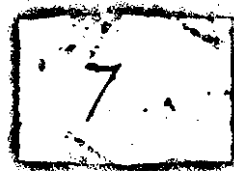


SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCXV.—NEW SERIES.



PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 132 VILLAGES

OF THE

BELGAUM TALUKA

OF THE

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

X723-23141B

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SETTLEMENT OF 132 VILLAGES OF THE BELGAUM TALUKA OF
THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.**

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FROM

H. K. DISNEY, ESQUIRE,
Acting Deputy Superintendent,
Revenue Survey, S. M. C.;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF BELGAUM.

*Deputy Superintendent's Office, Rámdurg State,
Camp Mensigi, 14th February 1887.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, with the usual appendices, proposals for the revision of the survey rates of the 132 villages which now form the Belgaum Táluka of your Collectorate.

2. The survey settlement was introduced into these villages at various times between the years 1852-53 and 1873-74, in the order given below :—

	Number of Villages.	Former Táluka or Sub-division.	Year of Settlement.	Number and Date of Government Sanction.
I	9	Páchhápur Táluka	... 1852-53 ...	G. L. No. 8028 of 17th December 1853.
II	3	Ankalgi Mahál ...	... 1853-54 ...	G. R. No. 1776 of 8th April 1854.
III	3	Kittur do. ...	... 1853-54 ...	Do. do.
IV	54	Páchhápur Táluka	... 1854-55 ...	G. L. No. 1825, dated 3rd May 1855.
V	5	Bidi do.	... 1854-55 ...	G. L. No. 1697, dated 12th May 1856.
VI	10	Páchhápur do.	... 1855-56 ...	
VII	19	Bidi do.	... 1855-56 ...	
VIII	1	Do. do.	... 1856-57 ...	No record.
IX	1	Páchhápur Táluka	... 1858-59 ...	
X	1	Do. do.	... 1859-60 ...	G. L. No. 1527, dated 2nd April 1861.
XI	22	Kini Karyat ...	... 1860-61 ...	
XII	1	Páchhápur Táluka	... 1867-68 ...	No record.
XIII	3	Do. do.	... 1873-74 ...	
	132	Villages. ...	...

3. All the villages under report have been resurveyed on the partial system of measurement and classification, with the result shown below :—

Old Nos.	Old Acres.		New Nos.	Acres.
9,929	81,307	remeasured became	... 14,976	81,985
12,000	1,94,482	confirmed do.	... 12,000	1,94,482
<u>21,929</u>	<u>2,75,789</u>		<u>26,976</u>	<u>2,76,467</u>

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

Villages.	Total Old Survey Numbers.	DIFFERENCES WITHIN						Numbers included in village-site, &c.	Numbers not re-measured.
		1 per cent.	2 to 5 per cent.	6 to 10 per cent.	11 to 15 per cent.	16 to 20 per cent.	Over 20 per cent.		
132	21,929	2,432	3,942	873	274	149	352	1,907	12,000

Differences exceeding 5 per cent. occurred in 1,648, or in 20·5 per cent. of the total number of fields re-measured; this large proportion is due to the difficult nature of the country which came under measurement.

5. The causes of all differences of area over 15 per cent. are shown in the following table:—

Total Numbers in which difference exceeded 15 per cent.	NUMBERS IN WHICH DIFFERENCE WAS DUE TO			
	Alluvion and Diluvion.	Alterations in made roads.	Mistakes in Original Survey.	Other Causes.
501	343	27	50	81

6. Actual reclassification, on the usual lines of the partial system, was carried out to the extent shown below:—

(1) 10 per cent. of the first hundred and 5 per cent. of subsequent hundreds of survey numbers formerly classed at more than 10 annas 6 pies.

(2) 20 per cent. of the first hundred and 10 per cent. of subsequent hundreds of survey numbers formerly classed at less than 10 annas 6 pies.

(3) A minimum of 8 survey numbers in all villages.

(4) The water-supply of all garden numbers watered by channels from streams or tanks and of all numbers under rice cultivation was reclassified.

7. In the 132 villages under report, 11,218 survey numbers containing 56,092 acres were actually reclassified, and from the results thus obtained it was found practicable to adjust to the present standard the classification of the remainder of the old work.

8. The statement next following gives the area of the taluka as obtained by original and revision survey, and contrasts, under the divisions of arable dry-crop, rice, garden, and unarable, the former and present distribution of acres:—

	By former Survey.	By Revision Survey.	Difference.
Arable dry-crop	1,40,055	1,40,899	+844
Rice land... ..	28,993	30,654	+1,661
Garden land	270	423	+153
Unarable unassessed hills, &c. ...	1,06,472	1,04,557	-1,915
Total	2,75,790	2,76,533	+743

There is an increase under all the heads of cultivation. The course approved by Government in their Resolution on the revision settlement of the Bankápu Taluka has been followed in the assessment of land brought under rice cultivation during the term of the present settlement.

9. The Belgaum Táluka is bounded on the North by the Kolhápur State and the Chikodi Táluka, on the East by the Gokák and Sampgaon Tálukás, on the South by the Khánápúr Táluka and the Sávantvádi State, and on the West by the Kolhápur and Sávantvádi States.

10. As will be seen from the map attached to this report, the táluka is extremely irregular in shape. The town of Belgaum itself, with the few villages clustering near it, is surrounded by Native territory. A long stretch of the Kurandvád State separates Belgaum from the southern villages of the Táluka. In the South-east, on the Sampgaon boundary, a few villages are grouped about Bágevádi, and from these the Táluka extends in a thin struggling line towards the West, where the bulk of the villages, which compose it, are situated. Jutting out from the Western villages the portion of the Táluka known as the Kini valley, divided from Belgaum by a strip of the Kurundvád State, stretches in a North-easterly direction to the Chikodi boundary, having the Kolhápur State to the West. There are, besides, a few villages intermingled with Native territory. They are dotted here and there at long intervals singly, and in twos and threes, away from the main part of the Táluka. In the South-east the Táluka is plain and open. Further West the surface is covered by low hills, which become steeper as the Sahyádris range is approached, and the extreme West is a series of valleys running East and West between spurs of the Sahyádris. "Round Belgaum town are raised rounded bare plains of an ochry gravel, in places almost as hard as stone. Along the brooks, which run in the hollows between these uplands, are large flats of rich black loam."—(Belgaum Gazetteer.) Towards the North-east of the Táluka the black soil gives place to the poorer sandstone formation found in the South of the Chikodi and Gokák Tálukás. Black soil again predominates in the villages near Bágevádi in the South-east and in the Kini valley to the North, but by far the larger portion of the culturable area of the Táluka is composed of the red soil so characteristic of the station of Belgaum itself. The sub-division is crossed by many unfailing streams, which flow either to join the Ghatprabha in Gokák, or the Malprabha in Khánápúr.

11. "In the West, close to the Sahyádris, the climate is damp and unhealthy, and fever is common both during the rainy and the cold season. During the cold weather the East sometimes suffers from blighting East winds. Otherwise the climate of the East is pleasant, the heat of the hot weather being tempered by cool sea breezes, and the rainfall being moderate."—(Belgaum Gazetteer.) Anything like a general failure of the monsoon is unknown. Appendix A. gives the rainfall as registered for the Eastern portion of the Táluka at Belgaum, for the Western villages at Chandgad, and for the Southern at the town of Khánápúr, just over the border.

12. The subjoined table is an abstract of Appendix B., which is prepared from the village records. It gives the average percentage of the total cultivation of Kharif and Rabi crops in Government lands for the last five years:—

		Kharif.	Rabi.
<i>Cereals.</i> —Jowári, Náchni, rice, and wheat	...	27.1	0.5
<i>Pulses.</i> —Tur, Kulthi, gram, and Masur	...	2.9	0.8
Cotton	...	...	1.0
Miscellaneous	...	23.2	3.9
	Total	53.2	6.2
	Grass and fallow	40.6	
	Grand Total	100	

The most noticeable feature of the statement is the large extent of land under grass and fallow. The area devoted to grass must necessarily be extensive to provide fodder for the large stock of agricultural cattle kept in the rice tracts of the West and the Kini valley, and to satisfy the requirements of the station of Belgaum, where grass is of high value, and commands a ready sale. Mr. Francis, the officer under whose immediate supervision the greater portion of the Táluka was classed, writes as follows regarding the crops:—"Rice is the chief crop of the Táluka, and villages West of Belgaum are almost entirely dependent on it. A good Jowári crop is obtained in the Bágevádi portion, and Jowári is sown as far West as Belgundi and a little in the Kini valley; but further west than this the rainfall is too heavy, and the soil hardly rich enough for the growth of Jowári crops. In the Western villages the Khushki crops are Náchni, Sava, Kulthi, and smaller grains. Sugarcane, chiefly of the smaller kind, is largely grown in the rich black-soil rice fields of Belgaum. A second crop of gram, peas, beans, or Masur is obtainable without irrigation after the rice has been cut. In the Chandgad Mahál no second crops are grown, as the soil is mostly red and sandy. The Kini valley is rich in second crops, and a good deal of sugarcane is grown there."

13. I again quote Mr. Francis regarding the manner of cultivation.

Cultivation. "Manure is always used in the rice fields, and the style of agriculture is good. Care is taken in the growth of jowári, and manure is always applied when obtainable. In the Western villages, Ráb cultivation is chiefly the custom, the grain being sown in seed beds, and transplanted during the rains. Cow-dung is the fuel mostly used, wood being unobtainable except near the Gháts. In the villages of Isápur and Vagothar, Kumri cultivation used to be permitted. In the Chandgad Mahál the beds of the Támbraparni River and of all streams of importance are used for the cultivation of summer rice. This crop is sown about December, and cut just before the monsoon. As a rule, a fair crop is obtained; but should heavy thunder-storms occur early in the season, the crop may be submerged by a flood after the grain has formed in the ear, and be thus considerably damaged." The extent of garden land in the Táluka is very limited, and is almost entirely confined to villages within easy reach of the Belgaum market.

14. There are three provincial roads. First, the Poona-Dhárwár which joins Belgaum with Bágevádi and the villages in the South-east. Second, the Kaládgi-Vengurla road in two sections, one passing west from Belgaum to Vengurla and skirting to the North the Western villages of the Táluka; the other running East to Kaládgi, and leaving the Táluka at Kudchi close by Belgaum. The Western or Amboli section, which is bridged and metalled throughout, was made in 1871. The third provincial road runs from Belgaum South to Khánápur, and so on to the Tinai pass in Kánara. Of local funds roads, which are mostly fair-weather tracks, one branches from the Belgaum-Khánápur road at Pirvádi, 3 miles South of Belgaum, and leads to Jamboti in Khánápur. Another runs North from Belgaum to Kanbargi. The remote Western villages have been lately opened out by a road connecting Párla with the market towns of Hera and Chandgad, which last itself lies on the Belgaum-Vengurla road. A road still incomplete, to connect Khánápur with Mugutkhán Hubli and the Belgaum-Dhárwár road, touches the southern portion of the Táluka at Bidarbhávi and Badas. The villages lying in the Kini valley have cart communication by a country track with the market town of Dáddi in the North and with the Belgaum-Vengurla road in the South. The Rám pass, which was formerly the great pass to the upper country from Sávantvádi, Vengurla and Goa, has fallen into disuse since the opening of the Amboli pass road in 1871, and is now only used for pack bullocks.

15. As regards markets Mr. Francis writes:—"The most important is, of course, Belgaum itself, coupled with Sháhápur. Villagers travel from long distances to attend it. Chandgad and Bágevádi come next in the order named. Small markets are held at Kovad, Bagalgi-dukárvádi, Pátne, and Bástvad. Pátne used to be a village of considerable importance when the Rámghát pass road was the only means of

Markets.

access to the coast from Belgaum, but during the last fifteen years the village has decreased in population, and the market is now not largely attended. Inhabitants of the Kini valley attend the market of Dáddi, those of the North-east portion of the Táluka go to Páchhápúr, whilst villagers living in the South go to the Khánápúr Market." Appendix C. gives some details, supplied by the village officers, of the weekly dealings in 7 villages of the Táluka.

16. Rice is the principal export. The imports include Jowári, wheat, gram, and several other grains. From Nipáni and Hukeri, sugar, tobacco, and chilis are largely imported. From Vengurla, salt, cocoanuts, betel, and other products of the coast districts. Kerosine-oil and matches are brought in large quantities from Bombay, as also cloth of all descriptions.

17. The West Deccan or Poona-Londa Railway, which is just about to be opened, passes through the Belgaum Táluka, with stations at Desur and Belgaum. It joins Belgaum with Poona in the North, distant 242 miles, and with the rising port of Marmagoa distant by railway 101 miles. The West Deccan joins the Southern Marátha Railway at Londa, a village of the Belgaum District, which is 31 miles due South of Belgaum and 70 miles due West of Marmagoa.

18. Weaving is the only industry. It is confined to Belgaum and Sháhápúr and to the villages about Bágevádi. 1,867 looms for cotton goods and 73 for woollens are returned as being at work. The future of this industry is not hopeful, as the railway must, in course of time, cheapen the prices at which English and Bombay cloth can compete with the produce of the local hand looms.

19. The area of the Belgaum Táluka is 432 square miles, and the total population is returned at 100,829 souls: the average density to the square mile is, therefore, 233. Excluding Belgaum with its population of 23,752, and dividing the Táluka into villages East of and into villages West of, and including the Kini valley, the average density to the square mile is 303 in the Eastern villages 47 in number, and 121 in the Western villages, which are 84 in number.

20. The table given below is an abstract of the appendices named in the margin, and contrasts the statistics regarding the villages under report at the time of their original settlement with those obtained in the month of July last, when the special census was taken for the purposes of the revised settlement:—

	By Original Survey Census.	By Revenue Department Census for 1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per Cent.
Population ...	81,454	1,00,829	19,375	...	+ 23·8
Houses ...	15,564	19,120	3,556	...	+ 22·8
Agricultural cattle ...	21,896	31,076	9,180	...	+ 41·9
Cows, buffaloes, and young ...	38,451	27,784	...	10,667	- 27·7
Sheep and goats ...	4,228	5,049	821	...	+ 19·4
Carts ...	1,380	3,661	2,281	...	+ 165·3
Horses and ponies ...	526	504	...	22	- 4·2
Wells and budkis ...	2,926	3,018	692	...	+ 29·7
Tanks ...	97	84	...	13	- 13·4

Dividing the Táluka as shown in the preceding paragraph, the increase of population in Belgaum itself amounts to 42 per cent., in the Eastern villages to 34 per cent., and in the Western to 5 per cent. Houses and population have, as a rule, increased in about the same proportion.

21. Working cattle have increased by nearly 42 per cent.; but, as elsewhere, there is found to be a decrease in this Táluka, amounting to rather more than 27 per cent., in the number of milch cattle and their young. The proportion of working cattle to cultivated land is shown in the margin, and gives one pair of oxen to 6 acres. This high proportion is, no doubt, due to the extra requirements of the considerable area of rice land under cultivation. In fact, the principal increase in working cattle has occurred in the purely rice tract in the extreme West, the number there having nearly doubled during the current settlement.

	Acres.
Total arable occupied area	... 1,61,849
Deduct—grass and fallow at 40·6 per cent. (<i>vide</i> Appendix B.)	... 65,711
Divide by 15,538 pairs of working cattle	... 96,138
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> = 6 Acres.

22. For the whole Táluka there is an increase of nearly 20 per cent. under the head of sheep and goats; but an analysis of the figures shows that while in the Western part of the Táluka there has been a considerable decrease in stock of this description, it has all but doubled in the Eastern. In recent settlement reports a large increase in sheep and goats is also recorded for the neighbouring Tálukas of Sampgaon and Chikodi. The requirements of Belgaum alone would hardly account for so general an increase.

23. There is an unimportant decrease of 4 per cent. for the whole Táluka in the number of horses and ponies, but here again the decrease is entirely confined to the rugged Western part. In the East of the Táluka there is a marked increase.

24. Wells and Budkis are now 3,018 in number against 2,326 recorded at the original survey—an increase of 29·7 per cent. 682 new wells have been sunk, principally for drinking purposes. The extent of land under artificial irrigation is insignificant; indeed, the necessity for artificial irrigation does not arise in a tract which, like this, enjoys a certain and copious rainfall.

25. The figures given in Appendix H. were furnished for Government schools by the Educational Department, and those for private schools were collected by the classing establishment. There are, it will be seen, 27 Government schools, with an average attendance of 1,779 boys and 48 girls. The private schools number 24 for boys and 2 for girls, the average attendance in them being 810 and 113 respectively. The number of the population, who can read, is now given at 7,009, of whom 225 are females. The proportion of readers to the whole population is not quite 7 per cent., but the figures are for the whole Táluka, and include the wild and sparsely populated region to the West.

26. Appendix I. shows that in the villages under report there are 27,086 survey numbers, of which 1,289, or 4·7 per cent., are waste, 54·6 per cent. are cultivated by the occupants themselves, 5 per cent. are cultivated in partnership, and 35·7 per cent. are sub-let 28·5 per cent. for money and 7·2 per cent. for grain payments.

27. Appendices K., L. and M. are statements, drawn up from information supplied by the Registrar of the district, of cases of sales, leases and mortgages effected during the five years 1881 to 1885.

Statement K. shows that there were, in all, 158 cases of sales of land. Of these 143, involving an aggregate of 1,286 acres, were cases of private sale. The total assessment of the land sold was Rs. 1,911, or an average of Rs. 1-7-9 an acre. The selling price was Rs. 39,651, or 20·7 times the survey assessment. The average selling rate per acre was Rs. 30-13-4.

There were 15 cases of sales by decree of Court, involving an aggregate of 156 acres, with a total assessment of Rs. 218, or an average of Rs. 1-6-4 per acre. The selling price was Rs. 2,646, or 12·1 times the survey assessment; the average selling rate per acre was Rs. 16-15-1.

Statement L. shows 29 cases of sub-letting, involving an aggregate of 428 acres, with a total assessment of Rs. 494, or an average per acre of Rs. 1-2-6.

The total sum for which the lands have been sub-let, is Rs. 7,778, or 15·7 times the survey assessment. The average sub-letting rate per acre is Rs. 18-2-9.

Statement M. shows there have been, in all, 146 cases of mortgages, involving an aggregate of 1,259 acres, with a total assessment of Rs. 2,032, or an average per acre of Rs. 1-9-10. The total sum, for which the lands have been mortgaged, is Rs. 41,433, or 20·4 times the survey assessment. The average mortgage rate per acre is Rs. 32-14-7.

The transactions detailed in these statements show that land bears a high value in the district. The 15 cases of forced sale by decree of court realized, it will be observed, 12 times the survey assessment.

28. • • • • •

29. The 132 villages which now form the Belgaum Táluka were settled at various times between 1852-53 and 1873-74. The Revenue History—Appendix P. revenue history has been divided into 13 parts, which correspond with the number of settlements detailed in paragraph 2. The figures for the villages included in each settlement have been massed separately.

The revenue history is one of unbroken progress. Before the introduction of the survey settlement there had been no attempt at definition of field boundaries. Whatever was found cultivated at the time of the yearly crop inspection was measured and assessed, so that the people, particularly in the more remote parts, were much at the caprice of the officials appointed for this duty. The change which the survey brought about in defining and valuing all holdings and fixing fair rates of assessment, was followed by an immediate and large increase in the cultivated area. The increase has since continued, the revenue collections show hardly any drop in all the years of the current settlement, and in the later years are marked by a steady and unvarying increase. How lightly the famine touched the Táluka, may be read in the figures of the statement, and as regards remissions there is a clean sheet for some years.

30. The following table gives the usual information supplied by the Mám-latdár as to the pressure used in collecting the revenue for the last three years :—

Years.				Number of Villages.	Number of Notices.	Number of Cases in which distraint was resorted to.
1883-84	...	...	...	40	223	.....
1884-85	...	...	...	37	178	.....
1885-86	...	...	...	26	148	.....

It will be seen that in no case has it been necessary to resort to distraint.

31. Appendix R. has not been prepared. It is the statement which gives the revenue history of villages adjoining those of the Táluka under report into which revised rates have been introduced. Sampgaon and Chikodi are the only Tálukás touching on Belgaum which have come under revision, and the new rates have so recently been introduced into them that there has not been time to judge of their effect.

32. The 132 villages under report were formerly arranged in 18 classes. 47, in the Eastern portion of the Táluka, were divided into 11 classes, with a dry-crop maximum rate, ranging by gradations of 2 annas from Rs. 2·8 in the most Easterly group to Rs. 1 for villages situated as far West as about the centre of the Táluka. 87 villages, in the Western portion, were divided into 7 classes, with a dry-crop maximum ranging from 15 annas by gradations of 1 anna in the highest and lowest and of 2 annas in the intermediate classes to 6 annas, which was the lowest maximum dry-crop rate fixed.

Proposed rates of assessment. 33. It is now proposed to divide the 132 villages into 12 classes, with maximum dry-crop and rice rates, as shown for each class.

1st Class.—11 villages. Maximum rate for dry-crop, Rs. 2-8-0. For rice the rates at present in force, *viz.*, Rs. 9 and Rs. 8. The villages of this class are in the South-east of the Táluka, where it touches on the Sampgaon boundary. They belonged to the Bágevádi Karyat of the Páchhápúr Táluka, and were first settled in 1854-55. One village, Bágevádi, with a dry-crop maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0, and the others with a dry-crop maximum of Rs. 2-6-0. It is proposed to extend to all these villages the rate now in force in Bágevádi, *viz.*, Rs. 2-8-0. They have the best climate in the Táluka for dry-crop tillage, and are well situated as regards markets and communications. The market town of Bágevádi lies in their midst. Mugutkhán Hubli, of the Sampgaon Táluka, close at hand, and Belgaum, distant 10 to 15 miles, is easily approached by the Belgaum-Dhárwár high road. A branch of the Belgaum-Dhárwár road, from Bágevádi East to Sampgaon, also passes through the group, and the railway is only about 12 miles distant.

2nd Class.—8 villages. Maximum rate for dry-crop, Rs. 2. For rice the rate at present in force, *viz.*, Rs. 8. Of this class 3 villages, Chandanhosur, Karguppi, and Pangutti, formerly of the Ankalgi Mahál, were first settled in 1853-54—the 2 first with a dry-crop maximum of Rs. 2, and Pangutti with a dry-crop maximum of Rs. 1-12-0. They are dotted at long intervals, patches of Native territory intervening, in a line due North of the villages of the 1st class. The 5 remaining villages are to the west of, and touch on the villages of the 1st class. 4 were formerly of the Páchhápúr Táluka and 1 was of the old Kittur Mahál. They were all settled in 1854-55 with a dry-crop maximum of Rs. 1-10-0. As compared with the villages of the 1st class, the 8 of this have a climate less favourable for dry-crops. They are well placed as regards communications and markets. The compact lying villages to the South have the markets of Bágevádi and Mugutkhán Hubli near at hand, and are only distant from the Belgaum market some 12 or 15 miles by the Belgaum-Dhárwár road. Karguppi and Pangutti, in the North, have the market town of Ankalgi near to them, and they also use the more considerable market of Páchhápúr, distant about 10 miles, on the railway. Chandanhosur has the advantage of proximity to both Belgaum and Bágevádi.

3rd Class.—2 villages. Maximum rate for dry-crop, Rs. 1-14-0. For rice the rate at present in force, *viz.*, Rs. 12. The villages of this class are Belgaum and the included, now Inám, village of Khásbág. They were of the Páchhápúr Táluka, and were first settled in 1852-53, with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-10-0. They have the exceptional advantage of nearness to a large market and an unlimited supply of manure, and the opening of the railway with a station at Belgaum will still further improve their position.

4th Class.—11 villages. Maximum rate for dry-crop, Rs. 1-10-0. For Rice the rates now in force, *viz.*, Rs. 9 and Rs. 8. 4 villages of this class, formerly of the Bágevádi Karyat of the Páchhápúr Táluka, were first settled in 1854-55 with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-8-0, and 2 formerly of the old Kittur Mahál in 1853-54 with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-6-0. They lie to the South of the Táluka, just West of the villages in Class II. The remaining 5 villages of this class, formerly of the Páchhápúr Táluka, are just East of Belgaum, and were first settled—4 in 1852-53 and 1 in 1873-74, and all with a dry-crop maximum of Rs. 1-6-0. This group generally has a rainfall heavier than that of the villages to the East. The villages immediately East of Belgaum have a first class market, and will soon have a railway at their very doors. The villages to the South, separated from the others by a strip of the Kurundvád State, are some 8 miles from the

railway, and about the same distance from Desur, which will be their nearest railway station. Bagevadi, about 5 miles off, is their nearest market town, and from thence by the Belgaum-Dhárwar road they have easy communication with Belgaum. The important market of Khánápur, in the South, is about 9 miles from the villages of this group.

5th Class.—5 villages. Maximum rate for dry-crop, Rs. 1-8-0. For rice the rates now in force, *viz.*, Rs. 9 and Rs. 8. The villages of this class all formerly belonged to the Páhhápúr Táluka. 3—Hindalgi, Dhámni, and Manur—were first settled in 1852-53, the 2 first named with a dry-crop maximum of Rs. 1-6-0, and Manur with a dry maximum of Rs. 1-2. Nandi, the fourth village, was first settled in 1860-61 with a dry maximum of Rs. 1-4; and Kangrali Khurd, the remaining village, in 1873-74, with a dry maximum of Rs. 1-6-0. Kangrali Khurd, Hindalgi, and Manur are immediately West of Belgaum—Dhámni lying out in the Kurundvád State immediately South, and Nandi some 10 miles North-east. All the villages in this class benefit, in a greater or lesser degree, by their proximity to Belgaum and the railway.

6th Class.—9 villages. Maximum rate for dry-crop, Rs. 1-4-0. For rice the rate at present in force, *viz.*, Rs. 8. The 9 villages of this class were first settled in 1854-55—5 formerly of the Páhhápúr Táluka, with a dry-crop maximum of Rs. 1-2-0. 3, formerly of the Bidi Táluka, with a dry-crop maximum of Re. 1; and 1, also of the old Bidi Táluka, with a dry-crop maximum of 14 annas. The 9 villages form a compact group in the South of the Táluka to the West of the villages of Class IV. The railway, just about to be opened, passes through them; they will have a station at Desur, a village within the group, nearly midway between the market towns of Belgaum in the North and Khánápur in the South, and distant about 7 miles from either. The Belgaum-Khánápur road traverses the group in the East.

7th Class.—2 villages. Maximum rate for dry-crop, Rs. 1-2. For rice the rate at present in force, *viz.*, Rs. 9. The villages of this class are Kudnur and Rajgoli, which both belonged to the Bidi Táluka. Kudnur was first settled with a dry-crop maximum of Re. 1 in 1859-60, and the other, Rajgoli, with a similar rate in 1867-68. They are situated about 4 miles east of Kini, and have cart communication with Belgaum, distant 11 miles, by a country track. The market town of Dáddi is also near to them.

8th Class.—30 villages. Maximum rate for dry-crop, Re. 1. For rice the rates at present in force, *viz.*, Rs. 9, Rs. 7-8-0, and Rs. 7. Of the 30 villages in this class, 17 which once formed part of the Kini Karyat, were first settled in 1860-61—7 with a maximum dry-crop rate of 15 annas, and 10 with a maximum rate of 14 annas. The remaining 13 villages have also a maximum rate of 14 annas. Of these 12, formerly of the Bidi Táluka, were first settled in 1854-55 and 1855-56; and 1, formerly of the Páhhápúr Táluka, in 1873-74. The villages of this class run from North to South, and are nearly in the centre of the Táluka. The 17 to the North lie in the Kini valley, the richest rice-producing tract in the Táluka. They have cart communication with the market town of Dáddi in the North and with the Belgaum-Vengurla road in the South, and so have a choice of markets, as well as easy access to the coast. The 13 Southern villages are divided from the Northern by a strip of the Kurundvád State, some 8 miles in width. They also are well off as regards communications and markets. The railway, with a convenient station at Desur, skirts them, and they are within 8 miles of the Belgaum and Khánápur markets. The Belgaum-Khánápur road is just East of them, and the Belgaum-Jamboti road passes through them in the West.

9th Class.—13 villages. Maximum rate for dry-crop, 14 annas. For rice the rates at present in force, *viz.*, Rs. 8, Rs. 7, and Rs. 6. The

13 villages in this class have now a maximum dry-crop rate of 12 annas. 3, formerly of the Páchhápúr Táluka, were first settled in 1854-55; 5, formerly of the Bidi Táluka, in 1855-56; and 5, formerly of the Kini Karyat, in 1860-61. 2 of these villages, *viz.*, Bagilgedukervádi and Mángaon, with the 5 of the old Kini Karyat, are in the North of the Táluka and just West of the Kini valley villages of Class VIII. The Vengurla-Belgaum road passes close to them, and gives easy access to Belgaum and the coast. They also have cart communication with the market of Dáddi in the North. Separated from the Northern villages by a wide stretch of the Kurándvád State and about 4 miles apart are 2 more villages of this class, Yalebail and Hajgoli. The remaining 5 villages are in the South of the Táluka West of the similarly situated villages of Class VIII. The Belgaum-Jamboti road gives them ready communication with Belgaum, about 11 miles distant, in the North-east.

10th Class.—3 villages. Maximum rate for dry-crop, 12 annas. For rice the rate at present in force, *viz.*, Rs. 4-8-0. These villages have now a maximum dry-crop rate of 10 annas. 2—Kokati and Dhámni—both formerly of the Bidi Táluka, were first settled in 1855-56; and the third, Mahálungi, also of the old Bidi Táluka, in 1857-58. They are situated in the Southern part of the Táluka, to the West of the adjoining villages of Class IX, and are 14 miles South-west of Belgaum. The Belgaum-Jamboti road passes some 6 miles East of them, and the Belgaum-Vengurla road at the same distance to the North. Jamboti, about 6 miles off in the Khánápúr Táluka, is their nearest market, and they are 9 miles from the market of Hera.

11th Class.—12 villages. Maximum rate for dry-crop, 9 annas. For rice the rate at present in force, *viz.*, Rs. 8, and in one village Rs. 4. All the villages of this class have now a maximum dry-crop rate of 8 annas. 11, formerly of the Páchhápúr Táluka, are in the north of the Táluka, West of the villages of Class IX, and were first settled in 1854-55. The Belgaum-Vengurla road skirts them to the North, and gives access to the coast and Belgaum. They use the adjacent markets of Chandgad and Hera. The other village of this class, Kolik, formerly of the Bidi Táluka, was first settled in 1855-56; it is situated on the Southern boundary of the Táluka, West of the villages of Class X. Its nearest markets are Hera, 10 miles to the North-west, and Jamboti about the same distance to the South-east.

12th Class.—26 villages. Maximum rate for dry-crop, 7 annas. For rice the rates at present in force, *viz.*, Rs. 7, Rs. 6, and Rs. 5. The villages of this class were all formerly of the Páchhápúr Táluka. 12 were settled with a dry-crop maximum of 7 annas in 1854-55, 10 with a similar dry-crop rate in 1855-56, and 4 with a dry crop-rate of 6 annas in 1854-55. They are in the extreme West of the Táluka, and use the markets of Chandgad, one of the Northernmost villages of the group, and of Hera, a jághir village 5 miles south of Chandgad. The improved communications of late years have much benefited the villages of this class. The Belgaum-Vengurla road passes close to Chandgad, and a lately constructed road joins Hera and Párla with Chandgad. The old Rámghát road, which traverses the more Southerly villages, is still used for laden bullocks, and gives another outlet to the coast. 3 of the villages of this class, *viz.*, Mirvel, Morla, and Ghotgevádi, are on the slopes or at the foot of the Sahyádris.

34. The total area of rice recorded by the original survey was 28,994 acres, of which 16,456 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 58,245, or an average of Rs. 3-8-8 per acre, was Government land. There are now, in all, 30,654 acres of rice land, of which the Government area is 18,357 acres, assessed by the proposed rates at Rs. 74,809, or an average of Rs. 4-1-3 per acre. The garden area recorded at the original survey was 270 acres, of which 188 acres were Government land with an assessment of Rs. 645, or Rs. 3-6-11 per acre. By the revision survey there are 423 acres of garden land, of which the Government area is 301

acres; this it is proposed to assess at Rs. 849, or Rs. 2-13-2 per acre. The following table gives the division of this area under well and channel irrigation :—

Description.				Acres.	Proposed Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
						Rs. a p.
Motasthal	...	...	...	186	309	1 10 7
Páthasthal	...	...	...	115	540	4 11 2
Total				301	849	2 13 2

35. Garden lands have been assessed strictly in accordance with the orders of Government. No addition on account of water-supply has been made to the assessment of lands watered from wells sunk during the period of the settlement. The well Bágáit, recorded at the last settlement, has now been assessed within the maximum dry-crop rate. Land, however, watered by wells, whose supply is aided by percolation from tanks or streams, has been assessed at a rate not in excess of double the dry-crop rate.

36. The estimated results of the proposed rates are shown in the sub-joined table, which is an abstract of Appendix Q:—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.				Total	Percentage of Increase.	
			Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Land.				
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			Acres.	Assessment.
I	11	2-8	10,033	13,619	10,212	17,145	314	334	10,528	17,479	25-9
II	8	2-0	6,530	8,848	6,575	10,341	58	40	6,633	10,381	23-8
III	2	1-14	4,640	12,225	4,668	15,634	1,073	1,063	5,771	16,777	27-7
IV	11	1-10	11,897	17,181	12,006	21,992	565	419	12,671	22,411	23-0
V	5	1-8	5,263	8,152	5,330	9,695	240	146	5,670	9,841	18-9
VI	9	1-4	3,237	7,541	3,454	10,346	42	24	3,496	10,370	37-2
VII	2	1-3	2,410	3,779	2,401	4,210	68	30	2,564	4,240	11-4
VIII	20	1-0	23,532	13,513	24,156	21,903	1,968	732	26,124	22,590	17-3
IX	13	0-14	14,566	7,279	14,602	8,391	1,330	649	16,492	9,040	15-3
X	3	0-12	1,313	423	1,279	529	634	154	1,903	633	23-1
XI	12	0-9	14,320	4,663	14,503	6,122	940	190	15,443	6,312	31-2
XII	25	0-7	19,935	5,793	20,432	7,290	2,410	433	22,842	7,723	35-3
		182	1,22,730	1,07,671	1,24,798	1,32,553	10,127	4,294	1,34,925	1,37,647	24-2

37. The total increase proposed amounts to Rs. 25,982, equivalent to 24-2 per cent. The villages generally of the Belgaum Táluka were settled before 1854, and do not come within the letter of the restrictions of Government Resolution No. 2619 of 1884. In the 6th alone of the proposed groups does the increase go beyond the prescribed limit. Of the increase of 37-2 per cent. in this group, 9-8 is due to the raising of the dry-crop maximum, and 27-4 to the increase in rice cultivation and to the revaluation of the water-supply of all rice land. To the same cause is mainly due the proposed increase in all the groups. A large proportion of the rice land of the táluka grows sugarcane, or is twice cropped, and water advantages have now been classed according to the system so fully explained in Colonel Anderson's report on the revision of the rates of the old Bankápur Táluka. The area of rice land in the táluka has increased by about 12 per cent. during the present settlement. A special reduction of from half a class to a whole class has been made in the soil classification of land converted from dry-crop to rice. The rice maxima throughout the táluka have

not been subjected to any increase whatever. At the original settlement the rice rates were carefully fixed for each village on its own merits, and any attempt to raise the maximum rates in addition to raising the valuation of the water in the process of classification would, it is considered, raise the general burden too largely.

38. Kitvåde, a village in the 8th group, is the only one in which the percentage increase exceeds 66 per cent. The rice area of this village, which is situated in the rich rice-producing tract about Kini, has nearly doubled during the settlement, and to this as well as to the revaluation of the water supply, which had been formerly much undervalued, the increase of 90·2 per cent. is due.

39. In some few villages the proposed rates cause a slight decrease in the assessment. This is again entirely due to the revaluation of water advantages, which had been overestimated at the former survey. The rice area of these villages has not decreased, and there is generally an increase in the dry-crop area.

40. In Statement S. the statistics of the táluka are arranged according to the groups of villages proposed for re-assessment. Leaving out Belgaum, the population of which has increased 42 per cent. during the settlement, the average density of population in the villages comprised in groups 1 to 7 is 303, and in the villages of groups 8 to 12 is 121 to the square mile; but, it must be noted, the villages of groups 8 to 12 are in the hilly western part of the táluka, and of their total area 47 per cent. is either under forest or is unarable waste. In the Eastern villages, groups 1 to 7, population has increased 37; and in the Western, groups 8 to 12, 5·3 per cent.

The Táluka generally shows a surprising degree of progress. Agricultural cattle have increased by nearly 42 per cent., the increase being especially marked in the extreme Western villages. The increase in carts, too, is common to all the groups, significant of improved communications and a remunerative carrying trade. The rise in the price of agricultural produce has been noted, as also the ease with which the revenue is collected. Everything goes to show that the moderate enhancement of revenue proposed, is justified by the improved condition of the people.

41. Appendix T. has been compiled from information received from the Mámlatdár of Belgaum. Of the houses shown for class 12, about half of the superior and one-third of the middling are in the flourishing market town of Chandgad.

42. The total area of Government unoccupied waste by revision survey is 10,127 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 4,294, or Re. 0·6·9 per acre. The right of grazing this land brought at the annual auction Rs. 7,584—a sum considerably in excess of the survey assessment. I have not by me figures to show how much of the unoccupied waste is kuran or meadow land specially reserved from occupation. Kuran land lying near the station of Belgaum has, of course, an exceptional value; and grass land all over the Táluka, owing to the large number of cattle kept, has a high value.

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

	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.		BY REVISION SURVEY.		Judi or Quit-rent.
	Areas.	Assessment.	Areas.	Assessment.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ...	1,22,780	1,07,571	1,24,798	1,33,553	...
Government unoccupied arable waste.	9,650	3,692	10,127	4,294	...
Inám land... ..	36,888	60,754	37,051	69,639	33,005
Government unassessed unarable hills, &c.	1,06,472	...	1,04,557	...	...
Total ...	2,75,790	1,72,017	2,76,533	2,07,486	33,005

44. The average assessment on Government occupied land was by former settlement Re. 0-14-0; by the proposed rates it will be Rs. 1-1-1, *i. e.*, the increase is equal to Re. 0-3-1 per acre.

45. I beg to state that the grouping and the rates of the Belgaum villages were considered and fixed by Mr. Stewart before he relinquished charge of this Department.

46. In the last paragraph of your remarks on the Chikodi Settlement Report you refer to the re-allotment of outlying villages of that taluka. I venture to suggest the expediency of transferring 2 outlying villages of the Belgaum Taluka—Karguppi in the North-west and Chandanhosur in the East—to the Talukas which they adjoin, and to which they naturally belong, *viz.*, to the Chikodi and to the Sampgaon Talukas respectively.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. K. DISNEY,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Forwarded through the Superintendent, Poona and Nasik and Southern Maratha Country Survey.

H. K. DISNEY,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT OF RAINFALL.

Information obtained from the Collector of Belgaum and the Mámlatdárs of Belgaum and Khánápur.

Years.	Rainfall at Belgaum.	Rainfall at Chandgad.	Rainfall at Khánápur.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	
1876	35 11	No record ...	No record.	
1877	No record ...	Do.	Do.	
1878	54 56	Do.	Do.	
1879	47 16	Do.	64 86	
1880	32 95	58 68	59 9	
1881	41 26	86 82	36 4	
1882	71 27	125 82	94 28	
1883	50 0	110 48	94 17	
1884	44 3	105 98	59 92	
1885	49 59	91 19	67 15	
Total ...	425 93	578 97	475 51	
Average ...	47 33	96 49	67 93	

R. T. WINGATE,

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Camp Dhárwár, 10th September 1886.

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation in A. D. from 1881-82 to 1885-86.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS.			
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Belgaum Taluka	Khalasat 132 vil-lages.	Kharif	Jowári	10.6	13,580	.....
			Tur	1.9	2,383	.....
			Kulthi	1.0	1,293	.....
			Náchni	0.3	375	.....
			Rice	16.2	20,814	.....
		Miscellaneous	23.2	29,794	.....
		Rabi	Wheat	0.5	.....	698
			Gram	0.4	.....	487
			Cotton	1.0	.....	1,386
			Masur	0.4	.....	563
			Miscellaneous	2.8	.....	3,646
		Garden cul-tivation.	Sugar-cane	0.4	.....	452
			Miscellaneous	0.7	.....	758
			Grass and fallow	40.6	.....	52,182
Total ...	Total ...	100.0	68,239	60,172		

N. B.—The figures in this return refer to Government occupied land only.

R. T. WINGATE,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Camp Dhárwár, 10th September 1886.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which Weekly Bázár is held in the Belgaum Táluka.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bázár is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief Articles traded in.
			Heads of Produce.	Amount of Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Belgaum	Saturday	All kinds of grains Groceries Cloth and clothes Cotton yarn Miscellaneous Cattle, sheep and goats Woods for building purposes Total	Rs, 4,000 1,000 2,000 100 100 700 1,000 8,900	Jowári, Bájri, wheat, gram, rice, Náchni, Rála, &c. Sugar, jágri, spices, oil, ghee, &c. Dhotis, Sárís, Cholis, Pasodis, turbans, cloth for angrakhás, carpets, blankets, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, fruits, &c.
2	Chandgad	Thursday	All kinds of grains Groceries Cloth and clothes Miscellaneous Total	75 20 125 10 230	Jowári, wheat, gram, rice, Náchni, Waria, Urid, &c. Sugar, jágri, spices, oil, ghee, &c. Dhotis, Sárís, Cholis, Pasodis, turbans, cloth for Angrakhás, blankets, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, fruits, &c.
3	Patne	Saturday	All kinds of grains Groceries Cloth and clothes Miscellaneous Total	200 150 50 10 410	Jowári, wheat, gram, rice, Náchni, Sava, Urid, &c. Jágri, spices, oil, ghee, &c. Dhotis, Sárís, Cholis, Pasodis, turbans, cloth for angrakhás. Vegetables, betel-leaves, fruits, &c.
4	Here	Saturday	All kinds of grains Groceries Cloth and clothes Miscellaneous Cattle, sheep, and goats Total	150 50 100 10 100 410	Jowári, Bájri, wheat, gram, rice, Náchni, Til, Waria, Kulthi, Masur, Tur-dál, and minor grains. Sugar, jágri, spices, oil, ghee, &c. Dhotis, Sárís, Cholis, Pasodis, turbans, carpets, blankets, cloth for Angrakhás, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, fruits, &c.
5	Kovad	Thursday	All kinds of grains Groceries Cloth and clothes Miscellaneous Total	60 40 100 11 211	Jowári, wheat, gram, rice, Náchni, Túr, Masur. Sugar, jágri, spices, oil, &c. Dhotis, Sárís, Cholis, Pasodis, blankets, turbans, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, fruits, &c.
6	Turkevádi	Wednesday	All kinds of grains Groceries Cloth and clothes Miscellaneous Cattle, sheep and goats Total	200 50 75 8 25 358	Wheat, gram, rice, Til, Tur-dál, Masur, Waria, Náchni, &c. Jágri, sugar, spices, oil, &c. Dhotis, Sárís, Cholis, Pasodis, blankets, turbans, &c. Vegetables, betel leaves, fruits, &c.
7	Bágevádi	Tuesday	All kinds of grains Groceries Cotton yarn Cloth and clothes Miscellaneous Total	300 100 25 300 25 750	Jowári, Bájri, wheat, rice, Náchni, Túr, &c. Sugar, jágri, spices, oil, &c. Dhotis, Sárís, Cholis, Pasodis, turbans, blankets, &c. Vegetables, betel leaves, fruits, &c.

R. T. WINGATE,

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Camp Dhárwár, 10th September 1886.

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. IV.

Detail of Population.

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of Columns 5 and 8.	CAN READ.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.			Males.		Females.	
									Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
104 villages of the Belgaum Taluka	Christians	106	114	220	87	133	220	440	8	4	...	...
	Jews .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains	536	770	1,306	282	748	1,030	2,336	102	8	...	...
	Lingáyats	2,589	3,298	5,887	1,817	3,409	5,226	11,113	299	5	...	...
	Mussalmans	1,337	1,615	2,952	871	1,731	2,602	5,554	78	3	...	...
	Hindus {	629	1,104	1,733	404	1,092	1,496	3,229	1,174	68	...	...
	Brahmans .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Low Castes .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others	10,987	13,117	24,104	7,194	14,744	21,938	46,042	586	2	3	...
	Total Old ..	16,184	20,018	36,202	10,655	21,857	32,512	68,714	2,247	6	3	...
Total New ..	17,704	25,007	42,711	14,278	27,045	41,323	84,084	6,368	15	215	...	

APPENDIX D (2).

24 villages of the Belgaum Taluka	Christians	35	40	75	32	54	86	161	...	...	...
	Jews .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains	7	24	31	6	16	22	53	1	3	...
	Lingáyats	67	120	187	41	113	154	341	13	7	...
	Mussalmans	64	87	151	40	82	122	273	1	...	...
	Hindus {	77	123	200	36	121	157	357	140	70	...
	Brahmans .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Low Castes .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others	2,297	2,761	5,058	1,426	3,209	4,635	9,693	39	1	...
	Total Old ..	2,547	3,155	5,702	1,581	3,595	5,176	10,878	194	4	...
Total New ..	2,922	4,368	7,290	2,376	4,039	6,415	14,205	367	47	10	

The lines of large figures refer to the year of former settlement, and those of small figures are for 1886-86.

Note.—The figures for the year 1885-86 show only the total population. They were furnished by the Mámátdár, in whose statement no enumeration by caste is given.

R. T. WINGATE,
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S.

Camp Dhárwár, 15th September 1886.

APPENDIX D (3).

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. IV.

Detail of Population.

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES.			Total Males.	FEMALES.			Total of Columns 6 and 8.	CAN BRAD.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total Females.		Males.		Females.					
						Number	Per cent.	Number		Per cent.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
villages of the Belgauṁ Taluka	Christians	23	25	48	21	31	52	100	...	...	...	...
	Jews .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains .. .. .	...	3	3	...	4	4	7	...	...	...	...
	Lingāyats	3	4	7	3	4	7	14	1	14	...	...
	Mussalmans	3	6	9	1	4	5	14	...	...	...	...
	Hindus	Brahmans	2	13	15	1	11	12	27	11	73
		Low Castes
	Others	302	355	657	206	399	605	1,262	3	...	...	...
	Total Old ..	333	406	739	232	453	685	1,424	15	2	...	...
	Total New ..	877	688	1,065	363	626	989	2,054	46	43	..	..

APPENDIX D (4).

Budruk, a of the Bel- Taluka.	Christians .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lingāyats .. .. .	...	4	4	...	2	2	6	...	...	...	...
	Mussalmans .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hindus	Brahmans	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	50
		Low Castes
	Others	127	108	235	61	132	193	428	1	...	...	...
	Total Old ..	128	113	241	62	135	197	438	2	1	...	...
	Total New ..	134	157	291	83	163	245	5	3	1	..	..

The lines of large figures refer to the year of former settlement, and those of small figures are for 1886-88.
 16.—The figures for the year 1886-88 show only the total population. They were furnished by the Māmlatdār, in whose statement no enumeration by caste is given.

R. T. WINGATE,

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Imp Dhārwar, 15th September 1886.

APPENDIX F.
STATISTICAL TABLE NO. VI.

Return of Houses, Chávdís, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead-stock.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.																
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.		
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
elgaum Táluka	Government	74	7,704	20	5,510	13,308	Not separately recorded.				2,145	1,274	No record.	Not separately recorded.			440	5,633	4,832	10,465	8,609	10,759	19,368	17,324	3,635	No record.	33	No record.	No record.
	104 villages	..	Superior 139	Medium 12,691	Inferior 3,608	16,898	02	2,546	117	2,765	3,278	7,747	415	45	460	No separate record.	Do.	8,080	No separate record.	Do.	14,007	24,555	4,484	No separate record. Total entered in column 24.	44	..	..

APPENDIX F. (2).

elgaum Táluka	Government	5	756	2	1,155	1,918	Not separately recorded.				119	86	No record.	Not separately recorded.			83	1,233	1,314	2,547	2,161	2,954	5,115	4,018	520	No record.	2	No record.	No record.
	24 villages	..	Superior 7	Medium 1,693	Inferior 681	2,981	1	128	86	166	274	1,584	88	9	40	No separate record.	Do.	1,747	No separate record.	Do.	3,294	5,827	475	No separate record. Total entered in column 24.	4		

The upper lines of figures are those of the previous settlement, and the lower ones are for 1894-95.

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

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. VI.

Belgaum Taluqa

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

District.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.																
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	First-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.		
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Belgaum Taluqa	Government ..	No record.	64	No record.	186	250	Not separately recorded.				49	20	No record.	Not separately recorded.			2	105	156	261	165	254	419	401	59	No record.	No record.	No record.	No record.
	3 villages	Superior 0.	Medium 181.	Inferior 157.	338	4	68	8	75	107	244	3	1	4	No separate record. Do.		153	No separate record. Do.		288	448	43	No separate record. Total entered in column 24.		

APPENDIX F (4).

Belgaum Taluqa ..	Government ..	No record.	37	No record.	51	88	Not separately recorded.				4	No record.	No record.	Not separately recorded.		1	47	40	87	81	108	189	153	14	No record.	No record.	No record.	No record.
	1 village ..	..	Superior 0	Medium 59.	Inferior 44	103	..	3	1	4	2	55	..	..	..	No separate record. Do.		57	No separate record. Do.		174	240	44	No separate record. Total entered in column 24.		..	..	..

The upper lines of figures are those of the previous settlement, and the lower ones are for 1885-86.

Camp Dhárwár, 15th September 1886.

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

APPENDIX F.
STATISTICAL TABLE NO. VI.

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the Number of Shops, Looms, Oils-presses, &c., and the Average Births, Deaths, and Vaccination in the Villages of the Belgaum Táluka.

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	LOOMS.		Cotton Saw-gins.	Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor Shops.	Dharmabálas.	TEMPLES.	
				Cotton.	Woollen.							Hindu.	Musalmán.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
132	Belgaum Táluka.	682	270	1,867	73	...	1882... .. 3,225 1883... .. 3,536 1884... .. 3,294 1885... .. 3,951 <hr/> Total ... 14,006 Average ... 3,501	1882... .. 2,102 1883... .. 2,271 1884... .. 3,091 1885... .. 2,700 <hr/> Total ... 10,164 Average ... 2,541	1882... .. 2,807 1883... .. 2,786 1884... .. 3,531 1885... .. 2,774 <hr/> Total ... 11,898 Average ... 2,974	22	17	424	71

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

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STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

Average Attendance, for the year 1885-86, in the Villages of the Belgaum Taluka.

Number of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		
		Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
132	Belgaum Taluka	27	1,778.7	.....	48	24	809.8	2	113	The girls entered in column 6 attend the Government boys' schools, there being no separate schools for them.

The figures entered under the head of private schools are those taken from the survey papers prepared at the time of classification, viz., 1884-85, 1885-86.

Camp Dhárwar, 10th September 1886.

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

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Proportion of Survey Numbers cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants for produce or money rents, &c., in the Villages of the Belgaum Taluka.

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 part produce or grain rent.		Waste Numbers.	Parampoke Numbers.		Total.		Remarks.
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
132	Belgaum Taluka	10,746	4,024	638	701	4,924	2,802	1,363	599	845	440	4	18,956	8,130	The lower line of figures shows the proportion.
		39.7	14.9	2.4	2.6	18.2	10.3	5.0	2.2	3.1	1.6	...	70.0	30.0	

Camp Dhárwar, 10th September 1886.

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

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the Number of Wells, Tanks, and Budkis, in the Villages of the Belgaum Taluka.

No. of Villages.	District.	WELLS IN VILLAGE SITE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAIL OF COLS. 8 TO 10.		TANKS.				BUDKIS.			
		Drinking.		Irrigation.		Drinking.		Irrigation.			Wells dug before last settlement.	Wells dug since last settlement.	According to old measurement.		According to new measurement.		Paka.		Kaaba.	
		In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.				Used for drinking.	Used for irrigation.	Used for drinking.	Used for irrigation.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
104	Belgaum Taluka	2,411	55	..	..	185	38	92	24	2,755	2,145	610	7	76	4	67	2	2	1	5

Camp Dhárwár, 10th September 1886.

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

APPENDIX J (1).

Statement showing the Number of Wells, Tanks, and Budkis, in the Villages of the Belgaum Taluka.

No. of Villages.	District.	WELLS IN VILLAGE SITE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAIL OF COLUMNS 8 TO 10.		TANKS.				BUDKIS.			
		Drinking.		Irrigation.		Drinking.		Irrigation.			Wells dug before last settlement.	Wells dug since last settlement.	According to old measurement.		According to new measurement.		Paka.		Kaaba.	
		In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.				Used for drinking.	Used for irrigation.	Used for drinking.	Used for irrigation.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
24	Belgaum Taluka	99	17	..	..	29	15	1	4	165	119	46	1	8	1	7	6	2	..	..

Camp Dhárwár, 10th September 1886.

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

APPENDIX J (2).

Statement showing the Number of Wells, Tanks, and Budkis in the Villages of the Belgaum Taluka.

No. of Villages.	District.	WELLS IN VILLAGE SITE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAIL OF COLUMNS 8 TO 10.		TANKS.				BUCKIS.			
		Drinking.		Irrigation.		Drinking.		Irrigation.			Wells dug before last settlement.	Wells dug since last settlement.	According to old measurement.		According to new measurement.		Paka.		Kacha.	
		In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.				Used for drinking.	Used for irrigation.	Used for drinking.	Used for irrigation.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
8	Belgaum Taluka	59	2	3	..	4	6	1	..	75	49	26	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..

Camp Dhárwar, 10th September 1886.

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

APPENDIX J (3).

Statement showing the Number of Wells, Tanks, and Budkis, in the Villages of the Belgaum Taluka.

No. of villages.	District.	WELLS IN VILLAGE SITE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAIL OF COLUMNS 8 TO 10.		TANKS.				BUCKIS.			
		Drinking.		Irrigation.		Drinking.		Irrigation.			Wells dug before last settlement.	Wells dug since last settlement.	According to old measurement.		According to new measurement.		Paka.		Kacha.	
		In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.				Used for drinking.	Used for irrigation.	Used for drinking.	Used for irrigation.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rejgoll Budruk of the Belgaum Taluka..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Camp Dhárwar, 10th September 1886.

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

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the Sales of Lands in the Villages of the Belgaum Taluka, from the records of the Sub-Registrar, from 1881 to 1885.

No.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Lndd, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		Remarks.
							Rupees.	No. of years' multiple of survey assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.		
1	1881	Kudchi	18	Government	23 10	12 0	300 0 0	25.0	Private sale.
2	"	Do.	193	Do.	2 23	10 0	100 0 0	10.0	Do.
3	"	Kudnur	27	Do.	8 3	42 0	800 0 0	19.0	Do.
4	"	Kini	81	Do.	1 11	3 8	95 0 0	27.1	Do.
5	"	Kanbargi	123	Do.	6 9	6 0	300 0 0	50.0	Do.
6	"	Kagni	138	Do.	2 10	13 0	300 0 0	23.1	Do.
7	"	Khasbág	66	Do.	20 37	17 0	350 0 0	20.6	Do.
8	"	Do.	258	Do.	2 0	6 12	55 0 0	3.5	Do.
			299	Do.	2 33	8 12			
				Total	4 33	15 8			
9	"	Do.	440	Government	6 37	41 0	800 0 0	19.5	Do.
10	"	Do.	26	Do.	2 16	11 0	200 0 0	18.2	Do.
11	"	Belgaum	810	Inám	0 31	4 0	443 7 2	88.7	Do.
				Government	0 7	1 0			
				Total	0 38	5 0			
				Govt. due for Inám		2 14			
12	"	Do.	907	Government	6 6	5 0	300 0 0	60.0	Do.
13	"	Do.	932	Do.	1 36	2 0	375 0 0	187.5	Do.
14	"	Máhalevádi	100	Do.	12 22	1 0	400 0 0	44.4	Do.
			61	Do.	4 4	8 0			
				Total	16 26	9 0			
15	"	Hindalga	75	Government	1 2	4 8	100 0 0	22.2	Do.
16	"	Ankalgi	157	Do.	11 20	11 0	300 0 0	27.3	Do.
17	"	Bágevádi	100	Do.	6 15	16 0	450 0 0	28.1	Do.
18	"	Mutnal	14	Do.	23 39	42 0	600 0 0	14.3	Do.
19	"	Karguppi	73	Do.	4 39	6 0	100 0 0	16.7	Do.
20	"	Chandanhasur	17	Do.	5 7	4 8	102 0 0	22.7	Sold by auction by decree Court.
21	"	Badas	69	Do.	4 32	12 0	100 0 0	8.3	Private sale.
22	"	Do.	17	Do.	17 5	43 0	231 1 0	5.4	Sold by auction by decree Court.
23	"	Betgeri	90	Do.	16 5	7 0	100 0 0	14.3	Private sale.
24	"	Kiniyai	81	Do.	1 11	3 8	95 0 0	27.1	Do.
25	"	Dundiayi	3	Do.	0 28	1 4	80 0 0	64.0	Do.
26	1882	Badas	112	Do.	6 0	5 0	3 0 0	0.6	Sold by auction by decree Court.
27	"	Do.	114	Do.	10 30	5 0	99 0 0	19.8	Private sale.
28	"	Kudchi	121	Inám	2 31	12 0	49 0 0	2.7	Do.
			174	Government due		4 12			
				Inám	1 5	6 0			
				Government due		2 4			
29	"	Kanbargi	133	Government	1 22	9 0	260 0 0	28.9	Do.
30	"	Do.	99	Do.	3 38	16 0	600 0 0	37.5	Do.
31	"	Chandgad	409	Do.	8 8	1 8	60 0 0	40.0	Do.
32	"	Do.	261	Inám	0 30	1 8	47 0 0	31.3	Sold by auction by decree Court.
				Government due		8 6			
33	"	Párla	25	Government	9 5	1 8	13 4 0	4.4	Sold by auction by decree Court.
			45	Do.	0 29	1 8			
				Total	9 34	3 0			
34	"	Belgaum	407	Government	0 36	7 0	300 0 0	42.9	Private sale.
35	"	Do.	284	Do.	8 11	60 0	1,236 0 0	20.6	Sold by auction by decree Court.
36	"	Do.	204	Do.	2 20	16 0	700 0 0	43.7	Private sale.
37	"	Do.	393	Do.	1 36	15 0	690 0 0	46.0	Do.
38	"	Do.	667	Do.	8 10	5 0	200 0 0	28.6	Do.
			668	Do.	2 4	2 0			
				Total	10 14	7 0			

APPENDIX K—continued.

No.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assesment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		Remarks.	
							Rupees.	No. of years' multiple of survey assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.			
39	1882	Belgaum	896	Government	18 27	16 0	150 0 0	9-4	Private sale.	
40	"	Mannur	49	Do.	2 28	15 0	500 0 0	12-8	Do.	
			61	Do.	4 20	24 0				
				Total	7 8	39 0				
41	"	Mondedurg	198	Government	1 29	6 0	125 0 0	20-8	Do.	
42	"	Mándvala	1	Do.	15 32	2 0	180 0 0	90-0	Do.	
43	"	Ankalgi	264	Do.	6 20	20 0	800 0 0	40-0	Do.	
44	"	Jankatti	24	Do.	11 9	3 0	400 0 0	16-7	Do.	
			25	Do.	16 18	21 0				
				Total	28 27	24 0				
45	"	Nandihall	20	Government	1 35	10 0	100 0 0	10-0	Do.	
46	"	Hulikavi	16	Do.	8 18	20 0	125 0 0	6-2	Do.	
47	"	Hulikatti	4	Do.	11 19	18 0	325 0 0	18-1	Do.	
48	"	Nilji	59	Do.	0 28	3 4	290 0 0	29-7	Do.	
			66	Do.	1 8	6 8				
				Total	1 36	9 12				
49	1883	Adur	35	Government	3 28	2 0	15 0 0	7-5	Sold by auction by decree of Court.	
50	"	Kadalga Budruk	32	Do.	4 37	21 0	500 0 0	10-5	Private sale.	
			42	Do.	15 15	26 12				
				Total	20 12	47 12				
51	"	Kudnur	204	Government	4 22	5 0	300 0 0	60-0	Do.	
52	"	Do.	31	Do.	5 35	33 0	400 0 0	12-1	Do.	
53	"	Kagni	121	Do.	3 39	14 0	250 0 0	17-9	Do.	
54	"	Do.	79	Do.	3 10	17 4	225 0 0	13-0	Do.	
55	"	Karanjgaon	66	Do.	14 14	5 0	150 0 0	30-0	Do.	
56	"	Gulwadai	50	Do.	3 16	12 0	200 0 0	16-7	Do.	
57	"	Chandgad	243	Do.	6 23	15 0	40 0 0	2-7	Sold by auction by decree of Court.	
58	"	Do.	63	Do.	14 11	2 8	45 0 0	18-0	Private sale.	
59	"	Chinchani	157	Do.	1 16	3 0	50 0 0	16-7	Do.	
60	"	Dhanna	466	Do.	0 34	4 0	100 0 0	25-0	Do.	
61	"	Do.	122	Do.	2 18	12 0	205 0 0	17-1	Sold by auction by decree of Court.	
62	"	Do.	440	Do.	6 37	41 0	900 0 0	22-0	Private sale.	
63	"	Nágardalai	31	Do.	8 31	2 8	100 0 0	40-0	Do.	
64	"	Patnai	93	Do.	13 29	2 0	5 0 0	2-5	Sold by auction by decree of Court.	
65	"	Belgaum	789	Do.	1 0	5 0	360 0 0	72-0	Private sale.	
66	"	Mangon	54	Do.	4 38	20 0	700 0 0	35-0	Do.	
67	"	Rajgoli Budruk	122	Do.	5 29	2 0	40 0 0	20-0	Do.	
68	"	Hindalga	142	Do.	5 15	18 0	300 0 0	16-7	Do.	
69	"	Ankalgi	47	Do.	12 19	17 0	180 0 0	8-2	Do.	
			52	Do.	10 22	5 0				
				Total	23 1	22 0				
70	"	Do.	80	Government	4 10	7 0	100 0 0	14-3	Do.	
71	"	Nandihalli	205	Inám	5 26	4 0	1,000 0 0	55-6	Do.	
			207	Government due Inám	15 30	14 0				
			207	Government due	5 4	5 4				
72	"	Do.	213	Government	24 23	11 0	100 0 0	9-1	Do.	
73	"	Do.	79	Do.	15 36	8 0	200 0 0	25-0	Do.	
74	"	Bhendigeri	5	Do.	3 6	15 0	400 0 0	26-7	Do.	
75	"	Sidanbhavi	48	Do.	5 20	7 0	100 0 0	14-3	Do.	
76	"	Hulikatti	44	Do.	10 28	15 0	90 0 0	6-0	Do.	
77	"	Sankuainkop	7	Do.	9 35	14 0	200 0 0	14-3	Sold by auction by decree of Court.	
78	"	Do.	8	Do.	22 37	36 0	500 0 0	13-9	Do.	
79	"	Belgundi	101	Do.	3 23	13 0	300 0 0	23-1	Private sale.	
80	"	Kangrala Khurd	144	Do.	2 12	11 8	450 0 0	39-1	Do.	
81	1884	Kini	50	Do.	12 38	25 0	275 0 0	10-0	Do.	
			57	Do.	8 12	2 8				
				Total	21 10	27 8				

APPENDIX K.—continued.

No.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		Remarks.
							Rupees.	No. of years' multiple of survey assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.		
82	1884	Kudchi	7	Government	4 32	5 0	150 0 0	30.0	Private sale.
83	"	Do.	169	Do.	1 0	4 8	80 0 0	17.8	Do.
84	"	Do.	43	Do.	8 0	2 8	42 0 0	16.8	Do.
85	"	Kudnur	253	Do.	7 34	50 0	750 0 0	15.0	Do.
86	"	Do.	9	Do.	6 32	45 0	2,000 0 0	23.0	Do.
			27	Do.	8 3	42 0			
				Total	14 35	87 0			
87	"	Kanbargi	334	Government	7 38	5 0	165 0 0	33.0	Do.
88	"	Do.	171	Do.	7 38	19 0	475 0 0	25.0	Do.
89	"	Do.	90	Do.	3 21	20 0	500 0 0	25.0	Do.
90	"	Do.	129	Do.	3 34	9 0	350 0 0	38.9	Do.
91	"	Kovad	187	Do.	2 3	6 0	30 0 0	5.0	Do.
92	"	Do.	125	Do.	9 30	4 0	100 0 0	25.0	Do.
93	"	Kagni	43	Do.	12 13	7 0	20 0 0	2.9	Sold by auction by decree of Court.
94	"	Khásbág	44	Inám	1 3	5 0	300 0 0	60.0	Private sale.
				Government due		0 10			
95	"	Do.	67	Government	7 34	4 0	300 0 0	75.0	Do.
96	"	Dhámna	152	Do.	2 3	8 0	100 0 0	12.5	Do.
97	"	Do.	316	Do.	16 21	9 0	20 0 0	2.2	Sold by auction by decree of Court.
98	"	Do.	177	Do.	5 28	35 0	900 0 0	25.7	Private sale.
99	"	Mángaon	156	Do.	7 36	12 0	96 0 0	8.0	Do.
100	"	Muchandi	121	Do.	7 21	31 0	400 0 0	12.9	Do.
101	"	Halkarni	93	Do.	21 0	4 0	6 0 0	1.5	Sold by auction by decree of Court.
102	"	Kalarkop	45	Do.	16 34	11 0	200 0 0	18.2	Private sale.
103	"	Gunji	55	Do.	3 1	10 0	400 0 0	40.0	Do.
104	"	Nandihali	20	Do.	2 28	15 0	150 0 0	10.0	Do.
105	"	Naganhatti	71	Do.	17 38	12 0	100 0 0	8.3	Do.
106	"	Nágardala	23	Do.	15 30	15 0	300 0 0	7.3	Do.
			25	Do.	28 17	26 0			
				Total	44 7	41 0			
107	"	Bhendigeri	94	Government	20 16	27 0	100 0 0	3.7	Do.
108	"	Kangrali Khurd	87	Do.	5 30	7 0	250 0 0	35.7	Do.
109	"	Do.	84	Do.	2 22	7 0	300 0 0	42.9	Do.
110	"	Belgundi	17	Do.	1 37	8 0	202 0 0	36.5	Do.
111	1885	Karguppi	15	Do.	1 29	2 8	300 0 0	120.0	Do.
112	"	Kukdali	130	Do.	1 26	2 0	39 0 0	19.5	Do.
113	"	Do.	129	Do.	13 28	14 0	100 0 0	7.1	Do.
114	"	Kangrali Khurd	82	Do.	2 30	11 0	300 0 0	27.3	Do.
115	"	Benchinmardi	11	Inám	12 36	14 0	25 0 0	1.8	Do.
				Government due		5 4			
116	"	Mutnal	50	Government	14 5	23 0	300 0 0	13.0	Do.
117	"	Bágevádi	95	Do.	4 5	14 0	450 0 0	32.1	Do.
118	"	Santibastvad	123	Do.	4 11	11 0	100 0 0	4.5	Do.
			126	Do.	3 28	11 0			
				Total	7 39	22 0			
119	"	Dhámna	153	Government	5 37	18 0	450 0 0	25.0	Do.
120	"	Do.	203	Do.	2 9	9 0	240 0 0	26.7	Do.
121	"	Do.	194	Do.	2 23	10 0	400 0 0	40.0	Do.
122	"	Kagni	45	Do.	10 10	7 0	300 0 0	15.0	Do.
			49	Do.	24 8	13 0			
				Total	34 18	20 0			
123	"	Do.	55	Government	17 4	10 0	300 0 0	30.0	Do.
124	"	Kolgal	7	Do.	3 32	2 8	40 0 0	16.0	Do.
125	"	Karva	21	Do.	13 34	27 0	400 0 0	14.8	Do.
126	"	Do.	20	Do.	7 37	6 0	70 0 0	11.7	Do.
127	"	Kudnur	15	Do.	6 9	41 0	250 0 0	6.1	Do.
128	"	Do.	246	Do.	5 36	36 0	800 0 0	22.2	Do.
129	"	Kudchi	304	Do.	2 0	9 0	375 0 0	41.7	Do.

APPENDIX K.—continued.

No.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALISED.			Remarks.
							Rupees.	No. of years' multiple of survey assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.			
130	1885	Kanbargi	206	Government	1 5	6 8	298 0 0	45·8	Private sale.	
131	"	Do.	292	Do.	3 25	3 8	50 0 0	14·3	Do.	
132	"	Do.	252	Do.	0 20	1 8	50 0 0	33·3	Do.	
133	"	Kolindra	35	Do.	21 1	3 8	93 0 0	14·3	Do.	
			31	Do.	16 35	3 0				
				Total	37 36	6 8				
134	"	Do.	12	Government	1 15	3 0	95 0 0	31·7	Do.	
135	"	Do.	23	Do.	21 39	4 0	45 0 0	11·2	Do.	
136	"	Kovad	1	Do.	21 20	2 0	45 0 0	22·5	Do.	
137	"	Gunjgi	204	Do.	11 6	3 0	75 0 0	25·0	Do.	
138	"	Nándváda	157	Do.	3 39	10 0	600 0 0	60·0	Do.	
139	"	Párlai	25	Do.	9 5	1 8	50 0 0	16·7	Do.	
			45	Do.	0 29	1 8				
				Total	9 34	3 0				
140	"	Kalarkop	44	Government	19 19	13 0	390 0 0	30·0	Do.	
141	"	Halkarni	110	Do.	18 19	3 8	50 0 0	14·3	Do.	
142	"	Halárvádi	34	Do.	6 9	1 8	55 0 0	36·7	Do.	
143	"	Do.	111	Do.	4 35	0 12	100 0 0	30·8	Do.	
			112	Do.	13 13	2 8				
				Total	18 8	3 4				
144	"	Chikbágevádi	50	Government	17 16	24 0	200 0 0	8·3	Do.	
145	"	Bendigéri	26	Do.	17 11	7 0	45 0 0	6·4	Do.	
146	"	Sevála	33	Do.	0 32	1 8	55 0 0	36·7	Do.	
147	"	Do.	56	Do.	13 0	12 0	200 0 0	9·1	Do.	
			57	Do.	17 35	7 0				
			121	Do.	15 28	3 0				
				Total	33 23	22 0				
148	"	Hulikavi	48	Government	12 8	11 0	100 0 0	9·1	Do.	
149	"	Hulikatti	28	Do.	5 12	7 0	575 0 0	82·1	Do.	
150	"	Do.	48	Do.	14 6	15 0	230 0 0	15·3	Do.	
151	"	Do.	2	Do.	0 39	3 0	200 0 0	66·7	Do.	
152	"	Do.	8	Do.	10 29	16 0	650 0 0	40·6	Do.	
153	"	Noganhatti	71	Do.	17 38	12 0	100 0 0	8·3	Do.	
154	"	Belgaum	577	Do.	1 26	2 0	30 0 0	15·0	Do.	
155	"	Do.	712	Do.	6 4	8 0	350 0 0	43·7	Do.	
156	"	Nágardala	38	Do.	10 6	10 12	100 0 0	9·3	Do.	
157	"	Nandihalli	332	Do.	1 20	6 8	100 0 0	15·4	Do.	
158	"	Do.	294	Do.	6 38	24 0	140 0 0	5·8	Do.	

R. T. WINGATE,

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

Camp Dhárwár, 10th September 1886.

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the Leases in the 132 villages of the Belgaum Taluka.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance or how.	Government due paid by	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Years.			
1881	...	1 Kitvád	45	Government ...	25 17	13 0 0	272	4	Yearly instalment of	Lessee.	
"	...	2 Ankalgi	168	Do. ...	8 29	5 0 0	200	20	Rs. 68. Do. of Rs. 10.	Owner	Should the Government rent have to be paid by lessee, interest at the rate of 6 pies per rupee per mensem will be charged.
1882	...	3 Khasbág	61	Do. ...	11 30	16 0 0	1,240	31	Do. of Rs. 40.	Do.	Any increase to Government rent during revision survey to be paid by the lessee; should the lessee fail to make good any yearly instalment, land to lapse to owner.
"	...	4 Gulevádi	19 54	Inám ... Government due. Inám ... Government due.	5 28 ... 6 16 ...	20 0 0 15 4 8 5 4 0 4 0 3	480	6	Do. of Rs. 80.	Do.	
"	...	5 Gunjgi	116 122	Inám ... Government due. Inám ... Government due.	12 24 ... 23 29 ...	26 0 0 17 3 7 9 0 0 5 15 5	200	10	In advance	Do.	Should the lessee have to pay the Government due, it will be recovered from the owner, together with interest, at the rate of 3 pies per rupee per mensem.
"	...	6 Nandihalli... ..	238	Government ...	20 36	8 0 0	100	12	Do.	Do.	Ditto, except interest to be paid at the rate of 4 pies per rupee per mensem.
"	...	7 Do.	88	Do. ...	4 14	4 4 0	68	26	Do.	Lessee.	
"	...	8 Basarga	19	Inám ... Government due.	5 20 ...	3 0 0 0 15 0	200	40	Do.	Owner.	
"	...	9 Mutnal	14	Government ...	23 39	42 0 0	500	10	Yearly instalment of	Lessee.	
"	...	10 Belgundi	22	Inám ... Government due.	3 24 ...	15 0 0 5 10 0	360	20	Rs. 50. Do. of Rs. 18.	Do. .	

1883	11	Kanbargi ...	69	Inám ... Government due.	1 34 ...	10 0 0 1 5 10	200	22	In advance ...	Owner.	
"	12	Nitur ...	109 294	Inám ... Government due. Do. Do.	1 8 ... 1 35 ...	6 0 0 2 14 2 0 12 0 0 5 9	400	16	Do. ...	Do. ...	Should the lessee have to pay the Government due, it will be recovered from owner with interest at the rate of 1 rupee per cent. per mensem.
"	13	Belgaum ...	93	Government ...	2 14	17 0 0	300	6	Do. ...	Do.	
"	14	Ankalgi ...	134	Do. ...	4 14	14 0 0	300	30	Do. ...	Do.	
1884	15	Kalkundri...	180 182 185	Inám ... Government due. Inám ... Government due. Inám ... Government due.	23 5 ... 13 3 ... 17 20 ...	3 8 0 2 10 7 9 0 0 6 13 6 2 8 0 1 14 1	200	12	Do. ...	Lessee.	
"	16	Sipur ...	36	Government ...	11 14	3 8 0	62	10	Do. ...	Do.	
"	17	Naganhatti ...	23	Do. ...	15 21	25 0 0	80	30	Do. ...	Do.	
"	18	Basápur ...	52	Do. ...	3 23	13 0 0	300	5	Yearly instalment Rs. 60.	of Owner.	
"	19	Nedgal ...	8 9	Do. Do.	10 20 11 38	4 0 0 19 0 0	100	14	In advance ...	Lessee ...	Should the owner from any unforeseen circumstance resume possession of the land within the 14 years, he must pay interest on the debt at the rate of six pies per rupee per mensem up to the end of the term stipulated.
"	20	Badas ...	37 57 66 215	Do. Do. Do. Do.	8 9 9 23 14 3 8 25	25 0 0 11 0 0 18 0 0 10 0 0	336	4	Yearly instalment Rs. 84.	of Owner ...	Should the lessee have to pay the Government due it will be recovered from owner with interest at the rate of 1 rupee per cent. per mensem.
1885	21	Dhamni ...	143 252	Do. Do.	1 7 1 20	2 8 0 1 12 0	80	12	In advance ...	Do.	
"	22	Karwa ...	158	Do. ...	22 30	35 0 0	475	15	Do. ...	Do. ...	Should the lessee have to pay the Government rent, it will be recovered from the owner with interest at the rate of 4 pies per rupee per mensem.

APPENDIX L.—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount realised.	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance or how.	Government due paid by	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Rs.	Years.			
1885	23	Kanbargi	307	Government ...	22 38	15 0 0	195	3	Yearly instalment of	Owner.	
"	24	Do.	179	Do. ...	11 24	12 0 0	250	5	Rs. 65. Do. of Rs. 50.	Lessee.	
"	25	Giriyal	11	Do. ...	11 15	9 0 0	300	30	In advance	Do.	Should the owner from any unforeseen circumstance resume possession of the land before the term expires, he must pay interest on the debt at the rate of Re. 1-8-0 per cent. per mensem.
"	26	Do.	25	Do. ...	10 1	11 0 0	90	10	Do.	Do.	
"	27	Chinchni	44 63	Inám Government due. Do. Do.	3 13 ... 4 20 ...	14 0 0 2 4 0 14 0 0 2 4 0	300	12	Do.	Owner	Should the lessee have to pay the rent, it will be recovered from owner with interest at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ a pie per rupee per mensem.
"	28	Basarga	1 148 3	Government ... Do. ... Do. ...	16 20 4 30 3 3	15 0 0 1 8 0 1 12 0	150	8	Do.	Do.	If the lessee has to pay the Government due, it will be recovered from owner with interest at the rate of 6 pies per rupee per mensem.
"	29	Nágardala	105 122	Do. ... Do. ...	2 31 1 9	3 0 0 0 8 0	40	2	Yearly instalment of Rs. 20.	Lessee.	

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

Camp Dhárwár, 10th September 1886.

APPENDIX M.

Statement of Mortgage Transactions in the Villages of the Belgaum Taluka, compiled from the Sub-Registrar's records, from 1881 to 1885.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Government or Inám.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Years.		Rs. a. p.		
1881 ...	1	Karguppi	16	{ Inám Government due.	9 21 ...	13 0 0 13 4 3	1,302	10	Mortgagee ...	...	Owner ...	Mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land in lieu of interest, and his possession to continue until payment in full.
" ...	2	Badas	237	Government ...	4 33	24 0 0	600	4	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
" ...	3	Kanbargi	149	{ Inám Government due.	1 38 ...	11 0 0 4 2 0	225	1	Do. ...	0 12 5	Do. ...	In lieu of yearly interest at Rs. 9-5-4 per cent., mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, which is to remain in his possession until payment in full.
" ...	4	Do.	128	{ Inám Government due.	4 14 ...	15 0 0 5 10 0	400	3	Do. ...	1 0 0	Do. ...	In lieu of yearly interest, at Rs. 12 per cent., mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, which is to remain in his possession until payment of the debt.
" ...	5	Kagini	139	Government ...	1 21	8 4 0	200	5	Do. ...	1 9 0	Do. ...	In lieu of yearly interest, at Rs. 18-12-0 per cent., mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, which is to remain in his possession until payment of the debt.
" ...	6	Chandgad	422	{ Inám Government due.	5 5 ...	7 0 0 2 9 10	400	5	Do. ...	0 12 0	Owner ...	The debt to bear interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. Land may be sub-let; if, from any cause, for less than the interest, owner to make good the deficiency, together with interest at the rate of Re. 1 per cent. per mensem. This arrangement to hold good until payment in full.
" ...	7	Nitur	64	{ Inám Government due.	12 4 ...	42 0 0 31 2 0	900	12	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.

APPENDIX M.—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Government or Inám.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Years.		Rs. a. p.		
1881 ...	8	Nitur	137	{ Inám Government due.	1 0 ...	6 0 0 4 7 6	200	10	Mortgagee ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	9	Nágava	{ 130 131	{ Government ... Do. ...	4 10 9 15	1 8 0 9 0 0	500	10	Do. ...	0 6 8	Owner ...	Debt to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The yearly rental of the land amounts to Rs. 25, which is to be paid as interest. Principal to be paid in yearly instalments of Rs. 50. Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	10	Mándvala	113	Do. ...	4 20	10 0 0	300	15	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, which is to continue in his possession until the debt is liquidated. Land yields some 864 sers of rice.
" ...	11	Mángaon	3	{ Inám Government due.	4 38 ...	16 0 0 17 8 6	300	5	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, which is to remain in his possession until the debt be liquidated.
" ...	12	Mándedurg	161	Government ...	3 21	12 0 0	200	2	Do. ...	1 8 0	Do. ...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee agrees to take the crop, estimated at 6 Kudao of rice=576 sers. Should the out-turn be less than this, deficit to be made good by owner; if more, to be deducted from original debt. Mortgagee's possession to continue on these terms till payment in full.
" ...	13	Hundalevádi	28	{ Inám Government due.	4 17 ..	10 0 0 2 9 0	160	5	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
" ...	14	Nandihalli	276	{ Inám Government due.	2 36 ...	3 8 0 1 5 0	100	5	Do. ...	1 0 0	Owner ...	Do. Owner failing to pay the Government due, it will be recovered from him with interest at the rate of 3 pies per rupee per mensem.

"	...	15	Do.	...	299	Government	...	3 18	17 0 0	200	4	Do.	...	2 0 0	Do.	...	In lieu of yearly interest, (i.e. Rs. 48) mortgagee agrees to take the crop. Any excess on this sum to be deducted from original debt, any deficit to be made good by owner. Failing to pay within the stipulated time, land to be sold in satisfaction, any excess going to owner, any deficit to be made good by him. Should mortgagee at any time be obliged to pay Government due, to be recovered with interest at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum.
"	...	16	Hulikatti	...	48	Government	...	14 6	15 0 0	125	5	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt. Should he at any time be obliged to pay the Government due, it is to be recovered from owner with interest at 2 pies per rupee per mensem.
"	...	17	Kangrali Khurd	...	36	Inám	...	2 20	3 0 0	1,000	5	Do.	...	1 8 0	Do.	...	In lieu of interest on Rs. 500, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, and for the remaining Rs. 500 interest at Rs. 1-8-0 per cent. per mensem to be paid. If the mortgagee have to pay the Government due, it is to be recovered with interest as above.
					75	Government due.	...	...	1 2 1								
						Inám	...	11 24	25 0 0								
						Government due.	...	...	9 6 11								
1882	...	18	Adur	...	19	Inám	...	1 12	4 0 0	198	5	Do.	...	1 8 0	Do.	...	Mortgagee to sub-let the land in payment of interest. Debt to be repaid on demand after 5 years.
					30	Government due.	...	...	0 4 0								
						Government	...	1 20	3 12 0								
"	...	19	Kudchi	...	89	Do.	...	2 36	2 12 0	100	1	Do.	...	1 8 0	Do.	...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, which is to remain in his possession until the debt is repaid.
"	...	20	Do.	...	175	Do.	...	0 36	4 12 0	100	1	Owner	...	0 13 4	Do.	...	If debt with interest be not repaid within the year, mortgagee may sub-let the land, until such time as it is paid.
"	...	21	Kovad	...	112	Do.	...	7 5	2 0 0	100	5	Mortgagee	...	2 0 0	Mortgagee	...	Failing to liquidate debt with interest at the end of 5 years, mortgagee to remain in possession until payment in full.
"	...	22	Kadalga Budruk	...	21	Inám	...	4 18	14 0 0	200	4	Do.	...	1 8 0	Owner	...	Do. do.
						Government due.	...	...	11 2 11								
					45	Inám	...	0 33	3 8 0								
						Government due.	...	...	1 15 11								
"	...	23	Kini	...	63	Inám	...	2 15	8 0 0	160	4	Do.	...	0-12 6	Do.	...	In lieu of interest at the rate of Rs. 15 yearly, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land. He may also sub-let. If for less than the interest, owner to make it good; if for more, to be deducted from original debt. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
						Government due.	...	...	3 0 0								

APPENDIX M.—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Government or Inám.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11.	12	13
					A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra.	Years.		Ra. a. p.		
1882 ...	24	Kini	52	Government ...	1 37	1 12 0	50	2	Mortgagee ...	1 4 0	Owner	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	25	Kitvad	66	Do. ...	3 7	1 0 0	50	5	Do. ...	1 0 0	Do.	Do. do.
" ...	26	Kovad	29 {	Inám	3 2	11 0 0	100	2	Owner	1 4 0	Do.	The crop to be sold by the owner in presence of the mortgagee. The proceeds to be deducted from the debt; if debt with interest be not liquidated within the specified time, the land to remain in possession of mortgagee until payment in full.
				Government due.	...	4 7 0						
" ...	27	Chandgad ...	96 {	Government ...	0 5	0 4 0	1,700	10	Mortgagee ...	0 10 8	Do.	In lieu of interest at the rate of Rs. 36 yearly, the mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, which produces about 34 Kudao = 3,264 sers of rice. He may sub-let; if for more than the interest, the surplus to go to owner; if for less, to be made good by him. All deficits to bear interest at the rate of 12 annas per cent. per mensem. The land to remain in possession of mortgagee on the above terms until payment in full.
			79 {	Inám	0 15	1 0 0						
				Government due.	...	0 6 0						
			91 {	Inám	4 10	8 0 0						
				Government due.	...	3 0 0						
			98 {	Inám	1 19	3 8 0	180 {					
				Government due.	...	1 5 0						
" ...	28	Chinchni	54	Government ...	4 11	8 0 0	200	10	Do. ...	1 0 0	Do.	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, which is to remain in his possession until payment in full.
" ...	29	Dhalgarvádi	100	Do. ...	2 14	9 6 0	400	4	Do. ...	1 0 0	Do.	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land. He may sub-let; if rent received be less than interest, it is to be made good by owner. Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
			64	Do. ...	3 17	14 4 0						
			54	Do. ...	0 16	1 8 0						
" ...	30	Tadsinhál	24	Do. ...	23 38	9 0 0	75	1	Do. ...	3 1 4	Do.	Do. If above conditions be not adhered to, land liable to be sold; failing to realize the full amount, deficiency to be made good by owner.

"	...	31	Do.	...	...	22 23	Government due. Do.	55 13 14 38	5 0 0	235	5	Do.	...	2 1 4	Do.	...	Debt to bear interest at the rate of 4 annas per rupee per mensem. Land is at present let for Rs. 40 yearly, which rent is to be received by mortgagee. Should the debt with remaining interest be not repaid within the specified time, the above arrangement to continue.
"	...	32	Pátua	...	...	46 59	Inám ... Government due. Inám ... Government due.	0 34 ... 1 22 ...	2 0 0 ... 3 8 0 ...	400	5	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	In lieu of interest 6 Kudao of rice = 576 sers, to be paid to mortgagee, who is to retain possession until payment in full.
"	...	33	Do.	...	...	91 92	Government ... Do.	6 21 8 35	1 8 0 1 8 0	98½	2	Do.	...	1 2 11	Do.	...	The land is sub-let for Rs. 3, which is to be paid to mortgagee, owner making good the remaining interest. If the debt be not paid within the specified time, land to be sold in satisfaction, any deficit being made good by owner.
"	...	34	Belgaum	...	...	556 557	Inám .. Government due. Government	11 34 ... 3 32	63 0 0 49 7 0 19 0 0	200	2	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	Land at present mortgaged for 5 years; on the completion of this term, the lender to enjoy the usufruct of the land for 2 years in liquidation of debt.
"	...	35	Do.	...	...	391	Do.	1 18	11 12 0	400	5	Do.	...	1 0 0	Do.	...	The produce to be sold at harvest time in the presence of the owner, to whom all surplus in excess of interest is to be paid: if there is a deficit he must make it good. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
"	...	36	Do.	...	...	147	Do.	1 9	9 0 0	200	2	Do.	...	1 0 0	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	...	37	Mannur	...	...	19	Do.	3 18	12 8 0	80	6	Do.	...	1 4 0	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	...	38	Mondadurg	...	...	196 188	Do. Do.	4 26 2 31	14 0 0 9 0 0	150	5	Do.	...	0 12 5	Do.	...	The land is at present sub-let for Rs. 25: out of this sum the mortgagee is to receive Rs. 14 on account of interest, the remaining Rs. 11 to go towards payment of the Government rent; owner to make up the remainder, also any deficiency in the payment of rent by the tenant in the future. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
"	...	39	Sutgatti-halgimardi	...	...	38	Do.	19 15	19 0 0	300	7	Mortgagee	...	...	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.

APPENDIX M.—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Government or Inám.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Years.		Rs. a. p.		
1882 ...	40	Belgundi	34	Government ...	1 18	7 4 0	97	3	Owner ... ..	...	Owner... ..	In lieu of interest mortgagee to receive 3½ Kudao of rice=312 sers. If the debt be not liquidated within the fixed time, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee until payment in full. Should he have to pay the Government due, it is to be recovered with interest at the rate of 6 pies per rupee per mensem.
" ...	41	Do.	100	{ Inám Government due. ...	{ 0 39 ... }	{ 3 0 0 2 4 0 }	70	4	Mortgagee ... ..	...	Mortgagee	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt. He is to enjoy the usufruct in lieu of interest.
" ...	42	Bankundi	71	Government ...	21 38	27 0 0	500	1	Owner	1 4 0	Owner	If the debt be not liquidated, land to pass into the possession of the lender, who is to hold it until payment in full, and to enjoy the usufruct in lieu of interest. If the lender have to pay the Government due, it is to be recovered with interest at the rate entered.
" ...	43	Do.	{ 41 65 108 75	{ Do. Do. Do. Do.	{ 3 21 3 22 1 31 7 12	{ 1 8 0 2 0 0 0 8 0 18 0 0	300	5	Mortgagee ... ..	...	Mortgagee	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, in whose possession it is to continue till payment in full.
" ...	44	Betgeri... ..	102	Do.	4 18	7 0 0	40	2	Do. ... ..	...	Owner	In lieu of interest at the rate of 2 Kudao of rice = 192 sers, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, and his possession to continue till liquidation of debt. If the mortgagee have to pay the Government due, it is to be recovered with interest at 6 pies per rupee per mensem.

1883	46	Ganebail	84	Do.	3 30	3 8 0	240	4	Do.	1 0 0	Do.	rate of (6½) Kudao rice = 624 sers.
"	47	Idalhond	99	Do.	3 20	9 0 0	200	12	Owner	1 9 0	Do.	If the mortgagee have to pay the Government due, it is to be recovered with interest at the rate of 3 pies per rupee per mensem; he is to enjoy the usufruct in lieu of interest.
"	48	Judiye	282	Do.	1 18	3 8 0	40	1	Mortgagee	...	Do.	If the debt be not liquidated, land to pass into the possession of lender until it is, he enjoying the usufruct in lieu of interest. If the lender have to pay the Government due, it is to be recovered with interest at the rate entered.
"	49	Kanbargi	149	Inám ... Government due.	1 38 ...	11 0 0 4 2 0	100	1	Do.	1 0 0	Do.	In lieu of interest at the rate of 2 Kudao of rice = 192 sers, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land. If the debt remain unpaid, land to be sold in satisfaction. If the mortgagee have to pay the Government due, it is to be recovered at the rate of 6 pies per rupee per mensem.
"	50	Kárva	{ 21 20	Government Do.	5 29 8 5	2 8 0 24 8 0	170	5	Do.	2 1 4	Do.	In lieu of interest mortgagee may sub-let the land. If for less than the interest, to be made good by the owner. These terms to continue till payment in full.
"	51	Do.	{ 101 103 151 156 123 149 112	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	4 19 21 1 16 20 9 37 5 25 14 8 22 20	10 0 0 20 0 0 17 0 0 15 4 0 3 8 0 8 0 0 8 0 0	500	4	Do.	0 10 8	Do.	The land may be sub-let by the mortgagee; if for less than the interest, deficiency to be made good by the owner; if for more, excess to be deducted from original debt. If this is not paid within the specified time, land to be sold in satisfaction. Owner making good anything short of the amount.
"	52	Kudnur	214	Inám ... Government due.	1 4 ...	8 0 0 3 0 0	98	5	Do.	1 9 9	Mortgagee	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt with interest.

APPENDIX M.—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Government or Inám.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment paid by	Penalty on Non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Years.		Rs. a. p.		
1889 ...	53	Kágini	{ 91 ... 111	Inám Government due. Government ...	13 19 ... 7	35 0 0 13 6 9 5 0 0	} 523	6	Mortgagee ...	1 0 0	Owner	The mortgagee may sub-let the land. The owner to make good any deficiency; if a surplus be obtained, to be deducted from original debt. If the debt be not liquidated within the specified time, amount to be recovered from an individual who stands security.
" ...	54	Do.	85	Do.	3 15	4 0 0	60	5	Do.	1 0 8	Do.	The land is at present sub-let for Rs. 11-12-0; out of this Rs. 7-8-0 to go as interest to mortgagee and the remaining Rs. 4-4-0 as Government due, including local fund. Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
" ...	55	Káindra	16 {	Inám Government due.	2 1 ...	5 0 0 3 1 6	} 295	4	Do. ... ..	...	Do.	The yearly out-turn of field amounts to 9 Kudao 10 páilis of rice = 904 sers; out of this 8 kudao 10 páilis to be taken by the mortgagee in lieu of interest; the remaining kudao to go to pay Government due. Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	56	Do.	43	Do.	1 15	4 0 0	200	10	Do. ... ..	...	Do.	5 kudao of rice = 480 sers, to be paid in lieu of interest. Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	57	Kadalga Khurd ...	27 {	Inám Government due.	1 20 ...	6 0 0 2 4 0	} 70	6	Do. ... ..	...	Mortgagee	Owner merely promises to pay at the end of the stipulated term.
" ...	58	Káikundri	104	Government ...	5 2	19 0 0	200	2	Do.	1 0 0	Owner	The land to be sub-let by mortgagee. Any surplus to be deducted from original debt; any deficit to be made good by owner. Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.

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59	Khásbág	44	Inám Government due.	1 3 ...	5 0 0 0 10 0	200	Until the debt is repaid.	Do.	Mortgagee	Mortgagee's claim to lapse as soon as the debt is repaid.
60	Chinchni	16	Government	1 15	5 8 0	50	5	Do.	Owner	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
61	Jalugde...	182	Inám Government due.	1 5 ...	3 0 0 1 2 0	100	7	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
62	Jambre...	2 7 142	Government ... Do. ... Do. ...	1 14 1 20 1 30	2 8 0 1 8 0 1 9 0	200	5	Do.	Do.	The yearly out-turn of the land amounts to about 8 kudao of rice =768 sers. Mortgagee to sub-let. Should the out-turn prove less than 8 Kudao, deficit to be made good by owner; if more, to be credited to him. These condi- tions to continue till payment of debt.
63	Nagva ...	14 144 24	Inám Government due. Government ... Government due. Government ...	10 36 ... 1 39 ... 4 2	2 8 0 1 4 11 4 0 0 2 1 6 9 0 0	600	15	Do.	Do.	In lieu of interest, 16 kudao of rice and 4 Kudao of Náchni and Sava are to be paid. The mort- gagee to sub-let; if for less than 20 Kudao of grain, owner to make good the deficiency. Mort- gagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
64	Belgaum	1	Do.	1 0	6 0 0	150	15	Do.	Do.	In lieu of interest the mortgagee to receive the yield of the land amounting to 7½ Kudao of rice =720 sers. Mortgagee's posses- sion to continue till payment of debt.
65	Do.	783	Inám Government due.	0 24 ...	4 0 0 ...	60	7	Do.	No Government due. Service inám.	Mortgagee's possession and enjoy- ment of the usufruct in lieu of interest to continue till payment of debt. If for any reason the land should lapse to owner, he agrees to pay interest on the original dabt at the rate of Rs. 2 par cent per mensem.
66	Do.	789	Government	1 0	5 0 0	265	4 months.	Owner	Owner	In the event of owner failing to pay within the stipulated time, land to lapse to lender. If the out- turn yields more than the interest, surplus to go to owner; if less, to be made good by him.

APPENDIX M.—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Government or Inám.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			Rs. a. p.		
1883 ...	67	Bagilgedukervádi ...	129	Government ...	9 22	2 8 0	50	9 months.	Owner ...	...	Owner ...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to receive 2 Kudao of rice = 192 sers. Should the debt remain unpaid at the end of the stipulated time, extra grain to the amount of one-fourth must be given.
" ...	68	Mángaon ...	90	Do. ...	2 10	8 0 0	200	5	Mortgagee ...	1 0 0	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	69	Do. ...	{ 65 242	Do. ... Do. ...	1 39 1 0	7 0 0 0 4 0	50	15	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct until payment in full.
" ...	70	Mándvala ...	34	Do. ...	3 19	5 0 0	150	5	Do. ...	2 1 4	Do. ...	Mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct in lieu of interest. Should the yield be less than the interest, it must be made up by owner. Land to remain in possession of mortgagee until payment in full.
" ...	71	Halkarni ...	272	{ Inám ... Government due.	1 29 ...	6 0 0 4 14 0	220	11	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	In lieu of a yearly instalment of Rs. 20, the usufruct (being 3 Kudao 10 Páilis of rice = 328 sers) to be taken by mortgagee, the owner making up any deficiency. Should the debt remain unpaid, interest at the rate of 1 rupee per cent. per mensem will be charged
" ...	72	Hasur (Belgaum) ...	234	Government ...	1 29	13 0 0	500	2	Do. ...	0 12 0	Do. ...	In lieu of interest, the usufruct to be sold; if for less than the amount, to be made good by owner. If the debt remain unpaid, land to be sold in satisfaction.

"	...	73	Ankalgi...	...	168	Government	...	1	7	2	8	0	100	11	Do.	...	...	Do.	...	In lieu of interest 6 Kudao of rice = 576 sers to be paid yearly. If the mortgagee has to pay the rent, the sum to bear interest at the rate of 6 pies per rupee per mensem. Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
				170	Do.	...	Dry-crop	0	9	0	4	0										
							Rice land	0	27	2	8	0										
								0	36	2	12	0										
"	...	74	Kanvikarvinkop	...	13	Do.	...	5	34	10	0	0	200	2	Do.	...	...	Mortgagee	...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, which is to continue in his possession until the debt is repaid.
"	...	75	Gunji ...	...	151	Do.	...	8	23	10	0	0	100	10	Do.	...	...	Owner	...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land. Should he have at any time to pay the rent, the sum to bear interest at the rate of 3 pies per rupee per mensem, and the land to continue in his possession until payment in full.
"	...	76	Gadi-karvinkop	...	15	Do.	...	15	9	12	0	0	300	2	Do.	...	1	0	0	Mortgagee	...	If the yield of the land be less than the Government rent and the interest on the debt together, the amount to be made up by owner. Should the debt remain unpaid at the end of the term, the land to be sold in satisfaction; if for more than the amount, surplus to go to owner, but if there is a deficiency it must be made good by him.
"	...	77	Desur ...	...	147	Do.	...	2	37	6	0	0	180	5	Do.	...	...	Owner	...	In lieu of interest, 6 Kudao 10 Pailis of rice = 616 sers to be given yearly. Should the yield of land be more, to be deducted from original debt; if less, to be made good. This arrangement to continue till payment in full. If the mortgagee have to pay the rent, it is to be recovered with yearly interest at the rate of 25 per cent.
"	...	78	Nandihali	...	1	Do.	...	26	9	16	0	0	350	10	Do.	...	1	8	0	Do.	...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, and his possession to continue till payment in full. Should he have to pay the rent, it is to be recovered with interest at the rate of 6 pies per rupee per mensem.

APPENDIX M.—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Government or Inám.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Rs.	Years.		Ra. a. p.		
1883 ...	79	Nandihali ...	119	Government ...	29 12	12 0 0	100	5	Mortgagee ...	2 0 0	Mortgagee ...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land and his possession to continue until the debt is repaid.
" ..	80	Do. ...	117	Inám ... Government due.	20 24 ...	7 0 0 5 13 3	200	9	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Do. If the mortgagee has to pay the rent, it is to be recovered with interest at the rate of 6 pies per rupee per mensem.
" ...	81	Bhendigiri ...	4	Government ...	14 33	43 0 0	250	1	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, and his possession to continue until the debt is repaid.
1884 ...	82	Kudchi... ..	127	Do. ...	1 14	6 0 0	100	6	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	83	Do. ...	{ 199 196	Do. ... Do. ...	0 17 3 28	1 0 0 6 0 0	200	2	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
" ...	84	Kanbargi ...	70	Do. ...	1 6	6 0 0	60	4	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
" ...	85	Kagini ...	{ 124 56	Do. ... Do. ...	1 33 15 30	9 0 0 8 0 0	225	10	Do. ...	1 0 0	Do. ...	Mortgagee may sub-let the land: if rent received be less than the interest, it is to be made good by owner. Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	86	Chandgad ...	{ 330 333	Do. ... Do. ...	13 38 4 6	2 8 0 4 0 0	100	10	Owner ...	1 8 0	Do. ...	The land is at present sub-let for Ra. 18, which is to be paid to the mortgagee on account of interest. Should the land sub-let for less than this sum, the owner is responsible. Mortgagee's possession to continue till debt is repaid.

87	Tadsinhal	49 73	Government due Inám Government due	2 6	0 15 0 3 8 0 1 1 6	200	2	Mortgagee	0 13 4	Do.	The land is at present sub-let for Rs. 12, which is to be received by the mortgagee in part payment of interest; the residue to be made good by owner. Mortgagee's possession to continue till debt is repaid.
88	Dhámna	203	Government	2 9	9 0 0	200	10 months	Do.	...	Do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
89	Do.	282	Do.	2 29	14 0 0	60	4	Owner	2 1 4	Do.	If the debt with interest be not paid within the stipulated term, land to be sold in satisfaction.
90	Nitur	50	Inám Government due	2 12 ...	5 0 0 1 14 0	99	4 months.	Do.	1 8 3	Do.	If the debt with interest remain unpaid at the end of the term, land to pass into possession of mortgagee, who is to recoup himself by sale of the produce, any deficiency being made good by owner.
91	Do.	32 51 15	Government Do. Do.	2 23 2 17 1 17	14 0 0 4 0 0 0 4 0	100	5	Mortgagee	1 10 8	Do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
92	Do.	95	Do.	1 16	5 8 0	100	4	Do.	1 10 8	Do.	Do. do.
93	Nágardala	9	Do.	21 30	20 0 0	100	20	Do.	...	Mortgagee	Do. do.
94	Nándváda	157	Do.	3 39	10 0 0	300	5	Do.	1 8 0	Owner	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to sub-let the land, the owner being responsible for loss, but may claim any profit. Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
95	Belgaum	197	Do.	3 35	28 0 0	300	10	Do.	1 0 0	Do.	If debt with interest be not liquidated within the term, land to be sold in satisfaction, the owner being responsible for any loss.
96	Do.	213	Inám Government due	3 30 ...	27 0 0 20 4 8	1,200	5	Do.	...	Do.	In lieu of interest, 72 Páilis rice = 288 sers per cent., to be paid. Mortgagee may sub-let, owner being responsible for loss; if there is a profit, to go to his credit. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.
97	Sindoli	82	Inám Government due	2 11 ...	7 0 0 6 12 0	200	5	Do.	1 0 0	Do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.

APPENDIX M.—continued.

Date of Transactions.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Government or Inám.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Rs.	Years.		Rs. a. p.		
1884 ...	98	Halkarni	36	{ Inám Government due.	1 5 ...	4 0 0 1 4 0	400	10	Mortgages ...	...	Owner ...	In lieu of interest, 5 Kudao 10 pailis of rice = 520 sers, to be paid yearly. Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
" ...	99	Pilna	{ 207 208	{ Government ... Do. ...	0 15 0 37	0 12 0 2 0 0	140	10	Owner ...	...	Mortgagee ...	The field is at present sub-let for 4 Kudao of rice = 384 sers, which is to be paid to the mortgagee in lieu of interest. This arrangement to continue till payment of debt.
" ...	100	Ankalgi	{ 170 188	{ Government ... Do. ...	1 5 3 13	3 12 0 12 0 0	500	5	Do. ...	0 13 4	Owner ...	If the debt be not liquidated within the specified time, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee, who should hold it until payment in full.
" ...	101	Gunjgi	{ 68 70 87	{ Inám Government due. Inám Government due. Inám Government due.	4 26 ... 1 20 ... 5 22 ...	14 0 0 15 6 8 0 12 0 0 13 3 1 8 0 1 10 6	250	9	Mortgages ...	1 0 0	Mortgagee ...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land. If the debt be not liquidated at the end of the term, land to be sold in satisfaction, any loss being made good by owner.
" ...	102	Nandihali	276	{ Inám Government due.	2 36 ...	3 8 0 1 4 6	100	1	Do. ...	0 12 0	Do. ...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land. If the out-turn does not cover Government due and interest, deficiency to be made good by owner. This arrangement to continue till payment in full.

"	...	103	Bagevadi ...	...	78	Government ...	5 22	11 12 0	500	5	Do.	...	Do.	...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land. Any increase after revision survey to be borne by owner. Should mortgagee have to pay it, interest to be charged at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per cent. per mensem.
"	...	104	Benchinmardi...	...	13	Do. ...	17 27	17 0 0	300	Until the debt is repaid.	Do.	...	Owner.	...	
"	...	105	Bhendigeri ...	...	104	Do,	31 37	47 0 0	175	2	Do.	1 8 0	Do.	...	Mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land in lieu of interest. Should the out-turn prove to be less, to be made good by owner; if more, to be deducted from debt. If the debt remain unpaid, land to be sold in satisfaction, owner being responsible for any loss. If mortgagee has to pay the Government due, it is to be recovered with interest at the rate entered.
"	...	106	Hulikati ...	...	95	Do. ...	7 21	9 12 0	200	2	Do.	...	Do.	...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, and his possession to continue till payment in full. Should he have to pay the Government due, it is to be recovered with interest at the rate of 3 pies per rupee per mensem.
"	...	107	Kangrali Khurd ...	...	23	Do. ...	20 11	12 0 0	80	3	Do.	2 0 0	Do.	...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, crediting the owner with anything in excess of interest. If the mortgagee have to pay the Government due, it is to be recovered with interest at the yearly rate of 24 per cent.
"	...	108	Tudiya ...	...	28	Do. ...	3 8	7 8 0	40	4	Owner ...	...	Do.	...	Interest to be paid at the rate of 2 Kudao of rice = 192 sers yearly. This arrangement to continue till payment of debt. If mortgagee pays the Government due, it is to be recovered with interest at the rate of 3 pies per rupee per mensem.
"	...	109	Belgandi ...	...	100	{ Inam ... Government due.	0 39	3 0 0 2 4 0 }	100	4	Mortgagee ...	...	Mortgagee	...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land. If the debt be not liquidated, land to be sold in satisfaction.

APPENDIX M.—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Government or Inám.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra.	Years.		Ra. a. p.		
1884 ...	110	Báknur... ..	225	Government ...	8 12	18 6 0	200	5	Mortgages ...	...	Owner	Interest to be paid at the rate of 5 Kudao of rice = 480 sers yearly. This arrangement to continue till payment in full. If the mortgagee have to pay the Government due, it is to be recovered with interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per mensem.
" ...	111	Nitur	50	Do. ...	2 12	5 0 0	99	4	Owner	1 8 0	Do. ...	If the debt remain unpaid, land to pass into the possession of mortgagee until such time as he has recouped himself. If the mortgagee pays the rent, it is to bear interest at the rate of 6 pias per rupee per mensem.
" ...	112	Do.	95	Do. ...	1 16	5 8 0	100	4	Mortgagee ...	1 10 8	Do. ...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee agrees to take the crop, be it more or less. If the mortgagee pays the rent, interest to be charged at the rate entered.
" ...	113	Bádas	37 57 66	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	8 9 9 23 14 3	25 0 0 11 0 0 18 0 0	700	4	Do. ...	1 0 0	Do. ...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land. Debt to be paid within the term, failing which, the land to be sold in satisfaction. Should the rent be paid by mortgagee, it is to be recovered with interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per mensem.
" ...	114	Belgundi	45	Inám Government ...	16 27 ...	40 0 0 22 2 1	600	10	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, calculated at 18 Kudao of rice = 1,728 sers. Should the yield be less, the owner is not responsible. If the mortgagee pays the rent, it is to be recovered with interest at 1 per cent. per mensem.

"	...	115	Benchiamardi...	...	51	{	Inám ...	14 32	19 0 0	200	6	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee	...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, which is to remain in his possession until payment of the debt.
							Government due.	...	5 15 0							
"	...	116	Bágevádi	...	95		Government	4 5	14 0 0	100	4	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	...	117	Do.	...	134		Do.	14 30	29 0 0	300	4	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	...	118	Dhámna	...	69	{	Inám ...	6 0	28 0 0	500	5	Do.	...	Owner	...	Do. If the mortgagee has to pay the rent, it is to be recovered with interest at the rate of 10 annas per cent. per mensem.
							Government due.	...	8 12 0							
"	...	119	Do.	...	206		Government	5 28	12 0 0	100	2	Do.	...	Do.	...	
1885	...	120	Do.	...	407	{	Do.	5 16	5 8 0	100	9	Do.	...	Do.	...	In lieu of interest at the rate entered, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land. Should the yield be more than the interest, surplus to be deducted from original debt.
					422		Do.	5 13	13 12 0							
"	...	121	Kovad	...	40		Do.	8 1	12 0 0	200	4	Do.	...	Do.	...	*Do. If the mortgagee have to pay the rent, it is to be recovered with interest at the rate of Rs. 1-8 per cent. per mensem.
"	...	122	Do.	...	100	{	Do.	8 11	14 0 0	200	1	Do.	...	Do.	...	In lieu of interest at the rate entered, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land. Failing to pay within the term, land to be sold in satisfaction, any deficit being made good by owner.
					72		Do.	1 18	3 8 0							
"	...	123	Kalkundri	...	94	{	Inám ...	14 32	51 0 0	3,000	Until the debt is repaid.	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	In lieu of interest on Rs. 2,700, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land; on the remaining Rs. 300 interest to be charged at the rate of 8 annas per cent. per mensem. Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
					210		Government due.	...	19 2 0							
							Inám ...	23 24	13 0 0							
							Government due.	...	4 14 0							
"	...	124	Do.	...	231	{	Inám ...	14 0	19 0 0	1,325	4	Do.	...	Owner	...	In lieu of interest at the rate entered, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, his possession to continue till payment in full.
					86		Government due.	...	19 0 0							
							Inám ...	1 14	8 0 0							
							Government due.	...	8 0 0							
					113	{	Inám ...	17 34	60 0 0							
							Government due.	...	60 0 0							
"	...	125	Do.	...	138		Government	2 15	2 0 0	80	5	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. If the mortgagee has to pay the Government rent, it is to be recovered with interest at the rate of 3 pies per rupee per mensem.

APPENDIX M—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Government or Inám.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Years.		Rs. a. p.		
1885 ...	126	Kudnur... ..	52	Government ...	9 5	7 0 0	200	2	Mortgagee ...	...	Mortgagee ...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, and his possession to continue till payment in full.
" ...	127	Kanbargi	225	Do. ...	1 29	4 12 0	200	1	Do. ...	1 0 0	Owner ...	Mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land in lieu of interest, deducting any excess from the original debt; should there be a loss, to be made good by owner.
" ...	128	Gunjgi	234	Inám Government due.	4 1 ...	7 0 0 6 7 3	150	4	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	In lieu of interest at the rate of 5 Kudao of rice = 480 sers per cent., mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, and his possession to continue till payment of debt.
" ...	129	Chandgad	181 189	Inám Government due. Inám Government due.	0 39 ... 1 12 ...	2 8 0 1 0 0 3 8 0 1 6 5	800	2	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land. Debt to be paid on demand, or land to be sold in satisfaction. If the mortgagee has to pay the rent, it is to be recovered with interest at the rate of 1 rupee per cent. per mensem.
" ...	130	Dholgarvádi	100 64 54	Government ... Do. ... Do. ...	2 14 3 17 0 16	9 0 0 14 4 0 1 8 0	600	10	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	18 Kudao of rice = 1,728 sers to be paid yearly as interest, mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full. If the mortgagee has to pay the Government rent, it is to be recovered with interest at the rate of 3 pies per rupee per mensem.
" ...	131	Dundga... ..	73	Inám Government due.	20 1 ...	9 0 0 9 0 0	64	8	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land. Should he have to pay the Government due, it is to be recovered with interest at the rate of 4 pies per rupee per mensem.

" ...	132	Párla ...	65	Government Do.	6 18 3 14	0 12 0 6 0 0	300	5	Do.	...	Do.	Do. with interest at the rates of 4 pies per rupee, if mortgagee pays the rent.
" ...	133	Ankalgi ...	241	Do.	7 2	7 0 0	600	10	Do.	0 10 0	Mortgagee	In lieu of interest on Rs. 200, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land; for the remaining Rs. 400 interest to be paid at the rate of 10 annas per cent. per mensem.
" ...	134	Hindalga ...	106	Do.	8 24	5 0 0	100	3	Do.	1 0 0	Owner	In lieu of interest at the rate entered, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land; if he has to pay the Government rent, it is to be recovered with interest at 1 rupee per cent. per mensem.
" ...	135	Halárvádi ...	81	Inám ... Government due.	0 33 ...	2 0 0 2 2 0	80	5	Owner	...	Do.	Interest at the rate of 4 Kudao of rice = 384 sers to be paid yearly. Failing to liquidate the debt within the term, land to pass into the possession of lender in lieu of interest. If lender has to pay the Government due, it is to be recovered with interest at the rate of 4 pies per rupee per mensem.
" ...	136	Sutgati-halgimardi ...	81	Government	6 20	9 0 0	200	6	Do.	1 5 4	Do.	If the debt remain unpaid at the end of the term, land to pass into the possession of lender in lieu of interest. If the lender have to pay the Government due, it is to be recovered with interest at the rate of 6 pies per rupee per mensem.
" ...	137	Mahálevádi ...	34	Inám ... Government due.	8 8 ...	9 0 0 2 13 0	95	10	Mortgagee	1 8 0	Do.	In lieu of interest; mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land.
" ...	138	Bágilgedukervádi ...	40	Government	3 11	8 0 0	80	10	Do.	2 0 0	Do.	Do. If mortgagee has to pay the rent, interest at the rate entered to be charged.
" ...	139	Bhendigeri ...	18	Do.	31 32	40 0 0	280	12	Do.	...	Mortgagee	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land.
" ...	140	Sevála ...	37	Do.	6 4	4 0 0	100	10	Do.	1 10 8	Owner	Do. If the mortgagee has to pay the Government rent, interest to be charged at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem.
" ...	141	Sindoli ...	60	Do.	7 14	28 0 0	800	5	Do.	0 12 8	Mortgagee	In lieu of interest, mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land.
" ...	142	Belgaum ...	496	Do.	1 7	9 12 0	350	3	Do.	...	Owner	Do. If the mortgagee has to pay the Government rent, interest at the rate of 1 rupee per cent. per mensem to be charged.

APPENDIX M.—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Government or Inám.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government Assessment paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.			Rs. a. p.		
1886	143	Belgaum	230	Government	2 18	10 4 0	450	5	Mortgagee	...	Owner	In lieu of interest mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land. If the mortgagee has to pay the rent, interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per rupee per mensem to be charged.
"	144	Nágardala	{ 89 129	Do. Do.	10 2 0 28	17 0 0 4 0 0	450	5	Do.	0 14 10	Do.	Mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land in lieu of interest at the rate of Rs. 50 yearly on the whole debt. If the mortgagee has to pay the rent, it is to be recovered with interest at the rate of 3 pies per rupee per mensem.
"	145	Nandihali	119	{ Inám Government due.	29 12 ...	12 0 0 9 14 6	100	5	Owner	...	Do.	Interest to be paid at the rate of 8 Kudao of rice = 768 sers yearly. This arrangement to continue until the debt be liquidated.
"	146	Do.	37	Do.	21 12	19 0 0	300	10	Mortgagee	1 2 8	Do.	Mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land in lieu of interest. If the yield be in excess, surplus to be deducted from original debt; if less, to be made good by owner. If the mortgagee have to pay the rent, it is to be recovered with interest at the rate herein entered.

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Camp Dhárvár, 16th September 1886.

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

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices in the Belgaum Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate, from the year 1842-43 to 1885-86.

Years.	BELGAUM.						Remarks.
	Measured Sers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.						
	Jowari	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Cleaned Rice.	Nachni.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1842-43	46	40	37	No record.	26	46	
1843-44	36	39	34		26	46	
1844-45	50	50	42		37	54	
1845-46	37	34	29		21	39	
1846-47	32	38	24		24	42	
1847-48	32	27	30		20	38	
1848-49	30	30	26		20	32	
1849-50	48	49	34		30	58	
1850-51	43	32	31		25	49	
1851-52	26	27	25		17	30	
Total	380	366	312		246	484	
10 years' average	38	37	31		25	43	
1852-53	40	39	44	...	28	44	
1853-54	41	36	37	24	26	35	
1854-55	30	32	24	18	21	34	
1855-56	30	24	24	24	21	34	
1856-57	31	27	27	27	18	35	
1857-58	34	32	32	18	20	38	
1858-59	29	26	28	24	20	36	
1859-60	28	27	28	14	18	33	
1860-61	23	24	18	14	15	30	
1861-62	21	19	17	16	14	27	
Total	307	286	279	179	201	346	
10 years' average	31	29	28	20	20	35	
1862-63	20	21	19	11	15	24	
1863-64	9	9	9	8	8	12	
1864-65	12	12	8	7	7	14	
1865-66	11	11	6	6	8	13	
1866-67	16	15	8	7	9	13	
1867-68	29	26	19	14	13	32	
1868-69	31	25	20	9	11	36	
1869-70	17	17	9	7	8	21	
1870-71	21	19	8	14	11	24	
1871-72	17	13	10	9	10	20	
Total	183	168	116	92	100	209	
10 years' average	18	17	12	9	10	21	
1872-73	18	17	11	11	9	18	
1873-74	19	21	17	14	13	17	
1874-75	23	25	19	18	13	30	
1875-76	19	20	14	14	19	25	
1876-77	15	13	11	6	9	15	
1877-78	13	12	8	8	8	14	
1878-79	10	11	6	8	9	13	
1879-80	17	19	8	14	10	20	
1880-81	28	30	19	18	11	36	
1881-82	27	24	20	14	10	36	
1882-83	17	18	17	16	11	22	
1883-84	21	...	19	19	14	24	
1884-85	18	...	17	16	12	22	
1885-86	20	20	16	13	11	24	
Total	265	230	202	189	159	316	
14 years' average	19	19	14	13	11	23	

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Poona, Nasik and
S. M. C. Revenue Surveys.

APPENDIX P.

Revenue History for 132 Villages of the Belgaum Taluka in which Survey Settlement was introduced between the years 1852-53 and 1873-74, divided into 13 parts, which corresponds with the different Settlements, the figures for the villages included in each Settlement being massed separately.

I.

Revenue History for 9 Villages of the old Pachhapur, now situated in the Belgaum, Taluka, in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1852-53.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ARABLE ASSESSED GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY.			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND IN A.M.			Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization by Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Acres. Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Assessment. Total of Columns 9, 10, and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10, and 13.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1842-43 ..	8,429	26,898	..	221	221	26,677	6,005	..	764	7,236	..	11,509	21,670	26,297	28,950	..	..
1843-44 ..	7,936	24,586	..	217	217	24,369	6,513	..	658	7,211	..	11,490	21,660	24,566	26,697	..	..
1844-45 ..	7,631	23,272	..	243	243	23,029	6,673	..	1,260	7,201	..	11,429	21,705	23,272	25,718	..	..
1845-46 ..	7,636	22,638	..	577	577	22,061	6,822	..	1,567	7,102	..	11,456	21,560	22,638	25,129	..	..
1846-47 ..	7,920	23,939	..	476	476	23,463	6,968	..	1,437	7,122	..	11,469	20,910	23,939	26,362	..	..
1847-48 ..	8,032	23,524	..	174	174	23,350	4,167	..	4,406	7,240	..	11,490	19,439	23,524	26,255	..	..
1848-49 ..	8,574	24,706	..	251	251	24,455	3,646	..	3,866	7,189	..	11,495	19,409	24,706	26,816	..	..
1849-50 ..	9,026	26,388	..	278	278	26,110	3,328	..	3,190	7,279	..	11,534	19,633	26,388	28,034	..	..
1850-51 ..	8,888	26,490	..	316	316	26,174	3,398	..	3,708	7,126	..	11,487	19,412	26,490	28,889	..	..
1851-52 ..	9,019	25,387	..	35	35	25,352	3,228	..	3,627	7,017	..	11,573	19,264	25,387	28,582	..	..
1852-53 ..	9,378	20,781	..	..	..	20,781	3,853	45	3,690	6,773	157	10,464	20,004	20,985	22,455	3,347	..
1853-54 ..	10,027	23,275	..	..	..	23,275	2,358	2,124	3,515	6,554	157	10,050	19,939	25,556	29,736	..	..
1854-55 ..	9,774	23,032	..	..	..	23,032	3,342	2,068	3,415	6,927	20,662	9,686	19,938	45,762	36,133	..	..
1855-56 ..	10,281	23,275	..	..	..	23,275	2,832	1,532	3,110	6,808	20,661	9,852	19,971	45,768	36,237	..	..
1856-57 ..	10,838	24,056	..	..	..	24,056	2,511	1,691	2,614	6,065	20,047	9,764	20,009	45,794	26,434	..	..
1857-58 ..	10,331	23,775	..	..	..	23,775	2,536	1,670	2,331	6,642	20,349	9,719	20,009	45,794	35,825	..	..
1858-59 ..	11,023	23,943	..	..	..	23,943	2,364	1,559	5,344	6,621	20,290	9,839	20,008	45,792	39,136	..	..
1859-60 ..	11,228	24,157	..	..	..	24,157	2,193	1,430	5,561	6,587	20,205	9,856	20,008	45,792	39,594	..	..
1860-61 ..	11,430	24,156	..	..	..	24,156	1,972	1,349	6,809	6,806	20,238	10,747	20,008	45,792	42,881	..	..
1861-62 ..	11,610	24,330	..	..	..	24,330	1,813	1,285	4,302	6,960	20,177	11,501	20,008	45,792	41,133	..	..
1862-63 ..	11,686	24,404	..	..	..	24,404	1,755	1,246	6,214	6,567	20,142	11,534	20,008	45,792	42,182	..	..
1863-64 ..	11,913	24,566	..	..	..	24,566	1,563	1,167	5,440	6,640	20,059	11,596	20,131	45,792	39,602	..	..
1864-65 ..	12,519	25,532	..	..	..	25,532	1,645	1,201	5,361	5,914	19,059	11,938	20,078	45,792	42,981	..	..
1865-66 ..	12,769	25,664	..	..	..	25,664	1,443	1,176	4,856	6,796	18,952	13,031	20,008	45,792	42,951	..	..
1866-67 ..	12,768	25,632	..	..	..	25,632	1,440	1,312	4,828	6,770	18,948	12,153	20,008	45,792	42,613	..	..
1867-68 ..	12,798	25,719	..	..	..	25,719	1,476	1,225	5,204	6,753	18,767	12,146	20,027	45,801	43,069	..	..
1868-69 ..	12,811	26,129	..	..	..	26,129	1,601	1,230	4,359	5,614	18,892	11,230	20,027	45,801	41,766	..	..
1869-70 ..	12,523	26,093	..	..	..	26,093	1,313	1,323	4,326	5,579	18,350	11,551	19,920	45,766	42,470	..	..
1870-71 ..	12,494	26,115	..	..	..	26,115	1,368	1,340	5,294	6,563	18,311	11,544	19,920	45,766	42,953	..	..
1871-72 ..	12,453	26,120	..	..	..	26,120	1,374	1,332	5,653	5,556	18,291	11,519	19,913	45,743	43,292	..	..
1872-73 ..	12,466	26,125	..	..	..	26,125	1,373	1,331	5,543	5,552	18,235	11,526	19,916	45,741	43,194	..	..
1873-74 ..	12,707	26,261	..	..	..	26,261	1,671	1,254	5,349	5,539	18,226	11,523	19,917	45,741	43,133	..	..
1874-75 ..	12,707	26,261	..	..	..	26,261	1,666	1,351	4,931	5,539	18,227	11,523	19,912	45,739	43,453	..	..
1875-76 ..	12,440	26,121	..	..	..	26,121	1,666	1,247	526	5,433	18,196	11,527	19,539	45,544	38,233	..	..
1876-77 ..	12,532	26,194	..	..	..	26,194	1,569	1,170	577	6,433	18,199	11,527	19,634	45,533	38,336	..	..
1877-78 ..	12,670	26,246	..	..	..	26,246	1,431	1,118	841	5,433	18,199	11,527	19,534	45,533	38,702	..	..
1878-79 ..	12,665	26,275	..	..	..	26,275	1,436	1,039	426	5,550	18,199	11,527	19,661	45,533	38,228	..	..
1879-80 ..	12,668	26,293	..	..	..	26,293	1,436	1,039	388	5,546	18,181	11,529	19,650	45,533	38,210	..	..
1880-81 ..	12,532	26,264	..	..	..	26,264	678	937	532	5,546	18,131	11,529	18,806	45,332	38,325	..	..
1881-82 ..	12,478	26,213	..	3	3	26,213	734	970	476	5,546	18,181	11,529	18,808	45,376	38,221	..	..
1882-83 ..	12,404	26,192	..	..	..	26,192	331	904	331	5,553	18,137	11,529	18,738	45,373	38,102	..	..
1883-84 ..	12,426	26,198	..	..	..	26,198	309	939	1,623	5,553	18,137	11,536	18,733	45,374	39,356	..	..
1884-85 ..	12,401	26,192	..	..	..	26,192	336	909	1,599	5,561	18,132	11,536	18,768	45,373	39,317	..	..
1885-86 ..	12,462	26,224	..	..	..	26,224	776	974	2,158	5,551	18,176	11,539	18,739	45,374	39,971	..	..

H. K. DISNEY,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX P.—continued.

II.

Revenue History for 3 Villages of the old Ankalgi Petha, now situated in the Belgaum Taluka, in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1853-54.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING AGREEMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ARABLE ASSESSED GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY.			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND I.S.A.M.			Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Remarks.	
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations by Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Acres. Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Total of Assessment. Columns 2, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.			
1	2		3	4	5											6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1843-44	928	1,446	..	..	..	1,446	360	..	12	1,022	..	593	2,335	1,446	2,051	..	
1844-45	989	1,485	..	..	..	1,485	373	..	14	1,021	..	601	2,338	1,485	2,100	..	
1845-46	984	1,475	..	..	..	1,475	377	..	21	1,021	..	601	2,332	1,475	2,097	..	
1846-47	985	1,461	..	10	10	1,451	198	..	26	1,021	..	601	2,145	1,461	2,073	..		
1847-48	970	1,496	..	..	..	1,496	155	..	35	1,021	..	608	2,146	1,496	2,239	..	
1848-49	985	1,540	..	..	..	1,540	140	..	23	1,021	..	601	2,145	1,540	2,163	..	
1849-50	990	1,545	..	..	..	1,545	141	..	22	1,021	..	601	2,153	1,545	2,169	..	
1850-51	996	1,568	..	..	..	1,568	136	..	24	1,021	..	601	2,153	1,568	2,193	..	
1851-52	1,006	1,574	..	..	..	1,574	126	..	23	1,021	..	601	2,153	1,574	2,198	..	
1852-53	1,009	1,577	..	..	..	1,577	123	..	22	1,021	..	601	2,153	1,577	2,200	..	
1853-54	772	1,081	..	109	109	972	98	163	22	808	1,061	570	1,673	2,305	1,574	..		
1854-55	1,159	1,176	..	8	8	1,168	191	101	22	951	1,026	664	2,301	2,303	1,864	..		
1855-56	1,159	1,176	..	6	6	1,170	145	62	10	907	1,065	567	2,301	2,303	1,747	..		
1856-57	1,151	1,171	..	..	..	1,171	158	71	11	992	1,061	578	2,301	2,303	1,760	..	
1857-58	1,166	1,183	..	..	..	1,183	145	62	9	990	1,058	576	2,301	2,303	1,768	..	
1858-59	1,174	1,189	..	..	..	1,189	145	61	8	932	1,051	581	2,301	2,301	1,773	..	
1859-60	1,183	1,202	..	..	..	1,202	145	61	10	973	1,038	578	2,301	2,301	1,790	..	
1860-61	1,183	1,202	..	..	..	1,202	145	61	9	973	1,038	584	2,301	2,301	1,895	..	
1861-62	1,203	1,216	..	8	8	1,203	145	61	9	953	1,024	660	2,301	2,301	1,907	..		
1862-63	1,219	1,221	..	8	8	1,213	129	56	9	953	1,024	661	2,301	2,301	1,913	..		
1863-64	1,267	1,249	..	8	..	1,241	81	29	24	953	1,025	695	2,301	2,303	1,930	..		
1864-65	1,256	1,244	..	..	..	1,244	82	29	31	1,000	1,030	699	2,338	2,303	1,974	..	
1865-66	1,256	1,244	..	..	..	1,244	82	29	21	963	1,030	706	2,301	2,303	1,971	..	
1866-67	1,256	1,244	..	..	..	1,244	81	29	5	943	1,030	716	2,300	2,303	1,965	..	
1867-68	1,256	1,244	..	..	..	1,244	81	29	17	963	1,030	716	2,300	2,303	1,977	..	
1868-69	1,271	1,234	..	..	..	1,254	81	29	17	943	1,029	711	2,300	2,303	1,982	..	
1869-70	1,271	1,254	..	..	..	1,254	81	29	18	943	1,029	716	2,300	2,303	1,988	..	
1870-71	1,235	1,235	..	..	..	1,235	117	48	19	943	1,029	716	2,300	2,303	1,970	..	
1871-72	1,231	1,232	..	..	..	1,232	121	51	12	943	1,019	733	2,301	2,303	1,972	..	
1872-73	1,244	1,241	..	..	..	1,241	121	51	8	936	1,011	733	2,301	2,303	1,932	..	
1873-74	1,244	1,241	..	..	..	1,241	121	51	8	936	1,011	733	2,301	2,303	1,932	..	
1874-75	1,244	1,241	..	..	..	1,241	121	51	8	936	1,011	734	2,301	2,303	1,933	..	
1875-76	1,244	1,241	..	..	..	1,241	121	51	9	936	1,011	733	2,301	2,303	1,933	..	
1876-77	1,244	1,241	..	..	..	1,241	121	51	9	936	1,011	733	2,301	2,303	1,933	..	
1877-78	1,228	1,236	..	..	..	1,236	137	56	3	936	1,011	733	2,301	2,303	1,972	..	
1878-79	1,228	1,236	..	..	..	1,236	137	56	3	971	1,011	733	2,336	2,303	1,972	..	
1879-80	1,228	1,236	..	..	..	1,236	142	56	3	971	1,011	733	2,341	2,303	1,972	..	
1880-81	1,228	1,236	..	..	..	1,236	48	19	2	971	1,011	733	2,247	2,266	1,971	..	
1881-82	1,228	1,236	..	..	..	1,236	52	19	6	971	1,011	733	2,251	2,266	1,975	..	
1882-83	1,228	1,236	..	..	..	1,236	51	19	..	971	1,011	733	2,250	2,266	1,969	..	
1883-84	1,228	1,236	..	..	..	1,236	51	19	..	972	1,011	733	2,251	2,266	1,969	..	
1884-85	1,228	1,236	..	..	..	1,236	51	19	..	971	1,011	733	2,250	2,266	1,969	..	
1885-86	1,228	1,236	..	..	..	1,236	51	19	..	971	1,011	733	2,250	2,266	1,969	..	

H. K. DISNEY,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX P.—continued.

III.

Revenue History for 3 Villages of the old Kittur Petha, now situated in the Belgaum Taluka, in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1863-54.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ARABLE ASSESSED GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY.			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND IN A.M.			Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Remarks	
	Occupied Area.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization by Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Acres. Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	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	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1843-44
1844-45	2,509	3,322	..	65	65	3,757	732	..	45	1,738	..	709	4,979	3,322	4,511	..	..
1845-46	2,170	3,388	..	..	..	3,388	..	..	48	1,711	..	614	3,881	3,388	4,050	..	..
1846-47	2,082	3,324	..	..	..	3,324	926	..	78	1,710	1,769	614	4,718	5,093	4,014	..	..
1847-48	2,411	3,951	..	..	..	3,951	704	..	187	1,683	1,699	614	4,798	5,650	4,752	..	..
1848-49	2,549	4,179	..	..	..	4,179	568	..	141	1,683	1,700	614	4,800	5,879	4,984	..	..
1849-50	2,582	4,162	..	..	..	4,162	538	..	171	1,683	1,699	614	4,848	5,861	4,947	..	..
1850-51	2,349	3,701	..	..	..	3,701	695	..	151	1,683	1,700	614	4,727	5,401	4,466	..	..
1851-52	2,259	3,578	..	..	..	3,578	799	..	233	1,669	1,687	582	4,727	5,268	4,263	..	..
1852-53	2,341	3,670	..	..	..	3,670	759	981	144	1,590	1,629	583	4,726	5,280	4,397	..	..
1853-54	2,437	3,956	..	580	580	3,376	844	901	110	1,518	2,001	432	4,849	6,358	5,918	..	..
1854-55	2,796	4,478	..	..	..	4,478	557	407	64	1,496	1,979	432	4,849	6,359	4,969	..	..
1855-56	2,891	4,391	..	27	27	4,364	691	509	41	1,466	1,958	458	4,848	6,358	4,888	..	..
1856-57	2,820	4,534	..	32	32	4,492	562	398	36	1,466	1,936	455	4,848	6,356	4,973	..	..
1857-58	3,018	4,657	..	..	..	4,657	406	291	23	1,424	1,910	516	4,848	6,358	5,301	..	..
1858-59	2,931	4,672	..	..	..	4,672	442	324	35	1,425	1,862	523	4,848	6,358	5,235	..	..
1859-60	3,181	4,323	..	..	..	4,323	242	178	21	1,425	1,862	536	4,848	6,358	5,410	..	..
1860-61	3,322	4,933	..	..	..	4,933	231	162	21	1,295	1,714	665	4,848	6,356	5,668	..	..
1861-62	3,531	5,232	..	..	..	5,232	122	81	11	1,195	1,545	611	4,848	6,358	5,854	..	..
1862-63	3,666	5,341	..	..	..	5,341	363	496	4	814	1,031	625	4,848	6,358	5,970	..	..
1863-64	3,705	5,389	..	..	..	5,383	14	9	1	1,152	1,467	617	4,871	6,359	6,001	..	..
1864-65	3,719	5,392	..	..	..	5,392	..	..	..	1,152	1,467	629	4,871	6,359	6,021	..	..
1865-66	3,744	5,422	..	..	..	5,422	..	..	..	1,126	1,437	673	4,870	6,359	6,100	..	..
1866-67	3,744	5,423	..	..	..	5,422	..	..	9	1,126	1,437	707	4,870	6,359	6,129	..	..
1867-68	3,744	5,422	..	..	..	5,422	..	..	10	1,105	1,437	704	4,849	6,359	6,126	..	..
1868-69	3,744	5,422	..	..	..	5,422	..	..	28	1,105	1,437	708	4,849	6,359	6,125	..	..
1869-70	3,740	5,424	..	..	..	5,424	23	20	2	1,036	1,415	703	4,849	6,359	6,129	..	..
1870-71	3,821	5,519	..	..	..	5,519	23	20	7	1,005	1,320	703	4,849	6,359	6,229	..	..
1871-72	3,836	5,547	..	..	..	5,547	47	34	7	966	1,273	663	4,849	6,359	6,217	..	..
1872-73	3,836	5,547	..	..	..	5,547	47	34	5	966	1,273	663	4,849	6,359	6,215	..	..
1873-74	3,836	5,547	..	..	..	5,547	47	34	5	966	1,273	663	4,849	6,359	6,215	..	..
1874-75	3,836	5,547	..	..	..	5,547	47	34	5	966	1,273	676	4,849	6,359	6,223	..	..
1875-76	3,822	5,538	..	..	..	5,538	61	43	4	966	1,273	676	4,849	6,359	6,223	..	..
1876-77	3,822	5,538	..	..	..	5,538	61	43	5	966	1,273	676	4,849	6,359	6,210	..	..
1877-78	3,822	5,538	..	..	..	5,538	61	43	3	966	1,273	676	4,849	6,359	6,217	..	..
1878-79	3,809	5,601	..	..	..	5,601	33	23	1	961	1,234	669	4,808	6,358	6,271	..	..
1879-80	3,809	5,601	..	..	..	5,601	33	23	1	961	1,234	669	4,808	6,358	6,272	..	..
1880-81	3,823	5,563	..	..	..	5,563	31	55	2	961	1,233	669	4,805	6,356	6,239	..	..
1881-82	3,804	5,552	..	..	..	5,552	100	71	4	961	1,233	660	4,805	6,356	6,225	..	..
1882-83	3,763	5,514	..	..	..	5,514	140	109	5	961	1,233	660	4,804	6,356	6,188	..	..
1883-84	3,733	5,491	..	..	..	5,491	171	132	6	961	1,233	669	4,805	6,356	6,166	..	..
1884-85	3,737	5,499	..	..	..	5,499	166	124	5	961	1,233	669	4,804	6,356	6,173	..	..
1885-86	3,737	5,499	..	..	..	5,499	167	124	20	961	1,233	677	4,805	6,356	6,196	..	..

APPENDIX P.—continued.

IV.

Revenue History for 54 Villages of the old Pachápur, now situated in the Belgaum, Táluka, in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1854-55.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ARABLE ASSESSED GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY.			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Remissions by Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Acres. Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Total of Assessment. Total of Columns 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Remissions.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1844-45 ..	25,951	30,442	..	40	40	30,402	32,818	..	1,336	13,236	..	6,024	72,004	..	37,762	120	
1845-46 ..	26,009	30,406	..	33	33	30,373	32,796	..	1,306	13,199	..	6,016	72,003	..	37,695	157	
1846-47 ..	27,406	32,179	..	35	35	32,144	31,074	..	1,098	13,159	..	6,026	71,639	..	40,267	61	
1847-48 ..	28,000	34,599	..	..	..	34,599	29,775	..	2,473	13,158	..	5,998	71,833	..	43,070	106	
1848-49 ..	30,038	35,275	..	..	..	35,275	38,659	..	2,128	13,093	..	6,124	71,790	..	44,527	64	
1849-50 ..	29,366	35,983	..	115	115	35,868	29,377	..	2,149	12,034	..	6,064	71,827	..	44,081	30	
1850-51 ..	28,967	34,730	..	11	11	34,719	29,381	..	1,889	13,036	..	6,050	71,634	..	42,638	39	
1851-52 ..	29,364	35,430	..	6	6	35,425	29,368	..	2,484	13,036	..	6,129	71,752	..	44,088	..	
1852-53 ..	29,273	35,221	..	215	215	35,006	29,365	..	1,016	13,058	..	6,376	72,015	..	43,198	..	
1853-54 ..	28,021	36,463	..	39	39	36,423	31,400	..	2,062	12,947	..	6,247	72,268	..	44,732	..	
1854-55 ..	30,314	32,839	..	5,143	5,143	27,696	34,467	7,313	1,334	14,103	17,827	5,067	78,839	57,973	34,691	12	
1855-56 ..	42,306	35,297	..	..	..	35,297	22,558	4,954	1,332	13,764	17,642	4,866	78,627	57,303	41,744	..	
1856-57 ..	43,331	35,556	..	..	..	35,556	21,162	4,447	1,640	13,684	17,507	4,972	78,177	57,510	42,168	..	
1857-58 ..	45,417	36,269	..	..	..	36,269	19,179	3,835	2,143	13,581	17,408	5,403	78,177	57,510	43,820	..	
1858-59 ..	47,638	36,738	..	..	..	36,738	18,012	3,463	2,995	13,516	17,319	5,443	79,166	57,570	44,326	..	
1859-60 ..	53,446	37,919	..	..	..	37,919	12,308	2,439	2,482	13,425	17,204	5,445	79,174	57,561	45,346	..	
1860-61 ..	53,364	38,072	..	..	..	38,072	12,579	2,368	3,572	13,331	17,121	7,466	79,174	57,561	46,110	..	
1861-62 ..	54,718	38,843	..	..	..	38,843	11,433	2,073	2,129	12,967	16,637	7,900	79,168	57,568	46,372	17	
1862-63 ..	54,391	38,376	..	..	..	38,376	11,931	2,146	3,412	12,856	16,637	8,053	79,168	57,568	50,341	..	
1863-64 ..	54,611	38,961	..	..	..	38,961	11,679	2,107	1,880	13,051	16,207	8,024	79,341	57,275	48,865	29	
1864-65 ..	54,446	39,074	..	..	..	39,074	11,974	2,113	2,235	12,958	16,359	8,176	79,373	57,545	49,535	..	
1865-66 ..	53,843	39,115	..	..	..	39,115	12,721	2,217	3,017	12,905	16,197	8,075	79,369	57,539	49,307	..	
1866-67 ..	53,564	39,103	..	..	..	39,103	13,069	2,292	2,127	12,760	16,157	8,235	79,363	57,522	49,455	..	
1867-68 ..	52,737	39,000	..	..	..	39,000	13,092	2,474	2,235	12,674	16,048	8,121	79,363	57,522	49,266	..	
1868-69 ..	53,304	39,157	..	..	..	39,157	13,514	2,416	1,601	12,545	15,949	7,996	79,363	57,522	48,654	..	
1869-70 ..	53,509	39,297	..	..	..	39,297	13,475	2,436	1,992	12,379	15,789	8,037	79,363	57,522	49,326	..	
1870-71 ..	53,762	39,535	..	..	..	39,535	13,449	2,423	2,038	12,164	15,581	7,992	79,375	57,529	49,615	..	
1871-72 ..	53,785	39,559	..	..	..	39,559	13,472	2,435	1,892	11,921	15,546	7,980	79,158	57,540	49,431	..	
1872-73 ..	54,010	39,660	..	..	..	39,660	13,273	2,337	2,020	11,875	15,493	7,941	79,158	57,540	49,631	..	
1873-74 ..	54,310	39,719	..	..	..	39,719	4,135	829	126	11,359	15,453	7,933	79,204	56,011	47,733	..	
1874-75 ..	54,434	39,792	..	..	..	39,792	3,334	799	97	11,336	15,431	7,955	79,204	56,022	47,344	..	
1875-76 ..	54,489	39,800	..	..	..	39,800	3,362	763	84	11,336	15,431	7,971	79,187	56,094	47,355	..	
1876-77 ..	54,751	39,850	..	13	13	39,837	3,614	717	81	11,322	15,426	7,971	79,187	56,093	47,339	..	
1877-78 ..	54,752	39,851	..	..	..	39,851	3,614	716	80	11,322	15,414	7,971	79,188	56,081	47,993	..	
1878-79 ..	54,793	39,896	..	..	..	39,896	13,553	2,232	921	11,933	15,383	7,933	79,337	57,511	48,300	..	
1879-80 ..	54,799	39,948	..	..	..	39,948	13,125	2,250	1,004	11,929	15,328	7,994	79,333	57,526	48,946	..	
1880-81 ..	55,592	40,313	..	..	..	40,313	4,349	1,065	972	11,171	14,466	7,999	79,333	56,344	49,734	15	
1881-82 ..	55,614	40,354	..	..	..	40,354	4,312	1,034	500	11,157	14,436	8,005	71,063	56,344	49,359	..	
1882-83 ..	55,747	40,361	..	..	..	40,361	4,179	1,047	499	11,137	14,436	8,005	71,063	56,344	49,365	..	
1883-84 ..	55,382	40,338	..	..	..	40,338	4,056	1,027	2,049	11,125	14,420	8,020	71,063	56,344	50,957	..	
1884-85 ..	55,542	40,905	..	..	..	40,905	4,413	1,013	979	11,103	14,421	8,037	71,063	56,344	49,911	..	
1885-86 ..	55,511	40,905	..	..	..	40,905	4,443	1,017	3,955	11,106	14,521	8,029	71,060	56,343	52,339	..	

H. K. DISNEY,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX P.—continued.

V.

Revenue History for 5 Villages of the Old Bidi, now situated in the Belgaum Taluka, in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1854-55.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ARABLE ASSESSED GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY.			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND IMA'N.			Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balances for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization by Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Acres. Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Assessment. Total of Columns 9, 12, and 13.	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
1844-45	860	811	..	..	..	811	1,209	..	1	1,813	..	565	3,382	811	1,877	..	
1845-46	778	797	..	..	..	797	1,296	..	7	1,813	..	565	3,382	797	1,869	..	
1846-47	794	729	..	..	..	729	1,275	..	10	1,813	..	565	3,383	729	1,804	..	
1847-48	868	788	..	..	..	788	1,217	..	11	1,813	..	565	3,388	788	1,859	..	
1848-49	912	813	..	..	..	813	1,162	..	6	1,813	..	551	3,387	813	1,870	..	
1849-50	948	896	..	..	..	896	1,180	..	13	1,808	..	551	3,386	896	1,460	..	
1850-51	930	884	..	..	..	884	1,149	..	6	1,808	..	551	3,387	884	1,461	..	
1851-52	894	863	..	..	..	863	1,071	..	15	1,808	..	551	3,273	868	1,429	..	
1852-53	927	852	..	3	3	849	1,087	..	4	1,261	..	551	3,275	852	1,404	..	
1853-54	926	804	..	..	..	804	1,061	..	1	1,266	..	554	3,273	804	1,359	..	
1854-55	1,098	1,095	357	..	357	739	642	274	9	1,468	1,652	536	3,208	3,022	1,284	..	
1855-56	1,248	1,169	..	..	..	1,169	492	201	16	1,468	1,652	584	3,208	3,023	1,769	..	
1856-57	1,113	985	..	..	..	985	431	209	12	1,180	1,350	424	2,724	2,544	1,431	..	
1857-58	1,134	1,013	..	..	..	1,013	410	131	13	1,180	1,350	424	2,724	2,544	1,460	..	
1858-59	1,213	1,044	..	..	..	1,044	325	149	27	1,180	1,350	424	2,718	2,543	1,495	..	
1859-60	1,369	1,138	..	..	..	1,133	169	60	7	1,180	1,350	424	2,718	2,543	1,564	..	
1860-61	1,394	1,145	..	..	..	1,145	144	48	9	1,180	1,350	690	2,718	2,543	1,844	..	
1861-62	1,456	1,152	..	..	..	1,152	82	40	3	1,180	1,350	776	2,718	2,543	1,932	..	
1862-63	1,421	1,137	..	..	..	1,137	117	56	4	1,180	1,350	776	2,718	2,543	1,917	..	
1863-64	1,635	1,345	..	..	..	1,345	116	56	13	1,467	1,620	954	3,208	3,021	2,312	..	
1864-65	1,715	1,339	..	..	..	1,339	36	12	4	1,467	1,620	959	3,208	3,021	2,352	..	
1865-66	1,715	1,339	..	..	..	1,339	36	12	6	1,467	1,620	971	3,208	3,021	2,365	..	
1866-67	1,767	1,411	..	..	..	1,411	..	..	..	1,441	1,610	959	3,208	3,021	2,370	..	
1867-68	1,752	1,404	..	..	..	1,404	16	7	..	1,429	1,610	959	3,197	3,021	2,363	..	
1868-69	1,749	1,414	..	..	..	1,414	27	12	2	1,421	1,595	959	3,197	3,021	2,375	..	
1869-70	1,710	1,369	..	..	..	1,369	66	57	2	1,421	1,595	960	3,197	3,021	2,331	..	
1870-71	1,686	1,361	..	..	..	1,361	93	67	10	1,418	1,593	968	3,197	3,021	2,334	..	
1871-72	1,691	1,339	..	..	..	1,339	83	39	3	1,418	1,593	968	3,197	3,021	2,355	..	
1872-73	1,691	1,339	..	..	..	1,339	90	40	5	1,416	1,592	967	3,197	3,021	2,351	..	
1873-74	1,691	1,339	..	..	..	1,339	90	40	6	1,416	1,592	966	3,197	3,021	2,351	..	
1874-75	1,691	1,339	..	..	..	1,339	90	40	6	1,416	1,593	971	3,197	3,021	2,366	..	
1875-76	1,691	1,339	..	..	..	1,339	90	40	6	1,416	1,593	971	3,197	3,021	2,366	..	
1876-77	1,691	1,339	..	..	..	1,339	90	40	5	1,416	1,592	971	3,197	3,021	2,365	..	
1877-78	1,691	1,339	..	..	..	1,339	90	40	3	1,416	1,593	971	3,197	3,021	2,363	..	
1878-79	1,691	1,339	..	..	..	1,339	90	40	4	1,427	1,592	971	3,208	3,021	2,354	..	
1879-80	1,691	1,339	..	..	..	1,339	90	40	4	1,427	1,592	971	3,208	3,021	2,354	..	
1880-81	1,701	1,396	..	..	..	1,396	90	39	4	1,416	1,588	978	3,207	3,020	2,378	..	
1881-82	1,733	1,416	..	..	..	1,416	59	19	2	1,416	1,584	978	3,207	3,019	2,396	..	
1882-83	1,769	1,427	..	..	..	1,427	22	3	..	1,416	1,584	978	3,207	3,019	2,405	..	
1883-84	1,769	1,428	..	..	..	1,428	22	7	..	1,416	1,585	982	3,207	3,020	2,410	..	
1884-85	1,774	1,428	..	..	..	1,428	17	7	..	1,416	1,585	982	3,207	3,020	2,410	..	
1885-86	1,774	1,427	..	..	..	1,427	17	8	2	1,416	1,584	983	3,207	3,019	2,412	..	

APPENDIX P.—continued.

VI.

Revenue History for 10 Villages of the Old Páchhápúr, now situated in the Belgaum Táluka, in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1855-56.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ARABLE ASSESSED GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY.			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balances for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization by Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collection, Quit-rent, &c.	Acres. Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Assessment. Total of Columns 2, 9, and 12.	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
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1845-46 .. ..	..	1,838	..	..	..	1,838	..	..	10	..	..	196	..	..	1,174	..	
1846-47 .. ..	..	1,908	..	..	..	1,908	..	..	6	..	..	126	..	..	3,040	..	
1847-48 .. ..	..	1,949	..	..	..	1,949	..	..	245	..	..	111	..	..	2,305	..	
1848-49 .. ..	..	1,949	..	..	..	1,949	..	..	385	..	..	105	..	..	2,889	..	
1849-50 .. ..	..	2,039	..	..	..	2,039	..	..	262	..	..	105	..	..	2,406	..	
1850-51 .. ..	..	1,918	..	..	..	1,918	..	..	299	..	..	105	..	..	2,322	..	
1851-52 .. ..	..	2,070	..	..	..	2,070	..	..	456	..	..	105	..	..	2,631	..	
1852-53 .. ..	..	1,973	..	..	..	1,973	..	..	417	..	..	105	..	..	2,495	..	
1853-54 .. ..	..	2,052	..	..	..	2,052	..	..	395	..	..	105	..	..	2,552	..	
1854-55 .. ..	..	2,275	..	..	..	2,275	..	..	334	..	..	104	..	..	2,713	..	
1855-56	2,742	1,708	..	805	805	1,398	7,946	1,011	611	512	471	101	11,200	1,482	2,110	..	
1856-57	6,888	2,258	..	..	..	2,258	3,731	501	63	512	523	103	11,131	3,282	2,412	..	
1857-58	5,599	1,924	..	..	..	1,924	4,809	682	293	512	481	112	10,920	3,087	2,329	..	
1858-59	7,379	2,040	..	..	..	2,040	5,080	696	327	510	481	113	12,069	3,217	2,480	..	
1859-60	9,022	2,270	..	..	..	2,270	3,444	468	361	510	481	113	12,976	3,210	2,744	..	
1860-61	3,223	2,171	..	..	..	2,171	4,243	567	276	510	481	200	12,976	3,219	2,647	..	
1861-62	8,959	2,267	..	..	..	2,267	3,523	472	324	510	481	249	12,997	3,220	2,840	..	
1862-63	8,586	2,237	..	..	..	2,237	3,614	503	349	510	481	253	13,010	3,221	2,339	..	
1863-64	9,130	2,234	..	..	..	2,234	3,320	468	77	623	481	234	13,023	3,223	2,605	..	
1864-65	9,164	2,272	..	..	..	2,272	3,336	470	63	523	481	234	13,023	3,223	2,689	..	
1865-66	3,288	2,131	..	..	..	2,131	4,274	609	71	523	481	253	13,023	3,221	2,460	..	
1866-67	8,072	2,109	..	..	..	2,109	4,423	631	48	523	481	251	13,023	3,221	2,408	..	
1867-68	7,904	2,098	..	..	..	2,098	4,506	642	75	523	481	249	13,023	3,221	2,422	..	
1868-69	7,536	1,949	..	..	..	1,949	4,964	791	77	523	481	249	13,023	3,221	2,275	..	
1869-70	7,632	1,976	..	..	..	1,976	4,818	764	97	523	481	249	13,023	3,221	2,322	..	
1870-71	7,682	1,976	..	..	..	1,976	4,818	764	87	523	481	249	13,023	3,221	2,312	..	
1871-72	7,800	2,003	..	..	..	2,003	4,700	737	72	510	481	251	13,010	3,221	2,326	..	
1872-73	7,800	2,003	..	..	..	2,003	4,700	737	61	510	481	252	13,010	3,221	2,316	..	
1873-74	7,840	2,044	..	..	..	2,044	4,493	673	62	510	481	252	12,843	3,197	2,368	..	
1874-75	7,840	2,044	..	..	..	2,044	4,493	672	60	510	481	252	12,843	3,197	2,356	..	
1875-76	7,840	2,044	..	..	..	2,044	4,493	672	79	510	481	252	12,843	3,197	2,375	..	
1876-77	7,840	2,044	..	..	..	2,044	4,493	673	67	510	481	252	12,843	3,197	2,353	..	
1877-78	7,840	2,044	..	..	..	2,044	4,493	673	61	510	481	252	12,843	3,197	2,357	..	
1878-79	7,840	2,044	..	..	..	2,044	4,660	696	79	523	481	249	13,024	3,221	2,372	..	
1879-80	7,829	2,040	..	..	..	2,040	5,369	700	71	523	481	249	13,712	3,221	2,360	..	
1880-81	7,835	2,040	..	..	..	2,040	932	134	71	524	481	249	9,201	2,655	2,360	..	
1881-82	7,834	2,037	..	..	..	2,037	999	137	..	523	481	249	9,356	2,655	2,236	..	
1882-83	7,524	2,032	..	..	..	2,032	1,008	143	..	524	481	249	9,356	2,655	2,231	..	
1883-84	7,817	2,054	..	..	..	2,054	1,016	120	..	523	481	249	9,346	2,655	2,303	..	
1884-85	8,053	2,094	..	..	..	2,094	779	80	..	524	481	249	9,356	2,655	2,345	..	
1885-86	8,010	2,080	..	..	..	2,080	823	94	246	524	446	252	9,340	2,620	2,578	..	

H. K. DISNEY,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX P.—continued.

VII.

Revenue History for 19 Villages of the Old Bidī, now situated in the Belgaum Taluka, in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1855-56.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ARABLE ASSESSED GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY.			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED AND LEAM.			Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Area.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balances for collection.	Area.	Full Assessment.	Realisation by Auction-sale of Grazing.	Area.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Area. Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	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
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1845-46	6,202	3,807	..	..	..	3,807	17,311	..	66	5,499	..	1,246	29,012	3,807	5,119	..
1846-47	6,938	3,821	..	..	..	3,821	17,140	..	99	5,499	..	1,246	28,977	3,821	5,166	..
1847-48	7,162	4,127	..	..	..	4,127	16,428	..	198	5,499	..	1,246	29,081	4,127	5,571	..
1848-49	6,938	4,032	..	..	..	4,032	16,606	..	262	5,522	..	1,246	29,086	4,032	5,540	..
1849-50	6,506	3,908	..	..	..	3,908	17,088	..	246	5,511	..	1,246	29,054	3,908	5,400	..
1850-51	6,043	3,756	..	..	..	3,756	17,568	..	214	5,511	..	1,247	29,120	3,756	5,217	..
1851-52	6,462	3,928	..	..	..	3,928	17,175	..	330	5,481	..	1,246	29,118	3,928	5,506	..
1852-53	6,389	4,702	..	21	22	4,680	17,511	..	338	5,475	..	1,258	29,328	4,702	6,271	..	
1853-54	6,095	4,718	..	..	..	4,718	18,008	..	191	5,035	..	1,314	29,133	4,718	6,224	..
1854-55	6,375	5,006	..	..	..	5,006	17,675	..	324	4,948	4,182	1,335	28,998	11,168	6,665	..
1855-56	7,465	5,551	..	1,449	1,449	4,102	20,479	5,938	358	6,551	6,268	1,396	14,495	17,455	5,756	..	
1856-57	12,231	6,955	..	..	..	6,955	15,327	4,334	614	6,444	6,173	1,370	24,502	17,462	8,939	..
1857-58	12,632	7,089	..	..	..	7,089	15,471	4,258	405	6,414	6,141	1,343	24,517	17,483	8,837	..
1858-59	14,026	7,572	..	..	..	7,572	14,108	3,735	336	6,368	6,124	1,320	24,512	17,481	9,228	..
1859-60	15,723	8,078	..	..	..	8,078	12,406	3,231	418	6,335	6,123	1,338	24,512	17,462	9,834	..
1860-61	17,145	8,587	..	..	..	8,587	11,077	2,879	406	6,270	6,004	1,227	24,492	17,470	11,230	..
1861-62	17,739	8,696	..	..	..	8,696	10,738	2,764	585	6,008	5,810	2,517	24,455	17,470	11,998	..
1862-63	16,710	8,655	..	..	..	8,655	11,764	3,008	398	6,005	5,807	2,622	24,479	17,465	11,675	..
1863-64	17,704	8,905	..	..	..	8,905	10,826	2,748	532	6,066	5,757	2,611	24,596	17,465	12,106	..
1864-65	18,235	9,119	..	..	..	9,119	10,314	2,617	473	6,046	5,729	2,579	24,595	17,465	12,171	..
1865-66	16,941	8,734	..	..	..	8,734	11,645	3,036	500	6,007	5,695	2,632	24,593	17,465	11,896	..
1866-67	17,055	8,745	..	6	6	8,739	11,555	3,047	390	5,982	5,673	2,600	24,592	17,465	11,729	..	
1867-68	16,206	8,467	..	..	..	8,467	12,483	3,243	383	5,810	5,630	2,597	24,479	17,465	11,467	..
1868-69	18,999	7,740	..	..	..	7,740	14,701	4,130	502	5,779	5,605	2,589	24,479	17,465	10,331	..
1869-70	18,580	7,546	..	..	..	7,546	15,106	4,343	459	5,753	5,576	2,603	24,479	17,465	10,668	..
1870-71	13,645	7,598	..	..	..	7,598	15,095	4,316	399	5,739	5,551	2,604	24,479	17,465	10,601	..
1871-72	14,112	7,868	..	..	..	7,868	14,370	4,089	335	5,697	5,503	2,601	24,479	17,465	10,734	..
1872-73	14,722	7,974	..	..	..	7,974	14,071	3,999	212	5,636	5,492	2,585	24,479	17,465	10,771	..
1873-74	15,181	8,093	..	..	..	8,093	10,737	3,279	214	5,636	5,492	2,583	31,604	16,864	10,800	..
1874-75	15,657	8,318	..	..	..	8,318	10,261	3,055	208	5,636	5,492	2,583	31,604	16,865	11,109	..
1875-76	15,395	8,243	..	..	..	8,243	10,523	3,129	218	5,636	5,492	2,583	31,604	16,864	11,044	..
1876-77	15,480	8,295	..	..	..	8,295	10,433	3,073	207	5,636	5,492	2,581	31,604	16,865	11,033	..
1877-78	15,203	8,260	..	..	..	8,260	10,715	3,112	177	5,636	5,492	2,581	31,604	16,864	11,016	..
1878-79	14,794	8,150	..	..	..	8,150	13,999	3,623	193	5,798	5,492	2,580	24,591	17,465	10,923	..
1879-80	15,669	8,409	..	..	..	8,409	13,460	3,664	119	5,798	5,492	2,580	24,927	17,465	11,198	..
1880-81	16,602	8,414	..	..	..	8,414	5,324	1,653	121	5,798	5,483	2,582	27,219	15,549	11,117	..
1881-82	16,533	8,335	..	..	..	8,335	5,945	1,682	55	5,798	5,483	2,582	27,271	15,549	11,022	..
1882-83	16,900	8,307	..	..	..	8,307	4,539	1,268	..	5,782	5,479	2,581	27,271	15,549	11,338	..
1883-84	17,291	8,396	..	..	..	8,396	4,198	1,173	..	5,782	5,480	2,589	27,271	15,549	11,435	..
1884-85	17,407	8,924	..	6	6	8,918	4,032	1,146	..	5,782	5,479	2,583	27,271	15,549	11,506	..	
1885-86	17,691	9,000	..	..	..	9,000	3,797	1,068	325	5,733	5,481	2,589	27,271	15,549	11,914	..

H. K. DISNEY,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX P.—continued.

VIII.

Revenue History for 1 Village of the Old Bidi, now situated in the Belgaum Taluka, in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1856-57.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ARABLE ASSESSED GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY.			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balances for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization by Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Acres. Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Assessment. Total of Columns 2, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Canal.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1846-47 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1847-48 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1848-49 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1849-50 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1850-51 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1851-52 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1852-53 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1853-54 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1854-55 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855-56 .. ..	..	100	..	..	..	160	..	20	60	..	20	3	..	210	222	..	..
1856-57	684	190	..	23	28	167	2,706	615	111	107	04	2	4,627	809	270	..	..
1857-58	1,367	304	..	..	..	304	2,008	601	60	107	04	2	4,627	809	266	..	..
1858-59	1,042	249	..	..	..	249	2,418	556	36	107	04	2	4,627	809	237	..	..
1859-60	960	240	..	..	..	240	2,501	665	76	107	04	2	4,627	809	217	..	..
1860-61	924	252	..	..	..	232	2,536	572	90	107	04	17	4,627	809	230	..	..
1861-62	945	218	..	..	..	218	2,615	687	74	107	04	26	4,627	809	215	..	..
1862-63	812	211	..	..	..	211	2,647	694	61	107	04	27	4,627	809	229	..	..
1863-64	812	211	..	..	..	211	2,647	694	122	107	04	30	4,627	809	203	..	..
1864-65	782	203	..	..	..	203	2,678	602	161	170	04	21	4,630	809	205	..	..
1865-66	605	163	..	..	..	163	2,855	642	104	107	04	21	4,627	809	206	..	..
1866-67	709	197	..	..	..	197	2,691	608	112	170	04	21	4,630	809	240	..	..
1867-68	611	150	..	..	..	150	2,833	658	44	122	22	22	4,627	809	222	..	..
1868-69	662	159	..	..	..	159	2,841	655	46	122	25	18	4,627	809	222	..	..
1869-70	622	154	..	..	..	154	2,806	600	48	122	25	22	4,627	809	224	..	..
1870-71	622	154	..	..	..	154	2,806	600	44	122	25	22	4,627	809	220	..	..
1871-72	594	147	..	..	..	147	2,900	607	28	122	25	22	4,627	809	197	..	..
1872-73	706	191	..	..	..	191	2,698	622	26	122	25	22	4,627	809	220	..	..
1873-74	706	191	..	..	..	191	1,904	251	25	122	25	22	2,808	620	267	..	..
1874-75	975	220	..	..	..	220	1,785	302	12	122	25	22	2,808	620	270	..	..
1875-76	975	242	..	..	..	242	1,722	302	19	122	22	20	2,804	620	221	..	..
1876-77	981	224	..	..	..	224	1,822	210	17	122	22	21	2,808	620	272	..	..
1877-78	820	216	..	..	..	210	1,925	222	12	122	22	21	2,804	620	249	..	..
1878-79	820	216	..	..	..	216	2,650	601	16	122	22	20	4,630	809	222	..	..
1879-80	714	192	..	..	..	192	2,852	626	5	122	22	20	4,704	809	217	..	..
1880-81	911	228	..	..	..	228	142	26	8	122	22	21	1,191	242	262	..	..
1881-82	911	228	..	..	..	228	152	26	..	122	22	21	1,195	242	259	..	..
1882-83	911	228	..	..	..	228	152	26	..	122	22	21	1,195	242	259	..	..
1883-84	814	218	..	..	..	218	249	48	..	122	22	20	1,195	242	228	..	..
1884-85	814	218	..	..	..	218	249	48	..	122	22	20	1,195	242	228	..	..
1885-86	769	209	..	..	..	209	249	47	..	122	22	20	1,195	242	229	..	..

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX P.—continued.

IX.

Revenue History for 1 village of the old Páchhápúr, now situated in the Belgaum Táluka, in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1858-59.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ARABLE ASSESSED GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY.			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INAM.			Balance out-standing at close of the year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization by Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Acres Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9, and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1848-49 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1849-50 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1850-51 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1851-52 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1852-53 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1853-54 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1854-55 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855-56 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856-57 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857-58 ..	..	..	2,974	..	..	2,974	..	..	169	..	1,365	345	..	4,339	3,488	..	..
1858-59 ..	1,259	2,757	..	210	210	2,538	421	129	92	844	1,092	207	2,024	2,978	2,987	..	..
1859-60 ..	1,498	2,838	..	..	..	2,838	187	68	172	844	1,092	247	2,024	2,978	2,852	..	..
1860-61 ..	1,555	2,648	..	..	..	2,648	125	89	179	844	1,091	247	2,024	2,978	2,874	..	..
1861-62 ..	1,666	2,874	..	..	..	2,874	14	19	113	844	1,091	226	2,024	2,978	2,818	..	..
1862-63 ..	1,666	2,874	..	..	..	2,874	14	18	141	844	1,091	296	2,024	2,978	2,811	..	..
1863-64 ..	1,680	2,900	..	..	..	2,900	14	18	66	830	1,065	254	2,024	2,978	2,810	..	..
1864-65 ..	1,680	2,900	..	..	..	2,900	14	18	84	834	1,065	292	2,024	2,978	2,846	..	..
1865-66 ..	1,680	2,900	..	..	..	2,900	14	18	60	830	1,065	282	2,024	2,978	2,822	..	..
1866-67 ..	1,680	2,900	..	..	..	2,900	14	18	110	830	1,065	282	2,024	2,978	2,842	..	..
1867-68 ..	1,680	2,900	..	..	..	2,900	14	18	200	830	1,065	282	2,024	2,978	2,832	..	..
1868-69 ..	1,680	2,900	..	..	..	2,900	14	18	95	830	1,065	282	2,024	2,978	2,827	..	..
1869-70 ..	1,680	2,900	..	..	..	2,900	14	18	143	830	1,065	287	2,024	2,978	2,855	..	..
1870-71 ..	1,680	2,900	..	..	..	2,900	14	18	147	830	1,065	287	2,024	2,978	2,854	..	..
1871-72 ..	1,680	2,900	..	..	..	2,900	14	18	128	830	1,065	287	2,024	2,978	2,865	..	..
1872-73 ..	1,680	2,901	..	..	..	2,901	14	18	194	830	1,064	286	2,024	2,978	2,831	..	..
1873-74 ..	1,680	2,901	..	..	..	2,901	14	18	173	830	1,064	286	2,024	2,978	2,815	..	..
1874-75 ..	1,680	2,901	..	..	..	2,901	14	18	177	830	1,064	286	2,024	2,978	2,814	..	..
1875-76 ..	1,680	2,901	..	..	..	2,901	14	18	157	830	1,064	286	2,024	2,978	2,894	..	..
1876-77 ..	1,680	2,901	..	..	..	2,901	14	18	158	830	1,064	286	2,024	2,978	2,890	..	..
1877-78 ..	1,680	2,901	..	..	..	2,901	..	..	222	830	1,064	286	2,010	2,965	2,869	..	..
1878-79 ..	1,680	2,901	..	..	..	2,901	14	18	147	830	1,064	286	2,024	2,978	2,884	..	..
1879-80 ..	1,680	2,901	..	..	..	2,901	14	18	181	830	1,064	286	2,024	2,978	2,868	..	..
1880-81 ..	1,680	2,901	..	..	..	2,901	14	18	117	830	1,064	286	2,024	2,978	2,854	..	..
1881-82 ..	1,680	2,901	..	..	..	2,901	14	18	104	830	1,064	286	2,024	2,978	2,841	..	..
1882-83 ..	1,680	2,901	..	..	..	2,901	8	7	168	836	1,070	286	2,024	2,978	2,800	..	..
1883-84 ..	1,680	2,901	..	..	..	2,901	7	7	63	841	1,070	286	2,028	2,978	2,805	..	..
1884-85 ..	1,680	2,901	..	..	..	2,901	7	7	143	841	1,070	286	2,028	2,978	2,885	..	..
1885-86 ..	1,680	2,901	..	..	..	2,901	7	7	140	841	1,070	286	2,028	2,978	2,877	..	..

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX P.—continued.

X.

Revenue History for 1 Village of the old Páchápúr, now situated in the Belgaum Táluka, in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1859-60.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.					UNOCCUPIED ARABLE ASSESSED GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY.			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND IN A.M.			Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Remarks	
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization by Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Acres, Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Assessment, Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.			Collections, Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1848-49 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1849-50 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1850-51 .. ..	..	156	..	..	..	156	..	..	..	..	126	48	..	232	204	..	..
1851-52 .. ..	..	156	..	..	..	156	..	8	..	..	126	48	..	238	204	..	..
1852-53 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1853-54 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1854-55 .. ..	..	148	..	..	..	148	..	14	100	..	126	48	..	238	206	..	..
1855-56 .. ..	..	157	..	..	..	157	..	15	110	..	126	48	..	236	215	..	..
1856-57 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857-58 .. ..	..	157	..	..	..	157	..	13	75	..	126	48	436	236	220	..	..
1858-59	291	157	..	..	..	157	48	18	8	99	127	48	436	237	213	..	..
1859-60	302	127	..	..	..	127	6	4	8	125	74	44	433	206	179	..	..
1860-61	292	122	..	..	..	122	16	9	4	125	74	44	432	205	170	..	..
1861-62	302	123	..	..	..	123	6	3	1	125	74	46	433	205	175	..	..
1862-63	302	123	..	..	..	123	6	3	1	125	74	47	433	205	176	..	..
1863-64	302	123	..	..	..	123	6	3	25	125	74	47	433	205	200	..	..
1864-65	311	131	..	..	..	131	6	3	26	123	74	50	445	208	216	..	..
1865-66	311	131	..	..	..	131	6	3	26	125	74	47	442	208	204	..	..
1866-67	311	131	..	..	..	131	6	2	1	125	74	47	442	442	179	..	..
1867-68	311	131	..	..	..	131	6	2	1	125	74	47	442	207	170	..	..
1868-69	311	131	..	..	..	131	6	2	1	125	74	47	442	207	179	..	..
1869-70	311	131	..	..	..	131	6	2	1	125	74	47	442	207	179	..	..
1870-71	311	131	..	..	..	131	6	2	1	125	74	47	442	207	179	..	..
1871-72	311	131	..	..	..	131	7	2	1	125	74	47	443	207	179	..	..
1872-73	311	131	..	..	..	131	7	2	1	125	74	47	443	207	179	..	..
1873-74	311	131	..	..	..	131	7	2	1	123	74	47	443	207	179	..	..
1874-75	311	131	..	..	..	131	7	2	1	125	74	47	443	207	179	..	..
1875-76	311	131	..	..	..	131	7	2	1	125	74	47	443	207	179	..	..
1876-77	311	131	..	..	..	131	7	2	1	125	74	47	443	207	179	..	..
1877-78	311	131	..	..	..	131	7	2	1	125	74	47	443	207	179	..	..
1878-79	311	131	..	..	..	131	6	2	1	123	74	47	445	207	179	..	..
1879-80	311	131	..	..	..	131	6	2	1	123	74	47	445	207	179	..	..
1880-81	311	131	..	..	..	131	6	2	1	123	74	47	445	207	179	..	..
1881-82	311	131	..	..	..	131	6	2	..	123	74	47	445	207	178	..	..
1882-83	311	131	..	..	..	131	6	2	..	123	74	47	445	207	178	..	..
1883-84	311	131	..	..	..	131	6	2	..	123	74	47	445	207	178	..	..
1884-85	311	131	..	..	..	131	6	2	..	123	74	47	445	207	178	..	..
1885-86	311	131	..	..	..	131	6	2	..	123	74	47	445	207	178	..	..

H. K. DISNEY,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX P.—continued.

XI.

Revenue History for 22 Villages of the old Kini Kariyat, now situated in the Belgaum Taluka, in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1860-61.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ARABLE ASSESSED GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY.			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND IMA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations by Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Acres. Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	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
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1850-51 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1851-52 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1852-53 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1853-54 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1854-55 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855-56 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856-57 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857-58 .. ..	..	10,092	..	5	5	10,087	..	50	748	..	16,558	2,286	..	26,700	13,121	..	..
1858-59 .. ..	..	10,417	..	310	310	10,107	..	28	873	..	16,529	3,069	..	26,972	14,054	..	..
1859-60 .. ..	..	10,407	..	..	..	10,407	..	19	545	..	16,529	3,069	..	27,018	14,549	..	..
1860-61	13,651	12,093	..	2,735	2,735	9,358	3,458	321	944	9,609	15,110	2,305	25,718	28,024	12,607	..	..
1861-62	15,524	12,773	..	..	..	12,773	631	235	399	9,565	15,019	2,437	26,720	28,027	16,109	..	..
1862-63	15,552	12,784	..	..	..	12,784	624	233	347	9,541	15,008	3,263	23,717	28,025	17,194	..	..
1863-64	16,292	12,871	..	..	..	12,871	594	220	339	9,309	14,762	5,950	27,353	27,848	19,360	..	..
1864-65	16,666	12,936	..	..	..	12,936	590	224	508	9,370	14,870	5,918	25,925	28,030	19,362	..	..
1865-66	15,516	12,372	..	..	..	12,372	1,154	285	425	9,482	14,372	7,237	26,162	28,029	20,534	..	..
1866-67	15,372	12,396	..	..	..	12,396	582	261	377	9,467	14,371	5,910	25,721	28,028	19,133	..	..
1867-68	15,367	12,394	..	..	..	12,394	587	263	335	9,467	14,371	5,912	25,721	28,023	19,341	..	..
1868-69	15,499	13,393	..	..	..	12,393	705	341	307	9,434	14,313	5,872	25,723	28,052	19,072	..	..
1869-70	15,437	12,375	..	..	..	12,375	370	376	551	9,420	14,300	5,913	25,727	28,051	19,339	..	..
1870-71	16,463	12,913	..	..	..	12,913	354	363	326	9,410	14,770	5,913	25,727	28,051	19,332	..	..
1871-72	15,384	12,923	..	..	..	12,923	349	360	377	9,410	14,762	5,913	25,743	28,045	19,214	..	..
1872-73	15,530	12,969	..	..	..	12,969	308	333	353	9,406	14,742	5,919	25,744	28,044	19,541	..	..
1873-74	15,530	12,969	..	..	..	12,969	322	142	26	9,406	14,742	5,926	25,258	27,353	18,921	..	..
1874-75	15,533	12,933	..	..	..	12,933	322	142	22	9,402	14,723	5,926	25,257	27,353	18,931	..	..
1875-76	15,568	13,008	..	..	..	13,008	317	135	31	9,375	14,710	5,923	25,253	27,343	18,962	..	..
1876-77	15,566	13,008	..	22	22	12,936	317	135	21	9,375	14,710	5,927	25,253	27,353	18,934	..	..
1877-78	15,643	13,043	..	..	..	13,043	236	102	3	9,374	14,708	5,927	25,253	27,353	19,973	..	..
1878-79	15,371	13,055	..	..	..	13,055	722	293	423	9,550	14,696	5,930	25,946	28,044	19,403	..	..
1879-80	15,700	13,032	..	..	..	13,032	697	237	463	9,549	14,696	5,930	25,946	28,044	19,455	..	..
1880-81	15,704	13,033	..	..	..	13,033	462	232	499	9,549	14,695	5,930	25,715	28,010	19,492	..	..
1881-82	15,704	13,033	..	..	..	13,033	464	231	626	9,550	14,696	5,930	25,713	28,010	19,619	..	..
1882-83	15,706	13,054	..	..	..	13,054	461	230	911	9,550	14,696	5,931	25,717	28,010	19,396	..	..
1883-84	15,706	13,054	..	..	..	13,054	461	230	591	9,550	14,696	5,931	25,717	28,010	19,576	..	..
1884-85	15,337	13,112	..	..	..	13,112	311	202	704	9,549	14,696	5,931	25,717	28,010	19,747	..	..
1885-86	15,339	13,112	..	..	..	13,112	305	193	574	9,550	14,696	5,931	25,717	28,011	19,327	..	..

H. K. DISNEY,

Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S.M.C.

APPENDIX P.—continued.

XII.

Revenue History for 1 Village of the old Páchhápúr, now situated in the Belgaum Táluka, in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1867-68.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ARABLE ASSESSED GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY.			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INÁM.			Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations by Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Acres. Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Assessment. Total of Columns 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1861-62	104	621	...	...	...	621	12	58	50	102	715	198	308	1,894	869	...	
1862-63	194	625	...	4	4	621	12	58	50	102	715	198	308	1,898	869	...	
1863-64 ... ..	...	626	...	4	4	622	...	57	50	...	715	190	...	1,898	862	...	
1864-65	713	864	240	...	240	624	77	29	51	471	700	188	1,261	1,593	863	...	
1865-66	713	864	...	...	...	864	77	29	75	471	700	229	1,261	1,593	1,168	...	
1866-67	713	864	...	...	...	864	77	29	78	471	700	216	1,261	1,593	1,166	...	
1867-68	715	874	..	...	...	874	77	29	224	469	690	244	1,261	1,593	1,342	...	
1868-69	716	874	...	...	...	874	77	29	87	469	690	201	1,261	1,593	1,162	...	
1869-70	715	874	...	...	...	874	77	29	86	455	690	214	1,247	1,593	1,174	...	
1870-71	715	874	...	...	...	874	77	29	150	455	690	214	1,247	1,593	1,244	...	
1871-72	730	878	...	...	...	878	62	25	110	455	690	214	1,247	1,593	1,202	...	
1872-73	730	878	...	...	...	878	62	25	168	455	690	214	1,247	1,593	1,260	...	
1873-74	730	878	...	...	...	878	204	39	289	455	690	214	1,389	1,607	1,381	...	
1874-75	730	878	...	...	...	878	204	39	116	455	690	356	1,389	1,607	1,350	...	
1875-76	730	878	...	...	...	878	204	39	114	455	690	356	1,389	1,607	1,348	...	
1876-77	730	878	...	...	...	878	204	39	167	455	690	356	1,389	1,607	1,401	...	
1877-78	730	878	...	...	...	878	173	21	171	455	690	356	1,353	1,589	1,405	...	
1878-79	730	878	...	...	...	878	204	39	112	455	690	356	1,389	1,607	1,346	...	
1879-80	730	878	...	...	...	878	204	39	72	455	690	356	1,389	1,607	1,306	...	
1880-81	730	878	...	...	...	878	162	31	152	455	690	360	1,347	1,599	1,390	...	
1881-82	730	878	...	...	...	878	162	31	135	455	690	357	1,347	1,599	1,370	...	
1882-83	730	878	...	...	...	878	162	31	179	455	690	357	1,347	1,599	1,414	...	
1883-84	730	878	...	...	...	878	162	31	129	455	690	357	1,347	1,599	1,364	...	
1884-85	730	878	...	...	...	878	162	31	109	455	690	357	1,347	1,599	1,344	...	
1885-86	730	878	...	...	...	878	162	31	132	469	690	357	1,361	1,599	1,367	...	

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX P.—continued.

XIII.

Revenue History for 3 Villages of the old Páchhápúr, now situated in the Belgaum Táluka, in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1873-74.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ARABLE ASSESSED GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY.			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INÁM.			Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations by Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Acres. Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Assess-ment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections, Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Perma-ment.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1863-64 ...	...	3,743	...	...	...	3,743	...	1	215	...	1,814	581	...	5,558	4,539	...	
1864-65 ...	...	4,053	229	...	229	3,825	...	121	112	...	1,751	608	...	5,925	4,545	...	
1865-66 ...	...	4,122	199	...	199	3,923	...	102	51	...	1,751	608	...	5,975	4,582	...	
1866-67 ...	...	4,075	199	...	199	3,876	...	103	51	...	1,751	660	...	5,929	4,587	...	
1867-68 ...	...	4,112	214	...	214	3,898	...	65	50	...	1,751	750	...	5,928	4,698	...	
1868-69 ...	...	4,137	214	...	214	3,923	...	20	20	...	1,503	674	...	5,660	4,617	...	
1869-70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74 ...	3,648	4,162	...	...	...	4,162	...	...	...	616	1,764	596	4,264	5,926	4,758	74	
1874-75 ...	3,614	4,156	...	...	...	4,156	9	2	...	616	1,757	597	4,239	5,915	4,753	...	
1875-76 ...	3,452	4,111	...	...	...	4,111	193	56	8	616	1,757	680	4,261	5,924	4,799	...	
1876-77 ...	3,421	4,101	...	...	...	4,101	224	65	2	616	1,757	771	4,261	5,923	4,874	...	
1877-78 ...	3,337	4,078	...	...	...	4,078	308	88	2	616	1,757	773	4,261	5,923	4,853	...	
1878-79 ...	3,263	4,059	...	...	...	4,059	382	107	4	622	1,757	734	4,267	5,923	4,797	...	
1879-80 ...	3,214	4,044	...	...	...	4,044	431	122	5	622	1,757	722	4,267	5,923	4,771	...	
1880-81 ...	3,214	4,044	...	...	...	4,044	431	122	5	622	1,757	2,371	4,267	5,923	6,420	...	
1881-82 ...	3,193	4,037	...	...	...	4,037	451	129	5	623	1,757	989	4,267	5,923	5,031	...	
1882-83 ...	3,134	4,022	...	...	...	4,022	511	144	7	622	1,757	989	4,267	5,923	5,018	...	
1883-84 ...	3,134	4,022	...	...	...	4,022	510	144	6	623	1,757	989	4,267	5,923	5,017	...	
1884-85 ...	3,260	4,064	...	...	...	4,064	385	102	4	622	1,757	989	4,267	5,923	5,057	...	
1885-86 ...	3,259	4,064	4,064	385	102	32	623	1,757	989	4,267	5,923	5,085	...	

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

STATEMENT.

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APPENDIX

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Villages.	RATE.		BY FORMER							
				Dry-crop.	Rice.	Total Arable Acres, including Infirm.	Total Unarable Unassessed Acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED					
								Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs. a p.	Rs. a.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
			CLASS I.	2 8 0									
Páhhápur ..	Belgaum.	1	Bágevádi 1854-55	2 8 0	0 0	2,283	220	1,845	2,618	38	108	21	81
		2	Siddanbhávi 1854-55	2 6 0	8 0	1,023	132	668	792	10	40	13	45
		3	Sanknatkankop 1854-55	2 6 0	..	820	23	627	682	29	71	..	..
		4	Hulkatti 1854-55	2 6 0	..	1,113	77	908	1,051	10	31	19	61
		5	Arikatti 1854-55	2 6 0	..	1,142	67	862	855	3	9	6	20
		6	Giriyal 1854-55	2 6 0	..	1,071	31	898	971	..	..	..	..
		7	Chik Bágevádi 1854-55	2 6 0	..	2,085	115	1,513	2,118	46	148	3	12
		8	Mutnái 1854-55	2 6 0	..	1,375	38	959	1,401	79	260	..	..
		9	Benchinmardi 1854-55	2 6 0	..	911	68	663	882	..	..	..	..
		10	Bassápur 1854-55	2 6 0	..	516	48	332	423	..	..	3	28
		11	Gadi Karvinkop 1854-55	2 6 0	..	924	48	647	626	91	286	..	..
			Total, 1st Class	....	..	13,212	926	9,662	12,419	301	953	70	247
			CLASS II.	2 0 0									
Ankalgi Petha ..	Belgaum.	1	Karguppi 1853-54	2 0 0	8 0	852	638	470	597	..	..	..	..
		2	Chandanhosur 1853-54	2 0 0	..	957	136	577	498	9	24	..	..
Páhhápur ..	Belgaum.	3	Kalarkop 1854-55	1 10 0	..	806	44	498	491	3	8	11	34
		4	Sutkatti 1854-55	1 10 0	..	1,213	65	766	720	41	99	..	..
Kittur ..	Belgaum.	5	Virpankop 1854-55	1 10 0	..	781	47	537	551	38	94	..	..
Páhhápur ..		6	Kokdoli 1853-54	1 10 0	..	1,331	75	865	873	256	919	..	..
Ankalgi ..	Belgaum.	7	Bhendigiri 1853-54	1 10 0	..	2,836	163	1,913	2,022	370	1,296	..	..
		8	Pangutti 1853-54	1 12 0	..	898	1,601	160	97	12	25	..	..
			Total, 2nd Class	....	..	8,974	2,764	5,791	5,844	728	2,465	11	84
			CLASS III.	1 14 0									
Páhhápur ..	Belgaum.	1	Belgaum 1852-53	1 10 0	19 0	7,631	2,580	2,798	2,052	1,526	9,576	36	108
		2	Khásbág (Inám) 1852-53	1 10 0	..	335	89	201	145	55	274	34	135
			Total, 3rd Class	....	..	7,966	2,669	2,999	2,197	1,581	9,850	60	238
			CLASS IV.	1 10 0									
Páhhápur ..	Belgaum.	1	Kanvikarvinkop 1854-55	1 8 0	8 0	3,116	158	1,835	1,415	123	446	10	36
		2	Ankalgi 1854-55	1 8 0	..	2,555	82	1,458	736	608	1,454	..	..
		3	Hulkavi 1854-55	1 8 0	..	820	48	347	193	89	279	..	..
		4	Nágarhál 1854-55	1 8 0	..	639	38	422	354	50	177	..	..
		5	Sindoli 1852-53	1 8 0	9 0	1,140	47	488	235	114	523	..	..
		6	Kudchi 1852-53	1 6 0	..	1,805	165	632	524	433	2,042	..	..
		7	Kanborgi 1852-53	1 6 0	..	2,347	1,096	1,185	923	421	1,805	..	..
		8	Muchandi 1852-53	1 6 0	..	905	1,200	218	152	235	1,051	..	..
		9	Nilji .. 1873-74	1 6 0	..	632	67	267	321	144	761	..	..
		10	Badas 1853-54	1 6 0	8 0	2,326	165	1,578	983	563	1,349	..	..
Kittur Petha ..	Belgaum.	11	Gajpatti 1853-54	1 6 0	..	688	42	307	215	170	669	..	..
			Total, 4th Class	....	..	17,474	4,098	8,937	6,100	2,950	11,045	10	36

SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.												Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Increase or Decrease of Assessment per Cent. on occupied Area.	Remarks.
LAND (1884-85).		Total Arable Acres, including Inham.	Total Unarable Unassessed Acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								Government Unoccupied Waste.				
Total.				Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Acres.	Assessment.			
Acres.	Assessment.			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.					
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. & p.		
1,599	3,807	2,276	200	1,654	3,005	51	180	26	104	1,631	3,389	30	60	2 0 8	17.1	
691	877	1,097	56	711	927	21	118	6	37	738	1,082	172	147	1 5 7	23.4	
656	763	326	20	609	887	45	124	3	21	662	963	98	117	1 7 2	30.4	
982	1,143	1,132	68	920	1,272	4	12	24	106	948	1,390	..	..	1 7 6	12.9	
371	634	1,167	60	878	1,135	6	30	..	..	884	1,155	..	..	1 4 11	30.7	
393	971	1,078	25	899	1,210	9	2	..	..	901	1,212	..	..	1 5 6	24.8	
1,562	2,278	2,108	94	1,503	2,733	68	238	9	36	1,580	3,057	..	..	1 14 11	34.2	
1,083	1,661	1,378	84	910	1,730	145	566	..	..	1,055	2,396	..	..	2 2 10	38.2	
663	833	930	68	671	1,023	..	..	..	..	671	1,023	..	..	1 8 6	16.0	
390	451	621	47	338	480	..	..	8	32	396	512	14	10	1 4 4	13.5	
723	912	933	45	667	805	89	342	..	..	746	1,147	..	..	1 8 7	25.8	
10,033	13,619	13,425	767	9,700	15,157	491	1,652	31	336	10,212	17,145	314	334	1 10 7	25.9	
470	597	855	630	470	604	..	..	..	..	470	604	5	2	1 4 5	1.2	
536	517	993	106	539	520	21	74	..	..	610	594	..	..	0 15 7	14.9	
512	533	825	37	510	572	4	12	3	37	521	621	..	..	1 3 0	16.5	
307	819	1,223	66	758	822	40	142	..	..	793	964	58	36	1 2 11	17.7	
575	645	781	48	492	652	85	278	..	..	577	930	..	..	1 9 9	44.2	
1,120	1,792	1,384	78	802	923	314	1,362	..	..	1,116	2,290	..	..	2 0 10	27.8	
2,238	3,318	2,662	151	1,839	2,276	471	1,918	..	..	2,310	4,196	..	..	1 13 1	26.5	
172	122	367	1,633	168	122	9	20	..	..	177	142	..	..	0 12 10	16.4	
5,530	3,243	9,040	2,749	5,622	5,493	944	3,306	3	37	6,578	10,341	58	40	1 9 0	23.9	
4,350	11,731	7,675	2,618	2,668	2,377	1,690	12,561	37	132	4,395	15,070	1,073	1,093	2 15 4	23.5	
230	564	348	66	165	165	53	335	60	126	303	614	..	..	2 0 5	10.8	
4,640	12,265	8,023	2,683	2,853	2,532	1,748	12,894	97	256	4,698	15,684	1,073	1,093	2 14 5	27.7	
1,963	1,397	3,155	146	1,340	1,591	137	578	5	15	1,982	2,184	124	89	1 1 0	15.1	
2,066	2,340	2,568	94	1,366	930	693	2,158	..	..	2,079	2,089	..	..	1 7 9	37.9	
436	471	837	40	330	206	108	390	..	..	438	665	1	2	1 4 8	19.9	
472	531	651	31	430	383	49	200	..	..	479	583	..	..	1 3 6	9.8	
602	737	1,145	63	471	291	128	639	..	..	609	920	10	3	1 8 6	26.8	
1,265	2,566	1,808	166	813	632	455	2,333	..	..	1,266	3,015	1	2	2 6 2	17.5	
1,606	2,728	2,365	2,065	1,135	1,203	602	2,638	..	..	1,637	3,301	125	84	2 3 3	39.5	
453	1,203	929	1,234	164	148	294	1,509	..	..	453	1,757	134	102	3 2 2	46.1	
411	1,032	641	62	267	408	143	929	..	..	415	1,337	2	2	3 3 5	23.6	
2,141	2,322	2,847	150	1,473	936	695	2,664	..	..	2,106	2,650	169	136	1 10 0	28.9	
477	374	700	39	299	250	184	832	..	..	483	1,052	..	..	2 3 10	23.6	
11,897	17,181	17,631	4,119	8,606	7,137	3,393	14,340	5	15	12,006	21,992	665	419	1 12 6	23.0	

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Villages.	Rate.		BY FORMER								
				Dry-crop.	Rice.	Total Arable Acres, including Inam.	Total Unarable Unassessed Acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED						
								Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.									
			CLASS V.	1 8 0										
		1	Hindalgi 1852-53	1 6 0	9 0	1,445	111	938	661	208	838	..	..
		2	Dhámno 1852-53	1 6 0	..	2,550	176	934	704	767	3,523	..	..
		3	Kangrali Khurd 1873-74	1 6 0	..	1,322	95	953	694	167	768	..	..
		4	Nandi 1858-59	1 4 0	8 0	443	3,288	806	119	5	12	..	..
		5	Manur 1852-53	1 2 0	9 0	1,252	75	822	407	118	631	..	..
			Total, 5th Class	....	..	7,012	3,745	4,008	2,485	1,280	5,667	..	..
			CLASS VI.	1 4 0										
		1	Desur 1854-55	1 2 0	8 0	2,471	540	1,504	751	290	832	..	..
		2	Gunjgi 1854-55	1 2 0	..	2,559	261	1,469	520	489	1,232	..	..
		3	Jayankatti 1854-55	1 2 0	..	520	91	351	163	50	100	..	..
		4	Nandihalli 1854-55	1 2 0	..	3,433	389	1,964	1,107	343	1,181	..	..
		5	Nagenhatti 1854-55	1 2 0	..	1,110	107	662	449	64	149	..	..
		6	Siginkop 1854-55	1 2 0	..	341	40	105	86	22	47	..	..
		7	Nidgal 1854-55	0 14 0	..	479	48	162	61	62	153	..	..
		8	Biddarbhavi 1854-55	1 0 0	..	591	131	169	42	67	169	..	..
		9	Idalhond 1854-55	1 0 0	..	961	190	458	191	146	358	..	..
			Total, 6th Class	....	..	12,465	1,797	6,344	3,320	1,443	4,221	..	..
			CLASS VII.	1 2 0										
		1	Kudnur 1859-60	1 0 0	9 0	2,024	134	1,300	691	377	2,303	8	7	
		2	Rajgoli Budruk 1867-68	1 0 0	..	1,347	323	599	274	131	604	..	..
			Total, 7th Class	....	..	3,371	517	1,909	965	508	2,907	8	7
			CLASS VIII.	1 0 0										
		1	Kasba Kini 1860-61	0 15 0	7 8	919	61	308	132	143	497	..	..
		2	Kovád 1860-61	0 15 0	..	1,806	448	547	137	154	560	..	..
		3	Kalkundri 1860-61	0 15 0	..	1,718	117	672	304	254	1,087	..	..
		4	Dundge 1860-61	0 15 0	..	647	122	337	136	109	447	..	..
		5	Chinchani 1860-61	0 15 0	..	1,223	2,654	416	117	78	262	..	..
		6	Kangni 1860-61	0 15 0	..	1,304	123	509	204	147	624	..	..
		7	Kitvade 1860-61	0 15 0	..	854	124	663	195	29	49	..	..
		8	Belegundi 1873-74	0 14 0	9 0	2,308	110	1,440	450	231	1,155	7	14	
		9	Nitur 1860-61	0 14 0	7 8	2,353	71	1,259	253	174	763	..	..
		10	Ghullivadi 1860-61	0 14 0	..	269	327	130	38	112	379	..	..
		11	Mahalevadi 1860-61	0 14 0	..	613	42	373	93	77	232	..	..
		12	Kadalge Budruk 1860-61	0 14 0	..	1,013	77	453	153	155	635	..	..
		13	Nagardale 1860-61	0 14 0	..	1,207	173	413	151	120	456	..	..
		14	Kowlge 1860-61	0 14 0	7 8	635	357	447	110	54	240	..	..
		15	Hossur 1860-61	0 14 0	..	1,116	56	753	304	25	115	..	..
		16	Sundi 1860-61	0 14 0	..	2,071	345	814	204	165	600	..	..
		17	Hundelevadi 1860-61	0 14 0	..	309	10	32	18	26	156	..	..
		18	Kadige Khurd 1860-61	0 14 0	..	337	33	213	82	42	165	..	..

Belgaum.

Q.—continued.

SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.													Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Increase or Decrease of Assessment per Cent. on occupied Area.	Remarks.
LAND (1884-85).		Total Arable Acres, including Inam.	Total Unarable Unassessed Acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								Government Unoccupied Waste.					
Total.				Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Acres.	Assessment.				
Acres.	Assessment.			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.						
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
	Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. p. p.			
1,190	1,494	1,449	114	975	651	221	968	1	2	1,197	1,619	15	21	1 5 8	8.4		
1,701	4,227	2,595	140	1,008	807	748	4,249	3	10	1,757	5,132	12	16	2 14 7	31.4		
1,150	1,362	1,329	95	933	654	192	959	..	..	1,125	1,618	..	..	1 6 11	18.4
311	181	451	2,415	304	174	2	4	7	12	313	190	12	4	0 9 7	45.0		
940	938	1,249	32	820	438	118	650	..	..	938	1,141	201	108	1 1 6	21.6
5,268	8,192	7,073	3,846	4,068	2,828	1,231	6,537	11	30	5,330	9,695	240	146	1 12 3	18.9		
1,794	1,583	2,510	335	1,505	961	328	1,169	..	..	1,328	2,130	18	11	1 2 7	34.6
1,908	1,752	2,553	284	1,464	605	487	2,014	..	..	1,951	2,619	..	..	1 5 6	49.6
401	263	527	88	325	167	63	231	..	..	408	338	..	..	0 15 3	47.6
2,307	2,288	3,474	340	1,948	1,348	399	1,699	..	..	2,347	3,047	..	..	1 6 9	33.2
706	595	1,107	72	677	439	66	264	..	..	743	808	..	..	1 1 4	34.3
127	83	348	28	107	52	20	63	..	..	127	115	7	1	0 13 10	38.6
224	214	433	47	160	75	67	232	..	..	227	307	..	..	1 5 8	43.4
216	211	390	136	163	64	52	302	..	..	215	266	..	..	1 3 10	26.1
604	549	656	189	476	259	132	413	..	..	608	671	17	12	1 1 6	22.2
8,237	7,541	12,068	1,724	6,325	4,059	1,029	6,237	..	..	8,454	10,346	42	24	1 3 6	37.2
1,630	2,901	2,097	144	1,298	680	412	2,220	4	4	1,714	2,904	60	15	1 10 8	0.1		
730	873	1,247	426	623	324	154	932	..	..	777	1,306	23	15	1 10 5	43.7
2,410	2,779	3,344	572	1,921	1,004	566	3,302	4	4	2,491	4,210	63	30	1 10 7	11.4		
451	629	921	38	312	139	140	737	..	..	452	606	..	..	1 13 9	42.4
701	747	1,834	441	544	216	174	719	..	..	716	935	..	..	1 4 10	25.2
926	1,371	1,737	103	702	396	237	1,068	2	9	941	1,473	..	..	1 9 1	7.4
446	583	656	118	340	164	111	455	..	..	451	619	2	2	1 5 11	6.2
494	379	1,257	2,551	432	134	73	330	..	..	510	364	20	16	0 11 6	-4.0
656	323	1,332	113	589	273	126	371	..	..	634	344	3	3	1 4 4	1.9
592	244	865	114	540	269	57	193	1	2	598	464	13	9	0 12 3	90.2		
1,723	1,619	2,344	102	1,471	579	236	1,368	6	7	1,763	1,949	336	126	0 15 5	20.4		
1,433	1,016	2,265	60	1,232	323	168	703	..	..	1,448	1,031	21	15	0 11 5	1.6
242	417	462	139	134	54	110	330	..	..	244	434	53	14	1 3 2	4.1
450	324	616	33	376	115	77	201	..	..	453	316	2	2	0 11 2	-2.5
608	733	1,039	73	461	194	169	615	..	..	620	309	2	1	1 4 10	2.0
533	607	1,222	171	429	136	127	513	..	..	647	698	244	130	0 14 11	15.2
501	350	663	343	454	144	53	222	..	..	507	366	..	..	0 11 6	4.6
738	419	1,126	47	743	264	44	151	..	..	732	505	26	11	0 10 0	20.5
923	304	2,053	345	531	245	101	637	..	..	932	372	17	9	0 13 11	3.5
70	174	303	13	27	15	43	160	..	..	70	175	..	..	2 3 0	0.6
260	247	341	30	220	95	45	171	..	..	265	266	1	1	1 0 1	7.7

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Village.	RATE.		Total Arable Acres, including Inam.	Total Unarable Unassessed Acres.	BY FORMER								
				Dry-crop.	Rice.			GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED								
								Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
			CLASS VIII.—continued.	Rs. 1	a. 0	p. 0				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
		19	Ganeballe 1854-55	0	14	0	7	0	325	188	506	145	97	225	..	..
		20	Katgalli 1855-56	0	14	0	..	..	1,589	1,095	1,188	349	91	195	..	..
		21	Nittur 1855-56	0	14	0	..	..	788	894	444	238	144	313	..	..
		22	Karle 1855-56	0	14	0	..	..	808	306	445	182	52	151	..	..
		23	Waghavde 1855-56	0	14	0	..	..	2,869	1,255	1,646	595	278	554	..	..
		24	Kinlye 1855-56	0	14	0	..	..	1,328	947	786	258	150	387	..	..
		25	Bankundi 1855-56	0	14	0	..	..	1,021	197	492	167	117	279	..	..
		26	Tudiyе 1855-56	0	14	0	..	..	4,416	1,082	2,619	794	156	386	..	..
		27	Sonárvádi 1855-56	0	14	0	..	..	716	561	505	164	87	230	..	..
		28	Bhádarávdi 1855-56	0	14	0	..	..	700	27	548	170	45	134	..	..
		29	Moráb 1855-56	0	14	0	..	..	508	471	260	78	47	118	..	..
		30	Bastvád 1855-56	0	14	0	..	..	1,421	88	676	390	297	780	..	..
			Total, 8th Class	....	..	..	..	..	57,924	12,337	19,802	6,410	3,723	12,089	7	14
			CLASS IX.	0	14	0										
		1	Bagilge-dukervádi 1854-55	0	12	0	8	0	1,835	178	1,403	322	221	680	..	..
		2	Mángaon 1854-55	0	12	0	..	..	1,708	284	1,108	264	188	679	..	..
		3	Yeleballe 1854-55	0	12	0	..	..	514	22	316	79	34	80	..	..
		4	Mandedurg 1860-61	0	12	0	7	0	1,628	146	1,100	291	149	547	..	..
		5	Baserge 1860-61	0	12	0	..	..	2,280	108	1,732	580	92	264	..	..
		6	Karve 1860-61	0	12	0	..	..	1,963	198	1,516	464	101	303	..	..
		7	Tadsinhal 1860-61	0	12	0	..	..	1,000	43	725	182	40	119	..	..
		8	Dholgarvádi 1860-61	0	12	0	..	..	420	50	160	43	109	383	..	..
		9	Kasba Ballur 1855-56	0	12	0	0	0	3,112	1,887	1,558	401	140	374	..	..
		10	Botgerri 1855-56	0	12	0	..	..	779	600	578	175	44	95	..	..
		11	Hajgoll 1855-56	0	12	0	..	..	2,025	2,511	1,324	362	76	169	..	..
		12	Baknur 1855-56	0	12	0	..	..	786	244	537	151	38	40	..	..
		13	Uchavde 1855-56	0	12	0	..	..	1,575	553	1,172	303	24	39	..	..
			Total, 9th Class	....	..	..	..	..	19,523	6,818	13,319	3,617	1,246	3,062	..	..
			CLASS X.	0	12	0										
		1	Mahálange 1856-57	0	10	0	4	8	1,114	4,454	778	166	36	52	..	..
		2	Kokati 1855-56	0	10	0	..	..	315	714	324	47	49	32	..	..
		3	Dhámne 1855-56	0	10	0	..	..	437	3,675	303	44	18	32	..	..
			Total, 10th Class	....	..	..	..	..	1,866	8,843	1,210	257	103	166	..	..
			CLASS XI.	0	8	0										
		1	Sipur 1854-55	0	8	0	6	0	325	135	292	51	15	52	..	..
		2	Nandavde 1854-55	0	8	0	..	..	1,978	124	1,452	301	69	174	..	..
		3	Asgaon 1854-55	0	8	0	..	..	1,178	499	1,041	173	84	234	..	..
		4	Karajgaon 1854-55	0	8	0	..	..	1,297	75	1,204	267	46	126	..	..
		5	Ambevádi 1854-55	0	8	0	..	..	891	374	632	193	46	131	..	..
		6	Jangamhatti 1854-55	0	8	0	..	..	1,921	733	1,377	426	18	34	..	..

Q.—continued.

SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.												Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Increase or Decrease of Assessment per Cent. on occupied Area.	Remarks.
LAND (1884-85).		Total Arable Acres, including Inam.	Total Unarable Unassessed Acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								Government Unoccupied Waste.				
Acres.	Assessment.			Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Acres.	Assessment.			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a p.		
608	370	851	175	485	186	122	308	..	..	608	489	..	..	0 12 10	32.2	
1,270	544	1,585	1,077	1,199	453	89	221	..	..	1,288	554	23	17	0 8 2	20.2	
523	445	798	329	451	159	141	408	..	..	522	572	..	..	0 15 5	28.3	
498	283	839	275	452	171	55	168	..	..	507	239	..	..	0 10 8	19.6	
1,010	1,149	2,887	1,244	1,686	763	203	784	..	..	1,939	1,497	263	121	0 11 9	30.8	
936	645	1,840	940	775	315	170	505	..	..	945	820	..	..	0 13 11	27.1	
609	445	1,025	195	492	202	118	283	..	..	610	585	..	..	0 15 4	31.2	
2,775	1,138	6,452	1,002	2,973	1,097	181	453	1	1	2,160	1,551	680	264	0 7 7	27.3	
592	394	726	550	493	184	80	265	4	14	532	463	9	11	0 12 10	17.5	
593	294	698	25	545	199	45	122	..	..	590	321	..	..	0 8 8	9.2	
207	191	528	450	269	91	47	150	..	..	215	241	42	15	0 11 5	25.2	
975	1,070	1,433	80	707	378	277	661	..	..	984	1,259	37	13	1 3 11	17.7	
23,532	18,513	38,213	11,782	20,321	8,088	3,821	13,687	14	23	24,156	21,808	1,968	782	0 13 10	17.8	
1,624	1,002	1,868	167	1,413	337	235	869	1	2	1,654	1,258	13	4	0 12 1	25.5	
1,326	943	1,727	243	1,200	321	193	770	..	..	1,393	1,091	12	2	0 12 5	15.7	
350	159	520	21	299	115	48	95	..	..	342	210	67	23	0 9 1	32.1	
1,249	833	1,638	142	1,102	347	155	487	..	..	1,257	834	41	6	0 10 4	—0.5	
1,324	844	2,253	95	1,733	722	100	175	..	..	1,333	897	6	8	0 7 10	6.3	
1,817	787	1,960	309	1,494	577	112	253	..	..	1,606	835	..	..	0 8 4	8.9	
765	301	1,005	45	735	227	36	101	..	..	771	323	..	..	0 6 10	9.0	
239	425	422	50	163	53	107	377	..	..	370	430	5	4	1 9 3	0.9	
1,698	675	2,312	1,630	1,537	498	155	395	..	..	1,693	893	523	208	0 7 11	32.3	
622	270	315	564	579	133	43	73	..	..	622	264	79	23	0 6 8	—2.2	
1,400	521	2,438	2,047	1,289	423	37	245	..	..	1,375	659	313	267	0 6 10	23.4	
505	191	740	235	593	202	32	76	..	..	523	273	23	22	0 7 4	45.5	
1,196	342	1,662	460	1,191	370	21	24	..	..	1,213	404	240	77	0 5 4	13.1	
14,565	7,279	20,411	5,958	13,341	4,430	1,320	3,959	1	2	14,663	8,301	1,380	649	0 6 9	15.3	
314	213	1,248	4,330	137	195	33	59	..	..	775	254	341	32	0 4 10	16.5	
273	129	339	691	224	59	50	109	..	..	274	168	21	4	0 9 4	30.3	
228	76	507	3,605	197	52	23	55	..	..	230	107	262	68	0 5 3	40.8	
1,313	423	2,094	3,626	1,153	306	121	223	..	..	1,279	529	624	154	0 5 9	25.1	
317	103	333	179	233	62	36	103	..	..	312	170	..	..	0 8 5	55.0	
1,521	475	1,602	135	1,439	353	107	213	3	2	1,549	575	29	7	0 5 11	21.1	
1,125	407	1,215	435	1,043	196	90	256	..	..	1,133	452	25	10	0 6 4	11.1	
1,253	333	1,313	65	1,211	323	59	165	..	..	1,270	438	..	..	0 6 2	27.4	
373	224	311	346	340	231	39	146	..	..	373	377	..	..	0 6 10	16.4	
1,393	460	1,953	729	1,355	477	50	104	..	..	1,003	531	13	4	0 4 1	26.3	

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Villages.	Rata.		BY FORMER							
				Dry-crop.	Rice.	Total Arable Acres, including Inham.	Total Unarable Unassessed Acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED					
								Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.	
								Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CLASS XI.—continued.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.				Rs.	Rs.			
Páchnápur	Belgaum.	7	Pátne .. 1854-55 ..	0 8 0	..	731	391	578	100	87	198	..	..
		8	Halkarni .. 1854-55 ..	0 8 0	..	2,808	170	2,585	474	127	379	..	..
		9	Kolvide .. 1854-55 ..	0 8 0	8 0	737	1,441	417	87	65	109	..	..
		10	Halarvádi .. 1854-55 ..	0 8 0	..	1,570	77	1,502	320	89	82	..	..
		11	Mandavle .. 1854-55 ..	0 8 0	..	1,694	914	1,494	340	88	210	..	..
		12	Kolik .. 1855-56 ..	0 8 0	4 0	835	5,244	277	46	76	82	..	..
Total, 11th Class ..				....	..	16,710	10,217	13,649	2,786	771	1,877	..	..
CLASS XII.				0 7 0									
Páchnápur	Belgaum.	1	Kolindro .. 1854-55 ..	0 7 0	7 0	731	472	638	113	78	167	..	..
		2	Adur .. 1854-55 ..	0 7 0	..	410	244	323	46	45	91	..	..
		3	Sávarde .. 1854-55 ..	0 7 0	..	364	269	310	49	33	71	..	..
		4	Suleye .. 1854-55 ..	0 7 0	..	496	101	422	65	46	128	2	6
		5	Hambre .. 1854-55 ..	0 7 0	..	339	29	278	48	26	52	..	..
		6	Khambdale .. 1854-55 ..	0 7 0	..	565	91	163	83	58	102	..	..
		7	Kokre .. 1854-55 ..	0 7 0	..	627	850	497	68	79	189	4	7
		8	Kitváda .. 1854-55 ..	0 7 0	..	1,327	2,538	1,263	184	40	75	..	..
		9	Shevále .. 1854-55 ..	0 7 0	..	1,252	120	599	96	34	65	..	..
		10	Jalugde .. 1854-55 ..	0 7 0	..	745	1,902	530	30	129	318	..	..
		11	Baindevádi .. 1854-55 ..	0 7 0	..	303	14	254	40	20	36	..	..
		12	Kaaba Ohandgad .. 1854-55 ..	0 7 0	..	2,800	927	2,241	356	151	341	..	..
		13	Issápur .. 1855-56 ..	0 7 0	6 0	914	4,381	829	54	36	76	..	..
		14	Jambre .. 1855-56 ..	0 7 0	..	505	3,262	419	60	75	130	1	1
		15	Umgaon .. 1855-56 ..	0 7 0	..	1,350	3,571	1,138	150	100	181	..	..
		16	Nahávell .. 1855-56 ..	0 7 0	..	561	354	480	61	40	78	..	..
		17	Nagve .. 1855-56 ..	0 7 0	..	1,344	509	1,182	161	110	223	4	5
		18	Bhogall .. 1855-56 ..	0 6 0	5 0	1,275	2,986	1,096	189	102	148	1	1
		19	Plini .. 1855-56 ..	0 6 0	..	655	4,127	583	83	46	69	1	1
		20	Mirvale .. 1855-56 ..	0 7 0	5 0	345	1,436	829	52	13	28	..	..
		21	Morle .. 1855-56 ..	0 7 0	..	238	990	240	25	25	31	12	47
		22	Ghotgevádi .. 1855-56 ..	0 7 0	..	353	923	558	54	108	211	1	1
		23	Kodali .. 1854-55 ..	0 6 0	6 0	2,492	13,477	1,306	133	191	252	..	..
		24	Gulevádi .. 1854-55 ..	0 6 0	..	1,512	3,457	1,238	128	56	77	..	..
		25	Wagothre .. 1854-55 ..	0 6 0	..	668	3,103	130	17	5	14	..	..
		26	Párla .. 1854-55 ..	0 6 0	..	999	1,778	565	61	133	216	..	..
Total, 12th Class ..				....	..	24,121	61,741	18,116	2,381	1,342	3,343	27	69
Grand Total of all Classes..				....	..	1,69,318	1,06,472	1,06,136	49,681	16,456	58,245	198	545

NOTE.—The dates below each village show the year in which the first settlements were

Q.—continued.

SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.												Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Increase or Decrease of Assessment per Cent. on occupied Area.	Remarks.
LAND (1884-84.)		Total Arable Acres, including Inham,	Total Unarable Unassessed Acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								Government Unoccupied Waste.				
Acres.	Assessment.			Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Acres.	Assessment.			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a p.		
603	307	761	364	570	125	109	301	2	1	661	427	46	12	0 9 6	30.1	
2,712	653	2,942	146	2,573	548	179	573	1	1	2,752	1,122	..	..	0 6 6	31.6	
482	246	778	1,389	434	109	56	228	..	..	492	332	244	66	0 8 8	29.7	
1,541	411	1,590	70	1,485	397	75	232	..	..	1,500	629	..	..	0 6 5	53.0	
1,682	556	1,730	888	1,478	378	119	446	14	9	1,611	883	40	11	0 8 2	49.8	
353	123	264	5,062	275	46	74	90	..	..	349	126	513	80	0 4 0	6.2	
14,220	4,623	15,963	9,883	13,483	3,250	995	2,359	20	13	14,503	6,122	940	190	0 6 6	31.3	
706	280	755	385	632	123	23	215	..	..	715	388	13	11	0 7 7	20.7	
268	157	414	239	324	48	46	140	2	7	372	196	..	..	0 8 5	42.8	
242	120	373	256	310	49	40	113	..	..	250	162	1	2	0 7 6	36.0	
471	199	500	96	414	64	58	205	2	3	474	277	..	..	0 9 4	39.2	
299	94	244	25	277	44	23	56	..	..	305	100	..	..	0 5 3	5.3	
216	136	586	83	171	35	59	152	..	..	230	187	343	49	0 6 7	23.5	
590	244	622	789	506	67	25	256	5	9	596	232	..	..	0 8 11	36.1	
1,203	259	1,375	2,537	1,315	193	35	79	..	..	1,350	272	2	5	0 3 2	5.0	
623	161	1,231	91	535	96	66	161	..	..	651	257	603	68	0 4 4	59.0	
669	298	790	1,205	529	77	124	439	..	..	683	516	70	41	0 11 10	29.3	
274	78	305	12	250	43	26	64	..	..	276	107	..	..	0 6 2	37.2	
2,692	607	2,340	886	2,247	879	172	430	2	6	2,421	816	63	24	0 5 5	18.9	
364	130	943	4,252	631	58	44	111	..	..	375	169	20	9	0 3 2	30.0	
496	191	563	3,113	436	63	73	170	..	..	513	233	1	1	0 7 5	24.6	
1,233	331	1,402	3,344	1,150	147	113	228	..	..	1,263	376	104	20	0 4 3	13.3	
520	184	579	329	482	63	46	110	1	1	522	174	..	..	0 5 3	29.3	
1,268	301	1,293	431	1,152	135	121	276	11	22	1,234	453	3	1	0 5 10	16.3	
1,199	313	1,375	2,901	1,096	173	135	247	1	2	1,231	422	77	12	0 5 4	32.7	
630	153	753	3,974	572	75	66	115	2	1	640	191	74	3	0 4 6	24.3	
342	75	916	1,460	902	57	12	16	..	..	914	72	..	..	0 1 2	-2.7	
277	103	304	1,033	254	30	23	16	15	66	292	102	..	..	0 5 7	-1.0	
722	266	689	963	573	62	155	135	19	9	747	256	47	7	0 5 4	-3.3	
1,435	336	2,043	14,036	1,360	190	251	305	..	..	1,511	493	531	80	0 4 6	23.6	
1,344	305	1,494	3,393	1,238	212	57	109	..	..	1,355	321	103	19	0 3 9	50.3	
141	31	267	3,524	142	20	6	14	..	..	149	35	117	23	0 3 3	12.9	
693	277	962	1,753	557	73	149	350	..	..	706	422	222	35	0 3 0	54.5	
19,935	5,793	24,123	51,353	18,264	2,606	2,103	4,563	60	121	20,432	7,390	2,410	433	0 5 5	25.6	
1,22,730	1,07,571	1,71,976	1,04,557	1,06,140	57,895	18,257	74,309	301	349	1,24,793	1,33,653	10,127	4,294	1 0 4	24.2	

introduced, and the large figures in Column 5 the former maximum dry-crop rate.

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX S.

Description.	1ST CLASS.			2ND CLASS.			3RD CLASS.			4TH CLASS.			5TH CLASS.			6TH CLASS.		
	By Original Survey Census.	By Revenue Department Census, 1885-86.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.	By Original Survey Census.	By Revenue Department Census, 1885-86.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.	By Original Survey Census.	By Revenue Department Census, 1885-86.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.	By Original Survey Census.	By Revenue Department Census, 1885-86.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.	By Original Survey Census.	By Revenue Department Census, 1885-86.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.	By Original Survey Census.	By Revenue Department Census, 1885-86.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Population	8,896	10,738	+29.6	8,891	5,080	+30.6	17,409	25,956	+49.1	6,320	10,971	+24.9	3,334	4,458	+34.1	4,410	5,086	+15.4
Houses	1,557	1,938	+27.6	701	954	+36.1	3,575	5,299	+48.2	1,546	1,694	+22.3	608	711	+17.9	711	963	+34.9
Agricultural cattle	2,110	2,715	+28.7	1,404	2,053	+46.2	2,349	2,622	+11.6	2,569	3,332	+29.7	328	1,186	+43.2	1,699	2,303	+35.5
Cows, buffaloes and their young.	3,375	2,487	-26.3	2,425	1,924	-20.7	2,879	2,327	-19.2	4,785	3,235	-31.7	1,443	1,054	-26.1	2,612	1,674	-35.9
Sheep and goats	556	729	+31.1	495	1,337	+170.1	69	467	+576.8	501	749	+49.5	192	544	+183.8	299	355	+18.4
Horses and ponies	42	58	+38.1	10	17	+70.0	331	255	-23.0	70	44	-37.1	19	7	-63.2	14	15	+7.1
Carts	246	539	+117.5	105	268	+153.8	468	794	+69.7	136	540	+297.1	43	211	+390.7	86	323	+273.3
Wells and budkis	67	109	+62.7	26	38	+46.2	1,432	1,792	+25.2	136	242	+75.0	117	131	+11.1	44	71	+61.4
Tanks	8	5	-37.5	9	12	+33.3	3	..	..	33	34	+3.0	10	9	-10.0	9	9	0.0

Description.	7TH CLASS.			8TH CLASS.			9TH CLASS.			10TH CLASS.			11TH CLASS.			12TH CLASS.		
	By Original Survey Census.	By Revenue Department Census, 1885-86.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.	By Original Survey Census.	By Revenue Department Census, 1885-86.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.	By Original Survey Census.	By Revenue Department Census, 1885-86.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.	By Original Survey Census.	By Revenue Department Census, 1885-86.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.	By Original Survey Census.	By Revenue Department Census, 1885-86.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.	By Original Survey Census.	By Revenue Department Census, 1885-86.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Population	1,243	1,718	+38.2	14,432	15,274	+5.8	5,791	6,269	+8.3	533	519	-2.6	4,022	4,366	+8.6	9,229	9,394	+1.8
Houses	242	296	+22.3	2,356	2,305	-2.1	1,050	1,160	+10.5	112	119	+6.2	320	319	-0.3	1,991	2,026	+1.7
Agricultural cattle	415	679	+62.4	5,372	7,236	+34.5	1,941	2,823	+45.4	238	301	+26.5	1,223	2,400	+96.2	1,748	3,430	+96.1
Cows, buffaloes and their young	746	633	-14.5	9,200	6,070	-34.0	3,909	2,501	-36.0	371	415	+11.8	2,338	1,851	-20.8	4,323	3,608	-16.5
Sheep and goats	19	74	+289.5	646	493	-23.7	303	196	-35.3	237	123	-48.1	378	12	-96.8	533	..	..
Horses and ponies	7	3	-57.1	68	43	-37.3	21	16	-23.8	..	..	..	7	9	+28.6	23	12	-47.8
Carts	3	25	+733.3	207	492	+137.7	69	167	+142.0	1	17	+1,000.0	9	135	+1,955.6	7	49	+628.6
Wells and budkis	29	32	+10.3	147	213	+43.5	81	112	+38.3	..	2	..	46	77	+67.4	142	180	+26.1
Tanks	1	1	..	13	10	-23.1	3	2	-33.3	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M.

APPENDIX T.

Class.	Superior Houses.	Middling Houses.	Inferior Houses.	Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1st Class	7	1,848	181	947	1,039
2nd do.	2	798	159	539	415
3rd do.	58	5,068	178	852	4,447
4th do.	12	1,659	221	1,079	813
5th do.	1	398	317	552	159
6th do.	4	632	317	547	406
7th do. ... ..	...	208	88	202	94
8th do.	8	1,695	1,102	2,100	705
9th do.	3	667	490	756	404
10th do. ... ..	...	2	117	100	19
11th do.	9	597	318	670	249
12th do.	42	1,062	922	1,160	866
Total	146	14,624	4,350	9,504	9,616

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

No. S. M. C.
291 OF 1887.

FROM

W. M. FLETCHER, ESQUIRE,

Superintendent, Poona and Násik and
Southern Marátha Country Revenue Surveys ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BELGAUM.

*Survey Superintendent's Office,
Násik, 12th March 1887.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, for the consideration of Government, proposals for the revenue settlement of the Belgaum Táluka, and in doing so would observe, first, that the grouping and maximum rates proposed in the accompanying report from the Deputy Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country, were arranged by Mr. Stewart before handing over the office of Survey Commissioner. The preparation of the figures, showing the estimated results of those rates, together with the remainder of the report, has been carried out by Mr. Disney with more or less assistance from this office. The report and its appendices contain the whole of the information usually furnished on revision settlement of a district, and in making the few comments and emendations which are necessary, I will add to the volume of these papers as little as possible.

2. The report includes 131 Government villages and 1 inám (*viz.* Khásbág) ; the latter belonged to Government when originally settled, and has subsequently been granted in inám. Government and Inám vil-
lages. The survey operations for revision settlement of these 132 villages have been conducted on the lines hitherto approved by Government, and comprised a remeasurement of 30 per cent. of area and 45 per cent. of fields. The reclassification done in the field embraced 41 per cent. of the total *new* survey numbers, and 33 per cent. of the assessed area. This proportion is somewhat larger than has been found necessary in tálukás hitherto revised, because the rice cultivation and hilly nature of the Belgaum Táluka made the work more intricate and difficult. For the same reason, the differences, in detail measurements, between the old and new survey work have been found to be considerable.

3. The value of the information as to proportionate areas shown in the 'crop statement is much lessened by the very large proportion included under 'Miscellaneous,' *viz.* 26·7 per cent. This statement is compiled, in average of five years, from the kulkarni's papers, and it would take too much time now to amend the figures. The large proportion under grass and fallow (40·6 per cent.) is very nearly the same as has been found to exist in the Mával Táluka of Poona, where a moist climate and the proximity of a great military station combine, as in Belgaum, to make grass land very profitable.

4. The 'Waingan', or summer rice lands, mentioned by Mr. Francis, are remarkable; and were it not for the risk of damage which always threatens the crop, and the fact that a monsoon crop is seldom possible, would be extremely valuable. Their special nature has been duly allowed for in assessing them.

5. The railway is now complete from Poona to Miraj, and from Belgaum to the Tinai Ghát, and from below the Ghát to Marmagoa ; but, until the connection with Poona is complete by the Sátára route, the full benefit will not be felt ; perhaps, before orders are passed on these papers, this may be realised.

6. I am not inclined to believe that the weaving trade will die out when exposed to competition with the goods which the railway will bring, but rather that the same causes which have hitherto supported the industry will still enable it to hold its own under altered circumstances. Cotton and the poorer food-grains will always be comparatively cheap where the rice country meets the black-soil plains, and there are already practical indications, at Gokak and Hubli, that capital will not be long absent.

7. With regard to the number of houses given in the summary in this paragraph, the detail figures should have been shown; they are as below :—

		In year of Settlement.	1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Houses	{ Tiled and flat-roofed	8,662	14,770	6,108	...	70.5
	{ Thatched	6,902	4,350	...	2,552	37.0

These figures are significant of the improvement in the circumstances of the people, which is indicated by the rest of the statistical information.

8. The statements, which contain the usual abstract of the sub-registrar's records regarding land transfers, cannot, I think, be safely taken as the basis of any calculation of value per acre, because they, doubtless, in very many cases, are vitiated by connection with past money transactions not alluded to in the deeds. The sales by decree of Court, however, may, from the nature of the case, be trusted as showing a value always more or less below what would be ordinarily obtainable, and an average realisation of thirteen times the assessment for such cases must be looked on as an indication of the general high value of land in the district. In the matter of leases, the calculation made by Mr. Disney is incorrect; for the figure Rs. 7,778 is the total of column 8 of the statement, and represents, therefore, the aggregate rent of many years, whereas the assessment, with which he compares it, is for one year only. The total Government assessment, including the full assessment on inám land, during the periods embraced of the different leases is Rs. 6,204, but of this sum Rs. 2,616 are stated to be paid by the lessees in addition to the sums agreed on, and must be added, therefore, to the Rs. 7,778, making a total of Rs. 10,394 paid by sub-tenants for land, on which the Government assessment for the same periods amounted to Rs. 6,204. Leases are far more free from connection with past transactions than either mortgages or sales, and a comparison made in this manner is of some value as evidence. This calculation, however, falls much short of the full value paid by the sub-tenants; for, in a large proportion of cases, the sum agreed on (Rs. 3,605) was paid in advance. To work out the full equivalent, would be too tedious a calculation to find place for in this report.

9. The statements of prices which accompanied the report was cumbrous, and needlessly complicated, containing the prices for numerous small bázárs for which trustworthy records do not exist: it was in some ways, moreover, not correctly compiled. I have, therefore, substituted a statement prepared in this office with the following comments for Mr. Disney's paragraphs. The prices of the Belgaum market, of course, rule those of all the smaller neighbouring bázárs, and, besides, being a truer indication of the general course of prices in the district, may be assumed to

*Taken from the Settlement Report of the Sampaon Taluka, Government Selections No. CLXXII., and for subsequent years furnished now by the Revenue Department.

have been recorded with some care. In the statement now appended, therefore, the Belgaum prices* only are given, and they are compiled for four periods—one of ten years before settlement and three subsequent. Taking jowári and

rice as typical grains—one exportable, the other locally consumed—their average prices are shown in the following table in sers of 80 tolas to the rupee:—

Period.	Jowári.	Clean Rice.
For ten years before settlement	38	25
First decade after settlement	31	20
Second do. do.	18	10
Concluding fourteen years of settlement	19	11

It was on a consideration of the prices of the years preceding the introduction of the settlement that we must assume the old rates to have been fixed, though it may be said that the prices of the ten years following are those on which the settlement grew to success. The latter, however, are higher than the former, and if we compare with them the average rates of the concluding fourteen years of the lease, this will be to make a liberal allowance for all contingencies. The two grains above mentioned, therefore, may by this calculation be taken to have increased in value by 63 and 82 per cent. respectively.

10. The revenue history of the tract is clearly shown by the appendices given; I would only observe that the figures in the Mr. Disney's para. 29. columns of unoccupied area are in some cases open to doubt, as it appears that forest land has sometimes been included. Instances of this will be seen against the years 1878-79 and the following year in the statement for the 54 villages settled in 1854-55, and in that for the 19 villages settled in 1864-65 the same kind of discrepancy is seen against the years 1879-80 and 1880-81. Several references have been made by Mr. Disney to the Mám-latdár for the means of correction; but as the matter, when explained, does not interfere with the general inference deducible from these statements, I have preferred not to delay the report further on this account.

11. The details of each of the groups, with separate rates, as proposed by Mr. Stewart are most carefully explained in Mr. Disney's para. 33. ney's paragraph 33; but as they are, from the nature of the country, more numerous and complicated than usual, it will be well to add a few words regarding the general principle on which they have been framed. The general facts, on which the grouping depends, are: (1) The climate for dry crops is good in the easternmost villages, and deteriorates with every mile to the west, until in the most remote villages only very inferior dry crops can be grown at all; (2) for rice the climate is good throughout, though not quite so good in the first and second groups as in the rest; (3) the advantage of accessibility to markets is greatest close to Belgaum, next greatest, to speak generally, in the villages east of the meridian of Belgaum, and least in the western villages. This advantage, however, in a district which includes hill country, is subject to considerable modification within comparatively small areas, being affected by the vicinity of roads or markets, and by the conformation of the individual village. It may and does often occur that in a village, which in regard to climate is to a small extent better off than another, the advantage of accessibility may be much less than in the other, or *vice versa*, and it is evident that in a district, like the one now in question, the differentiating of the maximum rates will demand many separate groups, and can hardly be appreciated without an intimate knowledge of the country. To give an explanatory example;—in the first group, the best dry-crop climate is combined with excellent communications, and the climate for rice is good, though not quite the best possible. In the third group the advantage of accessibility to markets is still greater than in the first, but the climate for dry-crop is comparatively poor, and this fact, outweighing the comparative advantage of greater accessibility, results in a reduction of the dry-crop rate, which is put at Rs. 1-14 against Rs. 2-8 in the first group. With regard to rice, however, the case is different: the greater accessibility to market is not counterbalanced by any climatic disadvantage; on the contrary, the climate for rice is in the third group somewhat better than in the first, and the rice maximum rate has been fixed, therefore, considerably higher. The rates for each group have been fixed in the way just described, and it will, I

think, be readily understood that there is sufficient reason for the employment of an unusual number of different maxima.

12. The increase estimated to be produced by the proposed rates in the sixth group amounts to 4 per cent. more than the limit usually imposed, and requires, therefore, special justification. Of the total increase on this group of Rs. 2,805, or 37·2 per cent., only Rs. 739, or 9·8 per cent., falls on the dry-crop, and is due to the raising of the maximum rate, counterbalanced, in some measure, by the adjustment of the classification on the poorer soils. The remaining increase—Rs. 2,066 (=27·4 per cent.)—is due partly to the increase in rice area (about 13 per cent.), but mainly to the rectification of the old water classification, which was unduly low. There has been no increase made to the old rice maximum rate in this or any group in this settlement; and as it is the main object of a revision survey to correct former errors, and put the classification on a uniform and fair standard, I trust Government will see fit to sanction the enhancement now explained. The case is very similar, I may observe, to that of two groups of villages in the Sampgaon Táluka, which was approved by Government in the correspondence marginally noted. The classification and assessment of the new rice land has been carried out on the principles hitherto approved, and re-affirmed by Government in the Resolution just quoted.

Government Resolution
No. 4057 of May 20th, 1885.
Government Selection
No. CLXXII.

13. Mr. Disney's explanation of the special increase of 90·2 per cent. in the village of Kitwade appears correct. The old average rice rate per acre here was Rs. 1-11-0; the new classification, worked out on the same maximum rate as before, gives an average assessment of Rs. 3-6-2, in spite of the inclusion of a large area of new land bearing a comparatively lower rate than the rest.

14. I have no further remarks to offer on this report, and beg to conclude with the recommendation that the rates proposed may, if approved, be sanctioned for the usual term of thirty years,—any cases of individual increases over 25 per cent. being dealt with, as provided by Government Resolution No. 3541 of 4th May 1885, in paragraph 11.

I have, &c.,

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Poona and Násik and
S. M. C. Revenue Surveys.

No. 1071.

FROM:

J. FAIRLIE MUIR, ESQUIRE,
Acting Collector, Belgaum District;

TO

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Belgaum, 29th March 1887.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward Mr. Disney's proposals* for the revision of the Belgaum Táluka, together with Mr. Fletcher's comments thereon. I fully concur in these proposals.

*Received on 17th instant with a map and Appendices A to T—except E, O, and R;

2. The papers show to what extent it has been found necessary to alter the original survey record of measurement and classification. The record has now been made sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. Materials, taken from

it, are available to make an assessment; that will, in all future operations, be treated as the "initial assessment."

3. The original settlement was fair. Experience has proved it to be so. This is shown by the revenue history of the taluka and the account of the present condition and progress of these villages—more especially of the cultivating classes—that are here given in detail.

4. The only point, in connection with these matters, that I need remark on, is the following. The present supply of agricultural cattle is ample for all requirements. Still I do not consider that they have increased in number to the

* Section 21 of his report. extent supposed* by Mr. Disney.

5. The total number of cattle is said to have fallen from 60,257 to 58,860, or 2·3 per cent. Part of these, Mr. Disney shows as "agricultural cattle;" the remainder as "cows, buffaloes, and young." The word "buffaloes" is, no doubt, a mistake for she-buffaloes. He-buffaloes constitute a considerable proportion of the "agricultural cattle" of this tract, seeing that it is in great part a rice

† If they were not, this alone would go far to account for the very large increase that, according to Appendix S., has taken place in the numbers of agricultural cattle, especially in the western villages, where buffaloes are more numerous than elsewhere, and where the increase in the number of agricultural cattle is supposed to be greatest.

country. They may or may not have been entered† accordingly in the original survey census returns. They are unquestionably shown

as such in the returns of 1885-86.

6. The remaining agricultural cattle are bullocks. These—generally throughout the taluka and especially in the western villages—are used for field-work throughout the cultivating season. During the rest of the year they work as pack-bullocks between Belgaum and the coast.

7. A good many bullocks,† too, are used only for traffic. They are here entered under the heading "cows, buffaloes, and young"! The proper headings, then, should be "cattle used in agriculture" and "cattle not so used."

8. The original survey returns§ show the number of agricultural cattle to be 21,896 and of non-agricultural 38,361. The returns of 1885-86 show them as 31,076 and 27,784 respectively. An increase of the former of 41·9 per cent.; and a decrease of the latter of 27·5. The differences are, I feel sure, due, in great measure, to temporary and accidental causes, that I need not particularise; also, to a considerable extent, to different interpretations of "agricultural cattle" obtaining at the two censuses.

9. I have gone at length into the matter, as it strikes me as of considerable importance in connection with the present condition of the cultivating classes. At all events, as these returns pass through me, I feel bound to point out where I think them misleading on an important point.

10. I have, since I received the papers, gone through the statistical returns of these villages for the last 44 years. I did so in the hope that I would be able to supply correct figures. I am not, however, able to do this. The reason is that the earlier returns are defective on many points—*e.g.* buffaloes are omitted from them; and also, for the most part, young cattle.

11. But, on a comparison of these returns and making enquiry in various ways, I am of opinion that the present returns are substantially correct; and that, within the last thirty or forty years, cattle *have* increased somewhat in numbers.

12. A *slight* decrease has taken place in the numbers of non-agricultural cattle. This is due, not to deficiency of pasture, as in parts to the East, but to the fact that the traffic by pack-bullocks is on the decline. It has fallen off in

consequence of the opening|| of the cart-road to the sea *vid* Amboli. Before this ghát was opened, the traffic with the coast was, for the most part, carried on by means of pack-bullocks. The Rám Ghát leads down from the tract in question to the coast; but, "with its slope¶ of about one in eight," was never used by carts to any considerable extent.

||In 1874.
¶ Section 8, page 46, Government Selections, No. CXG.

13. The increase in agricultural cattle has more than made up for this decrease. It is not, however, nearly so large as stated in Appendix S. But it has fully kept pace with the extension of cultivation.

14. "Appendix B.—Details of Cultivation." I consider the entries in this important return to be defective and incorrect to a material degree. It will suffice to notice that "miscellaneous kharif crops" are said to be cultivated in no less than 23·2 per cent. of the total area; while "náchni," one of the chief crops, is allotted only 0·3 per cent.

15. I cannot* give complete figures for the five years in question. But I show below the percentages of the various crops during the last three years. This is for the whole of the "occupied" land. Its yearly average area is 160,246 acres; of this 12,607 acres are returned as twice-cropped.

*Owing to an alteration in the form of the returns.

Name of Crop.	Percentage of Total Cultivation.
Rice	19·6
Sugarcane	·5
Other irrigated crops	·2
	20·3
Great millet (jola)	10·6
Rági (náchni)	8·9
Chenna (sáve)	5·2
Chenna (vare)	2·8
Lentil (chanangi)	2·3
Sesamum-seed (yallu)	1·9
Cajan-pea (togari)	1·8
Italian millet (navani)	1·5
Kulthi (húrlé)	1·2
Other kharif crops†	2·9
	39·1
Common pea (batgadli)	1·3
Cotton	1·0
Other rabi crops†	1·8
	4·1
Grass, woods and fallow	36·5
	100·

† These are made up of a large number of crops, the separate figures for each of which are less than 1·0 per cent.

16. The great millet is the staple crop in 23 villages. These comprise the 3 outlying villages to the north-east and the 20 villages to the south-east. Rice and rági may be taken as the staples of the rest of the táluka.

17. The original assessment, shown to be fair, has now to be revised. The profits of cultivation, i.e. the money equivalent thereof, have increased. Prices have risen; but it cannot, I think, be safely assumed that they have risen to the extent, estimated† by Mr. Fletcher. Allowance must be made for scarcity-prices and the fact that the villages were settled in various years.

† Section 9 of his letter.

18. Mr. Fletcher, rightly I consider, looks§ only to the prices of the ruling bazar of Belgaum-cum-Shahpur. He divides the last forty-four years into four periods. The prices of the second decade rose considerably over those of the first; this resulted from general causes. While the rise of the third decade was exceptionally great; it was mainly due to the great increase of cotton-cultivation in the country, lying some little way to the east of the táluka. In the last period (fourteen years) prices have, however, fallen. We must, I think, calculate this fall to be greater than what Mr. Fletcher estimates it as. He includes in this period the years 1876-77, 1877-78, and 1878-79. But the prices of these years must, I consider, be looked on as "scarcity-prices." They ought accordingly to be struck out of

the calculation. These high prices were due to bad harvests in the country, lying immediately to the east and outside of the taluka. The bad seasons were caused by the unfavourable rains of 1876, the subsequent plague of rats &c.

19. The following table fairly indicates, I think, the variations of prices throughout the taluka from 1842-43 up to 1885-86 :—

Periods of ten years.				Sers per Rupee.	PERCENTAGE INCREASE ON THE PRICES.	
					Of the first Period.	Of the second Period.
<i>Rice.</i>						
1st	...	...	...	25	...	...
2nd	...	...	...	20	20	...
3rd	...	...	...	10	60	50
4th*	...	...	...	12	52	40
<i>Great Millet.</i>						
1st	...	...	...	38	...	...
2nd	...	...	...	31	18.4	...
3rd	...	...	...	18	52.6	41.9
4th*	...	...	...	20½	46.05	33.9
<i>Ragi.</i>						
1st	...	...	...	43	...	...
2nd	...	...	...	35	18.6	...
3rd	...	...	...	21	51.2	40
4th*	...	...	...	25	41.9	28.3

* Of eleven years, i. e. from 1872-73 to 1885-86, excluding the years 1876-77, 1877-78 and 1878-79.

20. The fact that the villages were settled in various years makes it very difficult to frame a satisfactory estimate of the rise of prices for the tract as a whole. The villages were settled in the following years :—

9 in 1852-53
6 „ 1853-54
59 „ 1854-55
29 „ 1855-56

one in each of the years 1856-57, 1858-59 and 1859-60.

22 in 1860-61
1 „ 1867-68
and 3 „ 1873-74

21. Then we must not omit to take into consideration that the costs of cultivation have undoubtedly increased. I consider them to have risen some 5 to 10 per cent. I have explained in my report† on Government Selections No. CLXXXVIII the Chikodi revision settlement how I have arrived at this estimate. I am, however, unable to hazard a conjecture as to what percentage of the former net profits they have eaten up.

22. Then allowance must be made for the rise in the standard of comfort of the cultivating classes, that has assuredly taken place. Allowance, too, must be made for the rise in the future, that may confidently be looked for.

23. I assume, too, that the profits of cultivation will, during the next thirty years, remain what they have been during the last period. It cannot be predicted with confidence, or any great show of probability, whether they will rise or fall. But the railway through the taluka is to be opened within the next few months; and will doubtless affect them. It will give ready access to Poona and the country to the north and north-east; to Hubli and the south and south-east; and to

Goa and the sea. It will lessen the cost of the carriage to foreign markets of rice and other exportable produce. It will open out markets hitherto practically closed. It may, I think, be expected to increase the profits of cultivation.

24. The proposed increase in the assessment of the whole tract is 24·2 per cent. This, on a consideration of the above matters, seems to me to be fair to all concerned. The increase appears, too, to be fairly distributed over the various villages. I had the advantage, a few weeks ago, of discussing in detail with Mr. Disney the grouping and rating. The villages seem to me to be properly grouped; and the maximum rates relatively fair.

25. The question of the transfer to other talukás of the outlying villages—see Section 46 of Mr. Disney's report—will be disposed of separately.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. FAIRLIE MUIR,

Acting Collector.

No. 769 of 1887.

FROM

E. C. OZANNE, Esquire,

Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

Camp Igatpuri, 6th May 1887.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the proposals of the Deputy Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Survey, for the introduction of a revision settlement into 131 Government and *1 Inám village of the Belgaum Taluka. This taluka is principally formed out of the old Páhhápúr Taluka; but, owing to territorial changes, only 79 Páhhápúr villages remain in the new sub-division, which, however, has received considerable additions from the Ankalgi and Kittur Maháls of Páhhápúr and from the old Bidi Taluka. An addition of 22 villages forming part of the Kágvád estate, which lapsed to Government in 1857-58 on the death of the Chief without heirs, completes the taluka.

2. The first settlements by the Survey Department were made between 1852-53 and 1873-74. The date and authority are shown opposite each group, as far as Mr. Disney was able to ascertain them. I have added the authority for the 10 Páhhápúr and 24 Bidi villages settled in 1854-55 and 1855-56, but have failed to supply this information for *1 Bidi and 6 Páhhápúr villages subsequently settled. The term of the original guarantee was (except in the cases of the isolated villages settled after 1855-56) for 30 years. The settlement of the Kini Kariyat (Kágvád) villages was guaranteed, however, for only 20 years, in order that the settlement might expire with the bulk of the villages of the taluka. The time for resettlement is thus overdue. But the inequality of the present assessments renders this continuance of the old rates a gain, which is by no means an unmixed advantage to the rayats.

3. The recent semi-amalgamation of the Southern Marátha Country and the Poona and Násik Surveys gives Government the benefit of Mr. Fletcher's criticism of Mr. Disney's proposals. This is of special value, as Mr. Fletcher settled the adjoining talukás of Gokak (1881) and Sampgaon (1884).

4. The taluka, as now constituted, includes tracts of a very diverse character as regards soil and climate. I need not enlarge on the description which the papers contain. Captain Anderson introduced the original settle-

* These were Inám villages, which, on becoming khálsas, were settled, with the condition that the rates would be revised with the rest of the taluka.

ments of the large groups. His chief aim was to equalize assessments no where more unequally apportioned. His settlements in some cases, in the villages now under consideration, resulted in a reduced rental for the area then occupied, and were severely criticised. But his action was justified by the quick recovery resulting from an extension of the occupied area; and the verdict of the Collector now is, that the fairness of the original settlement has been proved by experience and by the present improved condition of the cultivating classes.

5. The táluka is divided into 12 assessment groups according to the variations in the maximum dry-crop rates proposed. The grouping was arranged by Mr. Stewart. It is approved by the Collector after full discussion with Mr. Disney, who describes the conditions of each group with great minuteness; but his description is nevertheless incomplete, in that it does not clearly show the principles on which the grouping is based. These are well given by Mr. Fletcher. The maximum dry-crop rate decreases as one goes west, the decrease keeping pace with the gradual disappearance of the superior dry-crop cereals. This is no new principle. Captain Anderson in 1856 said that "excess of rain, as regards dry-crops, is almost as great an evil as deficiency." In detail the grouping is modified by consideration of proximity to market. I have carefully examined Appendix Q., in order to satisfy myself that the somewhat large increases in individual villages cannot be reduced by transfer to the next lowest group, but no such expedient is justifiable or called for. The explanation of these large increases is, not that the villages concerned are wrongly grouped, but that in them the soil or water facilities, or both, were undervalued at the old survey. The paramount aim of the survey is the fairest possible distribution of the Government demand. Increases, which result from the uniform application of the rules for classification, only show that villages, in which they occur, have up to date paid an unduly low share of the revenue. The provision, by which increases over 25 per cent. in individual occupancies are taken gradually, fully meets the necessities of the case.

6. The number of groups may appear large, but, as a fact, they have been reduced from 18 to 12, and further reduction would be risky, owing to the rapid change of climate and cultivation from east to west. I append a statement, showing, at a glance, the modifications in the old grouping:—

Present Groups.	No. of Villages.	MAXIMUM RATE.		FORMER GROUPS.		
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	No. of Villages.	Maximum Rates.	
					Dry-crop.	Rice.
	No.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	{ 1	2 8	9 0	1	2 8	9 0
		Do.	8 0		10	2 6	8 0
2	8	2 0	Do.	{ 2	2 0	Do.
					1	1 12	Do.
3	2	1 14	12 0	{ 5	1 10	Do.
					2	1 10	12 0
4	{ 6	1 10	8 0	{ 4	1 8	8 0
					2	1 6	Do.
5	{ 5	Do.	9 0	{ 5	1 6	9 0
					3	1 6	9 0
6	{ 4	1 8	9 0	{ 1	1 2	9 0
					1	1 4	8 0
7	9	1 4	8 0	{ 5	1 2	8 0
					3	1 0
8	2	1 2	9 0	{ 1	0 14	8 0
					2	1 0
9	{ 17	1 0	7 8	{ 7	0 15	7 8
					10	0 14	7 8
10	{ 1	1 0	9 0	{ 1	0 14	9 0
					12	0 14	7 0

Present Groups.	No. of Villages.	MAXIMUM RATES.		FORMER GROUPS.			
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	No. of Villages.	Maximum Rates.		
					Dry-crop.	Rice.	
	No.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
9	3	0 14	8 0	3	0 12	8 0	
	5	0 14	7 0	5	0 12	7 0	
	5	0 14	6 0	5	0 12	6 0	
10	3	0 12	4 8	3	0 10	4 8	
11	11	0 9	8 0	11	0 8	8 0	
	1	0 9	4 0	1	0 8	4 0	
12	12	0 7	7 0	12	0 7	7 0	
	5	0 7	6 0	5	0 7	6 0	
	5	0 7	5 0	5	0 7	5 0	
	4	0 7	6 0	4	0 6	6 0	

It will be seen, from this table, that the rice maximum rates have in no case been modified.

The dry-crop rates are also unaltered in 23 villages.

An increase of one anna has been made in 25 villages, of 2 annas in 63, of 4 annas in 14, and of 6 annas in 7 villages.

Mr. Fletcher has commented on the comparatively large increase in the 6th group and on large increases in individual villages. I have little to add to his remarks. In individual villages, where the maximum rate has been raised 6 annas, the percentage increase is large in only 2, viz., Virpankop and Singan-kop. The former is in the extreme east of its group, near a good road, and adjoining the villages of the higher group. The latter is in the centre of its group, and through it the new railway passes. These are instances which illustrate what I have said above, that the increases cannot be attributed to faulty grouping. Though the main object of the original survey was to equalize assessments, the labours of the present survey have been greatly directed towards the same object. Thus it will be seen that in the 22 villages of group 12, where the maxima are unmodified, the differences vary from positive decrease and increases as high as 59 per cent. On the other hand, where the maxima have been most raised, the total increase is reasonable in comparison with the average increase recommended in the aggregate.

7. The maximum dry-crop rates are based partly on the rates fixed for the adjacent villages of Sampgaon, Chikodi, and Gokak, and partly on the maxima fixed by Captain Anderson at the original settlement. The former has guided the pitch of the assessment in the border villages, and the latter the gradient of fall as the country deteriorates for dry-crop cultivation. The absolute increase of assessment is 24 per cent. This increase has been gained by a very small enhancement of the dry-crop maxima, without in any case altering the maximum rates for rice land. Rice is a most important staple throughout the taluka, but the mode of cultivation greatly varies. The summer rice, described by Mr. Francis (see paragraph 13 of Mr. Disney's Report), is exceptional. But, in the east, the rice-crop is drilled, and requires tank irrigation to maintain a sufficient water-supply. In the west, rice is grown, as in all tracts similarly conditioned, from seedlings reared in a *râbed* nursery and transplanted. The special conditions requiring this mode of cultivation are an early and very heavy rainfall, coupled with an early cessation of the rainy season. The rice maxima vary from 5 to 12 rupees. The latter rate applies to only 2 villages, where under the pre-survey assessments some fields were rated as high as Rs. 40 per acre. A recent crop experiment in this peculiarly fine land, which always yields a second crop of pulses after the rice, fully justifies the apparently high rate (Crop Experiment Report for 1884-85). For garden land, the usual maximum, for similar tracts, of Rs. 8 per acre has been fixed for land irrigated from the never-failing streams which flow either into the Ghatprabha or the Malprabha—(Gazetteer,

p. 506). Land irrigated from wells has been dealt with under the liberal orders of Government, which are designed not only to avoid all suspicion of taxation of improvements, but also to give the greatest incentive to the application of private capital towards well-digging. It cannot escape notice that most of the wells, shown in Mr. Disney's 20th paragraph, are for drinking water, and not for irrigation. The tract is, except in the extreme east, not rich in garden land. Only 94 of the 3,000 wells and budkis are used exclusively for irrigation.

8. The increase proposed for sanction amounts to 24 per cent. on the present demand, or an enhancement of 3 annas 1 pie per acre, which will be in a small degree reduced when distance from the village of individual fields receives the fixed allowance. In order that the actual effect of the raising of the dry-crop maxima, coupled with the increase due to bringing the valuation of the land to a proper and even standard may be fully shown, I now give a table exhibiting the present and proposed average rates for each variety of land :—

Class.	No. of Villages.	BY FORMER SURVEY.				BY REVISION SURVEY.			
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Total.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	11	1 4 7	3 2 8	3 8 5	1 5 9	1 9 0	3 13 4	4 2 4	1 10 10
2	8	1 0 2	3 6 2	3 1 5	1 4 5	1 2 6	4 0 6	4 10 0	1 9 2
3	2	0 11 9	6 3 8	3 15 6	2 10 4	0 14 2	7 6 0	2 10 7	3 5 5
4	11	0 10 11	3 11 11	3 9 7	1 7 1	0 13 3	4 6 0	3 0 0	1 13 4
5	5	0 9 11	4 8 0	...	1 8 9	0 11 2	5 5 5	2 11 8	1 13 1
6	9	0 7 9	2 14 10	...	0 14 7	0 9 6	3 13 9	...	1 3 7
7	2	0 7 3	5 11 7	2 5 4	1 9 1	0 8 4	5 10 6	1 0 0	1 11 0
8	30	0 5 2	3 3 11	2 0 0	0 12 7	0 6 4	3 9 4	2 5 9	0 14 5
9	13	0 4 4	2 15 0	...	0 8 0	0 5 4	3 0 0	2 0 0	0 9 2
10	3	0 3 5	1 9 9	...	0 5 2	0 4 3	1 13 6	...	0 6 7
11	12	0 3 3	2 6 11	...	0 5 3	0 3 10	2 14 0	0 10 5	0 6 9
12	26	0 2 1	1 13 0	2 8 11	0 4 8	0 2 3	2 2 8	2 0 3	0 5 0
	132	0 7 4	3 8 8	3 6 11	0 14 0	0 8 9	4 1 2	2 13 2	1 1 1

(This is calculated on the occupied area only. The old average rate is 14 annas. The proposed rate, Rs. 1-1-1. The rate shown in column 29 of Appendix Q. (1-0-4) is calculated on all Government land, occupied and waste. The percentage increases in column 30 of that Appendix are on the occupied area only. I state this to prevent misunderstanding.)

This table shows that whereas, in the hilly villages, where long fallows are required and where much of the dry-crop land is really land required to produce raw material for the seed nurseries of rice and náchna, the average rate is hardly raised, on the other hand a just increase is given to the dry-crop of the first two groups. The irregularity of the rice averages is simply due to the grouping in accordance with the dry-crop maxima. Rice land improves as dry-crop deteriorates, though, owing to the alteration in the character of the rice land noticed above, this principle applies with less force to the lower groups. It must not be supposed that the average of the 12th group, the tract where raw is most essential, indicates the charge made by the survey for raw-producing lands. Such lands are classed at 1 anna, and with a maximum of 7 annas are rated at less than $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per acre. The average of this group is raised by the comparatively superior quality of the cultivated dry-crop.

9. Since the original settlement of the major portion of the taluka, the fine Amboli Ghát Road has been opened, and the railway will almost immediately pass through the taluka. The improvement in communications is evidenced by a very large increase in carts, from 1,380 to 3,661, during the currency of the settlements for each tract. Though village statistics are very untrustworthy, the enumeration of carts may be taken as correct.

10. Prices have risen. The papers contain a great deal of comment on this important question, which is, after all, the most important question in settlement. In his Gazetteer, Mr. Campbell has discussed prices very carefully. He points out that the statistics are not trustworthy, and this fact must always be borne in mind. Analysing the figures given in the Gazetteer, which agree

fairly with those given by Mr. Fletcher, though this agreement must not be taken as a proof of correctness, for the source of both sets of figures is the same, I find as follows :—

Periods.	Years.	Duration.	AVERAGE PRICE OF		Remarks.
			Jowári.	Clean Rice.	
1st ...	1824—28	5	30	24	The prices are given in sers of 2 lbs. each per rupee.
2nd ...	1829—36	8	42	26	
3rd ...	1837—41	5	35	20	
4th ...	1842—53	12	43	30	
5th ...	1854—62	9	30	20	
6th ...	1863—66	4	10	8	
7th ...	1867—76	10	20	12	
8th ...	1877—79	3	12	10	
9th ...	1880—85	6	22	12	

The periods are those into which Mr. Campbell thought the years should be divided, to show most clearly the fluctuations in prices. It will be seen that, in the 4 years from 1863 and in the 3 years from 1877, prices were abnormally high. As regards the former period, Mr. Fairlie Muir attributes the sudden rise to the general rise due to the large extension of cotton cultivation in the neighbouring tracts, to meet the demand from India caused by the American Civil War. This is, no doubt, true; but the seasons were bad, at any rate, in 1864. I think that both these periods should be eliminated, and that the range of prices should be judged by the following summary :—

			Jowári.	Rice.
1824-53	... 30 years	...	40	26
1854-62	... 9 "	...	30	20
1867-76	} ... 16 "	...	25	16
1880-85				

From this it appears that prices rose 33 per cent. in the case of jowári and 30 per cent. in that of rice, comparing the 2nd period with the 1st. A further rise of 20 per cent. and 25 per cent., respectively, was gained in the last period. A study of the annual figures or of the figures of the Gazetteer periods just given, if the abnormal years are left out of consideration, shows a slow but steady rise, with a re-action in the 9th period as compared with the 7th. This is simply due to abundant crops since the scarcity of the 8th period, and is more likely to be followed by another re-action than a long continuance of low prices.

11. A rise of prices, then, of over 50 per cent., during the currency of the present settlement, is claimed as the justification for the proposed enhancement of 24 per cent. of the revenue demand. But, as the Collector argues, the rise in the standard of comfort and the cost of cultivation must be allowed full weight. Both tend to diminish the net profits of cultivation. The wages of labour indicate, more than any thing else, the progress of the people towards a higher standard of comfort, and also affect materially the cost of cultivation. The Gazetteer again may be studied with advantage. Wages have risen. Unskilled labour was, 30 years ago, paid about $\frac{2}{3}$ of what it now commands. The wages of labour do not greatly affect the cultivator, who tills his own land, though the raised standard of comfort does. It is satisfactory to find that more than half the survey numbers are tilled by the occupants themselves. This is satisfactory, as showing that the cultivators are thrifty and able to retain their land. The contrary fact, that 37 per cent. of the numbers are tilled by tenants of superior holders, is, in its turn, a proof of the value of land, in that it can pay rent sufficient to meet the demand of the superior holders, after the share with which Government demand has been met.

12. The value of the land is well shown by the fact that, on the average, 13 times the assessment has been fetched in compulsory sales by decree of the

Civil Court. Such sales, as Mr. Fletcher remarks, are always more or less below the proper value of the land. It is not possible to compare the value of land thus indicated with that of 30 years ago, but it is a matter of regret that Mr. Disney has not collected the figures paid for land taken up by the new railway in this taluka. Mr. Stewart in his report on Chikodi showed the worth of such statistics.

13. The ease with which the revenue under the expired settlement has been collected, the steady increase of the occupied area, the total absence of remissions (see Appendix P.), the great value of grass lands, the undoubted increase in stock (I need not refer to the Collector's contention that the settlement officer has over-estimated the increase in agricultural cattle, for he admits that they are ample for the cultivation; besides it is impossible to lay stress on such statistics, which are very untrustworthy),—these are all circumstances which tend to justify a moderate increase of the Government demand, such as that now asked for. Last of all, it must be borne in mind, that we are dealing with a tract which may be said to be naturally protected from famine—a tract which is protected by a sure and certain rainfall, and by ready communication with the sea and with inland markets on all sides.

14. Mr. Fletcher's review is full, and the interest taken by the Collector, enhanced in value by the experience he has had of settlement work and by his knowledge of the district, leaves little for me to remark upon.

15. I add, for ready reference, a few notes collected from the papers:—

(1). The average area of the survey number has decreased from 12½ to 10 acres.

(2). The incidence, per acre of occupied land, of different kinds, as compared with that of the former survey, is as follows:—

	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Present	0 7 4	3 8 8	3 6 11	0 14 0
Proposed	0 8 9	4 1 2	2 13 2	1 1 1

(3). To bring the field record to the present standard of the survey it was found necessary to remeasure 30 per cent., and to reclass 41 per cent. of the total area. The country was intricate, and the old water classification very unequal, as often overvalued as undervalued by the old survey.

(4). The area of Government occupied land during the currency of the old settlements rose from 73,130 to 122,318 acres, or 67 per cent.

(5). Only 10,127 acres of Government land available for cultivation remain unoccupied. This is less than 8 per cent. of the total.

(6). The large percentage (36½) of occupied fallow is due—(a) to the value of grass lands near Belgaum, and (b) to the usual rest given to the uplands growing *náchni* in the hilly west.

(7). Kumri cultivation was permitted in certain fixed localities during part of the term of the old settlement. It is not specially noticed in this report. I approve of the restriction, for it is a most destructive cultivation, and can, I believe, always be replaced by the much less destructive ráb cultivation, though it is more profitable.

16. The notification required by Government Resolution No. 7447, dated 21st October 1886, para. 1, was duly forwarded to the Collector by the Deputy Superintendent on the 25th March 1887.

17. Mr. Disney recommends the transfer of the villages of Chandanhosur and Karguppi to the Samppaon and Chikodi Talukas respectively. I specially requested the Collector to give his opinion; as, if the transfers are made, the

period of guarantee should be given to make the settlement terminate with the rest of the villages of the already settled taluka to which transfer is recommended. I have received the Collector's reply. I agree with him that there is no reason to transfer Chandanhosur, which properly belongs to Belgaum. It is nearer Belgaum than Samppaon. I also agree with him that Karguppi ought to belong to the Hukeri Mahál of Chikodi. "A glance at the map will show this. Karguppi was originally in the Ankalgi Petha. In 1862 the petha was broken up. Some of its villages were transferred to the Hukeri Petha, some to the Gokák Taluka, and some remained in the Páhhápur Taluka. Curiously enough, villages to the north, south, and west of Karguppi were transferred to the Hukeri Petha, and the village to the east to the Gokák Taluka. Karguppi remained

• • •" The Collector thinks that it was through an oversight that Karguppi was not transferred to Hukeri in 1862. The transfer should now be made.

18. The Deputy Superintendent solicits sanction to the proposed settlement for 30 years from the ensuing revenue year. I support the recommendation, except as regards Karguppi, in which the guarantee should expire with that of the Hukeri villages.

19. In order that the increased revenue may be obtained in 1888-89 it is advisable that the date for receiving resignations should be extended to the 5th July. The season is advanced, and orders from Government cannot issue till the full time for receiving objections, named in the notification referred to in paragraph 16, has been allowed.

20. The concessions granted in recent orders on settlement proposals to occupants, whose assessment has been raised by more than 25 per cent., will doubtless be extended to the Belgaum Taluka.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. OZANNE,

Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

(Through the Commissioner, S. D.)

No. 1254 of 1887.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Dháruár, 26th May 1887.

Submitted to Government with a recommendation that the proposals of the Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, (approved by the Collector and the Survey Commissioner), be sanctioned.

W. H. PROPERT,
Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Introduction of a revision settlement into 132 villages of the Belgaum Collectorate.

No. 6236.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th September 1887.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 826, dated 13th May 1887—Submitting with reference to Government Resolution No. 7447, dated 21st October 1886, copy of one No. 1464, dated 4th May 1887, from the Collector of Belgaum, together with copy of a letter No. 258, dated 27th April 1887, from the Deputy Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, who forwards translation of a petition, dated 23rd March 1887, from the inhabitants of Mauze Kovád, Táluka Belgaum, complaining of the higher rates of assessment proposed to be imposed on their lands at the revision settlement of the Belgaum Táluka:

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 827, dated 13th May 1887—Submitting copy of one No. 1468, dated 4th May 1887, from the Collector of Belgaum, together with copy of a letter No. 249, dated 23rd April 1887, from the Deputy Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, who forwards with his remarks translation of a petition, dated 13th idem, from certain inhabitants of the village of Kolge, Pránt Kini, Táluka Belgaum, Zilla Belgaum, complaining of the proposed enhanced rates of assessment on their lands at the revision settlement of the Belgaum Táluka: the Collector and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner stating that it will appear from the circumstances mentioned that the petitioners have no cause for complaint.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 828, dated 13th May 1887—Submitting copy of one, No. 1469, dated 4th May 1887, from the Collector of Belgaum, together with copy of a letter No. 267, dated 30th April 1887, from the Deputy Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, who forwards translation of a petition, dated 23rd idem, from the cultivators of the village of Morab, Táluka Belgaum, in which they complain that the rates of assessment on their lands proposed to be levied at the revision settlement of the Belgaum Táluka from them are very high; and observes that for reasons stated the enhanced rates of assessment are warranted by the position and improved circumstances of the village.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1221, dated 20th May 1887.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1231, dated 20th May 1887.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1252, dated 25th May 1887.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1254, dated 26th May 1887—Submitting the

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, No. 108, dated 14th February 1887.

Letter from the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, No. s.m.c.—291, dated 12th March 1887.

Letter from the Collector of Belgaum, No. 1071, dated 29th March 1887.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 769, dated 6th May 1887.

papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of a revision settlement into 132 villages of the Belgaum Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1307, dated 3rd June 1887—Forwarding in continuation of his memoranda Nos. 1221, 1231 and 1252, dated 20th and 25th May 1887, a letter No. 947, dated 30th idem, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, who states that in obedience to the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 7447, dated 16th October 1886, he forwarded *three* petitions containing objections against the proposals made for the revision settlement of the Belgaum Táluka; intimates that he has received a large number of similar petitions a précis of which he has given; observes that the allegations therein made are irrelevant and are based on misconception for the most part; and makes remarks.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1400, dated 13th June 1887—Forwarding a letter No. 978 c., dated 3rd idem, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, who submits a précis of the petitions received from the inhabitants of certain villages in the Belgaum Táluka, complaining of the high rates of assessment fixed on their lands at the revision settlement of the Belgaum Táluka of the Belgaum District.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1468, dated 15th June 1887—Forwarding a letter No. 1009, dated 10th June 1887, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in the matter of the complaint made by the rayats of the village of Kálkundri against the imposition of high rates of assessment proposed to be levied at the revision settlement of the Belgaum Táluka.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1106, dated 25th June 1887—Submitting a memorandum No. 1905, dated 10th idem, from the Collector of Belgaum, who forwards petitions from the inhabitants of certain villages of the Belgaum Táluka, complaining of the enhanced rates of assessment proposed to be imposed on their lands at the revision settlement of the Belgaum Táluka.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1722, dated 4th July 1887—Forwarding the above.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1173, dated 7th July 1887—Submitting one No. 2082, dated 24th June 1887, from the Collector of Belgaum, who forwards petitions from the inhabitants of certain villages of the Belgaum Táluka, complaining of the enhanced rates of assessment proposed to be levied on their lands.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1842, dated 14th July 1887—Forwarding the above.

Demi-official letter from Mr. W. M. Fletcher, Superintendent, Poona and Násik and Southern Marátha Country Revenue Surveys, dated 31st August 1887.

RESOLUTION.—Of the 132 villages comprising the Belgaum Táluka, for the revision settlement of which proposals are now submitted, 79 formerly belonged to the Páchhápúr Táluka, 25 to Bidi, 22 to Kini Karyat and 3 each to the Maháls of Ankalgi and Kitur. The original settlements of these villages took place at various periods between 1852-53 and 1873-74 and were guaranteed for twenty years in the case of the Kini Karyat villages settled in 1860-61 and for thirty in the case of 103 villages settled before 1856-57. As regards the remaining 7 villages, viz., 6 of Páchhápúr and 1 of Bidi, Mr. Ozanne states that they were inám villages settled when they lapsed to Government on the condition that their rates would be revised with those of the rest of the táluka.

2. A sufficient description of this somewhat straggling táluka, in which wide differences are noticeable between the eastern and western villages, is given in the present reports, and various facts showing that since the original settlements progress has been marked and the revenue history extremely favourable are mentioned. Amongst the most noticeable of these, the Deputy Superintendent has rightly called attention to the enormous increase in the number of carts; the opening of the country to wheeled traffic in place of pack animals is one of the most important factors in the development of agricultural prosperity; in addition to roads the district will now have the further advantage of railway communication both with the interior and the coast on the early completion of the Southern Marátha Railway system. The great moderation of the original survey assessment is shown by the figures in Appendix P, noticeably in the case of the 54 villages of the old Páchhápúr Táluka settled in 1854-55 in which for some years before the survey a revenue of about Rs. 35,000 was collected, with very trifling remissions, from an area of about 28,000 acres, while the latest years of the expiring settlement show a revenue of about Rs. 41,000 on an area of 55,500 acres. A good deal of labour has been taken by the officers reporting on the settlement to elucidate the facts as to rise of prices since the first settlements of 1852. Broadly speaking it may be safely assumed that the prices of jowári and rice and rági have for some years past ranged at about double what they were in the period before the first settlement which furnished the data for assessment at that time. In this and in the other facts indicative of the development of trade and agriculture His Excellency the Governor in Council finds ample justification for the enhancement of assessment now proposed.

3. Re-measurement and re-classification were as usual done on the partial system and on the lines hitherto approved by Government. The result of the former was an increase in the recorded areas of arable dry-crop, rice and garden land by 844, 1,661 and 153 acres respectively. The re-valuation of the water-supply of rice land was made on the principles approved by Government in Resolution No. 1031 of 16th February 1876 on the revision settlement of the Bankápúr Táluka, and Mr. Disney has explained in paragraph 35 of his report

the manner in which the standing orders of Government respecting garden land were carried out. The special reduction in the soil classification of land converted from dry-crop to rice, referred to by that officer in paragraph 37 of his report, has already been approved by Government as protecting the cultivator from possible taxation of improvements.

4. The arrangement of villages in assessment groups was made by Mr. T. H. Stewart before handing over charge of the office of Survey and Settlement Commissioner and is approved by all the officers whose reports are now before Government. The sub-divisions are necessarily numerous owing to the characteristics of the taluka. In the present rice maxima rates, in consequence of the marked changes in *class* due to the re-valuation of water advantages already referred to, no alteration has been thought expedient; but in the dry-crop maxima rates, which will vary from 6 annas to Rs. 2-8-0 per acre, increases of from 1 to 7 annas per acre are recommended in the case of all villages except 23.

5. The results of the original and proposed settlements are contrasted under all heads in the following table:—

	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.		BY REVISION SURVEY.		Judi or Quit-rent. Rs.
	Areas.	Assessment.	Areas.	Assessment.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
Government occupied land ...	122,780	1,07,571	124,798	1,33,553	.....
Government unoccupied arable waste.	9,650	3,692	10,127	4,294	.....
Inám land ...	36,888	60,754	37,051	69,639	33,005
Government unassessed unarable hills, &c.	106,472	.....	104,557	.....	.....
Total ...	275,790	1,72,017	2,76,533	2,07,486	33,005

The proposed increase of assessment on Government occupied land amounts to Rs. 25,982, equivalent to 24.2 per cent. The details for the various groups are given by Mr. Disney in the table attached to his 36th paragraph. (In this table under *revision survey*, the sub-heading *Government occupied land* should obviously be *Government unoccupied land* and *vice versa*). In only one group is the proposed increase in excess of the limit prescribed by Government Resolution No. 2619 of 26th March 1884, and the excess which is only 4 per cent. is sufficiently explained. Kitvade in the eighth group is the only village in which the percentage increase exceeds 66 per cent. The same explanation applies to this case.

6. As the result of the notifications published in accordance with Government Resolution No. 7447, dated 21st October 1886, 98 petitions have been submitted by villagers. They are forwarded by the Commissioner, S. D., together with reports by the Collector and Survey officers, which show that in no case have the petitioners been able to produce any valid arguments against the proposed maxima rates. It is clear, moreover, that the petitioners have as a rule quite misunderstood the object of the notification and have even imagined that the maxima rates notified in their villages were the actual rates which it was proposed to apply to every acre of their holdings. In these circumstances their discontent was natural, but the Governor in Council feels confident that it will to a great extent be removed when they learn the actual rates they are called upon to pay. In a few cases further inquiries have been ordered by that officer who will doubtless report to Government should any modification of assessment be called for. In the meantime it is not necessary to defer passing orders on the present proposals.

7. The proposed rates may be sanctioned, and introduced in the current year, with a guarantee for thirty years in all villages except Kargupi. That

village should, as recommended, be transferred to the Hukeri Mahál of Chikodi, and its guarantee should expire with that of the other Hukeri villages. The concessions recommended by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in the last paragraph of his report may be granted.

J. DE C. ATKINS,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D. (with the vernacular papers),
 The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
 The Collector of Belgaum,
 The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
 The Accountant General,
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
 Irrigation.

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

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