	236	144	0 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	144	0 9 9
15	Taluca Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,280	884	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	884	0 11 0

Government occupied land in Inam Villages.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	42	52	1 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	52	1 3 9	23'81	Chik Mulangi	1
10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	198	242	1 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	242	1 4 1	33'11	Dhanaksirar	2
10 0	8 0 0	1 10 0	199	276	1 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	276	1 6 2	33'19	Khyad	3
...	...	...	434	570	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	434	570	1 5 0	29'55	Total of Group I	3
<i>Group II.</i>																		
8 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	18	12	0 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	0 14 9	20'00	Akargal	4
8 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	104	71	0 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	71	0 10 11	22'41	Chimankatti	5
8 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	28	16	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	16	0 11 2	14'29	Guberkop	6
8 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	18	9	0 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	9	0 11 1	28'57	Haligeri	7
8 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	192	111	0 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	111	0 9 3	31'08	Halkurki	8
8 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	16	11	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	0 11 0	22'22	Hire-Muchalgud	9
8 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	135	75	0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	75	0 8 11	23'95	Jamankatti	10
8 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	10	6	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	0 9 7	30'00	Kotikal	11
8 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	19	15	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	15	0 12 8	25'00	Narsapur	12
8 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	94	40	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	40	0 6 10	21'21	Somankop	13
...	...	...	619	356	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	619	356	0 9 6	22'00	Total of Group II	10
<i>Group III.</i>																		
9 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	86	64	0 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	64	0 11 11	12'28	Nandibal	14
9 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	150	87	0 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	87	0 9 4	.....	Narenur	15
...	...	...	236	151	0 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	151	0 10 2	4'88	Total of Group III	2
...	...	...	1,289	1,087	0 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,289	1,087	0 13 6	23'19	Taluka Total	15

G. C. SHANNON,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijapur.

APPENDIX R.

The principal papers dealing with former Settlements are :—

1. Captain Wingate's Report of 1853 (Printed at Bombay Education Society's Press in 1853).
2. Report on Navalgund Taluka of Dhárwar District.—Selection No. CCCCLXXII—New Series—Pages 148-149 and pages 168-183.
3. Mr. Fletcher's Report of 1886.—Selection No. CLXXIX—New Series.
4. Mr. Fletcher's report of 1887.—Selection No. CCXIII—New Series of 1887.

G. C. SHANNON,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijápur.

Below No. C-300, dated 3rd November 1914, from Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijapur, forwarding proposals on Revision Settlement of the Badámi Táluka.

No. C.—2339 OF 1915.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF BIJA'PUR;

Bijapur, 9th January 1915.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, S. D., Belgaum.

2. The soil conditions of the Bádámi Táluka differ in a very great degree from those of the rest of the District, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the area consisting of a sandy red soil of poor quality, with the exception of a narrow strip of black soil to the extreme south of the Táluka, bordering on the Malaprabha river and some portion on the north. Consequently (only a generous and, seasonable rainfall enables the land to produce anything like a decent crop, and as the major portion of the táluka is a Kharif-growing tract, the táluka is more dependent on the early rains which are seldom regular. Thus during the past 15 years the táluka has suffered more vicissitudes than probably any other part of the Karnatic.) A reference to Appendix A will show that the season was not, on the whole, well distributed for several years, *viz.*, 1891, 1896, 1900, 1904, 1905 and 1908, and as respects the Kharif some of these as well as the past 3 or 4 years have been very unfavourable. On the whole, so far as the period of the current settlement is concerned, it can be safely said that almost every third year has not been a good year for the táluka. For these reasons any proposals recommending a sudden increase in assessment would, in the Collector's opinion, be out of place.

3. Notwithstanding the inferiority of the soil and the irregular seasonable conditions, the area under cultivation has steadily expanded and the number of pucca wells for irrigation has increased. The táluka is better off in point of communications than any of the adjoining tálukas of the District. Population, too, has increased except in certain villages. Prices have risen as elsewhere. Sale and lease values have steadily increased. These facts amply justify a slight re-adjustment in the present rates, at any rate, in some of the groups. The only unsatisfactory points are the decrease of plough cattle (paragraph 11), and, as affecting the supply of manure, the great fall in sheep and goats.

4. Mr. Shannon proposes to transfer to Group I, 11 villages from the present Group II and 2 from Group III and to raise the rate for the new Group so formed to Re. 1-10-0. These villages form a homogenous strip of black soil along the Malaprabha which is the most fertile part of the táluka, and, as they are in all respects similar to the villages of the Dhárwár District on the other side of the river for which the said rate has already been sanctioned in 1906, they may well carry the same rate. The increase proposed for the existing Group I villages is only 2 annas and for the 11 Group II villages comes to 6 annas. Lingadhál and Idgal of Group III have at present a rate of Re. 1-2-0. Lingadhál was apparently misplaced in that Group (page 40, paragraph 19) and properly belongs to Group I. Idgal was, however, deliberately put in the lowest Group which has not as a whole advanced, and the few statistics of sales and leases in Appendix K and M did not appear to show such decided progress as to justify an increment of 8 annas. Further particulars have therefore been obtained from Mr. Shannon (copy enclosed) from which it appears that nearly

a third of the Government land in Idgal is leased, and that the rental is very profitable, the incidence of assessment on rent is only 15·92 per cent. while it is double of that in the whole group (30·98—*vide* page 43). It would therefore seem that Idgal could bear the proposed increase, but as the average would go up from Rs. 0-1-11 to Re. 1-1-2 (or 5½ annas)—*vide* Appendix Q, it is in the undersigned's opinion desirable to transfer Idgal to Group II raising its maximum assessment by 4 annas only. It will thus be linked to the Group formed by Timmapur, Khánápur and Kallápur, to the average assessment of which its own approximates rather than to that of Group I villages.

5. As regards Group II, though the tract suffered from famine and plague, the villages are generally well situated. They are close to good market places and have good means of communication. Some of the villages around the trading centres of Guledgudd and Kerur are better off than the others, but Mr. Shannon has very clearly explained the necessity of their being left as they are, and the Collector fully concurs with him. The proposed moderate increase of 2 annas for this group is sufficient. As regards Group III which has not advanced, the Collector agrees that the present rate should be continued.

6. The proposal to treat the Khálsat lands in Inám villages in the same way, as land in the neighbouring Government villages of similar quality, will remove an obvious anomaly and has the Collector's full concurrence.

7. Mr. Shannon's recommendations as to the treatment of the rice and garden lands are made after detailed local inspection and accord with Mr. Kabraji's personal observation. They should therefore, the Collector thinks, be sanctioned.

8. Under these circumstances, the rates proposed by Mr. Shannon with the single modification indicated above appear to be justified, and the Collector recommends that they may be sanctioned and guaranteed for the usual period of thirty years.

(Signed) J. K. N. KABRAJI,
Collector of Bijápur.

Through

The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Poona.

APPEEDIX TO COLLECTOR OF BIJA'PUR'S No. C—2339 OF 9TH JANUARY 1915.

Leases Idgal village, Government lands only.

Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	Rental.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
14	12 2	9 0 0	24 0 0
17	9 33	8 0 0	40 0 0
24	5 30	2 8 0	
20	6 32	3 12 0	Kor plus 8 0 0
20	9 0	5 4 0	32 0 0
27	9 12	5 0 0	24 0 0
36	2 35	1 8 0	1 8 0
37	2 87	1 8 0	20 0 0
43	15 34	14 0 0	100 0 0
44	3 17	2 0 0	Kor plus 10 0 0
58	7 37	8 0 0	Joint lease 100 0 0
74	6 29	7 0 0	
56	7 26	2 8 0	35 0 0
63	3 31	4 0 0	
53	8 58	8 0 0	120 0 0
57	9 9	9 0 0	
7	4 0	2 8 0	10 0 0
7	3 35	2 8 0	
64	4 11	4 0 0	12 0 0
71	12 5	10 0 0	55 0 0
73	6 31	7 0 0	35 0 0
105	8 5	2 8 0	6 0 0
82	17 13	25 0 0	436 0 0
83	20 27	27 0 0	
Total ...	199 9	171 8 0	1,077 8 0

Note.—Average value per acre Rs. 541.

Incidence of assessment on rent 15.92 per cent.

Total area of Government land 674 acres, and assessment Rs. 501.

So 1/3rd of the land is leased.

REFERENCE No. 1056-S.S. OF 1914.

Poona, 25th January 1915.

From

C. N. SEDDON, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward Mr. G. C. Shannon's Reports on the Revision Settlements of the Bagalkot, Hungund and Badámi Tálukas of the Bijápur District together with the Collector's forwarding endorsements. The three Tálukas may be dealt with together. Had it not been for the war and its effect on cotton prices the whole matter would have been one of great simplicity; for there are no difficult problems of rates and grouping, the land is almost all dry crop, and there is hardly any rice or garden. I propose to consider the position as it would have been but for the slump in cotton. I will then briefly discuss the present situation with cotton almost an unsaleable commodity.

2. Mr. Shannon's proposals alter the present grouping very little. I will take the Tálukas in order and begin with Bagalkot :—

(a) The *first* group consists of Bagalkot alone at Re. 1-10-0. The rate is to be raised to Re. 1-13-0, and to the group are to be added the two villages of Malapur and Goliskop, now in the group II, at Re. 1-6-0.

(b) The *second* group is to be composed of the other two villages of the present group II at Re. 1-6-0; 3 villages of old group IV at Re. 1-2-0, and 49 villages of old group III at Re. 1-4-0. These 54 villages are to have a rate of Re. 1-8-0, and the new group thus constituted forms the whole south of the Táluka, except the villages of Bagalkot, Malapur and Goliskop.

(c) The *third* group is formed of 46 villages of the old group IV now rated at Re. 1-2-0—that is to say, the whole of old group IV except the three villages mentioned above—and Tolmati. These villages form the east and centre of the Táluka, and Tolmati is properly included with them. Their rate is to be Re. 1-6-0.

(d) The *fourth* group is the rest of the Táluka, and corresponds to old group V at Re. 1 leaving out Tolmati. It is to be rated at Re. 1-4-0. It contains 14 old Athni villages whose rate should be the same as that of Parsalgi in the Athni Táluka. A reference to the Athni Report will show that the rate proposed for Parsalgi is Re. 1-4-0.

3. I think these proposals are, at all events in the main, correct and should be approved. Mr. Kabraji accepts them except as regards the first group and except for some criticism regarding the third group. He would leave Bagalkot as now at Re. 1-10-0. As to the Collector's criticism (paragraph 3 of his endorsement) regarding the proposed third and fourth groups, I think there is some misunderstanding on his part. It is true that the actual average assessment of the fourth group (Re. 0-13-4) is higher than that of the third (Re. 0-12-7). But there is nothing extraordinary in this and no need for "rectifying" it. It means that the soil is better in the fourth group; and this is not surprising seeing that that group includes the villages of the Krishna Valley. The higher maximum rate of group III is not enough to counterbalance its lower average classification. And the Collector proceeds to recommend the reduction of the third group rate from Re. 1-6-0 to Re. 1-5-0—an operation which would accentuate what he considers an anomaly and

produce a result the exact opposite of what he appears to want. The fact, however, is that there is no anomaly and nothing to be rectified; the rates proposed, the classification existing, and the results of combining the two, are natural and proper.

4. Mr. Shannon's proposals for Hungund are very simple. They are:—

(a) To remove 13 villages, now in group I, to group II.

(b) To raise rates from Re. 1-4-0 to Re. 1-8-0, from Re. 1-1-0 to Re. 1-6-0, and from Re. 1 to Re. 1-4-0 for the three groups.

And in the case of Badámi Mr. Shannon simply puts all the Malaprabha villages in group I and otherwise leaves things as they are. He raises the rates from Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 1-10-0 and Re. 1-4-0 to Re. 1-6-0 for the first two groups, and leaves the third group as it is at Re. 1-2-0.

5. Now as regards Hungund the Collector agrees with the Settlement Officer completely except in one particular. He would raise the rate of the first group to Re. 1-10-0, on the ground that it should have a higher increment than the other two groups: he thinks this rate would result, too, in a fairer and more satisfactory incidence of assessment per acre; he observes that this incidence is a good deal less in group I than in group II, whereas in his opinion it "may well be the same if not more." There is the same idea here as in the case of the Bagalkot groups, and I have already explained that the average assessment per acre (which is what is meant by incidence) depends on classification as much as on maximum rates, and there is no reason why a higher maximum rate should necessarily produce a higher average assessment. Putting this objection on one side, however, the proper maximum rate for group I of Hungund can furnish matter for debate and I will discuss it further directly.

6. Mr. Kabraji agrees entirely with the proposals regarding Badámi, except that he would prefer to raise Idgal from the third group to the second only and not to the first, on the grounds that otherwise the rise 44 per cent. would be somewhat high, and that there are certain neighbouring villages with which it could well be placed.

7. Where the Collector and the Settlement Officer agree, I am of opinion that their proposals may be accepted. Such tests and such personal observations as I have been able to make, confirm me in this opinion, and I confidently recommend it for your acceptance and the approval of Government. There remain only the very few points where the Collector suggests some modification of the Settlement Officer's proposals. They are:—

(a) That Bagalkot, Goleskop and Malapur should be rated at Re. 1-10-0 and not at Re. 1-13-0.

(b) That group III in Bagalkot should be Re. 1-5-0 instead of Re. 1-6-0.

(c) That group I in Hungund should be Re. 1-10-0 in place of Re. 1-8-0.

(d) That Idgal in Badámi should be put in group II at Re. 1-6-0 instead of group I at Re. 1-10-0.

On these suggestions I would make a few brief remarks:—

I have had a consolidated map of the three Tálukas prepared as I did for the three Kánara Tálukas that were under consideration last year. This map enables one to see the grouping better, and will, I hope, be useful.

8. With regard to (a) I am unable to agree with the Collector. Every argument that justifies an increase elsewhere justifies one at Bagalkot, and the two adjoining villages naturally go with Bagalkot. It is no unusual thing to rate the chief town higher than other places. Bagalkot is flourishing greatly; and as a market town and the centre of all local trade and with a flourishing Railway Station, I think it would be quite wrong to leave it as it is and raise other places. I have no doubt that the Settlement Officer's proposals are fair and reasonable.

As to (b) I have already remarked that there is some misapprehension. The rate suggested by Mr. Shannon cannot be objected to on the grounds given, and may be accepted.

Item (c) is, as I have observed, a doubtful point. But if my map be consulted it will be seen that it is not easy to justify a rate of Re. 1-10-0. I do not say for a moment that the imposition of such a rate would in itself be unfair. But no argument has been advanced strong enough to explain how we could charge Re. 1-10-0 for a small group situated as these villages are. They cannot fairly be rated higher than group II of Bagalkot. There is no rate higher than Re. 1-8-0 except Bagalkot and its suburbs and the favoured riverside villages in the south of Badámi. I recommend that the Re. 1-8-0 rate be approved.

Item (d) is perhaps also not quite clear. However, Idgal is of course a riverside village, and I think it should go with the rest of the riverside villages into group I of Badámi. Statistics show that rents are high and there is no question of over-assessment.

9. It will thus be seen that I recommend that Mr. Shannon's proposals as to grouping and rates should be accepted as they are, and do not think it is even necessary to make the very slight modifications that the Collector has suggested. It is however now the practice to work out the changes at so much in annas and pies per rupee of present assessments. I attach an appendix showing how these work out. The actual rates will be very slightly lowered for Bagalkot and its two suburbs and very slightly raised for the Hungund first group which is in the direction that Mr. Kabraji would approve. This new method is very advantageous. It simplifies our calculations and it expresses the changes in a way that every rāyat can at once understand; he does not know—and I am not surprised—what it means to raise a so-called maximum rate from Re. 1-4-0 to Re. 1-9-0, but he understands exactly what four annas in the rupee means.

10. There is of course very little rice land in these Tálukas—61 acres in Bagalkot, 412 in Hungund and 394 in Badámi. Mr. Shannon wishes to reduce these figures to 14, 222 and 357, and to make the balance dry-crop—which in fact it is. I agree; on the facts as they are it is inequitable to assess as rice lands what does not grow anything but dry crops. There are two other proposals. 14 acres of rice land at Nandikeshwar, Táluka Badámi, were classed as patasthal, and rightly so, but the patasthal somehow got reduced by mistake; Mr. Shannon wishes to re-impose it. As a water rate is fair and can be legally imposed, I think the proposal is the simplest way of meeting the case. There are also some lands at Kendur and Parvati, Táluka Badámi, classed as rice which Mr. Shannon wishes to relieve by altering the classification: he advises, for the Kendur lands, "reduction by half a class or one and a half classes," and in the case of Parvati "would reduce the water rate on the lands under the Ganjikeri by half a class as the tank is leaking." The object is to reduce the assessment because the water-supply is poor and rice is usually not grown. Perhaps the suggested remedy may be accepted. I have nothing much to say against it, but I have no admiration for the old classification methods and hardly anybody understands what it means to reduce a water class. If land cannot grow rice I should class it straight away as dry crop; and if, an improvement in the water-supply occurs, a suitable water rate can always be imposed. Such procedure could be understood by anyone, and is much more satisfactory in my opinion than tinkering with obscure and unintelligible water classes.

11. Finally, there are a few acres of garden land. No alteration is suggested in the case of motasthal, of which there are 258 acres in Bagalkot, 407 acres in Hungund, and 263 acres in Badámi. There is no patasthal in Bagalkot, but 58 acres in Hungund and 175 acres in Badámi. Mr. Shannon reduces all the 58 acres in Hungund either to rice or dry crop, reduces 25 acres in Badámi, and wishes to add a water rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas on 8 acres of land at Nandikeshwar where the patasthal was struck off, as observed above. The result is that bagayat assessment, now Rs. 2,072, will become Rs. 1,968. The proposals may be approved.

12. There are a good many Inám villages in these tálukas. Practically all have been surveyed long ago, but the Inamdárs do not consent to the intro-

duction of settlement rates and so no proposals are submitted for them. It seems a great pity that this should be so, and I assume that efforts have been made to persuade the Inamdárs. In some of these Inám villages there are Khalsa fields and Mr. Shannon has fixed assessments for them.

13. I must now consider the present cotton situation. Mr. Shannon wrote when the price of this commodity had been for some time at a much higher level than the figures of thirty years ago. There had been a slight drop quite recently no doubt, but there was no reason to suppose that this was any more than one of the inevitable fluctuations always known to occur, and no reason to think that it meant any permanent reduction. Accordingly, a higher level of cotton prices is an assumption underlying all Mr. Shannon's proposals. It is not so easy to determine the exact increase of prices, but that it has been very considerable does not admit of doubt. Mr. Shannon gives figures for Bagalkot indicating a rise of 48 per cent. since the period of 1888—1896. Possibly further investigation would reduce this figure somewhat. To quote from the Resolution of the Government of India on Mr. Datta's Report :—“with the year 1905 Indian prices entered upon a new phase. Prices rose rapidly to unprecedented heights and so far there is nothing to suggest the probability of a reversion to the levels of former years.”

14. However, even before Mr. Shannon's Reports were ready, the war had brought cotton prices down with a run. I am informed that cotton is now not merely depreciated in price but practically unsaleable at any price, and that consignments sent from Hubli to Bombay to find purchasers have been returned to Hubli unsold. The question is whether this fact should lead us to modify our settlement proposals, and what form such modification should take.

15. I venture to say that nobody can possibly tell what the price of cotton will be a year hence or even a month hence. At all events, however cleverly one might guess, one could not be so reasonably sure as to base any satisfactory settlement proposals upon the figures one might fancy. Cotton is a necessity, and the normal demand for it must again arise. That might conceivably result in an unnatural temporary inflation of prices to something much higher even than the level of 1911. But surely such inflation would only be temporary.

16. In these circumstances there are, it seems to me, two alternatives. We can either make a short term settlement and reconsider the matter at the end of three, or five, or ten years; or we can, if necessary, give a percentage suspension or remission just so long as the slump in cotton lasts. Which alternative should be accepted, it is for Government to decide, and it is with much diffidence that I venture to express an opinion. But I prefer the second alternative, and for the following reasons. Short term settlements are contrary to the fixed policy of Government. I need not labour this point because the thirty years' settlement has been approved ever since the Joint Report was written, and the reasons for its adoption are well known. I do not think there is sufficient justification for upsetting a fixed policy and the confidence of the whole cultivating and land-holding classes. And then, what period should be fixed for a short Settlement? If it were five years—even in one year's time, for all we know, cotton may be as dear as ever, or wheat or jowári may rise so much in price that it may pay to substitute them for cotton, and Government will suffer unnecessary loss for four years. Or we might find our five years' rates too heavy and some further tinkering would be necessary. And, again, I do not know how to frame proposals for a temporary Settlement based purely on cotton prices. The cultivation of this particular crop does not follow our Táluka Divisions, and in every Táluka there are places not much affected by cotton prices. I am at a loss in fact how to advise Government as to what rates we should fix and how we should group for a short cotton Settlement. Besides, the cotton problem is not confined to a few Tálukas just coming under settlement revision. Government will be obliged to deal with the case over a very big area indeed; and they might meet the difficulty in Bagalkot, Hungund and Bádámi, by whatever plans they approve for general adoption. For these reasons I am respectfully of opinion that we should assume that normal prices are as they were a short time ago, and should fix our assessments

accordingly at the rates recommended, leaving the temporary cotton problem to be met by suspensions or remissions ; or, indeed, by such expedients as Government may decide to adopt for Khándesh, Dhárwár, Gujarát and other cotton-growing tracts.

17. Mr. Shannon may be congratulated on his Reports. The three Tálukas do not, it is true, present any difficult features ; they are indeed remarkably free from complications. But conditions have been completely and thoroughly investigated, and Mr. Shannon has submitted very readable and interesting Reports. His recommendations are judicious and inspire confidence. I believe, Sir, they will meet with the approval of yourself and of Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) C. N. SEDDON,

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

Appendix referred to in paragraph 9 of the Settlement Commissioner's remarks on Bádámí, Hungund and Bágalkot Revision Settlement Reports.

Proposed group and number of villages.	Present groups from which the villages are taken and their number.	Present maximum rates.	Proposed maximum rates.	Increase in annas and pies per rupee.
I.	<i>Bágalkot.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3 villages	1 village of I ...	1 10 0	1 13 0	0 1 9
	2 villages of II ...	1 6 0		0 5 0
II.				
54 villages	2 " II ...	1 6 0	1 8 0	0 1 6
	3 " IV ...	1 2 0		0 5 3
	49 " III ...	1 4 0		0 3 3
III.				
47 villages	46 " IV ...	1 2 0	1 6 0	0 3 6
	1 village of V ...	1 0 0		0 6 0
IV.				
36 villages	36 villages of V ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 4 0
I.	<i>Bádámí</i>			
26 villages	13 villages of I ...	1 8 0	1 10 0	0 1 3
	11 " II ...	1 4 0	1 10 0	0 4 9
	2 " III ...	1 2 0	1 10 0	0 7 0
II.				
98 villages	98 " II ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	0 1 6
III.				
26 villages	26 " III ...	1 2 0	1 2 0	.....
I.	<i>Hungund.</i>			
11 villages	11 villages of I ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 3 3
II.				
66 villages	13 " I ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	0 1 6
	53 " II ...	1 1 0		0 4 9
III.				
71 villages	71 " III ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 4 0

NOTE.—The increases are worked out to the nearest 3 pies.

C. N. SEDDON,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

No. 1778 OF 1915.

From

H. S. LAWRENCE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Acting Commissioner, Southern Division ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Belgaum, 21st April 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the proposals for the Revision Settlements of the Bágalkot, Bádámi and Hungund tálukas of the Bijápur District.

2. The proposals of the Settlement Officer, Mr. Shannon, are accepted by the Settlement Commissioner, Mr. Seddon, to the effect that the assessments be increased as follows :—

Táluka.	From	To	Per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Bágalkot	1,12,311	1,38,217	23
Bádámi	79,979	87,742	9.7
Hungund	1,17,406	1,46,911	25.1

The increases on groups vary from *nil* on group III of Bádámi to 26.7 on group II of Hungund. It is for consideration whether these increases are on the one hand justified and on the other hand sufficient.

3. The general conditions are similar. (The three tálukas form the southern tract of the Bijápur District, and were in former days notoriously liable to famine, with a rainfall that has varied in Bádámi from 1 inch in 1876 to 41 inches in 1878, and in Hungund from 9 inches to 73 inches in the same years.) The average incidence throughout the three tálukas is from 21 to 26 inches.

Previous to the advent of the railway in 1884, years of insufficient or ill-distributed rainfall caused famine with a terrible mortality and the disorganisation of agriculture. In recent years, though several seasons have been unfavourable, the people have escaped the horrors of famine, and no disorganisation of agriculture has resulted. (This statement is proved by the fact that after 1876-78 lands were thrown out of occupation to the extent of 8,000 acres in Bágalkot, 28,000 acres in Bádámi and 13,000 acres in Hungund; whereas the Revenue history in Appendix O shows that the area of unoccupied land has in the last 30 years continuously decreased, and in the worst year not more than 600 acres were relinquished. The people have learnt to migrate to the great cities where labour is in demand, and the modern development of industry has in fact practically solved the problem of famine.)

4. The chief factor in this change has been the railway connecting Hubli and Hotgi near Sholápur, a distance of 209 miles; and the railway has now been supplemented by an excellent net work of good roads. The means of conveyance has been changed from pack bullocks to carts; formerly it was impossible to bring grain or fodder to the remote parts of these tálukas; now, whether for import or for export, almost every village is within ready access of the great markets.

5. The principal market of exports is Bágalkot; and there are subsidiary markets, within these tálukas, at Guledgudd and Kerur, and on the fringe outside the tálukas in Dhárwár, at Navalgund and Ron, and in the Native State of Rámdurg; the prices of Bágalkot may, however, be taken as the standard. These show increases of 59 per cent. in the last 25 years in jowári and cotton, the chief products, and increases varying from 26 to 86 per cent. in all other products; and the new facilities of communication magnify to a still higher degree the increases in the remote villages.

An instance of the value of the new roads is afforded in the case of the Bádámi táluka. A new industry has sprung up in the transport of kadbi by cart-load to great distances into tracts which were formerly inaccessible. The northern tálukas of Dhárwár place two-thirds of their area under cotton and wheat and have a constant demand for kadbi. This is supplied from Bádámi, and prices have risen from Rs. 6 per 1,000 lbs. between 1898—1905 to Rs. 12 between 1906—1912.

6. While these facts point to a great and general improvement of the conditions of life, there are certain tracts which have not been benefited. It is obvious that in order to take advantage of an increase of prices there must be a surplus of produce for sale, and Mr. Shannon has been careful to distinguish the small areas which have not participated in the general prosperity.

7. I now come to a consideration of the Revenue history of the tálukas individually, and will summarise the facts as briefly as possible:—

Bágalkot.—Population increased from 82,000 to 105,000 between 1881 and 1901, and owing to plague then remained stationary.

Agricultural stock.		Increases per cent.	Decreases per cent.
Plough cattle	... ..	5.	...
Milk cattle	... ..	12.	.....
Carts	... ..	77.	.....
Calves	... ..	.....	27.
Sheep	... ..	.....	49.

Unoccupied land has fallen steadily from 14,800 acres to 2,000 acres. Remissions have been found necessary in two years only, to the amount of Rs. 68,000. No coercive processes have been employed.

The sale value of land has trebled, and the assessment varies from 14 per cent. of the cash rental in groups II and IV to 16 per cent. in group III and 21 per cent. in group I.

Bádámi.—Population increased from 86,000 to 108,000 or 25 per cent. Between 1901 and 1911 there was considerable mortality from plague, chiefly amongst women.

Agricultural stock.		Increases per cent.	Decreases per cent.
Milk cattle	... ..	30.	.....
Carts	... ..	88.	.....
Young stock	... ..	.....	39.
Sheep and goats	... ..	.....	40.

Unoccupied land has fallen from 34,000 to 6,000 acres. Remissions, chiefly in one year, Rs. 30,000. Coercive processes were employed in 48 cases, with the forfeiture of some 700 acres.

Sale value has risen 50 per cent., and the assessment varies from 15 per cent. in group I to 21 per cent. in group II and 31 per cent. in group III.

Hungund.—Population has increased by 38 per cent., from 80,000 in 1881 to 1,10,000 in 1911. Some 10,000 deaths occurred from plague.

Agricultural stock.		Increases per cent.	Decreases per cent.
Plough cattle	...	6·	.....
She buffaloes	...	29·	.....
Carts	...	152·	.....
Sheep	...	.....	50·

Unoccupied land has been steadily taken up and has fallen from 8,400 acres to 700 acres.

Remissions of Rs. 45,000 were almost entirely in the year 1901. Coercive processes were *nil*.

The sale value of land has more than doubled in group III, trebled in group II, and is fourfold in group I.

The proportion of the assessment to the rental varies from 13 per cent. in groups I and II to 19 per cent. in group III.

8. It is very satisfactory that unimpeachable evidence is now available on the proportion of the profits of cultivation which is absorbed by the assessment. Formerly this point was in doubt; it is now established beyond question by the Record-of-Rights.

Mr. Shannon has examined numerous leases, and where he has been able to ascertain that the conditions were affected by exceptional circumstances, such as the repayment of debt, an agreement as to the improvement of the soil, or domestic circumstances, has rejected those cases. He has collected these statistics from a very large number of villages in each group and has thus founded his conclusions on a sure basis.

Now, in the settlements of the greater part of India a landlord considers himself fortunate if his net rental is equal to the assessment. This certainly need not be taken as a guide in a rayatwari settlement, but the fact is worthy of consideration when superior holders complain that two and three times the assessment is not sufficient for their net profit; and in the case of these talukas we find the profits varying throughout from three to eight times the assessment.

9. Mr. Shannon mentions a complaint that these rentals are unduly enhanced by competition and have proved ruinous. He has, however, informed me further that his enquiries failed entirely to establish the truth of the allegation.

The area annually cultivated is as under:—

	Acres.	
Bágalkot	2·4	} Per head of population.
Bádámi	2·1	
Hungund	2·4	

These figures do not indicate that the pressure of population on the soil is such as to cause unfair competition.

10. Government will, however, no doubt require an assurance that these high rentals do not represent the investment of capital and that there is no danger of the taxation of improvements. I venture to emphasize the point, which should, I submit, be fully discussed in all revision reports.

Let us take an acre assessed at 8 annas in a village where the assessment is 20 per cent. of the rental, *i. e.*, the rental is Rs. 2-8-0. The assessment is raised 25 per cent., to 10 annas, and let us assume that Rs. 10 have been spent on the improvement of the field. If we deduct 8 annas of the rental as the interest on this improvement at 5 per cent., we have an assessment of 10 annas on a rental of Rs. 2 of unimproved value, *i. e.*, 31 per cent.

I have consequently obtained the following further remarks from Mr. Shannon :—

“The capital outlay has been nearly entirely confined to weeding and clearing scrub. This we know may be taken to cost Rs. 15 per acre in the case of land in bad condition. Furthermore periodical weeding is almost an inherent charge in cultivation of black soils. After a few years of lazy cultivation enough grass will grow to spoil the best of fields.”

“The capital invested in weeding moreover is often entirely recouped in a few years. Much of the outlay has been of a negative nature, *i. e.*, long term leases under which the lessor often receives no more than the bare assessment on the land while the lessee in return for the profits which he derives is bound to clear the land and restore it free of weeds to the owner.”

“It is obviously not correct to include these weeding leases while ascertaining the rental value of lands. On the other hand, care was taken not to include any high rentals which were alleged to be due to improvements effected. Though the question of taxing improvements was not specifically investigated, constant enquiry was pursued as to the causes of the high rents.”

11. One minor point is perhaps worthy of note. Mr. Shannon and the Collector are apprehensive of the loss of manure owing to the decrease of sheep and goats, and Mr. Shannon indicts the policy of the Forest Department. Now, the maximum number of sheep and goats in these three talukas in a former census was 96,000, and in the recent census it had fallen by 30,000; whereas cattle exceeded 1,60,000. The manurial value of goats is very small in comparison with that of other agricultural stock, and the decrease is negligible. Moreover, it has not been sufficiently recognised that the decrease is probably temporary, due to the exceedingly bad seasons in respect of fodder which characterised the years 1911 and 1912.

The loss of these animals is, however, important from another point of view, namely, the reduction of food for the meat-eating population and of wool for the industry of weaving kambliis. This matter is under separate consideration.

12. Finally, there is the question raised by Mr. Seddon of the effect of the present position of cotton prices. Cotton constitutes 25 per cent. of the cropped area in Bágalkot, 16 per cent. in Bádámi and 36 per cent. in Hungund, with areas respectively of 79,000, 89,000 and 1,00,000 acres. In 1900, before the great rise in the values of cotton, the areas were respectively 50,000, 21,000 and 60,000. It has thus increased from less than one-sixth to over one-quarter of the total area. During these 15 years the price per *naga* of 1,344 lbs. at Hubli (whence reliable figures have been supplied by Messrs. Ralli Brothers) has ruled as shown in the following statement :—

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
1900	...	127	8	0	1908	...	122	0	0
1901	...	83	8	0	1909	...	115	0	0
1902	...	90	0	0	1910	...	155	0	0
1903	...	102	0	0	1911	...	165	0	0
1904	...	132	0	0	1912	...	145	0	0
1905	...	96	0	0	1913	...	150	0	0
1906	...	131	0	0	1914	...	131	0	0
1907	...	119	0	0					

and the present price is Rs. 103-8-0.

These figures show that previous to 1906 cotton has frequently been as low as it is now, and while the area will no doubt be reduced, it will still remain a profitable crop to the cultivator. Moreover, there is the compensation of the rise of the price of wheat, and wheat can be grown in a very large proportion of the area now under cotton.

13. The large increase in cotton prices began from 1906, and a statement of leases contained in Appendix M/1 gives the percentage of the assessment

to the rental for the years 1898—1902. This statement enables us to estimate the profits of cultivation previous to the sudden enhancement caused by the recent inflation of cotton prices. The percentage was even then very moderate in most groups varying in Bágalkot from 23 to 32, in Bádámi from 20 to 46 and in Hungund from 23 to 52.

14. It is clear, therefore, that this Revision Settlement can be considered on the general conditions of the agricultural situation of this tract without reference to the future of the cotton industry. Had cotton prices remained as they were last year, there could have been no hesitation in recommending the full increase of 33 per cent. in the Bágalkot and Hungund talukas, and a smaller enhancement in Bádámi owing to the smaller interest of that taluka in cotton. But, owing to the uncertainty of the cotton position, the full increase, otherwise due to the State, may be foregone.

15. On the other points discussed by the Settlement Commissioner, I have the honour to concur with Mr. Seddon.

16. Mr. Shannon has collected the materials necessary for these reports with much care and industry, and has examined the figures in the light of a close personal acquaintance with the country. I consider that his proposals have been framed with judgment and moderation, and I have the honour to recommend them for the sanction of Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. S. LAWRENCE,

Acting Commissioner, Southern Division.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Bijápur.

Revision settlement of the Bágalkot,
Bádámi and Hungund talukas.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 1258.

Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1916.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1778 dated 21st April 1915—Submitting, with his remarks, together with the letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. 1056-S. S. dated 23rd January 1915, the papers specified below containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Bágalkot, Bádámi and Hungund talukas of the Bijápur district:—

Letter from Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijápur, No. C.—302 dated 3rd November 1914.

Memorandum from the Collector of Bijápur No. C.—2338 dated 23rd December 1914.

Letter from the Collector of Bijápur No. C.—2338 dated 31st March 1915.

Letter from Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijápur, No. C.—300 dated 3rd November 1914.

Memorandum from the Collector of Bijápur No. C.—2339 dated 9th January 1915.

Letter from Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijápur, No. C.—301 dated 3rd November 1914.

Memorandum from the Collector of Bijápur No. C.—2337 dated 31st December 1914.

Memorandum* from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2064 dated 7th May 1915.

Letter* from the Collector of Bijápur No. C.—2337 dated 24th May 1915—Submitting, together with a letter* from Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Bijápur, No. S.C.—321 dated 10th April 1915, petitions* of objections received from the rayats of the Hungund, Bágalkot and Bádámi talukas regarding the revised rates proposed for the second revision settlement.

Memorandum* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. 1056-S.S. dated 14th June 1915.

Memorandum* from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2748 dated 23rd June 1915.

Letter* from the Collector of Bijápur No. C.—2337 dated 9th June 1915.

Memorandum* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. 1056-S.S. dated 14th June 1915.

Memorandum* from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2749 dated 23rd June 1915.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain the proposals prepared by Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., for the revision settlement of the talukas of Bágalkot, Hungund and Bádámi in the Bijápur district.

2. There is a general unanimity among the officers who have criticised the proposals that they are in the main suitable and sound. It will consequently be unnecessary to examine in detail the various facts which have been brought out in the reports. Mr. Shannon shows that the three talukas have prospered to a considerable extent during the currency of the expiring settlement, though this remark applies in a higher degree to Hungund and Bágalkot than to Bádámi. Population has increased notwithstanding the ravages of plague, the area of Government unoccupied land has decreased considerably, while the sale value of occupied land has risen threefold in Bágalkot and Hungund, and to the extent of fifty per cent. in Bádámi. The statistics of rent show a high

* Not printed.

level relatively to the assessment. One cause of anxiety and hesitation on the part of the Settlement Officer and, to a greater degree, of the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, S. D., has been the fear lest the drop in the price of cotton which occurred on the outbreak of the war should be permanent. As the area of cotton in these talukas is large and has considerably increased in late years, it is clear that, had the decline in prices continued, the possibility of the prosperity of these talukas being affected thereby would have had to be considered. More recent statistics however show that the price of cotton has risen once more to the level which has been common in recent years, and, as far as can be seen at present, it seems improbable that there will ever be a very marked decline. Government therefore consider that the possibility of this contingency may be disregarded.

3. On a full consideration therefore of the views which have been recorded in these reports, Government are pleased to direct that the following groups and maximum rates for dry crops should be sanctioned:—

<i>Bágalkot.</i> —				Rs.	a.	p.
Group I	...	...	...	1	13	0
Group II	...	...	...	1	8	0
Group III	...	...	...	1	6	0
Group IV	...	...	...	1	4	0
<i>Hungund.</i> —						
Group I	...	...	...	1	8	0
Group II	...	...	...	1	6	0
Group III	...	...	...	1	4	0
<i>Bádámi.</i> —						
Group I	...	...	...	1	10	0
Group II	...	...	...	1	6	0
Group III	...	...	...	1	2	0

4. Mr. Shannon's proposals to reduce the area classed as rice land by eliminating from this category lands, which do not possess the facility for growing rice, are approved, as well as the adoption of the rate of Rs. 8 per acre. The same remarks apply to his proposals for dealing with motasthal and pásthal lands, including the assessment to water rate for rice and pásthal lands irrigated from the Mahakuteshwar Hond at Nandikeshwar in the Bádámi taluka.

5. The reduction of the water classification in the villages of Kendur and Párvati in the Bádámi taluka is approved.

6. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

7. The revised rates should be notified before the close of the current revenue year and they should be levied from the revenue year 1916-17. The guarantee should be for 30 years.

8. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Shannon for the care and industry with which the reports have been compiled.

G. A. THOMAS,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

G. B. No. 1258, R. D., dated 2nd February 1916.

To

The Commissioner, S. U.,
 The Collector of Bijápur (with the petitions of
 objection),
 The Settlement Commissioner and Director of
 Land Records,
 The Director of Agriculture,
 The Accountant General,
 The Public Works Department of the
 Secretariat.

With an intimation that the papers
 are being printed in the form of
 selections from the records of Gov-
 ernment and that, when they are
 ready, the usual number of copies
 will be forwarded to them.

G. C. Shannon, Esq., I.C.S.,

The Government of India (by letter).

No. _____ of 1916.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

43416
21 2

INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT OF BAGALKOT TALUKA INCLUDING THE BILGI PETA OF THE BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

	Paras.	Pages.		Paras.	Pages.
Letter No. C-302, dated 3rd November 1914, from G. O. Shannon, Esquire, B.A., I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijapur, submitting his proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of Bagalkot Taluka including the Bilgi Peta to the Collector of Bijapur ... ..	...	1-20			
CONTENTS.			APPENDICES—continued.		
Introduction	1-2	...	Appendix K.—Selling value of dry crop lands in Bagalkot Taluka including Bilgi Peta in the years 1888-1892 ... ..	...	33-34
Positions, Physical Features and Soils.	3	...	Do. K1.—Selling value of dry crop lands in Bagalkot Taluka including Bilgi Peta in the years 1898-1902 ... ..	...	35-36
Communications	4	...	Do. K2.— Do. do. in the years 1909-1918 in do. ... ..	...	37-39
Markets	5	...	Do. G.—Mortgage value of dry crop lands in do. do. in the years 1888-1892 ... ..	...	40-41
Trade and Industries	6-7	...	Do. L1.— Do. do. 1898-1902 ... ..	...	42-43
Population	8	...	Do. L2.— Do. do. in 1909-1918 ... ..	...	44-45
Births and Deaths	9	...	Do. M.—Leases of dry crop lands in do. do. in 1888-1892 ... ..	...	46-47
Education	10	...	Do. M1.— Do. do. 1898-1902 ... ..	...	48-49
Rainfall and Crops	11	...	Do. M2.— Do. do. in the year 1918 ... ..	...	50-52
Agricultural Stock	12	...	Do. N.—Prices in Bagalkot Taluka from 1851-52 to 1913 ... ..	...	53
Occupants and Tenants	13	...	Do. N.— Do. Bilgi Peta from 1851-52 to 1918 ... ..	...	54
Water Supply	14	...	Do. O.—Revenue Statement for 126 villages in Bagalkot Taluka settled in the year 1884-1885 ... ..	...	55
Crop Experiments	15	...	Do. O1.—Revenue Statement for 14 villages in the Bagalkot Taluka settled in 1885-1886 ... ..	...	56
Prices	16-18	...	Do. Q.—Effect of revision settlement proposals on Government occupied land ... ..	...	57-63
Wages	19	...	Do. Q1.—Showing population, area and assessment of Government unoccupied land in Bagalkot Taluka including the Bilgi Peta ... ..	...	64-66
Revenue History	20-21	...	Do. R.—Correspondence relating to the first revision settlement of the villages of Bagalkot Taluka ... ..	...	67
Values of Land	22-26	...	Bijapur Collector's Memorandum No. C.—2838, dated 23rd-24th December 1914, to the Settlement Commissioner forwarding with his remarks the above correspondence ... ..	...	68
Current Settlement	27	...	Letter No. C.—2838, dated 31st March 1915, from the Collector of Bijapur to the Settlement Commissioner forwarding further remarks on the above correspondence ... ..	...	69
Summary	28-30	...	Letter No. Reference No. 1056 S. S. of 1914, dated 23rd January 1915 from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records to the Commissioner, S. D., forwarding with his remarks the above correspondence ... ..	...	71-76
Proposed Grouping	31-32	...	Letter No. 1778, dated 21st April 1915, from the Commissioner, S. D., forwarding with his remarks the above correspondence to Government ... ..	...	77-81
Proposed new rates:—			Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1256, dated 2nd February 1916, passing orders on the Settlement proposals ... ..	...	83-85
A.—Dry crop land	33	...			
B.—Rice and garden lands	34	...			
Summary of the financial results of the proposed changes	35	...			
Appendix B	36	...			
Settlement Guarantee	37	...			
APPENDICES.					
Appendix A.—Rainfall at Bagalkot for the years 1885-1901 ... ..	...	21			
Do. A.— Do. do. for the years 1902-1912 ... ..	...	22			
Do. A.— Do. do. at Bilgi for 1886-1901 ... ..	...	23			
Do. A.— Do. do. for 1902-1912 ... ..	...	24			
Do. B.—Details of cultivation of crops in Bagalkot including Bilgi Peta ... ..	...	25			
Do. C.—Principal weekly Bazars in do. do. ... ..	...	26			
Do. D.—Population according to occupation for do. do. ... ..	...	27			
Do. E.—Population according to religion and education in Bagalkot Taluka including Bilgi Peta ... ..	...	27			
Do. F.—Agricultural Stock for do. do. ... ..	...	27			
Do. G.—Births and Deaths do. do. ... ..	...	28			
Do. G1.—Shops, industries, etc., etc., for do. do. ... ..	...	28			
Do. H.—Schools with their average attendance for do. do. ... ..	...	28			
Do. I.—Showing proportion of Government occupied and Inam lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants for do. do. ... ..	...	29			
Do. J.—Sources of water supply in do. do. ... ..	...	30			
Statement showing the average wages for Agriculture and other labour for the year 1884-85 to 1913 for Bagalkot Taluka ... ..	...	31			
Do. do. do. for 1892-98 to 1912-18 for Bilgi Peta ... ..	...	32			

From

G. C. SHANNON, Esquire, B.A., I.C.S.,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijápur;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BIJA'PUR.

Bijápur, 3rd November 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the report called for in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8125, dated 1st September 1913, with proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of Bágalkot Táluka.

2. Bágalkot Táluka, which may be taken to include Bilgi Petha, contains 174 villages, 113 being in the táluka proper and 61 in the petha. (Of the former number, 83 are Government and 25 inám. The petha has 52 Government and 9 inám villages. The area of the 140 Government villages is 550½ square miles; that of the inám is 133 square miles.) This report deals only with the Government villages as none of the Inámdár agrees to accept a Survey Settlement. All the inám villages are surveyed save Muttat in the táluka proper.

The present Revision Settlement was made in two parts and sanctioned—

(a) as to 126 Government villages by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 290, dated 11th January 1884;

(b) as to 14 Government villages, forming the Galgali Samat of Bilgi Petha, by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7056, dated 4th September 1884.

These villages had been a part of Athni Táluka, Zilla Belgaum.

These Settlements expired on 31st July 1914, but were extended for one year by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 11503, dated 20th December 1913, pending these proposals.

Position, Physical Features and Soils.

3. The petha lies to the north-west of the táluka. Both are bounded for their entire northern length by the river Krishna which separates them from Jamkhandi State, and the Bijápur, Bágewádi and Muddebihál Tálukas of this district; on the east and the south Bágalkot is bounded by Hungund and Bádámi Tálukas, and on the west by Mudhol and Jamkhandi States. But for an arm which protrudes some distance to the north-west into Jamkhandi State, the táluka and petha together are compact and almost oblong in form. The best description of their geography and natural features is in the District Gazetteer, which I quote:—

“*Aspect.*—To the east and north-west the valley of the Krishna is an open well-tilled black soil plain with several rich villages. This alluvial tract, broken here and there by a knoll, stretches south till it meets either with the main range or with some outlying spur of the line of sand-stone hills, which touches on the river at a few points and is generally 4 to 5 miles distant. This range with its spurs and intervening valleys, some alluvial others sandy, occupies a great part of the north-west of the sub-division as far south as Bágalkot. Beyond Bágalkot a broad alluvial plain stretches south as far as Sirur, and east almost to the Malaprabha, occupying with few breaks a space of nearly 12 square miles. In the north-east of the sub-division between the meeting of the Ghataprabha and Krishna and the town of Bágalkot runs west and east a range of iron-charged clay-stone hills which are more rugged, less disposed to

run in flat-topped ranges, and much more difficult of passage than the sand-stone hills. These clay-stone hills are much weathered and seem to have supplied one element in the mixed soil which is found on the banks of the Ghataprabha.

“*Soil.*—South of the Ghataprabha, which above the town of Bágalkot has a nearly due west and east course, to a narrow alluvial strip succeeds a tract where bluish clay slate alternates with alluvial land. In the north, where the Ghataprabha meets the Krishna, several islands are formed by branches of the Krishna. As it draws near the hills, the black soil of the sub-division gradually passes into red and grows poor.”

Apart from the two rivers, the Krishna and its tributary the Ghataprabha, the only other perennial stream is that which passes from Kalaskop to the Ghataprabha near Kaladgi. In many places the water-supply is very bad, especially in the plain to the east and in the high valley that forms the centre of the táluka and petha. The villagers of Sirur and Benkatti go six miles daily for several months in every year to the Kamaigi ford for their water; those of Khajidoni and Janmatti are similarly situated in regard to the Ghataprabha, while the position at Tolmatti and Sunag is not a whit less enviable.

Communications.

4. In the number of roads perhaps the táluka is better off now than it was 30 years ago. Two provincial roads pass within its borders. Of these, one comes in from Belgaum on the south-west and traverses its whole southern length. The other is the Hubli-Sholápur Road. This runs due north and south and divides the táluka into two almost equal parts. The District Local Board moreover keeps up two roads, one from Bilgi westwards, the other from Bágalkot to Beur. Of less importance are those maintained by the Táluka Local Board from Bágalkot to Bennur and to Herkal, and from Kaladgi to Mudhol and Bilgi. Of these, three are expensive to keep in good order. The last named might be abandoned but for the sentiment that attaches to Kaladgi, once a zilla. Of the provincial roads, that in the south is in very good order; it is metalled and bridged throughout. Judging from Mr. Fletcher's report, the Hubli-Sholápur Road is generally better now than it was 30 years ago. Then it was hardly passable in heavy weather. Now if we except the six miles nearest the Krishna, which were very bad last year, the surface is very good and fit for traffic in all weathers. The Ghataprabha ford is still untouched and the traffic on this road would justify the expense of a pavement.

The Bilgi-Konnur Road is of recent construction (1908), and has deteriorated with every passing year, which is a pity, as there is almost enough traffic from Jamkhandi eastwards to justify a reasonable expenditure on its maintenance at least as far as Galgali. The Bágalkot-Beur Road is fair of its class; it is metalled but not culverted. It was constructed in 1896-97 and 1904-05.

It is not possible to over-estimate the value of these roads. They bear all the produce of the country from Lokapur on the south-west, Konnur and Mudhol in the north-west, the whole of Hungund in the east and nearly all Bádámi on the south to the market and railway at Bágalkot town. Above and beyond trade, there is a very considerable passenger traffic east and west in the absence of a railway. It will be noticed that with few exceptions all these roads converge on Bágalkot. Apart from them, the internal communications of the táluka are not good, though the rayats do not complain. The country tracks in the black soil region to the east and in the petha are impassable after rain. In other parts such tracks are stony and rough.

The Madras and Southern Mahrátta Railway, which was opened for traffic in 1884, has three stations in the táluka, at Bágalkot, Sitimaui and Kadlimatti. In the absence of markets and feeder roads the utility of the two last named is almost entirely restricted to passenger traffic. I have already indicated the importance of Bágalkot Station. From it are exported the cotton, oil-seeds and wheat of four tálukas of this district and some part of the Nizam's Dominions

adjoining Hungund and Muddebihal; it receives in turn imports for distribution over the same area. It was interesting to notice the extent to which the railway is used for bazar traffic between Bagalkot and the northern parts of the taluka. There is no other market of any importance for those villages and certainly no other means of travelling to Bagalkot except by train, for neither roads nor country tracks worth the name are to be found north of Bennur or near the hills along which railway runs. With the construction of the railway trade routes have changed, at least in the western parts of the taluka. Produce that used to go by road down to Kumta and the coast parts now goes east to the railway at Bagalkot for transmission to Bombay or Goa.

Markets.

5. It is curious that this taluka should have so few markets. In all only four villages appear in Appendix C, to which I might add Girsagar, an inland village with a small bazar. Of course, the great market is at the taluka headquarters. Saturday is the bazar day and the figures of the sales are put rather under a lakh of rupees by the Mamlatdar. This seems to be unduly high. It represents the total sales of the week. The most noticeable feature about Bagalkot is the briskness there every day. Bagalkot is the great market between Gadag on the south, Bijapur on the north; to the east and west it has no rivals, not at least nearer than Hubli. Its position is peculiarly fortunate; it is approached by a good system of roads. It possesses a good water-supply and a railway station. I have no doubt that if it were the headquarters of the district, it would be as large a market as Bijapur. Of the bazars, Kaladgi is the most considerable. In Mr. Fletcher's report its sales are put at Rs. 25,000 a week. Since then Kaladgi has ceased to be the zilla and it is sinking into all that obscurity that was presaged for it. Indeed of the merchants only one or two remain. Its cattle market was not noticed by Mr. Fletcher. It is one of the most important bazars in the district now for this one reason: Bilgi and Galgali are unimportant as their bazars are a mere weekly meeting of the hawkers of Bagalkot. Bagalkot is the chief market for the whole taluka; people go in by train to it from Sitimani and the villages on the Krishna. It draws the rayats of northern Badami also, for it is cheaper than Guledgud. Indeed very large proportion of the groceries of Guledgud find their way to that town by road after being handled by the Bagalkot dealers first.

Trade and Industries.

6. I have been supplied by the Traffic Audit Department of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the exports of Bagalkot Station for two years during the present Settlement:—

1895	...	...	13,526 tons.
1912	...	...	21,252 „ Increase 64 per cent.

I regret that the Railway authorities could not give me details for the principal commodities handled. These figures compare very favourably with those quoted for Gadag Station by Mr. G. Monteath in his report on the recent Settlement of that taluka. I have already stated that the other Railway stations, Sitimani and Kadlimatti, being ill-served by roads and not being near any market towns, have no trade importance.

A further proof of the expanse of trade can be obtained by a study of the income of Bagalkot Municipality. I quote figures for three periods:—

	Octroi.	House-tax.	Other.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884—1888	9,688	2,904	2,323	14,915
1897—1911	13,075	4,593	6,540	24,208
1910—1914	17,753	5,926	16,716	40,395

I think that Bágalkot is a tolerably well-conducted municipality and its octroi figures can be accepted as representing the trade of the town. In considering these statistics it must be borne in mind that the schedules for octroi and house-tax have no doubt been revised and some fresh imposts have been levied, but these cannot explain away the rise of 63 per cent. which has occurred between the last two periods under comparison. Plague was severe twice in the last period which is some set-off to the famine of 1900-1901. The receipts for municipal tolls are now double what they were 15 years ago.

In dealing with the trade of Bágalkot more generally I have been forced to gather my statistics as to its volume very largely from the municipal figures. I have however been able to obtain some facts of value from the railway station, though the classification there maintained renders their figures well nigh useless. It is exceedingly difficult to gauge the consumption of Bágalkot town, but I understand that in 1913 rather over a lách of maunds of cotton (cleaned) left the station for Bombay and Sholápur. I am inclined to believe that this is about the average of recent years as the toll receipts of the town, which are levied chiefly on cotton carts, have been very steady since 1910. The exports of food-grains chiefly to Bellary and Sholápur reached the total of 77,000 maunds, to which wheat only contributed 2,600 maunds. The oil-seed exports were 74,000 maunds, the chief of which are linseed and sesamum. These are the chief commodities despatched to stations on foreign railways. The labour of compiling statistics for local traffic was shirked by the Audit Department, and I have not the staff for it.

The chief imports are rice—43,000 maunds from Bejwáda and Guntur; less than half of this is consumed in Bágalkot town, some 26,000 maunds is forwarded to Bilgi Petha, Muddebihal and Hungund Tálukas and Mudhol State. In a similar manner sugar, jaggery, salt and groceries of all sorts are received by rail from Nippáni, Bombay and the Konkan, but re-exported by road over the area I have just mentioned.

There is no need to elaborate the point. It is perfectly obvious what a great assistance the railway as at present constructed is to the merchants of Bágalkot. They handle nearly all the trade from Lingsugur to Mudhol, and not a little of Bádámi. Inside their own táluka their control is nearly absolute, as only a very small portion indeed of the cotton and oil-seeds of the remote parts of Bilgi Petha are sent to Bijápur and Jamkhandi. Their capital is mainly their own. Apart from grain and cotton, they have a large interest in gold and silver, and brass pots. The silk trade is perhaps declining, as the Ilkal and Guledgud merchants have latterly dealt direct with Jangipur; formerly Bágalkot had almost a monopoly of the silk-supply to the weavers of the district. Probably the Lingáyats and Bhattiyas are the most prosperous traders in the town; the latter generally come only for the cotton season.

Turning to Appendix G-1, we find that there are now three gins and five presses in Bágalkot town, the oldest of which is West's Patent Press, dating back to 1888. Many of the others are of recent erection. At Kaladgi also and Beur and Bilgi there are small new gins. All the pressed cotton that leaves the Bágalkot town is pressed at Bágalkot as there is no other press in the south of the district. Only a quarter to a half of the cotton is machine-ginned, as foot-ginning is cheaper, and though the cotton so treated is worth slightly less in the market, the seed is always preferred for sowing purposes.

7. Weaving is not carried on in Bágalkot to the same extent as in Hungund and Bádámi; and the little that is found is of poor quality. Most of the weavers live in Bágalkot and Sirur. The looms now number 672. There were 395 at the introduction of the Settlement. Kambli looms are of greater comparative value, and in spite of restrictive forest policy, the blanket weavers are increasing, particularly in the valley of the Ghataprábha near Kaladgi where some colonies of kurabs live almost entirely by this industry.

Bágalkot geology is interesting, though it discloses little mineral ore that is worth working. The iron industry of Janmatti is defunct. Stone quarrying is a trade that might be further exploited. There is a good sand stone near Bágalkot and at Sorkop, both near the railway. The slate of Shellikeri

and the blue slabs of Talgibál are in some request. However, the important development in this direction of recent years is the opening up of lime stone quarries just outside Bágalkot town to supply lime to the Tata Hydro-Electric works at Lonávla. Over 10,000 tons, generally in the crude stone, were despatched to the works between September 1913 and March 1914. It is, of course, only a seasonal trade though the firm which is exploiting the quarry hopes to obtain a foothold for the lime in the Bombay market.

• Population.

8. Statistics of the population are given in Appendices D and E. The total population of the táluka in 1881, that is rather before the present Settlement was introduced, was 96,156. It is now by the last census 127,434, the increase being between 32 and 33 per cent. The figures for Government villages only are—

1881	...	81,812		
1891	...	94,168		
1901	...	104,830		
1911	...	104,560	{ Táluka	... 69,008
			{ Petha	... 35,552

The total increase for the Government villages in the three decades is nearly 28 per cent. (A curious fact of which I cannot offer any explanation is that while the whole táluka and petha both show increases of approximately 7 per cent. during the last 20 years, the Government villages alone seem to be 11 per cent. more populous now than they were then. It means a very severe loss in the inám villages.) Perhaps it is that some of the latter to the east of the railway line were badly affected by scarcity in 1911 at the time of the census.

The proportion of non-agricultural and agricultural classes is 27·88 and 72·12 per cent. The latter seems unduly high, but I have no doubt that a large number of the people who do coolie work in Bágalkot town are classed as agricultural population, as they often have a tiny holding in a neighbouring village. Bágalkot town itself has experienced many vicissitudes of population. It lost heavily over the famine of 1876 and in 1881 the population stood at 12,850. Between 1881 and 1891 it made up all the leeway; no doubt the opening of the railway and the change in the district head-quarters helped to effect this. The progress was sustained till 1901 when the population was 19,020, but plague has repeatedly taken a heavy toll and the returns of the 1911 census show a shrinkage to 17,294. Kaladgi has lost 40 per cent. of its population since 1881 and the cause is obvious.

The incidence of the population per square mile in Government villages was 149 in 1881. This had risen in 1911 to 190. Considering the fertility of parts of the táluka, this cannot be regarded as heavy. (There is a large area of inhospitable land, and also a large proportion of inám land, which militates against good cultivation and expansion of the population.)

Births and Deaths.

9. Vital statistics for the ten years ending 1913 are shown in Appendix G. The average number of births is 3,395 and of deaths 2,841. Only once in 1904 does the total of the latter exceed that of the former. The most remarkable feature of this particular appendix is the great rise in the number of births in the closing years of the decade. Plague was bad from 1902 to 1905. Immediately it is absent there is nothing short of a bound in the number of births, the increase being a round thousand, a figure which is maintained or even exceeded. The plague figures are worth quoting. The total loss to date is 9,498 for Government villages, táluka and petha together, of which Bágalkot town is responsible for 4,219. Down to the census of 1911 the figures were only 3,439 or 3 per cent. for the táluka and petha (Government villages) and 2,949 or 15·5 per cent. for Bágalkot town on the 1901 census. From a long acquaintance with the district I have no hesitation in saying that the people of Bágalkot have

only themselves to thank for much of their heavy losses. Not only do they turn a deaf ear to reasonings and exhortations on the value and efficacy of inoculation, but the silk spinners, Mussalmáns and lower classes of Hindus, who live in the Jain Peth and near the Katgar Agashi, are peculiarly obstinate and refuse to leave their infected dwellings. The average number of deaths from all causes is the lowest in the southern part of the district, though the population is the largest.

Education.

10. Appendix H received from the Deputy Educational Inspector gives the details for schools, in which those in inám villages are included. It shows a total of 48 schools for boys and 6 for girls maintained by the District Local Board, which have average daily attendance of 1,787 and 136 pupils. The Municipality of Bágalkot has also four boys' and one girls' schools with 835 and 120 pupils daily present. Private schools number 24 with 558 pupils. Any comparison with the position in 1884 is vitiated by the fact that Mr. Fletcher's figures only include 128 villages. But it seems pretty plain that there has been a large increase at least in the number of Government schools. The number of private schools has slightly contracted, though the attendance has undoubtedly risen.

Appendix E shows that the percentage of the total population that can read or is learning to do so is 5.01, which compares very indifferently with Mr. Fletcher's figure, 6.9. It ought to be noted that the latter was based on enquiries of the Revenue Survey and whether the standard then accepted was lower than that set for the Imperial Census seems open to question, for the number of pupils in the District Local Board schools has risen out of all proportion to the increase in population. The numbers in Bágalkot municipal schools include 174 boys at the English school which teaches up to the 6th Standard.

Rainfall and Crops.

11. The climate of Bágalkot is the best in the district. It is the coolest táluka in the hot weather and free from fever at all times. There are two rain gauges, one at Bágalkot and the other at Bilgi, and the amounts measured at these two stations for the past 28 years are detailed in Appendix A. It will be seen that Bágalkot has an average fall of 22.14 inches, while Bilgi gets a trifle more. Nearly half this comes during the north-east monsoon. The kharif monsoon is only expected to yield 6 inches. The remarks of Sir George Wingate are well worth quoting: "The hills approach the Ghataprabha much more closely than they do the Krishna and it is probably due to this circumstance and to its position on the south or monsoon side of the range that the valley of the former river receives a better supply of rain than that of the latter situated to the north of the hills. The extended plains of deep fertile soil along the banks of the Krishna have unfortunately a very precarious climate and the crops there are very liable to suffer from deficiency of rain, though not, I think, to the same extent in this táluka as in some of the villages of the Athni District situated higher up the river.

"A great portion of the land of this táluka is poor. In the valley of the Ghataprabha the Bágalkot and Kaladgi plains contain a large proportion of black soil of a quantity well suited to the climate as it requires but little rain. (A great deal of the black soil in the plain of the Krishna on the other hand is of the compact indurated variety termed 'karal' and requires abundant rain for the full development of its productive powers.) It seldom receives a sufficient supply and the crops upon it are in consequence much more liable to failure than those raised on the more easily saturated black lands of the Ghataprabha. With the exception of the plains of the Krishna and Ghataprabha there is little good land in the district. The soil of the whole central part sloping from the chain of hills separating the valleys of these rivers and also that of the villages along the Bádámi border is poor and stony." I might add that though Bilgi can boast a slightly heavier average rainfall than Bágalkot, for the last ten years the petha has been most unfortunate, and once or twice when the monsoon was good, promising crops were spoilt by a withering east wind in the cold

weather. (The Krishna valley soil is richer than that of the Ghataprabha and the potential crops of the petha are therefore more valuable, but the potentiality very rarely materialises, and the petha is actually the poorest part dealt with in this report.)

As in Hungund, the rabi crops are in excess of the kharif; the black soil is capable of bearing either in a normal season. But in view of the great value of the late crops and the heavier rainfall towards the end of the monsoon, nearly two-thirds of the taluka is sown with late crops. The details of the land under various crops in percentages on the gross cropped area are given in the sub-joined table. They are inclusive of inám land and inám villages, and refer to the five years 1908-09 to 1912-13 :—

			Kharif.	Rabi.
Jowári	...	...	21.38	30.12
Bájri	...	...	4.75	...
Wheat	...	..	...	4.35
Coarse grain	...	...	0.96	...
Pulses	...	...	7.03	1.29
Oil-seeds	...	...	0.62	2.30
Cotton	...	...	...	25.34
Total			34.74	64.00

Such statistics form Appendix B. The Director of Agriculture very kindly supplied me with similar figures for a period of five years at the beginning of the Settlement. There is nothing very egregious in a comparison of the two periods save a fall of 2,300 acres in the area under wheat and a large increase of nearly 15,000 acres (24 per cent.) in the cotton field. Though the total cropped area is now 6,700 acres larger than it was at the end of the eighties, the areas of jowári and bájri are absolutely stationary, so too is that of the pulses, though the areas under the various members of the group exhibit slight changes. Oil-seeds show what is for them a considerable decrease which falls mostly on castor and safflower; the latter, of course, is due to the shrinkage of the wheat field. So the irresistible conclusion here, as in the other two talukas on which I am reporting, is that cotton has to some extent ousted jowári and wheat from the better soils. The newly occupied land is nearly all of poor quality as the average assessment on the 14,000 acres land in Government villages lying waste in 1884-85 was only 4½ annas per acre, while the 2,000 acres now waste bear an average assessment of 3½ annas. Cotton, of course, will not grow in such land as this.

The rotations are quite normal. (As a rule, the red soils are manured every year and grow bájri or more generally kharif jowári year after year.) Black soils take cotton and jowári in alternate years, and manure is never used before a cotton crop. Tur and matki are grown in rows in the kharif jowári or bájri, while gram at times finds a place among the wheat, but is generally sown separate. Of oil-seeds, linseed is rather commoner than safflower, but neither is more than a row crop, generally with wheat or rabi jowári. Sir George Wingate was unfavourably impressed with the husbandry of Bágalkot, holding it inferior, generally speaking, to that of Bádámi: "In a few populous villages," he writes, "chiefly in the neighbourhood of Bágalkot, the fields are clean and well kept: but generally and especially in the valley of the Krishna they are very much the reverse. Many of the rayats in these parts employ their cattle during the fair season in conveying produce for hire from one part of the country to another, and I am inclined to attribute in part to this practice the neglected condition of many of the fields." The construction of a railway has done much to reduce the amount of carting, but there is still quite a noticeable

traffic in sugar, chillies and tobacco from Nippáni across country through Bilgi to Bágalkot. The keenness of the demand for carts at Bágalkot can be gathered from the fact that a cart from Bágalkot to Hungund costs Rs. 5 in the busy times of year, while from Hungund to Bágalkot the hire is only Rs. 4. (Agriculture has however improved and even the inám lands on the Krishna bank are now being weeded. The lands are cleanest in the black soil to the east of Bágalkot; the most slovenly parts are beyond Kaladgi and around Bilgi.)

Agricultural Stock.

12. Appendix F gives the details of the agricultural stock for the táluka and petha separately. A special cattle census was held last November for this report. In the absence of the villages in the Galgali Samat, from the reports submitted by Mr. Fletcher it is best to effect a comparison with the totals given in Táluka Form No. 34 for 1886-87, the year of its introduction:—

	Táluka proper.		Petha Bilgi.	
	Percentage.		Percentage.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Plough cattle	5.57	...	5.82	...
Cattle for breeding	58.49	...	1,157.14	...
Pack and other cattle	...	29.49	...	34.55
Cows	...	5.07	...	7.19
She-buffaloes	41.06	...	57.16	...
Cow calves	...	21.61	...	40.91
Buffalo calves	...	32.58	27.40	...
Horses	...	34.07	...	35.36
Donkeys	...	60.65	10.71	...
Sheep	...	53.63	...	42.08
Goats	8.04	...	...	12.77
Small ploughs	15.55	...	4.80	...
Farm carts	134.08	...	20.87	...

From this table, which refers to Government villages only, it will be seen that plough cattle show a slight increase. If the inám land situated in Government villages be included, the area of occupied land to be worked by each pair of cattle for the táluka and petha together works out at the high rate of 45.9 acres. From the Statistical Atlas of 1906 the area cropped for each pair of cattle in 1901 was only 34.3. The wide inám lands of the petha are not always cultivated by cattle stabled in Government villages and so the real incidence is lower than that I have indicated. Moreover, the plough cattle of the whole táluka then (1901) were fewer than they now are. The number kept for breeding shows a large increase, particularly in the petha, where in 1886 there were only 21 such animals, if the return be at all trustworthy. Pack cattle show a decline which is only natural after the construction of the railway. Neither in táluka nor petha is the loss of cows very severe, and is more than balanced by a large increase in the number of the more valuable and more profitable she-buffaloes. (Some of the villages on the Krishna bank west of Sitimani enjoy a good reputation for the excellence of this class of cattle.) The deficit in young stock, to which the young buffaloes in Bilgi alone are an exception, is unwarranted in the light of statistics for the full-grown cattle. However, there is not much land available or suited to the rearing of young stock in the táluka or petha. The hills are particularly bare of vegetation and there is a large area of black soil.

The worst feature about the table of increases and decreases is the great loss of sheep. These have steadily declined for a long time past. In 1886 they numbered 20,083 in the Government villages, 15,638 in 1894-95, and now there are only 10,160. The causes contributory to this decline are those

which are mentioned in the report on Bádámi—an increasing keenness in agriculture, which will not tolerate trespass among the crops, and exclusion from the forests. Under the reclassification of the forest in 1907 the pasture area available for goats and sheep was reduced from 37,987 acres to 9,220 acres. Besides this there has been an increase of the cultivated area of 6,700 acres, while the forest of one sort or another has absorbed nearly 5,700 acres in 1885. The chief loss to the táluka lies in manure and wool and the skins, though it is curious to note that the kambli-weaving industry is gaining ground in the villages near Kaladgi.

The rise in small ploughs is not very great, and in the petha the rayats must find the shortage an inconvenience. In some villages on the Krishna bank it is a wonder that the lands are ploughed in time, and yet there is an abundance of bábul on the river banks. The old large plough for four or more bullocks is fast disappearing and the few left are generally to be found on the banks of the Krishna. Everywhere else the soil when once broken up can be kept clean with a lighter implement. The increase in carts is particularly noticeable in the táluka which must have been very badly off in this particular in 1886-87. The petha at that time had 200 more carts than the táluka and so such a large rise was not to be expected.

To summarise the position, the present state of the agricultural stock of the táluka and petha compares not altogether unfavourably with that of 1886-87. The returns, however, of 1894-95 show rather a less pleasant picture. In that year the stock in the district were at their highest, when the effects of the great famine were well obliterated and the "ragi famine" (1896-97) and plague were still to come. Since 1894 plough cattle and cows have fallen by over 2,200 each. Their young stock then totalled 17,866; now they muster 9,547. Goats are lower now than then and small ploughs have declined by over 1,600. For some reason the she-buffaloes at that time were very low indeed, and were actually less than in 1886-87. They alone show a great rise in the past 20 years.

Occupants and Tenants.

13. In Appendix I will be found the usual details of cultivation by tenants and occupants. The figures for this and the other tálukas are based on the Record-of-Rights and are I think pretty accurate. I have not separated the táluka and petha. If there is any difference between the two, it is that the latter has a larger proportion of inám than the táluka. (The percentages of land cultivated under different conditions is shown below :—

<i>A.—Government Land.</i>			
(a)	Cultivated by occupants		67.09
(b)	Cultivated by occupants in partnership with others ...		13.98
(c)	Cultivated by tenants for cash rent		11.35
(d)	Cultivated by tenants for share of crops		7.56
<i>B.—Inám Land.</i>			
(a)	Cultivated by Inámdárs		44.80
(b)	Cultivated by Inámdárs in partnership with others ...		9.81
(c)	Cultivated by tenants for cash rent		35.25
(d)	Cultivated by tenants for share of crops... ..		10.14

This has only one striking feature: the amount of land held in partnership by occupants or Inámdárs and another person is very large. Only in the Navalgund report is so high a figure to be found. I cannot explain it, but would note that a great deal of land has apparently passed to this category in the last 30 years, or else we now for the first time know of it as these figures are based on the Record-of-Rights. (That so small a portion of the inám land is cultivated in person is due to the very large area of the Deshgat estate in

✓ Bilgi Petha. (Be it said to the credit of the Desáis that at least two of them to my knowledge possess some of the best plough cattle in the petha, but their estates are too large by far and too scattered to be cultivated by their servants only. Cash rents for inám lands show a decline by no less than 9 per cent.) most of which has been transferred to the lands held in partnership by the Vatandár and others. Probably the recent investigation into the holders of the Girsagar Deshgar lands will account for this change.

Water-supply.

14. The information supplied by the Director of Agriculture about the various sources of water-supply is given in Appendix J. It refers to the whole of the táluka, and shows an increase of 112 per cent. in the number of wells, chiefly kachha, for irrigation, but it would not take much to obtain this result as Bágalkot has less garden than either Bádámi or Hungund. Drinking water wells, whether pakka or kachha, show very little increase. Much has been done to improve the facilities, both in the shape of wells and tanks, for watering and washing cattle in the period to which the statistics in Appendix J refer (1886—1912).

Irrigation from tanks is unknown in Bágalkot. The táluka contains two big tanks, Muchkhandi and Sirur. The former was constructed at considerable expense in the early eighties and was abandoned as it has silted up. The channels are just traceable in the fields near Bágalkot. Sirur tank is in total disrepair. Another tank at Kalaskop was undertaken as a famine work in recent years, but never completed. (In the villages away from the rivers the drinking water-supply in Bágalkot is peculiarly bad, and I do not think that any one whose duty it was to improve it has ever realised the fact in time to do so before receiving orders of transfer.) The eastern plateau is badly off, as wells are deep and the rock is often hard trap, which is not water-bearing. (In the centre of the táluka is a stretch from Tolmatti to Janmatti without a single well.) This includes several large and fertile villages in which there is no alternative, when the water in the Subedar tank dries up, but to go to the river Ghataprabha, for apparently the villages are situated in what was once the bed of a lake or inland sea, and there is a layer of black soil of impenetrable depth imposed upon a waterless trough of hard red muram.

Crop Experiments.

15. I much regret that not a single crop experiment in this táluka is traceable for the last 12 years or more. So far as I could see from the printed records published by the Agricultural Department only one experiment was made about 12 years ago, but it was not accepted by the Director of those days. Any comment on the incidence of the assessment on the net or gross yield of the crop is deferred to paragraph 24.

Prices.

16. In Appendix N will be found the prices for the more important grains at Bágalkot and Bilgi from the year 1851 to 1913, with that hiatus from 1882 to 1888 which is common to all my reports. Up to 1882 I have taken the figures from the earlier report by Mr. Fletcher; those for the more recent years have been supplied by the Director of Agriculture. The hiatus I regret, but I have been unable to make it good, and the period is one of great importance for this report. Mr. Fletcher, however, has given the prices upon which his proposals are based and so comparison is possible. It will be seen generally that the further back that we go the greater is the divergence between prices at Bilgi and Bágalkot. Fortunately these differences are now so old that no explanation seems necessary. The prices for the past seven years have been remarkably uniform if we make the necessary allowance for freight. Nowadays Bilgi prices are unimportant, and are only a reflection of those prevailing at the larger market on the railway.

It is unnecessary to give more than a summary of Appendix N here. As in other reports, years of abnormal prices are omitted except in the case of cotton. I quote, for Bágalkot only, the price per rupee in seers of 80 tolas :—

Period.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Dál.	Rice.	Linseed.	Saf-flower.	Cotton.
1871—1882 ...	25·10	23·10	15·00	14·00	...	9·12	...	...	...
1883—1896 ...	22·8	21·8	16·9	13·10	10·13	10·7	9·6	18·1	6·14
1897—1905 ...	21·4	19·3	13·1	12·13	9·1	10·1	8·9	17·13	7·6
1906—1913 ...	14·02	14·8	8·14	10·9	8·9	7·15	6·8	10·15	5·9
Percentage rise between 1871—1882 and 1906—1913 ...	44·88	38·62	47·5	24·55	...	18·59	...	...	...
Percentage rise between 1883—1896 and 1906—1913 ...	37	32½	46½	22½	23½	24	30½	39½	37

Being unable to get the figures for the few years immediately prior to the opening of the railway, it is impossible for me to gauge its effect upon prices at once, but it does not seem to have made jowári and bájri so very much dearer at once. Writing in 1883 Mr. Fletcher states that the country was passing through a period of exceedingly low prices, and it will be noted that wheat and rice at least continued to be cheaper even in 1883—1896 than in the closing years of the original Settlement. The middle two lines of the tabular statement given above shows that here, as in the other talukas under report, a great change came over prices in 1906, and though Bágalkot had two good seasons in 1909-10 and 1910-11, the fall in prices was not such as might have been anticipated.

17. The price of cotton, which is quoted in Appendix N, is one that is strange to any one who has served in the Karnátak, where cotton is seldom sold with the seed and the general quotation is for cleaned cotton. I am not able to get prices for the period previous to 1883 for the taluka. I have to make an approximation of those given in the second revision report upon Navalgund (Selection CCCCLXXII, New Series). From them I gather that, as a rule, at Navalgund the price of cotton with seed is generally about three annas better for a maund of 28 pounds than it is at Bágalkot. Judged by that standard, there has been a rise of 92 per cent. between the average prices prevailing from 1874-75 to 1883-84 and those prevailing for ten years from 1903 at Bágalkot. I do not claim any accuracy for this figure, but coupled with the rise of 37½ per cent., which is based on the Director of Agriculture's statistics, the inference is that cotton is far more valuable than it was. The rayats themselves admit that its price has doubled. The local unit—24½ pounds of clean cotton—used to sell at Rs. 40 to Rs. 50; now for some years past it has averaged to Rs. 80. It has been as high as Rs. 112. It is to be regretted that no reliable information was available among the various local dealers. The big firms like Messrs. Ralli Brothers did not open an agency at Bágalkot till 15 years ago. Enquiry in Bijápur was also fruitless. There was no reconciling the prices obtained here and those given by the Director of Agriculture.

18. A comparison of the increases which have occurred since 1888 in all the talukas of the Southern Division will show that that at Bágalkot is the least of the three. Prices always have been rather higher there than elsewhere, and now that the railway tends to bring them all to a level, the other talukas show greater percentage increases. However, that at Bágalkot is sufficient to justify an enhancement of the assessment. The assessment in all these talukas is largely paid out of the cotton and wheat. Indeed I know by experience as Pránt Officer that in Hungund it was almost an understood thing that whatever else was sold to realise the assessment, no tagái ever was paid till the cotton was disposed of in May. In Bágalkot the position is not dissimilar. Of course, a rise in the price of bájri and jowári is not of much use to the rayat. These are no more sustaining when their price is 12 seers for a rupee than when it is 24. It only means that so much less has to be sold to bring in that sum which is needed to pay the assessment. It is to wheat and cotton that the

rayats look for ready money. These have both increased greatly in value, and if the area under wheat has shrunk, that under cotton has greatly expanded.

Wages.

19. The Mámlatdár of Bágalkot and the Mahálkari of Bilgi have supplied me with tables of daily wages for their respective charges. Both might be called sketchy. The táluka list begins in 1888 and omits 1903—1907, while that for the petha only goes back to 1892. Skilled labour is not quoted for Bilgi. In Bágalkot the skilled artizan has had an uneven wage. The years 1888—1890-91 saw him earning annas 10 a day, and though annas 12 is quoted for 1894 and 1895, as a general rule the skilled artizan rarely earned more than annas 8 a day till 1911, when his worth suddenly advanced to annas 12. Ordinary labour has been at 4 or 3 annas all the time if we except the famine of 1901-02. Agricultural labour is now 3 annas. It has been higher, noticeably in 1894 when it went to 4 annas. It fell to 2 annas or thereabouts in 1897-98 for five years. Of course, Bágalkot town has a large demand for labour, possibly in excess of the supply. In the cotton season wages, especially for men, run very high in the gins up to annas 6 a day. It would seem, too, that in the villages round Bágalkot it is very difficult to get field labourers. As better wages are obtainable in the large town, the agricultural labourer will do one or at best two hours' work in the fields and then go to Bágalkot. What I have said about the increased wages now demanded by a farm servant in Hungund is equally true of this táluka. He has now to be paid double what he earned before the "ragi famine" of 1896-97. Enquiry into the position of labourers showed that men now often preferred to have no land at all to having only a small holding insufficient to support his family. As a labourer he is free to go wherever wages are best; but if he has land he feels that it is a tie or even a hindrance.

Revenue History.

20. The revenue history of the táluka and petha which is given in Appendices O and O-1 is quite satisfactory. The total occupied area has increased by 11,308 acres or 7.30 per cent. and the revenue by Rs. 4,068.

It will be seen that though no remission on the introduction of the new rates was granted to the 14 villages of the petha which were settled along with Athni Táluka, in the other villages a sum over Rs. 32,400 was remitted on this account, being $1\frac{3}{4}$ annas of every rupee of the revised assessment. This was spread over the first three years of the Settlement. For some 12 years there were no outstandings worth mention, but since 1897 the story is different. The total arrears appear to be Rs. 87,917-6-6 of which Rs. 25,000 are in respect of the famine year 1901, while Rs. 36,200 was suspended in 1908-09 and nearly every rupee of it was subsequently collected.

Apart from the remissions granted for the first three years of the Settlement, the total sum remitted for sundry reasons amounts to Rs. 71,416-12-9. Of this no less than Rs. 68,145 are in respect of two admittedly bad years, 1902 and 1906, the former year accounting for just over half a lách of rupees and the latter for Rs. 17,746. Otherwise the remissions since 1906 have been quite trivial. I do not pretend to be able to explain the fact that half a lách is finally remitted in respect of the year 1902 when the outstandings for that year are under Rs. 1,100, unless the remissions were granted at once. A new Form O is on the anvil and perhaps it will be possible for Settlement Officers in future to represent the actual position at the close of each year with greater accuracy. The famines have only caused very slight and passing checks to the extension of the land coming under occupation. We find that in 1906 about 300 acres and in 1900 about 200 acres were thrown up. All this and more has since been taken up and the occupied area is now higher than it ever was before. In Appendix Q-1 the waste area is given as 1,991 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 429, or rather under $3\frac{1}{4}$ annas an acre, which means it is barely worth cultivation. Some of it lies in the villages along the hills that run from Bágalkot north to the Krishna river, but by far the largest expanse, measuring 482 acres, is at Sirur in the south-east corner of the táluka, and it is very poor soil indeed.

The Mámálatdár reports that during the last five years no land has been forfeited in the táluka or petha, nor has any fine under section 148 of the Land Revenue Code been inflicted. Notices only number 164 during that period, though no information was available for the year 1910-11. This, of course, means that the present assessment is collected with extraordinary ease, and indeed it is. With the modern suspension rules, we have arrears always with us, but never in Bágalkot are they of any importance. Any trouble that ever occurs is, as a rule, out in the far north-west of the petha or else round Beur, though in the latter case it is not from inability so much as from a hope that the price of cotton will rise.

21. The tagái indebtedness of the táluka on July 31st, 1913, was Rs. 50,939, and the yearly demand is Rs. 16,961, which means that there is not much pressure on the rayats in this quarter. During the four years 1908-09 to 1912-13 only Rs. 552 principal and Rs. 201 interest were remitted out of the tagái advances, a large portion of which was due to a resettlement of the accounts.

Values of Land.

22. In Appendices K, L and M is information about the values of land. Appendix K refers to sales, Appendix L to simple mortgages and Appendix M to leases. They are only concerned with dry, crop-lands as there is no pásthal garden or rice worth mention in the táluka. As in other reports, the statistics cover three periods, 1888—1892, 1898 to 1902 and 1909 to 1913. The information for the first two periods was supplied by the District Registration Office, that for the last I gathered in the villages from the Record-of-Rights. The leases for the last period belong exclusively to the year 1913-14 as they alone were everywhere available. Taking the táluka and the petha together, the following table shows the changes that have occurred in the value of land as evidenced by the three classes of transactions named above during the period of the present Settlement :—

	1888—1892.		1898—1902.		1909—1913.	
	Rate per acre.	Ratio of assessment to sale or lease value.	Rate per acre.	Ratio of assessment to sale or lease value.	Rate per acre.	Ratio of assessment to sale or lease value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Sales ...	19.02	3.90	29.66	2.42	53.83	1.23
Simple mortgages...	14.62	5.55	20.68	3.77	30.42	2.51
Leases ...	2.80	30.62	3.39	25.58	5.30	14.89

This shows that the sale value of lands has nearly trebled, that twice the amount of money can be raised now by way of simple mortgage, that the rental value has nearly doubled, and that the assessment now absorbs only a half as much as it formerly took out of the rent. In his report Mr. Fletcher gave some sales for the years 1878 to 1882. These gave an average value of Rs. 6.8 per acre, or just one-eighth of what it now is. But there can be no comparison of the values as then the country was just recovering from the great famine. I am discarding possessory mortgages altogether as affording evidence of the value of land in this report, so I need not quote Mr. Fletcher's valuation on this point. His list of leases refers almost in its entirety to inám lands, and so is unfortunately useless.

23. To show how far this increase in value has been shared by all parts of the táluka and petha, it will be necessary to allot the sales and leases to the groups of the existing Settlement. These groups are shown in map A, to which reference is solicited.

	1888—1892.			1898—1902.			1909—1913.		
	Sales.		Leases.	Sales.		Leases.	Sales.		Leases.
	Value per acre.	Value per acre.	Ratio per cent. of assessment to rent.	Value per acre.	Value per acre.	Ratio per cent. of assessment to rent.	Value per acre.	Value per acre.	Ratio per cent. of assessment to rent.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	R .	
Group I	44	3.43	34.04	69	3.21	31.97	171.86	5.32	24.21
Group II	32.04	2.93	27.98	12.84	2.63*	30.94	114.47	6.23	15.00
Group III	14.94	2.42	33.87	33.31	3.83	22.88	51.16	6.05	14.55
Group IV	19.33	2.89	25.02	25.77	3.3	25.95	41.26	4.79	14.83
Group V	20.93	2.84	28.77	26.51	2.91	27.66	51.88	5.03	14.68

* One case only.

Dealing with sales first, it will be seen that during the last 30 years the agricultural land of Bágalkot town is worth nearly four times as much as it originally was. The increase in value in the immediate environs of Bágalkot is almost equally large. In the valley of the Ghataprabha (group III) it is also very marked, being as high as 242 per cent. The price given per acre in 1888 seems to be curiously low, while that for the present day is strictly normal or perhaps lower than one might expect from the data for the rest of the táluka. In the other groups the increases are very considerable though not so great as those already mentioned. In the upper part of Krishna valley (group V) land has increased in value by 143 per cent., while in group IV, the high ridge which forms the centre of the táluka, sale-prices are now 129 per cent. better than formerly. As in other tálukas, I endeavoured only to choose those sales which were admittedly genuine, and at the same time avoided extremes, though it was difficult to find many instances in which a considerable parcel of land was sold for a really low figure. This, of course, narrowed the range of prices, but it has increased the value of the statistics. It was impossible to adopt this course for the information supplied by the District Registrar. It is surprising to find how very little land has been sold in or near Bágalkot in recent years. There is less of the conditional sale than would be expected, while the purchasers in outright sales were usually big sávkárs who paid long prices for good lands. This is a clear indication that even men of the capitalist class regard land as a sound investment. The ordinary cultivator never has a chance of buying land near Bágalkot. But all over the táluka and petha land is worth a great deal more than it is in Hungund or the best parts of Bádámi. The very rapid rise in the concluding years of the present Settlement is to be noted. It is true that the second quinquennium was a period of famine, and the rate of increase was naturally retarded. Appendix N will show, too, that the rise in the price of all grain and oil-seed and cotton has been far greater since 1906 than it was before that year.

24. In regard to leases the most prominent features are the levelness in the value per acre throughout the five groups and the evenness in the share of the rent that is necessary to pay the assessment. The fourth group in the táluka has the lowest rental value, which is due to the fact that it has a large proportion of hills and poor red soil, while the agriculture in some villages of this group out in the west is far from good. The assessment bears a very low proportion to the rent in all groups save the first. In Bágalkot rents are not as high as would be expected from the sale-price of lands, while (in many other parts, noticeably near Kaladgi and in some villages of the Krishna valley, the rents seemed unduly heavy. The explanation given by the rayats seems to be sound. In Bágalkot there is ample opportunity for a man to earn his living by other means than farming land and the demand for labour, skilled or unskilled, is so constant and the wages so good that men whose own holding is not sufficient for their main-

tenance prefer to eke it out with work of sorts to taking land on lease from others. There is a large area of inám land in Bágalkot much of which belongs to priestly Bráhmíns, a non-cultivating class. This factor tends to lower the rent also of all agricultural land in the town. The cultivating classes can obtain as much as they want to cultivate; there is no competition for fields to drive them into offering high rents. If he cannot obtain the lease of land on terms that are quite safe and remunerative to himself, a rayat will work for daily wages in preference to accepting the responsibility of a high rent, which may not be forthcoming if prices fall or the monsoon is unfavourable. On the contrary, in the agricultural parts the very high rents are occasioned by the high prices of wheat and cotton and also by a competition among the rayats. Agriculture is their only occupation and when a man's own lands are inadequate he has to take up land on lease, and it is not uncommon for the owners virtually to auction the right of cultivation. ~~There were the same complaints that men had been ruined by these leases, but there were no signs that rents are declining.~~ It seems therefore desirable to remember the rents immediately around Bágalkot in any endeavour to ascertain the true yield of lands. There are no factors such as a malarious climate or bad roads to hinder cultivation at the táluka head-quarters. There is no dearth of manure, nor would the municipal tolls and cesses be sufficient cause for the high incidence of the assessment on the rent. The maximum rate for dry-crop land is 4 annas higher at Bágalkot than anywhere else. This and the disinclination of the cultivators to take up lands at competitive rates are the reasons why the assessment takes nearly quarter of the rent in Bágalkot, when it is about one-seventh elsewhere.)

25. It will be seen that I have omitted any reference to torvattis or non-possessory mortgages from the tabular statement given at the top of paragraph 23. These deeds are very curiously distributed over this district. They were rare in Bádámi, very rare indeed in Hungund, but much commoner in Bágalkot, or to be more accurate in certain definite parts of Bágalkot. In Appendix L examples are given from all parts of the táluka, but out in the eastern part and round Kaladgi there seemed to be numbers of such documents. Chitkinkop and Devlapur in the east were particularly over-burdened with this form of encumbrance. (There is one particular sávkár in Bágalkot who advances money in these villages. It is generally a complicated transaction, which began years ago with a casual loan of a small sum, but compound interest at a high rate has increased this to a large figure. In some of those eastern villages this was almost the sole form of debt.) I have not given these mortgages a place in the above tabular statement first as the amount which is advanced per acre on land in the different groups shows almost insignificant variations. In the second place the transactions took too much probing. Many were ancestral heirlooms and the present debtors were not sure of dates of former loans.

26. Civil Court sales I have omitted for reasons fully set out in my other reports. Mortgages with possession are also eliminated from Appendix L as such deeds have been killed by the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act. Nowadays in its place has sprung up the "Vishvas Kharidi". This I have endeavoured to exclude from Appendix K by rejecting all sales that were not admittedly absolute. In the Record-of-Rights there is such an abundance of materials at hand, and the policy of rejection lightened the task of selection. The "Vishvas Kharidi" itself is incapable of furnishing any evidence of the value of land. It is humanly speaking impossible to get to the bottom of a number of transactions sufficient to classify in any way. Their past history will not stand scrutiny or else is too bewildering. In any case the differences in the conditions attached to the deeds are an obstacle to compiling them so as to form an appendix. It is almost justifiable to recall in this connection that near Bágalkot rayats do not regard these conditional sales as sales at all. When asked if they have sold land, they reply elliptically..... "but there was an oral agreement", the sale-deed being of no consequence whatever in their opinion.

The incidence of the assessment upon the gross yield still calls for comment. It is impossible to estimate this with any accuracy. In cases where the rent is paid in kind the assessment was not a heavy item in the expenses of cultivation. (In the case of cash rents it is extraordinarily difficult to ascertain what the cultivator hoped to obtain for himself. The general answer would show that he would be satisfied with the fodder on a jowári crop and enough grain to pay for his actual labour. In the case of a cotton or wheat crop he looked for his labour and a little more. I cannot believe this. The risk involved is too great if such allegations are at all true. Last year was not a good year for the rayats, but they all had something over when the rents were paid.) I do not think that the assessment ever takes more than 5 to 10 per cent. of the gross crop when there is a normal harvest. If we halve the incidence of the assessment upon the rent and take the result (*i. e.*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) as its incidence upon the gross yield, (we are met by the objection that the rayat may be giving up a great deal more than half the crop to the owner which is quite possible; probably he does not give so much more that the assessment would work out at one-tenth of the total yield. In cash rents the rayat studiously under-values his crops. He will omit the row crops and the kadba as part of the entire yield. The clearest indication to the comparative lightness of the assessment is obtained from the readiness with which rayat will pay a large sum of cash in addition to half the crop as rent of a field.

The Current Settlement.

27. In the first of the maps appended to this report the present grouping and rates are given. Here, as elsewhere in the Karnatak, the system of partial remeasurement and reclassification was employed. It needs no description here. I have summarised it in my report on Bádámi Táluka, while the whole subject has been set out by Mr. Fletcher in paragraphs 2—5 of his report on this táluka.

The general considerations upon which the present grouping and rates were based were the communications and accessibility to the railway. Climate, too, seems to have been noticed, but only slightly. Some slight changes are necessary, but there is no doubt that the present grouping is far better than that which had preceded it.

On my tour I did not come across much complaint about the classification, save the well-known objection on the score of "karal". But this was seemingly advanced as an argument against any enhancement of the assessment, rather than as a plea that any particular field or group of fields were over-rated.

Summary.

28. As in my other reports, I think it will be useful to summarise the information so far set out and thereafter to indicate what changes are desirable in the groups and to propose new rates.

The railway had just been opened when the new Settlement was introduced, and the rates were framed in anticipation of increased prosperity on this account. I have tried to show from railway and municipal statistics how greatly the trade of Bágalkot has benefitted. The exports to foreign railways have risen by 64 per cent., while the town octroi has nearly doubled. Communications, which are not so good as they should be, have been greatly improved. The number of feeder roads leading into Bágalkot is very creditable. The population has risen by 28 per cent. in spite of plague, and though daily wages show no real improvement, agricultural labourers are scarce and demand much higher remuneration than formerly. Any increase in wages is, of course, at its best a two-edged argument, as it not only indicates that the labourer thinks that he is entitled to a greater share of the profits, but also that the cost of living is greater. Industries are doing well. The weavers perhaps earn no more, but the number of looms has nearly doubled. The gins of Bágalkot town are an entirely new feature and it only needs

a little enterprise on the part of the Municipality to develop trade and industries still further in this direction. There has been a general rise of 20 to 40 per cent. in the prices of home-grown commodities. With this has gone a considerable extension of the area under cultivation and an increasing fondness for cotton and other crops which bring in ready money. It is not surprising therefore to find that round Bágalkot the price of land is nearly four times as high as it was, and that all over the táluka and petha it is more than doubled. The inference from leases tends to the same conclusion, though it is to be remembered that near Bágalkot the rents are not in keeping with the sale-prices, and in more purely agricultural parts they are often abnormally high.

29. On the opposite side must be set the losses from famine and plague. The ragi famine of 1896-97 is a familiar date round Bágalkot. Plague has been particularly severe, too, at the head-quarters of the táluka. In stock the chief or only important loss is in sheep. Agriculture, too, costs more wages, for farm servants have risen, manure is more expensive and bullocks and ploughs cost more either to purchase or to hire. Still the increase in the daily hire of a plough and a pair of bullocks is slight in comparison with the great increase in the value of crops. The cost of living has undoubtedly risen greatly; probably the purchasing power of the rupee has fallen to 12 annas compared with 30 years ago.

30. There are two railway projects which are not very favourably viewed by the merchants of Bágalkot—one is the proposed line from Bágalkot westwards through Mudhol and Jamkhandi to join the present Poona-Bangalore line near Kudchi, the other is the extension of this line eastwards to Hungund or Ilkal. The former would divert all the trade of the northerly and westerly villages to other markets such as Kaladgi, Mudhol or Jamkhandi, while if the other project is carried out Hungund would usurp the place of Bágalkot as the depôt for the south-east táluka. So far as I have been able to ascertain priority will be accorded to the Jamkhandi line which happens to be the less damaging to Bágalkot town, though of very great assistance to the villages in the western parts of the petha. When they will be undertaken is for others to say, but even the prospect of their construction is a vital factor in considering the new rates to be imposed on the táluka and petha. The completion of the two projects would mean that Bágalkot would sink into mediocrity as a trading centre. The railway which is now under construction from Gadag to Wádi Junction is viewed with equanimity in Bágalkot. The head-quarters of the district were transferred from Kaladgi in this táluka to Bijápur just as the present Settlement was introduced. Kaladgi and one or two villages in its immediate vicinity still look rather forlorn and shorn of their former glory, but beyond this the change does not seem to have greatly affected the táluka. Probably Bágalkot town has gained in the long run.

Proposed New Groups.

31. In the matter of groups I do not propose to make any very violent changes, though some slight modifications seem necessary. The first change I would advocate would be to include Tolmatti, which is now in the lowest (16-anna) group, with the villages which lie immediately on its east and west, *i. e.*, the present 18-anna group. I cannot understand its present position unless it is due to the chronic scarcity of water which this village has to suffer. As this misfortune is by no means confined to Tolmatti, and is not less severe in Janmatti, it can hardly be an adequate explanation for the apparent anomaly. Again, the prosperity of Beur, Hallur and Bhairanmatti, combined with a tolerably certain rainfall and greatly improved communications, indicates that these three villages might well be transferred from the present fourth group (18 annas) to the existing third group (20 annas). Bágalkot and the four villages immediately to the north and north-east have rates which are now six and two annas higher than the rest of the Ghataprabha valley in which they lie. The extreme smallness of the holdings in the two villages of Kadampur and Salgundi, and the fact that most of the rayats in them seek coolie labour in Bágalkot town, incline me to include these with the other villages of the

Ghataprabha valley. The other two villages, Goliskop and Mallapur, are practically parts of Bágalkot; the former is uninhabited and all the lands are held by Bágalkot sávkárs and rayats. I would put these two villages under the same rate as Bágalkot. If Mr. Fletcher's scheme of grouping, which was based on the proximity to the railway and the market, had been logically followed through, Murnal and Virápur should have carried the additional rate which was sanctioned for Goliskop and the three villages immediately around Bágalkot. I examined them with great care, but came to the conclusion that the rayats of Murnal and Virápur are now too deeply in debt to carry this extra burden.

32. The result of these proposals is to break down the present second group by adding two villages to the first group and two to the third; the fourth group surrenders Beur, Hallur and Bhairanmatti to the third and in their place receives Tolmatti from the fifth group. I must own to a temporary inclination to recommend that the special rate on Bágalkot be removed, but it does not seem altogether feasible or desirable. In recent Settlements outside this district not wholly dissimilar grouping has been accepted, and so that at Bágalkot might continue with the modification suggested above. The only anomaly now left on the map is the position of Sangapur near Beur. It is a poor village with poor soil. It has far more the characteristics of the neighbouring inám villages of Bil-Kerur and Bodnaikandinni and the village of Timmapur lying beyond them. These two inám villages cut it off from its proper group.

PROPOSED NEW RATES.

A—Dry-crop Land.

33. *Group I—Rs. 1-13-0.*—This group will consist of three villages, of which one (Bágalkot) has a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-10-0. The other two are at present rated at Rs. 1-6-0. The increase at Bágalkot comes to 11.50 per cent. and in the other two at a little under 32 per cent. The enhancement at Mallápur and Goliskop may be large, but these villages have great advantages in their proximity to the market, gins, presses and railway station and may well expect the same rate as Bágalkot. The increase in the latter village is not very great, but agriculture is not so keen here as elsewhere, and the expenses attending upon cultivation are probably higher than in a smaller village. The rate is nearly the same as that of Gadag. It is easily the highest in this district.

Group II—Rs. 1-8-0.—This consists of 54 villages, of which three have a rate of Rs. 1-2-0 at present, two have a rate of Rs. 1-6-0 and the rest a rate of Rs. 1-4-0. The proposal involves an increase of approximately 20 per cent. on the 49 villages, about 9 per cent. on Salgundi and Kadampur, and rather over 33 per cent. for Beur, Bahiranmatti and Hallur. The increase for the whole group is 22.82 per cent. This can well be met by the rayats of the Ghataprabha valley. They have the advantages of good roads and a good climate and a very good market on the railway, and may be benefitted still further in the near future by the construction of a line to Kudchi, which would bring them still nearer the coast.

Group III—Rs. 1-6-0.—This corresponds roughly to the old fourth group, which was rated at Rs. 1-2-0. There is one village, Tolmatti, freshly inserted here. It has now a rate of Re. 1. For the bulk of the villages the enhancement is about 22 per cent., while at Tolmatti it is 37 per cent. Tolmatti has escaped very lightly so far and has really no valid grievance if it is put on a level with the villages lying immediately east and west of it. The limit of enhancement is 66 per cent. for a single village and this has not been exceeded. These villages have a fairly good climate and but for communications and the distance from Bágalkot could almost be grouped with the villages of the Ghataprabha valley.

Group IV—Rs. 1-4-0.—This is identical with Mr. Fletcher's fifth group with the exclusion of Tolmatti and the inclusion of the old Athni villages. These all have the same rate, Re. 1, so that the increase works out at 24.97

per cent. for the whole group and a fraction higher or lower than this for each village. This group includes most of the petha. The soil is very fertile, though it wants heavy rain and that is often short. The distance from markets is also considerable, though some of the villages are not unfavourably placed in regard to Jamkhandi. The agriculture is perhaps some of the keenest in the Southern Division. In this group lie the best of the deep soils which are yearly inundated by the Krishna. I believe that in another district a proposal has been made for special rate upon such riparian lands. Feasible as such a course is, its legality seems open to question, for the imposition of any such special rate would be akin to changing the classification of the soils which has been definitely settled. Apart from this view of the case (in this district the vast majority of these lands along the south bank of the Krishna from Kolar to Sitimani are held in inám by a succession of Desáis, and the yield to Government would fall far short of expectation.) Eastwards of Sitimani the quality of the soil near the river deteriorates and a special rate would be an invidious distinction. In Hungund the question hardly arises, as the area submerged is far smaller. In Bágalkot and Bilgi such lands carry nearly the full rate as a rule, and in some cases they already have a chad of one to four annas. If any thing is to be done, I would suggest that the chad be doubled. It is not feasible to propose a special rate for the villages concerned as only half or quarter of the lands, perhaps parts only, of certain survey numbers are flooded. It would be impossible to make a special group under such conditions.

B—Rice and Garden Lands.

34. The present rate for rice land is Rs. 8 per acre. The area of rice is only 61 acres with an assessment of Rs. 149. Of this, 16 acres at Sirur might be described as irrigated. They bear an assessment of Rs. 70. The tank leaks badly and no rice or kindred crop worth mention has been grown for many years. The system of irrigation under which water passes from the tank to a well and thence to a hond and thence to the páts is too elaborate for any success in the rice crop. I would without hesitation recommend the conversion of this rice land into jiráyat land. The expense of repairing the tank would be out of all proportion to the revenue that would accrue. The unirrigated rice land measures 45 acres, and of it very little produces rice. The railway line has been carried along the edge of the tank at Niralkeri and a couple of culverts divert the hill-water that used to fill the tank. Though the assessment on this land is low, rice-growing is out of the question, and so I can but suggest a conversion to dry crop land. No rice has been grown at Tulsigeri for many years. It is of doubtful expedience to encumber an ákarband with this detail. At Kundargi a private dam, which held up the water for growing some 26 acres of rice in Government land, was breached a dozen years ago and subsequent repairs have been unsuccessful. A little rice still is grown with fair regularity. I would reduce the area from 26 acres at Rs. 51 to 14 acres assessed at Rs. 26. That indeed is all the rice land in the táluka that deserves to be retained as such.

Pátasthal Garden.

Neither the táluka nor the petha contains any pátasthal garden. Muchkhandi tank used to irrigate a little land round Bágalkot and a special rate was levied, but this is now ancient history, and the páts are just traceable in the field.

Motasthal Garden.

The motasthal garden measures 258 acres now assessed at Rs. 287, which under these proposals would come to Rs. 343. The majority of these wells are worked and in one or two places some new wells have been built, but these have not been subjected to any new rate, nor have the old compound gardens at Kaladgi been removed from this category, though they well might, as few, if any, are worked. As the rates for these old bungalow gardens are very low, the relaxation of the chad cannot be called imperative.

Financial Result.

35. It remains to summarise the financial result of the proposed changes :—

	Area in acres.	Present assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Increase per cent.
Group I ...	3,835	3,445	4,067	18.06
Group II ...	73,354	50,707	62,278	22.82
Group III ...	54,845	35,042	42,958	22.59
Group IV ...	34,154	23,113	28,890	24.97
Total ...	1,66,188	1,12,311	1,38,217	23.06
Inám Japti Akar ...	5,425	3,115	3,817	22.54
Grand Total ...	1,71,613	1,15,426	1,42,034	23.05
Judi ...				Rs. 66,230

The total increase is therefore Rs. 26,608 or 23.05 per cent. The incidence per acre works out as follows :—

	Present assessment.	Proposed assessment.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Group I ...	0 14 10	1 1 0
Group II ...	0 11 1	0 13 7
Group III ...	0 10 3	0 12 6
Group IV ...	0 10 10	0 13 6
Average ...	0 10 11	0 13 4

36. Appendix R contains a list of the most important papers referring to former Settlements of the táluka and petha.

37. In conclusion, I have the honour to request that the proposed rates may, if approved by Government, be sanctioned for the usual period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. C. SHANNON,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijápur.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Bágalkot, District Bijápur, for the years 1856—1901.

R 1027—6

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1885	0.35	3	3.32	10	4.09	23	10.00	31	6.88	11	24.64	78	
1886	...	...	3.98	16	10.97	38	12.96	31	6.59	9	34.50	94	
1887	0.27	2	6.08	15	7.74	34	9.29	34	4.09	13	27.47	98	
1888	0.34	2	4.20	14	9.52	30	10.60	24	1.20	7	25.86	77	
1889	...	...	2.40	10	4.05	36	17.00	34	0.43	2	23.88	82	
1890	0.04	...	5.95	8	3.02	11	9.07	14	5.90	6	23.98	89	
1891	0.57	1	2.44	5	5.18	14	5.76	9	0.03	...	18.98	29	
1892	0.83	1	3.83	5	9.89	20	20.73	24	6.41	5	41.19	55	
1893	3.24	3	4.78	9	8.94	17	15.42	24	2.07	2	34.40	55	
1894	0.20	1	3.25	7	6.77	14	9.52	12	3.45	4	28.19	88	
1895	0.61	2	2.73	5	4.26	10	10.70	15	2.37	2	20.67	34	
1896	0.29	2	1.23	4	3.12	11	2.28	7	2.32	2	9.24	26	
1897	0.10	...	4.49	10	6.56	9	9.82	19	0.94	3	21.91	41	
1898	0.44	3	4.65	7	6.95	11	12.04	19	2.24	8	26.32	48	
1899	0.07	...	5.55	7	0.95	2	15.23	13	0.37	1	22.17	23	
1900	0.37	1	1.84	6	10.33	20	8.52	15	0.43	2	20.99	44	
1901	2.13	4	4.92	8	3.23	12	5.04	11	1.16	2	16.48	37	

Note.—For years previous to 1890 one cent of rain constituted a rainy day. Since then ten cents have been fixed as the minimum.

APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Bágalkot, District Bijápur, for the years 1902—1912.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon rabi (15th August to 31st October).		Late rains (1st October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1902	0.29	1	2.39	4	6.84	13	8.66	16	4.21	5	22.39	39	
1903	0.02	...	0.44	1	8.24	16	14.72	26	1.12	4	24.54	47	
1904	0.16	1	0.92	4	3.47	8	9.61	12	0.45	1	14.61	26	
1905	0.04	...	4.43	11	6.36	14	3.02	10	0.01	...	18.86	35	
1906	0.34	1	1.12	3	7.00	14	7.61	19	4.65	5	20.72	42	
1907	...	...	1.05	4	7.74	17	9.13	11	0.75	2	18.67	34	
1908	0.15	1	2.40	4	3.62	13	7.54	16	0.04	...	13.75	34	
1909	0.57	2	3.19	6	1.21	5	16.18	20	1.55	3	22.70	36	
1910	0.05	...	0.74	3	5.86	10	9.96	18	4.85	7	21.46	38	
1911	...	...	2.69	5	6.36	13	4.11	11	1.70	2	14.86	31	
1912	0.38	1	1.35	5	5.62	16	12.75	18	1.40	3	21.50	43	
Average, 1902 to 1912	0.18	1	1.88	4	5.67	13	9.39	16	1.89	3	19.01	37	
Average for 27 years	0.40	...	3.08	...	5.99	...	10.24	...	2.41	...	22.14	...	

G. C. SHANNON,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijápur.

APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Bilgi, District Bijapur, for the years 1886—1901.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 6th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1886	...	...	5.37	8	7.36	23	12.28	13	2.60	6	27.61	55	
1887	...	...	3.29	9	6.11	25	17.62	22	2.09	12	29.11	68	
1888	0.22	2	0.14	3	6.61	19	12.07	19	1.07	5	20.11	48	
1889	0.30	1	3.10	4	5.40	13	17.90	34	0.48	2	27.18	54	
1890	0.07	...	2.82	6	5.46	11	9.37	15	8.09	8	25.31	40	
1891	3.08	2	2.14	5	3.27	8	8.28	16	0.70	1	17.47	32	
1892	0.08	...	3.25	5	12.48	21	20.75	21	6.19	7	42.75	54	
1893	2.93	3	5.02	8	7.97	18	12.79	16	2.63	3	31.34	48	
1894	1.25	2	4.93	9	9.35	12	11.91	11	3.39	5	30.83	39	
1895	0.07	...	4.64	8	4.70	9	13.06	14	1.44	2	23.91	33	
1896	0.21	1	4.69	9	3.59	11	2.23	5	0.75	4	11.47	30	
1897	0.07	...	3.36	9	4.95	6	9.59	18	0.82	2	18.79	35	
1898	0.03	...	3.36	6	5.22	11	9.21	15	3.30	3	21.12	35	
1899	...	...	5.00	6	3.92	6	14.48	14	...	...	23.40	26	
1900	...	...	4.26	10	7.99	14	7.04	14	0.75	2	20.04	40	
1901	1.10	2	5.75	7	2.80	11	8.42	12	0.41	1	18.48	33	

Note.—For years previous to 1890 one cent of rain constituted a rainy day. Since then ten cents have been fixed as the minimum.

APPENDIX A—concluded.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Bilgi, District Bijápur, for the years 1902—1912.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1902	0.50	2	5.97	5	4.23	8	6.39	14	6.07	12	23.16	41	
1903	...	...	0.37	1	4.74	13	16.13	24	1.07	4	22.31	42	
1904	...	...	0.63	2	3.35	10	8.92	9	0.61	...	12.91	21	
1905	...	...	1.42	7	1.92	4	4.32	10	...	...	7.66	21	
1906	0.26	1	1.12	3	5.02	10	7.48	15	3.03	4	16.91	33	
1907	...	...	3.08	7	8.79	20	6.66	11	0.50	1	19.03	39	
1908	...	...	2.85	1	3.22	8	13.20	14	...	...	19.27	23	
1909	0.50	2	3.08	5	1.10	7	13.13	16	0.30	1	18.11	31	
1910	...	...	0.22	1	4.79	11	14.23	21	3.11	5	22.35	38	
1911	0.09	...	4.19	4	3.23	11	3.89	13	0.57	1	11.97	29	
1912	0.92	8	4.73	7	7.10	14	10.21	16	1.11	3	24.07	43	
Average, 1902 to 1912.	0.21	1	2.51	4	4.32	10	9.51	15	1.43	3	17.98	33	
Average for 27 years.	0.43	...	3.27	...	5.35	...	10.80	...	1.87	...	21.73	...	

G. C. SHANNON,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijápur.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal weekly Bazárs are held in the Bágalkot Táluka (including the Bilgi Petha) of the Bijápur Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazár is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
1	Bágalkot ...	Saturday ...	Jowári, rice, wheat, pulses oil, cotton, linseed, cloth, gold, silver, vessels, cattle, groceries and vegetables.	97,500	Jowári, rice, wheat, linseed, saris, dhoties, "khanas", copper, brass, oil and pulses.
2	Kaladgi ...	Thursday ...	Jowári, rice, wheat, pulses cotton, cloth, oil, groceries, gold, silver, vessels, cattle and vegetable.	10,000	Jowári, rice, wheat, pulses and oil, and cattle.
3	Bilgi ...	Saturday ...	Jowári, rice, wheat, ghee, oil, groceries, cloth and vegetables.	1,095	Jowári, rice, wheat, ghee and oil.
4	Galgali ...	Sunday ...	Jowári, wheat, rice, gram, groceries, cloth and vegetables.	950	Rice, jowári, wheat and pulses.

G. C. SHANNON,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijápur.

APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to occupation by percentages for Bdgalkot Taluka (including the Bilgi Petha) as per the Imperial Census of 1911.

Agricultural Population.									Non-agricultural population.			
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharera cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	3,278		63,258	66,536		25,376		91,912	21,036	875	13,611	35,522
	2.57		49.64	52.21		19.91		72.12	16.51	0.69	10.68	27.88

APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population according to Religion and Education in the Bdgalkot Taluka (including the Bilgi Petha).

Sex.	As per Imperial Census of 1911.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	Religion.											
			Hindu Castes.									Christians.	Jains.	Others.
			Bráhmíns.	Dhangars.	Berads.	Lingá-yata.	Mará-thas.	Ma-hárs.	Others.	Musalmán Sects.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Males ...	63,634	9.79	2,620	9,60	4,230	20,133	1,690	1,304	17,534	4,721	1,654	26	116	3
Females ...	63,800	0.25	2,553	9,828	4,463	19,560	1,563	1,569	17,733	4,780	1,637	12	101	1
Total ...	127,434	5.01	5,173	19,428	8,693	39,693	3,253	2,873	35,272	9,501	3,291	38	217	4

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the Bdgalkot Taluka (including the Bilgi Petha) of the Bijapur Collectorate during the years 1886-87 and 1909-10.

Number of Villages.	Years.	Cattle.											Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Small.				Large (i.e. of over 2 cattle)	For passenger.	For produce and goods.		
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bul-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Not available. 154	1886-87 ...	32,379	281	35	53	631	457	15,705	8,476	16,390	5,864	70,173	1,110	16,042	24,372	8,197	568	25	2,185	28.57
	1909-10 ..	20,686	109	215	63	816	118	11,231	10,515	12,866	7,463	64,500	785	20,604	29,003	9,115	123	41	3,618	31.03

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing Births and Deaths in the Government villages of the Bágalkot Táluka (including Bilgi Petha) of the Bijápur District for the years 1904 to 1913.

Years.				Births.	Deaths.	Population according to last Imperial Census.
1				2	3	4
1904	2,928	4,380	104,830
1905	...	...	...	2,793	2,255
1906	...	...	...	2,778	2,301
1907	...	...	...	2,882	1,663
1908	...	...	...	2,800	2,266
1909	...	...	...	3,944	2,750
1910	...	...	...	3,831	3,076
1911	3,955	2,612	104,560
1912	...	...	...	3,908	3,278
1913	...	...	...	4,142	3,825
Average for the years 1904 to 1913 ...				3,396	2,841	

APPENDIX G¹.

Statement showing Shops, Industries, etc., in Government villages of the Bágalkot Táluka (including Bilgi Petha) of the Bijápur District.

Shops.	Liquor shops.	Hand industries.							Mechanical power.				
		Oil presses.	Cotton looms.	Woollen looms.	Silk looms.	Gins.			Gins.	Rice husking machine.	Cotton presses.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
671	11	88	672	283	...	...			6	...	5		

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1884-85 and 1913-14 for the Bágalkot Táluka (including the Bilgi Petha) of the Bijápur District.

Number of Villages.	Táluka.	Local Board Schools.				Municipal Schools.				Private Schools.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
21	1884-85--Bágalkot and Bilgi Petha.	27	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	1913-14 do. do.	48	1,787	0	136	4	663	1	120	21	558	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Proportion of Government occupied and Inám lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1912-1913 in the Bágalkot Táluka (including the Bilgi Petha) of the Bijápur District.

Number of Villages.	District.	Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs.		Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs in partnership with others.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste numbers.	Param-pok numbers.	Total Numbers.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			13	14
1	2												
140	Bijápur (Bágalkot Táluka).	8,537	3,396	1,780	744	1,445	2,662	962	777	195	469	13,888	7,580

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in the Bágalkot Taluka (including the Bilgi Petha) of the Bijápur Collectorate for the years 1886-87 and 1912-13.

Number of Villages.	Year.	Wells, Budkis and the like.								Tanks.								Other sources.								Remarks.
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	
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
Not available.	1886-87	57	44	207	77	26	39	32	8	1	1	7	35	10	33	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
173	1912-13	91	123	228	87	79	50	42	22	...	...	8	4	1	66	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Figures showing the average wages for agricultural and other labour from the year
1884-85 to 1913.

Bágalkot Táluka, District Bijápur.

Serial No.	Years.		Skilled labour.	Ordinary labour.	Field labour.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	1884-85	... ..	Information not available.			
2	1885-86	... ..			
3	1886-87	... ..			
4	1887-88	... ..			
5	1888-89	... ..	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 3 6	
6	1889-90	... ..	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 3 6	
7	1890-91	... ..	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	
8	1891-92	... ..	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	
9	1892-93	... ..	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	
10	1893-94	... ..	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	
11	1894-95	... ..	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	
12	1895-96	... ..	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	
13	1896-97	... ..	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	
14	1897-98	... ..	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	
15	1898-99	... ..	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	
16	1899-1900	... ..	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	
17	1900-01	... ..	0 9 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	
18	1901-02	... ..	0 9 0	0 2 3	0 1 6	
19	1902-03	... ..	0 9 0	0 2 3	0 1 6	
20	1903-04	... ..	Information not available.			
21	1904-05	... ..			
22	1905-06	... ..			
23	1906-07	... ..			
24	1907-08	... ..	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	
25	1908-09	... ..	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	
26	1909-10	... ..	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	
27	1910-11	... ..	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	
28	1911-12	... ..	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	
29	1912-13	... ..	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	

Statement showing the daily average wages for agricultural and other labour year by year from 1892-93 to 1912-13. for the Belgi Petka in the Bágalkot Taluka of the Bijápur District.

Serial No.	Year.	Wages for field labour.		Wages for ordinary labour.		Remarks.
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
1	1892-93	0	2 4	0	3 3	
2	1893-94	0	2 6	0	3 0	
3	1894-95	0	2 4	0	2 9	
4	1895-96	0	2 10	0	3 10	
5	1896-97	0	1 5	0	2 3	
6	1897-98	0	1 10	0	2 1	
7	1898-99	0	1 7	0	2 1	
8	1899-1900	0	1 3	0	2 0	
9	1900-01	0	1 3	0	2 0	
10	1901-02	0	1 0	0	1 3	
11	1902-03	0	1 9	0	1 9	
12	1903-04	0	2 0	0	2 0	
13	1904-05	0	2 0	0	1 11	
14	1905-06	0	1 6	0	2 0	
15	1906-07	0	3 3	0	2 0	
16	1907-08	0	3 1	0	3 2	
17	1908-09	0	2 8	0	3 10	
18	1909-10	0	3 0	0	4 0	
19	1910-11	0	4 2	0	4 2	
20	1911-12	0	3 1	0	3 3	
21	1912-13	0	3 0	0	3 9	

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the selling value of dry crop lands in the villages of the Bágalkot Táluka (including the Bilgi Pelha) of the Bijápur District, in the years 1888—1892.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
1	Bágalkot	49 37	52 13 2	2,200	41·71	
2	Goliskop	5 6	3 0 0	100	33·33	
3	Mallapur	46 12	42 8 0	1,550	36·47	
Average per acre, 37·93 ...		101 15	98 4 2	3,850	39·19	
<i>Group II.</i>						
4	Achanur	41 22	32 0 0	400	12·50	
12	Bevur	88 3	27 0 0	700	25·93	
14	Bhagavati	17 20	14 0 0	100	14·29	
15	Bhairmatti	20 1	16 0 0	200	12·50	
17	Chhabbi	2 2	2 0 0	100	50·00	
19	Chik-Sholikeri	13 9	11 0 0	300	27·27	
22	Hállur	53 38	46 0 0	100	19·56	
23	Hannapur	15 36	12 0 0	100	18·33	
25	Honnakatti	20 33	8 0 0	100	12·50	
26	Kadlimatti	5 7	2 8 0	200	80·00	
29	Kaladgi	23 23	3 0 0	75	25·00	
30	Kalaskop	13 30	9 0 0	100	11·11	
32	Kirsur	39 13	20 0 0	600	30·00	
33	Kovalli	16 35	11 0 0	200	18·18	
38	Mannadgi	78 23	65 0 0	922	14·18	
39	Mannikatti	9 6	10 0 0	250	25·00	
42	Niralk-ri	14 4	4 0 0	100	25·00	
46	Sidnal	14 36	12 0 0	300	66·66	
47	Sindgi	21 27	16 0 0	1,200	75·00	
48	Sirur	75 36	60 8 0	1,400	23·14	
49	Sokanadgi	2 31	0 8 0	100	200·00	
50	Sorkop	9 32	3 8 0	250	71·43	
51	Tulsigeri	32 8	22 0 0	470	21·36	
53	Udgatti	43 11	22 0 0	400	18·18	
54	Virapur	7 39	5 0 0	200	40·00	
56	Yelligutti	36 35	11 8 0	280	24·35	
57	Yenkanchi	34 21	19 8 0	275	14·10	
Average per acre, 15·23 ...		720 33	491 0 0	10,972	22·35	
<i>Group III.</i>						
61	Arkeri	39 33	30 0 0	1,100	36·66	
62	Bommanagi	19 0	19 0 0	400	21·05	
63	Bannur	7 2	6 0 0	100	16·66	

APPENDIX K—continued.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group III—continued.</i>	A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Rs.		
65	Bilgi	25 8	18 0 0	250	13.88	
66	Chik-Gulbal	17 16	4 0 0	50	12.50	
68	Chik-Myageri	34 14	15 0 0	300	20.00	
72	Domnal	42 16	32 0 0	600	18.75	
75	Handargal	16 11	12 0 0	300	25.00	
77	Herkal	28 26	30 0 0	1,500	50.00	
78	Hire-Gulbal	11 19	14 0 0	200	14.28	
79	Hire-Hodlur	13 28	9 0 0	200	22.22	
80	Hire-Myageri	14 21	14 0 0	300	21.43	
81	Hosur	20 21	20 0 0	300	15.00	
82	Ilal	7 36	7 0 0	1,000	142.86	
83	Jadramkunti	16 20	11 0 0	128	11.64	
86	Kamdal	9 29	9 8 0	200	21.05	
87	Katarki	37 15	29 8 0	795	26.95	
95	Nagrai	4 18	4 0 0	100	25.00	
98	Sangapur	25 15	13 0 0	100	7.69	
99	Shirguppi	10 15	9 8 0	300	31.58	
103	Tolmatti	14 28	18 10 8	600	43.90	
104	Tummarmatti	12 21	7 0 0	100	14.28	
	Average per acre, 20.69 ...	431 10	327 2 8	8,923	27.27	
	<i>Group IV.</i>					
105	Amalzari	11 36	9 8 0	500	52.63	
106	Badardinni	9 16	10 0 0	150	15.00	
107	Badganci	20 1	20 0 0	200	10.00	
108	Badai	14 14	13 0 0	500	38.46	
118	Galgali	9 17	10 0 0	200	20.00	
119	Gani	5 28	3 5 4	100	30.00	
122	Gudadinni	10 36	8 0 0	100	12.50	
123	Gulbal	8 26	1 0 0	100	100.00	
126	Kandgal	46 7	42 0 0	1,400	33.33	
132	Rabkavi	17 20	9 0 0	200	22.22	
133	Rolli	20 4	12 0 0	200	16.66	
136	Takkalki	12 32	9 0 0	200	22.22	
138	Tinmapur	20 23	21 0 0	200	9.52	
	Average per acre, 19.53 ...	207 20	167 13 4	4,050	24.13	

APPENDIX K¹.

Statement showing the selling value of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Bāgalkot Tāluka (including the Bilgi Petha) of the Bijāpur District in the years 1898—1902.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
1	Bāgalkot	55 82	78 0 0	3,850	52·74	
3	Mallapur	81 6	5 0 0	400	80·00	
	Average per acre, 48·85 ...	86 38	78 0 0	4,250	54·49	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
5	Anagwadi	48 19	9 0 0	500	55·55	
11	Benakatti	7 27	6 8 0	800	46·15	
12	Bevur	17 1	14 0 0	400	28·57	
14	Bhagavati	80 11	71 8 0	1,950	27·27	
15	Bhairanmatti	20 37	12 8 0	340	27·20	
17	Chhabbi	5 26	4 10 8	100	21·43	
20	Dyavanal	5 30	4 5 4	400	92·81	
21	Govinkop	24 35	17 0 0	300	17·65	
22	Hallur	62 16	48 0 0	1,844	42·88	
29	Kaladgi	54 26	45 2 0	1,580	34·54	
30	Kalaskop	14 11	12 0 0	250	20·63	
31	Khajidoni	8 18	4 0 0	200	50·00	
33	Kovalli	21 15	14 0 0	400	28·57	
36	Madapur	18 2	3 0 0	400	183·33	
40	Murnal	15 37	17 0 0	1,200	70·59	
47	Sindgi	16 38	11 0 0	200	18·18	
48	Sirur	54 9	41 0 0	1,800	43·80	
51	Talsigeri	26 24	25 0 0	2,100	84·00	
52	Tugalgatti	16 13	2 8 0	100	40·00	
53	Udgatti	25 19	27 0 0	1,800	48·15	
54	Virapur	5 30	7 0 0	400	57·14	
55	Yedhall	11 1	10 0 0	1,500	150·00	
	Average per acre, 31·08 ...	150 5	401 12 0	17,564	48·10	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
58	Achulapur	33 5	20 0 0	250	12·50	
59	Algondi	38 9	31 0 0	800	25·81	
60	Alur	8 27	2 0 0	80	40·00	
61	Arkeri	45 39	37 0 0	1,200	32·48	
63	Bennur	10 34	5 0 0	400	80·00	
65	Bilgi	11 8	11 0 0	800	72·73	
69	Chinwalkop	17 14	14 0 0	670	47·86	
70	Chittinkop	67 21	56 0 0	1,150	20·54	

APPENDIX K¹—continued.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group III—continued.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
72	Donmal ...	11 2	8 0 0	300	37.50	
75	Handargal ...	11 8	10 8 0	100	9.52	
77	Herkal ...	21 4	20 0 0	1,540	77.00	
78	Hire-Gulbal ...	80 30	24 0 0	900	37.50	
79	Hire-Hodlur ...	10 38	5 0 0	200	40.00	
82	Lal ...	17 36	13 0 0	800	61.54	
83	Jadramkunti ...	18 34	9 0 0	300	33.33	
84	Janmatti ...	8 39	3 0 0	200	66.66	
85	Kadpatti ...	6 19	2 0 0	200	100.00	
87	Katarki ...	4 31	2 8 0	300	120.00	
89	Kundargi ...	15 19	2 0 0	250	125.00	
92	Managur ...	8 34	9 0 0	700	77.77	
93	Mankani ...	36 37	30 0 0	1,000	33.33	
95	Nagrai ...	11 25	10 10 8	200	18.75	
97	Nainegali ...	60 15	54 0 0	700	12.96	
101	Talgihal ...	15 20	16 0 0	800	50.00	
102	Timmapur ...	15 8	9 0 0	400	44.44	
103	Tolmatti ...	3 12	3 0 0	200	66.66	
104	Tummarmatti ...	20 17	11 0 0	200	18.18	
	Average per acre, 25.97 ...	563 25	417 10 8	14,640	35.05	
	<i>Group IV.</i>					
109	Ballur ...	21 9	21 0 0	400	19.05	
111	Bisnal ...	32 35	9 8 0	600	63.16	
116	Dhavaleshwar ...	8 24	4 8 0	100	22.22	
119	Gani ...	8 27	3 8 0	400	114.28	
126	Kandgal ...	11 27	2 8 0	700	40.00	
127	Kolur ...	27 0	24 0 0	1,500	62.50	
128	Kontikal ...	34 12	15 0 0	600	40.00	
131	Muttaldinni ...	17 19	8 0 0	300	37.50	
132	Rabkavi ...	30 31	23 0 0	650	36.96	
133	Rolli ...	8 8	6 0 0	300	50.00	
135	Sonna ...	6 19	6 0 0	800	50.00	
137	Taggi ...	16 28	4 0 0	500	125.00	
	Average per acre, 26.02 ...	228 27	127 0 0	7,950	46.85	

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the selling value of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Bágalkot Táluka (including the Bilgi Petha) of the Bijápur District, in the years 1909—1913.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
1	Bagalkot	87 31	45 0 0	6,500	144.44	
2	Goliskop	12 12	14 8 0	775	53.45	
3	Mallapur	7 6	8 10 8	1,400	161.54	
	Average per acre, 161-53 ...	57 9	68 2 8	8,675	127.26	
<i>Group II.</i>						
4	Achanur	5 12	8 8 0	140	40.00	
7	Andmurnal	18 2	8 0 0	400	50.00	
8	Ankalgi	12 7	8 10 8	600	69.21	
10	Bavalatti	4 36	6 0 0	500	83.38	
11	Benakatti	3 27	3 8 0	300	85.71	
12	Bevur	54 23	30 0 0	2,300	76.66	
14	Bhagarati	4 6	3 2 8	250	78.95	
15	Bhairanmatti	9 20	6 0 0	300	50.00	
17	Chhabbi	8 16	6 0 0	1,000	148.15	
49	Sokanadgi	5 26	0 12 0	1,000	129.71	
18	Chik-Fanshi	29 4	24 4 0	9,000	18.18	
19	Chik-Shelikeri	5 20	5 8 0	100	60.00	
20	Dyavanal	7 1	5 0 0	300	88.37	
22	Hallur	28 39	21 8 0	1,900	20.71	
23	Hannapur	9 10	7 0 0	145	20.00	
24	Hire-Shelikeri	9 8	2 8 0	50	7.50	
25	Honnakatti	18 24	8 0 0	60	61.54	
28	Kadlimatti	6 35	6 8 0	400	56.36	
29	Kaladgi	44 16	39 0 0	1,860	71.43	
31	Khajidoni	17 29	14 0 0	1,000	55.55	
32	Kirsur	21 10	18 0 0	1,000	20.00	
38	Kovalli	8 39	4 8 0	90	217.39	
36	Madapur	10 20	11 8 0	2,500	18.18	
37	Malapur	5 7	5 8 0	100	65.79	
40	Murnal	26 32	19 0 0	1,250	56.25	
42	Niralkeri	14 9	4 0 0	225	40.00	
45	Shardal	20 33	15 0 0	600	200.00	
47	Sindgi	7 35	6 0 0	1,200	95.24	
48	Sirsur	35 8	20 5 4	1,880	92.46	
50	Sorkop	4 23	5 8 0	200	36.36	
51	Tulsigeri	10 28	10 8 0	1,000	14.29	
52	Tugalatti	19 5	7 0 0	00	116.66	
55	Yedhalli	18 10	6 0 0	700	200.00	
50	Yelligutti	6 38	3 0 0	400	76.56	
	Average per acre, 50.88 ...	508 1	337 10 8	25,950	76.56	

APPENDIX K²—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group III.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
61	Arkeri ...	10 24	5 8 0	300	54 54	
62	Bommanagi ...	3 15	3 6 0	100	29 63	
63	Bennur ...	15 12	8 0 0	270	90 00	
65	Bilgi ...	10 27	10 8 0	500	47 62	
66	Chik-Gulbal ...	9 13	4 0 0	200	50 00	
67	Chik-Murmatti ...	16 0	4 0 0	200	50 00	
68	Chik-Myageri ...	4 34	6 0 0	600	100 00	
69	Chinvalkop ...	3 2	1 12 0	300	171 43	
70	Chitkinkop ...	11 0	7 8 0	300	40 00	
72	Domnal ...	7 6	6 0 0	300	50 00	
76	Heggur ...	10 17	7 0 0	400	57 14	
77	Herkal ...	7 16	5 8 0	600	109 09	
78	Hire-Gulbal ...	10 6	2 8 0	100	40 00	
80	Hire-Myageri ...	7 18	6 0 0	600	100 00	
81	Hosur ...	3 7	6 5 4	400	63 16	
82	Ilal ...	21 24	4 8 0	163	36 22	
83	Jadramkunti ...	8 31	2 0 0	40	20 00	
84	Janmatti ...	8 33	5 0 0	400	30 00	
85	Kadpatti ...	4 36	1 0 0	100	100 00	
87	Katarki ...	17 15	16 0 0	3,400	212 50	
88	Kop-S. Kundargi ...	8 9	5 12 0	1,000	173 91	
89	Kundargi ...	7 34	1 4 0	200	160 00	
93	Mankani ...	19 19	21 0 0	1,000	47 62	
98	Sangapur ...	12 29	6 0 0	400	66 66	
99	Shirguppi ...	8 20	3 0 0	40	13 33	
100	Sunag ...	19 34	7 0 0	400	57 14	
102	Timmapur ...	15 6	11 0 0	200	18 18	
103	Tolmatti ...	32 1	24 0 0	2,900	120 93	
104	Tummarmatti ...	5 0	4 8 0	800	66 66	
	Average per acre, 47'61 ...	330 7	190 15 4	15,713	82 27	
	<i>Group IV.</i>					
105	Amalzari ...	33 9	27 10 0	1,600	57 92	
107	Badgandi ...	12 0	9 10 0	1,000	103 90	
108	Badgi ...	7 35	5 8 0	500	45 45	
111	Bianal ...	7 16	1 8 0	120	80 00	
114	Chandapur ...	10 39	9 8 0	600	31 58	
117	Doddihal ...	54 25	26 0 0			
123	Kontikal ...	7 0	4 0 0	2,200	64 86	
135	Sonna ...	4 2	3 14 8			
119	Ganl ...	6 4	3 12 0	500	133 33	

APPENDIX K²—concluded.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
<i>Group IV—concluded.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
122	Godadihni	8 85	7 12 0	1,000	129.08	
124	Hadrihal	10 8	1 4 0	200	160.00	
125	Hire-Hanchinal	11 13	10 8 0	500	47.62	
126	Kandgal	28 1	9 0 0	275	30.55	
127	Kalur	10 22	8 0 0	800	100.00	
128	Kontikal	20 1	18 0 0	1,100	84.62	
129	Kop-S. Rolli	15 23	2 8 0	200	80.00	
130	Korti	25 7	22 0 0	2,000	*90.90	
132	Rabkavi	36 3	29 4 0	3,300	112.62	
133 & 136	Rolli Timmapur, S. Rolli	16 24 10 11	11 8 0 10 8 0	600	27.27	
137	Teggi	5 34	3 0 0			100	33.33
140	Yetanhatti	6 2	4 0 0	200	50.00	
Average per acre, 48.26 ...		347 34	223 10 8	16,795	75.15	

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing mortgage value of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Bāgalkot Taluka (including the Bilgi Petha) of the Bijāpur District in the years 1888—1892.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land mortgaged.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	No. of times the assessment represented by the mortgage debt.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
1	Bāgalkot ...	73 10	86 0 0	2,050	23·84	
	Average per acre, 27·98 ...	73 10	86 0 0	2,050	23·84	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
4	Achnur ...	26 22	18 0 0	300	16·66	
11	Benakatti ...	82 39	29 0 0	400	13·79	
12	Bevur ...	89 10	50 0 0	1,010	20·20	
14	Bhagavati ...	73 6	60 8 0	*2,120	25·04	
17	Chabbi ...	18 27	21 0 0	333	15·86	
19	Chik-Shellikeri ...	51 38	45 0 0	890	19·78	
20	Dayavanal ...	34 35	25 8 0	800	11·76	
22	Hallur ...	23 28	17 0 0	400	23·58	
24	Hire-Shellikeri ...	18 2	16 0 0	340	21·25	
25	Honnakatti ...	36 24	27 0 0	1,000	37·04	
28	Kadlimatti ...	64 8	52 0 0	550	10·58	
29	Kaladgi ...	85 27	73 9 7	600	8·15	
34	Lakmapur ...	20 5	18 0 0	125	6·94	
35	Lingapur ...	61 27	53 0 0	825	15·57	
36	Madapur ...	25 0	28 8 0	500	17·54	
39	Mannikatti ...	22 36	24 0 0	300	12·50	
40	Murnal ...	30 29	39 0 0	1,000	25·64	
45	Shardal ...	37 29	25 0 0	550	22·00	
48	Sirur ...	81 30	85 0 0	1,350	15·68	
50	Sorkop ...	11 15	8 0 0	80	10·00	
53	Udgatti ...	100 17	78 0 0	1,054	13·51	
	Average per acre, 14·80 ...	947 14	793 1 7	14,027	17·69	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
61	Arkeri ...	58 27	44 8 0	1,030	23·15	
63	Bennur ...	7 30	6 0 0	70	11·66	
65	Bilgi ...	49 8	32 4 0	400	12·40	
68	Chik-Myageri ...	56 1	47 0 0	300	6·38	
70	Chitkinkop ...	21 30	19 0 0	250	13·15	
77	Herkal ...	67 39	58 0 0	600	10·34	
81	Hosur ...	26 38	19 0 0	100	5·26	
82	Ilal ...	6 1	6 0 0	65	10·83	
87	Katarti ...	68 32	52 0 0	1,300	25·00	
93	Mankani ...	27 20	21 0 0	100	4·76	
101	Talgihal ...	50 16	46 0 0	1,010	21·96	
104	Tummarmatti ...	20 17	11 0 0	137	12·45	
	Average per acre, 11·62 ...	461 14	361 12 0	5,362	14·82	

APPENDIX L—concluded.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land mortgaged.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	No. of times the assessment represented by the mortgaged debt.	Remarks.
	<i>Group IV.</i>	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
118	Galgali	86 5	36 0 0	1,400	38.88	
119	Gani	38 31	31 0 0	650	20.97	
126	Kandgal	32 29	21 8 0	540	25.12	
128	Kotikal	28 20	23 0 0	300	13.64	
135	Sonna	11 7	10 0 0	200	20.00	
	Average per acre, 20-98 ...	147 12	120 8 0	8,690	25.64	

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing mortgage value of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Bágalkot Táluka (including the Bilgi Petha) of the Bijápur District in the years 1898—1902.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land mortgaged.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	No. of times the assessment represented by the mortgage debt.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
1	Bágalkot	49 20	55 0 0	1,500	27-27	
2	Mallapur	18 8	14 5 4	260	18-14	
	Average per acre, 28-07 ...	62 28	69 5 4	1,760	25-38	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
9	Bannidinni	7 11	2 9 0	50	20-00	
12	Bevar	42 23	23 0 0	375	16-80	
14	Bhagawati	46 18	42 0 0	450	10-71	
15	Bhairmatti	37 84	15 0 0	250	16-66	
17	Chabbi	33 30	31 0 0	1,230	39-68	
22	Hallur	20 10	13 0 0	500	38-46	
25	Honnakatti	13 20	11 0 0	300	27-27	
28	Kadimatti	69 31	51 0 0	940	18-43	
29	Kaladgi	58 29	53 0 0	1,550	29-25	
31	Khajidoni	33 19	30 0 0	1,000	33-33	
33	Kovalli	19 1	14 0 0	400	28-57	
40	Murnal	9 19	6 0 0	200	33-33	
41	Nakrigundi	17 28	18 0 0	450	27-22	
43	Salgundi	10 13	11 0 0	10	9-09	
45	Shardal	24 31	24 0 0	1,000	41-66	
46	Sidnal	7 33	5 0 0	200	40-00	
47	Sindgi	3 23	5 0 0	100	20-00	
48	Sirur	50 26	49 0 0	800	16-33	
49	Soknadgi	20 12	18 0 0	350	19-44	
50	Sorkop	9 17	11 0 0	60	5-45	
51	Tulsigeri	57 37	52 0 0	800	15-38	
53	Udgatti	28 1	18 0 0	240	13-33	
54	Virapur	5 23	6 0 0	150	25-00	
57	Yenkanchi	22 11	14 0 0	200	14-29	
	Average per acre, 18-04 ...	650 23	522 8 0	11,735	22-46	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
61	Arkeri	43 38	33 0 0	550	16-66	
65	Bilgi	99 13	84 0 0	4,455	53-04	
69	Binvalkop	17 18	10 0 0	200	20-00	
70	Chitkinkop	14 15	12 0 0	100	8-33	
72	Domnal	49 31	36 0 0	500	14-29	
73	Gadhial	24 13	15 0 0	700	46-66	
74	Gundanpalli	27 34	19 0 0	50	2-63	
77	Herkal	53 28	51 0 0	900	17-65	
82	Hul	21 8	19 8 0	400	20-51	

APPENDIX L¹.—concluded.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land mortgaged.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	No. of times the assessment represented by the mortgage debt.	Remarks.
<i>Group III—continued.</i>		<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		
67	Katarki	12 6	9 0 0	300	33-33	
88	Kop S. Kundargi	15 23	12 0 0	200	16-66	
89	Kundargi	68 34	54 0 0	1,700	31-48	
92	Managur	15 4	12 0 0	400	33-33	
93	Mankani	25 35	18 0 0	200	11-11	
96	Nagsampagi	27 8	26 0 0	300	11-54	
97	Nainegali	24 6	21 0 0	170	8-09	
98	Sangapur	20 5	16 0 0	200	12-50	
101	Talgihal	13 5	14 0 0	400	28-57	
102	Timmapur	20 1	18 0 0	150	8-33	
103	Tolnatti	9 2	7 0 0	500	71-43	
Average per acre, 20-52		603 6	435 8 0	12,375	25-49	
<i>Group IV.</i>						
106	Baderdinni	5 38	5 0 0	100	20-00	
116	Dhavaleshwar	8 8	8 0 0	300	37-50	
118	Galgali	101 10	94 0 0	2,675	28-46	
123	Gulbal	16 9	15 0 0	500	33-33	
125	Hire-Hunchinal	21 35	19 0 0	500	26-32	
128	Kontikal	39 31	19 0 0	300	15-79	
132	Rabhavi	31 16	24 0 0	700	29-17	
Average per acre, 22-01		224 22	184 0 0	5,075	27-58	

APPENDIX Ls.

Statement showing mortgage value of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Bágalkot Táluka (including the Belgi Petha) of the Bijápúr District in the years 1909—1913.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land mortgaged.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	No. of times the assessment repented by the mortgage debt.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Bágalkot	10 31	18 8 0	600 0 0	44.44	
2	Goliskop	7 23	8 0 0	300 0 0	37.50	
3	Mallapur	19 13	14 0 0	500 0 0	35.71	
	Average p r acre, 37.17	37 27	35 8 0	1,400 0 0	39.44	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
6	Andilli	20 16	18 8 4	700 0 0	37.17	
8	Ankalgi	3 0	4 0 0	100 0 0	25.00	
10	Bavalatti	15 14	18 0 0	300 0 0	23.08	
12	Bevur	23 23	11 10 8	834 0 0	71.49	
17	Chabbi	15 37	16 0 0	200 0 0	13.33	
18	Chik-Sanshi	21 14	11 0 0	500 0 0	45.45	
19	Chik-Shellikeri	11 9	10 0 0	200 0 0	20.00	
20	Dyavanal	8 6	10 0 0	40 0 0	40.00	
21	Govinkop	10 27	8 0 0	150 0 0	18.75	
22	Hallur	19 12	13 0 0	1,000 0 0	76.92	
23	Hanmapur	9 21	8 0 0	300 0 0	37.50	
25	Honakatti	21 23	6 8 0	350 0 0	53.85	
28	Kadlimatti	16 37	17 0 0	800 0 0	47.06	
31	Khajidoni	6 22	7 0 0	800 0 0	114.28	
32	Kirsur	5 0	2 0 0	150 0 0	75.00	
36	Madapur	9 7	6 0 0	100 0 0	16.66	
39	Mannikatti	13 31	5 0 0	1,000 0 0	200.00	
40	Murnal	63 8	53 0 0	2,545 0 0	48.02	
42	Niralkeri	21 22	11 0 0	100 0 0	9.09	
44	Sangondi	10 35	9 8 0	100 0 0	10.53	
45	Shardal	42 36	40 0 0	800 0 0	20.00	
48	Sirur	18 0	9 2 8	500 0 0	54.55	
49	Sokanadgi	11 26	8 0 0	450 0 0	56.25	
50	Sorkop	8 8	10 0 0	250 0 0	25.00	
51	Tulsigeri	78 35	55 13 4	3,000 0 0	53.78	
55	Yedhalli	13 27	10 8 0	300 0 0	28.57	
57	Yénkanchi	17 25	18 8 0	550 0 0	29.78	
	Average per acre, 31.81	518 1	391 8 0	16,479 0 0	42.09	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
61	Arkeri	18 38	15 0 0	800 0 0	53.33	
62	Bommangi	11 15	4 0 0	500 0 0	125.00	
63	Bennur	33 11	19 0 0	500 0 0	26.32	

APPENDIX L²—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land mortgaged.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	No. of times the assessment reported by the mortgage debt.	Remarks.
<i>Group III—continued.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
65	Blgi	38 30	34 0 0	700 0 0	30-59	
68	Chik-Myageri	3 11	3 0 0	400 0 0	133-33	
70	Chitkinkop	30 25	30 0 0	350 0 0	11-66	
71	Devalapur	23 9	17 0 0	100 0 0	5-88	
72	Domnal	7 5	6 0 0	100 0 0	16-66	
73	Godihal	4 17	4 8 0	150 0 0	33-33	
74	Gundanpalli	22 4	21 0 0	600 0 0	28-57	
75	Handargal	42 2	42 0 0	900 0 0	21-43	
76	Heggur	17 30	6 8 0	400 0 0	61-52	
80	Hire-Myageri	8 7	9 0 0	400 0 0	44-44	
83	Ilal	2 34	2 10 8	100 0 0	37-50	
89	Kundargi	91 33	57 8 0	3,700 0 0	64-35	
91	Lingapur	17 26	10 6 8	500 0 0	46-87	
93	Munkani	23 9	14 0 0	400 0 0	28-57	
97	Nainegli	7 33	8 8 0	540 0 0	63-53	
99	Shirguppā	18 20	10 0 0	200 0 0	20-00	
100	Sunag	5 8	4 0 0	200 0 0	50-00	
101	Talgihal	38 12	38 8 0	800 0 0	20-78	
102	Timmapur	9 24	6 0 0	300 0 0	50-00	
104	Tumzarmatti	5 6	4 10 8	80 0 0	17-14	
Average per acre, 28-49		480 4	366 12 0	12,720 0 0	34-63	
<i>Group IV.</i>						
106	Bedardini	17 2	15 0 0	800 0 0	53-33	
107	Badgandi	4 5	4 0 0	200 0 0	50-00	
111	Bisual	14 6	6 0 0	500 0 0	83-33	
114	Chandapur	34 34	26 10 8	500 0 0	18-75	
120	Garaddini	3 38	3 8 0	300 0 0	85-71	
122	Gudadinni	8 35	7 12 0	500 0 0	64-52	
126	Kandgal	53 20	28 8 0	1,800 0 0	63-16	
128	Kontihal	19 2	9 4 0	300 0 0	32-43	
135	Sonna	5 28	3 0 0	80 0 0	26-66	
136	Takkalki	5 26	5 0 0	150 0 0	30-00	
139	Yedhalli	13 36	10 12 0	1,000 0 0	93-02	
Average per acre, 33-90		180 32	118 14 8	6,120 0 0	51-55	

APPENDIX M.

Statement showing leases of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Bágalkot Táluka (including the Bilgi Petha) of the Bijápúr District, in the years 1888—1892.

Name of Village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
<i>Group I.</i>					
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Bagalkot	112 38	132 1 7	387 12 0	34·04	
Mallapur	74 18	78 0 0	218 0 0	35·78	
Average per acre, 8·23 ...	187 16	210 1 7	605 12 0	34·67	
<i>Group II.</i>					
Achanur	20 16	15 0 0	24 0 0	63·50	
Anagwadi	14 36	14 0 0	33 12 0	41·48	
Bannidinni	4 21	5 0 0	25 0 0	20·00	
Benakatti	21 21	19 0 0	45 0 0	42·22	
Bevur	11 36	7 0 0	40 0 0	17·50	
Bevinmatti	6 14	8 0 0	32 6 0	24·71	
Bhairanmatti	32 26	25 8 0	75 0 0	34·00	
Chhabbi	68 26	66 0 0	241 8 0	27·36	
Hallur	48 25	37 0 0	43 12 0	34·57	
Kadlimatti	29 9	27 0 0	55 0 0	49·09	
Kaladgi	31 32	26 0 0	47 7 0	54·81	
Kirsur	40 32	31 0 0	91 0 0	34·07	
Kovalli	16 38	14 0 0	50 0 0	28·00	
Madapur	4 36	1 0 0	3 0 0	33·33	
Mannikatti	30 28	21 0 0	166 4 0	12·63	
Murnal	21 31	7 0 0	40 0 0	17·50	
Sirur	44 0	39 0 0	95 0 0	41·05	
Sokanadgi	10 33	10 8 0	15 0 0	70·00	
Average per acre, 2·44 ...	460 30	373 0 0	1,122 12 0	33·22	
<i>Group III.</i>					
Bilgi	35 33	31 0 0	108 12 0	14·85	
Herkal	48 12	47 0 0	35 0 0	13·20	
Hire-Hodlur	15 10	10 0 0	31 0 0	32·26	
Hosur	15 4	14 0 0	20 0 0	70·00	
Jadramkunti	19 20	10 0 0	50 0 0	20·00	
Kandal	16 33	13 0 0	38 0 0	34·21	
Katarki	23 30	19 0 0	45 0 0	42·22	
Mankani	36 26	30 0 0	75 0 0	40·00	
Nainegli	13 27	12 0 0	13 0 0	92·31	
Sunag	29 30	25 0 0	57 0 0	43·86	
Tolmatti	37 11	31 0 0	88 0 0	35·23	
Tummarmatti	57 14	45 12 0	152 0 0	30·10	
Average per acre, 2·96 ...	349 0	287 12 0	1,033 12 0	26·80	

APPENDIX M—continued.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
	<i>Group IV.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
106	Bedardinni	24 4	19 0 0	94 0 0	20.21	
114	Chandapur	17 12	11 12 0	25 0 0	47.00	
115	Chik-Hanchinal	41 26	40 0 0	127 0 0	81.50	
116	Dhavaleshwar	22 14	20 0 0	112 8 0	17.77	
118	Galgali	72 11	72 2 8	306 0 0	23.58	
119	Gani	8 27	8 8 0	15 0 0	23.88	
120	Geradadinni	49 14	40 0 0	104 0 0	88.46	
124	Hadrihal	16 15	9 0 0	24 0 0	37.50	
125	Hire-Hanchinal	25 0	19 0 0	41 0 0	46.34	
132	Rakkavi	18 6	12 5 4	54 0 0	22.84	
133	Bolli	35 16	25 0 0	79 0 0	31.65	
136	Tokkalki	8 25	4 0 0	10 0 0	40.00	
137	Teggi	30 17	19 4 0	53 8 0	85.98	
	Average per acre, 3.82 ...	360 27	295 0 0	1,045 0 0	28.23	

APPENDIX M¹.

Statement showing leases of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Bāgalkot Tāluka (including the Bilgi Petha) of the Bijāpur District, in the years 1898—1902.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bāgalkot	91 26	94 0 0	294 0 0	31.97	
3	Mallapur	7 24	6 3 0	20 0 0	30.94	
	Average per acre, 3.16 ...	99 10	100 3 0	314 0 0	31.91	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
5	Anagwadi	17 9	16 0 0	58 0 0	27.59	
9	Bānidiāni	17 16	17 4 0	68 0 0	25.37	
12	Bevur	4 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	50.00	
13	Bevinmatti	4 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	20.00	
14	Bhagāvati	80 38	23 4 0	76 0 0	30.59	
20	Dyavnal	2 29	3 0 0	18 0 0	16.66	
28	Kadlimatti	9 5	4 0 0	7 12 0	51.61	
29	Kaladgi	63 11	68 0 0	254 0 0	26.77	
32	Kirsur	12 20	8 0 0	25 0 0	32.00	
39	Mannikatti	13 13	10 0 0	16 0 0	62.50	
40	Murnal	44 38	36 8 0	280 0 0	13.04	
48	Sirur	59 16	43 0 0	202 0 0	21.29	
49	Sokanadgi	17 3	19 0 0	36 0 0	52.78	
51	Tulsigeri	22 20	20 0 0	80 0 0	25.00	
53	Udgatti	8 5	7 0 0	8 0 0	87.50	
54	Virapur	13 4	9 10 8	67 0 0	43.28	
57	Yenkanohi	14 13	14 0 0	75 0 0	78.67	
	Average per acre, 3.66 ...	354 30	306 10 8	1,298 12 0	28.81	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
60	Alur	6 17	6 0 0	16 0 0	37.50	
63	Bennur	11 15	11 8 0	60 0 0	19.16	
65	Bilgi	23 35	19 0 0	60 0 0	31.66	
69	Chinvalkop	21 14	17 0 0	100 0 0	17.00	
77	Herkal	64 31	68 12 0	309 10 5	22.20*	
80	Hire-Myageri	18 29	5 0 0	125 0 0	4.00	
85	Kadpatti	9 24	4 0 0	16 0 0	25.00	
86	Kandal	13 27	13 0 0	55 0 0	23.64	
89	Kundargi	12 11	20 0 0	60 0 0	33.33	
100	Sunag	50 13	40 0 0	70 0 0	57.14	
103	Tolmatti	81 13	69 0 0	206 8 0	33.41	
104	Tummarmatti	26 28	24 0 0	61 0 0	39.34	
	Average per acre, 3.34 ...	340 20	297 4 0	1,139 2 5	28.09	

APPENDIX M¹—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
	<i>Group IV.</i>	<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. p. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
107	Badgandi	17 8	14 0 0	25 0 0	56·00	
109	Ballur	21 9	21 0 0	55 0 0	38·18	
118	Galgali	8 39	8 0 0	40 0 0	20·00	
119	Gani	20 6	16 0 0	52 0 0	30·77	
122	Gudadieni	6 35	6 0 0	22 0 0	27·27	
125	Hire-Hanchiual	25 0	19 0 0	35 0 0	54·28	
127	Kolur	24 34	17 0 0	190 0 0	8·95	
132	Rabkavi	16 18	20 0 0	72 8 0	27·59	
137	Teggi	42 12	23 0 0	72 0 0	31·94	
	Average per acre, 3·08 ..	163 1	144 0 0	563 8 0	25·55	

APPENDIX M².

Statement showing leases of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Bāgalkot Tā'uka
(including the Bilgi Petha) of the Bijāpur District, in the year 1913.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Bāgalkot	35 28	46 0 0	190 0 0	24.21	
3	Mallapur	5 23	4 0 0	45 0 0	8.88	
	Average per acre, 5.70 ..	41 11	50 0 0	235 0 0	21.28	
<i>Group II.</i>						
5	Anagwadi	5 31	3 0 0	12 0 0	25.60	
6	Anadilli	8 37	8 8 0	100 0 0	8.50	
7	Audmurnal	2 31	4 0 0	16 0 0	25.00	
8	Ankalgi	18 4	21 0 0	106 0 0	19.81	
9	Bannidinni	13 31	14 0 0	80 0 0	17.50	
12	Bevur	53 13	48 0 0	380 0 0	12.68	
13	Bevinmatti	10 12	11 0 0	55 0 0	20.00	
14	Bhagvati	21 11	14 0 0	110 0 0	12.73	
15	Bhairmatti	16 31	10 0 0	65 0 0	15.38	
19	Chik-Shelikeri	14 32	11 0 0	36 0 0	30.56	
22	Hallur	40 32	28 0 0	268 0 0	10.53	
23	Hanmapur	43 16	40 0 0	185 0 0	21.62	
25	Honnapatti	24 21	21 0 0	300 0 0	7.00	
27	Kadampur	13 26	14 0 0	75 0 0	18.66	
28	Kadlimatti	6 35	6 8 0	58 0 0	11.21	
29	Kaladgi	64 37	61 0 0	585 0 0	10.43	
30	Kalaskop	20 26	13 8 0	80 0 0	16.37	
31	Khajidoni	7 5	5 5 4	25 0 0	21.33	
32	Kirsur	17 21	11 0 0	50 0 0	22.00	
33	Kovalli	17 38	15 0 0	100 0 0	15.00	
35	Lingapur S. Kundargi	15 24	19 0 0	155 0 0	12.26	
36	Madapur	16 13	3 0 0	55 0 0	5.45	
39	Mannikatti	27 12	29 0 0	200 0 0	14.50	
40	Murnal	12 39	11 8 0	96 0 0	11.48	
46	Sidnal	10 17	8 0 0	26 0 0	30.77	
48	Sirur	16 18	13 0 0	164 0 0	7.12	
49	Sokansdgi	45 21	53 0 0	253 0 0	20.95	
50	Sorkop	17 28	11 12 0	60 0 0	31.33	
51	Talsigeri	11 9	13 0 0	135 0 0	9.63	
53	Udgatti	26 5	16 0 0	60 0 0	26.66	
55	Yedhalli	7 4	5 0 0	50 0 0	10.00	
57	Yenkanchi	12 29	12 0 0	50 0 0	24.00	
	Average per acre, 6.10 ...	658 14	570 1 4	4,016 0 0	14.19	

APPENDIX M²—continued.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
	<i>Group III.</i>	<i>λ. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs a. p.</i>		
59	Algundi ...	13 23	10 2 8	90 0 0	11-30	
60	Alur ...	17 26	9 0 0	23 0 0	39-13	
62	Bommauagi ...	9 6	10 0 0	60 0 0	16-66	
63	Bennur ...	20 12	6 0 0	16 0 0	37-50	
67	Chik-Murmatti ...	50 37	39 0 0	150 0 0	26 00	
68	Chik-Myageri ...	11 19	11 0 0	32 0 0	34-37	
70	Chitkinkop ...	10 26	11 0 0	60 0 0	18-33	
72	Donnal ...	11 23	4 0 0	25 0 0	16 00	
73	Godihal ...	17 19	2 0 0	7 0 0	28 67	
74	Gundanpalli ...	8 32	8 0 0	60 0 0	13-33	
77	Herkal ...	24 32	13 8 0	92 0 0	14-67	
78	Hire-Gulbal ...	20 28	10 0 0	50 0 0	20-00	
80	Hire-Myageri ...	11 26	8 5 4	32 0 0	26-01	
81	Hosur ...	7 19	4 0 0	17 0 0	23-63	
82	Ilal ...	6 12	5 0 0	51 0 0	9-80	
86	Kandal ...	10 5	9 0 0	82 0 0	10-98	
87	Katarki ...	14 19	14 0 0	120 0 0	11 66	
88	Kop S. Kundargi ...	7 37	8 0 0	65 0 0	12 31	
89	Kundargi ...	23 22	12 0 0	110 0 0	10 91	
92	Mangur ...	12 0	8 8 0	38 8 0	22-07	
99	Shirguppi ...	16 26	13 0 0	40 0 0	32-50	
100	Sunag ...	18 6	10 0 0	51 0 0	19 61	
101	Talgihal ...	12 7	13 8 0	128 0 0	10 55	
104	Tummarmatti ...	33 26	32 0 0	296 0 0	10-81	
	Average per acre, 4'33 ...	391 8	271 0 0	1,695 8 0	15-98	
	<i>Group IV.</i>					
106	Badardiinni ...	24 22	22 0 0	222 0 0	9-91	
107	Badgandi ...	22 27	13 8 0	70 0 0	19-29	
108	Badgi ...	14 33	9 8 0	10 0 0	10-56	
109	Ballur ...	16 34	16 0 0	60 0 0	26-66	
112	Badihal ...	21 9	13 0 0	90 0 0	14-44	
114	Chandapur ...	33 12	27 0 0	73 0 0	37 00	
115	Chik-Hanchinal ...	15 17	14 0 0	120 0 0	11 66	
116	Dhavaleshwar ...	8 8	8 0 0	50 0 0	16-00	
117	Doddihal ...	14 26	7 0 0	25 0 0	28 00	
118	Galgall ...	15 6	13 0 0	90 0 0	14-44	
119	Gani ...	29 11	23 0 0	90 0 0	25-55	
120	Garadadiinni ...	51 5	52 0 0	650 0 0	8 00	
121 and 126	Govinddiinni ... Tukkalki ...	24 24	20 15 0	150 0 0	14-00	

APPENDIX M²—concluded.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
	<i>Group IV—continued.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
122	Gudadinni	8 19	8 0 0	40 0 0	20 00	
123	Gulbal	8 28	2 2 0	6 0 0	35.42	
125	Hire-Hanchinal	17 6	15 0 0	40 0 0	37.50	
126	Kandgal	19 0	11 0 0	100 0 0	11.00	
127	Kolur	12 37	10 0 0	45 0 0	22.22	
128	Kontikal	35 39	23 0 0	100 0 0	23.00	
130	Korti	22 37	23 0 0	140 0 0	16.43	
131	Muttaldinni	7 10	2 8 0	10 8 0	23.81	
132	Babkavi	24 30	21 0 0	140 0 0	15.00	
133	Rolli	20 20	8 0 0	100 0 0	8.00	
135	Sonna	31 25	21 0 0	100 0 0	21.00	
137	Teggi	43 9	15 0 0	52 0 0	28.85	
138	Timmapur	16 10	14 0 0	150 0 0	9.33	
	Average per acre, 5.01 ...	559 19	413 1 0	2,803 8 0	14.73	

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Bágalkot Táluka from 1851-52 to 1913.

Years.	Seers of 80 tolas and chataks of 5 tolas per rupee.									Per maund of 3,200 tolas.	Remarks.
	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Rice.	Wheat.	Turdal.	Gram.	Lin-seed.	Safflower.	Cotton with seed.			Jowári kadól.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Rs. a. p.	
1851-52 to 1860-61 (Average).	47 0	40 0	17 0	32 0	...	29 0	...	...	...	.....
1861-62 to 1870-71 (Average).	23 0	23 0	8 0	13 0	...	10 0	...	...	...	.....
1871-72* to 1881-82 (Average).	25 10	23 10	9 12	15 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	.....
1882-1888	Information not available.										
1888-89	22 8	18 15	10 11	16 7	13 3	14 11	10 9	17 9	8 1	0 6 0	
1889-90	20 5	21 1	11 11	16 8	10 15	12 6	9 7	15 10	8 3	0 7 8	
1890-91	23 9	24 7	11 5	18 13	13 13	15 8	10 0	21 7	8 0	0 10 2	
1891-92	19 6	19 14	9 6	10 5	10 10	12 7	10 4	15 7	9 3	1 0 0	
1892-93	19 13	21 1	9 9	9 2	9 1	11 9	8 11	13 9	8 14	0 13 4	
1893-94	26 13	26 2	10 9	12 14	11 1	14 0	9 3	21 4	9 9	0 4 0	
1894-95	22 15	22 6	9 14	19 2	9 11	16 9	8 11	21 4	10 14	0 4 2	
1895	27 3	24 9	10 10	19 13	9 9	12 9	8 8	14 1	8 11	0 5 0	
1896	20 0	17 4	10 7	12 8	9 7	12 0	8 15	13 7	8 5	0 11 4	
1896-99 to 1896 (Average).	22 8	21 8	10 7	16 9	10 13	13 10	9 6	18 1	8 14	.....
1897	17 14	10 14	8 5	7 3	7 4	8 1	7 15	10 8	8 1	1 12 0	
1898	20 12	17 13	10 0	10 7	12 1	11 5	9 2	20 15	9 0	0 4 0	
1899	17 6	16 2	10 13	13 8	13 2	13 15	9 15	20 11	...	0 4 1	
1900	10 6	10 8	9 9	8 7	7 7	8 12	5 9	12 12	6 1	0 5 4	
1901	14 13	13 1	8 9	7 18	6 13	10 1	6 8	11 8	...	0 5 4	
1902	15 10	16 2	10 7	9 0	11 1	11 13	6 13	13 8	...	0 6 5	
1903	24 12	26 11	10 10	18 4	8 14	13 4	9 10	17 15	7 11	0 2 9	
1904	28 10	27 5	11 6	16 15	11 7	15 13	11 12	22 4	6 9	0 2 5	
1905	22 7	17 7	9 13	13 1	10 4	13 4	9 13	16 9	6 12	0 7 0	
1897-1905 (Average).	21 4	19 8	10 1	13 1	9 1	12 12	8 9	17 13	7 6	.....
1906	13 0	12 12	8 11	8 1	8 4	10 2	7 15	9 14	5 13	0 11 1	
1907	17 3	16 16	8 1	9 7	8 0	10 9	8 1	9 10	6 3	0 4 8	
1908	15 11	12 7	7 6	7 7	6 12	7 15	7 4	16 5	8 7	0 8 11	
1909	13 10	14 2	8 1	8 2	7 3	9 15	7 4	13 14	5 15	0 12 3	
1910	15 2	16 14	8 10	8 3	8 5	11 3	5 5	12 7	4 12	0 11 8	
1911	16 0	17 2	8 7	11 9	11 0	13 14	4 9	11 8	4 9	0 10 9	
1912	12 8	12 11	7 5	8 9	8 5	11 0	4 15	8 12	5 2	1 4 10	
1913	12 10	12 5	7 1	8 9	7 15	10 13	...	...	...	.....
1906-1913 (Average).	14 2	14 8	7 15	8 14	8 2	10 9	6 8	10 15	5 9	.....

Note.—Prices from 1895 represent averages for calendar years.
 * Omitted three years for the great famine for all articles.
 Omitting years 1891-92 and 1892-93 for wheat and 1892-93 for safflower while striking averages owing to bad season.
 Omitting 1900 for jowári, bájrí, wheat and Gram.
 Omitting 1901 for jowári, wheat, turdal and safflower.
 Omitting 1902 for wheat.

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Bilgi Petha from 1851-52 to 1913.

Years.	Seers of 80 tolas and chataks of 8 tolas per rupee.										Per maund of 3,200 tolas.	Remarks.
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Turdal.	Gram.	Lin-seed.	Safflower.	Cotton with seed.	Jowari kaddi.		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Rs. a. p.		
1851-52 to 1860-61 (Average).	50 0	40 0	...	22 0	...	24 0	...	...	...	.....
1861-62 to 1870-71 (Average).	32 0	30 0	...	19 0	...	19 0	...	...	...	.....
1871-72 to 1881-82 (Average).	32 4	31 2	...	16 14	...	16 14	...	...	...	.....
1882 to 1889	Information not available.											
1889-89	Not available.											
1889-90	22 13	21 2	10 12	15 9	12 12	14 9	12 8	29 0	6 13	0 5 9		
1890-01	24 21	23 15	10 9	18 3	13 0	16 15	11 11	24 7	7 12	0 9 2		
1891-92	19 10	19 9	8 12	10 15	9 5	11 6	10 6	17 1	9 10	0 11 9		
1892-93	19 7	21 1	8 14	9 5	8 11	10 11	9 11	15 13	7 15	0 9 8		
1893-94	22 7	25 14	9 14	12 1	12 1	14 0	9 0	23 14	9 10	0 2 4		
1894-95	24 0	23 6	9 6	19 2	8 8	15 5	8 14	27 12	9 15	0 2 4		
1895	27 13	27 7	10 6	21 13	9 0	11 15	6 11	20 12	6 12	0 2 7		
1896	18 15	19 1	9 3	13 8	8 2	11 9	...	16 3	7 8	0 6 2		
1893-99 to 1896 (Average).	23 9	22 11	9 11	15 14	10 3	13 3	10 4	21 2	6 8	0 6 3		
1897	9 13	9 7	7 14	7 0	6 10	7 13	...	...	...	1 2 9	
1898	20 11	19 11	9 4	10 11	9 3	11 9	11 14	24 5	12 6	0 1 10		
1899	18 1	17 12	10 5	13 3	11 6	14 5	12 2	19 15	13 7	0 2 1		
1900	10 5	11 1	8 7	7 12	6 15	8 3	...	12 5	7 6	0 5 4		
1901	12 2	13 11	9 5	8 0	6 11	9 8	...	11 8	8 11	0 5 0		
1902	15 15	17 1	10 3	7 13	10 6	10 10	...	13 2	7 8	0 4 11		
1903	22 0	20 12	10 10	12 5	9 4	12 3	...	19 8	...	0 1 11		
1904	29 13	29 6	10 10	15 14	10 15	16 6	...	24 6	...	0 2 1		
1905	21 11	20 15	9 3	13 13	9 9	14 7	...	19 14	...	0 2 6		
1897 to 1905 (Average).	19 11	21 3	9 6	13 3	10 2	13 4	...	20 3	9 73	0 3 2		
1906	13 7	13 15	8 0	7 14	7 12	8 12	...	10 11	...	0 10 4		
1907	15 8	18 1	7 12	9 15	8 6	9 13	...	10 10	...	0 12 4		
1908	17 8	14 3	7 6	8 0	6 3	8 6	...	10 11	2 2	0 10 11		
1909	15 0	14 6	7 11	8 8	8 10	8 10	...	14 13	...	0 13 6		
1910	16 0	14 0	8 0	9 8	8 6	9 9	...	12 12	...	8 13 6		
1911	16 12	15 3	8 4	11 13	10 8	11 12	6 3	12 11	...	0 7 5		
1912	13 2	12 6	6 14	8 14	7 9	10 0	...	...	...	1 4 7	
1913	13 14	12 10	6 4	10 8	8 3	...	...	...	...	.....
1906-1913 (Average).	14 12	14 5	7 8	9 6	7 15	9 9	...	12 1	...	6 11 4		

NOTE.—Prices from 1895 represent averages for calendar years.

I have in this omitted three years for the great famine for all articles, and 1897, 1900 for jowari, bajri, wheat, turdal and gram; and 1901 for wheat, turdal, gram and safflower; 1902 for wheat, 1903 for jowari while striking averages owing to bad or abnormal seasons.

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 126 Villages situated in the Bágalkot Taluka of the Bjadpur Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1884-85.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the revenue of which is allocated entirely or partially inam.			Total land, Government, occupied, unoccupied and inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment, total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand total for collections, total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1894-85	142,277	99,494	...	10,883	10,883	88,592	14,821	4,398	...	96,608	73,113	28,850	253,901	1,76,046	1,17,381	...	...
1895-86	148,74	99,660	...	10,604	10,604	88,846	13,734	8,679	...	96,668	72,978	28,175	253,681	1,76,507	1,17,121	...	...
1896-87	144,420	1,01,476	...	10,802	10,802	89,638	12,774	8,500	533	95,778	73,978	28,175	252,973	1,76,013	1,16,441	...	...
1897-88	146,469	1,01,293	...	...	...	1,01,293	10,669	2,681	460	95,715	73,914	28,816	252,849	1,76,797	1,30,534	...	...
1898-89	149,194	1,02,061	...	...	...	1,02,061	7,919	1,919	424	95,715	73,913	28,836	252,846	1,76,792	1,31,321	...	...
1899-90	149,902	1,02,249	...	...	...	1,02,249	7,247	1,681	467	95,710	73,890	29,280	252,859	1,76,770	1,31,966	...	...
1900-91	150,519	1,02,377	...	...	...	1,02,377	6,634	1,463	394	95,602	72,917	29,723	252,845	1,76,700	1,32,463	...	...
1901-92	150,870	1,02,631	...	...	...	1,02,631	6,583	1,313	...	95,702	72,987	29,815	252,655	1,76,641	1,32,346	36	...	
1902-93	150,983	1,02,659	...	...	...	1,02,659	6,231	1,306	309	95,701	72,910	29,851	252,673	1,76,775	1,32,693	...	...
1903-94	151,144	1,02,613	...	...	...	1,02,613	6,026	1,244	336	95,708	72,917	29,293	252,677	1,76,874	1,32,241	...	...
1904-95	151,131	1,02,613	...	...	...	1,02,613	5,882	1,204	589	95,703	72,911	29,720	252,616	1,76,768	1,32,681	...	...
1905-96	152,137	1,03,816	...	...	...	1,02,816	4,706	992	925	95,701	72,425	29,720	252,544	1,76,733	1,37,461	...	...
1906-97	152,795	1,03,999	...	...	...	1,02,999	4,680	822	373	95,769	72,925	28,720	252,557	1,76,746	1,37,012	2,943	...	
1907-98	152,792	1,03,977	...	...	...	1,02,977	2,088	462	95	95,684	72,890	28,720	252,540	1,76,829	1,36,792	1,663	...	
1908-99	152,710	1,03,086	...	...	...	1,03,016	2,683	402	263	95,634	72,830	28,730	252,567	1,76,438	1,37,078	1,729	...	
1909-100	152,561	1,03,989	...	...	...	1,02,989	2,021	456	218	95,664	72,826	28,734	252,566	1,76,331	1,36,981	...	...
1900-01	152,933	1,03,013	...	...	...	1,03,013	1,441	443	992	95,681	72,815	28,734	252,564	1,76,331	1,37,729	25,023	1,121	
1901-02	152,951	1,03,006	...	...	...	1,03,006	1,906	433	399	95,679	72,683	28,734	252,536	1,76,327	1,37,139	1,073	60,302	
1902-03	153,051	1,03,006	...	...	...	1,03,006	2,427	311	118	95,679	72,633	28,734	251,657	1,76,710	1,36,853	363	261	
1903-04	152,959	1,03,073	...	...	...	1,03,073	2,419	754	1,475	95,678	72,305	28,735	251,076	1,76,722	1,36,283	746	5	
1904-05	153,230	1,03,221	...	...	...	1,03,221	2,146	600	2,119	95,678	72,896	28,733	251,054	1,76,723	1,36,078	6,039	1,254	
1905-06	153,176	1,03,170	...	...	...	1,03,170	2,200	668	2,306	95,678	72,366	28,733	251,054	1,76,724	1,36,214	1,077	17,765	
1906-07	152,820	1,03,141	...	...	...	1,03,141	2,510	601	2,601	95,681	72,601	28,728	251,051	1,76,728	1,40,680	2,806	39	
1907-08	153,080	1,03,275	...	...	...	1,03,275	2,286	661	4,191	95,679	72,680	28,738	251,053	1,76,735	1,41,103	3,910	56	
1908-09	153,266	1,03,348	...	...	...	1,03,348	2,108	489	1,689	95,679	72,601	28,739	251,053	1,76,736	1,33,174	36,204	10	
1909-10	153,360	1,03,383	...	...	...	1,03,383	2,110	461	1,206	95,679	72,601	28,732	251,146	1,76,747	1,36,833	353	62	
1910-11	153,661	1,03,391	...	...	...	1,03,391	2,089	457	...	95,697	72,864	28,445	251,147	1,76,768	1,37,846	169	...	
1911-12	153,735	1,03,475	...	...	...	1,03,475	2,033	442	...	95,689	72,774	28,395	251,127	1,76,691	1,37,870	81	420	
1912-13	153,541	1,03,473	...	...	...	1,03,473	1,974	423	...	95,675	72,779	28,603	251,190	1,76,673	1,37,979	169	22	

APPENDIX O¹.

Revenue Statement for 14 Villages situated in the Bāgalhot Taluka of the Bijāpur Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1880-86.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inām).			Total land—Government occupied, unoccupied and Inām.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assess- ment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auc- tion sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assess- ment.	Collections, quit-rent &c.	Total of columns, 9 and 11.	Full assessment. Total of columns 9, 9 and 13.	Grand Total for collec- tions. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1885-86 ...	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86 ...	12,816	8,795	...	...	...	8,795	34	12	...	9,680	7,194	1,487	22,179	16,001	10,283	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	12,538	8,812	...	...	...	8,812	34	12	6	9,548	7,194	1,437	22,113	16,018	10,266	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	12,533	8,812	...	...	...	8,812	34	12	5	9,546	7,194	1,487	22,113	16,018	10,354	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	12,538	8,818	...	...	...	8,818	30	7	4	9,546	7,194	1,437	22,114	16,019	10,269	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	12,538	8,818	...	...	...	8,818	30	7	4	9,548	7,191	1,551	22,134	16,016	10,373	...	...	...
1890-91 ...	12,554	8,821	...	...	...	8,821	14	4	3	9,548	7,191	1,652	22,114	16,016	10,476	...	...	...
1891-92 ...	12,552	8,821	...	...	...	8,821	14	4	...	9,547	7,191	1,653	22,113	16,016	10,474	...	...	...
1892-93 ...	12,552	8,821	...	...	...	8,821	12	3	3	9,548	7,191	1,653	22,110	16,015	10,477	...	...	...
1893-94 ...	12,552	8,821	...	...	...	8,821	12	3	3	9,548	7,191	1,699	22,110	16,015	10,523	...	...	...
1894-95 ...	12,552	8,820	...	...	...	8,820	12	3	3	9,548	7,191	1,699	22,110	16,014	10,522	...	...	...
1895-96 ...	12,552	8,820	...	...	...	8,820	12	3	...	9,548	7,191	1,699	22,110	16,014	10,519	...	...	...
1896-97 ...	12,552	8,820	...	...	...	8,820	18	3	18	9,546	7,191	1,704	22,110	16,014	10,542	...	...	...
1897-98 ...	12,552	8,820	...	...	...	8,820	12	3	...	9,546	7,191	1,704	22,110	16,014	10,524	...	...	...
1898-99 ...	12,552	8,820	...	...	...	8,820	12	3	26	9,546	7,191	1,707	22,110	16,014	10,553	...	...	...
1899-00 ...	12,552	8,820	...	...	...	8,820	12	3	17	9,548	7,191	1,707	22,110	16,014	10,544	...	...	...
1900-01 ...	12,552	8,820	...	...	...	8,820	12	3	74	9,548	7,191	1,707	22,110	16,014	10,601	...	...	...
1901-02 ...	12,552	8,820	...	...	...	8,820	12	3	6	9,546	7,191	1,707	22,110	16,014	10,533	53	...	...
1902-03 ...	12,552	8,820	...	...	...	8,820	12	3	5	9,548	7,191	1,707	22,110	16,014	10,532	9	...	...
1903-04 ...	12,551	8,819	...	...	...	8,819	11	3	49	9,546	7,193	1,706	22,108	16,016	10,574	3	...	...
1904-05 ...	12,551	8,819	...	...	...	8,819	11	3	21	9,546	7,193	1,706	22,108	16,015	10,546	696	...	...
1905-06 ...	12,548	8,818	...	...	...	8,818	14	4	138	9,546	7,193	1,706	22,108	16,015	10,670	2	...	...
1906-07 ...	12,548	8,819	...	...	...	8,818	24	6	298	9,546	7,193	1,706	22,118	16,017	10,790	32	...	...
1907-08 ...	12,548	8,818	...	...	...	8,818	24	6	350	9,546	7,193	1,706	22,118	16,017	10,874	40	...	...
1908-09 ...	12,548	8,818	...	...	...	8,818	24	6	...	9,546	7,193	1,706	22,118	16,017	10,524	...	...	...
1909-10 ...	12,548	8,818	...	...	...	8,818	24	6	...	9,546	7,193	1,706	22,118	16,017	10,524	...	...	...
1910-11 ...	12,559	8,823	...	...	...	8,823	16	6	...	9,535	7,189	1,816	22,110	16,018	10,639	3	...	...
1911-12 ...	12,559	8,825	...	...	...	8,825	18	7	...	9,535	7,187	1,838	22,112	16,019	10,661	...	...	...
1912-13 ...	12,559	8,825	...	...	...	8,825	18	7	...	9,535	7,187	1,838	22,112	16,019	10,661	...	...	...

1. Gulgali.
2. Amalhari.
3. Kolar.
4. Yedhalli.
5. Bakkavi.

6. Ganl.
7. Chik-Hanchinal.
8. Hire-Manchinal.
9. Chandapur.
10. Būdu.

11. Belvalmatti.
12. Gulbal.
13. Budihal.
14. Bisanl.

APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group I.			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bagalkot	I	1 10	8 0	M. 1 10	1,909	2,302	1 2 8	...	...	...	M. 21	36	1 11 5	1,909	2,339	1 2 10
2	Goliakop	II	1 6	8 0	M. 1 6	267	241	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	241	0 15 0
3	Mallapur	II	1 6	8 0	M. 1 6	1,587	864	0 8 9	...	...	...	M. 1	1	1 0 0	1,588	865	0 8 9
...	Total of Group I 3 villages	...	...	...	...	3,813	3,407	0 11 8	...	...	...	M. 22	37	1 10 11	3,835	3,445	0 14 10
Group II.			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
4	Aohnur	III	1 4	8 0	M. 1 4	1,345	1,035	0 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,345	1,035	0 12 4
5	Anagwadi	III	1 4	8 0	M. 1 4	843	552	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	843	552	0 10 6
6	Andili	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	475	433	0 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	433	0 14 2
7	Andmurnal	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	204	136	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	136	0 10 8
8	Ankalgi	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	739	535	0 11 7	...	...	...	M. 3	4	1 6 4	742	539	0 11 7
9	Bannidinni	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	247	200	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	200	0 12 11
10	Bavalatti	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	652	486	0 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	652	486	0 11 11
11	Benkatti	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	1,351	1,223	0 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,351	1,223	0 14 6
12	Beur	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	10,422	7,319	0 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,422	7,319	0 11 3
13	Bevinmatti S. Havali	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	599	368	0 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	599	368	0 10 3
14	Bhagvati	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	2,450	2,122	0 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,450	2,122	0 12 10
15	Bhairanmatti	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	1,566	905	0 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,566	905	0 9 4
16	Budihal S. Havali	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	703	525	0 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	525	0 11 11
17	Chebbi	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	1,430	1,030	0 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,430	1,030	0 11 6
18	Chik Savnahl	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	342	324	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	324	0 10 6
19	Chik Shellikeri	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	905	547	0 9 8	...	...	...	M. 10	12	1 3 2	915	559	0 9 9
20	Dyavanal	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	942	523	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	942	523	0 9 0
21	Govinkop	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	906	301	0 5 4	...	...	...	M. 4	6	1 8 0	911	307	0 5 5
22	Hallur	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	5,053	3,459	0 10 11	...	...	...	M. 4	4	1 0 0	5,058	3,463	0 11 0
23	Hannapur	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	490	406	0 13 3	...	...	...	M. 3	3	1 0 0	492	410	0 13 4
24	Hire Shellikeri	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	1,375	635	0 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,375	635	0 7 7
25	Honakatti	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	965	457	0 7 7	...	...	...	M. 2	2	1 0 0	967	459	0 7 7
26	Honarhalli	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	186	122	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	122	0 10 0
27	Kadampur	II	1 6	8 0	1 6	416	368	0 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	368	0 14 2
28	Kadimatti	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	1,095	892	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,095	892	0 12 0
29	Kaladgi	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	4,004	3,069	0 12 3	...	...	...	M. 55	52	0 15 2	4,060	3,121	0 12 4
30	Kalsakop	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	837	405	0 10 2	...	...	...	M. 17	21	1 3 9	855	426	0 10 5
31	Khajidoni	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	518	510	0 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	510	0 11 11
32	Kirsur	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	1,933	1,330	0 11 0	...	...	...	M. 16	20	1 4 0	1,949	1,360	0 11 1
33	Kovalli	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	1,437	837	0 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,437	837	0 9 4
34	Lakhamapur	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	281	226	0 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	226	0 12 10
35	Lingapur	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	591	467	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	591	467	0 12 8
36	Madapur	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	473	228	0 7 9	...	...	...	M. 6	6	1 0 0	479	234	0 7 10
37	Malapur	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	663	667	1 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	663	667	1 0 1
38	Manadgi	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	197	127	0 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	127	0 10 4
39	Manikatti	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	543	533	0 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	533	0 15 9
40	Murnal	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	1,415	1,101	0 12 7	...	...	...	M. 48	49	1 0 4	1,463	1,150	0 12 7
41	Nakrigundi	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	366	317	0 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	366	317	0 12 10
42	Niralkeri	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	1,171	573	0 7 8	16	22	1 9 2	...	...	...	1,195	595	0 8 0
43	Saigundi	II	1 6	8 0	1 6	261	285	1 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	285	1 1 6
44	Sangondi	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	227	122	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	122	0 8 7
45	Shardal	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	1,263	1,004	0 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,263	1,004	0 11 9
46	Sidnal	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	214	150	0 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	150	0 11 3
47	Sindgi	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	428	324	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	324	0 12 1
48	Sirur	III	1 4	8 0	{ P. 8 0 M. 1 4 }	11,546	7,096	0 10 8	P. 26	{ W. 37 S. 33 }	4 6 0	...	...	...	11,562	7,766	0 10 9

Q.

on Government occupied land.

By Revision Summary.															Per-centage In-crease.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1 13	8 0 0	M. 1 13	1,969	2,569	1 5 0	...	...	...	M. 21	40	1 14 6	1,990	2,609	1 5 0	11-50	Bagalkot	1
1 13	8 0 0	M. 1 13	267	318	1 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	318	1 0 9	31-95	Goliakop	2
1 13	8 0 0	M. 1 13	1,597	1,139	0 11 6	...	...	...	M. 1	2	2 0 0	1,598	1,341	0 9 9	31-38	Mallapur	3
...	...	...	3,813	4,025	1 0 11	...	...	...	M. 22	42	1 24 7	3,835	4,067	1 1 0	18-06	Total of Group I (3 villages)	...
Group II.																	
1 8	8 0 0	M. 1 8	1,345	1,242	0 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,345	1,242	0 14 9	20-00	Achnur	4
1 8	8 0 0	M. 1 8	843	662	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	843	662	0 12 7	19-63	Anagwadi	5
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	475	508	1 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	508	1 1 1	20-09	Andill	6
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	204	163	0 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	163	0 12 9	19-85	Andmurnal	7
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	739	642	0 13 11	...	...	...	M. 3	5	1 10 8	742	647	0 13 11	20 03	Ankalgi	8
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	247	240	0 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	240	0 15 2	20-00	Bannidinni	9
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	652	583	0 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	652	583	0 14 4	19-98	Bavalatti	10
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	1,351	1,468	1 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,351	1,468	1 1 5	20-08	Benkatti	11
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	10,422	9,759	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,422	9,759	0 15 0	33 34	Bour	12
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	599	460	0 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	599	460	0 12 3	20-10	Bevinmatti S. Hav el	13
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	2,450	2,546	1 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,450	2,546	1 0 8	19 98	Bhagvati	14
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	1,566	1,207	0 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,566	1,207	0 12 4	33 37	Bhairamatti	15
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	708	630	0 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	630	0 14 4	20-00	Budihal S. Havell	16
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	1,430	1,236	0 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,430	1,236	0 12 10	19-88	Chebhi	17
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	342	269	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	269	0 12 7	20-09	Chick Sevnsi	18
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	905	656	0 11 7	...	...	...	M. 10	14	1 6 5	915	670	0 11 9	19 86	Chick Shalikeri	19
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	942	634	0 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	942	634	0 10 9	20-08	Dyavanal	20
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	906	361	0 8 5	...	...	...	M. 4	7	1 12 0	910	368	0 8 6	20-00	Govinkop	21
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	5,052	4,612	0 14 7	...	...	...	M. 4	5	1 4 0	5,050	4,617	0 14 7	33 32	Hallur	22
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	490	487	0 15 11	...	...	...	M. 3	4	1 5 4	493	491	0 15 11	20 05	Hannapur	23
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	1,375	786	0 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,375	786	0 9 2	20 00	Hire Shalikeri	24
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	965	548	0 9 1	...	...	...	M. 2	2	1 3 2	967	550	0 9 1	16 16	Honakatti	25
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	196	146	0 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	146	0 11 11	19-67	Honarhalli	26
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	416	401	0 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	401	0 15 5	8-97	Kadampur	27
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	1,795	1,070	0 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,095	1,070	0 15 8	19-96	Kadimatti	28
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	4,004	3,038	0 14 9	...	...	...	M. 25	62	1 2 0	4,060	3,745	0 14 9	19-99	Kaladgi	29
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	637	486	0 12 2	...	...	...	M. 17	25	1 7 4	655	511	0 12 6	19-95	Kalaskop	30
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	818	732	0 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	818	732	0 14 4	20-00	Khajidoni	31
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	1,633	1,596	0 13 3	...	...	...	M. 16	24	1 8 0	1,640	1,620	0 13 4	20-00	Kirur	32
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	1,437	1,004	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,437	1,004	0 11 2	19-95	Kovall	33
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	281	271	0 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	271	0 15 5	19-91	Lakhampur	34
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	591	560	0 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	591	560	0 15 2	19-91	Lingapur	35
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	473	274	0 9 3	...	...	...	M. 6	7	1 2 8	479	281	0 9 4	20 00	Madapur	36
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	663	810	1 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	663	800	1 3 4	19 84	Malapur	37
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	197	152	0 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	152	0 12 4	19 68	Manadgi	38
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	542	640	1 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	640	1 2 11	20-07	Manikatti	39
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	1,415	1,321	0 14 11	...	...	...	M. 49	59	1 3 8	1,483	1,380	0 15 1	20 00	Murnal	40
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	366	380	1 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	366	390	1 0 7	19-87	Nakrigurdi	41
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	1,196	704	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,195	704	0 9 6	18-22	Niralkeri	42
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	261	311	1 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	311	1 3 0	9-12	Salgundi	43
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	227	146	0 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	146	0 10 3	19 67	Sangundi	44
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	1,263	1,205	0 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,263	1,205	0 14 2	20-03	Shardal	45
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	214	180	0 12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	180	0 12 5	20-00	Sidnal	46
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	426	389	0 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	389	0 14 7	20-06	Sindgi	47
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	11,563	9,276	0 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,563	9,276	0 12 10	21-00	Sirur	48

By FORMER SURVEY.																				
Number.	Name of Village.	No of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
	<i>Group II—contd.</i>		Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
49	Soknadgi ...	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	1,390	776	0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,390	776	0 8 11
50	Sorkop ...	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	304	297	0 13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	297	0 13 1
51	Tulsigeri ...	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	1,632	1,050	0 10 4	4	4	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,632	1,050	0 10 4
52	Tugalgatti ...	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	319	124	0 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	124	0 6 3
53	Udgatti ...	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	1,721	1,289	0 11 9	...	...	...	M. 3	3	1 0 0	1,731	1,271	0 11 9
54	Virapur ...	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	413	375	0 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	375	0 14 6
55	Yedhalli ...	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	787	572	0 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	787	572	0 11 8
56	Yelligutti ...	III	1 4	8 0	1 4	1,404	435	0 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,404	435	0 4 11
57	Yonkanchi ...	VI	1 4	8 0	1 4	824	616	0 12 0	...	...	...	M. 8	11	1 0 0	833	627	0 12 1
...	Total of Group II (54 villages)	73,138	50,418	0 11 0	18	26	1 7 1	P. 16	84	4 6 0	M. 179	193	1 0 11	73,354	50,707	0 11 1
	<i>Group III.</i>																			
58	Achutapur ...	IV	1 2	8 0	M 1 2	486	376	0 12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	486	376	0 12 5
59	Algundi ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	1,728	1,375	0 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,728	1,375	0 12 9
60	Alur ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	675	270	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	675	270	0 6 5
61	Arkeri ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	3,771	2,281	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,771	2,281	0 9 8
62	Bammangi ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	1,858	1,101	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,858	1,101	0 9 6
63	Bennur ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	1,094	754	0 6 9	...	...	...	M. 17	16	0 15 1	1,710	770	0 7 2
64	Bevinmatti S. Bennur	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	65	29	0 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	29	0 7 2
65	Bilgi ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	2,444	1,943	0 12 9	...	...	...	3	3	1 8 0	2,447	1,951	0 12 9
66	Chik Gulbal ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	432	134	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	134	0 5 0
67	Chik Murmatti ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	478	354	0 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	478	354	0 11 10
68	Chik Myageri ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	1,402	974	0 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,402	974	0 10 5
69	Chinvalkop ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	569	329	0 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	569	329	0 9 3
70	Chitkinkop ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	1,406	1,141	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,406	1,141	0 13 0
71	Devlapur ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	326	258	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	258	0 12 8
72	Domnal ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	1,998	1,180	0 9 5	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	1,999	1,181	0 9 5
73	Godhal ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	460	204	0 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	204	0 7 1
74	Gundanpalli ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	883	578	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	883	578	0 10 6
75	Handargal ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	1,195	974	0 13 0	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	1,198	976	0 13 1
76	Heggur ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	548	288	0 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	548	288	0 8 5
77	Herkal ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	1,543	937	0 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,543	937	0 9 9
78	Hiregulbal ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	1,087	409	0 7 4	...	...	...	3	3	0 14 0	1,090	403	0 7 4
79	Hire-Hodlur ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	687	430	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	687	430	0 10 0
80	Hire-Myageri ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	1,417	1,053	0 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,417	1,053	0 11 11
81	Hosur ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	876	710	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	710	0 13 0
82	Hal ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	1,059	513	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	513	0 7 9
83	Jadramkunti ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	1,136	578	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,136	578	0 8 2
84	Janmatti ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	704	353	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	704	353	0 8 0
85	Kadpatti ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	389	153	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	389	153	0 6 4
86	Kamdal ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	657	476	0 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	657	476	0 11 7
87	Katarki ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	1,556	1,117	0 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,556	1,117	0 11 6
88	Kop S. Kundargi ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	2,033	1,789	0 14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,033	1,789	0 14 1
89	Kundargi ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	3,197	1,765	0 8 10	26	51	1 15 4	M. 6	6	0 15 8	3,229	1,823	0 9 0			
90	Lavleshvar ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	25	8	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	8	0 5 1
91	Lingapur S. Rolla ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	568	260	0 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	260	0 7 4
92	Mangur ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	465	367	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	367	0 12 7
93	Mankani ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	1,914	1,330	0 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,914	1,330	0 11 1
94	Mastihal ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	412	146	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	146	0 5 8
95	Nagrul ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	725	522	0 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	522	0 11 6
96	Nagasampagi ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	579	436	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	579	436	0 12 1
97	Naynegli ...	IV	1 2	8 0	1 2	1,739	1,262	0 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,739	1,262	0 11 7

APPENDIX Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34			35
																	<i>Group II—contd.</i>
Rs. a.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	No. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	1,390	931	0 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,390	931	0 10 9	19-97	Soanadri ... 4
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	364	358	0 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	358	0 15 8	19-97	Sorkop ... 5
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	1,636	1,204	0 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,636	1,204	0 12 4	19-92	Tuladgeri ... 5
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	319	150	0 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	150	0 7 6	20-97	Tugalgatti ... 5
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	1,728	1,623	0 14 1	...	...	...	M. 3	4	1 9 2	1,731	1,627	0 14 1	20-14	Udgatti ... 5
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	413	460	1 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	460	1 1 5	20-00	Virapur ... 6
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	787	680	0 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	787	680	0 13 11	19-93	Yedhalli ... 5
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	1,404	823	0 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,404	823	0 5 11	20-00	Yelligutti ... 5
1 8	8 0 0	1 8	824	780	0 14 4	...	...	...	M. 8	13	1 10 0	823	783	0 14 5	19-94	Yenkanahi ... 5
...	...	...	73,172	62,047	0 13 7	...	...	...	M. 179	231	1 4 8	73,354	62,378	0 13 7	22-82	Total of Group II (54 villages) ...
																	<i>Group III.</i>
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	488	460	0 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	460	0 15 2	22-34	Achutapur ... 5
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	1,728	1,661	0 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,728	1,661	0 15 7	22-25	Algundi ... 5
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	675	330	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	675	330	0 7 10	23-22	Alur ... 6
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	3,771	2,789	0 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,771	2,788	0 11 10	22-23	Arkeri ... 6
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	1,858	1,346	0 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,858	1,346	0 11 7	22-27	Bommangi ... 6
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	1,694	922	0 8 8	...	...	...	M. 17	20	1 2 5	1,710	942	0 8 10	22-34	Bennur ... 6
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	65	35	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	35	0 8 7	20-69	Bevinmattis Bennur ... 6
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	2,444	2,381	0 15 7	...	...	...	M. 2	4	1 13 4	2,447	2,335	0 15 7	22-24	Bilgi ... 6
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	432	164	0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	164	0 6 1	22-30	Chik Gulbal ... 6
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	478	433	0 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	478	433	0 14 6	22-33	Chik Murratti ... 6
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	1,492	1,190	0 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,492	1,190	0 13 9	22-16	Chik Myageri ... 6
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	569	402	0 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	569	402	0 11 4	22-19	Chinvalkop ... 6
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	1,406	1,305	0 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,406	1,305	0 15 10	22-26	Chitkinkop ... 7
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	326	315	0 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	315	0 15 6	22-09	Devlapur ... 7
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	1,999	1,442	0 11 7	...	...	...	M. 1	1	1 3 7	1,990	1,443	0 11 7	22-18	Domnal ... 7
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	460	210	0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	210	0 8 8	22-06	Godihal ... 7
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	893	706	0 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	893	706	0 12 10	22-15	Gundanpalli ... 7
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	1,196	1,123	0 15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,196	1,122	0 15 11	22-13	Handargal ... 7
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	543	352	0 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	543	352	0 10 3	22-22	Heggur ... 7
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	1,543	1,145	0 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,543	1,145	0 11 10	22-20	Herkal ... 7
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	1,097	610	0 9 0	...	...	...	3	4	1 3 7	1,090	614	0 9 0	22-31	Hiregulbal ... 7
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	687	526	0 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	687	526	0 13 3	22-33	Hire-Hodlar ... 7
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	1,417	1,287	0 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,417	1,287	0 14 6	22-23	Hire-Myageri ... 6
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	876	668	0 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	668	0 15 10	22-25	Hosur ... 8
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	1,050	627	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	629	0 9 6	22-22	Ial ... 8
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	1,136	700	0 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,136	700	0 9 11	22-15	Jadramkundi ... 8
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	704	431	0 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	704	431	0 9 10	22-10	Janmatti ... 8
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	388	187	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	388	187	0 7 9	22-22	Kadpatti ... 8
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	657	562	0 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	657	562	0 14 2	22-27	Kandal ... 8
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	1,356	1,365	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,356	1,365	0 14 0	22-20	Katarki ... 8
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	2,033	2,187	1 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,033	2,187	1 1 3	22-25	Kop S. Kundargi ... 8
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	3,209	2,171	0 10 10	14	26	1 13 9	M. 6	7	1 3 2	3,239	2,204	0 10 11	20-97	Kundargi ... 9	
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	25	10	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	10	0 6 5	23-00	Lavleshvar ... 9
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	568	318	0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	308	0 8 11	22-31	Lingapur S. Rolli ... 9
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	466	449	0 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	466	449	0 15 5	22-34	Mangur ... 9
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	1,914	1,620	0 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,914	1,626	0 13 7	22-26	Manhani ... 9
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	412	178	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	178	0 6 11	21-91	Mastihal ... 9
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	725	638	0 14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	638	0 14 1	22-08	Nagral ... 9
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	579	533	0 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	579	533	0 14 9	22-22	Nagasampagi ... 9
1 6	8 0 0	1 6	1,739	1,543	0 14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,739	1,543	0 14 1	22-18	Naynegli ... 9

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group III—contd.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
98	Sangapur	IV	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	1,116	424	0 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,116	424	0 6 3
99	Shirguppi	IV	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	1,416	934	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,416	934	0 10 7
100	Sanag	IV	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	2,492	1,536	0 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,492	1,536	0 9 10
101	Talgihal	IV	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	1,307	813	0 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,307	813	0 9 4
102	Timmapur	IV	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	856	439	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	856	439	0 8 2
103	To'natti	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	1,373	984	0 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,373	984	0 11 5
104	Tummermatti	IV	1 2 0	8 0 0	1 2 0	863	563	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	863	563	0 10 6
...	Total of Group III (47 villages)	...	...	...	...	54,789	34,960	0 10 8	27	53	1 15 5	M. 29	20	1 0 0	54,845	35,042	0 10 3
<i>Group IV.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
106	Amaljhari	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	M 1 0 0	890	726	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	890	726	0 13 0
106	Badardini	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	767	537	0 12 2	...	...	...	M. 4	4	1 0 0	711	541	0 12 2
107	Badgandi	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	1,074	704	0 10 6	...	...	...	M. 4	4	1 1 9	1,078	708	0 10 6
108	Badgi	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	1,379	989	0 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,379	989	0 11 6
109	Ballur	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	954	898	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	954	898	0 15 0
110	Belvalmatti	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	287	184	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	184	0 10 3
111	Bimal	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	1,097	896	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,097	896	0 5 9
112	Budihal	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	486	263	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	486	263	0 6 8
113	Budni	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	554	364	0 10 6	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	555	365	0 10 6
114	Chandapur	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	837	666	0 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	837	666	0 12 9
115	Chik Hanchinal	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	503	471	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	471	0 15 0
116	Dhavalshwar	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	947	683	0 14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	947	683	0 14 11
117	Doddihal	V	1 0 0	8 1 0	1 0 0	576	366	0 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	366	0 12 2
118	Galgall	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	1,207	1,095	0 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207	1,095	0 14 6
119	Gani	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	1,317	898	0 10 11	...	...	...	17	16	0 15 0	1,334	914	0 11 0
120	Garadadinni	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	999	665	0 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	999	665	0 14 2
121	Govindinni	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	427	297	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	297	0 11 2
122	Gadadinni	V	1 9 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	441	400	0 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	400	0 14 6
123	Gnibal	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	473	175	0 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	473	175	0 5 11
124	Hadrihal	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	589	194	0 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	589	194	0 5 3
125	Hiro-Hanchinal	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	978	647	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	978	647	0 10 7
126	Kandgal	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	1,409	759	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,409	759	0 8 7
127	Kolur	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	1,437	1,027	0 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,437	1,027	0 11 5
128	Kontikal	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	1,554	864	0 8 11	...	...	...	1	1	0 10 0	1,555	865	0 8 11
129	Kop S. Rolli	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	342	94	0 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	94	0 4 5
130	Kortl	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	1,662	1,522	0 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,662	1,522	0 14 8
131	Muttaldiny	V	1 0 0	8 8 0	1 0 0	961	404	0 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	961	404	0 6 9
132	Rahkavi	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	1,361	1,059	0 12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,361	1,059	0 12 5
133	Rolli	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	1,934	1,063	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,934	1,066	0 8 10
134	Sangam	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	107	111	1 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	111	1 0 7
135	Sonna	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	1,632	1,293	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,632	1,298	0 12 8
136	Takkalki	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	622	545	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	622	545	0 14 0
137	Peggi	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	2,069	785	0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,069	785	0 6 1
138	Timmapur S. Rolli	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	393	194	0 7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	194	0 7 11
139	Yedhalli	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	1,098	889	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,098	889	0 12 11
140	Yettinhatti	V	1 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	823	502	0 9 9	...	...	...	1	2	1 3 0	824	504	0 9 9
...	Total of Group IV (36 villages)	...	...	...	...	31,126	23,080	0 10 10	...	...	...	28	26	1 0 0	34,154	23,118	0 10 10
...	Total of whole Taluka (140 villages)	...	...	...	...	1,65,866	1,11,875	0 10 10	P. 18 45 61	S. 33 W. 37 79 149	4 6 0 1 12 1	M. 358	287	1 1 10	1,66,188	1,12,311	0 10 11

Q—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																	Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	1,116	630	0 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,116	630	0 7 7	23-12	Saugapur	98
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	1,416	1,142	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,416	1,142	0 12 11	22-27	Shirgappi	99
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	2,492	1,877	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,492	1,877	0 12 1	22-20	Sunag	100
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	1,397	994	0 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,397	994	0 11 5	22-26	Talgihal	101
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	856	537	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	856	537	0 10 0	23-32	Timmermatti	102
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	1,373	1,353	0 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,373	1,353	0 15 8	37-50	Tolmatti	103
1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	863	694	0 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	863	694	0 12 10	22-19	Tummermatti	104
...	...	...	54,802	43,856	0 12 7	14	26	1 13 9	M. 29	36	1 3 10	54,845	42,953	0 12 7	23-59	Total of Group III (47 villages)	...
Group IV.																			
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	890	807	1 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	890	807	1 0 4	24-93	Amajhari	105
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	707	671	0 15 2	...	...	...	M. 4	5	1 4 0	711	676	0 15 8	24-95	Badardini	106
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,074	880	0 12 1	...	...	...	M. 4	5	1 4 0	1,078	885	0 12 2	25-00	Badgandi	107
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,379	1,236	0 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,379	1,236	0 14 4	24-97	Badgi	108
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	954	1,122	1 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	954	1,122	1 2 10	24-94	Ballur	109
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	287	230	0 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	230	0 12 10	25-00	Belvalmatti	110
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,097	495	0 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,097	495	0 7 3	25-00	Bisnal	111
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	486	252	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	486	252	0 8 4	24-75	Budihal	112
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	554	456	0 12 2	...	...	...	M. 1	1	1 4 0	556	456	0 12 2	24-92	Budni	113
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	897	832	0 15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	897	832	0 15 11	24-92	Chandapur	114
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	503	589	1 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	589	1 2 9	25-00	Chik Hanchinal	115
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	947	1,104	1 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	947	1,104	1 2 8	25-03	Dhavalshwar	116
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	876	457	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	457	0 12 8	24-86	Doddihal	117
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,207	1,389	1 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207	1,389	1 2 2	25-02	Galgali	118
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,217	1,122	0 12 8	...	...	...	M. 17	20	1 2 10	1,324	1,144	0 12 9	25-16	Gani	119
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	999	1,106	1 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	999	1,106	1 1 9	24-97	Garadadinni	120
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	427	371	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	371	0 12 11	24-92	Govinddini	121
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	441	500	1 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	500	1 2 2	25-00	Gadadinni	122
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	473	219	0 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	473	219	0 7 5	25-14	Gulbal	123
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	589	242	0 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	589	242	0 6 7	24-74	Hadrihal	124
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	978	809	0 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	978	809	0 12 2	24-92	Hiro-Hanchinal	125
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,409	947	0 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,409	947	0 10 9	24-93	Kaogdal	126
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,437	1,284	0 14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,437	1,284	0 14 4	25-02	Kolar	127
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,554	1,080	0 11 1	...	...	...	1	1	0 12 6	1,556	1,081	0 11 1	24-84	Kontikal	128
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	312	117	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	117	0 5 6	24-08	Kop S. Rolli	129
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,662	1,902	1 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,662	1,902	1 2 4	24-97	Korti	130
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	961	605	0 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	961	605	0 8 5	25-00	Muttaldinni	131
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,361	1,324	0 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,361	1,324	0 15 7	25-02	Bahkavi	132
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,924	1,332	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,924	1,332	0 11 0	24-95	Rolli	133
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	107	139	1 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	139	1 4 9	25-22	Saugam	134
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,033	1,616	1 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,033	1,616	0 15 10	24-08	Sonna	135
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	622	621	1 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	622	621	1 1 6	24-95	Taktalki	136
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	2,069	981	0 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,069	981	0 7 7	24-07	Peggi	137
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	393	242	0 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	242	0 9 10	24-74	Timmerpur S. Rolli	138
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1,093	1,111	1 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,093	1,111	1 0 2	24-97	Yedhalli	139
1 4 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	622	627	0 12 2	...	...	...	1	2	1 7 9	624	629	0 12 2	24-90	Yottinhatti	140
...	...	...	34,126	26,568	0 12 6	...	...	...	29	34	1 3 5	34,154	33,800	0 12 6	24-97	Total of Group IV (33 villages)	...
...	...	...	1,66,913	1,37,948	0 12 4	14	26	1 12 9	266	343	1 5 3	1,66,186	1,36,217	0 12 4	23-06	Total of whole Taluka, 140 villages.	...

G. C. SHANNON,
Assistant Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX Q¹.

Statement showing the population and area and assessment of Government unoccupied land in the Bágalkot Táluka (including the Bilgi Petha) of the Bijápur District.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Population.	Unoccupied Government land.	
			Area.	Assessment.
1		2	3	4
	<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bágalkot	17,294	32 3	10 4 0
2	Goliskop	18	...	.....
3	Mallapur	359	...	.....
	Total ... ..	.....	32 3	10 4 0
	<i>Group II.</i>			
4	Achanur	790	11 17	2 0 0
5	Anagwadi	1,085	...	.....
6	Andilli	310	...	.....
7	Andmurnal	88	...	.....
8	Ankalgi	445	...	.....
9	Bannidinni	133	...	.....
10	Bavalatti	446	...	.....
11	Benakatti	1,483	...	.....
12	Bevur	2,638	182 3	36 4 0
13	Bevinmatti, S. Haveli	518	...	.....
14	Bhagavati	1,264	28 15	14 12 0
15	Bhairanmatti	781	...	.....
16	Budihal, S. Haveli	730	...	.....
17	Chhabi	566	...	.....
18	Chik-Sanshi	199	50 14	10 0 0
19	Chik-Shelikeri	739	0 1	0 2 0
20	Dyawanal	436	...	.....
21	Govinkop	200	...	.....
22	Hallur	1,918	...	.....
23	Hanamapur	Uninhabited.	...	.....
24	Hire-Shelikeri	470	16 7	1 12 0
25	Honnakatti	316	26 0	7 0 0
26	Honarhalli	122	...	.....
27	Kadampur	585	...	.....
28	Kadlimatti	604	...	.....
29	Kaladgi	4,135	5 15	2 4 0
30	Kalaskop	184	...	.....
31	Khajidoni	1,225	...	.....
32	Kirsur	906	...	.....
33	Kovalli	372	10 37	4 0 0
34	Lakhamapur	2	...	.....
35	Lingapur	186	...	.....
36	Madapur	Uninhabited.	4 29	0 12 0
37	Malapur	Uninhabited.	...	.....
38	Manadgi	Uninhabited.	...	.....
39	Mannikatti	375	...	.....
40	Murnal	1,675	...	.....
41	Nakrigundi	270	...	.....
42	Niralkeri	623	68 25	17 4 0
43	Salgundi	318	...	.....
44	Sangondi	232	...	.....
45	Shardal	183	...	.....
46	Sidnal	71	5 18	2 8 0
47	Sindgi	341	1 5	0 2 0

APPENDIX Q¹—continued.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Population.	Unoccupied Government land.	
			Area.	Assessment.
1		2	3	4
<i>Group II—continued.</i>				
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.
48	Sirur	4,793	482 11	79 12 0
49	Soknadgi	488	...	.....
50	Sorkop	276	...	.....
51	Tulsigeri	1,207	0 34	0 4 0
52	Tugalgatti	Uninhabited.	1 28	0 2 0
53	Udgatti	497	19 18	15 0 0
54	Virapur	590	...	.....
55	Yedhalli, S. Haveli	627	...	.....
56	Yelligutti	492	5 5	0 8 0
57	Yenkanchi	296	...	.....
	Total ...	.....	920 2	194 6 0
<i>Group III.</i>				
58	Achutapur	7	19 7	11 4 0
59	Algundi	1,453	5 8	0 4 0
60	Alur	644	...	.....
61	Arkeri	1,541	...	.....
62	Bommanagi	764	...	.....
63	Bennur	1,144	39 0	4 4 0
64	Bevinmatti, S. Bennur	114	...	.....
65	Bilgi	4,278	...	.....
66	Chik-Gulbal	62	...	.....
67	Chik-Murmatti	Uninhabited.	...	.....
68	Chik-Myageri	617	...	.....
69	Chinawalkop	278	...	.....
70	Chitkinakop	310	...	.....
71	Devalapur	49	...	.....
72	Donmal	547	...	.....
73	Godihal	117	25 7	3 0 0
74	Gundanpalli	323	...	.....
75	Handargal	336	...	.....
76	Heggur	443	...	.....
77	Herkal	1,514	...	.....
78	Hire-Gulbal	795	268 29	70 8 0
79	Hire-Hodlur	307	178 0	34 0 0
80	Hire-Myageri	431	...	.....
81	Hosur	414	...	.....
82	Ilal	768	68 5	10 10 0
83	Jadramkunti	632	140 29	27 4 0
84	Janmatti	1,098	...	.....
85	Kadpatti	386	...	.....
86	Kamdal	466	...	.....
87	Katarki	742	...	.....
88	Kop, S. Kundargi	1,164	...	.....
89	Kundargi	1,881	100 0	11 0 0
90	Lavaleshwar	44	...	.....
91	Lingapur, S. Rolli	369	...	.....
92	Managur	224	...	.....
93	Mankani	735	...	.....
94	Mastihal	216	19 0	5 0 0
95	Nagral	208	3 13	4 0 0
96	Nagasampagi	250	...	.....
97	Nayanegli	796	5 29	6 8 0

APPENDIX Q¹—concluded.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Population.	Unoccupied Government land.	
			Area.	Assessment.
1		2	3	4
<i>Group III—continued.</i>				
98	Sangapur	368	64 18	8 8 0
99	Shirguppi	553	67 35	17 0 0
100	Sunag	1,542	..	.....
101	Talgihal	477	..	.....
102	Timmapur	367	11 4	2 0 0
103	Tolmatti	959	..	.....
104	Tummarmatti	499	..	.....
	Total ... ..	.....	1,015 24	215 2 0
<i>Group IV.</i>				
105	Amalzari	1,003	2 15	1 3 0
106	Badardinni	474	..	.....
107	Badgandi	464	..	.....
108	Badgi	1,031	..	.....
109	Ballur	349	..	.....
110	Belavalmatti	Uninhabited.	..	.....
111	Bisnal	667	3 8	1 8 0
112	Budihal	651	..	.....
113	Budni	218	11 0	3 0 0
114	Chavdapur	100	..	.....
115	Chik-Hanchinal	262	..	.....
116	Dhavaleshwar	759	..	.....
117	Doddihal	Uninhabited.	..	.....
118	Galgali	2,348	..	.....
119	Gani	689	..	.....
120	Garadadinni	310	..	.....
121	Govinddinni	246	..	.....
122	Gudadinni	165	..	.....
123	Gulbal	205	..	.....
124	Hadrihal	232	..	.....
125	Hire-Hanchinal	Uninhabited.	..	.....
126	Kandgal	799	..	.....
127	Kolur	909	..	.....
128	Kontikal	314	..	.....
129	Kop, S. Rolli	157	..	.....
130	Korti	718	..	.....
131	Muttaldinni	362	0 28	0 12 0
132	Rabkavi	305	..	.....
133	Rolli	880	..	.....
134	Sangam	43	..	.....
135	Sonna	1,798	..	.....
136	Takkalki	499	..	.....
137	Teggi	1,085	..	.....
138	Timmapur, S. Rolli	34	..	.....
139	Yedhalli	1,096	1 9	1 8 0
140	Yettinhatti	565	..	.....
		.....	18 20	7 15 0

APPENDIX R.

The principal papers concerning former Settlements are—

1. Captain Wingate's Report of 1853 (printed at Bombay Education Society's Press in 1853).
2. Mr. Fletcher's Report of 1886—Selection No. CLXXVI—New Series.
3. Selection No. CLXXXI—New Series—Report on Athni Taluka, Belgaum District.

G. C. SHANNON,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijapur.

Below No. C.—302, dated 3rd November 1914, from Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijápur, forwarding proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of Bágalkot Táluka.

No. C.—2338 of 1914.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF BIJA'PUR :

Bijápur, $\frac{23rd}{24th}$ December 1914.

Forwarded with compliments.

2. The Collector having gone into Mr. Shannon's proposals with him before the report was drafted, is able to concur generally in them, and has therefore very few remarks to offer.

3. Mr. Kabraji would support the few changes in grouping proposed by Mr. Shannon (paragraph 31), which work out satisfactorily enough except in the case of the new group III which will have a lower incidence than the new group IV (paragraph 35). It will, however, be observed that this occurred also in the present Settlement. It could perhaps be rectified by lowering the proposed rate for group IV from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-3-0 or Rs. 1-2-0. It will, however, be seen (paragraph 23) that the sales and leases yield nearly the same values for this group (old group V) as for group II (old group III), and a rate of Rs. 1-3-0 has been proposed for the latter, so there is the less reason for reducing the rate (Rs. 1-4-0) proposed for the former. The only alternative then would be to fix the rate for group III at Rs. 1-5-0 instead of Rs. 1-6-0, and the Collector is inclined to recommend this course in view of the fact that the sale and lease values are lower than for the last group and of the further facts stated by Mr. Shannon that the villages are badly off for communications, besides being at a distance from Bágalkot. This would also reduce the increase in Tolmatti from $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 31 per cent.

4. As regards the first group comprising the town of Bágalkot and two other villages close to it, Mr. Shannon has proposed a rate of Rs. 1-13-0, which is an increase of 3 annas in the case of Bágalkot and of 7 annas in the cases of the other two. It will, however, be observed (paragraph 23) that, as it is, the ratio of assessment to rent for Bágalkot is 24.21 per cent., whereas it is between $14\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 per cent. in the other groups. The lease value, too, is no more than in the other groups and is actually less than in two lower groups. The high sale values by themselves scarcely furnish a basis for an increase, since they imply that for a capital of Rs. 172 per acre invested, the return as rent is about Rs. $5\frac{1}{4}$ or just 3 per cent. only. On the other hand, there is nothing to indicate that agriculturists in Bágalkot share in the rise of the prosperity of the town. What they can earn by working as laborers must be left out of consideration. The Collector is, therefore, on full and further consideration, inclined to leave the rate for Bágalkot as it is. The other two villages to be included in this group will have their rate raised from Rs. 1-6-0 to Rs. 1-10-0, and that seems enough.

5. Mr. Shannon's proposals as regards rice and garden lands are well-reasoned and should, the undersigned thinks, be sanctioned.

(Signed) J. K. N. KABRAJI,
Collector of Bijápur.

No. C.—2338 OF 1915.

From

J. K. N. KABRAJI, Esq.,
Collector of Bijápur;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR OF
LAND RECORDS, POONA.

Bijápur, 31st March 1915.

Sir,

As I find I must explain further some of my remarks on the Revision Settlement Report of Bágalkot Táluka, I have the honour, with the permission of the Commissioner, S. D., to address you this supplementary letter for favour of further transmission.

2. In the first place, I would like to say with reference to the remarks in paragraphs 3 and 5 of your letter No. 1056-S.S., dated 23rd January last, that there was no misunderstanding on my part as regards the table of incidence of assessment. I know quite well that the average incidence will work out high or low in each group according as the soil is good or bad. But I do think that some use should be made of the table to check results. It is not, I take it, put into the report for nothing or as a mere curiosity, but it serves a distinct purpose, and it goes to show, as I have contended in paragraph 3 of my remarks on the Bágalkot report, that the proposed rate for the 3rd Group needs to be reduced. The sale and lease values in Group III being lower than in the lowest group, the villages being badly off for communications and at a distance from the principal markets, and the soil average being also poorer as shown by the table of incidence, I submit there is little reason to raise the rate of the 3rd Group to more than Re. 1-4-0 (the rate proposed for the 4th Group) or at most Re. 1-5-0.

3. *Your paragraph 8.*—In my report I have tried to show that apart from Bágalkot being a centre of trade, there is nothing to indicate that profits of agriculture have risen there in the same proportion as they have in the rest of the táluka. The rate for Bágalkot will still remain the highest in the táluka, even if it is unchanged, and I think the difference of two annas above the next group sufficiently takes into account its only advantage over the other groups.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. K. N. KABRAJI,
Collector of Bijápur.

REFERENCE No. 1056-S.S. OF 1914.

Poona, 23rd January 1915.

From

C. N. SEDDON, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,
Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward Mr. G. C. Shannon's Reports on the Revision Settlements of the Bagalkot, Hungund and Badami Talukas of the Bijapur District together with the Collector's forwarding endorsements. The three Talukas may be dealt with together. Had it not been for the war and its effect on cotton prices the whole matter would have been one of great simplicity; for there are no difficult problems of rates and grouping, the land is almost all dry crop, and there is hardly any rice or garden. I propose to consider the position as it would have been but for the slump in cotton. I will then briefly discuss the present situation with cotton almost an unsaleable commodity.

2. Mr. Shannon's proposals alter the present grouping very little. I will take the Talukas in order and begin with Bagalkot:—

(a) The *first* group consists of Bagalkot alone at Re. 1-10-0. The rate is to be raised to Re. 1-13-0, and to the group are to be added the two villages of Malapur and Goliskop, now in the group II, at Re. 1-6-0.

(b) The *second* group is to be composed of the other two villages of the present group II at Re. 1-6-0; 3 villages of old group IV at Re. 1-2-0, and 49 villages of old group III at Re. 1-4-0. These 54 villages are to have a rate of Re. 1-8-0, and the new group thus constituted forms the whole south of the Taluka, except the villages of Bagalkot, Malapur and Goliskop.

(c) The *third* group is formed of 46 villages of the old group IV now rated at Re. 1-2-0—that is to say, the whole of old group IV except the three villages mentioned above—and Tolmati. These villages form the east and centre of the Taluka, and Tolmati is properly included with them. Their rate is to be Re. 1-6-0.

(d) The *fourth* group is the rest of the Taluka, and corresponds to old group V at Re. 1 leaving out Tolmati. It is to be rated at Re. 1-4-0. It contains 14 old Athni villages whose rate should be the same as that of Parsalgi in the Athni Taluka. A reference to the Athni Report will show that the rate proposed for Parsalgi is Re. 1-4-0.

3. I think these proposals are, at all events in the main, correct and should be approved. Mr. Kabraji accepts them except as regards the first group and except for some criticism regarding the third group. He would leave Bagalkot as now at Re. 1-10-0. As to the Collector's criticism (paragraph 3 of his endorsement) regarding the proposed third and fourth groups, I think there is some misunderstanding on his part. It is true that the actual average assessment of the fourth group (Re. 0-13-4) is higher than that of the third (Re. 0-12-7). But there is nothing extraordinary in this and no need for "rectifying" it. It means that the soil is better in the fourth group; and this is not surprising seeing that that group includes the villages of the Krishna Valley. The higher maximum rate of group III is not enough to counterbalance its lower average classification. And the Collector proceeds to recommend the reduction of the third group rate from Re. 1-6-0 to Re. 1-5-0—an operation which would accentuate what he considers an anomaly and

produce a result the exact opposite of what he appears to want. The fact, however, is that there is no anomaly and nothing to be rectified; the rates proposed, the classification existing, and the results of combining the two, are natural and proper.

4. Mr. Shannon's proposals for Hungund are very simple. They are:—

(a) To remove 13 villages, now in group I, to group II.

(b) To raise rates from Re. 1-4-0 to Re. 1-8-0, from Re. 1-1-0 to Re. 1-6-0, and from Re. 1 to Re. 1-4-0 for the three groups.

And in the case of Badámi Mr. Shannon simply puts all the Malaprabha villages in group I and otherwise leaves things as they are. He raises the rates from Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 1-10-0 and Re. 1-4-0 to Re. 1-6-0 for the first two groups, and leaves the third group as it is at Re. 1-2-0.

5. Now as regards Hungund the Collector agrees with the Settlement Officer completely except in one particular. He would raise the rate of the first group to Re. 1-10-0, on the ground that it should have a higher increment than the other two groups: he thinks this rate would result, too, in a fairer and more satisfactory incidence of assessment per acre; he observes that this incidence is a good deal less in group I than in group II, whereas in his opinion it "may well be the same if not more." There is the same idea here as in the case of the Bagalkot groups, and I have already explained that the average assessment per acre (which is what is meant by incidence) depends on classification as much as on maximum rates, and there is no reason why a higher maximum rate should necessarily produce a higher average assessment. Putting this objection on one side, however, the proper maximum rate for group I of Hungund can furnish matter for debate and I will discuss it further directly.

6. Mr. Kabraji agrees entirely with the proposals regarding Badámi, except that he would prefer to raise Idgal from the third group to the second only and not to the first, on the grounds that otherwise the rise 44 per cent. would be somewhat high, and that there are certain neighbouring villages with which it could well be placed.

7. Where the Collector and the Settlement Officer agree, I am of opinion that their proposals may be accepted. Such tests and such personal observations as I have been able to make, confirm me in this opinion, and I confidently recommend it for your acceptance and the approval of Government. There remain only the very few points where the Collector suggests some modification of the Settlement Officer's proposals. They are:—

(a) That Bagalkot, Goleskop and Malapur should be rated at Re. 1-10-0 and not at Re. 1-13-0.

(b) That group III in Bagalkot should be Re. 1-5-0 instead of Re. 1-6-0.

(c) That group I in Hungund should be Re. 1-10-0 in place of Re. 1-8-0.

(d) That Idgal in Badámi should be put in group II at Re. 1-6-0 instead of group I at Re. 1-10-0.

On these suggestions I would make a few brief remarks:—

I have had a consolidated map of the three Tálukas prepared as I did for the three Kánara Tálukas that were under consideration last year. This map enables one to see the grouping better, and will, I hope, be useful.

8. With regard to (a) I am unable to agree with the Collector. Every argument that justifies an increase elsewhere justifies one at Bagalkot, and the two adjoining villages naturally go with Bagalkot. It is no unusual thing to rate the chief town higher than other places. Bagalkot is flourishing greatly; and as a market town and the centre of all local trade and with a flourishing Railway Station, I think it would be quite wrong to leave it as it is and raise other places. I have no doubt that the Settlement Officer's proposals are fair and reasonable.

As to (b) I have already remarked that there is some misapprehension. The rate suggested by Mr. Shannon cannot be objected to on the grounds given, and may be accepted.

Item (c) is, as I have observed, a doubtful point. But if my map be consulted it will be seen that it is not easy to justify a rate of Re. 1-10-0. I do not say for a moment that the imposition of such a rate would in itself be unfair. But no argument has been advanced strong enough to explain how we could charge Re. 1-10-0 for a small group situated as these villages are. They cannot fairly be rated higher than group II of Bagalkot. There is no rate higher than Re. 1-8-0 except Bagalkot and its suburbs and the favoured riverside villages in the south of Badámi. I recommend that the Re. 1-8-0 rate be approved.

Item (d) is perhaps also not quite clear. However, Idgal is of course a riverside village, and I think it should go with the rest of the riverside villages into group I of Badámi. Statistics show that rents are high and there is no question of over-assessment.

9. It will thus be seen that I recommend that Mr. Shannon's proposals as to grouping and rates should be accepted as they are, and do not think it is even necessary to make the very slight modifications that the Collector has suggested. It is however now the practice to work out the changes at so much in annas and pies per rupee of present assessments. I attach an appendix showing how these work out. The actual rates will be very slightly lowered for Bagalkot and its two suburbs and very slightly raised for the Hungund first group which is in the direction that Mr. Kabraji would approve. This new method is very advantageous. It simplifies our calculations and it expresses the changes in a way that every ráyat can at once understand; he does not know—and I am not surprised—what it means to raise a so-called maximum rate from Re. 1-4-0 to Re. 1-9-0, but he understands exactly what four annas in the rupee means.

10. There is of course very little rice land in these Tálukas—61 acres in Bagalkot, 412 in Hungund and 394 in Badámi. Mr. Shannon wishes to reduce these figures to 14, 222 and 357, and to make the balance dry-crop—which in fact it is. I agree; on the facts as they are it is inequitable to assess as rice lands what does not grow anything but dry crops. There are two other proposals. 14 acres of rice land at Nandikeshwar, Táluka Badámi, were classed as patasthal, and rightly so, but the patasthal somehow got reduced by mistake; Mr. Shannon wishes to re-impose it. As a water rate is fair and can be legally imposed, I think the proposal is the simplest way of meeting the case. There are also some lands at Kendur and Parvati, Táluka Badámi, classed as rice which Mr. Shannon wishes to relieve by altering the classification: he advises, for the Kendur lands, "reduction by half a class or one and a half classes," and in the case of Parvati "would reduce the water rate on the lands under the Ganjikeri by half a class as the tank is leaking." The object is to reduce the assessment because the water-supply is poor and rice is usually not grown. Perhaps the suggested remedy may be accepted. I have nothing much to say against it, but I have no admiration for the old classification methods and hardly anybody understands what it means to reduce a water class. If land cannot grow rice I should class it straight away as dry crop; and if, an improvement in the water-supply occurs, a suitable water rate can always be imposed. Such procedure could be understood by anyone, and is much more satisfactory in my opinion than tinkering with obscure and unintelligible water classes.

11. Finally, there are a few acres of garden land. No alteration is suggested in the case of motasthal, of which there are 258 acres in Bagalkot, 407 acres in Hungund, and 263 acres in Badámi. There is no patasthal in Bagalkot, but 58 acres in Hungund and 175 acres in Badámi. Mr. Shannon reduces all the 58 acres in Hungund either to rice or dry crop, reduces 25 acres in Badámi, and wishes to add a water rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas on 8 acres of land at Nandikeshwar where the patasthal was struck off, as observed above. The result is that bagayat assessment, now Rs. 2,072, will become Rs. 1,968. The proposals may be approved.

12. There are a good many Inám villages in these tálukas. Practically all have been surveyed long ago, but the Inamdárs do not consent to the intro-

duction of settlement rates and so no proposals are submitted for them. It seems a great pity that this should be so, and I assume that efforts have been made to persuade the Inamdárs. In some of these Inám villages there are Khalsa fields and Mr. Shannon has fixed assessments for them.

13. I must now consider the present cotton situation. Mr. Shannon wrote when the price of this commodity had been for some time at a much higher level than the figures of thirty years ago. There had been a slight drop quite recently no doubt, but there was no reason to suppose that this was any more than one of the inevitable fluctuations always known to occur, and no reason to think that it meant any permanent reduction. Accordingly, a higher level of cotton prices is an assumption underlying all Mr. Shannon's proposals. It is not so easy to determine the exact increase of prices, but that it has been very considerable does not admit of doubt. Mr. Shannon gives figures for Bagalkot indicating a rise of 48 per cent. since the period of 1888—1896. Possibly further investigation would reduce this figure somewhat. To quote from the Resolution of the Government of India on Mr. Datta's Report:—"with the year 1905 Indian prices entered upon a new phase. Prices rose rapidly to unprecedented heights and so far there is nothing to suggest the probability of a reversion to the levels of former years."

14. However, even before Mr. Shannon's Reports were ready, the war had brought cotton prices down with a run. I am informed that cotton is now not merely depreciated in price but practically unsaleable at any price, and that consignments sent from Hubli to Bombay to find purchasers have been returned to Hubli unsold. The question is whether this fact should lead us to modify our settlement proposals, and what form such modification should take.

15. I venture to say that nobody can possibly tell what the price of cotton will be a year hence or even a month hence. At all events, however cleverly one might guess, one could not be so reasonably sure as to base any satisfactory settlement proposals upon the figures one might fancy. Cotton is a necessity, and the normal demand for it must again arise. That might conceivably result in an unnatural temporary inflation of prices to something much higher even than the level of 1911. But surely such inflation would only be temporary.

16. In these circumstances there are, it seems to me, two alternatives. We can either make a short term settlement and reconsider the matter at the end of three, or five, or ten years; or we can, if necessary, give a percentage suspension or remission just so long as the slump in cotton lasts. Which alternative should be accepted, it is for Government to decide, and it is with much diffidence that I venture to express an opinion. But I prefer the second alternative, and for the following reasons. Short term settlements are contrary to the fixed policy of Government. I need not labour this point because the thirty years' settlement has been approved ever since the Joint Report was written, and the reasons for its adoption are well known. I do not think there is sufficient justification for upsetting a fixed policy and the confidence of the whole cultivating and land-holding classes. And then, what period should be fixed for a short Settlement? If it were five years—even in one year's time, for all we know, cotton may be as dear as ever, or wheat or jowári may rise so much in price that it may pay to substitute them for cotton; and Government will suffer unnecessary loss for four years. Or we might find our five years' rates too heavy and some further tinkering would be necessary. And, again, I do not know how to frame proposals for a temporary Settlement based purely on cotton prices. The cultivation of this particular crop does not follow our Táluka Divisions, and in every Táluka there are places not much affected by cotton prices. I am at a loss in fact how to advise Government as to what rates we should fix and how we should group for a short cotton Settlement. Besides, the cotton problem is not confined to a few Tálukas just coming under settlement revision. Government will be obliged to deal with the case over a very big area indeed; and they might meet the difficulty in Bagalkot, Hungund and Bádámi, by whatever plans they approve for general adoption. For these reasons I am respectfully of opinion that we should assume that normal prices are as they were a short time ago, and should fix our assessments

accordingly at the rates recommended, leaving the temporary cotton problem to be met by suspensions or remissions; or, indeed, by such expedients as Government may decide to adopt for Khándesh, Dhárwár, Gujarát and other cotton-growing tracts.

17. Mr. Shannon may be congratulated on his Reports. The three Tálukas do not, it is true, present any difficult features; they are indeed remarkably free from complications. But conditions have been completely and thoroughly investigated, and Mr. Shannon has submitted very readable and interesting Reports. His recommendations are judicious and inspire confidence. I believe, Sir, they will meet with the approval of yourself and of Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) C. N. SEDDON,

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

Appendix referred to in paragraph 9 of the Settlement Commissioner's remarks on Bādāmi, Hungund and Bāgalkot Revision Settlement Reports.

Proposed group and number of villages.	Present groups from which the villages are taken and their number.	Present maximum rates.	Proposed maximum rates.	Increase in annas and pies per rupee.
I.	<i>Bāgalkot.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3 villages	1 village of I ...	1 10 0	1 13 0	0 1 9
	2 villages of II ...	1 6 0		0 5 0
II.				
54 villages	2 „ II ...	1 6 0	1 8 0	0 1 6
	3 „ IV ...	1 2 0		0 5 3
	49 „ III ...	1 4 0		0 3, 3
III.				
47 villages	46 „ IV ...	1 2 0	1 6 0	0 3 6
	1 village of V ...	1 0 0		0 6 0
IV.				
36 villages	36 villages of V ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 4 0
I.	<i>Bādāmi.</i>			
26 villages	13 villages of I ...	1 8 0	1 10 0	0 1 3
	11 „ II ...	1 4 0	1 10 0	0 4 9
	2 „ III ...	1 2 0	1 10 0	0 7 0
II.				
98 villages	98 „ II ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	0 1 6
III.				
26 villages	26 „ III ...	1 2 0	1 2 0	.....
I.	<i>Hungund.</i>			
11 villages	11 villages of I ...	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 3 3
II.				
66 villages	13 „ I ...	1 4 0	1 6 0	0 1 6
	53 „ II ...	1 1 0		0 4 9
III.				
71 villages	71 „ III ...	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 4 0

NOTE.—The increases are worked out to the nearest 3 pies.

C. N. SEDDON,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

No. 1778 OF 1915.

From

H. S. LAWRENCE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Acting Commissioner, Southern Division

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Belgaum, 21st April 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the proposals for the Revision Settlements of the Bágalkot, Bádámi and Hungund tálukas of the Bijápur District.

2. The proposals of the Settlement Officer, Mr. Shannon, are accepted by the Settlement Commissioner, Mr. Seddon, to the effect that the assessments be increased as follows :—

Táluka.	From	To	Per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Bágalkot	1,12,811	1,38,217	23·
Bádámi	79,979	87,742	9·7
Hungund	1,17,406	1,46,911	25·1

The increases on groups vary from *nil* on group III of Bádámi to 26·7 on group II of Hungund. It is for consideration whether these increases are on the one hand justified and on the other hand sufficient.

3. The general conditions are similar. The three tálukas form the southern tract of the Bijápur District, and were in former days notoriously liable to famine, with a rainfall that has varied in Bádámi from 1 inch in 1876 to 41 inches in 1878, and in Hungund from 9 inches to 73 inches in the same years. The average incidence throughout the three tálukas is from 21 to 26 inches.

Previous to the advent of the railway in 1884, years of insufficient or ill-distributed rainfall caused famine with a terrible mortality and the disorganisation of agriculture. In recent years, though several seasons have been unfavourable, the people have escaped the horrors of famine, and no disorganisation of agriculture has resulted. This statement is proved by the fact that after 1876-78 lands were thrown out of occupation to the extent of 8,000 acres in Bágalkot, 28,000 acres in Bádámi and 13,000 acres in Hungund; whereas the Revenue history in Appendix O shows that the area of unoccupied land has in the last 30 years continuously decreased, and in the worst year not more than 600 acres were relinquished. The people have learnt to migrate to the great cities where labour is in demand, and the modern development of industry has in fact practically solved the problem of famine.

4. The chief factor in this change has been the railway connecting Hubli and Hotgi near Sholápur, a distance of 209 miles; and the railway has now been supplemented by an excellent net work of good roads. The means of conveyance has been changed from pack bullocks to carts; formerly it was impossible to bring grain or fodder to the remote parts of these tálukas; now, whether for import or for export, almost every village is within ready access of the great markets.

5. The principal market of exports is Bágalkot; and there are subsidiary markets, within these tálukas, at Guledgudd and Kerur, and on the fringe outside the tálukas in Dhárwár, at Navalgund and Ron, and in the Native State of Rámdurg; the prices of Bágalkot may, however, be taken as the standard. These show increases of 59 per cent. in the last 25 years in jowári and cotton, the chief products, and increases varying from 26 to 86 per cent. in all other products; and the new facilities of communication magnify to a still higher degree the increases in the remote villages.

An instance of the value of the new roads is afforded in the case of the Bádámi táluka. A new industry has sprung up in the transport of kadbi by cart-load to great distances into tracts which were formerly inaccessible. The northern tálukas of Dhárwár place two-thirds of their area under cotton and wheat and have a constant demand for kadbi. This is supplied from Bádámi, and prices have risen from Rs. 6 per 1,000 lbs. between 1898—1905 to Rs. 12 between 1906—1912.

6. While these facts point to a great and general improvement of the conditions of life, there are certain tracts which have not been benefited. It is obvious that in order to take advantage of an increase of prices there must be a surplus of produce for sale, and Mr. Shannon has been careful to distinguish the small areas which have not participated in the general prosperity.

7. I now come to a consideration of the Revenue history of the tálukas individually, and will summarise the facts as briefly as possible:—

Bágalkot.—Population increased from 82,000 to 105,000 between 1881 and 1901, and owing to plague then remained stationary.

Agricultural stock.		Increases per cent.	Decreases per cent.
Plough cattle	...	5·	.....
Milk cattle	...	12·	.....
Carts	...	77·	.....
Calves	...	.....	27·
Sheep	...	.....	49·

Unoccupied land has fallen steadily from 14,800 acres to 2,000 acres. Remissions have been found necessary in two years only, to the amount of Rs. 68,000. No coercive processes have been employed.

The sale value of land has trebled, and the assessment varies from 14 per cent. of the cash rental in groups II and IV to 16 per cent. in group III and 21 per cent. in group I.

Bádámi.—Population increased from 86,000 to 108,000 or 25 per cent. Between 1901 and 1911 there was considerable mortality from plague, chiefly amongst women.

Agricultural stock.		Increases per cent.	Decreases per cent.
Milk cattle	...	30·	.....
Carts	...	88·	.....
Young stock	...	.....	39·
Sheep and goats	...	.....	40·

Unoccupied land has fallen from 34,000 to 6,000 acres. Remissions, chiefly in one year, Rs. 30,000. Coercive processes were employed in 48 cases, with the forfeiture of some 700 acres.

Sale value has risen 50 per cent., and the assessment varies from 15 per cent. in group I to 21 per cent. in group II and 31 per cent. in group III.

Hungund.—Population has increased by 38 per cent., from 80,000 in 1881 to 1,10,000 in 1911. Some 10,000 deaths occurred from plague.

Agricultural stock.		Increase per cent.	Decreases per cent.
Plough cattle	...	6	.....
She buffaloes	...	29	.....
Carts	...	152	.....
Sheep	...	.....	50

Unoccupied land has been steadily taken up and has fallen from 8,400 acres to 700 acres.

Remissions of Rs. 45,000 were almost entirely in the year 1901. Coercive processes were *nil*.

The sale value of land has more than doubled in group III, trebled in group II, and is fourfold in group I.

The proportion of the assessment to the rental varies from 12 per cent. in groups I and II to 19 per cent. in group III.

8. It is very satisfactory that unimpeachable evidence is now available on the proportion of the profits of cultivation which is absorbed by the assessment. Formerly this point was in doubt; it is now established beyond question by the Record-of-Rights.

Mr. Shannon has examined numerous leases, and where he has been able to ascertain that the conditions were affected by exceptional circumstances, such as the repayment of debt, an agreement as to the improvement of the soil, or domestic circumstances, has rejected those cases. He has collected these statistics from a very large number of villages in each group and has thus founded his conclusions on a sure basis.

(Now, in the settlements of the greater part of India a landlord considers himself fortunate if his net rental is equal to the assessment. This certainly need not be taken as a guide in a rayatwari settlement, but the fact is worthy of consideration when superior holders complain that two and three times the assessment is not sufficient for their net profit; and in the case of these talukas we find the profits varying throughout from three to eight times the assessment.)

9. Mr. Shannon mentions a complaint that these rentals are unduly enhanced by competition and have proved ruinous. He has, however, informed me further that his enquiries failed entirely to establish the truth of the allegation.

The area annually cultivated is as under :—

	Acres.			
Bágalkot	2.4	} Per head of population.
Bádámi	2.1	
Hungund	2.4	

These figures do not indicate that the pressure of population on the soil is such as to cause unfair competition.

10. Government will, however, no doubt require an assurance that these high rentals do not represent the investment of capital and that there is no danger of the taxation of improvements. I venture to emphasize the point, which should, I submit, be fully discussed in all revision reports.

Let us take an acre assessed at 8 annas in a village where the assessment is 20 per cent. of the rental, *i. e.*, the rental is Rs. 2-8-0. The assessment is raised 25 per cent. to 10 annas, and let us assume that Rs. 10 have been spent on the improvement of the field. If we deduct 8 annas of the rental as the interest on this improvement at 5 per cent., we have an assessment of 10 annas on a rental of Rs. 2 of unimproved value, *i. e.*, 31 per cent.

I have consequently obtained the following further remarks from Mr. Shannon:—

“The capital outlay has been nearly entirely confined to weeding and clearing scrub. This we know may be taken to cost Rs. 15 per acre in the case of land in bad condition. Furthermore periodical weeding is almost an inherent charge in cultivation of black soils. After a few years of lazy cultivation enough grass will grow to spoil the best of fields.”

“The capital invested in weeding moreover is often entirely recouped in a few years. Much of the outlay has been of a negative nature, *i. e.*, long term leases under which the lessor often receives no more than the bare assessment on the land while the lessee in return for the profits which he derives is bound to clear the land and restore it free of weeds to the owner.”

“It is obviously not correct to include these weeding leases while ascertaining the rental value of lands. On the other hand, care was taken not to include any high rentals which were alleged to be due to improvements effected. Though the question of taxing improvements was not specifically investigated, constant enquiry was pursued as to the causes of the high rents.”

11. One minor point is perhaps worthy of note. Mr. Shannon and the Collector are apprehensive of the loss of manure owing to the decrease of sheep and goats, and Mr. Shannon indicts the policy of the Forest Department. Now, the maximum number of sheep and goats in these three talukas in a former census was 96,000, and in the recent census it had fallen by 30,000; whereas cattle exceeded 1,60,000. The manurial value of goats is very small in comparison with that of other agricultural stock, and the decrease is negligible. Moreover, it has not been sufficiently recognised that the decrease is probably temporary, due to the exceedingly bad seasons in respect of fodder which characterised the years 1911 and 1912.

The loss of these animals is, however, important from another point of view, namely, the reduction of food for the meat-eating population and of wool for the industry of weaving kamblis. This matter is under separate consideration.

12. Finally, there is the question raised by Mr. Seddon of the effect of the present position of cotton prices. Cotton constitutes 25 per cent. of the cropped area in Bágalkot, 16 per cent. in Bádámi and 36 per cent. in Hungund, with areas respectively of 79,000, 39,000 and 1,00,000 acres. In 1900, before the great rise in the values of cotton, the areas were respectively 50,000, 21,000 and 60,000. It has thus increased from less than one-sixth to over one-quarter of the total area. During these 15 years the price per *naga* of 1,344 lbs. at Hubli (whence reliable figures have been supplied by Messrs. Ralli Brothers) has ruled as shown in the following statement:—

	Rs.	s.	p.		Rs.	s.	p.
1900	127	8	0	1908	122	0	0
1901	88	8	0	1909	115	0	0
1902	90	0	0	1910	155	0	0
1903	102	0	0	1911	165	0	0
1904	132	0	0	1912	145	0	0
1905	96	0	0	1913	150	0	0
1906	131	0	0	1914	131	0	0
1907	119	0	0				

and the present price is Rs. 103-8-0.

These figures show that previous to 1906 cotton has frequently been as low as it is now, and while the area will no doubt be reduced, it will still remain a profitable crop to the cultivator. Moreover, there is the compensation of the rise of the price of wheat, and wheat can be grown in a very large proportion of the area now under cotton.

13. The large increase in cotton prices began from 1906, and a statement of leases contained in Appendix M/1 gives the percentage of the assessment

to the rental for the years 1898—1902. This statement enables us to estimate the profits of cultivation previous to the sudden enhancement caused by the recent inflation of cotton prices. The percentage was even then very moderate in most groups varying in Bágalkot from 23 to 32, in Bádámi from 20 to 46 and in Hungund from 23 to 52.

14. It is clear, therefore, that this Revision Settlement can be considered on the general conditions of the agricultural situation of this tract without reference to the future of the cotton industry. Had cotton prices remained as they were last year, there could have been no hesitation in recommending the full increase of 33 per cent. in the Bágalkot and Hungund talukas, and a smaller enhancement in Bádámi owing to the smaller interest of that taluka in cotton. But, owing to the uncertainty of the cotton position, the full increase, otherwise due to the State, may be foregone.

15. On the other points discussed by the Settlement Commissioner, I have the honour to concur with Mr. Seddon.

16. Mr. Shannon has collected the materials necessary for these reports with much care and industry, and has examined the figures in the light of a close personal acquaintance with the country. I consider that his proposals have been framed with judgment and moderation, and I have the honour to recommend them for the sanction of Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. S. LAWRENCE,
Acting Commissioner, Southern Division.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Bijapur.

Revision settlement of the Bágalkot,
Bádámi and Hungund talukas.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 1258.

Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1916.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1778 dated 21st April 1915—Submitting, with his remarks, together with the letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. 1056-S. S. dated 23rd January 1915, the papers specified below containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Bágalkot, Bádámi and Hungund talukas of the Bijapur district:—

Letter from Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijapur, No. C.—302 dated 3rd November 1914.

Memorandum from the Collector of Bijapur No. C.—2338 dated 23rd December 1914.

Letter from the Collector of Bijapur No. C.—2338 dated 31st March 1915.

Letter from Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijapur, No. C.—300 dated 3rd November 1914.

Memorandum from the Collector of Bijapur No. C.—2339 dated 9th January 1915.

Letter from Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Bijapur, No. C.—301 dated 3rd November 1914.

Memorandum from the Collector of Bijapur No. C.—2337 dated 31st December 1914.

Memorandum* from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2064 dated 7th May 1915.

Letter* from the Collector of Bijapur No. C.—2337 dated 24th May 1915—Submitting, together with a letter* from Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Bijapur, No. S.C.—321 dated 10th April 1915, petitions* of objections received from the rayats of the Hungund, Bágalkot and Bádámi talukas regarding the revised rates proposed for the second revision settlement.

Memorandum* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. 1056-S.S. dated 14th June 1915.

Memorandum* from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2748 dated 23rd June 1915.

Letter* from the Collector of Bijapur No. C.—2337 dated 9th June 1915.

Memorandum* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. 1056-S.S. dated 14th June 1915.

Memorandum* from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2749 dated 23rd June 1915.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain the proposals prepared by Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., for the revision settlement of the talukas of Bágalkot, Hungund and Bádámi in the Bijapur district.

2. There is a general unanimity among the officers who have criticised the proposals that they are in the main suitable and sound. It will consequently be unnecessary to examine in detail the various facts which have been brought out in the reports. Mr. Shannon shows that the three talukas have prospered to a considerable extent during the currency of the expiring settlement, though this remark applies in a higher degree to Hungund and Bágalkot than to Bádámi. Population has increased notwithstanding the ravages of plague, the area of Government unoccupied land has decreased considerably, while the sale value of occupied land has risen threefold in Bágalkot and Hungund, and to the extent of fifty per cent. in Bádámi. The statistics of rent show a high

* Not printed.

level relatively to the assessment. One cause of anxiety and hesitation on the part of the Settlement Officer and, to a greater degree, of the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, S. D., has been the fear lest the drop in the price of cotton which occurred on the outbreak of the war should be permanent. As the area of cotton in these talukas is large and has considerably increased in late years, it is clear that, had the decline in prices continued, the possibility of the prosperity of these talukas being affected thereby would have had to be considered. More recent statistics however show that the price of cotton has risen once more to the level which has been common in recent years, and, as far as can be seen at present, it seems improbable that there will ever be a very marked decline. Government therefore consider that the possibility of this contingency may be disregarded.

3. On a full consideration therefore of the views which have been recorded in these reports, Government are pleased to direct that the following groups and maximum rates for dry crops should be sanctioned :—

<i>Bágalkot.</i> —				Rs.	a.	p.
Group I	1	13 0
Group II	1	8 0
Group III	1	6 0
Group IV	1	4 0
<i>Hunḡund.</i> —						
Group I	1	8 0
Group II	1	6 0
Group III	1	4 0
<i>Bádámi.</i> —						
Group I	1	10 0
Group II	1	6 0
Group III	1	2 0

4. Mr. Shannon's proposals to reduce the area classed as rice land by eliminating from this category lands, which do not possess the facility for growing rice, are approved, as well as the adoption of the rate of Rs. 8 per acre. The same remarks apply to his proposals for dealing with motasthal and pásthal lands, including the assessment to water rate for rice and pásthal lands irrigated from the Mahakuteshwar Hond at Nandikeshwar in the Bádámi taluka.

5. The reduction of the water classification in the villages of Kendur and Párvati in the Bádámi taluka is approved.

6. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

7. The revised rates should be notified before the close of the current revenue year and they should be levied from the revenue year 1916-17. The guarantee should be for 30 years.

8. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Shannon for the care and industry with which the reports have been compiled.

G. A. THOMAS,
Deputy-Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 1258, R. D., dated 2nd February 1916.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
 The Collector of Bijápur (with the petitions of
 objection),
 The Settlement Commissioner and Director of
 Land Records,
 The Director of Agriculture,
 The Accountant General,
 The Public Works Department of the
 Secretariat.

With an intimation that the papers
 are being printed in the form of
 selections from the records of Gov-
 ernment and that, when they are
 ready, the usual number of copies
 will be forwarded to them.

G. C. Shannon, Esq., I.C.S.,

The Government of India (by letter).

No. _____ of 1916.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Map
of the
BÁGALKOT TÁLUKA
of the
BIJÁPUR COLLECTORATE
Compiled from Topographical Survey of India

Scale of Miles, etc.



- REFERENCE**
- Taluka Head Quarter and Bazar Town
 - Petha Head Quarter and Bazar Town
 - Kasba and Bazar Village
 - Bazar Village
 - Deserted Village
 - Dist. Bungalow
 - P. W.D.
 - Dharmshala
 - Post Office
 - Telegraph Office
 - Municipality
 - Places of Pilgrimage
 - Petha Boundary
 - Metalled Roads
 - Unmetalled Roads
 - Other Roads and Cart Tracks
 - Railway and Station
 - Tanks
 - Inam Village
 - G.T.S. Station (Altitude)
 - Lamanilanda
 - Ferry

From Mudhol
From Belgaum
From Gadag
From Haveri
From Sangam
From Haldagi

M. S. S.
Superintendent.
Land-Records S.D.

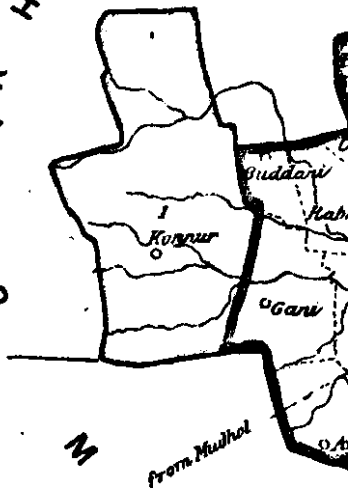
Govt. Photozinc. Office, Poona, 1917.

MAXIMUM RATES

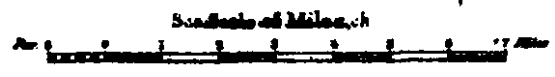
GROUP	DRY CROP RATES	Nº OF VILLAGES
I	RS: AS: 1 - 13	3
II	1 - 8	54
III	1 - 6	47
IV	1 - 4	36
		TOTAL 140

INAM VILLAGES

J
A
M
K
H
A
N
D
I



Map
of the
BÁGALKOT TÁLUKA
of the
BIJÁPUR COLLECTORATE
Compiled from Topographical Survey of India



M
U
D
H
O
L
From Mulhol

M
U
D
D
E
B
I
H
Á
L
T
Á
L
I.

REFERENCE

- Taluka Head Quarter and Bazar Town
- Patka Head Quarter and Bazar Town
- Kasba and Bazar Village
- Bazar Village
- Deserted Village
- Dist. Bungalow
- P.W.D.
- Dharmshala
- Post Office
- Telegraph Office
- Municipality
- Places of Pilgrimage
- Patka Boundary
- Metalled Roads
- Unmetalled Roads
- Other Roads and Cart Tracks
- Railway and Station
- Ferries
- Inam Village
- S.F.S. Station (Altitude)
- Lamaslandas
- Ferry

F
R
O
M
M
U
L
H
O
L
T
O
S
A
N
G
A
M



MAXIMUM RATES

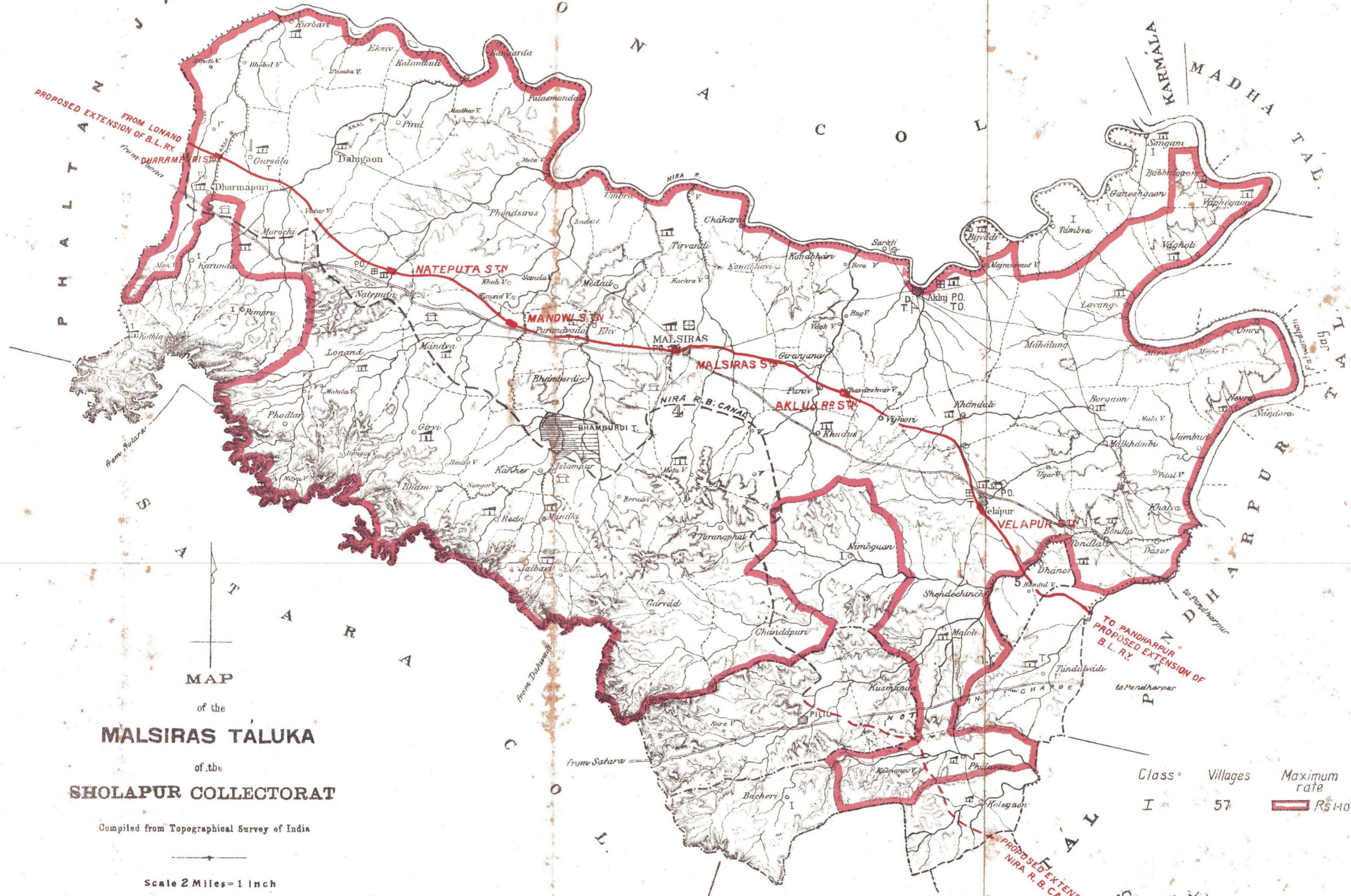
GROUP	DRY CROP RATES	Nº OF VILLAGES
I	RS: AS: 1 - 13	3
II	1 - 8	54
III	1 - 6	47
IV	1 - 4	36

TOTAL 140

INAM VILLAGES

N 45725

Map showing the grouping and rating as finally sanctioned by Govt.



MAP
of the
MALSIRAS TALUKA
of the
SHOLAPUR COLLECTORAT

Compiled from Topographical Survey of India

Scale 2 Miles = 1 Inch



Govt. Photodupco. Office, Poona, 1921.

Class	Villages	Maximum rate
I	57	R\$10-0

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF
NIRA R. B. CANAL

V. B. ...
Superintendent, Land Records
C-8

1922

4577

Map showing the group



PROPOSED EXTENSION OF B.L. RX
FROM LONAND

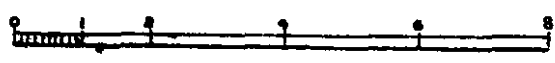
P
H
A
L
T

MAP

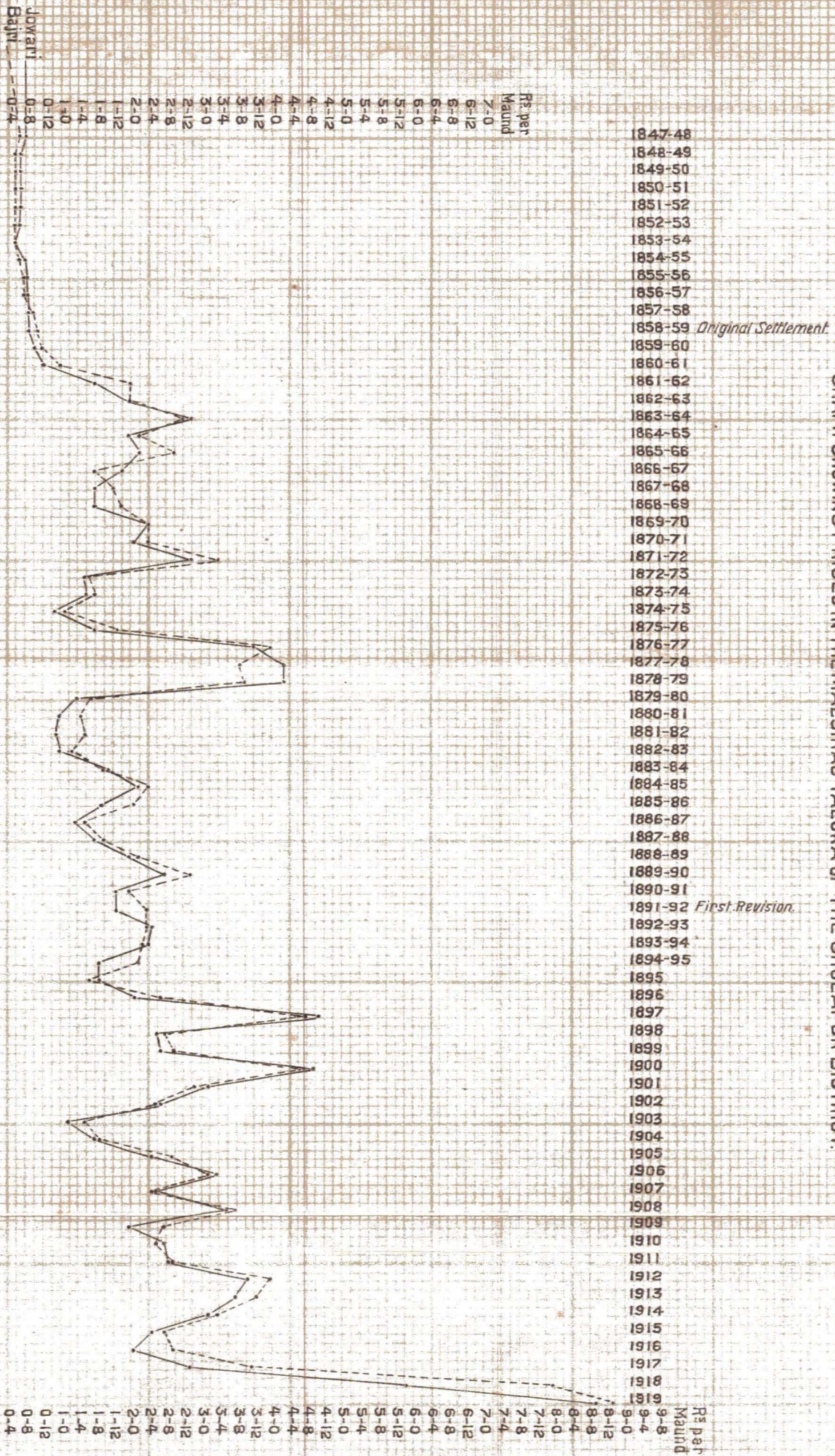
of the
MALSIRAS TALUKA
 of the
SHOLAPUR COLLECTORAT

Compiled from Topographical Survey of India

Scale 2 Miles = 1 inch



GRAPH SHOWING PRICES IN THE MALSIRAS TALUKA OF THE SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.



Camp Sangola, 5th May 1920

S. Venkatar
 ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER,
 TALUKA MALSIRAS.

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32-36

37-38

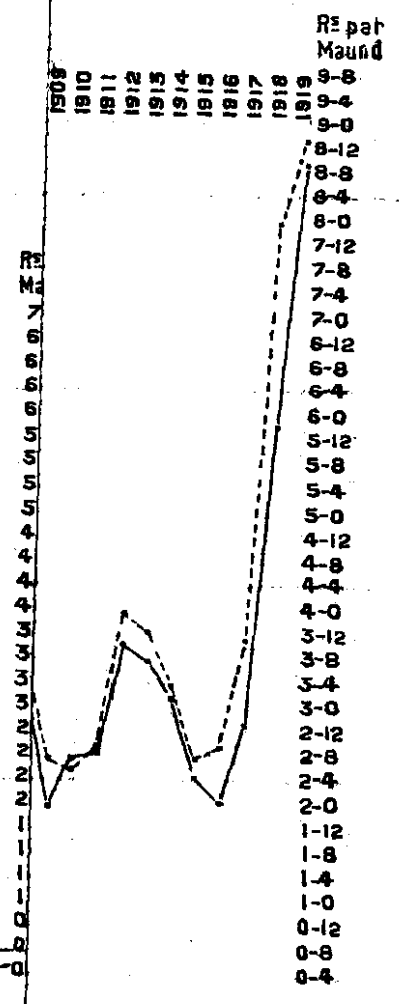
39

39-40

41-44

45

47
49-53



Jowari
Bajri

G. Venkatas

ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER,
TALUKA MALSIRAS.

1922

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SECOND REVISION
SETTLEMENT OF MALSIKAS TALUKA OF THE SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.**

	Paras.	Pages.		Paras.	Pages.
Letter No. R. S.-27, dated the 5th May 1920 from G. Y. Mirikar, Esquire, Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsiras, submitting proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of Malsiras Taluka, Sholapur District		1-9	Appendix H-I.—Leases of Bagait lands		25
CONTENTS.			Do. I.—Prices prevalent in Malsiras Taluka from 1890-91 to 1919		26
Introduction	1		Do. I.—Prices prevalent in Sangola Taluka during the years 1890-91—1919		27
Constitution of Taluka	2		Do. I.—Prices prevalent in Man Taluka of Satara District during the years 1890-91 to 1919		28
Current Settlement	3		Do. I.—Prices prevalent in Indapur Taluka, Poona District, during the years 1890-91 to 1919		29
Position and Physical features	4		Do. I.—Prices prevalent in Pandharpur Taluka, Sholapur District, during the year 1890-91 to 1919		30
Soil	5		Do. K.—Collections of assessment in Government land in the Government villages of Malsiras Taluka		31
Climate and Rainfall	6		Do. L.—Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied land		32-36
Crops	7		Do. M.—Population and area of Government unoccupied land		37-38
Irrigation	8		Do. N.—Correspondence regarding previous Settlement		39
Communications	9		Appendix A.—Rainfall	10-13	
Bazars	10		Do. B.—Details of cultivation and crops	14-15	
Import and Export	11		Do. B-I.—Area in acres irrigated from different sources of Irrigation and average of crops under them	16	
Manufactures and Industries	12		Do. C.—Details of population according to the occupation	17	
Population	13		Do. D.—Agricultural stock	17	
Health	14		Do. E.—Shops and Industries	17	
Schools and Education	15		Do. F.—Sources of water supply	18-19	
Live and Dead Stock	16		Do. G.—Selling value of dry-crop lands	20-21	
Water Supply	17		Do. G-I.—Selling value of Bagait lands	22	
Value of land	18		Do. H.—Leases of dry-crop lands	23-24	
Leases	19				
Prices	20		Memorandum No. S.R.V.—8, dated 10th-11th March 1921 from the Collector of Sholapur forwarding the proposals with his remarks		39-40
Wages	21		Memorandum No. S.T.—235 of 6th April 1921 from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records forwarding the proposals with his remarks to the Commissioner, C. D.		41-44
Revenue History	22		Memorandum No. L.N.D.-2-1-8, dated 7th June 1921 from the Commissioner, C. D., submitting the proposals to Government with his remarks		45
Grouping	23		Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1767, dated 5th July 1921, passing orders on the proposals		47
General Remarks	24		Revised Appendix L		49-53
Maximum rates	25				
Period of guarantee	26				
APPENDICES.					

SRBG (NS) 590

1922

Camp Sangola, 5th May 1920.

From

G. Y. MIRIKAR, Esquire,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Taluka Malsiras ;

To

The Collector of Sholapur.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my proposals for the Second Revision Survey Settlement of the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District.

2. The taluka boundaries have undergone no change during the current lease. There are in all 69 villages in the taluka, of which 57 are Government, and 12 are Inam. My report deals with 57 Government villages only. Out of the 12 Inam villages (1) Bijwadi, (2) Sangam, (3) Tambwe, (4) Newre, (5) Tandulwadi and (6) Bacheri are yet unsettled and the remaining (7) Karunde, (8) Kothale, (9) Pimpri, (10) Ganeshgaon, (11) Nimbgaon and (12) Kolegaon, though due for revision, require revision measurement and classification operations. None of these 12 Inam villages therefore are included in this report as advised by the Superintendent, Land Records, Central Division.

3. The current settlement in the 57 villages was introduced in the year and under the authority quoted below and was guaranteed up to the Revenue year 1920-21.

No. of villages.	Settlement.	Year of introduction.	Authority.
57	Revision.	1891-92.	G. R. No. 2845, dated 24th April 1891.

Position and Physical features.

(4. The Malsiras Taluka is the westernmost portion of the Sholapur District. In the north it is bounded by the Nira River beyond which is the Indapur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate: in the east by the Bhima River and parts of the Karmala, Madha and Pandharpur Talukas. The south-east portion of this taluka adjoins the Sangola Taluka. In the south-west and west are the Mahadev (Singnapur) hills of the Man Taluka of the Satara Collectorate and in the west is the Phaltan State. The Taluka Head-quarter is nearly in the centre.

(The lands slope gently towards the Nira and Bhima Rivers which meet at Narsinghpur (Indapur Taluka) near Sangam in the extreme north-east.)

There is a great dearth of water in this taluka even for drinking purposes. The sub-soil water cannot be reached at practicable depth. Flowing water is rarely seen, as most of the streams are liable to dry up from the season of cold weather and travellers have to foresee their demand of water to quench their thirst and to keep water with them while *en route* to and from Pandharpur and Singnapur which are pilgrim centres.)

The Nira river also dries up in the dry season. The River Bhima only is with a perennial flow but as it flows only on the boundary line of the taluka it is useful for only a very limited number of villages of this taluka which are on its banks.

Soil.

5. The taluka consists of an undulating plain more level and richer in soil towards the boundaries of the two rivers and more broken in surface and more sterile along the foot of the hills. Some part is stony. The soil is not retentive of moisture. On the whole, the taluka is rocky and treeless and the undergrowth is scanty

Climate and Rainfall.

6. Appendix A gives the figures of rainfall recorded at Malsiras, Akluj and Piliv for the last 11 years. Statistics of the last few years are also available for Dharmapuri, Mandwe, Islampur and Bhamburdi where rain guages have recently been established by the Public Works Department (Irrigation), Malsiras.

A comparison of these statements will show that the distribution of rainfall is generally equal everywhere in the taluka except at Akluj and Piliv. At Akluj the rainfall is less and at Piliv it is more than at Malsiras.

I have also obtained the details of the record of rainfall at the adjoining four Taluka Head-quarters, viz., Indapur, Man, Sangola and Pandharpur; and from this it will be seen that the rainfall at Pandharpur is comparatively more than at any of the adjoining talukas. Although Dahiwadi is a hilly taluka, it has the least rainfall.

The climate is dry and hot and the rainfall scanty and uncertain. At Malsiras during the last 11 years ending 1919, the fall varied from 41.77 inches in 1916 to 8.71 inches in 1912. The average rainfall is 19.24 inches.

As regards distribution of the rainfall, it is clear that the late rains are more important, and its total amount is generally double that of kharif. Naturally rabi crops preponderate in this taluka and this will clearly be seen from the crop statistics.

The taluka is excessively liable to famine and the cause of it is the failure or unseasonableness of the rainfall.

Crops.

7. Appendix B gives details of crops.

The principal crops are jowari and bajri. The relative proportion of these crops varies according to the season of the year's rainfall. Jowari is usually sown with safflower as an inter-crop. The jowari covers 59.73 per cent. of the gross cropped area as compared with 50 per cent. at the time of the First Revision. Bajri covers only 14.42 per cent. of the gross cropped area as compared with 18.7 per cent. at the time of the First Revision. This shows that rabi crops are grown over larger area than in the past.

The average areas under wheat, rice and cotton are shown below :—

Crop.	Area in acres.	Percentage on gross cropped area.
Wheat	2,265	1.03
Rice	112	0.05
Cotton	4,386	2.00
as compared to		
Wheat	1,516	0.6
Rice	504	0.2
Cotton	1,096	0.4

at the time of the original Survey. Cotton has expanded in the villages noted below :—

1. Umbre Velapur, Yeliv, Khandali, Dharmapuri, Natepute, Purandavade Fondshiras, Bondle, Borgaon, Mahalung, Malkambi, Mandwe, Velapur, Islampur Kanher, Girvi, Chandapuri, Phalvani, Mandki, Rede.

As regards rice, it is grown close to big tals; the area has diminished owing to the embankments having been filled in. Rice is very unimportant in this dry taluka.

At the time of the First Revision the fallow land in the Malsiras Taluka on the gross cultivated area was 12.3 per cent. and now it is 20.17 per cent. on the same. Probably one of the reasons seems to be that some people find it advantageous to keep their land fallow and to accept work on the Canal works and thus to obtain more money than they would ordinarily get from agriculture: secondly owing to the rise in the cost of cultivation people find it convenient to keep lands for grazing for sheep and goats. In the undulating "Mal" lands much area necessarily remains uncultivated.

The area under safflower is shown under the head "dyes" as safflower is classed under "IX Dyes" in the Revenue Accounts Manual by Mr. Anderson on page 152.

Irrigation.

8. Appendix B-I gives the details of irrigated crops. Figures of the last 5 years are given from which it will be seen that the area irrigated in 1917-18 is greater than any of the years shown in the statement. The only source of irrigation is wells. There are no Government or private canals. Out of the average area under wheat (2,265 acres) shown in Appendix B, the average area irrigated for wheat is 2,132 acres. Rice and sugarcane are irrigated on a very small scale. The average area under cereals and pulses irrigated is 11,305 acres.

Communications.

9. The taluka is traversed by only one good metalled road which runs throughout the whole of its length connecting Pandharpur on the east with Poona in the west. This is a provincial road. Another road also starting from Pandharpur leads to Satara and passes through only the south-eastern portion of the taluka; This road is maintained by the District Local Board. It is not, however, of much use to the villagers in the Malsiras Taluka. There are also three branch roads:—

- (1) Velapur to Akluj — distance 7 miles.
- (2) Malsiras to Akluj leading to Tembhurni.
- (3) Malsiras to Dahiwadi.

No new roads have been constructed during the expiring lease.

Bazars.

10. The only trade centre in the taluka which seems to be of some moderate importance is Akluj. It is 7 miles from Malsiras. It is only the grain market. Just outside the taluka is the important market of Pandharpur. Villagers in the extreme east have access to Pandharpur, the distance being only from about 15 to 20 miles. Weekly markets are held within the taluka at Akluj, Natepute and Malsiras. Jowari, bajri and safflower oil form the chief exports and the imports are the usual groceries together with rice and various kinds of clothes. A great deal of minor produce such as fodder of all kinds, fuel, vegetables, etc., finds a ready sale at Pandharpur itself and also along the roads frequented by the pilgrims who pass to and from Pandharpur.

Many of the cultivators have to take their grain to merchants at trade centres at the time of the payment of the amount of assessment. The grain merchants seeing that the agriculturists are in urgent need of money to defray Government dues, ask for grain at lower rates. This involves extra expenditure upon the agriculturists in addition to the troubles of bagging and carting the grain.

11. There being no Railway Station in this taluka, I am unable to give figures of actual import and export of this-taluka.

Manufactures and industries.

12. The taluka is purely agricultural. There are no factories in the taluka. Details will be found in the Appendix E. There are 129 hand looms preparing blankets which are largely exported and 64 hand looms preparing lugris, etc., for local sale. There are no gins or cotton presses. There are only two flour mills at Akluj; but they are for some part idle.

Population.

13. According to the classification adopted in the census of 1911, 73.26 per cent. of the people are agriculturists. The non-agriculturists population consists of weavers and others.

The actual figures of population of the 57 Government villages under report are as follows :—

1857-1858.	1890.	1891.	1901.	1911.
41,436	57,630	59,639	40,578	59,211

The above table will show that at the beginning of the First Revision Settlement (1890) the population showed an increase of 39.1 per cent. as compared with that of the Original Settlement. It increased from 57,630 to 59,639 in one year; but during the census of 1901 the number came down to 40,578 and at the census of 1911 again it rose to 59,211. The considerable fall in the population in the year 1901 may be attributed to the emigration on account of the great famine of 1899.

From 1911 to the end of 1919, the number of births is 21,652 and the number of deaths is 26,654. Thus the total population may now be taken to be 54,209. The taluka suffered severely from the attack of Influenza of 1918 and the decrease is due to this disease.

Health.

14. Plague visited the taluka only once in the year 1917 and is responsible for 1,480 deaths. At the very first warning of the rat epizotic the people readily evacuated and removed themselves to healthy localities—ordinarily to their own holdings—thus making themselves more able to work on their own land.

Influenza and fever took away 9,205 souls in 1918. Fever seems to be a regular yearly visitor to this taluka.

Schools and education.

15. During the period of settlement, the number of Government schools for boys has risen from 17 to 40. The average attendance in 1914 was 1238.7. In the last year it was 1165.0. In 1900 there was only one Girls' School. Now there are two. The average attendance in Girls' School in 1914 was 70.2. It was 62.7 in the last year. There are no private schools. A large number of villagers have no school within practicable distance of them and people having had no interest in Education, do not care to have schools in their own villages.

Live and Dead stock.

16. Figures of the latest census (1919-20) are given in Appendix D. In the same table figures of 1909-10 and 1915-16 are given for comparison. It will be seen from the figures that there has been a remarkable decrease in the number of plough cattle, milch cattle and young stock. This is clear from the following table :—

Description.	1890.	1919.	Difference.	Increase or decrease per cent.
Bullocks and he-buffaloes (Plough cattle) ..	18,863	13,235	-5,629	- 29.84
Cows, buffaloes and young ..	24,056	18,001	-6,055	- 25.17.
Sheep and goats ..	52,428	41,541	-10,887	- 20.76
Carts ..	1,032	1,761	+729	+ 47.07
Ploughs ..	1,759	1,264	- 495	- 28.14
Horses and ponies ..	1,301	568	- 733	- 56.34

Every item except carts shows decrease. Even the sheep and goats have decreased though they cost nothing to keep but on the other hand affords a regular source of profit.

It is clear that the agricultural plough cattle have decreased by nearly 30 per cent. since the time of the 1st Revision. (In 1915, the number was 13,601. It is 13,235 at present. The difference of 366 is insignificant). There are natural facilities for grazing in this tract and people keep cows to rear young stock and it is cows and the buffaloes who suffer most in a severe famine. Judged from the stand point of agricultural earning it must be admitted that the tract has suffered a set back in point of plough animal which it will take years to recoup. These circumstances will adversely affect the prosperity of the agricultural class in this tract. This fact must have some determining influence on the proposals of revised rates.

The number of carts has increased more than cent. per cent. as the cartmen find ready and high paid cash labour in the irrigation department to bring earth and murum for the embankment of the Nira Right Bank Canal. They have thus the double advantage of their carts, first for the conveyance of their agricultural produce to their respective homes and secondly for the said labour work.

Ploughs have also decreased by 28·14 per cent. ; the reason may be due to the fact that wooden ploughs are now-a-days being replaced by iron ploughs which on account of their durability and utility have become popular. Besides the iron plough has become one of the mediums for the agriculturists to carry on their business of leasing out the same to other poor agriculturists and making money.

Water supply.

17. There are only two rivers—the Nira to the north and the Bhima bounding on the east. The latter only is perennial. These rivers are far below the surrounding land and not available for irrigation. There is the confluence of the two rivers Nira and Bhima near the alienated village of Sangam.

There are some streams rising in the hills close to the boundary of the Taluka in the south, but they dry up very early in ordinary years. Irrigation from Bhudkis is freely used in good years.

The following comparative table will show the comparison between the number of wells at the beginning of the expiring settlement and at the end of the expiring settlement.

For what use.	1st Revision.	1919.
Irrigation	1,313	2,045
Drinking	54	172
Out of repair	501	534
	1,868	2,751

Irrigation wells have increased. This shows the industry of the people. The irrigated area is 11,418 acres.

Value of land.

18. All the sales that could be found in the Record of Rights Registers during the last five years have been tabulated and given in Appendices G and G-1. Transactions which did not appear to be genuine have been excluded.

The value of dry crop lands in the villages of the first group ranges from 22 to 81 times the assessment. The special high value of lands sold at Wagholi is due to the proximity of the Bhima River which when flooded enriches the soil and thus bumper crops are yielded. As regards Bhamburdi the lands are contiguous to Nira Right Bank and hence they fetched high value.

The exceptionally high value of lands in the villages of Mandki and Girvi is as per my local inquiry due to the richer quality of soil.

A comparison between the dry crop sales in the two groups will show that lands in the second group are sold on an average for smaller considerations.

In the case of Bagayat lands in villages of the Mandwe (first group) and Bhamb (second group) the selling value of lands is exceptionally high.

The selling value of lands in the villages of the second group seems to be comparatively smaller than that in the first group. At the time of the first Revision Settlement the selling price was nearly 19 times the assessment. Information tabulated from the Record of Rights shows that in the dry crop lands the selling value is now 44.11 times and in the case of Bagayat lands 81.03 times the assessment on an average. This cent. per cent. rise in the selling value is no doubt due to general rise in prices of articles. It is in some respects due to the probability of the land coming under the command of the Nira Right Bank Canal and the rise in the selling value of lands in Group II is specially due to this very cause, as the Canal is to pass through this group; there may be bogus transactions to deceive Sawkars; but they have not come to light during personal inquiry. Hence the facts as they stand in the Record of Rights have been accepted. The price in land has abnormally increased which justifies the raising of assessment as proposed later on.

Leases.

(Leases in the Taluka are usually of the following three kinds:—

- (1) For cash.
- (2) For a fixed amount of grain.
- (3) For a definite share of gross produce $\frac{1}{2}$ share in the case of dry crop and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd in the case of Bagayat Lands.

(a) Majority of Kabjedars cultivate their lands themselves by employing hired labour of necessity. Information regarding leases has been collected from crop register and tabulated in Appendices H. and H-I.

(b) The usual rents in this taluka are crop share rents but these are useless for settlement purposes and have been omitted. Cash rents have therefore been taken into accounts in compiling the Appendices. The letting value in the case of dry crop lands is 3.36 times the assessment. Index Numbers have been calculated and given in Appendices H. and H-I. to unify the statistics, about leases. "Index No." for each village has been found by taking the assessment per acre on land of 8 annas soil valuation (*i.e.*, the average soil) in the village and multiplying it by the figure expressing the average rent in multiples of assessment for that village in rupees and annas. This average rental value of soil of middle quality may safely be taken as half the rental value of soil of the maximum (10 as.) quality which may not even exist in the village. But it gives us the fair "maximum rates" for the village lands as fixed by the transactions of the people themselves. These indices show that the existing assessment is moderate, *viz.* (Rs. 1-4-0 + 1-3-0 against a fair maximum of Rs. 2-0-8 + 2-8-1) and even if it is substantially increased it will not exceed half the net rent. A reference to Appendix H will show that in the case of dry crop lands the letting value of villages in Group II is comparatively higher than that in villages in Group I. In the case of Bagayat lands it is nearly twice that in villages in Group I.

(c) At the time of the Revision Settlement the average land was sublet at three times the survey assessment.

Prices.

20. In Appendix I are shown the prices of the principal products of the taluka, jawari and bajri covering an area of 60 and 14 per cent., respectively. The graph attached to the Appendix gives an unbroken sequence from 1847-48 of the prices of the two principal food grains—jawari and bajri. There are certain years, in which owing to the failure of crops the prices went up to abnormal heights; this is specially noticeable in 1897, 1900, 1918 and 1919. But apart from the exceptional figures there is a marked upward trend of prices which has all the

signs of permanency. The following table compares the average prices for different periods :—

Period.	Jawari.		Price per maund.		Bajri		Price per maund.	
	S.	Ch.	Rs.	a. p.	S.	Ch.	Rs.	a. p.
From 1887 to 1895 (8 years)	20	12	1	14 10	18	13	2	2 0
1905-1917 (13 years)	14	15	2	10 10	13	13	2	14 0
Increase per cent. over the average figure for 8 years from 1887-1895				33·9				36·2
1918-1919	5	11	7	0 6	4	12	8	6 9
Increase per cent. over the average figure from 1887 to 1895				264·87				296·38

The prices are exceptionally high owing to the failure of crops in 1918 and on account of the war conditions. Prices of some more crops are given in addition to those mentioned above and a reference to Appendix I, will show that there is a general rise in prices for all crops.

Wages.

21. The Mamlatdar has furnished statistics of wages for the last 32 years. From these records it appears that the ordinary wage at the time of the 1st Revision was below 3 annas. It continued to be so till the year 1908. The rate rose to annas 4 in 1913. There is a steady rise from 4 annas to 6 annas at present. The wages are specially heavy on account of the construction work of the Nira Right Bank Canal in progress in this taluka. Many labourers employed on this work do work by contract system (completing some fixed amount of work in one day) and thus get annas 10 to 12 a day including bonus for extra work. This rise is an addition to the cost of cultivation. This increase in the cost of labour is a good reason for keeping enhancement well below the rates which the increase in the price of produce would allow. The high wages paid by the irrigation department attract the agricultural class who instead of cultivating their own holdings lease them out on agreement to receive half produce or even prefer in some cases to leave their land fallow.

Revenue History.

22. The area of the unoccupied assessed waste land is now 704 acres 22 gunthas assessed at Rs. 206 while at the beginning of the lease there were only 358 acres assessed at Rs. 59-14-0 (please *vide* Appendix M). In the year 1889-90 it was 288 acres assessed at Rs. 43 (please *vide* Appendix P, page 21 of the Selections from the records of the Government of Bombay No. CCXLVII New Series).

Appendix M will show that the assessed unoccupied area was insignificant till 1896-97. Then the succession of bad years commenced with the result that in 1901-02 the area reached the figure of 7,761 acres. This increase was due to the forfeitures of land for arrears. The area showed a decline to 469 acres in 1906-07 because the lands were again brought under cultivation for good seasons. The area is now 704 acres and 22 gunthas. It seems that it is of the poor description and is not needed by the people.

There is no change in the unoccupied waste land in the second group.

At the beginning of the expiring lease (1891-92) the land revenue demand was Rs. 90,214. In 1918-19, it was Rs. 1,01,816. A reference to Appendix K will show that remissions have been very considerable against the years 1901-02, 1905-06 to 1911-12 and 1915-16 and 1916-17. During the last 14 years total remissions amounted to Rs. 3,14,210—the annual average demand being Rs. 97,969. Coercive measures had at times to be resorted to, for the recovery of land revenue.

The statement shows that remissions were given in 13 years out of 28, while there were authorized arrears in 22 years out of 28. The tract is thus

always liable to famine and bad years and heavy suspensions and remissions are required. The revenue history reflects the series of bad years through which the tract has passed and is still passing. The year 1918-19 was worst and its effects are not yet over. Unless the tract enjoys regular irrigation, it is clear that there is no likelihood that it will enjoy a satisfactory revenue history. It is evident that in judging of the adequacy of any proposed rates, the unhappy revenue history must carefully be borne in mind.

Grouping.

23. In the original and Revision Settlements the taluka was divided into two groups. The southern 12 villages were formed into a separate group (II). The main reason of two groups has been explained in the First Revision Settlement report as follows :—

“But some small disadvantage must still be allowed to exist (in the villages in Group II) on the score of greater uncertainty of climate and the rough difficult conformation of the village lands.” The same argument holds good under the present circumstances and hence no change in grouping is necessary. Maps showing old and new grouping are attached.

General Remarks.

24. The prices have abnormally increased. The selling value of lands has also increased. The indices in Appendix H shows that the present assessment is moderate. On the other hand wages have doubly increased and consequently cost of cultivation has also increased. There is no improvement in communications. Agricultural cattle have decreased. The Revenue History is unsatisfactory on account of the successive bad and dry seasons and the result is that the remissions have been heavy.

It is however impossible to avoid arrears, remissions and forfeitures or relinquishment of land during famine however light the assessment may be. It was not very hard to recover the assessment in normal years as will be seen from the (Appendix K) authorized outstandings in the year 1916-17 when there was sufficient rainfall. This shows that in a good year, the revenue of two years can be easily recovered. It can therefore be easily deduced that the pitch of assessment is not so high. Looking to the general rise in prices, moderate increase in the assessment will be justified, after making an allowance for the rise in the cost of cultivation.

Maximum rates.

25. The present maximum rates are Rs. 1-4-0 for villages in Group I and Rs. 1-3-0 for villages in Group II.

In view of the remarks made in the above paragraphs, it is for consideration whether the existing rates should be increased. The following points will, I believe, be useful in deciding the question.

On the north, the Malsiras Taluka is surrounded by the villages in the Indapur Taluka with the Nira River between. The Second Revision Settlement was introduced into the Indapur Taluka in 1912-13. The rates sanctioned for the villages adjoining Malsiras are Re. 1-0-0 and Rs. 1-2-0 only. A rate of Rs. 1-4-0 was first sanctioned for these villages but it was found very high. Lower rates were therefore proposed and sanctioned by Government. The existing rate in the Malsiras Taluka is already Rs. 1-4-0.

On the southern side of the Malsiras Taluka, there is the Man Taluka of the Satara District with the Signapur Hills between. The villages of the Man Taluka stand on a plateau. The position of the villages in the Malsiras Taluka near the hills is quite different. The existing rates in the adjoining villages in the Man Taluka are Rs. 1-7-0 and Rs. 1-4-0. In the villages in the Malsiras Taluka near the hills, the existing rate is Rs. 1-3-0.

The construction of the Nira Right Bank Canal is in progress and it is believed that the work will not be completed for more than 10 to 15 years. Even 20 years will be required to enjoy the produce from irrigation.

The Barsi Light Railway line also is to be extended from Pandharpur to Lonand *via* Akluj and Malsiras, etc., and the work will be taken up in hand shortly. These two factors, when complete, will tend to improve the material condition of the people considerably.

In view of the above considerations, there will appear no necessity for increase in the existing rates for the present but taking into consideration the existing condition and the existing prices and values, and taking into consideration the share of the produce which Government now receives as compared to the one received at the time of the beginning of the expiring lease, I am inclined to increase the assessment in such measure as will give Government a share approximately equal to that which it formerly received. There has been no change in the customary share paid by a tenant to his landlord. It still remains at one-half or one-third according to the kind of the land. It is very clear that Government now receives a very much smaller share of the produce. It is therefore obligatory that the increase must be based on the rise in prices. I therefore propose to increase the rates as under :—

Group.	Villages.	Proposed maximum rate.
I	45	1-6-0
II	12	1-5-0

Rice Assessment.

There are only 105 acres under rice. The maximum rate is Rs. 6. The area is very small and it may be allowed to stand.

Assessment on Garden lands.

The patasthal assessment has been abolished by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8,523, dated 18th October 1905. The area irrigated by wells is 9,903 acres. At the last settlement no differentiation was made between the maximum rates for dry crop and garden lands under wells. Accordingly under the present proposals the maximum rates for garden lands are identical with those for dry crop lands.

The financial effect of the new rates is given in summary of the Appendix L. The increase in the revenue of 57 villages is Rs. 9,637 or 10 per cent.

Period of guarantee.

26. There are some reasons for which I should like to propose a short period of guarantee. They are that there will be changes by the opening up of the Barsi Light Railway and irrigation by Nira Right Bank Canal, which will quite alter the condition of the large tracts of the taluka. Besides the uncertain course of prices which still continues is also another reason for consideration. But as these improvements will not take place within 20 years, I recommend that the period of guarantee should be usual of thirty years.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

G. Y. MIRIKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsiras.

APPENDIX A.

INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, MALSIRAS.

Rainfall recorded at Malsiras Taluka in the Sholapur District during the years 1914 to 1919.

Year.	Early rain 1st June to 10th April.		Ante monsoon 11th April to 4th June.		Monsoon, Khari 5th June to 14th August.		Monsoon, Rabi, 15th August to 21st October.		Late rains 22nd October to 31st December.		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	
1914	No record.		62	8	8.30	17	4.44	13	1.55	8	14.91	41	The rain gauge at Bhamburdi was established by the Executive Engineer, Malsiras, in April 1914.
1915	45	2	94	2	6.93	19	11.88	18	5.10	9	25.30	50	
1916	71	2	2.44	10	13.32	25	11.71	21	10.06	15	38.24	73	
1917	1.51	7	1.87	5	1.12	10	12.08	29	1.88	8	19.31	59	
1918	18	2	4.28	12	1.5	7	3.79	13	1.44	5	10.74	39	
1919	00	0	1.87	6	6.51	15	7.75	18	1.84	3	17.79	37	
Total	2.85	13	12.02	38	37.23	93	52.32	107	21.87	48	126.29	299	
Average	*0.57	*2	2.00	6	6.21	16	8.72	18	3.65	8	21.05	50	*Average of 5 years only.

Rainfall recorded at Islampur, Taluka Malsiras, District Sholapur, during 1916 to 1919.

1916	No record.				16.66	25	9.25	20	9.01	19	34.92	64	The rain gauge at Bhamburdi was established by the Executive Engineer, Malsiras, in April 1916.
1917	1.51	7	2.91	6	1.11	10	12.48	28	1.75	7	19.76	58	
1918	18	2	2.48	11	1.20	4	3.51	12	1.51	4	8.97	33	
1919	00	0	2.06	5	5.90	11	9.04	16	1.35	3	18.35	35	
Total	1.69	9	7.45	22	24.96	50	34.28	76	13.02	33	82.00	190	
Average	†56	†3	†2.48	†7	6.24	12½	8.57	19	3.40½	8	20.50	47½	†Average of 3 years only.

Rainfall recorded at Mandwa, Taluka Malsiras, District Sholapur, during 1918 to 1919.

1918	0.00	0	5.81	9	.67	1	3.97	8	2.30	5	12.75	23	The rain gauge was established by the Executive Engineer, Malsiras, in 1918.
1919	0.00	0	1.60	5	3.63	7	13.58	14	1.85	3	20.66	29	
Total	0.00	0	7.41	14	4.30	8	17.55	22	4.15	8	33.41	52	
Average	0.00	0	3.70	7	2.15	4	8.77	11	2.07	4	16.70	26	

Rainfall recorded at Dharampuri, Taluka Malsiras, District Sholapur, during the years 1917 to 1919.

1917	0.84	4	3.00	2	0.14	4	10.71	21	1.40	5	16.09	36	Do. do. do. do. 12-9-1916.
1918	0.00	0	4.29	8	1.26	4	4.36	6	1.63	4	11.54	22	
1919	1.08	1	3.14	4	4.75	9	8.47	12	1.20	2	18.64	28	
Total	1.92	5	10.43	14	6.15	17	23.54	39	4.23	11	46.27	86	
Average	.64	2	3.48	5	2.05	6	7.85	13	1.41	4	15.42	29	

Rainfall recorded at Akluj, Taluka Malsiras, District Sholapur, from 1909 to 1919.

1909	0.21	1	5.28	10	4.10	23	13.41	24	0.24	2	23.24	60	
1910	0.00	0	0.24	3	5.08	16	14.70	22	3.86	5	24.84	46	
1911	0.00	0	1.62	4	7.27	22	2.13	6	1.92	4	12.94	36	
1912	0.00	0	2.54	0	3.16	18	5.76	13	2.12	5	13.58	42	

APPENDIX A—contd.

INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall recorded at Akhuj, Taluka Malsiras, District Sholapur, from 1909 to 1919—contd.

Year.	Early rain 1st June to 10th April.		Ante monsoon 11th April to 4th June.		Monsoon 5th June to 14th August.		Monsoon, Rabi, 15th August to 21st October.		Late rains 22nd October to 31st December.		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	
1913 ..	1.18	0	1.78	4	3.05	16	2.80	.8	0.06	1	7.08	29	
1914 ..	0.04	1	0.85	6	5.18	21	4.85	25	1.69	9	12.56	61	
1915 ..	0.38	6	0.78	7	5.78	18	11.90	26	5.01	7	23.88	64	
1916 ..	0.04	1	1.54	6	8.54	36	10.39	35	6.81	19	27.32	97	
1917 ..	0.69	8	1.98	6	3.51	11	10.25	40	2.17	8	18.60	68	
1918 ..	0.12	2	1.72	9	0.66	7	2.03	11	1.88	4	7.81	38	
1919 ..	0.06	5	0.90	7	6.20	13	7.66	16	0.61	4	15.43	45	
Total ..	1.54	19	19.23	68	53.36	201	86.84	226	26.36	67	187.33	581	
Average ..	0.14	2	1.75	6	4.85	18	7.89	20	2.40	6	17.30	58	

Rainfall recorded at Malsiras, Taluka Malsiras, District Sholapur, during the years 1909 to 1919.

1909 ..	0.00	0	3.88	6	2.53	7	11.11	17	0.00	0	16.97	30	
1910 ..	0.00	0	0.84	2	6.95	13	13.73	18	2.86	4	24.38	37	
1911 ..	0.07	0	2.18	2	6.56	14	2.23	6	0.78	3	11.82	25	
1912 ..	0.00	0	1.27	3	2.24	11	3.26	10	1.04	3	8.71	27	
1913 ..	0.00	0	3.91	7	3.15	6	2.90	5	0.00	0	9.96	18	
1914 ..	0.00	0	1.82	5	7.30	14	9.61	13	1.62	5	20.35	37	
1915 ..	0.61	2	0.67	3	8.68	15	12.90	19	5.98	7	28.91	46	
1916 ..	0.82	1	2.70	3	18.98	18	10.17	17	0.20	14	41.77	56	
1917 ..	0.95	2	1.66	5	2.21	5	14.84	25	1.34	4	21.01	41	
1918 ..	0.00	0	3.94	7	1.08	3	3.40	8	2.11	4	10.57	22	
1919 ..	1.25	1	1.43	5	7.63	12	7.80	11	1.11	4	19.22	33	
Total ..	3.71	6	23.75	48	65.41	118	92.13	140	26.04	48	211.67	369	
Average ..	0.34	1	2.16	4	5.92	11	8.38	14	2.45	4	19.24	34	

Rainfall recorded at Piliu, Akalkot State (13 miles from Malsiras southwards) from 1909 to 1919.

1909 ..	0.00	0	9.10	6	5.16	9	10.74	22	0.00	0	25.0	37	
1910 ..	0.00	0	0.00	0	5.41	16	17.18	26	2.76	7	25.35	49	
1911 ..	0.00	0	1.19	2	11.63	13	3.53	7	0.82	4	17.17	26	
1912 ..	0.00	0	1.35	5	1.76	8	7.68	11	2.51	5	13.30	29	
1913 ..	0.00	0	4.30	9	4.18	8	3.56	4	0.00	0	12.4	21	
1914 ..	0.00	0	0.94	5	7.61	20	9.23	14	2.19	5	19.97	44	
1915 ..	1.27	5	0.59	3	0.12	19	17.40	19	3.35	6	31.73	52	
1916 ..	0.00	0	5.46	11	11.61	17	16.25	19	8.6	15	41.38	62	
1917 ..	0.77	4	3.26	5	0.58	4	13.13	28	4.75	5	22.49	46	
1918 ..	0.35	2	4.34	10	3.13	5	6.23	10	2.02	3	16.62	30	
1919 ..	0.20	1	2.57	3	6.74	6	1.8	7	3.45	4	24.04	21	
Total ..	2.59	12	33.10	59	66.98	125	116.71	167	29.91	54	249.29	417	
Average ..	0.23	1	3.01	5	6.09	11	10.61	15	2.72	5	23.66	33	

APPENDIX A—contd.

Rainfall recorded at Indapur, Poona District, for the years 1909 to 1919.

Year.	Early rain, 1st June to 10th April.		Ante monsoon, 11th April to 4th June.		Monsoon Khariff, 5th June to 14th August.		Monsoon Rabi, 15th August to 21st Octo- ber.		Late rains, 22nd October to 31st De- cember.		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	
	Inches.	Nos.	Inches	Nos.	Inches	Nos.	Inches.	Nos.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1909	..	..	2.56	6	6.68	18	9.71	14	0.94	2	19.89	35	
1910	..	..	0.58	1	6.64	15	11.02	21	2.87	5	21.41	42	
1911	0.09	..	0.70	1	7.53	15	3.07	6	0.37	2	11.76	24	
1912	..	..	3.72	4	5.41	14	6.68	10	1.37	3	17.13	31	
1913	..	..	2.51	5	6.06	11	3.78	8	0.76	1	13.11	25	
1914	0.93	1	1.16	1	7.27	11	7.07	14	0.80	3	17.23	30	
1915	1.66	5	0.59	3	8.06	11	19.77	21	3.04	4	33.12	44	
1916	1.13	1	4.73	6	10.23	21	13.44	25	7.77	13	46.38	66	
1917	1.90	3	1.56	2	2.55	11	10.08	25	2.31	3	27.40	44	
1918	0.22	1	4.11	6	2.19	4	3.27	10	0.72	2	10.51	23	
1919	0.12	1	1.83	3	12.95	14	12.36	16	0.50	1	27.81	35	
Average	0.55	1	2.20	3	7.72	13	9.92	15	1.95	4	22.34	36	

Rainfall recorded at Pandharpur, District Sholapur, for the years 1909 to 1919.

1909	0.06	..	3.51	8	6.07	13	14.39	18	0.82	2	24.85	41	
1910	..	..	..	..	7.43	15	20.18	22	1.62	5	29.23	42	
1911	..	..	3.79	5	10.78	16	2.76	7	0.09	..	17.42	28	
1912	..	..	2.17	5	7.44	17	6.84	15	1.40	2	17.85	39	
1913	0.04	..	2.01	5	5.34	11	3.09	5	0.04	..	10.52	21	
1914	..	..	0.16	..	9.89	15	12.58	21	2.49	3	25.12	39	
1915	1.21	2	1.11	4	8.00	16	13.97	19	1.69	4	25.98	44	
1916	..	..	3.34	8	11.32	21	16.60	24	8.09	13	39.35	66	
1917	1.60	4	2.34	3	5.52	7	10.50	18	3.93	4	29.98	36	
1918	0.11	..	4.66	9	2.85	7	16.15	11	0.76	4	14.53	31	
1919	0.48	1	0.36	1	10.55	12	12.20	14	1.23	4	24.82	32	
Average	0.33	1	2.13	4	7.74	14	11.39	15	2.01	4	23.60	38	

Rainfall recorded at Sangola, District Sholapur, for the years 1909 to 1919.

1909	..	..	7.51	8	4.33	11	12.35	21	..	..	24.19	40	
1910	..	..	0.25	1	7.19	10	9.92	21	1.40	5	18.76	37	
1911	..	..	0.61	2	11.43	11	3.27	4	0.72	2	16.03	19	
1912	..	..	1.53	4	2.85	6	8.99	14	1.45	2	14.82	26	
1913	..	..	6.23	9	6.00	7	3.46	6	..	..	15.69	22	
1914	..	..	0.52	2	5.02	13	7.88	14	1.48	3	15.80	32	
1915	1.04	3	2.09	5	7.52	11	17.75	23	1.86	3	30.25	45	
1916	..	..	3.56	5	13.00	19	15.83	18	6.70	13	39.09	56	
1917	1.38	3	7.25	7	1.51	5	12.61	24	4.82	6	27.53	47	
1918	..	..	2.53	9	1.97	8	7.13	8	3.56	7	15.24	32	
1919	0.51	1	2.25	5	9.96	11	11.68	13	1.10	3	25.50	33	
Average	0.27	1	3.13	5	6.52	10	10.08	15	2.10	4	22.10	35	

APPENDIX A.—concl'd.

Rainfall recorded at Dahiwadi (Man), District Satara, for the years 1909 to 1919.

Year.	Early rain, 1st June to 10th April.		Ante-monsoon, 11th April to 4th June.		Monsoon Kharif * 5th June to 14th August.		Monsoon Rabi, 15th August to 21st Octo- ber.		Late rains, 22nd October to 31st De- cember.		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	Fall.	No. of rainy days.	
1909	0.20	1	5.70	8	7.22	6	15.08	10	0.12	1	23.33	35	
1910	..	..	1.23	2	10.45	18	12.98	19	3.04	3	28.70	42	
1911	0.02	..	3.70	4	4.82	11	2.92	7	0.74	3	12.29	25	
1912	..	..	0.63	1	4.03	11	6.37	10	2.40	3	13.43	25	
1913	..	..	4.13	6	6.15	10	4.26	8	0.11	1	14.65	26	
1914	..	..	0.26	1	6.84	19	6.36	10	1.52	4	14.98	34	
1915	0.08	..	2.33	5	5.52	14	9.61	12	1.92	4	19.46	36	
1916	1.36	3	4.87	4	11.75	23	9.48	16	5.55	11	33.01	57	
1917	0.88	5	4.16	4	0.99	5	5.62	15	5.20	5	16.86	34	
1918	0.22	1	5.04	5	1.19	4	3.55	7	2.50	5	12.50	22	
1919	0.66	2	5.31	5	2.80	8	9.05	10	0.83	2	18.65	27	
Average ..	0.31	1	3.40	4	5.16	12	7.84	12	2.18	4	18.89	33	

G. Y. MIRIKAR,

Camp Sangadhi,
5th May 1920.

Assistant Settlement Officer,
Taluka Malsiras.

REMARKS.

Malsiras Taluka, District Sholapur.

- 1909—The total rain was below the normal. Kharif crops were not sown at all as there was practically no rain for them and their outturn was therefore nil. There was no timely rain for rabi sowings and they had to be delayed till September when good rain fell. But the crops were affected by Chikta disease later on and the outturn was poor.
- 1910—Rain sufficient for Kharif sowings but as it held off afterwards crops were below normal. For rabi rainfall sufficient and timely but Chikta disease again reduced outturn to a considerable extent. The season was thus unsatisfactory and the outturn only moderate—4 to 6 annas.
- 1911—Rainfall above average. Fall sufficient for kharif sowings in villages in the west, but latter rains were absent and crops withered. July rain helped a little but outturn only moderate. Rabi rains were sufficient at sowing and well regulated afterwards. Crops fared well but owing to the frost blossoms dropped and outturn moderate in dry lands and fair in wet fields.
- 1912—Fall largely in defect of normal. Rain sufficient for kharif sowing in places but later on it ceased altogether and crops were poor. There was timely rain in a few villages for rabi sowings but owing to subsequent failure crops withered away. Only $\frac{1}{4}$ of normal area sown with rabi dry crops—yielded two annas and wet crops 6 annas.
- 1913—Rainfall less than half the normal. Timely and sufficient rain in the beginning induced large sowings of kharif but owing to want of later rains crops did not come to much. Rabi rains were timely at first but later on they failed and the outturn of both kharif and rabi crops was poor.
- 1914—Fall about half the average. Rain insufficient for kharif sowing and the outturn poor—2 annas. Rabi rain was not timely and crops failed completely except in wet and riverside lands.
- 1915—Total rain about average. Kharif sowings were completed by July rain but later rain was insufficient and crops were only fair. Rabi sowings were retarded owing to continuous rain in September and were completed only in October. November rain was beneficial but rain in December injurious and reduced outturn which was only fair.
- 1916—Total rain, much above average. It was well distributed, timely and sufficient except in August when the kharif crops suffered for want of moisture but were improved by the copious rains in September and October. October rains were sufficient for germination of rabi crops and their condition good. Both kharif and rabi crops yielded well—above 8 annas.
- 1917—Total rain largely in excess of the normal. The fall in June was inadequate and that in July-August excessive. Kharif sowings were finished only after break in latter part of August and standing crops benefitted largely. Rain in September was again excessive and injured standing kharif crops and retarded rabi sowings. Excessive and continuous rain in October further damaged standing crops. The fall in the first fortnight of November was also continuous and crops did not improve and had to be re-sown in places. December was dry. Both kharif and rabi crops yielded between 6 to 12 annas.
- 1918—Rain above normal. The early rains were deficient and sowings were limited. Moreover, the fall in October was far in excess of normal and damaged the few kharif crops sown everywhere. Rabi sowings were retarded and had to be finished in November. December was dry. Kharif crops did not yield well owing to damage by October rain. Rabi crops yielded fairly well.
- 1919—Rainfall slightly above half the average. Early rains deficient and kharif sowings made only in places of sufficient moisture. They, however, failed owing to absence of further rain. The rainfall was also insufficient for rabi sowings and large area had to be kept fallow. Influenza epidemic further impeded progress. The long break in October adversely affected the growth of crops. Rains in November and December, however, saved them to some extent. Outturn less than 4 annas.
- 1919—Total rain about average. Ante-monsoon rain fair and useful for preparing lands. Rain in June largely in excess of average, and enabled kharif sowings being completed. July rain was deficient, and August was practically dry and crops began to wither owing to prolonged drought. September rain was plentiful and helped the withering crops and sowing of rabi ones. October and November rains were deficient and more rain was required for standing crops. None was received in December. Kharif and rabi crops yielded only fair crops.

G. Y. MIRIKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer,
Taluka Malsiras.

APPENDIX

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Villages of the Malsiras

Number of Villages.	Cultivated and uncultivated area.											I. Cereals and					
	1 Gross cropped area (T. P. XX).	2 Deduct twice cropped.	3 Deduct Crops in unassessed land.	4 Net assessed cropped area.	5 Add fallows.	6 Total area occupied for cultivation.	7 Cultivable waste unoccupied and unassessed.	8 Not available for cultivation.		11 Gross area.	12 Rice.	13 Wheat.	14 Barley.	15 Jowar.	16 Bajr.	17 Bajl.	
								9 Forest.	10 Other (including un-cultivable.)								
<i>Survey group I— 45 villages.</i>																	
Total of 5 years from 1914-15 to 1918-19..	870,211	18,000	9,142	843,068	165,150	1,008,222	2,642	44,387	115,024	1,170,275	862	8,277	610	556,564	102,263	..	
Average of 5 years from 1914-15 to 1918-19 ..	174,042	3,601	1,828	168,613	33,032	201,645	528	8,877	23,005	234,055	72	1,655	122	111,318	20,453	..	
Percentage of crops on gross cropped area.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.95	.07	63.96	11.75	..
<i>Survey group II— 12 villages.</i>																	
Total of 5 years from 1914-15 to 1918-19..	226,160	7,581	211	218,368	55,909	2,74,277	745	66,521	52,282	383,825	202	3,052	253	96,346	55,867	..	
Average of 5 years from 1914-15 to 1918-19 ..	45,232	1,510	42	43,874	11,182	54,856	149	11,304	10,456	76,765	40	610	52	19,669	11,178	..	
Percentage of crops on gross cropped area..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.09	1.35	0.11	43.48	24.70	..
Total for 57 villages ..	1,096,371	25,587	9,353	1,081,431	221,068	1,282,499	3,387	100,908	167,306	654,100	564	11,329	863	654,910	158,130	..	
Total average, 57 villages ..	219,274	5,117	1,870	212,287	44,214	256,501	677	20,181	33,461	310,820	112	2,265	174	130,682	31,626	..	
Total Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.05	1.08	0.06	59.73	14.42	..

Crops (Details of Col. 2).

Cereals.			Oil Seeds.						Condiments and Spices.	Sugars.		Fibres.		Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.			Fodder.	Fruits and vegetables including root crops.	Other staples.
19 Gram.	20 Other cereals and pulses.	21 Total.	22 Linseed.	23 Jil.	24 Rape and Mustard.	25 Groundnut.	26 Others.	27 Total.		28 Cane.	29 Palm Trees.	30 Cotton.	31 Others.		32 Tobacco.	33 Others.	34 Total.				35 Fodder.	36 Fruits and vegetables including root crops.	37 Other staples.
6,018	14,900	695,073	655	1,540	..	1,046	188	3,424	8,450	399	..	20,918	1,668	73,876	372	..	372	61,201	9,770	37
1,008	2,079	180,015	181	808	..	200	37	695	690	80	..	4,184	336	14,775	74	..	74	12,240	1,956	7
0.02	1.71	70.88	0.08	0.18	..	0.12	.02	0.89	0.39	0.04	..	2.46	0.19	8.49	0.04	..	0.04	7.08	1.12	6.0
073	7,100	167,250	152	397	..	888	27	904	787	71	..	1,010	99	9,715	124	..	124	41,257	4,926	7
195	1,420	33,450	31	79	..	78	5	193	147	14	..	202	20	1,043	25	..	25	8,252	985	1
0.43	3.14	73.95	0.07	.17	..	.17	.00	0.43	0.32	.03	..	.45	.00	4.30	.00	..	.00	18.24	2.18	..
6,986	21,906	862,323	807	1,937	..	1,434	210	4,388	4,167	470	..	21,928	1,782	83,500	496	..	496	102,458	14,705	44
1,796	4,399	172,465	162	337	..	287	42	676	637	94	..	4,386	356	16,718	99	..	99	20,492	2,041	6
0.82	2.01	78.66	0.07	0.18	..	0.13	..	0.40	0.40	0.04	..	2.00	0.16	7.62	.04	..	0.04	9.21	1.34	..

G. Y. MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Taluka Malsiras.

APPENDIX B-I.

Showing area in acres irrigated for different sources of irrigation and average of crops under them in 57 Government villages of Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District.

Year.	Area irrigated from					Total.	Cropping of irrigated area.							Total.	Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance net irrigated area.
	Government Canals.	Private Canals.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.		Wheat.	Rice.	Other Cereals and pulses.	Sugar cane.	Other food crop.	Non-food crop.	Fodder crops.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1914-15	0	0	8,745	0	0	8,745	1,069	25	10,377	2	723	642	48	12,886	4,141	8,745
1915-16	0	0	9,835	0	0	9,885	2,369	32	9,843	5	695	730	85	13,759	3,924	9,835
1916-17	0	0	9,607	0	0	9,607	2,754	50	8,883	22	881	901	69	13,560	3,953	9,607
1917-18	0	0	14,659	0	0	14,659	2,873	76	13,827	234	960	1,199	87	19,256	4,597	14,659
1918-19	0	0	14,243	0	0	14,243	1,597	67	13,596	204	1,896	980	82	18,422	4,179	14,243
Total ..	0	0	57,089	0	0	57,089	10,662	250	56,526	467	5,155	4,452	371	77,883	20,794	57,089
Average ..	0	0	11,418	0	0	11,418	2,132	50	11,305	93	1,031	890	74	15,577	4,159	11,418

G. Y. MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Taluka Malsiras.

APPENDIX C.

Details of population according to the occupation as per census of 1911
for Malsiras.

Agricultural population.				Non-agricultural population.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	Total.	
Tenants and sub-sharers.	Other land holders.			
1	2	3	4	5
25,784	1,203	22,634	49,621	18,126

APPENDIX D.

Agricultural Stock of the 57 Government villages in the Malsiras taluka
during the year 1920.

Number of villages.	Cattle.											Horses and Ponies (including foals).	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Small.				Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle.)	For Passengers.	For produce and goods.		
	Oxen.	He Buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull Buffaloes.	Oxen.	He Buffaloes.	Cows.	She Buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloe calves.								Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
57	12,215	255	22	25	171	62	6,030	1,864	51,961	1,118	27,833	624	21,898	43,009	1,401	65	122	1,206	34—31
57	15,470	181	55	21	140	95	8,164	1,307	7,160	1,461	32,100	673	35,424	27,021	1,422	725	146	2,024	35—36
Group No. 1. 46	10,410	79	17	7	27	41	5,947	1,055	5,550	1,501	24,634	426	20,053	6,911	329	553	200	1,272	
Group No. 2. 12	2,714	32	2	6	7	7	1,890	385	1,565	308	6,716	142	12,662	1,915	273	109	39	250	
Total for 57 villages	18,124	111	19	18	34	48	7,637	1,440	7,115	1,809	31,305	508	32,715	8,826	602	662	239	1,522	33—13

*Note.—Animals are reckoned as calves up to the time they commence work if male or are mature to breeding, if female.

APPENDIX E.

Shops, industries, etc., in the villages of the Malsiras taluka, Sholapur District.

Liquor Shops.	Hand Industries.					Mechanical Power.					
	Oil Presses.	Cotton Looms.	Woolen Looms.	Silk Looms.	Gins.	Gins.	Rice Husking Machine.	Cotton Presses.	Steam Pumps.	Oil Engine Pumps.	Flour Mills.
2	54	64	124	..	..	Survey Group No. I	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	5	..	..	Survey Group No. II.	..	..	..	..	..
2	54	64	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

G. Y. MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Taluka Malsiras.

APPENDIX F.

Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other Sources of Water supply in the 57 Government villages of the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District for the year 1919.

Group.	No. of villages.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.								Tanka.								Other Sources.								Remarks.
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	
I	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
I ..	45	586	878	117	27	8	10	306	44	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	6	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	
II ..	12	110	471	24	4	1	4	140	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total ..	57	696	1,349	141	31	9	14	446	88	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	6	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	

G. Y. MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Taluka Malsiras.

Abstract of Appendix F.

District.	Details.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other Sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	For irrigation ..	696	1,349	0	0	6	1
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.	141	31	0	0	0	0
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	9	14	3	2	3	1
	In disuse ..	446	88	0	2	0	0
	Total ..	1,292	1,482	3	4	9	2
	Totals recorded at the previous settlements.	476	1,206	3	4	1	3

G. Y. MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Taluka Malsiras.

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the selling value in Dry crop lands sold in the villages of the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.
	<i>Group No. I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Akluj ..	605 26	355 2 8	16,760 0 0	30.18
2	Umbre P. (Dahigaon) ..	165 35	97 10 0	2,233 0 0	22.87
3	Umbre P. (Velapur) ..	220 16	131 6 8	8,102 0 0	61.65
4	Yeliv ..	37 10	5 15 9	2,435 0 0	27.30
5	Fkashiv ..	94 32	49 11 0	6,024 0 0	40.59
6	Kalambuli ..	51 30	30 0 0	1,150 0 0	38.30
7	Kurbavi ..	387 8	248 2 2	12,592 0 0	50.14
8	Kondbavi ..	207 33	94 11 6	5,140 0 0	56.38
9	Khalve ..	122 4	71 15 7	3,051 0 0	42.38
10	Khudus ..	901 0	316 8 5	9,600 0 0	30.53
11	Khadali ..	168 12	74 10 0	4,191 0 0	57.75
12	Girzani ..	241 0	66 15 0	3,412 0 0	50.92
13	Gursale ..	223 3	112 9 4	5,719 0 0	50.80
14	Chakore ..	441 32	252 2 0	9,167 0 0	36.36
15	Jambud ..	366 10	297 0 6	17,699 0 0	59.96
16	Tarangfal ..	244 39	46 14 2	1,769 0 0	37.74
17	Tirvandi ..	175 35	125 14 6	4,374 0 0	34.74
18	Tondle ..	357 32	154 7 4	5,178 0 0	45.33
19	Dasur ..	312 20	206 11 8	9,134 0 0	44.19
20	Dahigaon ..	722 0	272 5 4	12,353 0 0	45.37
21	Dharmapuri ..	343 21	149 10 11	13,242 0 0	88.43
22	Natepute ..	266 35	58 14 1	5,250 0 0	88.50
23	Palasmandal ..	300 19	199 3 0	8,435 0 0	42.34
24	Paniv ..	257 27	123 3 6	6,675 0 0	54.16
25	Pirale ..	537 17	271 4 5	10,655 8 0	39.24
26	Purandavade ..	354 14	458 8 5	16,093 0 0	35.07
27	Phondshiras ..	4,741 34	1,603 2 0	59,794 0 0	37.29
28	Bangarde ..	180 27	155 1 7	6,174 0 0	39.79
29	Babhulgaon ..	67 15	46 3 6	1,854 0 0	40.09
30	Bondle ..	484 16	183 5 4	6,392 0 0	34.86
31	Borgaon ..	136 32	76 9 8	4,849 0 0	63.28
32	Bhamburdi ..	186 16	112 9 9	13,340 0 0	118.46
33	Mahalung ..	774 21	396 10 10	16,607 0 0	41.93
34	Malkhambi ..	11 10	1 10 8	120 0 0	72.00
35	Mandwe ..	627 32	187 8 4	9,662 0 0	51.53
36	Malairas ..	1,891 24½	692 6 6	37,538 8 8	53.91
37	Mire ..	400 14	186 4 0	8,913 0 0	47.86
38	Medad ..	117 24	49 12 0	3,450 0 0	69.35
39	Morochoi ..	308 27	149 5 2	7,344 0 0	49.19

APPENDIX G.—concl'd.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.
	<i>Group No. I.—contd.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
40	Lawang	198 10	102 2 8	6,706 0 0	65·74
41	Lonand	201 21	64 9 6	5,008 0 0	78·24
42	Wagholi	164 4	61 13 0	5,060 0 0	81·86
43	Wafegaon	102 14	62 0 0	2,350 0 0	37·90
44	Vizori	242 42	85 13 8	4,717 0 0	55·48
45	Velapur	1,849 7	675 7 9	29,094 0 0	43·07
	Total Group No. I. ..	21,485 3	9,344 11 10	4,29,406 0 8	40·28
	Average per Acre .. ..	..	0 6 11	19 15 9	....
	<i>Group No. II.</i>				
46	Islampur	125 1	28 2 3	1,656 0 0	58·84
47	Kanner	131 26	66 14 11	5,044 0 0	75·36
48	Garwad	311 20	42 8 7	1,230 0 0	28·94
49	Girvi	306 24	79 12 3	8,188 0 0	102·65
50	Chandapuri	1,910 35	309 11 4	8,811 0 0	28·44
51	Jalbavi	107 21	289 4 0	800 0 0	28·00
52	Fadtari	324 36	60 15 3	2,998 15 0	96·37
53	Phalvani	1,343 30	371 4 6	11,370 0 0	30·67
54	Bhamb	165 10	32 5 10	2,662 0 0	82·22
55	Maloli	1,978 29	464 7 1	15,365 0 0	
56	Mandaki	16 42	7 3 7	980 0 0	135·65
57	Rede	41 6	22 0 8	824 0 0	37·38
	Total Group No. II. ..	6,764 0	1,754 10 3	59,928 15 0	34·15
	Average per Acre .. ..	..	0 4 2	8 13 5	....
	Taluka Total	28,249 3	11,099 6 1	4,89,334 15 8	44·11
	Average per Acre .. ..	..	0 6 3	17 5 2	....

G. Y. MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsiras.

APPENDIX G—L.

Statement showing the selling value in Bagayat lands sold in the villages of the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District.

(The figures indicate sales during the last five years only).

Serial No. Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group No. I.</i>	A. G.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Akluj	3 37	4 9 5	1,067 0 0	231.85	
5	Ekshiv	7 3	8 4 8	1,397 0 0	168.48	
7	Kurbawi	4 22	5 14 0	800 0 0	127.65	
10	Khudus	23 27	39 1 10	3,282 0 0	83.90	
11	Khandali	1 34	2 6 4	200 0 0	83.47	
14	Chakore	21 28	30 0 0	2,100 0 0	70.	
18	Tondle	3 8	2 12 0	180 0 0	65.45	
19	Dasur	9 39	11 9 4	1,189 0 0	102.64	
20	Dahigaon	75 21½	36 9 10	499 0 0	9.97	
21	Dharmapuri	3 6	3 4 0	259 0 0	87.38	
22	Natepute	10 14	10 11 8	999 0 0	93.10	
25	Pirale	18 23	22 3 6	1,098 0 0	35.35	
26	Purandavade	31 37	32 3 2	3,080 0 0	95.03	
27	Phondshiras	69 36	71 9 8	5,649 0 0	79.14	
30	Bondle	2 18	4 0 0	100 0 0	25.	
32	Bhamburdi	55 4	51 3 0	4,348 0 0	84.94	
33	Bhalung	21 17	21 0 8	2,049 0 0	11.83	
35	Mandwe	2 1	2 4 0	700 0 0	311.11	
36	Malsiras	108 24½	67 15 4	4,763 4 9	70.08	
41	Lonand	7 16	4 5 3	1,150 0 0	275.75	
44	Viziri	9 2	10 11 9	1,082 0 0	100.79	
	Total Group No. I.	491 18	442 11 5	35,971 0 0	81.25	
	Average per acre.		0 14 5	73 5 5		
	<i>Group No. II.</i>					
47	Kanher	14 28	14 4 5	2,895 0 0	202.03	
49	Girvi	2 28	3 12 0	1,043 0 0	57.92	
52	Fadtari	10 5	13 6 1	1,583 8 0	116.68	
53	Phalvani	263 1	87 1 11	7,401 0 0	84.87	
54	Bhamb	1 20	1 5 4	500 0 0	375.00	
55	Maloli	74 28	68 14 8	1,003 0 0	14.57	
56	Mandki	1 33½	1 10 0	500 0 0	307.69	
57	Rede	2 31	2 6 0	600 0 0	282.35	
	Total Group No II.	371 14½	192 12 3	15,525 8 0		
	Average per Acre		0 8 4	41 12 11	74.52	
	Total of the Taluka	862 32½	635 7 8	51,496 8 0		
	Average per Acre		0 11 9	59 10 11	81.03	

G. Y. MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsiras.

APPENDIX H.

*Leases of dry crop lands in the villages of the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District
(57 Government villages).*

(The figures indicate leases during the last five years only.)

Serial No. in Ap- pendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Multiple of the assess- ment re- presented by rent.	Indices.
	<i>Group No. I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1.	Akluj	2,642 15	1,423 1 2	4,956 0 8	3.48	2-2-9
2	Umbre P. Dahigaon	227 29	174 8 0	601 0 0	3.44	2-2-5
3	Umbre P. Velapur	..	..	..	..	..
4	Yeliv	225 30	131 12 0	296 3 0	2.24	1-4-0
5	Ekshiv	247 34	150 2 0	340 15 0	2.27	1-6-8
6	Kalambuli	59 31	51 0 0	125 0 0	2.45	1-8-6
7	Kurbawi	387 7	362 6 8	1,195 0 0	3.23	2-0-3
8	Kondbawi	409 25	110 15 4	457 0 0	4.08	2-8-9
9	Khalve	257 33	166 1 1	713 8 0	4.29	5-5-10
10	Khudus	443 20	130 15 0	269 0 0	2.05	1-4-6
11	Khavndali	503 32	222 2 0	441 0 0	1.98	1-3-9
12	Girzani	411 23	202 14 4	620 0 0	3.07	1-4-8
13	Gursale	..	..	..	..	..
14	Chakore	415 35	224 9 8	687 12 0	3.06	1-4-7
15	Jambul	304 24	213 14 5	601 0 0	2.80	1-12-0
18	Tondle	38 29	17 6 0	68 0 0	3.91	2-7-1
19	Dasur	68 30	38 3 0	168 0 0	4.39	2-11-11
20	Dahigaon	1,304 1	533 0 0	1,136 4 4	2.13	1-5-4
21	Dharmapuri	512 0	240 9 11	808 10 0	3.35	2-1-6
22	Natepute	16 23	9 14 8	41 0 0	4.33	2-11-4
23	Palasmandal	255 0	161 0 0	422 1 0	2.62	1-10-2
24	Paniv	260 20	147 0 0	355 0 0	2.41	1-8-2
25	Pirale	348 27	216 8 8	669 0 0	3.09	1-14-11
26	Purandavade	22 20	15 1 10	96 0 0	6.35	3-15-5
27	Phondshiras	1,868 6	791 14 10	2,697 10 0	3.40	2-2-0
28	Bahgarde	217 27	127 0 0	304 0 0	2.39	1-7-11
30	Bondle	198 34	66 8 0	277 0 0	4.16	2-9-7
32	Bhamburdi	1,043 9	592 7 4	3,117 4 0	5.26	3-4-7
33	Mahlung	694 24	443 12 0	1,309 0 0	2.94	1-13-5
35	Madwe	597 32	171 0 8	367 0 0	2.26	1-6-7
36	Malsiras	67 5	45 6 9	225 0 0	4.98	3-1-9
40	Lavang	352 31	196 2 0	646 12 0	3.29	2-0-11
41	Lonand	349 30	73 0 0	128 0 0	1.75	1-1-6
44	Vizori	70 20	24 11 2	88 0 0	3.55	2-3-6
45	Velapur	1,337 33	521 11 7	1,981 12 0	3.79	2-5-11
	Total, Group No. I.	16,162 20	7,996 12 1	6,229 3 0	..	..
	Average per acre	..	0 6 4	1 4 9	3.27	2-0-8

APPENDIX H.—concl'd.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Multiple of the assessment represented by rent.	Indices.
	<i>Group No. II.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
46	Islampur	126 7	48 15 8	259 4 0	4.27	2-8-7
47	Kanher	709 13	299 12 5	1,390 12 0	4.61	2-11-0
49	Cirvi	494 8	114 6 0	370 0 0	3.23	1-4-4
50	Chandapuri	26 5½	11 8 0	110 0 0	9.56	5-10-6
51	Jalbawi	238 8	48 12 0	192 0 0	3.93	2-0-4
52	Fadtari	74 0	21 7 2	85 0 0	3.96	2-5-7
54	Bhamb	90 8	26 8 0	86 0 0	3.26	1-15-0
55	Maloli	499 22	125 11 11	531 0 0	4.22	2-8-1
56	Mandki	182 0	43 14 0	155 0 0	3.53	2-1-6
	Total, Group No. II.	2,439 31	740 15 2	3,179 8 0	4.22	2-8-1
	Average per acre	..	0 4 10	1 4 6	..	..
	Taluka Total	18,602 11	8,737 11 3	29,408 11 0	..	..
	Average per acre	..	0 7 6	1 9 7	3.36	..

G. Y. MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsiras.

APPENDIX H.

*Leases of Bagayat Lands in the villages of Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District
(57 Government villages).*

(Only leases during the last five years have been included.)

Serial No. in Ap- pendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Multiple of the assess- ment re- presented by rent.	Indices.
	<i>Group No. I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Akluj	52 6	68 9 10	482 0 0	7.05	4-6-6
5	Ekshiv	2 5	2 9 4	32 0 0	12.38	7-11-6
10	Khudus	4 38	4 13 2	43 0 0	8.87	5-11-6
12	Girani	26 18	28 0 0	280 0 0	10.00	6-4-0
13	Gursale	2 4	3 0 0	60 0 0	20.00	12-8-0
19	Dasur	6 2	7 0 0	65 0 0	9.28	5-12-10
20	Dahigaon	26 32	30 4 0	456 0 0	15.07	9-6-8
21	Dharmapuri	4 15	5 8 0	40 0 0	7.27	4-8-8
22	Natapute	23 30	25 3 2	105 0 0	4.16	2-9-7
25	Pirale	80 36	83 7 4	582 0 0	6.97	4-5-8
26	Purandavade	21 25	39 11 4	445 8 0	14.65	9-2-6
27	Phondshiras	16 34	24 2 10	404 0 0	16.71	10-7-0
30	Bondle	1 25	1 12 0	55 0 0	31.4	19-6-6
35	Mandwe	5 34	5 14 0	72 0 0	12.25	7-11-6
36	Malsiras	132 24	151 2 4	1,080 0 0	7.14	4-6-9
40	Lonand	2 34	2 12 0	14 0 0	6.22	3-14-2
44	Vizori	3 10	2 2 0	72 0 0	33.88	21-2-9
45	Velapur	44 26	47 8 3	262 8 0	5.52	3-7-2
	Total, Group No. I	468 33	533 7 7	4,550 0 0	..	..
	Average per acre	..	1 2 7	9 14 8	8.52	5-5-2
	<i>Group No. II.</i>					
46	Islampur	11 4	10 8 0	128 0 0	12.19	7-3-9
47	Kanher	48 30	44 4 7	650 0 0	15.35	9-1-9
51	Jalbawi	2 28	1 9 10	12 12 0	2.58	4-8-0
52	Fadtari	8 14	5 4 10	417 12 0	22.20	13-2-11
53	Phalvani	10 32	9 8 5	167 0 0	17.53	10-6-3
55	Maloh	21 28	18 12 11	283 0 0	14.25	8-7-4
56	Mandki	3 6	3 7 0	137 0 0	39.85	23-10-2
	Total, Group No. II.	106 22	93 7 7	1,525 8 0	..	..
	Average per acre	..	0 14 0	14 5 1	16.35	9-11-4
	Taluka Total	565 15	626 15 2	6,075 8 0	..	..
	Average per acre	..	1 1 9	10 11 11	9.66	..

G. Y. MIRIKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsiras.

APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District from 1890-91 to 1919
(as plotted in the accompanying diagram).

Year.	Rate per rupee in seers and ohhataks. (One seer is equal to 80 tolas).						Jwari Kadbi price per maund of 3,200 tolas.
	Jwari.	Wheat.	Tur dal.	Gram.	Ground nut.	Bajri.	
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. oh.	Ra. s. p.
1890-91	21 15	18 10	15 2	19 6	..	20 9	0 8 3
1891-92	22 4	12 12	11 15	13 9	..	18 9	0 11 10
1892-93	17 4	13 10	10 9	12 3	..	17 6	0 7 8
1893-94	17 10	14 11	13 10	16 11	..	18 5	0 5 11
1894-95	25 0	16 1	12 2	18 2	..	18 12	0 6 8
Average	20 13	13 9	12 11	16 2	..	18 10	0 8 1
1895-96	25 1	16 9	10 6	13 13	..	24 7	0 10 4
1896-97	18 14	13 8	11 3	15 0	..	16 6	1 3 0
1897-98		This	being a	famine	year is.	excluded.	
1898-99	16 12	12 6	10 4	13 6	..	15 12	0 8 7
1899-00	16 9	13 12	9 8	13 10	..	15 3	0 5 7
1900-01		This	being a	famine	year is	excluded.	
1901-02	13 0	7 11	7 8	10 7	6 1	13 10	0 7 10
1902-03	16 9	8 10	10 11	12 2	6 4	16 12	0 8 4
1903-04	38 2	10 4	9 5	12 4	7 1	27 15	0 1 5
1904-05	27 5	16 2	13 2	17 12	8 10	26 8	0 3 10
Average	21 8	12 6	10 4	13 9	7 0	19 8	0 7 8
1905-06	17 0	14 13	11 2	13 13	8 9	15 8	0 7 0
1906	12 6	9 0	8 15	9 12	6 7	12 14	1 9 1
1907	16 12	9 4	9 10	9 15	5 10	17 6	0 9 3
1908	11 12	8 4	6 10	7 15	5 12	11 1	0 1 5
1909	19 9	9 10	7 11	9 1	6 9	16 1	0 6 1
1910	15 13	9 14	9 6	10 9	6 10	16 15	0 13 3
1911	15 8	9 11	11 15	12 15	5 10	15 5	1 1 3
1912	10 13	7 3	9 6	9 13	5 4	9 13	3 8 10
1913	11 5	7 2	8 3	11 2	5 1	10 9	1 11 8
1914	12 12	6 13	6 11	8 5	5 4	12 0	2 10 3
1915	17 0	7 8	6 3	8 11	5 6	16 2	0 7 7
1916	19 6	9 15	8 6	11 5	6 0	15 6	0 5 2
1917	14 1	9 10	7 1	10 6	..	10 8	0 5 11
Average	14 15	9 2	9 8	10 4	5 9	13 13	1 2 10
1918	6 12	5 15	5 0	7 6	5 10	5 0	1 2 9
1919	4 10	3 7	3 6	4 9	..	4 8	2 7 7
Average	5 11	4 11	4 3	6 0	..	4 12	1 13 2

G. Y. MIRIKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsiras.

APPENDIX I—continued.

Prices prevalent in the Sangola Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate during the years 1890-91 to 1919.

Year.	Rate per rupee in seers and chhataks. (One seer is equal to 80 tolas).						Jwari Kadbi price per maund of 3,200 tolas.
	Jwari.	Wheat.	Tur dal.	Gram.	Ground nut.	Bajri.	
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Rs. a. p.
1890-91	21 8	18 4	14 7	18 4	..	20 14	0 8 7
1891-92	20 14	14 1	11 1	14 1	..	18 6	0 9 11
1892-93	18 7	11 9	10 0	11 15	..	18 14	0 15 3
1893-94	20 11	13 3	12 12	11 14	..	20 6	0 7 3
1894-95	23 15	16 4	10 14	19 4	..	19 13	0 6 5
Total	105 7	73 5	59 2	75 6	..	98 5	2 15 5
Average	21 1	14 11	11 13	15 1	..	19 11	0 9 6
1895-96	25 6	17 8	9 7	13 3	..	22 3	0 8 2
1896-97	17 3	13 8	10 6	14 6	..	16 12	0 14 4
1897-98	Omitted	as	this	is a	famine	year.	.
1898-99	18 12	12 6	9 12	12 3	..	17 12	0 7 6
1899-00	17 6	13 13	9 12	13 4	..	17 0	0 6 2
1900-01	Omitted	as	this	is a	famine	year.	.
1901-02	11 13	8 0	7 7	9 8	6 11	13 10	0 12 5
1902-03	17 7	8 12	11 7	11 10	6 13	18 0	0 7 9
1903-04	41 15	12 2	9 14	12 11	7 13	33 11	0 3 1
1904-05	30 0	17 10	12 3	20 5	9 15	28 3	0 5 1
Average, 8 years	22 8	12 15	10 0	13 6	..	20 14	0 8 1
1905-06	18 12	15 14	9 15	14 5	9 10	18 4	0 7 9
1906	13 6	9 1	8 5	9 6	6 4	13 7	1 8 2
1907	17 14	9 7	8 10	10 6	6 6	18 5	0 10 0
1908	11 12	8 9	6 2	7 12	6 6	11 13	1 4 3
1909	18 9	10 7	7 11	10 3	7 13	15 8	0 5 9
1910	17 8	10 12	9 15	11 9	7 8	17 10	0 8 0
1911	16 12	10 8	11 11	14 4	6 14	16 11	0 11 11
1912	11 3	7 11	8 11	10 5	6 4	10 10	1 14 10
1913	11 2	7 4	7 7	10 6	5 6	10 7	1 4 5
1914	12 9	7 1	6 8	7 9	5 5	12 2	3 4 1
1915	18 2	7 9	5 14	8 8	5 15	16 15	0 5 4
1916	19 10	10 1	7 1	12 8	6 3	16 7	0 8 7
1917	13 0	9 9	7 4	10 6	4 8	12 1	0 11 1
Average, 13 years	15 9	9 10	8 1	10 9	6 8	14 10	1 0 7
1918	6 9	5 14	4 15	6 15	3 15	8 7	2 2 6
1919	5 4	3 5	3 1	4 2	2 3	5 1	3 3 2
Average	5 14	4 9	4 0	5 8	3 1	6 12	2 10 10

G. Y. MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsiras.

APPENDIX I—continued.

Prices prevalent in the (Man) Dahiwadi Taluka of the Satara District during the years 1890-91 to 1919.

Year.	Rate per rupee in seers and chhataks. (One seer is equal to 80 tolas).												Jwari Kadbi price per maund of 3,200 tolas.
	Jwari.		Wheat.		Tur dal.		Gram.		Ground nut.		Bajri.		
	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	Ra. s. p.
1890-91	18	3	16	4	13	10	17	0	33	11	18	5	0 6 1
1891-92	19	14	12	9	10	15	13	6	15	10	16	7	0 7 11
1892-93	15	11	10	14	9	5	11	4	13	3	16	3	0 9 6
1893-94	16	14	13	4	12	10	16	3	13	6	17	4	0 6 10
1894-95	19	0	14	8	12	3	16	1	14	15	16	10	0 13 5
Average	17	15	13	7	11	12	14	12	18	3	16	15	0 8 9
1895-96	20	18	15	8	11	2	13	3	12	8	18	15	1 0 11
1896-97	15	4	12	3	10	5	12	7	12	7	15	2	1 2 5
1897-98	This being a famine year is omitted from this.												
1898-99	15	13	11	5	8	14	11	5	9	6	14	15	0 5 1
1899-00	16	12	13	2	10	5	12	7	..	..	15	1	0 9 5
1900-01	This being a famine year is omitted from this.												
1901-02	12	5	8	11	7	10	9	11	..	..	13	9	....
1902-03	16	15	9	3	10	6	10	15	..	..	16	13	....
1903-04	31	0	10	15	11	3	14	5	7	13	26	2	0 8 4
1904-05	24	4	15	7	12	8	17	2	8	13	22	1	0 9 3
Average	19	2	12	1	10	5	12	11	6	6	17	13	0 8 2
1905-06	17	7	13	10	9	15	13	6	..	..	14	4	0 9 5
1906	11	8	8	13	9	0	8	14	6	7	12	0	....
1907	16	13	10	2	8	6	10	1	5	6	17	10	....
1908	10	12	9	4	6	8	9	4	5	6	11	10	1 10 6
1909	15	1	10	5	7	9	9	12	..	..	14	5	....
1910	..	..	10	8	9	4	10	8	..	..	15	3	....
1911	13	13	11	0	12	0	13	9	5	12	13	12	....
1912	9	12	7	9	7	10	10	3	..	..	9	14	0 13 7
1913	11	11	8	2	7	3	11	10	..	..	11	2	0 9 3
1914	11	2	7	1	6	8	8	7	..	..	11	1	2 2 1
1915	15	3	8	4	6	4	8	13	..	..	14	4	0 15 11
1916	17	6	10	12	7	5	12	8	..	..	14	5	....
1917	11	9	9	9	6	7	11	1	..	..	11	3	1 0 10
*Average	†13	8	9	10	7	15	10	10	..	..	13	2	*1 1 11
1918	5	14	5	4	4	7	7	4	..	..	5	7	1 11 1
1919	4	7	3	3	3	6	4	4	..	..	4	5	5 0 3
Average	5	2	4	3	3	14	5	12	..	..	4	14	3 5 8

*Average of 7 years.

†Average of 12 years.

G. Y. MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsiras.

APPENDIX I—continued.

Price prevalent in the Indapur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate from the year 1890-91 to 1919.

Year.	Rate per rupee in seers and chhataks. (One seer is equal to 80 tolas).						Jwari-Kadbi price per maund of 3,200 tolas.
	Jwari.	Wheat.	Tur dal.	Gram.	Ground- nut.	Bajri.	
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Ra. a. p.
1890-91	23 9	15 0.	13 1	17 10	..	17 15	0 8 8
1891-92	24 9	11 8	11 8	14 0	..	15 10	0 10 2
1892-93	19 3	9 14	9 9	12 15	..	17 5	0 8 1
1893-94	19 5	10 15	13 3	17 2	..	17 10	0 9 3
1894-95	23 1	13 15	11 7	18 7	..	17 8	0 12 9
Average of 5 years	21 15	12 4	11 12	16 0	..	17 3	0 9 9
1895-96	24 14	15 1	9 14	14 8	..	20 3	0 7 2
1896-97	19 4	12 7	10 11	13 2	..	14 14	0 12 6
1897-98	..	This being a famine year is excluded from this.					
1898-99	16 9	11 2	9 4	13 8	..	15 9	0 7 8
1899-1900	16 11	12 3	9 14	12 13	..	15 3	0 7 1
1900-01	..	This being a famine year is excluded from this.					
1901-02	12 11	7 9	7 11	10 6	5 15	13 3	2 3 6
1902-03	16 11	7 14	10 10	12 2	7 2	15 9	1 2 8
1903-04	32 10	9 6	9 0	12 3	7 1	19 4	0 10 9
1904-05	27 3	14 1	12 10	16 14	8 2	22 15	0 12 2
Average of 8 years	20 13	11 3	9 15	13 3	..	17 1½	0 13 11
1905-06	19 0	15 0	11 2	14 12	8 10	16 2	1 1 8
1906	13 4	8 14	8 12	9 3	6 3	12 7	2 6 2
1907	17 2	8 4	9 9	10 5	6 0	17 1	1 2 4
1908	12 3	7 15	6 6	7 12	6 7	11 10	1 2 3
1909	17 10	9 1	7 7	10 6	7 6	15 5	0 8 9
1910	16 2	8 13	9 10	10 15	6 10	15 15	0 11 8
1911	16 9	8 8	13 4	13 9	5 14	14 7	0 14 6
1912	10 11	6 11	9 9	10 5	5 8	9 9	1 14 7
1913	11 5	6 9	8 2	10 11	5 4	9 11	1 6 8
1914	12 6	6 12	8 14	8 1	5 6	11 14	1 11 10
1915	16 14	6 11	6 2	8 13	6 8	13 13	0 6 2
1916	19 1	8 8	7 2	10 14	6 12	13 6	0 7 3
1917	14 10	8 6	6 15	10 1	3 12	11 13	0 4 3
Average of 13 years	15 2	8 7	8 8	10 7	6 3	13 5	1 1 5
1918	6 8	5 5	5 6	7 4	5 6	5 15	0 9 1
1919	4 10	4 6	3 9	4 14	2 10	4 15	2 11 7
Average of 2 years	5 9	4 13	4 7	6 1	4 0	5 7	1 10 4

G. Y. MIRIKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsiras

APPENDIX I—concluded.

Prices prevalent in the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate
from the year 1890-91 to 1919.

Years.	Rate per rupee in Seers and Chhataks. One Seer is equal to 80 tolas.						Jwari-Kadbi price per Maund of 3,200 tolas.
	Jwari.	Wheat.	Turdal.	Gram.	Ground- nut.	Bajri.	
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Ra. a p.
1890-91	22 13	18 1	14 14	19 10	..	21 9	0 9 8
1891-92	23 14	12 13	12 12	13 7	..	17 1	0 10 9
1892-93	18 0	10 7	9 5	12 4	..	17 12	0 8 8
1893-94	18 2	12 7	11 4	17 3	..	18 15	0 6 1
1894-95	26 6	14 7	9 14	18 2	..	18 12	0 6 6
Average of 5 years.	21 13	13 10	11 10	16 2	..	18 13	0 8 3
1895-96	24 4	15 8	8 13	12 8	..	20 13	0 8 4
1896-97	18 6	13 11	11 10	13 11	..	16 14	0 13 7
1897-98	..	This being a famine year is excluded from this.					
1898-99	18 10	11 8	11 6	13 8	..	18 12	0 3 2
1899-1900	15 14	12 11	10 13	13 11	..	15 8	0 7 2
1900-01	..	This being a famine year is excluded from this.					
1901-02	13 11	8 9	9 4	11 3	7 8	14 7	0 12 9
1902-03	18 3	8 14	13 7	12 14	7 12	18 2	0 7 0
1903-04	38 0	11 9	10 12	13 4	8 13	30 2	0 2 9
1904-05	29 1	16 12	13 15	20 10	10 5	26 14	0 4 1
Average of 8 years.	22 0	12 7	11 4	13 15	..	20 3	0 7 4
1905-06	19 9	14 11	10 11	15 2	8 12	17 7	0 13 5
1906	14 2	10 0	10 0	11 2	7 6	13 13	0 14 8
1907	17 15	9 10	9 10	11 10	6 13	18 14	0 9 11
1908	13 6	8 11	7 0	8 10	7 8	12 12	0 13 8
1909	18 11	10 9	8 11	11 7	8 8	17 2	0 7 4
1910	18 14	10 9	11 13	13 5	7 10	19 1	0 9 11
1911	17 4	10 9	12 15	17 2	7 3	11 3	0 9 11
1912	12 0	7 15	9 8	12 9	6 5	10 9	1 13 8
1913	11 14	7 15	8 0	12 0	6 2	11 5	1 12 10
1914	13 12	7 8	7 5	9 7	6 1	13 3	1 9 3
1915	19 12	8 4	6 13	10 1	8 9	17 5	0 6 3
1916	20 2	10 8	9 0	12 15	7 6	17 0	0 6 9
1917	14 5	9 9	8 2	11 14	6 2	14 6	0 8 5
Average of 13 years	16 4	9 12	9 9	12 9	7 4	14 15	0 14 2
1918	6 12	5 13	5 5	8 4	5 14	7 4	1 7 4
1919	5 5	3 11	3 10	5 7	2 13	5 10	2 8 5
Average of 2 years	6 0	4 12	4 7	6 13	4 9	6 7	1 15 9

G. Y. MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsiras.

APPENDIX K.

Collection of assessment on Government land in the 57 Government villages of the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District.

Year.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstandings.		Remarks.
			Authorized.	Unauthorized.	
1891-92	90,214 2 3	..	....	....
1892-93	90,208 2 3	....	....	....
1893-94	96,364 14 9	....	....	....
1894-95	96,335 5 9	....	....	....
1895-96	97,743 12 0	491 9 0	....	....
1896-97	97,743 12 0	....	11,970 5 7	....
1897-98	97,743 4 0	....	9,915 1 3	....
1898-99	97,743 4 0	....	6,430 15 2	....
1899-1900	97,743 4 0	....	87,933 14 6	....
1900-01	97,743 4 0	29 0 0	45,199 1 10	....
1901-02	98,098 15 4	81,207 15 7	692 5 5	....
1902-03	99,106 2 4	....	1,350 14 10	....
1903-04	101,408 8 0	....	8,493 13 3	....
1904-05	101,408 8 0	....	63,905 3 0	....
1905-06	101,381 2 0	15,453 15 2	91,070 6 7	....
1906-07	98,344 3 2	5,686 11 2	10,756 3 11	....
1907-08	96,325 6 0	44,825 10 6	93,238 14 7	....
1908-09	96,358 2 0	72,789 8 0	32,205 13 9	....
1909-10	96,363 2 0	6,234 7 5	26,819 6 3	....
1910-11	96,374 6 0	42,371 2 6	18 2 0	....
1911-12	96,241 6 0	74,877 11 0	37 2 4	263 6 0	
1912-13	96,309 4 0	1,625 15 8	569 14 0	15 9 0	
1913-14	96,335 0 2	....	95,399 2 8	....
1914-15	96,320 2 0	....	3,405 10 5	41 14 3	
1915-16	101,799 14 7	18,052 12 2	80,894 12 5	....
1916-17	101,840 15 2	32,292 4 3	3,167 11 10	....
1917-18	101,768 10 2	....	....	....
1918-19	101,816 11 11	....	85,583 12 8	....

G. Y. MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsiras.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

Number.	Name of village.	No. of Group.	By former settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group I.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Akluj	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	10,860	6,331	..	..	..	..	466	584	..	11,356	6,865	..
2	Umbre (P. Dahigaon)	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,028	1,389	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	2,032	1,393	..
3	Umbre (P. Velapore)	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,403	1,497	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,403	1,497	..
4	Eliy	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	798	424	..	..	..	..	36	48	..	834	472	..
5	Ekshiv	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,769	1,292	..	..	..	..	123	153	..	1,892	1,445	..
6	Kalambull	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,380	1,078	..	..	..	..	39	40	..	1,419	1,118	..
7	Kurbavi	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	3,868	2,107	..	..	..	..	274	362	..	4,142	2,469	..
8	Kondbavi	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,553	1,287	..	6	8	..	104	114	..	2,663	1,409	..
9	Khalve	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,454	923	..	..	..	..	54	54	..	1,508	977	..
10	Khudus	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	4,788	1,508	..	..	..	..	323	352	..	5,111	1,860	..
11	Khandall	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	3,373	1,425	..	..	..	..	197	230	..	3,570	1,654	..
12	Girzani	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,580	723	..	..	..	..	92	101	..	1,672	824	..
13	Gursale	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,783	1,207	..	..	..	..	114	142	..	2,897	1,349	..
14	Chakore	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,426	1,612	..	..	..	..	64	74	..	2,500	1,686	..
15	Jambud	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	4,693	3,218	..	..	..	..	45	56	..	4,738	3,274	..
16	Tarangfal	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,079	439	..	20	23	..	109	130	..	2,208	592	..
17	Tirwandi	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,419	1,555	..	..	..	..	144	188	..	2,563	1,738	..
18	Tondala	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,801	751	..	..	..	..	93	104	..	1,894	855	..
19	Dasur	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,072	658	..	..	..	..	57	71	..	1,129	729	..
20	Dahigaon	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	6,358	2,648	..	..	..	..	254	295	..	6,607	2,943	..
21	Dharmapur	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	4,312	1,807	..	..	..	..	267	301	..	4,579	2,108	..
22	Natepute	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	4,036	818	..	..	..	..	184	188	..	4,220	1,006	..
23	Falasmarda	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,677	1,867	..	..	..	..	37	49	..	2,714	1,916	..
24	Paniv	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,225	1,210	..	2	2	..	23	24	..	2,250	1,236	..
25	Pirale	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,637	1,466	..	..	..	..	197	229	..	2,834	1,695	..
26	Purandavade	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,992	985	..	..	..	..	140	166	..	2,132	1,151	..
27	Phondshiras	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	14,168	4,640	..	..	..	..	484	584	..	14,652	5,224	..
28	Bengarde	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,602	1,188	..	..	..	..	25	30	..	1,627	1,218	..
29	Babhulgao	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,425	733	..	..	..	..	20	21	..	1,445	754	..
30	Bondale	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,270	453	..	..	..	..	62	65	..	1,332	518	..
31	Borgaon	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,458	1,543	..	..	..	..	441	516	..	2,899	2,059	..
32	Bhamburdi	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	3,616	1,190	..	..	..	..	319	369	..	3,935	1,559	..
33	Mahalung	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	6,879	3,756	..	..	..	..	331	370	..	7,010	4,126	..
34	Malkhambi	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,605	809	..	..	..	..	217	270	..	1,822	1,079	..
35	Mandve	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	4,947	1,509	..	..	..	..	139	161	..	5,086	1,670	..
36	Malsiras	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	11,892	4,972	..	..	..	..	502	608	..	12,394	5,580	..
37	Mire	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,697	980	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	1,704	984	..
38	Medad	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,364	1,126	..	..	..	..	177	201	..	2,541	1,327	..
39	Morochl	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,878	1,118	..	..	..	..	196	219	..	3,073	1,337	..
40	Lavang	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	3,288	1,937	..	..	..	..	71	77	..	3,359	2,014	..
41	Lonand	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	4,049	867	..	18	22	..	201	188	..	4,268	1,077	..
42	Wagholi	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,100	1,318	..	..	..	..	31	94	..	2,181	1,412	..
43	Wafegaon	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,159	860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,159	860	..
44	Vizori	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,371	417	..	..	..	..	107	121	..	1,478	538	..
45	Velapur	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	12,920	4,341	..	..	..	..	668	806	..	13,588	5,147	..
	Total Group I	..	..	..	..	159,887	73,977	0 7 5	46	55	1 3 2	7,497	8,747	1 2 8	167,420	82,779	0 7 1

Occupied land in the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District

By Revision Settlement.

Maximum rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Number.
Drycrop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
s. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	10,890	6,964	..	..	..	..	498	620	..	11,356	7,594	..	9-99	Akuj	1
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	2,028	1,528	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	2,032	1,532	..	9-98	Umbre Dahgaon	1
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	2,408	1,647	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,408	1,647	..	10-02	Umbre Velapur	1
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	708	466	..	..	..	..	36	53	..	684	519	..	9-95	Elliv	4
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	1,769	1,421	..	..	..	..	123	168	..	1,892	1,589	..	9-96	Ekabiv	1
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	1,960	1,186	..	..	..	..	39	44	..	1,419	1,230	..	10-02	Kalambul	1
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	3,668	2,318	..	..	..	..	274	396	..	4,142	2,716	..	10	Kurbavi	1
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	2,553	1,416	..	..	..	..	104	125	..	2,658	1,549	..	9-90	Kondhavi	1
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	1,454	1,016	..	..	..	..	54	59	..	1,508	1,074	..	9-92	Khalve	1
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	4,788	1,659	..	..	..	..	323	387	..	5,111	2,046	..	10	Khudus	14
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	3,373	1,667	..	..	..	..	197	263	..	3,570	1,830	..	9-97	Khandali	11
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	1,580	795	..	..	..	..	92	111	..	1,672	806	..	9-95	Girani	11
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	2,783	1,328	..	..	..	..	114	156	..	2,897	1,484	..	10	Gurale	11
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	2,486	1,778	..	..	..	..	64	81	..	2,500	1,854	..	9-96	Chakore	14
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	4,693	3,540	..	..	..	..	45	62	..	4,738	3,602	..	10-01	Jambud	14
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	2,079	483	..	..	..	..	109	143	..	2,208	649	..	9-62	Tarangfal	16
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	2,419	1,710	..	..	..	..	144	201	..	2,563	1,911	..	9-95	Tirwandi	11
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	1,801	826	..	..	..	..	98	114	..	1,894	940	..	9-94	Tondle	16
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	1,072	724	..	..	..	..	57	78	..	1,129	802	..	10-01	Dasur	16
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	6,353	2,913	..	..	..	..	254	325	..	6,607	3,238	..	10-02	Dahgaon	20
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	4,312	1,988	..	..	..	..	267	331	..	4,579	2,319	..	10	Dhatmapuri	21
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	4,036	900	..	..	..	..	184	207	..	4,220	1,107	..	10-03	Natepute	25
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	2,677	2,054	..	..	..	..	37	54	..	2,714	2,108	..	10-02	Palaamandal	25
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	2,225	1,381	..	..	..	..	23	26	..	2,250	1,359	..	9-95	Paniv	24
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	2,837	1,613	..	..	..	..	197	252	..	2,834	1,865	..	10-02	Pirale	26
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	1,992	1,088	..	..	..	..	140	168	..	2,132	1,266	..	9-99	Purandavade	26
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	14,168	5,104	..	..	..	..	484	642	..	14,652	5,746	..	9-99	Phondshiras	27
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	1,602	1,301	..	..	..	..	25	38	..	1,627	1,334	..	9-97	Bangarde	28
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	1,425	806	..	..	..	..	20	23	..	1,455	829	..	9-94	Babhulgaon	26
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	1,270	498	..	..	..	..	62	72	..	1,332	570	..	9-84	Bondle	30
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	2,453	1,697	..	..	..	..	441	568	..	2,899	2,285	..	10	Borgaon	31
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	3,616	1,300	..	..	..	..	319	406	..	3,935	1,715	..	9-99	Bhamburdi	32
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	6,679	4,132	..	..	..	..	331	407	..	7,010	4,539	..	10	Mahaling	33
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	1,605	890	..	..	..	..	217	297	..	1,822	1,187	..	10	Malkhambli	34
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	4,947	1,660	..	..	..	..	139	177	..	5,086	1,837	..	10	Mandwe	35
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	11,892	5,469	..	..	..	..	502	669	..	12,394	6,138	..	10	Malsiras	36
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	1,697	1,078	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	1,704	1,062	..	9-96	Mire	37
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	2,364	1,239	..	..	..	..	177	221	..	2,541	1,460	..	10-02	Medad	38
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	2,678	1,230	..	..	..	..	105	241	..	3,073	1,471	..	10-02	Morochi	39
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	3,283	2,131	..	..	..	..	71	85	..	3,359	2,216	..	10-02	Lavang	40
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	4,049	964	..	..	..	..	201	207	..	4,268	1,173	..	8-91	Lonand	41
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	2,100	1,459	..	..	..	..	81	103	..	2,181	1,553	..	9-98	Wagholl	42
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	1,159	946	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,159	946	..	10-00	Wafegaon	43
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	1,371	659	..	..	..	..	107	133	..	1,478	592	..	10-03	Vizoni	44
1 0 0	6	1 0 0	12,920	4,775	..	..	..	..	693	867	..	13,588	5,662	..	9-99	Velapur	45
1 0 0	..	..	159,897	81,376	0 8 1	46	55	1 3 2	7,487	9,620	1 4 7	167,420	91,051	0 8 8	9-99	Total Group No. I.	

Number	Name of village.	By former settlement.															
		No. of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
<i>Group II.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
46	Islampur ..	II	1 3 0	6	1 3 0	4,886	1,376	..	17	15	..	354	346	..	5,207	1,737	..
47	Kanher ..	II	1 3 0	6	1 3 0	3,362	1,372	..	..	..	..	238	225	..	3,595	1,507	..
48	Garwad ..	II	1 3 0	6	1 3 0	3,460	530	..	..	..	..	187	194	..	3,656	724	..
49	Girvi ..	II	1 3 0	6	1 3 0	4,986	1,311	..	14	21	..	227	241	..	5,227	1,573	..
50	Chadapuri ..	II	1 3 0	6	1 3 0	4,648	846	..	..	..	..	121	131	..	4,707	977	..
51	Jalbavi ..	II	1 3 0	6	1 3 0	1,980	377	..	2	3	..	52	47	..	2,034	427	..
52	Phadtari ..	II	1 3 0	6	1 3 0	2,912	560	..	8	10	..	158	131	..	3,073	701	..
53	Phalvani ..	II	1 3 0	6	1 3 0	5,201	1,231	..	8	15	..	337	293	..	5,546	1,539	..
54	Bhamb ..	II	1 3 0	6	1 3 0	1,444	231	..	..	..	..	129	103	..	1,573	334	..
55	Maloli ..	II	1 3 0	6	1 3 0	6,338	1,848	..	10	17	..	284	287	..	6,632	2,152	..
56	Mandki ..	II	1 3 0	6	1 3 0	1,419	368	..	..	..	..	179	195	..	1,598	563	..
57	Rede ..	II	1 3 0	6	1 3 0	2,168	570	..	..	..	..	160	154	..	2,328	724	..
Total Group II ..						42,761	10,620	0 4 0	59	81	1 6 0	2,416	2,347	0 15 7	45,236	13,048	0 4 7
Grand Total ..						202,648	84,597	0 6 8	105	136	1 4 9	9,903	11,094	1 6 8	212,656	95,827	0 7 3

U L--continued.

By Revision Settlement.																or Percentage Increase or decrease.	Name of Village.
Maximum rate.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	34	35	
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
1 5 0	6	1 5	4,836	1,521	..	17	15	..	854	382	..	5,207	1,918	..	10.42	Ialampur ..	
1 5 0	6	1 5	3,362	1,516	..	..	..	..	233	249	..	3,595	1,765	..	10.51	Kanh ..
1 5 0	6	1 5	3,469	686	..	..	..	..	187	214	..	3,656	800	..	10.49	Garwad ..
1 5 0	6	1 5	4,986	1,449	..	14	21	..	227	266	..	5,227	1736	..	10.36	Girvj ..	
1 5 0	6	1 5	4,646	985	..	..	..	..	121	146	..	4,767	1,080	..	10.54	Chandapuri ..
1 5 0	6	1 5	1,990	417	..	2	8	..	52	52	..	2,034	472	..	10.58	Jalbavi ..	
1 5 0	6	1 5	2,912	619	..	8	10	..	153	145	..	3,073	774	..	10.41	Phadtari ..	
1 5 0	6	1 5	5,201	1,361	..	8	15	..	337	324	..	5,546	1,700	..	10.46	Phalwani ..	
1 5 0	6	1 5	1,444	255	..	..	..	..	120	114	..	1,573	369	..	10.47	Bhamb ..
1 5 0	6	1 5	6,338	2,042	..	10	17	..	284	317	..	6,632	2,376	..	10.40	Malohi ..	
1 5 0	6	1 5	1,619	407	..	..	..	..	170	216	..	1,598	623	..	10.65	Mandki ..
1 5 0	6	1 5	2,168	630	..	..	..	..	160	170	..	2,328	800	..	10.49	Rede ..
			42,761	11,789	0 4 5	59	81	1 6 0	2,416	2,594	1 1 2	45,236	14,399	0 5 1	10.46	Total Group No. II.	
			202,648	93,114	0 7 4	105	136	1 4 9	9,908	12,214	1 3 8	212,656	1,05,464	0 7 11	10.05	Grand Total.	

G. Y. MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsira

Summary of dry crop rates regarding the effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government land in the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District.

Proposed group.	Number of villages (in batches according to the existing grouping).	Current dry crop rate of each batch.	Proposed dry crop rate for group of each batch.	Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee (to nearest quarter anna).
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
I ..	45	1 4 0	1 6 0	10.00	0 1 6
II ..	12	1 3 0	1 5 0	10.84	0 1 9

G. Y. MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsiras.

APPENDIX M.

Population and area of Government unoccupied land in the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Population.			Unoccupied Government land.											
		1891.	1901.	1911.	1891-92.		1896-97.		1901-02.		1906-07.		1912-13.		1918-19.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group I.</i>				A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.
1	Akluj ..	6,004	4,392	6,404	..	..	1,375	21	84	24	51	33	51	33		
2	Umbre Dahi- gaon.	406	530	548	..	..	73	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Umbre Volapur	515	332	519	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Yeliv ..	157	200	243	..	..	46	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Ekahiv ..	555	315	564	..	..	63	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	26
6	Kalambuli ..	193	175	194	..	..	45	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	22
7	Kurbavi ..	1,400	1,000	1,415	..	..	112	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	6
8	Kondbavi ..	594	319	616	..	..	146	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Khalve ..	204	138	230	8	15	..	..	510	39	..	..	..	..	6	8
10	Khudus ..	1,590	872	1,398	..	..	384	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Khandali ..	1,000	466	1,120	..	..	170	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Girzani ..	357	399	430	..	..	114	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Gursale ..	514	417	701	..	..	49	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Chakore ..	405	247	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Jambud ..	891	453	1,020	..	..	238	8	39	24	32	9	..	..	..	..
16	Tarangfal ..	536	438	504	..	..	219	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Tirwandi ..	759	498	780	..	..	152	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Tondle ..	635	150	495	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Dasur ..	541	275	533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Dahigaon ..	1,369	885	1,454	..	..	506	3	23	18	23	18	23	18	23	18
21	Dharmapuri ..	1,302	1,060	1,621	6	27	4	10	4	10	4	10	..	..	..	..
22	Natepute ..	2,792	2,299	2,479	..	..	244	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Palsmandal ..	605	235	762	..	..	126	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Paniv ..	265	251	321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Pirale ..	787	601	940	..	..	35	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Purandavade ..	778	426	766	2	26	2	26	73	6	2	26	2	26	2	26
27	Phondshiras	2,601	1,644	2,038	64	0	64	0	125	1	64	0	64	0	107	14
28	Bangarde ..	350	185	470	..	..	42	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Babhuigaon ..	417	125	375	..	..	47	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Bondale ..	390	201	350	..	..	55	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Borgaon ..	1,547	836	1,557	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	38	13	38	..
32	Bhamburdi ..	1,480	1,524	1,509	..	..	98	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Mahalung ..	1,754	905	1,661	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	0	111	30	..
34	Malkhambi ..	755	293	795	..	..	69	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Mandwe ..	1,074	1,200	1,116	44	4	44	4	329	2	44	4	44	4	49	2
36	Malsiras ..	3,617	2,216	3,437	37	24	11	33	11	33	11	33	11	33	11	33

APPENDIX M—contd.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village	Population.			Unoccupied Government land.											
		1891.	1901.	1911.	1891-92.		1896-97.		1901-02.		1906-07.		1912-13.		1918-19.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11						
					A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.
37	Mire ..	204	91	287	..	..	..	..	48	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Medad ..	983	646	1,042	..	..	..	..	66	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Morochoi ..	645	445	745	28	22	28	22	106	21	28	22	..	..	..	..
40	Layang ..	903	299	749	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	18
41	Lonand ..	994	975	913	8	26	8	26	416	8	8	26	127	2	127	2
42	Vagholi ..	688	688	642	8	15	8	15	111	39	8	15	8	15	8	15
43	Wafegaon ..	275	211	308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Vizori ..	327	258	338	..	..	..	..	80	31	..	..	33	15	..	..
45	Velapur ..	3,441	1,801	3,356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Group I..		47,571	31,916	48,803	208	39	172	16	6,202	6	320	2	473	33	555	21
<i>Group II.</i>																
46	Islampur ..	1,690	1,072	1,360	..	..	..	..	451	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Kanher ..	1,090	909	1,026	..	..	..	..	121	9½	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Garwad ..	1,152	663	955	5	26	5	26	388	25	5	26	5	26	5	26
49	Girvi ..	1,251	940	1,023	44	20	44	20	154	18	44	20	44	20	44	20
50	Chandapuri ..	526	512	719	10	31	10	31	197	39	10	31	10	31	10	31
51	Jalbavi ..	399	139	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Fadtari ..	838	815	868	..	..	..	..	64	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Falvani ..	1,236	507	1,068	41	39	41	39	41	39	41	39	41	39	41	39
54	Bhamb ..	459	402	335	27	6	27	6	38	6	27	6	27	6	27	6
55	Maloli ..	1,742	1,341	1,556	4	37	4	37	4	37	4	37	4	37	4	37
56	Mandki ..	863	761	803	..	..	..	..	38	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Rede ..	822	601	531	14	2	14	2	64	14	14	2	14	2	14	2
Total Group II.		12,068	8,662	10,408	149	1	149	1	1,556	33½	149	1	149	1	149	1
Taluka, Total .		59,639	40,578	59,211	358	0	321	17	7,760	39½	469	3	622	34	704	22

APPENDIX N.

The following papers contain the correspondence relating to the expiring settlement.

Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government No. CCXLVII—
New series.

Below No. R.S.—27 of 12th May 1920 from the Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsiras.

No. S.R.V.—8 of 1921.

Sholapur, $\frac{10}{11}$ th March 1921.

Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Poona.

2. I have no remarks to offer on paragraphs 1 to 5 of the Report.

3. Paragraphs 6 and 7. Rainfall and crops. A statement of rainfall prepared for this and adjoining talukas shows that the average rainfall at Malsiras was less by 2'-36" than that reported at the time of the proposals of Revision Settlement in 1890. At Akluj the rainfall was less by 2'-21" while at Pilio it was more by 3'-42". It will appear that the rainfall was not equally distributed. It will be also seen from the Appendix that the average kharif rainfall during June, July and August is less than the rabi rainfall from August to October. If the rains that commence in the beginning of June had not shown long breaks the kharif crop-area would have been $\frac{1}{2}$ if not more of the total cropped area. These early rains, if insufficient for kharif cultivation, are of no use except for the preparation of lands for rabi sowings and consequently the ryots are obliged to depend principally on rabi crops. The proportion of kharif and rabi crops given at the time of the last settlement (1890) was 26 to 61 in every hundred acres but the ratio has now fallen to 18-61. This goes to indicate that the first falls are irregular and not well distributed and the frequent and long breaks make it difficult to sow kharif crops in time. Good rainfall in the beginning of the season has several advantages. The early growth of grass is assured and saves a lot of trouble to the agricultural classes so far as cattle are concerned. The decrease in the number of plough-bullocks by 30 per cent. can also be partially attributed to the irregular distribution of rainfall. Similarly the increase in fallow from 12 to 21 per cent. is due more or less to this cause. The poor lands called "Mal" require more or less continuous rainfall as they cannot retain moisture long. Lands with deep black soil or those with Tals, have the capacity to retain moisture for several days but the Mal lands soon get dry as heat causes quick evaporation. This is principally the reason why as early rains were irregular, the percentage of kharif has decreased as compared to rabi and the percentage of fallow has nearly doubled.

4. The reason ascribed by the Assistant Settlement Officer, viz., that people find it more convenient to keep lands for grazing than to cultivate them, does not seem to be a sound one. The taluka is not famous for its grazing grounds and there are no good kurans in the taluka. This is obvious from the figures of live-stock given in paragraph 16 of the report. The decrease of nearly 30 per cent. in the number of plough-bullocks, of 27 per cent. in that of cows and buffaloes and of over 58 per cent. in horses and ponies, does not bear out the Assistant Settlement Officer's opinion in paragraph 7 that people find it more convenient to keep lands for grazing. To my mind, the real fact is that the insufficiency of early rains makes it difficult for ryots to cultivate all Mal or light soil lands. In a few cases or in parts adjoining Sangola Taluka the lands might have been kept for grass; but even in such cases they are to be shown under cropped area according to the instructions on the village form No. XIII of the Revenue Manual if these lands are specially kept for grass.

5. Paragraphs 8 to 12. No remarks.

6. Paragraph 13. Population. In making his calculation about the present population Mr. Mirikar overlooks the fact that the Nira Canal works are being carried out for the last five or six years and there is a probability of the population having increased by 5, 6 thousands if not more.

7. Paragraphs 14 and 15. No remarks.

8. Paragraph 16. There is a substantial decrease under all the heads which is a somewhat serious factor in the agricultural economy of the taluka.

9. Paragraph 17. No remarks.

10. Paragraphs 18, 19 and 20 :—In spite of the adverse factors noted above, the great rise in the value of land is a most noticeable feature. It is due to the construction of the Nira Right Bank Canal which, when completed, will change the face of the country. That the Canal water will be available for almost all these villages is a fact which must not be ignored. Moneyed men are shrewd business men and naturally invest their money in business that promises good profit. Owing to the recent world wide war almost all trading classes made good profits in business and Malsiras Taluka is no exception to it. Rightly calculating that the lands would yield bumper irrigation-harvests when the Canal will give water, the merchants and trading classes of Malsiras have begun to invest in land and the value of land has naturally gone up. I consider this increment in land-value is due to extraneous and speculative causes and not to any great intrinsic increase in profits from cultivation except to the extent of rise in prices. The rise in prices has been enormous but it does not benefit the actual cultivator or tenant so much as it benefits the landlord and middleman, first because, the tenant pays the rent in kind, second because there has been a cent. per cent. increase in wages and third because prices of other necessaries of life have similarly gone up. I have no objection to the grouping since the original survey there are two groups formed for the settlement of the taluka and I propose to retain them.

11. General Remarks.

Land revenue is recovered in this taluka without difficulty if the year is not bad. The signs of general agricultural prosperity however are not very prominent. The population has not increased to an appreciable extent, cattle and agricultural recourses show a decrease and 20 per cent. of the cropped area is lying fallow. There have been nearly 4 lacs of remission during the guarantee period, and remissions had to be given continuously for eight years. The demand for tagai has of late years become heavy.

Against these considerations are the facts of an enormous increase in the value of land and a tremendous increase in prices. How far these increases benefit the real cultivators and tenant is a doubtful question. But we are not solely concerned with that issue as it is not tenants who pay the assessment but the khatedars and landlords. The landlord's half-share of the Bhagoni is now worth to him considerably more than what it was a few years ago, and I see no reason why he should not contribute to the state a proportionate increased assessment. At the same time, we must remember that considerable tracts of land are still in the hands of *bonafide* agriculturists, that the prevalent high grain-prices will benefit these classes only in proportion as they have surplus grain to sell in the market and that side by side with rise in the price of grain, there is rise in the price of cloth, sugar, oil and all other necessaries of life for which the agriculturists have to pay double the former price if not more.

The conclusion I come to is this. The taluka is passing through a transitional stage. For want of adequate rainfall and facilities of transportation, the taluka has not prospered to the extent that it should and could have prospered in view of the increase in prices. Both these shortcomings are going to be shortly remedied. The Nira Right Bank Canal ought to be completed in ten years time if not earlier and the Pandharpur-Lonand Railway ought to be constructed during the same period. It is in my opinion useless to fix the settlement for another period of 30 years as the state would thereby lose considerably after the Canal and the Railway are constructed. I would recommend a guarantee only for ten years as the increase in the rates, that can be justified at present, will be hopelessly inadequate ten years hence. If Government, are inclined to accept this recommendation, I propose that the increase of 10 per cent. proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer be accepted only for ten years and the Settlement be revised again at the end of that period. The objections received from the rayats of 8 villages are submitted herewith. They were all called and personally interviewed when my camp was at Malsiras and a patient hearing was given to the objections of a well represented body. It was explained to the people that in view of very good prices realised by agricultural produce and the enhancement in land-values, their objections were of little importance.

S. M. BHARUCHA,
Collector.

Below Sholapur Collector's No. S.R.V.—8 of 10th—11th March 1921.

No. S.T. 235.
Poona, 6th April 1921.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.

2. The following remarks are offered on the Assistant Settlement Officer's report.

Paragraph 13.—The actual population on 18th March 1921 seems to have been 50,926. It is not to be denied, that the Influenza mortality of 1918, which amounted to 1/6th of the whole population, was awful.

Paragraph 16.—This traffic in hiring out iron ploughs is very noteworthy. It is the first time the undersigned has ever heard of it, and shows how improved implements will come within the reach of the very poorest by quasi-co-operative arrangements.

Paragraph 18.—Exception may be taken to the statement that the high rental value and sale value is due to the "superior quality of soil." This high value is shown to exist in multiples of the assessment, and the assessment (based on classification) takes full account of the difference in qualities: not perhaps quite the whole of the difference but a great deal of it. When we find exceptionally high value in a particular tract as expressed in multiples of assessment, it does not mean that the classification was quite all wrong. It may possibly mean that the soil has greatly improved since the original classification (which is very doubtful), or far more likely it implies that the commercial facilities in those villages, and some other advantages in climate or situation, have concentrated the demand for land upon them. The remedy for this of course is *proper grouping*. The taluka is very much too roughly grouped. There is no practical difference between the average value in Group I and Group II, but there are very marked differences in blocks of villages. This will be dealt with when we come to the grouping.

The Nira Canal is not surely only a "probability." It has got so far that we may regard it as now a certainty, at least as certain as anything else in the coming settlement period and the new Railway is still less an uncertainty.

Paragraph 21.—Prices having risen 200 per cent. at least and wages having risen 100 or more but not nearly 200 per cent., Mr. Mirikar says that this increase in cost of labour is a good reason for keeping the enhancement well below the rates which the prices of produce would allow. If wages have not risen quite as much as prices, then the residual profit of agriculture is plainly more than ever. This would seem to indicate that Mr. Mirikar proposes to take prices of produce as the main base of his estimate of the enhancement. But surely he would even himself be horrified at a proposal to increase the rates by 200 per cent. and he must be aware that there can be no question of such an increase under the 33 per cent. limiting pledge. The question really before him is *whether we shall enhance by the full 33 per cent. or not*. This is a question which he has not really tackled at all. In paragraph 21 Mr. Mirikar says that the agricultural class lease out their lands and go away to earn higher wages somewhere else. Even so, I presume that they have got to lease them to *other members of the agricultural class* who do not go away, since non-agriculturists or absentees do not perform much cultivation.

Paragraph 22.—The revenue history is a history of great leniency. Even with the reduced population, and in spite of the 13 years out of 28 being classed as "poor to very bad" still the price of land has gone up to an astonishing extent. The explanation of the phenomenon is perfectly simple. It is only this: that the rupee has fallen in value and purchasing power to something like half or perhaps less than half in some respects of the value it formerly had. Consequently most of the values expressed in rupees, whether of grass or milk or corn or bricks or land, are simply multiplied by two or more, and conforming to this movement if the assessments were multiplied by the same amount or doubled in their nominal amount, they would still remain much the same in their intrinsic burden, and the same would be the percentage of the profits which they claim for the State. It

would require powerful arguments on the facts which Mr. Mirikar has given to upset a case for increasing these assessments (on the general principles of settlement) by 100 per cent. With all allowance for the probability that this great inflation of prices will not continue indefinitely and from the natural desire not to shear any sheep too close, we might possibly reconcile ourselves to an enhancement of something between 60 and 80 per cent. But then there is the 33 per cent. pledge and if that is seriously still to be maintained, although it was originally given with a reservation against the possibility of a sudden and universal change in the value of money, we need not go into any facts or statistics of this case; but the obvious conclusion is that if we cannot enhance more than 33 per cent. then at least that enhancement is the absolute minimum which can possibly be recommended. The undersigned cannot at all accept the recommendations of Mr. Mirikar. The difference between the groups is even now only 1 anna in maximum rates, which is almost the same thing as confessing that there is not really any difference between the groups at all, but a dividing line which means very little has been drawn merely for the sake of doing something. The rate should be raised on the dry crop to Rs. 1-10 in the case of both groups together, or if a second group is maintained, for which I see no necessity whatever, its proper rating would be Rs. 1-9-4, which we might agree to call Rs. 1-8-0 as a measure of leniency. This will mean an increase of something like 28 to 30 per cent. and not 33 per cent.

3. Coming to the few acres of rice now assessed at Rs. 6, there can be little doubt that, in such a taluka where the crop is rarely grown, in those parts where it does succeed it has exceptional value, and there is no reason whatever why there should be no increase in the rate. The only reason given by Mr. Mirikar is that "the area is very small." The inference from this fact is that increase should certainly be made unless we are going to deal very unfairly with the exceedingly fortunate cultivator who does grow rice. It is recommended that the rice rate should be raised to Rs. 9, and even then it will be a light charge upon the rental profits of this cultivation, and will have no appreciable effect upon the percentage of increase over the whole taluka. But in recommending the general increase for Group I and Group II together which is well inside 33 per cent. it must be pointed out that there are some villages which all statistics and circumstances show are enjoying a very much higher range of land values than the other villages in the taluka. These villages form the true "highest group" of the taluka. The settlement officers, who divided the taluka into the present groups, did so more or less at a venture, and showed how much they thought of the importance of the division by fixing the difference between the maximum rates at the maximum amount of one anna per acre, which means on most of the land a difference of about one pice per acre. In other words they really admitted that there was not any difference at all. But now we have left it to the people for the last 30 years to *assess themselves*. We have in no way influenced the prices they have paid when purchasing land, and the rents they have agreed to pay when leasing them. We now find that there are certain villages well marked out as being in advance of their neighbours. If we were seeking to make groups on *a priori* grounds we might theorise about climate, communications, general excellence of methods of husbandry, education, and so on. But the realised and accomplished *value of land* overrides all theories by providing us with actual facts, and we now find that the division in the taluka into the existing two groups is not in true relation to the facts. There are some villages in Group I which are valued by the people who know far better than anybody else—that is by the sellers and purchasers, and lessors and lessees of the land—at an even lower rate than many villages in Group II. Unless we are to abandon the sound theory that land is to be assessed with reference to its proved and ascertained profits or rental value, then we must abandon the old grouping.

4. Of the villages in Group II only one, and that only slightly, falls below the general average of the taluka in respect of leases and selling rates, and that village Girvi is the most northern and most nearly approaches the central and northern plain of riverbank villages. In Group I, on the other hand, there are about a dozen which exhibit lease and rental figures *considerably below* the average of either group. Allowing for the fact that the assessment is higher by the microscopic sum of some fraction of an anna per acre in Group I, it seems that there are two groups of villages in the river side plain which *might* be singled out as inferior to the rest of the taluka, and those are Dahigaon, Pirale, Phondsiras, Ekshiv, Palasmandal

on the north-west, and Mahalung, Lavang, Khandali and neighbours on the north-east. Yet none of these are over-assessed, and in none is the difference so well defined and serious as to justify us in carving out a separate group based solely upon these statistics. The conclusion to which the Settlement Commissioner comes is that the 10 per cent. increase proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer, or rather 10 per cent. in Group I and 10½ per cent. in Group II, is *far too small*; and that there is no reason for keeping the two groups distinct. He would propose that both the groups should be amalgamated and rated at Rs. 1-10, an increase of 30 per cent. in Group I and 36.84 per cent. in Group II, which is approximately 33 per cent. over both groups together and does not violate the 33 per cent. pledge.

5. The Collector in his review *fully admits* that upon present prices and selling values there could be no question of taking so small an increase as 10 per cent. but he regards the maintenance of prices as uncertain and considers that there may be a very great improvement in the taluka within the next 10 years. He would even support a 33 per cent. increase if there were a prospect of great deterioration instead of improvement. With all this the undersigned quite agrees. The Collector then goes on to say that it is in his opinion useless to fix the settlement for another 30 years. We have the 33 per cent. limit, and we have the 30 years' settlement. If we are to disregard one or other of them, the Settlement Commissioner would certainly not support the Collector's proposal of a 10 per cent. increase. If we are not to have the 30 years' period, then it is certain that (since we are only to settle for a short period) we should take the increase which it is *admitted prices and rental values justify* at least upto the limit of 33 per cent., which is what the undersigned recommends. The only possible excuse for taking less than the 33 per cent. would be the conviction that it could not be maintained throughout 30 years, because prices, etc., would certainly fall. The Settlement Commissioner would not like to vouch for any such prophecy: there is no certainty. But if we are only going to settle for 10 years *then we need not hesitate*. Let us put on the 33 per cent. knowing that if prices do come down within 10 years we can then bring our assessment down. As he has emphasised in other cases it is always and everywhere open to Government to *reduce* rates even if in the first place it guarantees them for 30 years. That guarantee has in past years practically been interpreted as a guarantee against enhancement, not as a guarantee against reduction. The position then is that to-day the 33 per cent. is justified times and times over; but neither we nor any one else can foresee what the condition will be 15, 20, 25, or 30 years hence. We can introduce rates and guarantee them *against increase* for 30 years, still leaving ourselves a free hand to decrease them as soon as circumstances demand it. The only sentiment which might be urged is that Government would be very slow and reluctant to make a reduction and might not make it until after serious economic harm had been done. Why should we admit that there is any foundation for such a sentiment? We have before us, in the present report and in previous settlement reports published statistics of prices and rents in Malsiras. We have also a more perfect machinery to-day than ever before for recording prices of produce, and rents and sale values, and it would not require a month's investigation to establish the fact that there had been a general fall or that there had been no change. Land going out of cultivation, popular outcry, and inability to collect the revenue are always there as alarm signals directly the assessment takes too large a share of the total rent. Therefore it is recommended that we cannot make such an enormous abatement of the just public demand upon the rental value of this taluka as to accept an increase of only 10 per cent. (or an average of about 1 anna per acre) in face of admitted increases in prices of produce and values of land of roughly 200 per cent. We ought to take 33 per cent. and guarantee it against increase for 30 years with the well understood (or even definitely expressed) reservation that as soon as it seems that these rates press heavily, a fresh investigation of values will be made, and a reduction made in the assessment, even before the assessment has begun to take a full half of the unearned rent.

6. In some talukas the very doubtful economic future of cotton may give us pause. But in this taluka we have to deal only with Bajri and Jowari. There is very little else grown and no crops are grown for export. The value therefore

of land and the prices of produce have little or nothing to do with Exchanges or Foreign Markets. There are a few talukas so entirely independent.

F. ANDERSON,
Settlement Commissioner and Director of
Land Records.

Below memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records' No. S. T.—235, dated 6th April 1921, on the Revision Settlement proposals of the Malsiras Taluka, Sholapur District.

No. $\frac{\text{L.N.D.-2}}{\text{S.}}/1$

Poona, 7th June 1921.

Submitted.

2. As explained by the Assistant Settlement Officer this report deals with 57 Government villages only. Of the 12 Inam villages, six are unsettled and the remaining six are to be resurveyed and reclassified in accordance with the orders in Government Order No. 2653, dated 3rd March 1917, and the Superintendent, Land Records, Central Division, will take them up in their turn. The facts are quite clear and simple and there is no dispute about them. The only issue for determination is whether the views of the local officers should prevail who recommend a small increase of 10 per cent. or those of the Settlement Commissioner Mr. Anderson, who recommends a full 33 per cent. increase.

3. Revenue officers, who deal with a tract peculiarly liable to famine and scarcity owing to its climatic conditions, will often hesitate to recommend any increase of assessment even in the face of the strongest reasons for a full increase. Misled by a generous and sympathetic instinct they forget that generosity must be subordinated to justice.

Mr. Anderson has shown conclusively that there need be no hesitation in imposing the maximum increase. The land is fully occupied, the very light assessment is paid with ease in good years and in bad years remissions and suspensions are liberally granted. Prices and values have risen enormously. The existing assessments are now very much below any reasonable standard. To leave them alone or to impose a merely trifling increase would be unjust and impolitic.

Money is urgently wanted in a hundred directions merely for maintaining the efficiency of the administration, let alone its improvement and development.

The stability of provincial finance and with it the success of the Reformed Constitution in this Presidency will be imperilled if the just claims of the State at revision settlements are to be lightly foregone on grounds that will not bear scrutiny and criticism.

4. I agree with Mr. Anderson that the present arrangement of two groups in this taluka with a difference of only 1 anna in their maximum rates is useless and should come to an end and that there should be one single group for the whole taluka which should now be rated and assessed on a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0.

5. I agree with Mr. Anderson that the settlement may be made for a 30 year period and recommend that it may be introduced, if possible, before the 31st July 1921 in order that the new rates may be levied in the revenue year 1921-22.

The petitions of objections call for no remarks.

(Signed) F. G. PRATT,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Sholapur.

Second revision settlement of the Malsiras taluka.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 1767.

Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

Dated the 5th July 1921.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. L.N.D./S.2/1 dated 7th June 1921— Submitting with his remarks the papers specified below* containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Malsiras taluka of the Sholapur district.

* Letter from the Assistant Settlement Officer, taluka Malsiras, district Sholapur, No. R.S.—27 dated 12th May 1920 with accompaniments. Memorandum from the Collector of Sholapur No. S.R.V.—8 dated 11th March 1921. Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—235 dated 6th April 1921.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of the Malsiras taluka of the Sholapur district. The Assistant Settlement Officer himself says that 'it is very clear that Government now receives a very much smaller share of the produce. It is therefore obligatory that the increase must be based on the rise in prices.' He has himself shown that the rise in prices since the last settlement is 280 per cent. : yet he proposes a rise of only 10 per cent. in the assessment. The Commissioner, Central Division, and the Settlement Commissioner propose an increase of 33 per cent. This is the most which is possible under the present rules, and it is certainly the least which is reasonable in the circumstances. The proposal made by the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, Central Division, to have only one rate for dry crops and gardens and to fix the maximum rate at Rs. 1-10-0 is approved. The rice rate should also be increased by 33 per cent. from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8.

2. The revised rates should be introduced in the current revenue year 1920-21, levied from the year 1921-22 and guaranteed for a period of ten years.

3. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds for a modification of the orders now passed.

By order of the Governor in Council,

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Sholapur (with the petitions of objections),
The Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records,

The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department,
The Financial Department,
The Government of India (by letter).

REVISED APPENDIX L.

Effect of Revision settlement proposals on Government occup

1 Number.	2 Name of Village.	3 No. of group.	By former settlement.													
			Maximum rates.			Dry Crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.	
			4 Dry Crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.
	<i>Group I.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1	Akiuj	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	10,890	6,331	..	..	..	..	466	554	..	11,356	6,895
2	Islampur	II	1 3 0	6 1 3 0	6 1 3 0	4,838	1,376	..	17	15	..	354	346	..	5,207	1,737
3	Umbare P. Dahigaon	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	2,028	1,389	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	2,032	1,393
4	Umbare P. Welapur.	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	2,408	1,497	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,408	1,497
5	Kalambuli	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	1,380	1,078	..	..	..	..	39	40	..	1,419	1,118
6	Kurbawi	P	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	3,868	2,107	..	..	..	..	274	362	..	4,143	2,469
7	Kanher	II	1 3 0	6 1 3 0	6 1 3 0	3,362	1,372	..	..	..	..	233	225	..	3,595	1,597
8	Kondbawi	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	2,553	1,287	..	6	8	..	104	114	..	2,663	1,409
9	Khandali	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	3,373	1,425	..	..	..	..	197	239	..	3,570	1,664
10	Khalawe	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	1,454	923	..	..	..	..	54	54	..	1,508	977
11	Khudus	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	4,788	1,508	..	..	..	..	323	352	..	5,111	1,860
12	Garwad	II	1 3 0	6 1 3 0	6 1 3 0	3,469	530	..	..	..	..	187	194	..	3,656	724
13	Girwi	II	1 3 0	6 1 3 0	6 1 3 0	4,986	1,311	..	14	21	..	227	241	..	5,227	1,573
14	Girjani	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	1,580	723	..	..	..	..	92	101	..	1,672	824
15	Gursale	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	2,783	1,207	..	..	..	..	114	142	..	2,897	1,346
16	Chakare	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	2,436	1,012	..	..	..	..	64	74	..	2,500	1,086
17	Chandapuri	II	1 3 0	6 1 3 0	6 1 3 0	4,646	846	..	..	..	..	121	131	..	4,767	977
18	Jalbawi	II	1 3 0	6 1 3 0	6 1 3 0	1,980	377	..	2	3	..	52	47	..	2,034	427
19	Jambud	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	4,693	3,218	..	..	..	..	45	56	..	4,738	3,274
20	Tarangal	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	2,079	439	..	20	23	..	109	130	..	2,208	592
21	Tirwandi	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	2,419	1,555	..	..	..	..	144	183	..	2,568	1,738
22	Tondale	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	1,801	751	..	..	..	..	93	104	..	1,894	856
23	Datur	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	1,072	658	..	..	..	..	57	71	..	1,129	739
24	Dahigaon Kasabe	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6,353	2,648	..	..	..	..	254	295	..	6,607	2,943
25	Dharpuri	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	4,312	1,807	..	..	..	..	267	301	..	4,579	2,108
26	Natepute	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	4,036	818	..	..	..	..	184	188	..	4,220	1,006
27	Palas Mandal	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	2,677	1,867	..	..	..	..	37	49	..	2,714	1,916
28	Panlw	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	2,295	1,210	..	2	2	..	23	24	..	2,250	1,236
29	Prie	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	2,637	1,466	..	..	..	..	197	229	..	2,834	1,695
30	Purandwade	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	1,992	985	..	..	..	..	140	166	..	2,132	1,151
31	Fadtari	II	1 3 0	6 1 3 0	6 1 3 0	2,912	560	..	8	10	..	153	131	..	3,073	701
32	Falwani	II	1 3 0	6 1 3 0	6 1 3 0	5,201	1,231	..	8	15	..	337	293	..	5,546	1,539
33	Fondastras	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	14,188	4,640	..	..	..	..	484	584	..	14,652	5,224
34	Bondale	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	1,270	453	..	..	..	..	62	65	..	1,332	518
35	Bargaon	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	2,458	1,543	..	..	..	..	441	516	..	2,899	2,059
36	Babhulgaon	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	1,425	733	..	..	..	..	20	21	..	1,445	754
37	Bangarde	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	1,602	1,183	..	..	..	..	25	30	..	1,627	1,213
38	Bhamburdi	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	3,816	1,100	..	..	..	..	319	360	..	3,935	1,559
39	Bhamb	II	1 3 0	6 1 3 0	6 1 3 0	1,444	231	..	..	..	..	129	103	..	1,573	334
40	Maloli	II	1 3 0	6 1 3 0	6 1 3 0	6,338	1,848	..	10	17	..	284	287	..	6,632	2,132
41	Malsiras	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	11,892	4,072	..	..	..	..	502	608	..	12,394	5,580
42	Mandwe	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	4,947	1,509	..	..	..	..	139	161	..	5,086	1,670
43	Mahatung	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6,679	3,756	..	..	..	..	331	370	..	7,010	4,126
44	Marochi	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	2,878	11,18	..	..	..	..	196	219	..	3,073	1,337
45	Nedad	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	2,364	1,126	..	..	..	..	177	201	..	2,541	1,327
46	Mandki	II	1 3 0	6 1 3 0	6 1 3 0	1,419	368	..	..	..	..	179	105	..	1,598	563
47	Maikhambli	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	1,605	809	..	..	..	..	217	270	..	1,822	1,079
48	Mire	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	1,697	980	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	1,704	984

APPENDIX L.

land in the Malshiras Taluka of the Sholapur District.

By revision settlement.																	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry Crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage increase or decrease.			
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		34		
10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		<i>Group I.</i>		
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	10,890	8,230	..	..	..	..	466	738	..	11,356	8,968	..	+29.99	Akioj	1
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	4,886	1,898	..	17	20	..	354	473	..	5,207	2,376	..	+36.79	Islampur	2	
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	2,028	1,806	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	2,082	1,811	..	+30.01	Umbare P. Dahigaon	3
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	2,408	1,946	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,408	1,946	..	+29.99	Umbare P. Welapur	4
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	1,380	1,401	..	..	..	..	89	52	..	1,419	1,453	..	+29.96	Kalambull	5
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	3,868	2,739	..	..	..	..	274	471	..	4,142	3,210	..	+30.01	Kurbawl	6
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	3,862	1,877	..	..	..	..	283	308	..	3,595	2,185	..	+36.82	Kanher	7
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	2,558	1,678	..	6	11	..	104	148	..	2,683	1,832	..	+30.02	Kondbawl	8	
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	3,378	1,852	..	..	..	..	197	311	..	3,570	2,169	..	+29.99	Khandall	9
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	1,454	1,200	..	..	..	..	54	70	..	1,508	1,270	..	+29.99	Khalwe	10
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	4,789	1,060	..	..	..	..	323	458	..	5,111	2,418	..	+30.00	Khudus	11
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	3,469	725	..	..	..	..	187	265	..	3,656	990	..	+36.74	Garwad	12
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	4,986	1,794	..	14	28	..	227	380	..	5,227	2,152	..	+36.81	Girwi	13	
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	1,580	940	..	..	..	..	92	131	..	1,672	1,071	..	+29.98	Girjani	14
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	2,783	1,569	..	..	..	..	114	185	..	2,897	1,754	..	+30.02	Gursale	15
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	2,480	2,098	..	..	..	..	64	96	..	2,500	2,192	..	+30.01	Chakars	16
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	4,646	1,158	..	..	..	..	121	179	..	4,767	1,337	..	+36.54	Chandepuri	17
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	1,980	616	..	2	4	..	52	64	..	2,034	584	..	+36.77	Jalbawi	18	
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	4,693	4,183	..	..	..	..	45	73	..	4,738	4,256	..	+29.99	Jambud	19
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	2,079	571	..	20	31	..	109	169	..	2,208	771	..	+30.24	Tarangfal	20	
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	2,419	2,021	..	..	..	..	144	238	..	2,563	2,259	..	+29.98	Tirwandi	21
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	1,801	970	..	..	..	..	93	135	..	1,894	1,111	..	+29.94	Tondale	22
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	1,072	855	..	..	..	..	57	92	..	1,129	947	..	+29.90	Dasur	23
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	6,363	3,442	..	..	..	..	254	383	..	6,607	3,825	..	+29.97	Dahingon Kasabe	24
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	4,312	2,349	..	..	..	..	267	391	..	4,579	2,740	..	+29.98	Dharmपुर	25
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	4,086	1,003	..	..	..	..	184	244	..	4,220	1,307	..	+29.92	Natepute	26
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	2,677	2,427	..	..	..	..	37	64	..	2,714	2,491	..	+30.01	Palas Mandar	27
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	2,225	1,578	..	2	3	..	23	31	..	2,250	1,607	..	+30.02	Paniv	28	
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	2,637	1,906	..	..	..	..	197	298	..	2,834	2,204	..	+30.03	Pirale	29
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	1,902	1,280	..	..	..	..	140	216	..	2,132	1,496	..	+29.97	Prhandwade	30
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	2,912	766	..	8	13	..	153	179	..	3,073	958	..	+36.66	Fadtari	31	
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	5,201	1,685	..	8	20	..	337	401	..	5,546	2,106	..	+30.84	Falwani	32	
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	14,168	6,032	..	..	..	..	484	759	..	14,652	6,791	..	+29.99	Fondiras	33
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	1,270	589	..	..	..	..	62	84	..	1,332	673	..	+29.92	Bondale	34
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	2,458	2,006	..	..	..	..	441	671	..	2,899	2,377	..	+30.01	Bargaon	35
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	1,425	953	..	..	..	..	30	27	..	1,445	980	..	+29.97	Babhuigaon	36
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	1,602	1,538	..	..	..	..	25	39	..	1,627	1,577	..	+30.01	Bangarde	37
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	3,616	1,547	..	..	..	..	310	480	..	3,935	2,027	..	+30.02	Bhamburdi	38
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	1,444	316	..	..	..	..	129	141	..	1,573	457	..	+36.83	Bhambe	39
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	6,388	2,528	..	10	23	..	284	393	..	6,632	2,944	..	+36.80	Maloli	40	
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	11,892	6,464	..	..	..	..	502	790	..	12,394	7,254	..	+30.00	Malshiras	41
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	4,947	1,962	..	..	..	..	139	209	..	5,086	2,171	..	+30.00	Mandwe	42
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	6,679	4,883	..	..	..	..	331	481	..	7,010	5,364	..	+30.00	Mahatung	43
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	2,878	1,453	..	..	..	..	195	285	..	3,073	1,738	..	+29.99	Morochi	44
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	2,364	1,464	..	..	..	..	177	261	..	2,541	1,726	..	+29.99	Medad	45
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	1,419	504	..	..	..	..	179	267	..	1,598	771	..	+36.94	Mandaki	46
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	1,605	1,052	..	..	..	..	217	351	..	1,822	1,403	..	+30.03	Malkhambli	47
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	1,697	1,274	..	..	..	..	7	8	..	1,704	1,279	..	+29.98	Mire	49

1 Number.	2 Name of Village.	3 No of group.	By former settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry Crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4 Dry Crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
	<i>Group I.—concl.</i>		Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
49	Yeliv ..	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	798	424	..	..	..	..	86	46	..	834	472	..
50	Ekshiv ..	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,760	1,292	..	..	..	..	123	153	..	1,892	1,445	..
51	Bede ..	II	1 3 0	6	1 3 0	2,168	570	..	..	..	..	160	154	..	2,328	724	..
52	Lawang ..	*I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,288	1,937	..	..	..	..	71	77	..	3,359	2,014	..
53	Lonand ..	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	4,049	867	..	18	22	..	201	188	..	4,268	1,077	..
54	Welapur ..	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	12,920	4,341	..	..	..	..	668	806	..	13,588	5,147	..
55	Wafegaon ..	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,159	860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,159	860	..
56	Wagholi ..	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,100	1,318	..	..	..	..	81	94	..	2,181	1,412	..
57	Wizori ..	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,371	417	..	..	..	..	107	121	..	1,478	538	..
			Grand Total	..		2,02,648	84,597	0 6 8	105	136	1 4 9	9,908	11,094	1 6 8	2,12,856	95,827	0 7 3

L.—concl.

By revision settlement.																Name of Village.	Number.
Rice.		Dry Crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage increase or decrease.			
20	21	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		24		
p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Group I.—concl.	
0	8	1 10 0	798	551	..	..	..	..	36	62	..	834	618	..	+39.87	Yeliv	49
0	8	1 10 0	1,769	1,680	..	..	..	..	123	199	..	1,892	1,879	..	+30.08	Ekshiv	50
0	8	1 10 0	2,168	780	..	..	..	..	160	211	..	2,328	991	..	+35.88	Rede	51
0	8	1 10 0	3,288	2,578	..	..	..	..	71	100	..	3,359	2,618	..	+39.99	Lawang	52
0	8	1 10 0	4,049	1,127	..	18	29	..	201	244	..	4,268	1,400	..	+29.99	Lonand	53
0	8	1 10 0	12,920	5,643	..	..	..	..	668	1,048	..	13,588	6,691	..	+30.00	Welapur	54
0	8	1 10 0	1,159	1,118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,159	1,118	..	+30.00	Wafegaon	55
0	8	1 10 0	2,100	1,713	..	..	..	..	81	122	..	2,181	1,835	..	+29.96	Wagholl	56
0	8	1 10 0	1,371	542	..	..	..	..	107	157	..	1,478	699	..	+29.93	Wisari	57
..	..	..	2,02,848	1,10,899	0 8 9	106	182	1 11 9	9,903	14,579	1 7 7	2,12,656	1,25,460	0 9 5	30.92		

V. B. MARDHEKAR,
Superintendent, Land Records, Central Division.