

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CXC.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION OF THE RATES OF ASSESSMENT ON THE EXPIRATION
OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT INTO THE SEVENTY VILLAGES

OF THE

GOKÁK TÁLUKA

OF THE

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.



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FROM

W. M. FLETCHER, ESQUIRE,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.;

TO

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division.

*Survey Superintendent's Office,
Dhárwár, 18th January 1881.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the revision settlement of the 70 villages noted below, all now situated in the Gokák Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.

- 47 villages of the old Gokák Táluka settled for 30 years, in 1849-50, under Secretary to Government's letter No. 2022 of March 15th 1850.
 - 10 villages of the old Yádvád Máhál settled in 1851-52 under Government Resolution No. 1919 of March 23rd, 1852, also for 30 years.
 - 12 villages of the old Kágvád Jághír settled for 20 years, in 1860-61, under Government Resolution No. 1527 of 2nd April 1861.
 - 1 lapsed inám village, into which rates were introduced in 1854-55.
-
- 70 total villages.

2. The remeasurement of these villages was commenced and for the most part completed before we had decided to adopt, as far as possible, the partial remeasurement system, explained in my statistical report* on the old Nargund Petha; and this system was carried out in only 6 of the villages under report, the remainder being entirely remeasured in the way hitherto usual.

* No. 91 of the 27th January 1880.

3. In the 6 partially remeasured villages the results were as below —

Old Nos.	New Nos.	Acres.
760 remeasured became	1,236	19,099
769 confirmed	769	17,067
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
1,529	2,005	36,166

4. In the whole 70 villages under report the process of measuring separately all existing occupancies, breaking up old numbers which exceeded the regulation size, and separating as far as practicable Government from inám land, has converted 14,083 old Survey numbers into 18,251 new numbers.

5. The following statement gives details of the differences in area of individual fields found in the course of remeasurement :—

Villages.	Total old Survey Numbers.	DIFFERENCE						Numbers included in village sites, in hill lands, &c.	Numbers not re-measured.
		Within 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.		
70	14,083	6,067	5,732	882	270	124	205	34	769

It appears therefore that in 10½ per cent. of the numbers remeasured the difference between former and present area exceeded 5 per cent. In former revisions the proportion has been slightly less, which may be accounted for by remembering that in 6 of the villages under report, those numbers only were remeasured in which differences were expected to be found, while in the western portion of the taluka the ground is very hilly and broken; upwards of 70,000 old acres being recorded in the former Survey as unassessed, hill land, &c., in the measurement of which accuracy was not then so much sought after as at present.

6. The causes of difference in the area of individual numbers, where it exceeded 15 per cent., are given below :—

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 the original work.	Other reasons.
329	227	43	24	35

7. The reclassification has been carried out in the same manner as in the settlements revised during the last few years, but it was found practicable somewhat to reduce the proportion actually reclassified. Among numbers whose old classification ranged over 10 annas, 10 per cent. were reclassified of the first hundred, and 5 per cent. in subsequent hundreds of each village; and in fields classed below 10 annas formerly, 20 per cent. of the first hundred and 10 per cent. of subsequent hundreds were now reclassified.

8. The range of the old classification thus ascertained, furnished data on which to adjust the whole of the old work to the standard now desired. It was found here, as in all previous revisions, that a widening of the range of values was much needed, the distance between the good and the poor soils not being sufficiently marked to suit present conditions.

9. Tabular statements, showing the old and new classification of each field, have been prepared for each village, and submitted to you as hitherto.

10. In the 70 villages, 5,052 numbers and 54,912 acres were reclassified, while in 13,199 numbers and 2,29,173 acres the old classification was adjusted only.*

11. In the following statement the area of the 70 villages by the former Survey is contrasted, under the different heads of cultivation, with the area now ascertained :—

Description of Land.	Former Survey.	Revision Survey.	Difference.
Arable dry-crop	2,20,500	2,24,842	4,342
Rice land	0	76	76
Garden	2,388	3,699	1,311
Unarable, unassessed, hills, &c.	70,164	65,004	5,160
Total	2,93,052	2,93,621	569

In total area the results of the two Surveys closely approximate, the difference being only .2 per cent., which is unusually small. This may be presumed to be the consequence rather of internal discrepancies balancing each other, than of any greater accuracy in the former measurement.

12. The garden area has increased more than 50 per cent., and 76 acres have been newly brought under rice cultivation, while upwards of 5,000 acres formerly unassessed, now come under the arable head.

* Note.—Village sites, roads and nálás are omitted from the area here given.

13. The town of Gokák lies north-east from Belgaum about 36 miles as the crow flies. The villages under report form a compact group of irregular shape, whose greatest length is from west to east, and whose breadth is greatest along the eastern border in an oblique direction from north-west to south-east. To the south and west this group rests on and partly includes a low rugged range of sandstone hills, which are densely covered with dwarf jungle and cactus. The river Ghatprabha enters across the western border, round the northern side of these hills, and finds its way in a south-eastern direction for the first few miles of its course; then descending some 200 feet at the well-known Gokák Falls, turns north-east and passes into the Mudhol State over the eastern border of the táluka. Hardly a third of the district lies north of the river, and this portion is generally of trap formation and open in character. South of the river sandstone prevails, except in the easternmost corner, and the western part of this division is rugged and broken, the remainder open and undulating.

14. In the extreme east there is a good deal of black soil, but elsewhere, except along the banks of the river and of the larger nálás, the land is sandy and poor.

15. The Mámílatdár's return* shows the average rainfall at Gokák for the eight years, 1872 to 1879, to have been $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The town of Gokák lies in the west of the táluka, near the foot of the hills, and the rainfall there must be more regular and plentiful than in the majority of villages reported on. On the whole it may be said that the rainfall is regular and amply sufficient in the westernmost villages, and gradually grows less plentiful and less certain as we go eastwards.

16. The following summary of Appendix B. gives details of the crops cultivated in the táluka, the figures being the average of the four last years' cultivation in Government occupied land, excluding the year of famine, 1876-77 :—

				Kharif.	Rabi.
Cereals— <i>jowári, bájri, wheat, rála, rice</i>	...	...	...	41.73	14.80
Pulses— <i>kulthi, tur, gram, mug</i>	...	...	...	8.57	1.22
Oil seed— <i>kardai</i>	...	...	...	...	1.18
Fibre— <i>country cotton</i>	...	...	...	...	11.37
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	1.22	3.78
				51.52	32.35
Waste and fallow	...	...	...	16.13	
Total ...				100	

If we assume, as we may with probability, that the greater part of the waste and fallow belongs to the kharif head, we shall see that, roughly speaking, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cultivation is of early and $\frac{1}{3}$ of late crops; and this is what the general nature of the soil and climate would lead us to infer.

17. Of the area appropriated to early cereals, red jowári and bájri take up nearly the whole; the former covering twice the area of the latter, and rála being the only grain worth mention beside these two.

Jowári, in its white variety, is also the principal late cereal, covering 5 times the area taken up by wheat, which is sown over some 3,500 acres.

Among pulses, kulthi is most extensively grown, and tur the next so; gram and mug together covering less than a fifth of the area assigned to this description of produce.

Kardai or safflower, which is much sown in rows among white jowári and wheat, as well as by itself, is the only oil-seed mentioned; but castor-oil and that

of the ambádi or Indian hemp are also grown in small quantities and used for lighting the people's dwellings.

Country cotton is grown over some 16,500 acres, or nearly 11½ per cent. of the whole area treated of in the Appendix under reference; but the American variety is not met with here, and would not be likely to suit this district.

18. The garden lands are, with very trifling exception, entirely under well irrigation, and are found principally in villages on the trap formation. The 8 villages named in the margin are those which have most garden land, and contain altogether more than half the garden area in the táluka. Of these, all are situated on the trap, except the last, and that lies on the border line between the sandstone and trap formations. The crops grown are the ordinary ones in the plain country, sugarcane, plantains, wheat, and vegetables.

<p>Gardens. Pamaldini. Kaloli. Nagnur. Mudalgi Hallur. Mugalkhod. Kapalgundi. Arbhavi.</p>	
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19. The nature and methods of cultivation in these villages call for no special remark. The garden lands, as is usual, absorb most attention and labour, and in them manuring and rotation of crops are carefully carried out; but there is much lax cultivation observable in the poorer dry-crop soils, and it is only in the western villages, whose rainfall may be depended on, that much heed is paid to manuring un-irrigated land.

The increase in cultivated area since the settlement has been very great, but this point will be further adverted to when the revenue history of the district is noticed later in the report.

<p>Increase in cultivated area.</p>	
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20. No important trade route passes through the Gokák Táluka, but it is well supplied with means of internal communication, and is within easy reach of the Belgaum and Poona road, which runs within 12 or 15 miles of its western border. The road from Kaládgi to Sankeshvar, an important market on the road just mentioned, passes through the whole length of the district from east to west, while that from Kaládgi to Belgaum runs parallel to the southern border at an average distance of 6 or 7 miles from it.

<p>Communications.</p>	
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21. These two main lines are connected by three cross roads: one, from Yergati to Arbhávi, passes through the town of Gokák; while Yádvád, which lies on the Kaládgi-Sankeshvar road, has also an independent cross road joining it at Yergati with the road to Belgaum: the third tie line is in the west of the táluka, and opens up communication to the considerable villages of Pachápur, Ankalgi and Kundargi, which, however, are not now under report. No roads worth the name existed at the time of settlement: so the improvement under this head is very marked.

22. With the exception of that from Belgaum to Kaládgi, all the roads just mentioned are supported from Local Funds, and none are bridged, or indeed completely culverted. The Sankeshvar-Kaládgi road commands most traffic, and is the route by which the produce of the Gokák looms makes for the coast: it may be said to be open all the year round, but is not easy travelling always in the rainy season. The road from Belgaum to Kaládgi is not bridged, but is passable in all months; the cross roads, however, which give access to it, are only useful in the fair season.

23. Two roads remain to be mentioned, one of which runs north from Gokák to Terdal and Athni, while the other connects Yádvád with the chief town of the neighbouring State of Mudhol.

24. In Appendix C. will be found details supplied by the Mámlatdárs regarding the four weekly markets held in the Gokák Táluka: those of Yádvád, Mamdápúr and Ankalgi are small and call for no special notice; but Gokák, it will be seen, is of great importance.

<p>Markets.</p>	
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25. The town last mentioned owes its importance to its manufacture of cotton cloth and clothes. Sárís and dhotis are turned out, of several

descriptions, which vary in price from 20 Rs. to 1 Rupee 4 annas. The expensive kinds find sale in Kolhápúr, Miraj, Bijápúr and other large towns in the plain country, but the common kinds are bought chiefly for export below Gháts, where they are much used by the poorer classes of the coast population.

26. Sir George Wingatè in his original settlement report on the Gokák villages roughly estimates the then value of the annual exports of Gokák cotton fabrics at 1,05,000 Rs., but no mention of the number of looms then in the town is made in his report. It appears from the Survey census that there are now 420 looms, but the number may be presumed to have been considerably larger before the famine. The weavers are mostly Lingáits, a caste which is found to have decreased in this town by 36 per cent. since the date of Sir George Wingate's report.

27. The cotton yarn needed for the manufactures just described, is almost entirely made by the poorer classes in the surrounding villages, and brought by them to market for sale to weavers. It would appear that the demand for cotton and grain in the town of Gokák absorbs nearly the whole produce of the táluka, which would otherwise be available for export; for besides cotton fabrics no exports of any consequence take place.

Statistics.
 * 47 in 1849-50.
 10 in 1851-52.
 1 in 1854-55.

58 Total.

† D. (1), E. (1), F. (1).

28. In speaking of the statistics of the district it seems sufficient to deal in detail with the 58 villages which were settled* between 1849 and 1854; the Appendices noted in the margin† refer to these villages only, and are abridged in the subjoined table.‡

	At former settlement.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population	46,637	42,462	...	4,175	8.95
Houses... { Flat-roofed and tiled	8,922	11,535	2,613	...	29.29
{ Thatched	1,170	454	...	716	61.2
Agricultural cattle	11,524	10,143	...	1,381	11.98
Cows, buffaloes and their young	24,951	12,644	...	12,307	49.32
Sheep and goats	24,839	14,345	...	10,494	42.25
Carts... ..	106	539	433	...	408.49
Horses and ponies	315	247	...	68	21.59
Wells and budkis	353	805	452	...	228
Tanks	23	24	1	...	4.35

29. Population shows a total decrease which amounts to nearly 9 per cent., and is found to exist especially under the heads of Lingáits and low-caste Hindus. The various causes connected with the late famine doubtless contribute to this result, which is similar to, though not so marked as, that of the Survey census of Parasgad and Nargund at last year's revision settlement. Here, too, as in the districts just named, the large towns are found to have suffered most, as containing a larger proportion of the artisan and labourer classes.

30. In illustration of this it may be noted that in Gokák itself the total decrease amounts to 34 per cent., while in Yádvád, now a town numbering 3,000 inhabitants and next in size to Gokák itself, the decrease is 18 per cent. If the population of these two towns be deducted from the totals shown in Appendix D. (1), the result is a total increase of 2.5 per cent. in the remaining villages of the táluka.

31. In the town of Gokák, Lingáits and low-caste Hindus together formed more than $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the total old population, and these castes now show a loss of 36 and 32 per cent. respec-

† Note.—Similar information for the remaining 12 villages will be found in Appendices D. (2), E. (2), F. (2), and for the town of Gokák alone in D. (3).

tively. The Lingáits of Gokák were and are mostly weavers and dyers—trades that have been found elsewhere to have suffered in a special manner from the famine.

32. The proportion of children to total population in the 58 villages under comment was at the time of settlement 37 per cent. ; it is now 35 : in Parasgad a larger difference was found to exist, the corresponding figures for that district being 39 and 34 per cent. It is to be remembered, in making this as well as other comparisons between the two districts, that a year of prosperity has intervened between the Survey census of Parasgad Táluka and that of the villages under report.

33. There can be no doubt that the high prices of the famine year put a check, which is still felt, on the increase of population, and the figures relating to births and deaths, supplied by the Mámílatdár, in Appendix G. are consistent with this supposition ; I have had, however, no means of checking them.

34. It appears from the published figures of the census of 1872 that the population of the town of Gokák was then 12,612 ; in other words, that up to that year there had been but 1 per cent. increase since 1851, when by the Survey census the population numbered 12,472.

35. No explanation of this presents itself, but the town of Dhárwár affords a similar instance of insignificant increase during 20 years. It may be presumed perhaps that the population of both places had reached the limits adapted to existing local advantages, and would not advance without some further development of natural resources. When the water power of the Gokák Falls is utilised, that town may be expected greatly to extend itself.

36. On the whole, taking a general view, I think the state of things disclosed by the figures just commented on, is more favourable than might have been anticipated.

37. The area under report is 459 square miles, which with a total population of 51,539 souls gives an average density of 112 only to the square mile. This is a low rate, but the district is not adapted by nature to support a dense population from agriculture, and contains 24 per cent. of unarable, unassessed land. In Parasgad at the late revision settlement the density of population was found to be 116 per square mile.

38. In Appendix E. is shown the approximate division of the population into agricultural, partly agricultural, and non-agricultural. The proportions are $48\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 39 per cent. respectively, the latter or non-agricultural portion being unusually large owing to the presence of the manufacturing town of Gokák.

39. The figures relating to houses show a marked increase in prosperity among the people. There is a total increase of 9 per cent., the better sort of houses having increased 29 per cent. in number, while the thatched have fallen off by 61 per cent. In the town of Gokák, as was to be expected, the total number of houses has decreased by 20 per cent. ; but the tiled, or best sort, are nevertheless nearly 4 times more numerous than before, while the flat-roofed are 31 per cent. fewer, and the thatched houses have decreased by 72 per cent. In far the majority of the other villages of the táluka, the present number of houses shows an increase which is distributed in the same way.

40. The decrease in agricultural cattle is 12 per cent., which must be attributed partly to losses during the famine, and partly to the great reduction in the area of available grazing land since the former census. The present number of agricultural cattle is in the proportion of 1 pair to every 32 occupied acres, taking the totals for 1879-80 from Appendix P. This is a scanty allowance if we accept it as an actual figure, but considering the necessary conditions of a Survey census, and that the prevailing nature of the soil here is light and easily worked, it indicates a fairly prosperous state of things.

41. In milch cattle a great diminution in numbers is usually met with at revision settlements, and the 49 per cent. shown in the above table must not all be taken as representing loss to the rayats. Many good beasts, no doubt,

succumbed to the famine, but on the other hand a large proportion of valueless animals have been weeded out since the former settlement.

42. Sheep and goats show a decrease of 42 per cent., due mainly, it is to be supposed, to extended cultivation; since this kind of live stock feel the effects of famine less than do others.

43. How greatly the character of communications has changed for the better since the former census, may be well inferred from the fact that the number of carts is now more than five times what it was before. The greater part of these carts are, no doubt, kept to ply for hire, but I find that among them the large description of carts used for carrying crops or manure number now 82 against 12 at the former census. The cost of this sort of cart is 3 or 4 times that of the ordinary kind, and it is drawn by from 2 to 4 yoke of oxen: it is, moreover, not an actual necessity to the cultivator, who, if he does not possess one, usually stacks his straw where it grew, and omits to manure his more distant fields. The increase in this description of carts therefore is a great indication of acquired wealth; while the increased number of the ordinary kind is a response to the increased demand for transport in the country generally.

44. Horses and ponies are fewer by 21 per cent. than at the settlement, and the reason is to be found chiefly in the fact that the construction of roads has encouraged wheel traffic as above seen, and thus reduced the demand for riding or pack animals.

45. Wells and budkis have together increased more than 225 per cent. As the old statistics do not distinguish between wells for drinking and for irrigational purposes, it is not possible to say accurately in which description the increase has been greatest; but from the great extension in irrigated area it may be presumed that most of the new wells are used for irrigation.

46. Tanks are not numerous in the táluka, and only one has been added to their number since settlement.

47. The information contained in Appendix H. regarding Government schools has been obtained from the Educational Department, while that regarding private schools is furnished by the classing establishment. Thirteen Government schools have an average attendance of 407 boys, and 12 private ones show 146, giving a total average attendance of 553 boys in the 70 villages under report. There are, besides, 15 girls under instruction at a Government school in Gokák.

48. It will be seen that the total percentage able to read has decreased,* but here again I find the falling off is due to the town of Gokák, where alone there are now 500 fewer readers than at the time of settlement,† the result of the decrease in population adverted to in paras. 29 and 30 above.

49. Excluding Gokák I find in the remainder of the 58 villages there is an increase of 190 in the number of males able to read, equal to a proportional increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the male population. A similar result is observable in the statistics of the old Kúgvád Mahál villages, where the proportional increase is still greater.

50. The proportion borne by the number under instruction to that shown as able to read is large, which is consistent with an improvement in attendance at the schools since the famine passed away. From information supplied by the Educational Inspector I find that 6 out of the schools shown in Appendix H. have been opened since the famine, while 3 that were then temporarily closed have been since re-opened. Before leaving the subject of education I should observe that I have adopted the Mámílatdár's figures of persons able to read, as those furnished by the classing officer were defective.

51. The proportions in which various conditions of sub-tenancy prevail in the 70 villages under report, are shown in Appendix I. It appears that $60\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of new Survey numbers are cultivated by their occupants, while 33 per cent. are sublet in various ways. The remaining $6\frac{1}{2}$

Education.

Appendix H.

*Vide Appendix D. (1).

†Appendix D. (3).

Appendix D. (2).

Sub-tenancies.

Appendix I.

per cent. are waste. These are nearly the proportions found to exist in the Parasgad Táluka at the late revision, and seem to call for no special comment.

52. The Appendices noted in the margin contain information furnished by the Sub-Registrar from his records for the past four years, and throw some light on the value of land in the villages under report. It has often been remarked of statements of this nature, which accompany every revision settlement report, that they afford only partial information; but while in a case showing very low value we may reasonably assume that all conditions of the transaction are not before us, we at all events have warrant for belief in cases of high value that the money payment on record has actually been made: in short, a general estimate formed from these instances will more probably be below than above the true value of land.

53. All cases in which any thing beside land was concerned, have been omitted from the lists, and also all cases in which information on the points dealt with in these statements seemed on the face of it incomplete or doubtful.

54. The recorded cases of sales are only 13 in number, and show a range of values from 23 years to 43 years' purchase. The average taken on the total Government assessment and total prices paid comes to upwards of $10\frac{1}{2}$ years' purchase, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ Rs. per acre.

55. Among the cases of leases are a few in which the land has been made over for payment of the Government due only, the owner clearing nothing apparently by the transaction; in others, again, as in cases 12, 14, the lessee has paid down a considerable sum in advance, as well as binding himself to pay the yearly Government due.

56. Cases of mortgages are far more numerous, but afford more doubtful grounds for inference. The usual condition is, it will be seen, for the mortgagee to hold possession of the land in lieu of interest for the loan, sometimes paying the Government due himself, sometimes exacting it from the owner. On the whole these three Appendices show that land has a high value in the district, but do not afford any trustworthy means of calculating an average value.

57. Appendix N. contains information furnished by the Mámlatdár regarding the prices prevalent in the Gokák market during the last 30 years. I have checked this information so far as possible by comparison with the prices ruling in other markets in corresponding years, and believe it may be taken as approximately correct. The following are the average prices, in the 3 decades of the expiring settlement, in sers of 80 tolás:—

Years.	Husked Rice.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Bájrí.	Gram.
1849-50 to 1858-59	24	40	33	40	35
1859-60 to 1868-69	11	22	16	22	13
1869-70 to 1878-79	9	17	9	19	11
1879-80	8	14	7	16	11

58. In jowári, which is the staple grain of the district, the average price of the last decade is 135 per cent. higher than that of the 10 years ending with 1858-59; while the average price for the succeeding year, 1879-80, is 14 sers, which is a rise of 3 sers on the average price, though 3 sers cheaper than in the last year of the last decade. It must be remembered also that prices are still falling.

59. In wheat, which has of late years become an article of export, the rise in prices is more marked, and will in all probability be better maintained.

60. Both the second and the last decades contain years of exceptionally high prices, due to causes which though temporary in themselves must have in a modified degree a lasting effect on prices in general. If we deduct therefore the four years (1863-64 to 1866-67), which show specially the influence of the American war, from the second decade, and cut out from the last its 3 final years, the resulting averages may be taken, I think, as a liberal basis for calculating future prices.

61. Proceeding in this manner, we get the following figures for jowári and wheat respectively :—

		Jowári.		Wheat.
1st decade	...	40 sers	...	33 sers.
2nd do.	...	28 do.	...	20 do.
3rd do.	...	19 do.	...	10½ do.

With the result that, after eliminating all exceptional years, the prices of the two principal cereals are found to average respectively 100 per cent. and 300 per cent. higher in the last than in the first decade of the expiring settlement.

62. Figures showing the revenue history of the district for each year since the settlement will be found in Appendices P. (1), P. (2), P. (3), P. (4). In the subjoined table are given the average collections and remissions on Government land for periods of 10 years taken from Appendix P. (1), which refers only to the 47 villages of the old Gokák Táluka first settled :—

Years.	Government occupied land.	Government unoccupied arable assessed land.	Collections on Government land.	Remissions.	Outstanding balance at end of year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1849-50—1858-59	65,103	17,683	36,714	479	1,966
1859-60—1868-69	83,690	2,187	45,507	5	...
1869-70—1878-79	86,273	1,500	46,095	53	1,796
1879-80	81,012	7,281	44,322	...	...

63. The great increase in cultivation and revenue which have taken place during the settlement and the disappearance of remissions are here observable at a glance; but a reference to the Appendix* itself is necessary for more detailed comment.

*Appendix P. (1).

64. Commencing with Rs. 22,444 in 1849-50 the collections on Government occupied land increased year by year without check for 18 years, and finally after slight fluctuations reached their maximum 45,629 in 1871-72: from this point, though there is no material change, the tendency is slightly downward, till in 1878-79 the figure is 45,236 Rs., a trifling reduction only on the maximum year :—speaking generally the collections may be said to have remained stationary between the years 1864-65 and 1878-79. I think it is to be inferred that the margin of profitable cultivation was approximately reached in the former year, and that the revenue, still forced upwards for some years by the high prices for produce resulting from the American war, subsequently experienced a slight re-action.

65. In the years since the famine we see a gradual increase in the unoccupied area, which in 1879-80 by a more sudden interval reaches 7,281 acres. The increase of nearly 5,000 acres in the year last mentioned is due, I believe on enquiry, to the fact that many families, who during and since the famine year have paid up the Government dues on land belonging to their absentee members, have now finally relinquished what they did not care to retain. In a poor soil district like Gokák much poor land is held merely for grazing purposes, and when the margin of cultivation is once approached, fluctuations in occupied area easily occur.

66. The following information regarding sales in distraint of revenue has been furnished by the Mámkrátár :—

Years.	Number of Villages in which Notices issued.	Number of Notices.	Number of Cases in which it was necessary to resort to distraint.
1877-78	40	307	.....
1878-79	28	182	.....
1879-80	34	188	.....

It will be seen that in no case was it necessary to proceed to sale in distraint in order to realise the revenue, while the number of notices issued are few considering the pressure of the times. These facts speak for themselves as to the general condition of the rayats, and my own observation, while in the district for a few weeks in 1880, led me to conclude that the people were quietly prosperous, and comparatively little touched by the results of the famine. A conclusion that is substantially borne out by the statistics that accompany this report.

67. It remains to give details of the revision rates proposed, and an estimate of their results. Captain Wingate in his original settlement divided the 47 villages treated of in his report, into 6 groups with graduated maximum rates of assessment, and the same classification is now proposed for adoption, with some modifications, which allow of the incorporation, into these groups, of the 23 additional villages included in this report.

The proposed groups are as below—

- 1st. 3 villages situated in the extreme west of the táluka above the hills, with a favourable climate for dry-crop cultivation ; for which is now proposed a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-2-0. This group is identical with Captain Wingate's, whose maximum rate was 1 rupee 12 annas.
- 2nd. 2 villages, being Dupdhal, above the hills, but having a less favourable climate than the first group, and the town of Gokak, whose lands lie below the hills and have a worse climate, but enjoy the counterbalancing advantage of proximity to the market. For these the maximum rate of 1 rupee 12 annas is now proposed ; Captain Wingate's maximum for the same villages was 1 rupee 8 annas.
- 3rd. 10 villages which lie in a belt along the foot of the hills, and enjoy, in the main, a similar climate to Gokák itself, are now proposed to be rated at 1 rupee 8 annas. Captain Wingate's corresponding group contained 8 villages, and his maximum rate was 1 rupee 4 annas.
- 4th. 12 villages lying in a belt next east of those just mentioned, and with a climate less favourable, for which the maximum rate now proposed is 1 rupee 5 annas. The answering group in Captain Wingate's settlement contained 8 villages, and had a maximum rate of 1 rupee 2 annas.
- 5th. 23 villages further east still than the last group, and whose climate is still less favourable ; for these 1 rupee 3 annas is the maximum rate proposed ; in Captain Wingate's settlement the corresponding group was rated at 1 rupee, and consisted of 14 villages.
- 6th. 20 villages lying still further out in the plain than the last group, and whose rainfall is precarious : for this group the maximum rate now proposed is 1 rupee ; Captain Wingate's corresponding group contained 12 villages, and had a maximum rate of 14 annas.

68. There was no rice land at the time of the former settlement, but there are now 76 acres recorded; of these 47 acres are Government and 29 acres inám, the average proposed assessment on the Government area comes to 1 rupee 10 annas per acre. By the former settlement there were 2,388 acres of garden land, of which 1,134 acres were Government, and paid an average assessment of 2 rupees 2 annas per acre. There are now 3,699 acres in all, of which the Government portion, 2,082 acres, will pay an average assessment of 1 rupee 4 pies an acre.

69. The provisions of Government Resolution No. 1028 of the 25th February 1874 have been strictly carried out in assessing the well-irrigated gardens. Land under wells existing at former settlement has now been assessed within the maximum dry-crop rate, and no addition on account of irrigation has been made to the assessment of lands under new wells. All wells, however, whose water-supply is enhanced by percolation from Government tanks, have had the usual additional assessment up to double the dry-crop rate placed on their lands. The total motasthal area has increased from 2,386 acres to 3,680, and the patasthal from 2 acres to 19 acres. Of this latter area 16 acres are Government land, and are assessed at an average of 3 rupees 7 annas 6 pies per acre under the proposed rates. There was no Government patasthal land recorded by the former Survey.

70. The estimated results of the proposed settlement are contrasted with the figures of that now expiring, in the subjoined statement:—

Class.	Number of villages.	dry-crop Maximum rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.				Increase of assessment per cent.		
			Government occupied land.		Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied land.			Total.	
			Acres.	Assess- ment.	Acres.	Assess- ment.	Acres.	Assess- ment.		Acres.	Assess- ment.
1st	3	2 2	4,444	4,564	4,510	5,959	173	49	4,683	6,008	30.6
2nd	2	1 12	3,067	2,402	3,211	2,860	534	237	3,745	3,147	19.1
3rd.. .. .	10	1 8	16,772	8,722	17,865	11,491	1,073	310	18,938	11,801	31.7
4th.. .. .	12	1 5	18,253	9,452	18,837	12,076	1,321	643	20,708	12,719	27.3
5th.. .. .	23	1 3	51,934	23,900	53,004	23,134	5,102	1,699	58,106	29,832	18.2
6th.. .. .	20	1 0	40,436	19,160	41,737	23,312	1,551	492	43,288	24,304	24.3
	70	...	134,906	68,100	139,214	84,332	10,254	3,479	149,468	87,811	23.8

The total increase over the existing assessment amounts, it will be seen, to Rs. 16,232, or 23.8 per cent., while the percentage increase varies on the different groups of villages between 19 and 31 per cent. This is a much smaller rise than has been called for and obtained in most of the talukás hitherto revised—the main reason being that Gokák comprises a large proportion of poor soil, whose relative value has been lowered by the revision classification, while the climate is not such as to make it expedient to take advantage, to the same extent as in more favoured regions, of the general rise in prices and improvements in communications which have occurred since the original settlement.

71. The increase of assessment in individual villages does not differ more than might be expected from the average increase on whole groups. In 4 villages there is a decrease in total revenue, arising in each case from the remission of the well-garden assessment which has hitherto been levied. The results of the proposed rate on each village are shown in detail in Appendix Q.

72. There are at present 10,245 acres of Government unoccupied but assessed waste in the villages under report. It is entirely dry-crop soil of poor quality throughout, and averages but 5 annas 5 pies assessment under the proposed rate. Much of this land is overgrown with scrub jungle, and will not readily be taken up for cultivation.

73. The subjoined statement contrasts the results of the expiring and the proposed settlements under every head:—

	By old Survey.		By new Survey.		Collection of Judi on Inám land.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
		Rs.		Rs.	
Government occupied land	1,34,906	68,100	1,39,214	84,332	...
Government unoccupied arable waste	9,616	3,215	10,245	3,470	...
Inám	78,366	48,112	79,149	57,405	18,150
Government unassessed, unarable, waste... ..	70,164	.....	65,004	.....	...
Grand Total	2,93,052	1,19,436	2,93,621	1,45,216	18,150

The average incidence of assessment on every description of Government occupied land was by the expiring settlement 8 annas 1 pie; by the proposed rates it will be 9 annas 8 pies, or an increase per acre of 1 anna 7 pies.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Rainfall at Gokák furnished by the Mámlatdár of Gokák.

Years.	Rainfall.		Years.	Rainfall.	
	Inches.	Cents.		Inches.	Cents.
			1877	31	25
			1878	24	54
			1879	22	26
1872	20	73			
1873	15	77			
1874	18	84	Total ...	172	15
1875	24	74			
1876	14	2	Average ...	21	52

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S.M.C.

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

DETAILS OF CULTIVATION.

Average for 1875-76, 1877-78, 1878-79 and 1879-80.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS ONLY.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gokák Taluka	Khálsa 70 villages	Jowári (red)	26·66	39,148	.....
		Bájri	13·08	19,205	.....
		Rice	0·07	109	.....
		Tur	3·89	5,702	.....
		Mug	0·52	762	.....
		Kulthi	4·16	6,112	.....
		Rála	1·92	2,812	.....
		Miscellaneous	1·22	1,787	.....
		Jowári (white)	12·32	.....	18,098
		Wheat	2·48	.....	3,643
		Gram	1·22	.....	1,787
		Cotton	11·37	.....	16,698
		Kardi (safflower)	1·18	.....	1,730
		Miscellaneous	2·46	.....	3,609
		Garden cultivation	1·32	.....	1,939
Waste and fallow	16·13	.....	23,681		
		Total ...	100·	75,637	71,185

This statement is for Government land only.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which a Weekly Bazar is held in the Gokák Taluka.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly Sales.	Chief Articles traded in.																																																		
1	2	3	4	5																																																		
1	Gokák	Thursday	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Grains of all kinds</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Groceries</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>1,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cloth and clothes</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetables</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Firewood and grass</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cotton yarn</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tobacco</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cattle</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>500</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td>9,415</td> </tr> </table>	Grains of all kinds	5,000	Groceries	1,400	Cloth and clothes	1,000	Vegetables	100	Firewood and grass	250	Cotton yarn	1,000	Tobacco	40	Miscellaneous	125	Cattle	500	Total				9,415	Rice, jowári, wheat, gram, kulthi, mug, bájri, náchni, &c. Jágrí, salt, spices, sugar, &c. Cholis, sáris, dhotis, &c. Chillies, pán leaf, &c.
Grains of all kinds	5,000																																																		
Groceries	1,400																																																		
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Miscellaneous	125																																																		
Cattle	500																																																		
Total				9,415																																																		
2	Yádvád	Thursday	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Grains of all kinds</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>655</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Groceries</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cloth and clothes</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cotton yarn</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetables</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td>858</td> </tr> </table>	Grains of all kinds	655	Groceries	35	Cloth and clothes	100	Cotton yarn	50	Vegetables	10	Miscellaneous	8	Total				858	Jowári, rice, gram, wheat, bájri, kulthi, &c. Salt, spices, &c. Cholis, sáris, dhotis, &c. Tobacco, pán leaf, &c.															
Grains of all kinds	655																																																		
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Cotton yarn	50																																																		
Vegetables	10																																																		
Miscellaneous	8																																																		
Total				858																																																		
3	Mamdápur	Monday	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Grains of all kinds</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Groceries</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cotton yarn</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td>272</td> </tr> </table>	Grains of all kinds	150	Groceries	40	Miscellaneous	22	Cotton yarn	60	Total				272	Jowári, rice, bájri, &c. Salt, spices, &c. Chillies and tobacco.																									
Grains of all kinds	150																																																		
Groceries	40																																																		
Miscellaneous	22																																																		
Cotton yarn	60																																																		
Total				272																																																		
4	Ankalgi	Friday	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Grains of all kinds</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>140</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetables</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cotton yarn</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cloth and clothes</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td>335</td> </tr> </table>	Grains of all kinds	140	Miscellaneous	25	Vegetables	10	Cotton yarn	100	Cloth and clothes	60	Total				335	Rice, jowári, bájri, gram and wheat. Salt and tobacco. Cholis, sáris, &c.																				
Grains of all kinds	140																																																		
Miscellaneous	25																																																		
Vegetables	10																																																		
Cotton yarn	100																																																		
Cloth and clothes	60																																																		
Total				335																																																		

APPENDIX D. (1).
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.		
		No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
58 villages of the old Gokak Taluka and Yadwad Mahal.	Christians	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	
	Jews	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	
	Jains	}	223	363	586	150	393	543	1,129	93	15·87	0	0
			245	386	631	186	426	612	1,243	87	13·79	0	0
	Lingáits	}	2,881	4,132	7,013	1,885	4,706	6,591	13,604	734	10·47	4	0·06
			3,155	4,736	7,891	2,363	5,081	7,444	15,335	828	10·49	1	0·01
	Mussalmáns	}	526	726	1,252	402	780	1,182	2,434	52	4·15	4	0·34
			620	861	1,481	375	976	1,351	2,832	30	2·02	0	0
	Hindus. { Bráhmans	}	240	461	701	143	441	584	1,285	607	86·59	11	1·88
			333	611	944	198	639	837	1,781	706	84·35	0	0
	{ Low Castes	}	5,084	7,166	12,250	3,472	8,288	11,760	24,010	228	1·86	6	0·05
			5,765	7,443	13,208	4,160	8,078	12,238	25,446	396	3·00	0	0
Total new Population ...		8,954	12,848	21,802	6,052	14,608	20,660	42,462	1,714	7·86	25	0·12	
Total old Population ...		10,118	14,037	24,155	7,282	15,200	22,482	46,637	2,047	8·47	1	0·004	

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The lower figures show the population at last settlement. The upper are for 1880.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX D. (2).

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.			
							No.			Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
12 villages of the old Kágyád Mahál now in the Gokák Taluka.	Christians	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	
	Jews	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	
	Jains	80	131	211	62	136	198	409	5	2.37	...	...
	Lingáits... ..	105	124	229	56	148	204	433	1	0.44	...	...
	Mussalmáns	779	1,315	2,094	518	1,389	1,907	4,001	33	1.57	...	...
	Hindus	973	1,302	2,275	512	1,418	1,930	4,205	4	0.17	...	...
	{ Bráhmans	67	75	142	38	76	114	256	1	0.70	...	...
	{ Low Castes	58	74	132	31	87	118	250	...	...	...	...
	{ Bráhmans	42	76	118	15	70	85	203	90	76.27	...	...
	{ Low Castes	71	121	192	41	116	157	349	82	42.71	...	...
{ Bráhmans	865	1,321	2,186	579	1,443	2,022	4,208	42	1.92	...	...
{ Low Castes	1,103	1,617	2,720	725	1,754	2,479	6,199	16	0.59	...	...
	Total new Population ...	1,833	2,918	4,751	1,212	3,114	4,326	9,077	171	3.60	...	...
	Total old Population ...	2,310	3,238	5,548	1,365	3,523	4,888	10,436	103	1.86	...	...

The lower figures are for the year of settlement. The upper are for the year 1880.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX D. (3).

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population.

Táluka.	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.		
				No.			Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
The town of Gokák, Táluka Gokák.	Christians	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	
	Jews	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	
	Jains	38	55	93	34	52	86	179	25	26·88	...	...
	Lingáits	52	68	120	31	89	120	240	53	44·17	...	...
	Musalmán's	590	951	1,541	411	1,035	1,446	2,987	250	16·22	4	0·28	
	Hindus	Bráhmans	909	1,429	2,338	670	1,645	2,315	4,653	485	20·74	1	0·04
		Low Castes... ..	224	309	533	180	321	501	1,034	25	4·69	4	0·80
			342	478	820	219	551	770	1,590	22	2·68	3	0·39
		118	200	318	64	210	274	592	290	91·20	11	4·01	
		179	334	513	108	346	454	967	379	73·88	...	...
	721	1,010	1,731	489	1,173	1,662	3,393	75	4·33	6	0·36		
	1,100	1,468	2,568	746	1,708	2,454	5,022	249	9·70	...	...
	Total new Population ...	1,691	2,525	4,216	1,178	2,791	3,969	8,185	665	15·77	25	0·63	
	Total old Population ...	2,582	3,777	6,359	1,774	4,330	6,113	12,472	1,188	18·68	4	0·07	

The lower figures are for the year of settlement and the upper are for the year 1880.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

APPENDIX E. (1).
 STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.
Occupations of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupations.	Number.
1	2	3	4
58 villages of the old Gokák Táluka and Yádvád Mahál...	Khálsat	Agricultural	20,622 = 48·5
		Partly agricultural	5,339 = 12·5
		Non-agricultural	16,501 = 39·0
		Total ...	42,462 = 100·0

W. M. FLETCHER,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX E (2).
 STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.
Occupations of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupations.	Number.
1	2	3	4
12 villages of the old Kágvád Mahál now in the Gokák Táluka.	Khálsat	Agricultural	5,192 = 57·2
		Partly agricultural	1,107 = 12·2
		Non-agricultural	2,778 = 30·6
		Total ...	9,077 = 100·0

W. M. FLETCHER,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX F. (1).

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	
58 villages of the old Gokák Taluka and Yádvád Mahál.	Government ...	64	1,110	10,425	454	12,053	389	77	139	605	539	2,495	201	46	247	2,638	2,478	5,116	3,554	3,974	7,528	10,143	7,782	6,563	152	...	...
		50	161	8,761	1,170	10,142	No separate record.				251	106	No record.	No record.	No record.	315	3,306	3,660	6,966	7,445	10,540	17,985	11,524	No separate record.		24,839	440	...

The lower figures are for the year of settlement. The upper for 1880.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

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
12 villages of the old Kágrád Mahál.	Government..	17	49	2,340	52	2,467	344	14	75	433	149	627	40	10	50	470	472	942	587	674	1,261	2,241	2,846	851	86	..	..
		14	..	1,835	77	1,936	No separate record.			320	24	No record.	No record.	No record.	61	631	713	1,344	1,003	1,577	2,580	2,810	No separate record.			84	..

The upper figures are for the year 1880. The lower for the year of settlement.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Looms, Saw Gins, Shops, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination, in 70 villages of the Gokák Táluka.

No. of villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil Presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON SAW GINS.						Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor Shops.	Tálimkhánda.	Dharamshála.	TEMPLES.		
				Cotton.	Woollen.	24 Saws.	20 do.	18 do.	16 do.	14 do.	10 do.							Amount of value Rupees.	Hindu.	Mussalman.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
70	Gokák Táluka	143	58	562	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1876—1,993 1877—1,452 1878— 651 1879—1,248	1876—2,756 1877—7,273 1878—2,934 1879—1,663	1876—2,355 1877—1,458 1878— 749 1879— 868	7	...	28	464	57
													Total ... 5,342 Average ... 1,335	Total ... 14,626 Average ... 3,656	Total ... 5,430 Average ... 1,357					

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assesment, S. M. C.

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance.

Number of villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		REMARKS.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
70	Gokák Táluka	13	407	1	15	12	146	No record at former settlement.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Proportion of Government Occupied and Inám Lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1880.

Number of Villages.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámáars.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámáars in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants on money rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants for produce or grain rent.		Waste Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	Total.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
70	Gokák Táluka	8,600	2,461	316	190	1,661	2,727	633	481	735	447	12,392	5,859
		47·12	18·48	1·73	1·04	9·11	14·94	8·47	2·63	4·03	2·45	67·90	32·10

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Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

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APPENDIX J.

Statement of Wells, Tanks and Budkis in Villages of the Gokák Táluka in the year 1880.

Number of Villages.	District.	WELLS WITHIN VILLAGE SITE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAIL OF COLUMNS 3 TO 10.		TANKS.				Total.	BUDKIS			
		Used for irrigation.		Used for drinking.		Used for irrigation.		Used for drinking.			Wells dug before last Settlement.	Wells dug since last Settlement.	According to old measurement.		According to new measurement.			Pakka.	Kacha.		
		In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.				Used for irrigation.	Used for drinking.	Used for irrigation.	Used for drinking.					
																				New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
58	Gokák Táluka	6	...	36	1	383	116	41	22	605	251	354	...	17	...	18	35	67	87	31	15
12		2	...	10	1	342	72	4	2	433	320	113	...	6	...	6	12	7	8	1	9

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the Sales of Land in villages of the Old Gokák Taluka from 1876 to 1879. From information supplied by the Sub-Registrar.

Number.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		Year of transaction.	REMARKS.
						Rupces.	Number of years' multiple of Survey Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				A. g.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Nalánhatti	Part of 80	Government ...	2 30	2 8 0	80	32.00	1876	Private sale.
2	Mugalkhod	355	Do. ...	20 15	11 0 0	70	6.4	1877	Do.
3	Do.	Part of 6	Do. ...	7 7	7 8 0	50	6.7	1877	Do.
4	Do.	179	Do. ...	34 28	13 0 0	}	}	}	}
		Part of 180	Do. ...	7 9	4 0 0				
			Total ...	41 37	17 0 0	40	2.3	1877	Do.
5	Konur	Part of 206	Government ...	8 6	10 12 0	90	8.4	1877	Do.
6	Kaloli	378	Do. ...	30 25	12 0 0	100	8.3	1878	Do.
7	Konur	Part of 38	Do. ...	4 22	6 8 0	200	30.8	1879	Do.
3	Arbhávi	32	Do. ...	29 24	19 0 0	140	7.4	1879	Do.
9	Gokák	Part of 122	Do. ...	2 22	1 12 0	...	...	...	...
		„ 123	Do. ...	1 23	1 8 0	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	4 5	3 4 0	140	43.4	1879	Do.
10	Raderhatti	46	Government ...	26 15	14 0 0	50	3.6	1879	Do.
11	Dhupdal	167	Do. ...	5 33	5 0 0	170	34.00	1879	Do.
12	Nágnur	Part of 355	Do. ...	2 0	2 0 0	30	15.00	1880	Do.
13	Do.	„ 355	Do. ...	6 0	3 8 0	70	20.00	1880	Do.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

APPENDIX L.

Statement of Leases in Villages of the Old Gokák Taluka from 1876 to 1879. From information supplied by the Sub-Registrar.

No.	Date of transaction.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Period of lease.	Amount paid in advance or how.	Government due paid by.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1	1876 ..	Sundholi.. ..	Part of 85 .. Do. 87 ..	Government .. Do. ..	2 20 1 21	2 4 0 1 10 0	Annually. 3 14 0	During the life-time of the owner.	Yearly instalment of Rs. 3-14-0	Owner.
2	" ..	Do.	Part of 85 .. Do. 88 ..	Government .. Do. ..	2 20 3 25	2 4 0 2 14 0	Annually. 5 2 0	During the whole life-time of the owner.	Do. of Rs. 5-2-0.	Owner.
3	" ..	Yádvád	687 ..	Government ..	17 13	10 0 0	95 0 0	6 years ..	In advance.. ..	Owner.
4	" ..	Do.	284 ..	Do. ..	22 35	12 0 0	95 0 0	6 do. ..	Do.	Do.
5	" ..	Do.	683 ..	Do. ..	26 13	16 0 0	150 0 0	6 do. ..	Do.	Do.
6	" ..	Gokák	214 ..	Do. ..	21 3	20 0 0	150 0 0	11 do. ..	Do.	Do.
7	" ..	Dhupdal	Part of 178 ..	Inám .. Government due ..	8 25 ..	9 8 0 ..	200 0 0	10 do. ..	Yearly instalment of Rs. 20	Nothing is due to Government Land Sarva Inám.
8	" ..	Do.	Part of 179 ..	Inám .. Government due ..	10 14 ..	4 0 0 ..	110 0 0	10 do. ..	Do. of Rs. 11	Do.
9	" ..	Budni Khurd	120 ..	Government ..	30 18	16 0 0	300 0 0	20 do. ..	In advance.. ..	Owner.
10	1877 ..	Gokák	140 .. 141 ..	Inám .. Do. ..	12 7 10 14	23 0 0 32 0 0	217 8 0	5 do. ..	Yearly instalment of Rs. 43-8-0.	Lessee.
11	" ..	Kalloli	71 ..	Government ..	8 1	11 0 0	100 0 0	2 do. ..	Do. of Rs. 50	Do.
12	" ..	Mugalkhod	Part of 7 .. Do. 10 ..	Do. .. Do. ..	5 29 8 31	4 0 0 1 10 8	95 0 0	10 do. ..	In advance.. ..	Do.
13	" ..	Makalgeri	Part of 114 ..	Government ..	4 13	3 10 8	92 0 0	60 do. ..	Do.	Owner.
14	" ..	Kamkeri	Do. 139 ..	Inám .. Government due ..	9 22 ..	5 8 0 11 0 0	290 0 0	19 do. ..	Do.	Lessee.
15	" ..	Bálobál	Part of 4 .. Do. 8 ..	Government .. Do. ..	3 10 9 28	2 10 0 2 6 0	180 0 0	9 do. ..	Yearly instalment of Rs. 20	Owner.
16	1878 ..	Melwanki	100 ..	Government ..	5 27	5 0 0	20 0 0	1 year ..	In advance	Do.
17	" ..	Adibetti	49 .. 30 ..	Inám .. Do. ..	19 39 28 17	21 0 0 27 0 0	1,000 0 0	25 years ..	Yearly instalment of Rs. 40	Do.
18	1879 ..	Konur	255 ..	Government ..	17 13	21 0 0	200 0 0	16 do. ..	In advance	Do.
19	" ..	Tigadi	Part of 76 .. Do. 95 ..	Do. .. Do. ..	1 16 9 4	0 12 0 5 8 0	95 0 0	13 do. ..	Do.	Do.
20	" ..	Radirhatpi	Part of 45 ..	Government ..	16 14	0 8 0	100 0 0	10 do. ..	Do.	Do.
21	1890 ..	Yádvád	803 ..	Do. ..	18 14	9 0 0	120 0 0	10 do. ..	Do.	Do.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

APPENDIX M.

Statement showing Mortgages of Land in villages of the old Gokák Taluka from 1876 to 1879 from information supplied by the Sub-Registrar.

B 205-7

Num-ber.	Date of trans- action.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assess- ment.	Amount of debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government due paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			Rs. a. p.		
1	1876.	Hallur ...	125	Government ...	13 20	11 0	100 0	11 years...	Owner ...	...	Owner ...	Four acres of the total area of the number are to remain in possession of the mortgagee in payment of interest.
2	"	Do. ...	132	Do. ...	14 4	15 0	100 0	13 " ...	Do.	Do. ...		About 3 acres of the total area of the number are to remain in possession of mortgagee in payment of interest.
3	"	Konur, part of ...	{ Part of 255 Do. 213	Do. ... Do. ...	21 11 27 14	27 0 32 0	150 0 140 0	9 " ... 8 " ...	Mortgagee... Owner ...	... ...	Do. Do.	One-sixth part of the number to remain in possession of mortgagee in payment of interest.
4	"	Sundholi ...	{ Part of 85 Do. 87	Do. ... Do. ...	2 20 1 21	2 4 1 10						
				Total ...	4 1	3 14	400 0	1 year ...	Mortgagee...	...	Mortgagee.	
5	"	Do. ...	{ Part of 85 Do. 88	Government ... Do. ...	2 20 3 25	2 4 2 14						
				Total ...	6 5	5 2	360 0	1 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do.	
6	"	Do. ...	{ Part of 88 Do. 85 Do. 87	Government ... Do. ... Do. ...	1 32 16 35 1 21	1 5 13 8 1 10						
				Total ...	20 8	16 7	400 0	12 years...	Do. ...	...	Do.	
7	"	Kaloli ...	Part of 58	Government ...	20 14	15 0	100 0	4 " ...	Owner ...	...	Owner ...	One-fourth part of the number to remain in possession of mortgagee in payment of interest.

APPENDIX M.—continued.

Number.	Date of transaction.	Village.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government dues paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			Rs. a. p.		
8	1876.	Kaloli ...	Part of 58	Government ...	13 6	9 8	200 0	4 years ...	Mortgagee...	...	Owner.	
9	"	Do. ...	69	Do. ...	19 0	7 0	250 0	6 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do.	
10	"	Pudakarkati ...	...	Do. ...	19 20	12 0	100 0	6 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do.	
11	"	Dhupdal ...	Part of 137	Do. ...	7 27	4 0	100 0	5 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do.	
12	"	Mugalkhod ...	448	Do. ...	36 20	27 0	200 0	9 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do.	
13	"	Munál ...	92	Do. ...	7 21	6 0	400 0	Until debt is repaid.	Do. ...	...	Do.	
14	"	Nalanhati ...	Part of 80	Do. ...	2 30	2 8	100 0	3 years ...	Do. ...	...	Do.	
15	"	Talakatnál ...	Do. 85	Do. ...	9 22	9 8	160 0	Until debt is repaid.	Do. ...	...	Do.	
16	1877.	Gokák ...	27	Government ...	27 7	25 0	200 0	10 years ...	Mortgagee...	...	Owner.	
17	"	Do. ...	Part of 88	Do. ...	7 2	3 12	100 0	10 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do.	
18	"	Do. ...	147	Do. ...	5 34	7 0	150 0	12 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do.	
19	"	Adibeti... ..	84	Do. ...	18 35	16 0	100 0	1 year ...	Do. ...	...	Do.	
20	"	Kaloli ...	11	Do. ...	18 4	11 0	45 0	2 years ...	Do. ...	...	Do.	
21	"	Do. ...	549	Do. ...	4 24	3 8	60 0	3 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do.	
22	"	Munál ...	Part of 93	Do. ...	8 35	5 0	132 0	5 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do.	
23	"	Do. ...	Do. 93	Do. ...	8 35	5 0	180 0	5 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do.	
24	"	Do. ...	Do. 93	Do. ...	8 35	5 0	351 0	5 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do.	
25	"	Do. ...	1	Do. ...	6 23	10 0	200 0	20 " ...	Do. ...	...	Mortgtgee.	
26	"	Bahiranhati ...	Part of 54	Do. ...	12 31	8 8	135 0	1 year ...	Do. ...	...	Owner.	
27	"	Yádvád ...	Do. 823 Do. 835	Do. ... Do. ...	No record. Do. ...							
				Total ...	13 36	8 4	90 0	4 years ...	Do. ...	...	Do.	
28	"	Do. ...	830	Government ...	25 13	14 0	100 0	4 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do.	
29	"	Do. ...	63	Do. ...	35 35	17 0	100 0	1 year ...	Owner ...	3 2 0	Do.	The debt together with interest to be repaid in one year; if not, land to lapse to mortgagee.
30	"	Sivápur ...	Part of 84 Do. 85	Inám Do. ...	No record. Do. ...							
				Total ...	14 26	8 8	150 0	5 years...	Mortgagee...	...	Do.	
				Government due for the part area only.		5 12						

31	"	Mugalkhod	{ 184 172	Government ... Do. ...	31 27 26 30	22 0 17 0	200 0	5 years...	Owner ...	...	Owner ...	Land to be cultivated by owner and 1/3rd part of the produce given to mortgagee in payment of interest.
				Total ...	58 17	39 0						
32	"	Do.	{ 359 353	Government ... Do. ...	29 38 26 7	7 0 2 8	200 0	9 "	Mortgagee ...	...	Do. ...	
				Total ...	56 5	9 8						
33	"	Do.	{ 441 442 443 482	Government ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	34 10 3 30 26 38 15 15	16 0 7 0 12 0 1 8	200 0	2 "	Owner ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do. do.
				Total ...	80 13	36 8						
34	"	Do.	{ Part of 167 Do. 168 Do. 169	Government ... Do. ... Do. ...	No record							
				Total ...	23 2	20 0	150 0	4 "	Mortgagee ...	...	Mortgagee ...	
35	"	Do.	140	Government ...	13 31	8 0	110 0	2 "	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	
36	"	Do.	445	Do. ...	20 16	9 0	60 0	2 "	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	
37	"	Tapsi	Part of 73	Do. ...	11 23	9 8	200 0	12 "	Owner ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do. do.
38	"	Do.	Do. 73	Do. ...	5 12	4 8	200 0	12 "	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do. do.
39	"	Phulgadi	{ 1 31	Inám ... Do. ...	0 22 6 35	0 8 5 4						
				Total ...	7 17	5 12	40 0	3 "	Mortgagee ...	...	Do. ...	
				Government due.	...	5 12						
40	"	Nágnur	{ Part of 357 358	Government ... Do. ...	15 3 8 24	8 0 7 0	290 0	8 "	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	
				Total ...	23 27	15 0						
41	"	Do.	135	Government ...	24 2	12 0	200 0	4 "	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	
42	"	Handigund	13	Do. ...	17 30	6 0	200 0	2 "	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	
43	"	Hadginhal	92	Do. ...	17 19	15 0	100 0	7 "	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	
44	"	Do.	33	Do. ...	13 24	11 0	100 0	9 "	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	
45	"	Arbhávi	286	Do. ...	15 32	11 0	200 0	5 "	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	
46	"	Do.	Part of 286	Do. ...	2 0	3 8	155 0	9 "	Owner ...	...	Do. ...	Land to be cultivated by owner, and 1/4th part of the produce given to mortgagee in payment of interest.
47	"	Tondikati	{ 124 126	Do. ... Do. ...	22 0 23 0	11 0 14 0						
				Total ...	45 0	25 0	300 0	4 "	Mortgagee ...	...	Do. ...	
48	"	Kamanhati	1	Government ...	11 34	7 0	190 0	Until debt is repaid.	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	
49	"	Do.	{ Part of 86 Do. 87	Do. ... Do. ...	No record							
				Total ...	22 38	7 8	200 0	1 year ...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	

APPENDIX M—continued.

Num-ber.	Date of trans- action.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assess- ment.	Amount of debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per monsem.	Government due paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and other condition.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			R. a. p.								
50	1877 ...	Waderhati ...	{	Inám ...	21 4	18 0	}											
				Do. ...	19 31	15 0												
				Do. ...	21 14	14 0												
				Do. ...	21 4	14 0												
				Do. ...	23 8	14 0												
				Do. ...	15 1	9 0												
				Do. ...	22 10	15 0												
				Do. ...	7 6	5 0												
				Do. ...	6 27	5 0												
				Do. ...	12 36	9 0												
				Do. ...	15 5	7 0												
Do. ...	11 2	2 0																
Do. ...	13 9	10 0																
Do. ...	23 16	20 0																
Total ...				233 13	157 0	590	1 year ...	Mortgagee...	...	Mortgagee.								
Government due ...				...	148 0									
51	" ...	Kulgod...	{	Government ...	23 1	11 0	}	200	25 years ...	Do. ...	...	Owner.					
		47	Do. ...	21 6	7 0													
		48	Do. ...	13 36	2 0													
52	" ...	Gosbál ...	{	Do. ...	21 1	4 0	}	200	6 "	Do. ...	...	Do.					
		51	Do. ...	26 13	4 0													
		52	Do. ...	9 12	1 0													
Total ...				91 28	18 0													
53	" ...	Kalárkop ...	{	Government ...	7 27	7 0	}	500	5 "	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee.					
				Do. ...	4 0	3 8												
				Do. ...	2 14	2 8												
				Do. ...	4 21	5 0												
Do. ...	0 14	0 8																
Total ...				18 36	18 8													
54	1878 ...	Talakatnál	{	Government ...	6 34	5 8	}	140	5 "	Do. ...	...	Owner.					
55	" ...	Nágnur...	Do. 96	Do. ...	13 27	9 0							}	80	5 "	Owner	Do.
56	" ...	Mugalkhod	{	Do. ...	No record.													
		Do. ...	Do. 168	Do. ...														
Total ...				23 2	17 0	200	5 "	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee.								
57	" ...	Do. ...	{	Government ...	32 8	5 0	}											
				Do. ...	17 12	1 8												

			499	Do. ...	29 27	7 0														
				Total ...	79 7	13 8	80 0	9 "	Do. ...	...	Owner.								
58	"	Do.	441	Government ...	34 10	16 0	}													
			442	Do. ...	3 30	7 0														
			443	Do. ...	26 38	12 0														
			482	Do. ...	15 15	1 8														
				Total ...	80 13	36 8	200 0	2 "	Owner ...	...	Do.								Land to be cultivated by owner, and 1/3rd part of the produce given to mortgagee in payment of interest.
59	"	Do.	5	Government ...	12 37	8 0	100 0	2 "	Do. ...	...	Do.								Land to remain in possession of owner, who should hand over the produce to mortgagee in payment of interest.
60	"	Do.	106	Do. ...	3 0	7 0	92 0	1 year ...	Mortgagee...	...	Owner.									
61	"	Do.	92	Do. ...	8 15	19 0	250 0	5 years ...	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee.								
62	"	Kalárkop	6	Do. ...	7 27	7 0	}													
			69	Do. ...	2 14	2 8														
			7	Do. ...	4 0	3 8														
			70	Do. ...	4 21	5 0														
			61	Do. ...	0 14	0 8														
				Total ...	18 36	18 8	500 0	5 "	Do. ...	...	Owner.								
63	"	Do.	28	Government ...	17 27	15 0	70 0	5 "	Owner ...	...	Do.								Land to be cultivated by owner, and half produce given to mortgagee in payment of interest.
64	"	Gokák, part of	152	Do. ...	6 7	8 4	200 0	8 "	Mortgagee...	...	Do.									
65	"	Do.	134	Do. ...	0 32	1 0	}													
				Inám ...	5 20	7 0														
				Total ...	6 12	8 0	60 0	20 "	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee.								
				Government due on inám land ...	...	4 10													
66	"	Mamdápur	23	Government ...	28 18	19 0	131 0	3 "	Do. ...	...	Owner.								
67	"	Kámaladini, part of	7	Do. ...	5 14	3 8	68 0	2 "	Do. ...	...	Do.								
68	"	Do.	4	Do. ...	0 25	0 4	40 0	2 "	Do. ...	...	Do.								
69	"	Do.	7	Do. ...	5 14	3 8	100 0	2 "	Do. ...	...	Do.								
70	"	Melwanki do.	123	Do. ...	15 37	13 8	98 0	10 "	Do. ...	...	Do.								
71	"	Do.	140	Do. ...	15 8	15 0	400 0	25 "	Do. ...	...	Do.								
72	"	Do.	160	Do. ...	5 27	5 0	190 0	Until debt is repaid. 2 years...	Do. ...	...	Do.								
73	"	Basligundi	43	Do. ...	21 2	21 0	91 0		Do. ...	...	Do.								
74	1879	Konur, part of	38	Do. ...	9 32	14 0	300 0	6 "	Do. ...	...	Do.								Debt to be repaid by six instalments at Rs. 50 yearly.
75	"	Arbhávi	1	Do. ...	11 21	5 0	131 0	5 "	Do. ...	...	Do.								
76	"	Mugalkhod	459	Do. ...	19 18	5 0	140 0	Until debt is repaid.	Owner ...	...	Do.								Land to be cultivated by owner, and 1/2 of the produce given to mortgagee in payment of interest.

APPENDIX M.—continued.

Num-ber.	Date of transac-tion.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assess-ment.	Amount of debt incurred.	For what term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per mensem.	Government due paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, and other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a			Rs. a. p.		
77	1879 ...	Mugalkhod ...	514 515 516 517 536	Government ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	23 31 20 15 32 34 36 29 20 36	2 0 7 0 6 0 5 0 2 0	98 0	Until debt is repaid.	Owner	Owner	Land to be cultivated by owner, and $\frac{1}{4}$ the produce given to mortgagee in payment of interest.
			Total ...	134 25	22 0							
78	" ...	Do. ...	64	Government ...	7 35	11 4	240 0	3 years ...	Mortgagee...	...	Do.	Debt to be repaid by five instalments at Rs. 20 yearly.
79	" ...	Do. ...	108	Do. ...	6 22	11 0	125 0	3 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do.
80	" ...	Nándgaon ...	70	Do. ...	7 22	11 0	100 0	5 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do.
81	" ...	Tigadi ...	136	Do. ...	22 0	13 0	125 0	5 " ...	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee
82	" ...	Do. ...	137	Do. ...	22 37	13 0	90 0	3 " ...	Do. ...	...	Owner
83	" ...	Lolsar ...	51	Inám ... Government due.	4 13 ...	3 8 1 4	99 0	4 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do.
84	" ...	Hadginhal ...	53	Government ...	21 1	18 0	100 0	3 " ...	Do.	Do.	Land to be cultivated by owner, and $\frac{1}{4}$ produce given to mortgagee in payment of interest.
85	" ...	Budni Badruk ...	31	Do. ...	27 5	14 0	300 0	4 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do.
86	" ...	Melwanki ...	84	Do. ...	12 0	8 0	200 0	Until debt is repaid.	Owner ...	...	Do.
87	" ...	Do. ...	140	Government ...	15 8	15 0	198 0	10 years ...	Mortgagee...	...	Do.	Land to be cultivated by owner, and $\frac{1}{4}$ produce given to mortgagee in payment of interest.
88	" ...	Balobal ...	78 130	Do. ... Do. ...	17 16 5 38	6 0 5 0						
			Total ...	23 14	11 0	50 0							1 year ...	Do. ...	...	Do.
89	" ...	Kaloli, part of ...	553	Government ...	7 20	6 0	400 0	1 " ...	Owner ...	...	Do.
90	" ...	Gosbál, part of ...	174	Do. ...	18 21	8 0	175 0	8 " ...	Mortgagee...	...	Do.	
91	" ...	Do. ...	174	Do. ...	18 21	8 0	180 0	8 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do.
92	" ...	Nágnar... ...	93	Do. ...	23 7	17 8	500 0	5 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do.
93	1880 ...	Khangaon, part of...	359	Do. ...	7 33	4 0	200 0	10 " ...	Do.	Do.	If debt is not repaid within the period, interest will be charged at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem.
94	" ...	Do. do. ...	553	Do. ...	7 20	6 0	400 0	8 " ...	Do. ...	...	Do.

95	"	Konur	do.	248	Do.	6 33	8 8	100 0	28	"	Do.	...	Do.	If mortgagee pays the Government assessment, it will be made good by owner together with interest at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem.
96	"	Bilkundi	...	85	Do.	20 12	10 0	300 0	5	"	Do.	...	Do.	
97	"	Gokak	...	451	Do.	22 8	6 0	140 0	5	"	Do.	...	Do.	
98	"	Mugalkhod	...	82	Do.	36 18	18 0	100 0	2	"	Do.	...	Do.	Do. do.
99	"	Kaloli	...	565	Do.	31 28	19 0	200 0	4	"	Owner	...	Do.	Land to be cultivated by owner, and $\frac{1}{4}$ produce given to mortgagee in payment of interest.
			569	Do.	18 7	7 0								
					Total	49 35	26 0							
100	"	Do.	...	553	Government	7 20	6 0	400 0	8	"	Mortgagee...	...	Do.	If debt is not repaid within the time fixed, interest will be charged at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Gokák Bázár from 1849 to 1879.

Years.	MEASURED SERS OF 80 TOLÁS PER RUPEE.						PRICE PER MAUND.		REMARKS.
	Rice.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Linseed.	Gram.	Jágri.	Supári.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1849-50	25	50	49	48	12	45	3 8 0	10 8 0	
1850-51	28½	51	40½	52½	12	43	3 0 0	10 4 0	
1851-52	29	52	44	56	11	41	2 8 0	10 0 0	
1852-53	28	50	42	54	11	42	2 4 0	10 0 0	
1853-54	20½	33	25	28	10	31	0 12 0	5 8 0	
1854-55	22	35	26	28	10	27	0 12 0	5 0 0	
1855-56	23	36	28	30	10	28	1 0 0	5 8 0	
1856-57	21	34	26	28	10	34	1 8 0	5 0 0	
1857-58	20	32	31	38	10	30	1 5 0	3 4 0	
1858-59	19	31½	31½	36	11	28	1 4 0	3 0 0	
Total	236	404½	333½	398½	107	349	17 13 0	68 0 0	
Average	24	40	33	40	11	35	1 12 6	6 12 10	
1859-60	20	32	32	34	10	26	1 8 0	3 0 0	
1860-61	15	28½	21	33	20	16	2 9 0	3 4 0	
1861-62	12½	29½	23	29	20	18	2 8 0	5 0 0	
1862-63	12	19½	14½	19½	17	11	2 8 0	5 0 0	
1863-64	6½	9	6	10	15	7	2 2 0	5 4 0	
1864-65	6½	15	8	15½	19	8	2 2 0	5 13 0	
1865-66	7½	9½	6½	11	19	6	2 2 0	5 0 0	
1866-67	8½	13	6½	11	9	9½	2 2 0	5 0 0	
1867-68	12½	28½	17	29½	12	16	2 2 0	5 0 0	
1868-69	11½	33½	21½	26½	12	14	2 2 0	5 0 0	
Total	113	217½	155½	219	153	131½	21 13 0	47 5 0	
Average	11	22	16	22	15	13	2 2 11	4 11 8	
1869-70	8½	22½	11½	22½	10	8½	2 2 0	5 0 0	
1870-71	9	14	7	21	10	7	2 2 0	5 0 0	
1871-72	10½	17½	7	18	8	9	2 2 0	5 0 0	
1872-73	8½	15	10	19	8	10	2 8 0	4 8 0	
1873-74	8½	15	10	19	8	14	2 8 0	4 8 0	
1874-75	14	29	12	30	8	19	2 8 0	4 8 0	
1875-76	13½	22½	15½	23½	8	20	2 8 0	4 8 0	
1876-77	7½	12½	9½	13	6	9	2 8 0	4 8 0	
1877-78	4	11	5	11½	5	7	2 8 0	4 8 0	
1878-79	6½	11	5	11½	5	8	2 0 0	4 0 0	
Total	90½	170	92½	188½	78	111½	23 6 0	46 0 0	
Average	9	17	9	19	8	11	2 5 5	4 9 7	

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S.M.C.

APPENDIX O.

Average Prices for the year 1880 in the Market of Gokák.

District.	MEASURED SERS OF 80 TOLÁS PER RUPEE.						PRICE PER MAUND.		REMARKS.
	Jowári.	Rice.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Linseed.	Gram.	Jágri.	Supári.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Gokák Táluka	14	8	7	16	16	11	2 3 11	4 14 9	

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S.M.C.

APPENDIX P. (1).

Revenue Statement for 47 villages of the old Gokák Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1849-50.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (IN A.M.)			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED, AND IN A.M.				Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	quit- Collections rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full 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	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1849-50	53,103	26,495	274	3,677	4,051	22,444	23,122	12,475	1,953	58,573	38,859	12,833	134,798	77,829	37,230	8,273	
1850-51	53,395	29,778	..	..	..	29,773	30,524	14,041	1,711	50,881	34,356	7,915	134,800	79,170	39,399	10,332
1851-52	55,573	31,373	2	3	5	31,268	29,045	12,909	1,634	50,181	33,989	7,813	134,799	78,171	40,715	1,044	
1852-53	60,668	33,708	308	312	620	33,088	23,649	10,060	1,448	50,483	34,393	7,773	134,800	78,161	42,309	..	
1853-54	62,794	35,167	..	48	48	35,119	19,214	7,666	1,216	52,791	35,335	9,133	134,799	78,168	45,468	13	
1854-55	67,629	38,017	..	4	4	38,013	14,697	5,123	2,070	52,473	34,498	9,204	134,799	77,638	49,237	..	
1855-56	70,307	39,857	..	16	16	38,841	12,235	4,454	1,766	52,334	34,282	9,130	134,926	77,593	49,737	..	
1856-57	74,425	40,517	27	12	39	40,478	9,372	3,531	1,316	50,991	33,467	9,077	134,788	77,515	50,871	..	
1857-58	76,128	41,220	3	4	7	41,213	7,874	2,952	1,096	50,779	33,337	9,097	134,781	77,509	51,406	..	
1858-59	77,008	41,393	..	4	4	41,389	7,049	2,827	1,309	50,753	33,312	9,080	134,810	77,532	51,778	..	
1859-60	78,082	41,822	6	6	12	41,810	6,208	2,553	1,438	50,520	33,157	9,047	134,810	77,532	52,295	..	
1860-61	79,982	42,555	..	4	4	42,551	4,673	2,012	1,164	50,155	32,964	10,335	134,810	77,531	54,050	..	
1861-62	81,260	43,016	..	4	4	43,012	3,898	1,820	1,184	49,652	32,576	10,539	134,810	77,411	54,785	..	
1862-63	82,554	43,783	6	4	4	43,773	3,072	1,291	1,004	49,184	32,337	10,515	134,810	77,411	55,352	..	
1863-64	84,550	44,525	..	4	4	44,521	1,012	472	1,129	50,363	32,435	10,636	135,925	77,432	56,256	..	
1864-65	85,790	45,049	..	4	4	45,045	692	400	1,506	48,883	31,991	11,426	135,365	77,440	57,077	..	
1865-66	86,102	45,222	..	4	4	45,218	445	288	1,047	49,741	31,955	11,515	136,288	77,465	57,780	..	
1866-67	86,223	45,279	..	4	4	45,275	432	276	1,860	49,696	31,599	12,270	136,351	77,154	59,414	..	
1867-68	86,309	45,409	..	4	4	45,405	573	296	1,408	49,587	31,749	11,141	136,469	77,454	57,954	..	
1868-69	86,045	45,285	..	4	4	45,281	864	430	1,373	49,532	30,841	12,092	136,441	76,556	58,746	..	
1869-70	85,910	45,221	..	4	4	45,217	1,135	567	1,297	48,094	31,668	11,134	135,139	77,456	57,648	..	
1870-71	86,614	45,615	..	4	4	45,611	944	460	1,593	47,719	31,504	11,209	135,277	77,579	58,413	..	
1871-72	86,653	45,633	..	4	4	45,629	1,022	509	1,306	47,548	31,371	11,110	135,223	77,513	58,045	..	
1872-73	86,373	45,501	..	4	4	45,497	1,378	671	1,842	47,503	31,348	11,112	135,254	77,520	58,451	..	
1873-74	86,448	45,466	..	20	20	45,445	1,377	604	98	47,486	31,344	11,111	135,311	77,414	56,654	..	
1874-75	86,478	45,453	..	4	4	45,449	1,355	626	110	47,486	31,344	11,113	135,319	77,423	56,681	..	
1875-76	86,494	45,456	..	..	..	45,456	1,367	632	120	47,459	31,331	11,111	135,320	77,419	56,687	..
1876-77	86,250	45,403	..	493	493	44,910	1,714	713	153	47,459	31,331	9,536	135,423	77,447	54,599	15,092	
1877-78	86,221	45,398	..	..	..	45,398	1,807	748	144	47,421	31,305	11,266	135,449	77,451	56,808	1,661
1878-79	85,285	45,280	..	..	..	45,280	2,898	1,195	431	48,780	31,294	11,463	136,963	77,725	57,130	1,194
1879-80	81,012	43,790	..	..	..	43,790	7,281	2,519	533	47,399	30,201	11,361	135,692	76,600	55,683	24
1880-81	79,204	43,163	..	..	..	43,163	9,130	3,184	800	48,621	31,253	11,520	136,955	77,600	55,483	..
1881-82	78,721	42,901	..	..	..	42,901	9,709	3,399	692	48,521	31,210	11,542	136,951	77,600	55,225	..
1882-83	78,000	42,696	..	..	..	42,696	10,552	3,727	440	48,419	31,173	11,441	136,977	77,596	54,556	..
1883-84	79,240	43,205	..	6	6	43,199	9,300	3,218	430	48,419	31,173	11,333	136,977	77,596	55,012	..	
1884-85	82,282	54,558	..	..	55	54,473	9,024	3,021	1,314	48,290	40,297	11,235	139,602	97,317	68,933	..

Note by the Survey Commissioner.—For the year 1834-35, collections were made according to the revision settlement.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S.M.C.

APPENDIX P. (2).

Revenue Statement for 10 villages of the old Yádvád Mahál, now in the Gokák Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1851-52.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INÁM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED, AND INÁM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full 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
1851-52	13,202	6,594	19	1,188	1,207	5,387	5,333	2,450	471	15,846	8,128	2,954	34,381	17,172	8,812	...
1852-53	15,745	8,023	82	34	116	7,907	6,555	2,989	552	12,080	6,160	1,536	34,380	17,172	9,995	17
1853-54	16,851	8,555	...	15	15	8,540	4,721	2,060	350	12,752	6,529	1,869	34,324	17,144	10,779	81
1854-55	18,296	9,213	15	...	15	9,198	3,233	1,384	291	12,794	6,547	1,914	34,323	17,144	11,403	...
1855-56	19,173	9,641	15	...	15	9,626	2,361	960	239	12,794	6,547	1,914	34,323	17,148	11,779	...
1856-57	20,773	10,273	15	...	15	10,258	612	247	100	12,941	6,626	2,004	34,326	17,146	12,362	...
1857-58	21,389	10,542	58	...	58	10,484	117	41	18	12,820	6,563	1,925	34,326	17,146	12,427	...
1858-59	21,128	10,429	15	...	15	10,414	391	162	45	12,806	6,555	1,913	34,325	17,146	12,372	...
1859-60	20,713	10,247	15	...	15	10,232	866	368	102	12,746	6,530	1,919	34,325	17,145	12,253	...
1860-61	21,134	10,440	15	...	15	10,425	614	258	52	12,579	6,448	1,905	34,327	17,146	12,382	...
1861-62	21,084	10,419	15	...	15	10,404	698	298	65	12,544	6,429	2,154	34,326	17,146	12,623	11
1862-63	21,380	10,550	15	...	15	10,535	464	193	45	12,516	6,415	2,152	34,360	17,158	12,732	...
1863-64	21,973	10,807	15	...	15	10,792	7	4	...	12,623	6,347	2,182	34,603	17,158	12,974	...
1864-65	21,979	10,807	...	...	...	10,807	7	4	1	12,621	6,347	2,159	34,607	17,158	12,967	...
1865-66	21,979	10,807	...	...	...	10,807	7	4	1	12,621	6,347	2,159	34,607	17,158	12,967	..
1866-67	21,882	10,775	...	...	...	10,775	104	36	9	12,621	6,347	2,159	34,607	17,158	12,943	...
1867-68	21,942	10,799	...	...	...	10,799	90	30	3	12,573	6,329	2,159	34,605	17,158	12,961	...
1868-69	21,938	10,798	...	...	...	10,798	95	31	4	12,573	6,329	2,159	34,606	17,158	12,961	...
1869-70	22,001	10,814	...	...	...	10,814	32	15	3	21,326	6,329	2,159	34,359	17,158	12,976	...
1870-71	21,961	10,814	...	..	...	10,814	32	15	3	12,354	6,329	3,835	34,347	17,158	14,052	...
1871-72	22,131	10,876	...	...	...	10,876	30	13	4	12,199	6,269	2,153	34,360	17,158	13,033	...
1872-73	22,116	10,869	...	...	...	10,869	44	20	5	12,212	6,271	2,155	34,372	17,160	13,029	...
1873-74	22,050	10,838	...	...	...	10,838	108	49	11	12,212	6,271	2,155	34,370	17,158	13,004	...
1874-75	22,022	10,822	...	...	...	10,822	135	65	14	12,212	6,271	2,155	34,369	17,158	12,991	...
1875-76	22,026	10,823	...	...	...	10,823	131	64	14	12,212	6,271	2,120	34,369	17,158	12,957	...
1876-77	21,949	10,805	...	...	...	10,805	209	82	16	12,212	6,271	2,120	34,370	17,158	12,941	3,605
1877-78	21,362	10,565	...	...	...	10,565	795	322	11	12,212	6,271	2,120	34,369	17,158	12,696	46
1878-79	21,342	10,562	...	...	...	10,562	818	327	19	12,632	6,271	2,258	34,792	17,160	12,839	46
1879-80	20,801	10,355	...	...	...	10,355	1,359	534	30	12,171	6,271	2,128	34,331	17,160	12,508	...
1880-81	20,730	10,326	...	...	...	10,326	1,430	563	30	12,632	6,271	2,201	34,792	17,160	12,557	...
1881-82	20,760	10,341	...	...	...	10,341	1,400	548	36	12,632	6,271	2,212	34,792	17,160	12,559	...
1882-83	20,747	10,342	...	...	...	10,342	1,417	547	...	12,632	6,271	2,200	34,796	17,160	12,542	...
1883-84	20,988	10,415	...	...	...	10,415	1,256	474	...	12,632	6,271	2,200	34,796	17,160	12,615	...
1884-85	21,271	12,421	...	...	30	12,391	1,216	458	...	12,020	7,517	2,202	35,117	20,397	14,594	...

Note by the Survey Commissioner.—For the year 1884-85, collections were made according to the revision settlement.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S.M.C.

APPENDIX P. (3).

Revenue Statement for 12 villages of the old Kágvád Mahál, now in the Gokák Taluká of the Belgaum Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1860-61.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTILLY (INÁM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED, AND INÁM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment, total of Columns 3, 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
1860-61	27,440	12,527	922	1,862	2,784	9,743	4,001	448	103	20,757	11,489	3,301	52,198	24,464	13,147	501
1861-62	29,308	13,319	...	...	...	13,319	3,541	398	83	19,345	10,745	3,599	52,194	24,462	17,001	289
1862-63	29,990	13,421	...	...	...	13,421	2,915	319	78	19,290	10,722	3,709	52,195	24,462	17,203	...
1863-64	32,195	13,680	...	...	...	13,680	774	86	145	19,345	10,696	3,813	52,314	24,462	17,638	...
1864-65	32,778	13,755	...	...	...	13,755	228	28	67	19,307	10,679	4,607	52,313	24,462	18,429	...
1865-66	32,850	13,767	...	...	...	13,767	157	16	49	19,302	10,679	4,614	52,309	24,462	18,430	...
1866-67	32,872	13,777	...	...	...	13,777	157	16	52	19,285	10,669	4,617	52,314	24,462	18,446	...
1867-68	33,043	13,795	...	...	...	13,795	4	5	40	19,265	10,662	4,610	52,312	24,462	18,445	...
1868-69	33,043	13,795	...	...	...	13,795	4	5	30	19,265	10,662	3,777	52,312	24,462	17,602	...
1869-70	33,078	13,812	...	...	...	13,812	4	5	22	19,110	10,645	3,780	52,192	24,462	17,614	...
1870-71	33,187	13,857	...	...	...	13,857	4	5	30	19,001	10,600	4,616	52,192	24,462	18,503	...
1871-72	33,187	13,857	...	...	...	13,857	4	5	30	19,001	10,600	4,609	52,192	24,462	18,496	...
1872-73	33,202	13,867	...	...	...	13,867	4	5	50	18,987	10,590	4,609	52,193	24,462	18,526	...
1873-74	33,202	13,867	...	...	...	13,867	...	...	...	18,987	10,590	4,610	52,189	24,457	18,477	...
1874-75	33,202	13,867	...	...	...	13,867	...	...	...	18,987	10,590	4,610	52,189	24,457	18,477	...
1875-76	33,224	13,877	...	...	...	13,877	...	...	...	18,964	10,580	4,610	52,188	24,457	18,487	...
1876-77	33,224	13,877	...	...	...	13,877	...	...	...	18,964	10,580	4,610	52,188	24,457	18,487	5,103
1877-78	33,224	13,877	...	...	...	13,877	...	...	...	18,964	10,580	4,610	52,188	24,457	18,487	197
1878-79	33,224	13,877	...	...	...	13,877	4	5	6	19,358	10,580	4,731	52,586	24,462	18,614	95
1879-80	32,546	13,787	...	...	...	13,787	808	126	17	18,839	10,549	4,666	52,193	24,462	18,470	...
1880-81	32,428	13,773	...	...	...	13,773	979	164	21	19,188	10,525	4,793	52,594	24,462	18,588	...
1881-82	32,431	13,801	...	...	...	13,801	1,066	184	25	19,094	10,477	4,777	52,592	24,462	18,602	...
1882-83	32,265	13,773	...	...	...	13,773	1,238	212	31	19,094	10,477	4,743	52,592	24,462	18,548	...
1883-84	32,346	13,794	...	...	...	13,794	1,151	191	37	19,094	10,477	4,701	52,592	24,463	18,532	...
1884-85	32,569	14,779	...	...	...	14,779	1,246	191	23	19,186	10,984	4,505	53,002	25,955	19,308	...

Note by the Survey Commissioner.—For the year 1884-85, collections were made according to the revision settlement.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S.M.C.

APPENDIX P. (4).

Revenue Statement for the village of Sidapurhati, situated in the Gokak Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1854-55.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM.)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED, AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment, total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	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
1854-55	703	212	...	111	111	101	9	1	...	...	...	...	712	213	101	...
1855-56	490	164	...	...	...	164	222	49	4	...	...	...	712	213	168	...
1856-57	515	170	...	...	...	170	197	43	5	...	...	...	712	213	175	...
1857-58	553	177	...	...	...	177	159	36	5	...	...	...	712	213	182	...
1858-59	667	203	...	...	...	203	45	10	2	...	...	...	712	213	205	...
1859-60	703	212	...	...	...	212	9	1	1	...	...	...	712	213	213	...
1860-61	712	213	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	213	213	...
1861-62	712	213	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	213	213	...
1862-63	712	213	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	213	213	...
1863-64	712	213	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	213	213	...
1864-65	712	213	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	213	213	...
1865-66	712	213	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	213	213	...
1866-67	712	213	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	213	213	...
1867-68	688	208	...	...	...	208	24	5	1	...	...	...	712	213	209	...
1868-69	712	213	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	213	213	...
1869-70	712	213	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	213	213	...
1870-71	712	213	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	213	213	...
1871-72	712	213	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	213	213	...
1872-73	712	213	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	213	213	...
1873-74	712	213	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	213	213	...
1874-75	712	213	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	213	213	...
1875-76	712	213	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	213	213	...
1876-77	712	213	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	213	213	...
1877-78	712	213	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	213	213	132
1878-79	568	181	...	...	...	181	144	32	1	...	...	...	712	213	182	31
1879-80	544	177	...	...	...	177	168	36	2	...	...	...	712	213	170	31
1880-81	544	177	...	...	...	177	168	36	2	...	...	...	712	213	170	...
1881-82	544	177	...	...	...	177	168	36	2	...	...	...	712	213	170	...
1882-83	544	177	...	...	...	177	168	36	...	...	...	...	712	213	177	...
1883-84	514	170	...	...	...	170	197	43	...	...	...	...	712	213	170	...
1884-85	512	239	...	...	...	239	215	51	...	...	...	...	727	291	239	...

Note by the Survey Commissioner.—For the year 1884-85, collections were made according to the revision settlement.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S.M.C.

STATEMENT.

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.									
					Total arable Acres, including Inam.	Total unarable Acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.							
							Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.	
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			<i>1st Class.</i>		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
		1	Konur	N. Rate	6,449	8,344	3,405	3,213	..	..	65	158	3,470	3,371
		2	Nandgaon	2 0 0	1,468	172	732	877	..	..	4	12	736	889
		3	Mutanhal		433	287	230	278	..	..	8	26	228	304
			Total of the 1st Class ..	....	8,350	8,803	4,367	4,368	..	..	77	196	4,444	4,564
			<i>2nd Class.</i>											
		4	Gokak	N. Rate	4,415	9,060	1,867	1,511	..	..	31	113	1,699	1,624
		5	Dupdhal	1 12 0	2,101	1,491	1,168	763	..	..	6	15	1,160	779
			Total of the 2nd Class ..	....	6,546	11,451	3,030	2,274	..	..	37	128	3,067	2,402
			<i>3rd Class.</i>											
		6	Paranhati	N. Rate	1,151	272	892	622	..	..	..	..	892	622
		7	Adibeti	1 8 0	1,466	60	603	569	..	..	..	..	603	569
		8	Kolvi		2,277	4,530	1,404	833	..	..	..	..	1,404	833
		9	Tawang		2,295	4,704	1,671	665	..	..	..	..	1,671	665
		10	Kytanhal		1,173	3,057	829	367	..	..	..	..	829	367
		11	Lolsar		911	81	588	307	..	..	..	..	588	307
		12	Bashgundi		935	54	677	518	..	..	..	..	677	518
		13	Khangaon		7,318	9,122	4,671	2,331	..	..	10	38	4,680	2,369
		14	Arbhavi		5,122	1,622	3,170	1,490	..	..	30	55	3,200	1,555
		15	Pamalini		3,903	602	2,318	827	..	..	..	..	2,318	827
			Total of the 3rd Class ..	....	26,301	24,694	16,723	6,029	..	..	49	93	16,772	8,723
			<i>4th Class.</i>											
		16	Makalgeri	N. Rate	3,770	2,993	2,846	1,641	..	..	..	..	2,846	1,641
		17	Fudkalkati	1 5 0	913	1,237	641	399	..	..	..	..	641	399
		18	Sitibhavi		923	1,565	441	235	..	..	..	..	441	235
		19	Melwanki		2,404	467	1,713	1,457	..	..	..	..	1,713	1,457
		20	Kalarkop		890	17	464	406	..	..	..	..	464	406
		21	Uparhati		1,917	219	1,210	983	..	..	0	16	1,225	999
		22	Nalanhati		1,212	96	757	368	..	..	..	..	757	368
		23	Kaloli		9,391	661	6,049	2,257	..	..	69	109	6,116	2,366
		24	Bilobal		1,967	21	1,375	616	..	..	..	..	1,375	616
		25	Dandapur		2,391	170	1,220	313	..	..	..	..	1,220	313
		26	Ajankati		1,374	308	709	404	..	..	..	..	709	404
		27	Jamanhal		930	1,190	787	308	..	..	..	..	787	308
			Total of the 4th Class ..	....	25,500	9,029	18,172	9,327	..	..	75	125	18,253	9,452
			<i>5th Class.</i>											
		28	Mamdapur	N. Rate	7,824	1,677	3,020	2,741	..	..	18	42	3,038	2,783
		29	Hadgaon	1 3 0	1,448	109	922	749	..	..	..	..	922	749
		30	Phulgadi		1,597	138	794	600	..	..	..	..	794	600
		31	Wadarhati		2,797	392	972	675	..	..	..	..	972	675
		32	Talkatnal		4,854	316	3,020	1,605	..	..	6	7	3,026	1,612
		33	Tapsi		2,948	214	1,875	1,300	..	..	..	..	1,875	1,301
		34	Panchnaikanhati		1,825	623	1,118	439	..	..	..	..	1,118	439
		35	Chiknandi		3,316	577	1,886	913	..	..	..	..	1,886	913
		36	Nagnur		7,124	537	4,193	1,757	..	..	70	108	4,269	1,865
		37	Mudalgi		6,536	317	3,849	1,429	..	..	170	361	4,045	179
		38	Siwapur		2,694	127	1,429	699	..	..	49	110	1,478	700
		39	Halur		1,660	213	2,517	1,923	..	..	180	416	2,727	1,439
		40	Munhal		3,493	68	1,708	714	..	..	7	16	1,713	700
		41	Khanatikanhati		1,659	40	688	329	..	..	..	..	688	328
		42	Kapalgundi		2,019	74	1,488	440	..	..	80	195	1,568	635
		43	Palbhavi		3,284	118	2,283	644	..	..	23	52	2,300	590
		44	Mugalkhod		12,245	521	8,585	2,687	..	..	162	353	8,747	3,029
		45	Tigdi		2,187	398	1,378	536	..	..	..	..	1,378	536
		46	Sundholi		5,670	760	3,412	1,359	..	..	..	..	3,412	1,359
		47	Bikundi		2,123	758	1,416	635	..	..	2	4	1,418	629
		48	Goshal		2,390	692	1,287	413	..	..	..	..	1,287	413
		49	Begurnal		5,173	267	1,854	691	..	..	..	..	1,854	691
		50	Sidapurhati		712	26	544	177	..	..	..	..	544	177
			Total of the 5th Class ..	....	85,187	8,840	61,166	22,136	..	..	778	1,064	61,034	23,800

Gokak

Gokak.

K. S. v. S. d. Jaghir.

Gokak

DIX Q.

-BY REVISION SURVEY.

Total arable Acres, including Inam.	Total unarable Acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								Unoccupied Waste.		Average Assessment on Government land per Acre.	Increase of Assessment per cent.	Decrease of Assessment per cent.	REMARKS.
		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Acres.	Assessment.				
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.						
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Ra. a. p.	Ra.	Rs.	
6,663	8,291	3,445	4,231	20	36	64	93	3,520	4,360	173	49	1 3 1	29.3	..	
1,470	208	720	1,152	..	..	6	11	732	1,163	..	..	1 0 5	30.8	..	
451	208	232	408	..	..	17	30	249	438	..	..	1 12 0	43.4	..	
8,584	8,607	4,403	5,789	20	36	87	134	4,510	5,959	173	49	1 4 4	30.6	..	
4,614	9,803	1,940	1,895	..	..	19	26	1,968	1,921	261	217	0 15 4	18.3	..	
9,300	1,240	1,231	922	..	..	12	17	1,243	939	273	70	0 10 8	20.7	..	
6,914	11,052	3,180	2,817	..	..	31	43	3,211	2,860	534	287	0 12 11	19.1	..	
1,143	260	801	870	..	..	..	..	891	870	7	12	0 15 0	39.9	..	
1,478	41	600	768	..	..	..	..	600	768	1	1	1 4 2	35.0	..	
2,487	4,259	1,430	1,003	..	..	1	1	1,431	1,004	216	42	0 10 2	20.5	..	
2,493	4,426	1,703	838	3	4	4	4	1,710	846	95	15	0 7 8	27.2	..	
1,412	3,355	987	489	1	1	..	..	998	490	102	27	0 7 6	32.5	..	
912	90	585	480	..	..	1	1	586	490	40	28	0 13 3	28.4	..	
990	51	687	706	..	..	..	..	687	706	12	9	1 0 4	36.3	..	
7,500	8,779	4,909	2,780	5	4	43	52	5,017	2,836	267	54	0 8 9	19.7	..	
5,178	1,577	3,102	2,059	..	..	95	141	3,107	2,203	173	87	0 10 9	41.5	..	
8,711	402	2,647	1,171	..	..	92	110	2,739	1,231	140	55	0 7 5	54.9	..	
27,610	23,360	17,620	11,173	9	9	236	309	17,865	11,491	1,073	310	0 9 11	31.7	..	
4,010	2,666	3,018	1,010	..	..	2	3	3,020	1,922	333	156	0 9 11	17.1	..	
1,124	1,008	452	350	10	22	1	1	593	373	249	48	0 8 0	20.7	..	
951	1,578	455	293	..	..	2	3	457	296	..	..	0 10 4	25.9	..	
2,989	377	1,809	1,918	..	..	4	4	1,813	1,923	33	12	1 0 0	31.9	..	
893	21	470	547	..	..	..	..	470	547	..	..	1 2 5	34.7	..	
1,901	216	1,242	1,273	..	..	7	8	1,249	1,211	..	..	1 0 5	28.2	..	
1,202	82	840	545	..	..	..	..	840	545	..	..	0 10 4	48.1	..	
9,415	822	6,945	2,770	..	..	230	226	6,175	3,005	196	52	0 7 3	27.0	..	
2,417	227	1,407	814	..	..	..	..	1,407	814	119	53	0 9 6	37.0	..	
2,442	99	1,323	415	1	1	10	9	1,334	425	611	144	0 4 8	25.9	..	
1,365	290	692	585	..	..	3	3	695	538	125	109	0 12 7	33.2	..	
1,017	1,035	824	378	..	..	..	..	828	378	106	34	0 7 1	22.7	..	
29,388	8,151	18,017	11,796	11	23	259	257	18,887	12,076	1,821	643	0 9 0	27.8	..	
7,960	1,478	3,084	3,140	..	..	46	44	4,030	3,184	827	152	0 12 3	14.4	..	
1,430	110	901	967	..	..	2	2	903	969	..	..	1 1 2	29.4	..	
1,593	105	768	832	..	..	..	..	768	832	54	27	1 0 0	38.7	..	
2,780	344	907	849	..	..	..	..	907	849	186	158	0 15 4	47.7	..	
4,856	303	3,013	1,903	..	..	17	17	3,030	1,920	486	151	0 9 6	19.1	..	
2,914	208	1,339	1,622	..	..	12	12	1,351	1,634	290	229	0 13 11	25.6	..	
1,075	465	1,237	660	..	..	..	..	1,237	660	215	33	0 6 6	27.6	..	
3,436	494	1,910	1,989	..	..	12	12	1,931	1,100	756	296	0 8 4	20.5	..	
7,333	375	4,275	2,268	1	1	178	172	4,454	2,441	56	11	0 8 8	30.9	..	
6,554	318	3,840	1,480	..	..	204	318	4,050	1,978	70	23	0 6 7	..	6.3	
2,712	134	1,403	1,040	..	..	58	50	1,521	702	..	..	0 7 5	0.3	..	
4,124	172	2,632	1,054	..	..	201	170	2,733	1,233	..	..	0 7 3	..	14.3	
3,403	220	1,682	854	..	..	29	22	1,711	876	..	..	0 8 2	20.0	..	
1,072	53	690	386	..	..	2	2	692	388	..	..	0 9 0	18.3	..	
3,016	116	1,496	534	..	..	93	96	1,580	630	211	15	0 5 9	..	0.8	
3,298	103	2,251	946	..	..	36	34	2,287	680	27	2	0 4 9	14.1	..	
12,411	463	8,552	3,307	5	5	268	259	8,825	3,671	568	100	0 6 3	18.2	..	
2,299	204	1,512	736	..	..	1	1	1,513	736	55	65	0 8 2	37.3	..	
5,761	671	3,483	1,710	..	..	17	17	3,600	1,733	431	121	0 7 7	27.5	..	
2,281	609	1,428	793	..	..	52	50	1,480	548	485	129	0 7 11	32.7	..	
2,728	258	1,475	533	..	..	13	13	1,490	546	483	87	0 6 2	32.2	..	
3,227	175	1,873	789	..	..	13	8	1,886	777	261	52	0 6 2	29.3	..	
727	19	556	247	..	..	..	..	556	247	171	38	0 6 3	40.0	..	
86,888	7,377	51,742	26,914	6	6	1,256	1,214	53,004	23,134	5,104	1,698	0 8 3	18.2	..	

APPENDIX

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.									
					Total arable Acres, including Inam.	Total unarable Acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.							
							Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.	
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			6th Class.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Gokák	continued.	51	Kamaldini	N. Rate	1,117	84	462	245	..	..	..	..	462	245
		52	Bairanhati	1 0 0	1,344	443	878	452	..	..	8	7	883	459
		53	Hulkund		6,136	578	3,872	2,061	..	..	7	12	3,879	2,073
		54	Budni Budruk		2,754	116	1,712	587	..	..	..	..	1,712	587
		55	Handigund		4,006	498	2,335	518	..	..	18	29	2,353	547
		56	Sultanpur		1,729	410	1,034	281	..	..	40	64	1,074	345
		57	Yadvád		10,474	1,824	10,797	5,142	..	..	8	10	10,805	5,152
		58	Kamkeri		2,952	428	2,134	1,155	..	..	..	..	2,134	1,155
		59	Timápur		1,026	38	771	437	..	..	..	..	771	437
		60	Kaderhati		1,216	49	975	556	..	..	4	5	979	561
		61	Venktápur		1,239	111	697	385	..	..	..	..	697	385
		62	Bisankop		1,288	225	779	438	..	..	..	..	779	438
		63	Kamankati		1,751	364	1,434	687	..	..	..	..	1,434	687
		64	Tondikatti		3,632	256	2,109	1,159	..	..	..	..	2,109	1,159
		65	Kopadháti		1,313	166	815	348	..	..	..	..	815	348
		66	Hanamsagar		483	12	250	132	..	..	..	..	250	132
		67	Budni Khurd		3,003	356	1,925	1,223	..	..	..	..	1,925	1,223
		68	Gutigoli		3,501	474	1,789	931	..	..	..	..	1,789	931
		69	Arlimati		1,631	481	752	353	..	..	..	..	752	353
		70	Kulgod		8,745	523	4,760	1,952	..	..	36	80	4,896	2,041
			Total of the 6th Class ..	....	67,944	7,437	40,318	18,944	..	..	118	216	40,436	19,160
			Grand Total of all Classes ..	....	2,22,888	70,164	1,33,772	65,678	..	..	1,184	2,422	1,34,906	68,100

].—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.															Unoccupied Waste.		Average Assessment on Government Land per Acre.		Increase of Assessment, per cent.		Decrease of Assessment, per cent.		REMARKS.
GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.																							
Total arable Acres, including Inam.		Total unarable Acres.		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.													
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31								
1,118	60	465	313	..	..	..	..	465	313	....	..	0 10 9	27-8	..				
1,402	370	924	581	..	..	5	4	929	585	....	..	5 10 1	27-5	..					
6,114	541	3,855	2,502	..	..	11	8	3,866	2,570	....	39	0 10 7	23-9	..						
2,375	85	1,704	742	..	..	..	..	1,704	742	....	226	0 6 5	26-4	..				
4,094	566	2,333	525	1	1	45	37	2,379	563	....	87	0 3 8	2-9	..								
1,856	272	1,053	284	..	..	63	55	1,121	330	....	144	0 4 5	..	1-7						
19,819	1,475	11,489	6,677	..	..	21	17	11,510	6,604	....	791	0 9 2	29-9	..						
2,329	378	2,169	1,410	..	..	..	..	2,169	1,419	....	..	0 10 6	22-9	..				
1,015	53	784	527	..	..	2	2	788	529	....	..	0 11 1	21-1	..					
1,222	37	974	700	..	..	14	11	988	711	....	..	0 11 6	26-7	..					
1,261	93	699	499	..	..	..	..	699	499	....	..	0 11 5	29-6	..				
1,397	142	796	514	..	..	..	..	796	514	....	..	0 10 4	17-4	..				
1,835	201	1,615	747	..	..	..	..	1,615	747	....	102	0 7 2	27-3	..				
3,673	243	2,039	1,498	..	..	..	..	2,039	1,498	....	..	0 11 9	29-2	..				
1,383	104	877	482	..	..	..	..	877	481	....	17	0 8 5	32-8	..				
487	9	280	217	..	..	..	..	280	217	....	..	0 12 5	64-4	..				
2,992	387	1,920	1,474	..	..	..	..	1,920	1,474	....	..	0 12 3	20-6	..				
3,050	347	1,806	1,089	..	..	..	..	1,806	1,089	....	116	0 8 11	14-8	..				
1,729	4-6	898	459	..	..	..	..	898	459	....	29	0 8 11	30-0	..				
8,618	478	4,953	2,370	..	..	47	38	5,000	2,408	....	..	0 7 8	18-0	..					
69,235	6,367	41,523	23,639	1	1	213	172	41,737	23,812	1,551	492	0 9 0	24-3	..									
86,617	65,004	1,37,085	82,128	47	75	2,082	2,129	139,214	84,332	16,254	3,479	0 9 5	23-8	..									

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

No. 430 OF 1881.

*Belgaum Collector's Office,
Camp Saundatti, 26th January 1881.*

Forwarded to the Commissioner, S. D.

2. The Acting Collector has not had the advantage of recent acquaintance with the Gokak Táluka, but in 1868-69 he had charge of this very tract of country the settlement of which is now under revision, and though it is with much deference to the experience of Mr. Fletcher that he offers any opinion, yet he is not entirely without knowledge of that part of the district, and he submits that there are good grounds for believing that the proposed revised rates are too high, that progress in the táluka is practically non-existent, and that many of the facts mentioned by the Superintendent prove that to levy increased rates will both be unfair to the rayats and prejudicial to the best interests of Government.

3. It is stated in para. 12 that "the garden area has increased more than 50 per cent., and 76 acres have been newly brought under rice cultivation." Admitting the truth of this, it is observed that the total garden area is 3,699 acres in all, and the total rice only the 76 acres referred to, out of a total arable area of no less than 228,617 acres. This shows in the whole tract a very small proportion of garden to dry-crop land, and is so far a sign either of the generally poor quality of the land, or of the inability, from want of capital or want of enterprise, of the rayats, to turn dry-crop into garden land. The fact that "upwards of 5,000 acres formerly unassessed now come under the arable head" seems to show that the former survey was careless in its work, or that the present survey has pressed into arable much land which is of little real value.

4. The general description of position, soil and climate is clearly detailed by Mr. Fletcher, and the impression conveyed thereby is that the position is disadvantageous, the soil except in a few places poor, and the climate and rainfall, especially in the eastern portions, capricious and uncertain.

5. The undersigned differs from the Superintendent of Survey in the opinion that the tract "is well supplied with means of internal communication." Considerable stress is laid on the existence of the various roads enumerated in paras. 19, 20 of the report, and the fact that at the time of the first survey there were no roads in the táluka. It must be remembered, however, that *all the roads in the tract*, such as they are, were constructed from and are supported by the local funds—in other words, by the rayat's own money, and it is therefore hardly fair for Government to claim increased rates for roads to the cost of making which they contribute nothing. The Kaládgi-Belgaum road itself, though a provincial road, is not in the táluka, but is 6 or 7 miles on an average distant therefrom, there is a difficult range of hills between the táluka and the road which is in very bad order in many places, while if the Local-Fund roads in the Gokak Táluka resemble those in the Parasgad Táluka, and the Acting Collector is informed they do, they certainly cannot claim to be "roads worth the name." It is admitted that they are all unbridged, that they have not even culverts, and it is notorious that during the rainy season they are unable to be used for traffic, while in the fair season they are many inches deep in dust. They are, in fact, not of the least use except as fair-weather roads, and good country tracks are preferable to them. The undersigned contends, therefore, that the improvement in internal communications is not "very marked." All that Mr. Fletcher can say of the road which "commands most traffic" (para. 21), the Sankeshvar-Kaládgi road, is that "it may be said to be open all the year round, but is not easy travelling always in the rainy season," while the "cross roads which give access to it are only useful in the fair season." Surely such roads as these cannot be considered fair grounds for increasing rates.

of assessment, more especially when it is the rayat's own money which pays for their support.

6. In para. 26 of the report Mr. Fletcher shows conclusively that the táluka is not rich enough to export any of its own produce, while turning to the statistics contained in para. 27 it seems to the Acting Collector that these show distinctly that in almost everything which constitutes agricultural wealth the táluka has actually declined and has certainly made no progress. Under only three heads is there an increase. Houses of a better description are more numerous by 2,613, carts are 539 as compared with 106, and wells and water-lifts are 605 (Mr. Fletcher has erroneously entered 805, *vide* Appendix F (1), and has not stated that 139 are out of repair) as contrasted with 353 at the time of the former survey. As regards houses, the increase is mainly in Gokák; but it would be interesting to know how many of these better class houses, both in Gokák and other places, are inhabited, especially by agriculturists. Were this known there would be some ground for considering it a proof of the improved condition of that particular class. If the better sort of houses belong to weavers, dyers, money-lenders, grain-dealers and the like, it is hard to see why the cultivators proper should be deemed more prosperous than they were before. Carts are of course accepted as a sign of prosperity, but after all they are only 539 in number, an average of less than 10 to each village. It seems a pity that wells and water-lifts are not distinguished from each other, as there would then be a chance of estimating the real advance. A well costs a large sum of money to build, a water-lift from a nala or stream but a few rupees, and by lumping the two together a very wrong impression may easily be arrived at. The percentage of increase, 225, would appear to be erroneous, the total number of wells and budkis gathered from Appendix F (1) being 605 as compared with 353, and it is noted that out of the 605 no less than 139 are out of repairs, so that any argument as to increased prosperity here loses most of its value.

Turning to the other items in the table in para. 28 it is seen at a glance that population has decreased by more than 4,000, agricultural cattle by nearly 1,400, milch cattle and buffaloes by more than 12,000, and sheep and goats by nearly 10,500. Many of the cattle and sheep, it may be contended, which undoubtedly died in the famine, were of poor quality, and the survivors are better; but admitting this, those cattle were in hundreds of cases all that the cultivator had with which to plough his fields, those sheep the only source from which the owner could procure wool for spinning and weaving into the coarse kámblis or blankets of the district. Good houses when once built remain as a proof of former prosperity and require comparatively little to keep them up. Cattle and sheep when they die cannot be replaced by the impoverished cultivator except at exorbitant prices, and he has, if he can, to borrow the money for their purchase. Breeding them is a slow and risky process which he cannot undertake if in the meanwhile he is to cultivate his holding.

7. Mr. Fletcher in his 35th and 36th paras. appears to have enunciated truths which have the Acting Collector's fullest concurrence, but which are at variance with the Superintendent's arguments in favour of increased assessments. A *propos* of Gokák and its decreased population he writes that it "had reached the limits adapted to existing local advantages, and would not advance without some further development of natural resources." Again he says: "the district is not adapted by nature to support a dense population from agriculture, and contains 24 per cent. of unarable unassessed land;" and though (para. 53) land has a high value, "that results from the small quantity of really good land in the tract under notice, while almost one-fourth of the total quantity of land is actually so worthless that it cannot be assessed at all."

8. Turning now to the consideration of higher prices, it appears to the Acting Collector, that this is the only ground on which increased assessments can be fairly demanded, inasmuch as the producers of grain are the persons who profit by high prices as a rule. But when, as in the last decade, the high prices are caused by the almost total failure of their crops, it is impossible to see how the producers having nothing to sell are the gainers thereby. If the high prices were caused by really improved means of communication, such as a railway enabling cultivators to sell their produce at higher rates, then there would

be reason for demanding higher rates of rent from them. As it is, when the cultivators themselves have been the greatest sufferers by the high prices of 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879, their crops having been destroyed by famine, excessive rain, and ravages by rats—events which indubitably are not unlikely to recur periodically—it must certainly fill them with grave discontent to know that increased rates are to be demanded from them. The fact that “since the famine we see a gradual increase in the unoccupied area, which in 1879-80 by a more sudden interval reaches 7,281 acres” (para. 62) is to the thinking of the undersigned a convincing proof that, in spite of the collection of the revenue under the former settlement having been effected without serious distress, the margin of profitable cultivation has been already approximately reached in the Gokák Táluka.

9. The logical conclusion to be arrived at from the previous paras. is that the Acting Collector is strongly of opinion that Mr. Fletcher’s report shows that the existing rates are as high as can fairly and safely be imposed. Mr. Mackenzie considers, as he has endeavoured to show in detail above, that to whatever causes it may be due, the Gokák Táluka has not prospered in the past settlement to any such extent as to warrant anything like an increase of 23 per cent. Population and agricultural live stock have greatly decreased, the táluka exports nothing, the internal communications are bad, but, such as they are, are supported from the local funds which the rayats themselves contribute, the occupied area is decreasing, one-fourth of the total land is unarable, and of the assessed Government land 10,254 acres are unoccupied, because the “land is of poor quality throughout,” “while much of this land is overgrown with scrub jungle and will not readily be taken up for cultivation” (para. 71 of the report). With the exception of the acreage under rice and garden lands, to the rates proposed in which there is no reasonable objection, the undersigned considers that no good reasons have been advanced by the Superintendent of Survey for increasing the rates in the dry-crop lands at all. If, however, Government are otherwise of opinion, he would respectfully submit that an average increase of 10 per cent. on the táluka is as much as ought to be levied.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Collector.

No. 273 of 1881.

FROM

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

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 26th March 1881.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the appended correspondence* relating to the revision of the assessment of the old Gokák Táluka of Belgaum, including also the old Yádvád Mahál of that táluka comprising 10 villages which originally formed part of the Tásgaon Jághír which lapsed to Government in 1848 ; also 12 villages formerly comprised in the Kágvád Jághír which lapsed to Government in 1857, and are now included in the Gokák Táluka. These villages were settled in original settlement in 1860-61 on a twenty-year period.

1. *No. 47 of 18th January last, from the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey.

2. No. 430 of 26th January last, from the Collector of Belgaum.

2. The original settlement of the old Gokák Táluka expired in 1878-79 ; the revision cannot take effect till 1881-82. Two extra years of the old settlement have thus been enjoyed by the Mámlatdár's division of old Gokák. In the Kágvád villages similarly the original settlement has run one year longer than was strictly due. In the Yádvád villages only has the original settlement just come to an end. The cause of delay in Gokák and Kágvád was that the survey operations were not sufficiently advanced to admit of the revision settlement being introduced to take effect before the coming year 1881-82.

3. The system of partial re-measurement now in extensive use in the Southern Marátha Country revision survey was not introduced in time for this táluka to be surveyed under it except very partially and in the last measuring work done. The partial re-classification system was applied here to a greater degree than in any case, yet mainly from the very small proportion of irrigated land in which re-classification to a very great extent is a necessity, and partly from a somewhat smaller proportion than hitherto having been re-classed to ascertain the standard of the original work in each village.

4. The total areas under the former and present surveys are extraordinarily coincident, the two differing by but .2 per cent. In areas of individual survey fields considerable difference as usual was met with, the chief cause of which was increase and decrease on the banks of rivers.

5. The old classification was, as universally is found to be the case, low in good soils and high in poorer soils. Thus the difference between the assessment of good and indifferent soil was insufficient. It has been constantly pointed out by me in different settlement reports that this somewhat low classification of the better soils was not a fault in the early work, when the circumstances of the time of the original settlements are taken into consideration. There was then in every district a very large proportion of good land in the unoccupied waste, all of which has long ago been appropriated, and partly by the fact of all the good land having been taken up and partly by the marked average rise in prices, especially of those of exportable products, which are principally grown on the better lands, the estimation and actual value of those superior lands has risen in a much greater proportion than that of the poorer lands. Therefore in the revision assessment it is just both to the State and to the holders of the inferior lands to make a greater difference between the valuation of good and inferior lands than was expedient at the time of the early settlements. It may be added that this is quite in accordance with popular opinion, since for years

past it has been common to hear complaints of the absence of what the people considered to be a sufficient difference between the assessments of good and inferior lands.

6. This táluka is intersected by the sandstone formation which east and west divides the southern part of the Belgaum and Dhárwár Collectrates, which generally rest on primary rock, clay slates and gneiss, from the great trap formation of the Deccan. The soil in the part of the táluka of sandstone formation is generally of medium and inferior quality. In the part of trap formation there is the usual admixture of poor shallow soil in the higher lands and of deep black soil in those lower situated.

7. The climate of this táluka varies much in different parts. In the west the rainfall is generally good and certain, and falls off in proceeding to the eastward. The country about Yádvád is situated on that north and south belt of doubtful rainfall which is found everywhere in the Deccan at a certain distance from the Gháts, the fall in that particular belt being not so much marked by deficiency in annual quantity as in opportuneness of fall.

8. As regards main lines of road, this táluka is well provided. By Sankeshvar it has communication with the port of Vengúrla by the Amboli Ghát and by Nipáni and the Phonda Ghát with the port of Devghad. There is easy communication with the great Belgaum and Poona road; with Belgaum, Kaládgi and Nargund by minor made roads fully serviceable throughout the year, except during the periods of the heaviest rainfall. In fact, east, west, north and south free exit for cart traffic exists. This is a very different state of things to that which existed thirty years ago, when there was not a mile of made road in or any where near the táluka. The Belgaum and Poona road had no existence, and the old Rámghát with its slope of about one in eight was the only exit over the Gháts for the whole Southern Marátha Country passable for cart traffic.

9. Gokák was formerly a very important manufacturing town, cotton cloths and clothes and mixed fabric of cotton and silk being the principal productions: it has certainly declined in importance during recent times. We have no precise means of comparing the state of things now with that of thirty years ago, but under ordinary circumstances the manufacturing class, so far as weavers are concerned, have rarely held their own against English manufactures. It appears now that there are 420 looms in Gokák. The famine of four years ago undoubtedly tended greatly to the decrease of this class. The Superintendent in para. 26 of his letter states that the Lingáits, in which caste the weavers are almost entirely comprised, have decreased by 36 per cent. in Gokák in the last thirty years. This is of course on the base of the census taken by the Survey kárkúns at the time of the classification. The formal census taken a few weeks ago will check this and other returns of population made by the Survey during recent years.

10. The statistics stated and analyzed by the Superintendent in his 28th to 35th paras. relate to 58 villages only, excluding the Kágvád villages settled ten years later than the remainder of the táluka. The result of the comparison does not materially differ from that shown in other tálukás of the Southern Marátha Country since the famine year, whether the drought of that year extended to the particular táluka or not. There is an increase in every kind of what may be called dead stock, houses of the better kind, carts and wells, an increase in any or all of which would indicate an accumulation of capital. On the other hand, a decrease in population and in cattle and animal stock of all kinds.

11. In all the tálukás revised before the famine an increase of population varying from 20 to 50 per cent. was found; in those settled since in the Southern Marátha Country the population is found to be much the same as it was thirty years ago, and in some instances even to have decreased. This was equally the case with tálukás which were not directly touched by the drought of 1876-77, like Dhárwár and Kalghatgi, in which many causes besides those indirectly connected with the famine would have tended to check the increase of population, and in tálukás which were more or less affected by the drought,

like Parasgad and the Nargund Mahál, the decrease of population in which was more decided than was elsewhere experienced.

12. As regards the number of cattle, too, the revision settlements in the Southern Marátha Country have rarely shown any increase, in some cases a marked decrease has appeared, and this quite irrespective of whether the táluka in question was revised before or after the famine.

13. As regards a stationary or decreased population, the change in the localities of great industries and manufactures would account for the absence of some part of the increase to be anticipated, and the very high prices prevalent from 1876 up to the present year would press heavily on the poorest class, induce them to wander in search of employment, and check the natural increase of population. The famine also would undoubtedly, from the increased mortality during and consequent to it, tend farther to reduce the population. The apparent reduction was, in my opinion, greater than was probable, and was too entirely imputed to the famine and its effects.

14. Similarly, as regards the number of cattle formerly and now, there were many natural causes to induce a decrease on the numbers of thirty years ago. Grazing now in most tálukás costs money from the increase of cultivation and the contraction of the area available for grazing; formerly grazing cost nothing or next to nothing. Cart carriage is now almost exclusively substituted for pack bullock carriage by which one bullock does the work of five, and the same bullocks are used for the plough and for traffic, which could not be the case with the general run of pack bullocks. Bad cattle cost nearly if not quite as much to feed as good; therefore under all the above conditions it appeared to me not unnatural to find the number of cattle stationary or but little increased during the last thirty years, and the records showed that this decrease in numbers was most marked where the average quality was notoriously the best, where all but an insignificant fraction of the land was now in cultivation, and when consequently the now existing cattle are principally stall-fed.

15. It did not occur to me that there could be any very material defect in our returns, though I constantly expressed doubt as to their absolute correctness, and believed that some people and more cattle had escaped enumeration in the recent survey owing to absence from their villages on purposes of business or trade, which is much more active now than it was thirty years ago, but it has since been brought to my notice that the very short time the classers are in villages under the plan of partial re-classification in use in the Southern Marátha Country is an obstacle to exact enumeration of the people and cattle, the classers will now, for classification purposes, not require to be in the ordinary run of villages more than from three to five days against quadruple that time when the classification had to be completely done, and even in very large places the classer would in the revision partial classification rarely be more than eight or ten days. In those very large towns from the variety of occupations of the people there is always greater difficulty in getting an exact enumeration. When a classer is in a village for ten or twenty days, or double that time in the case of a town, he is able to make his enumeration of the people and stock deliberately, doing a certain moderate number of houses each day, and having time to return to a house another day, when from the absence of the head he could not get perfect information in the first instance. In the case of revision classification the very short time he is in the village does not admit of this, and he is obliged to avail himself of the best information he can obtain, and it would appear pretty certain that some people and cattle might escape enumeration, even admitting that defective information was not purposely given, on which point from facts which have recently come before me I do not now feel at all certain.

16. I always suspected and expressed my conviction that there was some amount of under-estimate in the Southern Marátha Country cattle returns: even before the famine my suspicions on this score amounted to conviction when in the districts of the Northern Deccan, Poona, Ahmednagar, &c., where the famine was much more severe than in the Dhárwár Collectorate, I found the cattle always appeared in considerable increase over the numbers of the first settlement, while in the Southern Marátha Country in the tálukás dealt with both before and since the famine there was a generally decrease shown. I then

believed that the decrease shown in the latter was to a great extent due to defective enumeration, as, notwithstanding the apparent decrease in the numbers of cattle, there was no visible evidence of a deficiency to do the work requiring to be done. This was specially the case in the old Nargund sub-division of Navalgund reported on by my No. 282, dated 29th March 1880.

17. The enumeration of people and cattle in Nargund was done in the months of June and July 1878, when the effects of the famine were only beginning to pass away. A great decrease in population and cattle appeared, the entire accuracy of which I doubted, and requested the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Survey, to take, after a time, an opportunity of checking some of the returns of 1878. This was not done till the commencement of the present year, when men were sent out for the sole purpose of doing the census of people and cattle over again in some villages. The results have fully borne out my suspicions. The places selected for examination were the five (5) villages comprised in the town of Nargund as a fair example of the case of a town, and five ordinary villages were taken as fair specimens of agricultural villages. The detailed results will be found in the statement appended, Appendix A. The abstract results are as follows :—

	Population in Returns of			Agriculture Cattle in Returns of			Other Cattle besides Agricultural.		Total Cattle.	
	1860.	1878.	1881.	1860.	1878.	1881.	1878.	1881.	1878.	1881.
Town of Nargund... ..	9,939	7,020	7,997	1,201	811	1,184	382	919	1,193	2,103
Five agricultural villages ...	1,932	1,603	1,888	538	305	425	184	386	489	811

18. In the town of Nargund a difference appears between 1878 and 1881 in the population of 14 per cent. and in the 5 minor villages of 11 per cent., but the most astonishing difference is in the cattle, the total number of which show an increase of 76 per cent. over the returns of 1878 in the case of the town of Nargund, and of 66 per cent. in the case of the five agricultural villages. From the above it is clear that the enumeration of 1878 was faulty, both people and cattle in considerable numbers escaping being counted from absence or from some other cause, and that the excessive decrease of cattle shown by it never really occurred as I maintained, or that the people have been able in the short space of the two and a half years to nearly double the number of their cattle; in either case no general depression of the people and of excessive losses of stock appears to have occurred. As the extent of unoccupied arable waste in Nargund was barely $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the unoccupied area at the time of the first settlement, an increase in the number of cattle could hardly be expected, as there was no need for any additional number.

19. In regard to the extent by which the famine and drought of 1876-77 was felt, Gokák may, I believe, be placed very much on a par with Nargund, except that possibly there were ordinarily more of the poorer classes of the people in Gokák than in Nargund, and probably a somewhat larger proportion of the area felt the drought in its full force. The chief decrease in population is accounted for by the decrease in the two towns of Gokák and Yádvád: except these two places from the calculation, and there is an actual increase of 2.5 per cent. Our agency is, in fact, at best, hardly equal to making the census of large towns, the people of which are exceedingly indifferent to giving any aid, and we have no power whatever to compel them to do so. The village officers ought, above all people, to be able to record fairly correct annual statistics of the state of their villages, but it is a matter of notoriety that their figures and returns are almost utterly untrustworthy.

20. The regular census taken within the last month or two and now in process of tabulation will afford a most useful and interesting check on the survey returns so far as human beings are concerned. As regards cattle it will be no check.

21. The number of agricultural cattle shown by the survey census in Gokák gives by my calculation one pair to every 30 acres of land actually under the plough: this is certainly a somewhat low proportion of cattle, but much of the land of Gokák is of a light sandy nature and easily cultivated; this area per pair is also not much in excess of what we found according to the returns in some of the best cultivated *tálukás* of the Dhárwár Collectorate even before the famine. Under-enumeration I suspected there and I have no doubt that to some extent there has been under-enumeration in Gokák, for the conditions of the survey census were the same in both cases. One proof of the sufficiency of the cattle will be found in the recorded fact that only 15 per cent. of the occupied area is not actually under the plough, this being about the area commonly found in cases similar to that of Gokák, where there is much low class land occupied for grazing purposes only.

22. The average population is only 116 to the square mile—a low rate—but nearly one-fourth of the whole area consists of hilly lands, which would practically be without any rate of population.

23. Regarding the decrease in sheep and goats, which is very large, from 24,839 to 14,345, this may be in a great degree accounted for by the demands of the Commissariat. Formerly it was the practice to ration the European troops almost exclusively with beef; during the last twenty years or so it has been thought advisable to vary their food, and issue mutton once or twice a week. I know that great difficulty was found in Belgaum, even twenty years ago, in finding sufficient sheep to meet the demand, and the stock in all sheep-rearing parts within easy reach of Belgaum would soon run low, the constant decrease of grazing land by the increasing cultivation would render it difficult to largely increase the head of stock, while the constant demand would send every sheep to market as soon as it was of saleable size. A common grass-fed sheep of these parts only runs 16 lbs. weight on the average.

24. The great increase in wells and budkis, the latter being well-like appliances for raising water from the beds of streams, namely, from 353 at the time of the last settlement to 805 now, is a most conclusive proof of advance, and is a special matter of satisfaction in consideration of the precarious nature of the rainfall of a considerable part of Gokák. This *táluka* is not a tank country, and one only has been added to the original number of 23.

25. The great increase in the number of carts noticed in the Superintendent's 43rd para. is a decided indication of the great improvement which has taken place in the communications of this part of the country, as also of the ability of the people to avail themselves of the improvements effected. The great increase in the number, from 12 to 82, of the old-fashioned hali bandi or cart drawn by from 2 to 4 pairs of bullocks with solid wheels and iron tyres from 2 to 2½ inches thick is worthy of notice, for these carts may be called articles of luxury or fancy rather than of need. The common new-fashioned pair bullock cart will answer for all purposes. The hali bandi is only useful for the conveyance of immense loads of fodder from the fields to the village, or for what may be called junketting purposes, attending weddings, going to *játras* and such like; whole families, men, women, and children, may often be met travelling on some expedition of the above kind with one of these carts, some riding, some walking, the cart being their temporary home both day and night. To make as brave a show as possible, the finest bullocks are always used on these expeditions, and the cart is covered with a frame all over to which cloth is fixed and a dozen to twenty souls may be often seen on and in company of one of these carts, which thus fitted up more resembles a huge caravan than an agricultural vehicle. These carts are never used for the transport of produce on long journeys.

26. *Jowári* and *bájri*, the common food-grains of the country, include the chief area of cultivation, comprising 40 per cent. of the whole occupied area; wheat, pulses and oil-seeds cover 11 per cent., and cotton 11 per cent.

27. The sales, leases and mortgages of land recorded in the Registration Office of the *táluka* since 1876 are referred to in the Superintendent's 56th para. and in detail in his Appendices K., L., M. The cases of sale are very few, and

the terms vary too much to enable any conclusion to be drawn from them. The cases of lease and mortgage are much more numerous, showing that transactions of that nature are evidently preferred to absolute sale. It appears to me that the majority of the cases of so-called mortgage are in reality leases of the kind most commonly met with, whereby land is made over for a sum down for a term of years, in some cases the profits of the land are supposed to extinguish the loan capital and interest, in others the interest only, the principal being repayable before the land will pass out of the possession of the lease holder or mortgagee. In very few cases is any rate of interest payable mentioned, and then generally it is only on expiration of the term of the lease or mortgage. Sufficient appears from the recorded instances to show that land does possess a high value as security, and that the use of land as security is infinitely more common than are absolute sales.

27a. Prices past and present are referred to in the Superintendent's 57th para., the averages for each decade of the expired settlement being shown and the prices of last year. Since the commencement of the present year a great fall has for the time occurred in the prices of the common food-grains, jowári and bájri, and for the last three months their prices have been little above the average of the first decade of the expired settlement. This is the invariable consequence of an extraordinarily good harvest, the people find more grain on their hands than they know what to do with : the means of storing these bulky articles are limited, and the surplus must be got rid of and without delay, all are selling and a great fall is a necessity, but this fall, which more or less occurs annually when there is a fair harvest at and immediately after the harvest, is never continuous. About April a rise again occurs. Because prices at the harvest time of 1881 were as low as the average of 1849-59, it would be contrary to all experience to expect that the average price of the year will not rule very much higher.

28. But the common food-grains are a very imperfect test of prices, the bulk of them go for local consumption, any surplus only being sold or exported. With a bad harvest the rayat has a small surplus, and that surplus brings a high rate of price ; with a good harvest there is a larger surplus, and owing to the necessary fall in prices, possibly the sum received by the producer is not as much as might be supposed greater than it would be in a fair year. So far as common food-grains go, the great benefit of a good year is to the rayat's and his cattle's stomach rather than to his pocket, as he will have enough and more than enough to eat and something to sell too, which may not be the case in a bad year. The rayat first sows as much of his land with food-grains as he estimates will meet his wants and something over, and in the remainder of his land he sows with something more remuneratively saleable. The very high prices of recent years would naturally lead to a very large area being sown with food-grains, as the rayat could not anticipate so good a harvest or so sudden a fall of price on a good harvest : thus the high prices of recent years and a harvest such as the last combine to cause an immense surplus of production over consumption in the present year. The opposite result will probably follow next year, a contraction of the area sown with food-grain and an expansion of that sown with other products more exportable and of steadier price.

29. It has been said that prices are misleading, but this cannot be more than partially true, and the misleading may occur in very opposite directions according to the view taken. Nothing can be more misleading than to consider the prices of food-grains alone as the sole or even nearly the sole indication of the tax-bearing powers of the land ; those grains are grown primarily for food, the surplus only being for sale, and the value of that surplus will, excluding utterly bad years, be pretty constant one year with another, irrespective of the amount, owing to prices varying according to the extent of supply. But though the value of the average surplus of food-grains may remain moderately constant in adjacent years, it will not remain so in adjacent decades of years, in which longer periods there is time for changes of the value of money in relation to produce to make themselves visible. No one can doubt that the average value of money is here now lower than it was thirty years ago, the high average prices of even the commonest grains show it, and the increase of the rates of wages by fully 50 per cent. show it, the last being an indisputable test felt and known to all classes, both European and Native.

30. Moreover, there are a large number of articles produced by the cultivator, besides the ordinary food-grains, which are subject to much smaller fluctuations in price. Wheat, pulses and oil-seeds are all of this category. Above all, the chief exportable produce of this taluka, cotton, may be referred to, regarding the change in price of which there is no room for error, as Bombay prices rule the up-country prices. Thirty years ago about Rs. 80 per khandi of 784 lbs. was the price in Bombay, and probably about Rs. 25 was absorbed by the cost of carriage and the profits of intermediaries; this would leave the rayat Rs. 60 for his share. The average produce of clean cotton per acre may be put down at about 50 lbs. of the indigenous cotton which is exclusively grown in Gokak. About 16 acres would therefore give one khandi, and the cotton seed, 150 lbs., would be worth about Rs. 2 per acre more. Thus the rayats' produce would have been worth within a small fraction of Rs. 5-10-0 per acre. Now the khandi of cotton has ranged for some years at a little above or a little below Rs. 200 per khandi; it is not probable that the cost of carriage, intermediaries, profit, &c., is materially above what it was (30) thirty years ago; but assume that it now comes to Rs. 30 against Rs. 20 thirty years ago, this leaves the rayat Rs. 170 for the cotton or Rs. 10-10-0 per acre, to which add now Rs. 3 for value of seed, and he receives Rs. 13-10-0 per acre for his produce, against Rs. 5-10-0 thirty years ago. The average area of Government land under cotton in Gokak, during the three years ending with 1878-79, excluding 1876-77, was 16,998 acres, that from the high price of grain was probably a minimum area, the value of the cotton produce on this area would be in round numbers on the above calculation of present value Rs. 2,31,000, or more than three times the present land revenue, produced by something less than one-eighth of the occupied area of Government land.

31. In para. 62 the progress of the taluka under the expired settlement is traced, abstracted from Appendix P. to the Superintendent's letter. In the year of introduction of the settlement, 1849-50, the area of unoccupied arable waste was very nearly one-third of the whole, the waste area being 23,221 acres; this waste area gradually year by year fell, till in 1866-67 but 432 acres remained. This was the natural effect of the high prices of the time of the American war, the people not knowing what to do with their money took up every bit of land they could lay hands on. When the fall of prices came, some of this was again resigned, and in 1876-77 the waste area had risen to 1,714 acres. After 1876-77 the disturbing influence of the drought of that year produced the usual effect, and the waste area increased. Here as in most parts of the country there was a certain admixture of pauper cultivators who were compelled by the strain of the times to become revenue defaulters, and eventually were cleared off the roll of landholders. This I apprehend did not entirely occur till 1879-80, when the outstanding balances of the famine time had been removed from the accounts, and the total arable waste area had increased to 7,281 acres, evidently from the assessment, Rs. 2,519, comprising some of the poorest land in the taluka.

32. It is to be noticed that three years after the introduction of the original settlement in 1849-50 up to 1876-77, both remissions and outstanding revenue at the end of the year practically ceased.

33. I now come to the grouping and rating for the revised assessment. This I arranged entirely, and directed the Superintendent to carry out and report in detail. On account of the very precarious rainfall of the centre and east of this taluka I did not consider that here any but a very moderate rate of increase could be fairly looked for. The detail of the grouping and rating of each group will be found set forth in the Superintendent's 67th para., and the result in para. 70 the increase of revenue estimated to result will be Rs. 16,232 or 23.8 per cent. which may, in my opinion, be looked upon as most safe and moderate. This is almost exactly the same rate of increase which I proposed, and was sanctioned in the revision of the southern part of the Kaladgi Collectorate, which in many points resembles Gokak.

34. There is an absolute decrease under the revised rates in 4 villages and an increase under 5 per cent. in 2 more. These are all villages containing much poor soil, but the chief cause of the decrease is the abandonment of water rate on well-irrigated gardens under Government Resolution No. 1028,

dated 25th February 1874. In para. 4 of that Resolution Government did indeed give authority to the Survey Commissioner to retain any portion of the old well assessment when such assessment was imposed in the first settlement, but it did not appear to me that this was a *táluka* in which it was desirable to make use of this permission. Lands which are clearly susceptible of irrigation, whether by well or *budki*, the latter being a well head on the banks of streams, do take an addition to the classification valuation not exceeding one class or two annas. As no additional assessment on lands irrigated by wells constructed since the last settlement could be imposed, I thought it advisable to treat all such lands on the same system, and to forego entirely the well assessment hitherto levied on land under old wells.

35. The old assessment on the area under cultivation according to the survey amounted, as shown above, to Rs. 68,100, an average of Re. 0-8-1 per acre all over; the new proposed assessment will amount to Rs. 84,332, an average of Re. 0-9-8 all over, and an increase of Re. 0-1-7, or about two pence per acre on the old assessment.

36. The cost of the revision operations in this *táluka* I estimate at Rs. 55,000, and the additional annual revenue realizable will be Rs. 16,232, or 29·5 per cent. on the expenditure. This is a lower proportion than has occurred hitherto, which is due to the large area dealt with, the lowness of the original rating and the lowness of the present increase.

37. The Collector in his forwarding memo. objects generally to the proposals now made. He considers that progress in this *táluka* is non-existent. Now, though there is no doubt that the poorer classes in this *táluka* received a rude shock in the famine of four years ago, all facts on the above papers appear to me to point to a very considerable degree of progress; the point is not whether *Gokák* is what is called a fine *táluka*, for the most part it is not, never was and never will be such, and being not so considered was rated very low in the first settlement, but whether circumstances have so changed in the last thirty years as to justify the moderate increase of revenue now proposed.

38. The Collector next animadverts on the fact that upwards of 5,000 acres formerly unassessed have now been removed to the arable head and assessed, and argues that this leads to the inference that either the work of the original survey or the work of the present survey must be wrong. Acres 5,000 is a very small proportion of the total former unarable unassessed area in this *táluka*—only about 7 per cent. The Collector entirely overlooks the third and real reason apart from the merits of the former or the present survey, namely, the great increase in the value of land at the present day compared with former times, rendering a quality of land valuable and therefore taxable, which formerly was valueless and therefore untaxable.

39. The Collector next objects to the statement that there has been a great improvement in communications, and alleges that all the roads in the *táluka* were made with the local funds and therefore with the *rayats*' own money. This theory of the right of property in local taxation is certainly open to discussion were it necessary, but at any rate the view taken is an exceedingly narrow one. The Local Fund roads are only means of access to main arteries of communication constructed and maintained by State resources, such as the roads to the coast, the Belgaum and Poona road, and last but not least the Belgaum and *Kaládgi* road. The Collector says that these Local Fund roads are of no use and that good country tracks are preferable to them. On that point I am disposed to agree with him to a great extent, as I consider that a *good* country track is quite good enough for all fair-weather purposes, and that the local funds should be applied, in the main, to smoothing away occasional obstacles in good country tracks and to making good internal main lines of road, a few miles every year, and not to making many miles of very bad road with no means of making it better or even of repairing it.

40. But admitting the Collector's argument that good country tracks are as good as Local Fund roads, matters cannot so far have much changed: why, then, have the carts of the *táluka* increased more than fivefold in the last thirty years?

41. In paragraph 6 the Collector lays stress on the assertion of the Superintendent, that contained in para. 27, not in para. 26, that "the táluka is not rich enough to export any of its produce." I should much doubt if the táluka can consume *the whole* of its produce, grain and cotton, though it may a considerable portion. If it did consume the whole, what is the meaning of the immense increase in carts to a number which must denote some external traffic. Besides, it is shown, para. 38 of Superintendent's report, that about half the population is non-agricultural and a considerable proportion engaged in manufactures. Now, if the agricultural population can find a market for their surplus grain on the spot to feed the manufacturing population and the latter can work up the cotton of the táluka on the spot and then export their manufactures, the producers of raw produce are certainly at no disadvantage compared with what they would be if they had to seek distant markets for the sale of their raw produce. Thus this argument of the Collector must fall to the ground.

42. The Collector next proceeds to make what he considers to be a point in an alleged mistake of the Superintendent in quoting the number of wells and water-lifts or budkis at 805, the Collector stating that the number should be 605 only. But Appendix F-1, referred to by the Collector, relates to wells only, Appendix J. refers to wells and water-lifts, and the total of column 11 shows the wells as 605, and columns 19, 20, 21 and 22 show the total of water-lifts or budkis to be 200, total 805. The Collector farther remarks that it seems a pity that wells and water-lifts are not distinguished from one another. They are so distinguished in Appendix J. The Collector farther remarks that 139 of the total existing wells are out of repair. We have no means of showing the number of wells out of repair of those recorded at the first settlement, as no separate entry of them was made, but it may reasonably be assumed that the wells out of repair are old wells and that an equal proportion at least was out of repair at the first settlement. In reference to the admission of the Collector, that the better class of houses have increased, but that the larger proportion of them may belong to non-agricultural classes, manufacturers and others, we have a full knowledge that the manufacturing class have neither here or anywhere else increased in numbers or prosperity; it is therefore a fair inference that the increase in the better class of houses does not belong to them.

43. Para. 7 of the Collector's objections I need hardly notice; in fact, it is somewhat difficult to lay hold of any point in it.

44. Para. 8 goes into the question of prices. The Collector states that in "the last decade the high prices were caused by the almost total failure of their crops." Now we have no evidence or knowledge whatever of any general failure of crops in the last decade before 1876-77. The revenue returns up to 1876-77 show a steady occupied area and at the maximum amount during the thirty years of the settlement and neither remissions or outstandings. In 1876-77 the failure was probably almost total except in the western villages. In 1877-78 some crops must have been obtained. In 1878-79 the crops were fairly good, but to some, especially of the later or rabi crops, much damage was done by rats. In 1879-80 the crops were fairly good, and in 1880-81 exceptionally good. During all this period since 1876-77 up to 1880-81, prices were abnormally high, and however small the rayat's surplus produce may have been, the sale must have been highly remunerative to him. It is therefore difficult to see how the cultivators being producers and sellers of produce could have been the greatest sufferers by the high prices of 1876-79. The explanation of the sudden fall in the occupied area in 1879-80 has been already given in para. 31 above, namely, the weeding out from the revenue rolls in that year of the absentees and pauperized cultivators, the result of the famine. What the Collector precisely means by "the margin of profitable cultivation having been already approximately reached in the Gokák Táluka," or what inference he draws from this asserted fact, I cannot guess. If he means that all or nearly all the land susceptible of profitable cultivation has been occupied, I fully agree with him, seeing that a fraction over 2 per cent. only of the land considered to be arable is out of occupation, but I cannot see how that affects the present ability to pay land-tax compared with the ability of thirty years ago.

45. In regard to so-called logical conclusion arrived at by the Collector, it appears to me that the premises have been wrongly stated by him, and that there is, in fact, such a change in the whole circumstances of the country, of which this táluka forms but a small portion, as will fully justify the very moderate increase of 23 per cent. It is not, as I said before, the question whether this is what is called a good táluka or not; undoubtedly it is not a good táluka, it was treated as a bad táluka in the original settlement and rated very lowly. Great changes have occurred in the last thirty years affecting the whole country for the better, though undoubtedly some parts more favoured by nature than the Gokák Táluka have benefited more by those changes, and have consequently had a larger increase imposed on revision; that any part of the country can have escaped improving during the last thirty years must be an error. If by logical conclusion the Collector arrives to the opinion that 23 per cent. is too great an increase, it is difficult to see by what process of reasoning he arrives at the conclusion that 10 per cent. is the precise amount of increase which is justifiable.

46. I beg that the above correspondence may be taken into consideration as soon as may be conveniently possible, and that whatever rates may be approved, the issue of the usual guarantee for thirty years may be sanctioned, and also that the time for receiving resignations may be extended to the 5th June, in accordance with Section 74 of the Revenue Code.

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Through the Commissioner, S. D.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Results of Enumerations of Population and Live Stock in the undormentioned villages of the old Nargund Petha of Dhárwár Collectorate.

No.	Name of Village.	Population in Returns of			Agricultural Cattle in Returns of			Other Cattle besides Agricultural.		Total Cattle.		REMARKS.
		1860.	1878.	1881.	1860.	1878.	1881.	1878.	1881.	1878.	1881.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Nargund	3,019	2,380	2,587	425	394	514	140	331	534	845	
2	Dundápur	2,621	1,601	1,930	271	118	200	80	221	198	421	
3	Arban	417	244	264	29	20	40	31	43	51	83	
4	Pet	3,157	2,236	2,576	395	220	315	104	260	324	575	
5	Somápur	725	559	640	81	59	115	27	64	86	179	
	Total of the Town of Nargund ...	9,939	7,020	7,997	1,201	811	1,184	382	919	1,193	2,103	
6	Biranhatti	234	266	344	84	59	92	33	70	92	162	
7	Jagápur	527	451	564	154	107	143	52	114	159	257	
8	Shiddápur	407	368	359	111	60	65	45	85	105	150	
9	Gurikatti	244	245	287	76	44	68	24	59	68	127	
10	Sankadhal	520	273	334	113	35	57	30	58	65	115	
	Total of 5 Villages ...	1,932	1,603	1,888	538	305	425	184	386	489	811	

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

No. ^c/₁₇₀ OF 1881.

FROM

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner, S. D.;

TO

J. B. PEILE, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.*Kánara District,
Camp Jagalbett, 3rd May 1881.*

SIR,

1. Letter from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S.M.C., No. 47, of 18th January 1881, with accompaniments.
2. Memo. from the Collector of Belgaum, No. 430, of 26th January 1881.
3. Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 273, of 26th March 1881.

I have the honour to forward communications, as per margin, on the subject of the revision settlement of 70 vil-
lages in the Gokák Taluka in
the Belgaum District.

2. I have, in the first place, to note that the second order of the Secretary of State (para. 11 of his despatch No. 36, dated 16th September last,*) has not been attended to.† I apprehend that when this order was received, the proceedings of the revision settlement were already so far advanced that compliance with the Secretary of State's directions was impossible or very difficult.

**Vide* Government Resolution No. 6098 of 18th November 1880.

3. I myself attach great importance to these orders, and shall address Government separately as to the mode in which they should be carried out.

4. It will be seen that the late Acting Collector (Mr. Mackenzie) differs entirely from the Survey Commissioner and Survey Officers, and would prefer that no increase whatever should be imposed over the rates of the last settlement, or that, at the most, the increase should be only 10 per cent.; while the Survey Commissioner proposes an increase of 23 per cent., which is considerably less than the rates recently sanctioned for the adjacent Paragad Taluka, which show an enhancement of 40·8 per cent. on the old rates.

5. The value of Mr. Mackenzie's criticisms is materially diminished by certain oversights which Colonel Anderson points out he has been guilty of by an unfortunate inference he has drawn as to the proceedings of the Survey Department, and by his proposition that the development of the internal communication of a district from Local Funds, which contributed by the agricultural class "cannot be considered fair grounds for increasing rates of assessment."

Thus, commenting on the considerable increase shown in wells and water-lifts, Mr. Mackenzie observes (para. 6) that it is a "pity that wells and water-lifts are not distinguished from each other, as there would then be a chance of estimating the real advances," when, as a matter of fact, the distinction is made in Appendix J. to Mr. Fletcher's report. Again, Mr. Mackenzie infers from the fact that "upwards of 5,000 acres formerly unassessed now come under the arable head, that the former survey was careless in its work, or that the present survey has pressed into arable much land that is of little real value." Colonel Anderson (para. 38) effectually disposes of this inference, and points out that, after all, 5,000 acres is only 7 per cent. of the whole culturable area.

Criticism in this spirit is much to be deprecated, and can only produce friction between departments.

6. As to Mr. Mackenzie's *dictum*, that the opening up the district by Local Fund roads is not a fair ground for increasing rates of assessment, be-

† This is a misapprehension, which has been corrected by Colonel Anderson in his letter No. 433, dated 23rd May 1881, to the address of the Commissioner, S. D.

cause the cultivator pays the Local Funds, it might as well be argued that he pays or, at least, contributes largely to Imperial and Provincial roads.

7. But, as a matter of fact, improved facilities of communications, which may have paid for those communications, is not taken as a *ground* for increasing rates, but as one of many reasons or pieces of evidence from which it may be inferred that within a term of years the general condition of the people and the district must have improved or prospered.

8. Again, as regards the increase in the number of carts, the real increase (as shown by statements appended to Mr. Fletcher's report, Nos. F. 1, F. 2,) is from 130 to 688, or, in all, 558, nearly 430 per cent., whereas Mr. Mackenzie points it at 539 against 106.

9. It seems to me, however, that the question for consideration is very much as put by Colonel Anderson (parapgraph 43). Here is a tract of country confessedly poor as to its soil and general capabilities, and for this very reason originally *very* lightly assessed. Thirty years have elapsed, and the question is, whether in the past thirty years the circumstances of the tract have so far improved that the very moderate enhancement of 23 per cent. may be imposed.

10. I am emphatically of opinion that such an improvement has taken place, and that the State is entitled to benefit from it to the proposed extent of 23 per cent.

11. I justify this opinion by the following evidence of improvement, which must have largely conduced to the material improvement of the cultivators, notwithstanding the famine and rat-plague years:—

1st.—Prices have increased 35 per cent.

2nd.—The tract, formerly possessing no means of communication, has now two excellent trunk roads on either side of it, *viz.*, the road from Dhárwár to Poona and the road from Belgaum to Kaládgi. It has also benefited immensely by the opening of a road *viá* Nipáni *viá* the Phonda Ghát to the coast,* and to marts and ports such as Rájápur, Khárepátan, Viziadurg and Málvan, and by another route *viá* the Amboli Ghát to Vengúrla. It is also intersected by several fair-weather roads, but few of which, however, are passable in the rains. In the rains, however, *cart* traffic on even the best roads is, as usual, nearly *suspended* in every district, the people being occupied on their fields, and merchants not caring to expose their goods to wet.

3rd.—In 70 villages formerly possessing only 130 carts there are now 688,—that is to say, in every village there are 7 or 8 carts more than at the time of the old settlement. I dissent from Mr. Mackenzie, and think this a considerable increase. It proves that the rayats have been able to invest at least 55,000 rupees' capital in carts, and that the trade and traffic of the country must have improved.

4th.—The weaving trade of Gokák, though perhaps not large enough to absorb all the cotton produced on an area 11 per cent. of the total cultivated area, nevertheless is in a highly prosperous condition, and I myself know that the cheaper Gokák fabrics are eagerly bought up in the Southern Konkan to which they have found their way by the Phonda Ghát.

5th.—Even in the famine year (1876-77 to 1878-79) there was little or no difficulty in recovering the Government revenue in these 70 villages. No balance ever remained outstanding, excepting in a few inám villages, where the Inámdárs had their own arrangements with their rayats. This proves that the original assessment *must* have been very light.

12. On the other hand, the diminution under the head of cattle and sheep would be an unsatisfactory indication if the figures could be relied upon; but, for the reasons given by Colonel Anderson in his paras. 15, 16 and 17, I regard them

* This road is entirely overlooked by all the the Revenue and Survey authorities. I can of my own person l knowledge testify that there is a considerable through traffic from Gokák *viá* the Phonda Ghát to the coast.

with great suspicion. I shall write fully on this point in the letter promised at para. 3 of this letter, and shall point out that it ought not to be necessary to employ the survey subordinates in the collection of statistics, which ought to be readily supplied by the Revenue Department if Hope's Village Form No. 13 is properly kept up and tested by district officers. The survey census, hurried as Colonel Anderson shows it has been in revision settlements, is, for all practical purposes, valueless, and I reject the figures as unworthy of reliance.

13. It is sufficient for me that there has been no want of cattle for the plough, no demand for tagai advances, that the rayats have been able to supply five times the former number of labour carts with bullocks, and that the price of bullocks has not risen materially.

14. On the whole, then, on a review of the position, I am entirely in favour of the proposed enhancement, which, in my opinion, is most moderate.

15. Government, however, will read the proposal in connection with much later instructions from the Secretary of State than we have been favoured with, and it may be considered advisable, in consideration of the famine, to defer the introduction of the settlement for two or three years.

16. Soliciting early orders,

I have, &c.,
ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

No. 433 OF 1881.

FROM

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

TO

THE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

*Survey Commissioner's Office
Poona, 23rd May 1881.*

SIR,

With reference to para. 2 of your letter No. $\frac{c}{170}$ of the 3rd instant, I beg to point out that you are under a misapprehension in supposing that the second order at para. 11 of Government Resolution No. 6098, of the 18th November last, has not been attended to. In fact, up to the present moment the detailed calculations of the revised assessment in the Gokák Táluka are not made out, and the result shown in the Superintendent's settlement report is the "estimate of the general result of the proposed revision," which is required by the second order at para. 11 of the Government Resolution above referred to.

2. The mode in which the survey papers are made up, showing the total classification valuation of each village, will always enable a very close estimate of the revenue result in each village to be at once obtained without calculating out the detailed assessment on the classification valuation of each *survey number* of each village. For all practical purposes this estimate will be as correct as if it was based on the detailed calculations,—that is, the difference between estimate and actual will hardly exceed 1 or perhaps 2 per cent. either way.

3. With reference to the note to para. 11 of your letter, you will see that in para. 8 of my letter No. 273, of 26th March last, on the Gokák settlement, I did specially refer to the road by Nipáni and the Phonda Ghát to the coast, though the port of Devgad was alone mentioned by me.

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Bombay Castle, 21st June 1881.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. C—170, dated 3rd May 1881—Submitting, with his remarks, correspondence noted in the margin, relative to the proposed revision of assessment of 70 villages in the Gokák Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 273, dated 26th March 1881, with accompaniment.
Memo. from the Collector of Belgaum, No. 430, dated 26th January 1881.

RESOLUTION.—The papers before Government comprise proposals for the revision settlement of 70 villages of the Gokák Táluka in the Belgaum Collectorate, 47 of which were settled in 1849-50, 10 in 1851-52, 12 in 1860-61, and 1, a lapsed inám village, in 1854-55. The villages were, under the revision, almost wholly re-measured, but only partly re-classified under the system now in use in the Southern Marátha Country. As pointed out by the Commissioner, S. D., the orders embodied in para. 11, clause 2, of the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 36 of 16th September last, have not been attended to, doubtless for the reason assigned by Mr. Crawford, *viz.*, that the proceedings of the revision settlement were too far advanced to render it feasible.

2. The re-measurement of the táluka disclosed a difference of only .2 per cent. as compared with the measurement by the original survey. The result of the re-classification was, as stated by the Survey Commissioner, the usual one that the distinction between poor and good soils was found to have been not sufficiently marked under the old survey.

3. The soil of the Gokák Táluka is generally poor, and the rainfall, except in the western villages, uncertain. About $\frac{2}{3}$ of the táluka are devoted to kharíf crops, almost wholly red jowári and bájri, and $\frac{1}{3}$ to rabi crops, of which white jowári is the principal cereal. Cotton, the indigenous variety only, is grown as a rabi crop over about $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole area. The extent of garden and rice cultivation is comparatively trifling, but slightly exceeding 2,000 acres of Government land. The táluka is well provided with external means of communication, several important roads running near it; while it is intersected by numerous made roads which, though useless in the rains, are open for traffic throughout the fair weather, the only season during which traffic is carried on. The Collector condemns the Local-Fund roads *en masse*, because they are useless during the rains, a time during which export business is never carried on, and they are, therefore, not required. That the means of communication during the fair season are ample, is obvious. The chief town of the táluka, Gokák, was formerly of considerable manufacturing importance, and still exports piece goods, which, according to Mr. Crawford, are "eagerly bought up in the Southern Konkan." Its importance has declined of late years, and the famine doubtless dealt a severe blow to the manufacturing interests within it; but the extension and improvement of communications during the last thirty years, both within the Presidency and to Europe, must have steadily tended to the supersession of local manufactures of piece goods by fabrics wrought by the cheaper agency of steam, whether there had been a famine or not. It would appear, however, that the looms of Gokák still absorb all, or nearly all, of the cotton grown within the táluka.

4. The statistical returns dealt with by the Superintendent of Survey in the body of his report relate only to the 58 villages settled between 1849 and 1854, excluding the 12 villages of the old Kágvád Jághír which were settled in 1860-61. This fact must be borne in mind in studying the figures given in this para. As remarked by the Survey Commissioner, the returns show "an increase in what may be called dead stock," but which it would be, perhaps, more correct to call fixed capital, "such as houses of the better kind, carts and wells, and a decrease in population and in cattle and animal stock of all kinds. Population since the original settlement has decreased from

46,637 to 42,462 or by 8.95 per cent.; agricultural cattle from 11,524 to 10,143, or 11.98 per cent.; milch cattle from 24,951 to 12,644, or 49.32 per cent.; and sheep and goats from 24,839 to 14,345, or 42.25 per cent. On the other hand, houses of the better class have increased from 8,922 to 11,535, or 29.29 per cent.; carts from 106 to 539, or 408.49 per cent.; and wells and budkis from 353 to 805, or 228 per cent. That the decrease in population—which, however, an accurate census might prove to be less than the returns indicate—is mainly attributable to the famine, there can be no doubt. Government notice, however, that if the towns of Gokák and Yádvád be removed from the calculation, the present returns show an increase of more than 2 per cent. The Lingáits and low-caste Hindus of Gokák suffered particularly in the famine. As regards agricultural and milch cattle, there is the strongest reason to believe that much of the decrease shown is due to defective enumeration. It is, of course, beyond question that losses, more or less serious, in live stock were caused by the famine; but it is at the same time certain that, as pointed out by the Survey Commissioner in his 14th para., a decrease might, under the changed conditions of agricultural life, have been reasonably looked for. The area of grazing land has been necessarily contracted by the extension of cultivation, the use of pack cattle for carriage has been superseded by carts, and the cattle that are now maintained are, therefore, presumably fewer in number and better in quality than was the case formerly. Stall-feeding, in fact, has displaced indiscriminate grazing. These reasons so completely account for the absence of any increase in the number of cattle, that, were it not that the fact of losses by the famine is independently known, there would be no occasion to seek for any other causes to account for the decrease—the circumstance that the enumeration was to some degree defective being admitted. The decrease in sheep and goats is less easy of explanation. Colonel Anderson's theory, that it is to be accounted for by the demands of the Commissariat, seems hardly sufficient, at least without further evidence. On the other hand, it is a matter of notorious experience that this class of live stock suffered comparatively little from the effects of the famine. The decrease may, perhaps, be in great measure attributable to the contraction in the area of waste land which has taken place during the past thirty years, and which renders the retention of large flocks difficult and unprofitable.

5. The increase in the number of wells, budkis, carts and substantially built houses is, as Colonel Anderson justly observes, a conclusive proof of enhanced prosperity. The increase in the number of carts is particularly marked, and the Survey Commissioner makes special reference to the increase in the number of large "Hali Bandi" carts, which he calls articles rather of luxury than necessity.

6. As regards prices, the Survey Commissioner makes some remarks (paras. 28 to 30) which are intended as a guard against laying too much stress on fluctuations from one year to another in the price of food grains. He prefers, and justly so, comparisons between decades of years; and he points out how since the date of the old settlement the value of money has declined, to account for the rise in prices. Undoubtedly the value of money has declined, but the rise in prices shows much more than this. It shows that with the improvement of communications the competition of distant markets has made itself felt, and that the rayat is no longer compelled, by the want of any outlet for his produce, to dispose of it to the few local traders who possessed, under former conditions, a monopoly of the market. Be the value of money what it will, this is a clear gain to the rayat, and, as such, should receive full consideration. Appendix N. to the Superintendent's report gives the prices of the principal products (except cotton) which ruled in the Gokák bázár during the last thirty years. The following tabular statement is extracted from it:—

Year.	Sers of 80 tolas per rupee.		
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.
1849-50	50	48	40
1859-60	32	34	32
1863-64	9	10	6
1869-70	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1877-78	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	5

In the last twenty years there have been two periods of exceptionally high prices, due to transient causes, one the period succeeding the American war, the other that of the late famine. Mr. Fletcher, by way of illustrating the rise in prices, has deducted the years 1863-64 to 1866-67 and 1876-77 to 1878-79, and finds that when this has been done the average prices for jowari and wheat during each of the three decades of the late settlement are as under :—

		Jowari.	Wheat.
1st decade ...	...	40 sers.	33 sers.
2nd do. ...	...	28 „	20 „
3rd do. ...	...	19 „	10½ „

7. In 1849-50, the year of introduction of the original settlement, the area of arable Government waste in the 47 villages of the old Gokák Táluka was 23,122 acres, or nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the whole. This was gradually reduced until in 1866-67 it amounted to only 432 acres. It rose again as the stimulus given to cultivation by the American war passed away, and in 1875-76 had reached 1,367 acres, which was, however, little more than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the area of arable waste in 1862-63. In 1876-77 the waste rose to 1,714 acres, and continued to increase until in 1879-80 it reached 7,281 acres, though it was only 2,898 acres the year before. This sudden increase Mr. Fletcher attributes to the relinquishment of land held on behalf of absentee members of families ; but it is more probably the result of the general transfer, to the head of waste, of land which, though unoccupied since the famine, had been kept on the village books as occupied in the expectation of realizing arrears of revenue due on it. Between the years 1854-55 and 1875-76 there were no outstanding balances of revenue, and only Rs. 158 of remissions in the 47 villages referred to in Appendix P. (1). In the three years 1876-77 to 1878-79 the outstandings amounted to Rs. 17,947, but in 1879-80 there were none.

8. The grouping and rating for the revised assessment were arranged entirely by Colonel Anderson. The details are given at paras. 67 to 70 of Mr. Fletcher's report. The original grouping of the 47 villages of the old Gokák Táluka is maintained, and the remaining 23 villages have been incorporated into the same groups. The result is summarized below —

Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.			Area.	Assessment.	Percentage Increase of Assessment.
		Rs.	a.	p.			
1	3	2	2	0	4,683	6,008	30·6
2	2	1	12	0	3,745	3,147	19·1
3	10	1	8	0	18,938	11,801	31·7
4	12	1	5	0	20,708	12,719	27·8
5	23	1	3	0	58,106	29,832	18·2
6	20	1	0	0	43,288	24,304	24·3
	70				149,468	87,811	23·8

The increase under the proposed revised rates amounts to Rs. 16,232, or 23·8 per cent. The average rate per acre throughout will be Re.0-9-8 as against an average rate of Re. 0-8-1 under the old assessment, or an increase of Re. 0-1-7 per acre.

9. In his forwarding memo. the Acting Collector, Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, objects very strongly to the proposed increase, and apparently to all the conclusions on which it is founded ; he considers that the existing rates are as high as can be safely imposed, and that, at all events, the táluka has not prospered under the late settlement to any such extent as to warrant an increase of 23 per cent. Mr. Mackenzie's objections are discussed seriatim and, in the opinion of Government, completely disposed of by Colonel Anderson. Much of the Collector's criticism appears to be based on imperfect or mistaken observation of the facts given in the Superintendent's report. For instance, he accuses the latter of a mistake in putting the number of wells and budkis at 805, and remarks on the absence of any distinction between the one and the other. As pointed out in Colonel Anderson's

para. 42, the mistake is the Collector's, and not the Superintendent's, as the numbers of wells and budkis are separately given, and the total is 805. Again, Mr. Mackenzie lays stress on the fact that the táluka is not rich enough to export any of its produce, and refers to Mr. Fletcher's para. 27 in support of the statement. But in that para. a distinct reference is made to the export of cotton and other fabrics from Gokák, which, as there is an eager demand for them and the number of looms is 614, may be considerable. Mr. Mackenzie in contending against the reception, in support of increased assessments, of evidence from prices states that in the "last decade the high prices were caused by the almost total failure of crops." Had he gone into the matter with a little more care he would have found that, even excluding the years in which prices were raised by abnormal influences, the rise over the prices of twenty years ago is very great, and is evidently based on permanent conditions. These instances are enough to show that much of Mr. Mackenzie's criticism is, to say the least of it, very superficial; and anxious as they are to encourage the expression of independent opinion, Government nevertheless feel obliged to say that they consider the censure conveyed in the forwarding letter from the Commissioner, S. D., is not undeserved.

10. The increased rates proposed are, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, justified. That the evil influences of the famine have scarcely yet passed away, is possible; but they are transient, and will pass away, and the permanent advance in prosperity which the táluka has made since the former assessments were imposed, is evident and unmistakable. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to sanction the revised rates, but the revised assessment is to be first levied in and from 1883-84. The original settlement of the Gokák Táluka expired in 1878-79, and from the following to the current year the old rates have been in force, and the same rates should continue to be levied up to 1882-83 without any addition in consideration of the temporary losses caused by the famine. The revised assessment to be levied in 1883-84 should be announced in 1882-23, so that it may be levied in the following year.

11. Colonel Anderson's valuable report deserves the warm approval of Government. Mr. Fletcher also deserves to be thanked.

H. A. ACWORTH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
 The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
 The Collector of Belgaum,
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, Irrigation, (with the papers which it is requested may be returned when no longer required.)

FROM

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,
Late Survey and Settlement Commissioner ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Poona, 9th July 1881.

SIR,

With reference to para. 1 of Government Resolution No. 3548 of the 21st ultimo, in which it is stated that the orders contained in para. 11, clause 2, of the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 36 of the 16th September last had not been attended to, I beg to point out that by my letter No. 433 of the 23rd ultimo to the Commissioner S.D. I informed him that he was under misapprehension in supposing that the orders of the Secretary of State referred to had not been attended to, as no detailed calculations of rates in the Gokák Táluka had been even up to that date. This letter in correction of the error the Commissioner S.D. ought to have sent on to Government.

2. But I also sent a copy of my letter to the Commissioner S.D., above referred to, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with my No. 434 of the 23rd May last.

3. It is not in the least necessary to calculate out the proposed rates in detail in order to ascertain the revenue results. The classification rates—that is, on a 16-anna maximum—are calculated out in detail necessarily and totalled up for each village ; no detailed calculation of the cash rates is necessary to obtain the general revenue result. The application of any proposed maximum rate to the classer's valuation will at once give the actual cash result. For instance, if the classer's valuation (on a 16-anna maximum) of a village or group of villages was Rs. 10,000, a Re. 1-8 maximum would give Rs. 15,000. In real fact the result of the proposed rates has always been calculated in this way in the lump, and not ascertained by a calculation of detail in all the Deccan surveys.

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner,

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 1191.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1882.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India No. 1 Revenue, dated 5th January 1882 :—

" Para. 1. I have considered in Council the enclosures to your Secretary's letters marginally noted, giving an account of various settlements, revised or original, submitted for your sanction during the year 1880-81, with your orders thereon.

Revenue Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, of 13th September; 49 of 20th September; 56 of 27th October.

" 2. I have read this correspondence with much interest, and am of opinion that it is generally creditable to the care and intelligence of the officers who have taken part in it. I have, however, in various despatches, within the last few years, stated so fully my views on the subject of revisions of assessment in your Excellency's Presidency that it is not necessary for me to make many observations on the papers now submitted, beyond expressing my satisfaction that they appear to indicate on the part of the Settlement Department a more adequate appreciation of the advantages of careful moderation in enhancements.

" 3. In the case of the revision of the settlement of the Gokák Táluka, I observe that the Acting Collector of Belgaum expressed a strong opinion that even the comparatively small enhancement of 23·8 per cent. is more than the circumstances of that táluka justify. His views were ably combated by the Settlement Commissioner and Commissioner, Southern Division, and, for reasons fully stated in your Resolution, you were unable to concur in them, though, in consideration of the sufferings of the táluka from the recent famine, you have very properly postponed the actual introduction of the new rates till 1883-84. I am not disposed to question your decision, but would remark that, considering the stress laid on the argument based on the general rise in prices since the original settlement, it would be well, should the fall in prices which has recently occurred continue, to take this fact into account, and to reconsider the question before directing the levy of the full new rates in 1883-84.

" 4. I observe that you considered it necessary to censure the late Survey Commissioner for the asperity of his remarks on criticisms by the local officers of proposals for the revision of settlement in a part of the Kopargaon Táluka. Colonel Anderson has since left the Department in which his services have been so valuable, and I notice the matter merely to remark that it is the duty of the Revenue officers to examine and to form a judgment on settlement proposals, and that their opinions, which have often the advantage of intimate local knowledge and of a wider point of view, should be welcomed by the settlement officers. In the present case, some, at least, of the criticisms of the Assistant Collectors appear to me both well-timed and weighty.

" 5. The papers now under my consideration throw additional doubt on the value of the settlement census of stock. It is impossible to believe that agricultural cattle in Gokák have decreased 12 per cent. since the earlier census, and in Sangamner 4 per cent., while in Kopargaon they have increased 110 per cent. On this subject I have addressed to you a despatch* in

* No. 46, Revenue, of 22nd December 1881.
No. 19, Revenue, of 20th September 1881.

reply to your letter reporting the result of the special inquiry which you have caused to be made, and I have only to repeat that no pains should be spared, if these statistics are to be collected at all, to make both the settlement census of stock and (as urged by the Commissioner, Southern Division) the annual village returns sufficiently trustworthy to be of some use."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the Despatch should be communicated to the Com-

Government Resolutions Nos. 3546, 3547 and 3548, dated 21st June 1881.

Government Resolution No. 3610, dated 23rd June 1881.

Do. do. No. 4509, dated 3rd August 1881.

Do. do. No. 4841, dated 20th do.

Do. do. No. 5175, dated 8th September 1881.

missioners, Central and Southern Divisions, and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, with reference to Government Resolutions quoted in the margin, and Messrs. Crawford and Stewart should be asked to favour Government with their opinion on the point raised in paragraph 3 of the despatch regarding the levy of the revised rates sanctioned for the Gokák Táluka from the expiration of the period of the temporary remissions; that is, from 1883-84.

2. Copy should also be communicated to the Commissioner, N. D., and the particular attention of all the officers concerned should be drawn to the concluding paragraph of the despatch in view to the adoption of measures to ensure accuracy in the preparation of the statistical returns therein referred to.

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
All Collectors.

No. 2805 OF 1882.

FROM

A. CLARKE-JERVOISE, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Belgaum ;

To

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner, S. D.*Belgaum Collector's Office, 6th July 1882.*

SIR,

I have the honour to reply to your memo. No. 603 of the 1st March, calling for my opinion on a point raised in para. 3 of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 1 of the 5th January 1882.

Gokák revised rates.

2. The point was whether, considering the stress that has been laid on the argument based on the general rise in prices since the original settlement, it would not be well, *should the fall in prices which has recently occurred continue*, to take this fact into account, and to reconsider the question before directing the levy of the full new rates in 1883-84.

3. The first question now to be answered is, has the fall in prices, which has recently occurred, continued ?

4. That question can be best replied to by reproducing the table given in para. 57 of Mr. Fletcher's Report No. 47 of the 18th January 1881, with additions showing how prices have ranged since it was prepared.

5. I will confine myself to the staple common food-grains and wheat of the Gokák Taluka :—

Years.	SERS OF 80 TOLAS.		
	Jowári.	Wheat.	Bájri.
1849-50 to 1858-59	40	33	40
1859-60 to 1868-69	22	16	22
1869-70 to 1878-79	17	9	19
1879-80	15*	6½*	15½*
1880-81	27	15½	28½
1881-82	36	25	31.

* These are the figures as recently ascertained.

6. Colonel Anderson wrote under date the 26th March, 1881 :—

"Since the commencement of the present year a great fall has for the time occurred in the prices of the common food-grains, jowári and bájri, and for the last three months their prices have been little above the average of the first decade of the expired settlement."

We may take the "last three months" referred to above as January, February and March 1881.

The average prices of those three months were :—

Sers of 80 Tolas.		
Jowári.	Wheat.	Bájri.
33½	16½	34½

This shows that Colonel Anderson was right as to the fall in prices in the last three months of the year.

7. Colonel Anderson then went on to say :—

“But this fall, which more or less occurs annually, when there is a fair harvest, at and immediately after the harvest, is never continuous. About April a rise occurs. Because prices at the harvest time of 1881 were as low as the average of 1849-50, it would be contrary to all experience to expect that the average price of the year will not rule very much higher.”

The test of experience, however, here failed; for the average of the year following the harvest to which he alluded, viz., 1881-82, ruled was not very much higher, but (with the exception of bajri) lower (*vide para. 5 supra*).

8. The average prices for the last three months April, May and June 1882 are—

Sers of 80 tolás.		
Jowári.	Wheat.	Bájri.
38½	23½	30½

Jowári and wheat were cheaper and bajri dearer than it was during the three months which Colonel Anderson wrote of.

9. The present quotations are—

Jowári.	Wheat.	Bájri.
38	22½	31

10. Thus it will be seen that the fall in prices, to which the Secretary of State called attention, has continued, and that prices are very much lower than they were in the year 1879-80, which is the last year concerning which Mr. Fletcher had information when he revised the rates for Gokák.

To save reference I repeat the figures :—

					Average Price.				
					Jowári.	Wheat.	Bájri.		
1879-80	...	...	...	...	15	6½	25½		
1880-81	...	...	...	...	27	15½	28½		
1881-82	...	...	...	...	36	25	31		
April, May, June 1882	...	...	...	...	38½	23½	30½		
					Present Prices.				
					38	22½	31		

11. Government have now to decide whether, as the fall in the prices has continued, the question of levying the full revised rates in 1883-84 should be reconsidered.

12. Prices of food-grains having returned to something nearer what they were during the first decade of the expired settlement than they have ever been since, and there being no grounds for anticipating a rise in them, they can scarcely be included in the number of considerations on account of which the former rates were proposed to be raised.

13. Colonel Anderson does not include wheat among food-grains, and perhaps rightly. He, however, includes it among the “large number of articles produced by the cultivator * * * which are subject to much smaller fluctuations.” I have, however, given figures which show that the fluctuations in the price of wheat are, if anything, more violent than in jowári and bajri. And cotton, which Colonel Anderson mentions in the same paragraph (30), is so

very susceptible of what can only be very moderately described as fluctuations, that it is almost impossible to fix assessments with regard to the profits or losses on a fair crop.

14. There is, however, a consideration that, in my opinion, should be taken into account when rates are revised. It is, what are the ordinary expenses of a cultivator in a táluka now as compared to what they were when the original rates were fixed. I have been endeavouring to get this information from Gokák; and I think the following is entitled to be taken into account. The absolute accuracy of it I do not vouch for, but it tallies so closely with what I have heard stated in ordinary conversation with people in the district, and so generally agrees with my own personal observation, that I regard it as a fair representation of facts.

15. For some reason that scientific persons may be able to explain, the early rains have of late years been scanty or have fallen unseasonably, so that the early or kharíf crops have generally suffered, and the rabi crops have not produced sufficient kadbi for the rayats' cattle. It is stated that up to twenty years ago there was almost to a certainty each year sufficient kadbi not only to supply the rayats' cattle, but to afford as much manure as he wanted, but for some years past the rayat has had on an average to purchase other food to the extent of about half of what is required for his cattle, and has to go almost without manure, unless that can also be purchased.

16. The price of kadbi is now 1 to 1½ kats for a rupee compared with 3 kats per rupee of twenty years ago. Manure is only obtainable at cart-load for Re. 1 or Re. 1½ compared to former rates of 2 to 3 cart-loads for Re. 1.

17. Cultivation of a field is therefore much more expensive than formerly, while prices have greatly fallen within the last two years; and as the circumstances of the rayats are in a great part not very good, they are not in a position to meet the increased cost without borrowing.

18. I will give the following comparative statement of the position of a small cultivator at the present time as compared to that of the same individual twenty years ago.

A rayat holds in 1881-82 20 acres of land assessed at Rs. 20. He cultivates it himself. His family consists of a wife and two children, and he keeps two bullocks:—

<i>Receipts.</i>		Rs.
31 sers was the correct average.	Maximum yield of 20 acres is 2,400 sers of grain @ 30 sers per rupee ...	80
<i>Expenses.</i>		Rs.
Rent ...	...	20
Grain for food ...	...	48
Clothing ...	...	18
Total Rs. ...		86
		86
Deficit ...		6

Nothing left for the cost of food for bullocks, to make up deficiency in kadbi or for manure or for miscellaneous expenses of other food, drink, ceremonies, &c.

A rayat held in 1861-62 the same land at the same assessment and under the same circumstances.

<i>Receipts.</i>		Rs.	a.	p.
Maximum yield of 20 acres was 3,200 sers of grain at 29 sers per rupee ...	...	110	5	6

Expenses.

			Rs.	a.	p.
Rent	...	...	20	0	0
Food-grain	...	...	49	10	5
Clothing	...	...	18	0	0
Total Rs.			87	10	5
			<u>87 10. 5</u>		
Balance Rs. ...			22	11	1
			<u>22 11 1</u>		

His bullocks were amply fed from the kadbi and chaff, which also supplied a portion of the required manure, and some Rs. 18 or Rs. 20 remained for miscellaneous expenses.

The balance was very small, but with the very strictest economy it was possible for a man to maintain himself, family and two bullocks out of his 20 acres of land.

19. I am not going to assert that it is impossible for a rayat to live at the present time, under the rates of the original assessment, on 20 acres of dry-crop land. But it must be extremely difficult for him to do so.

20. For the sake of argument I will suppose that the information regarding his present receipts and expenses is erroneous, and that they are just as they were twenty years ago; that he obtains ample kadbi for his two bullocks, as well as for a fair amount of manure, and that after having fed and clothed himself and his family and fed his bullocks, he has a balance for miscellaneous expenses of Rs. 20 or even Rs. 25. It can easily be perceived that the death of a bullock or the marriage of one of his children must at once send him to the sávkár, for his miscellaneous expenses of condiments to eat with grain, liquor (often a necessity), ropes for his bullocks, repairs to his carts, &c., must even with great economy swallow up his balance.

21. Large land-holders with capital can doubtless make a much better business of farming than the occupant of a small area of dry-crop land; but we cannot assess the land according to the respective capabilities of the capitalist and of the poor farmer to get a crop out of the land, and a profit out of the crop. And so it happens that an assessment which is less than what might be fairly taken from one man is more than another can afford to pay. The capitalist who has the means of sending his crop to the best market is in a different position from the small farmer who must get it to the nearest market as soon as possible in order to obtain funds for his daily expenses.

22. I do not think that the ordinary holder of a small farm in the Gokák Táluka can pay a higher assessment than was originally fixed; but I do believe that large farmers who are traders can do so, and that for them the increase proposed is not more than what is fair. It thus appears to become a question as to whether Government are willing to support the poorer rayats, who are a very large and an important community, by allowing them to hold their lands at a moderate rent, or whether they determine to demand the rent which the land can well bear in the hands of well-to-do farmers and traders.

I have the honour, &c.;

A. CLARKE-JERVOISE,

Collector.

P. S.—The prices given are those of bázár rates. The cultivator would only get trade rates.

No. 2136 of 1882.

FROM

T. H. STEWART, ESQUIRE,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Poona, 27th October 1882.

SIR,

As required by Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 1191 of 21st February last, I have the honour to submit my opinion on the question raised in para. 3 of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 1, dated 5th January 1882, as to the advisability of levying the full new rates sanctioned for the Gokák Táluka from the expiration of the period of the temporary remission ; that is, from 1883-84. I beg to forward this report, by arrangement, through the Commissioner, S. D., with whom I have consulted on the subject, and who will express his own views after considering those I have recorded and the arguments upon which they are based.

2. It will be remembered that when the proposals for the revision settlement of the Gokák Táluka were first submitted, they were attacked by Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Acting Collector of the district, whose arguments on the other hand were successfully confuted by the Commissioner, S. D., and the late Survey Commissioner. It is impossible to read Mr. Mackenzie's memorandum without feeling that his objections were founded far more upon the supposed want of material progress in the táluka, during the period of the expired settlement, than upon any consideration of the temporary fall in prices ; in fact, in his last para. occur the following words :—“ Mr. Mackenzie considers, as he has endeavoured to show in detail above, that, to whatever causes it may be due, the Gokák Táluka has not prospered in the past settlement to any such extent as to warrant anything like an increase of 23 per cent.” He farther goes on to state that he sees no good reason for increasing the dry-crop rates at all, but that, “ if Government are otherwise of opinion, he would respectfully submit that an average increase of 10 per cent. on the táluka is as much as ought to be levied.”

3. Looking at the whole history of the correspondence on this settlement, I think I am not jumping too hastily at a conclusion when I state my opinion that, had not the Collector's doubts as regards general progress been prominently brought forward by the discussion which ensued the mere fact of a temporary fall in prices would not have appeared to the Secretary of State as a sufficient reason for putting off the introduction of a revision settlement based on a forecast of what may reasonably be expected to be the average circumstance of a thirty-years' period, and which contemplates a moderate increase well within the limit* prescribed by himself for the guidance of Bombay settlement officers. I venture to think, therefore, that if I can show that the figures exhibiting progress which Mr. Mackenzie had before him in 1880 do not apply to the táluka as it is in 1882, I shall have made one step at least towards removing the hesitation to introduce the new rates in their entirety which the whole correspondence may have given rise to.

* 33 per cent. : vide Secretary of State's despatch No. 36, dated 16th September 1880.

4. Circumstances have enabled me to obtain a set of valuable agricultural statistics for the Gokák Táluka collected at a very recent date. Owing to doubts regarding certain agricultural facts raised by the Secretary of State in his despatch No. 46, dated 22nd December 1881, and the desire of Government that the figures should be verified expressed in their Resolution No. 892—22 confl., dated 8th February 1882, it was decided that, in lieu of the ordinary annual enumeration, a special village census of population and agricultural stock should be made in the districts of Kaládgi and Dhárwár in the month of July

last; and, in order that this census should have a special significance, strict orders were issued regarding its conduct and the Mámlatdárs and their kárkúns were required to make satisfying tests in a certain number of villages. At my suggestion this scheme was extended to the Gokák and Parasgad talukás of the Belgaum Collectorate, regarding the statistics of which some doubt was felt, and the result has proved how necessary such a step was for the purposes of the present report. Taken under special instructions and under the immediate dread of test by superior authority, I believe that the census of last July in these tracts will form as reliable a basis of statistical facts as we are ever likely to obtain.

5. The figures now available contrast as below with the figures of the 58 villages adopted for comparison in para. 28 of the Superintendent's settlement report which I give *in extenso* for facility of reference.

Figures of Settlement Report.

	At former Settlement.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population	46,637	42,462	...	4,175	-8.95
Houses... { Flat-roofed and tiled ...	8,922	11,535	2,613	...	+29.29
{ Thatched	1,170	454	...	716	-61.2
Agricultural cattle	11,524	10,143	...	1,381	-11.98
Cows, buffaloes and their young ...	24,951	12,644	...	12,307	-49.32
Sheep and goats	24,839	14,345	...	10,494	-42.25
Carts	106	539	433	...	+408.49
Horses and ponies	315	247	...	68	-21.59
Wells and budkis	353	805	452	...	+228.
Tanks	23	24	1	...	+4.35

Figures derived from Village Census of July last.

	At former Settlement.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population	46,637	53,115	6,478	...	+13.49
Houses... { Flat-roofed and tiled ...	8,922	11,535	2,613	...	+29.29
{ Thatched	1,170	454	...	716	-61.2
Agricultural cattle	11,524	13,213	1,689	...	+14.66
Cows, buffaloes and their young ...	24,951	13,704	...	11,247	-45.7
Sheep and goats	24,839	31,674	6,835	...	+27.52
Carts	106	868	762	...	+718.87
Horses and ponies	315	295	...	20	-6.32

6. The latest figures, which are decidedly the most reliable, show either that there has been a remarkable addition to the population and live-stock of the villages in question during the past two years, or that the census which preceded the settlement was defective. I consider that the great differences exhibited may be attributed to both causes. There is good reason on the one hand to believe that the past favourable seasons have attracted back to their homes a number of both the agricultural and industrial classes who had been compelled to leave during the famine, but on the other hand I think that there must have been an under-estimation of the numbers of population and stock at the settlement census. This census is taken by the classers during the time they are engaged in the classification of the village lands; and as a system of partial re-classification is in vogue in the Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, these subordinates are not required to stay as long in the village as they used to stay when classification was total. In a village with a small area but large population their field

work might only keep them for a few days, during which they are expected to make a detailed enumeration, which, to be done well, ought to be done leisurely and accurately. The classers' enumeration, moreover, is done at any season of the year when the classing happens to be in progress and when it is possible that a large number of the inhabitants may have left the village to find labour or on a pilgrimage, and when the village cattle and sheep may have been driven off elsewhere for pasturage. The month of July, on the other hand, when the late census was taken, is the very best time of the year to find the real population of the villages at their homes with their cattle and stock, as at that time the rains prevent travelling far abroad and the sowing of the fields occupies all hands. Were it not for the probability of rain interfering with operations on such a large scale there is little doubt that this would be the time chosen for an Imperial census. I am so little a believer in the reliability of a settlement census taken under the circumstances which at present prevail, that I do not propose to continue the system in obtaining statistics for future settlements and have made arrangements for a more leisurely and detailed form of census. I would ask Government, however, to consider whether there could be any better source for the supply of statistical information for settlement reports than a special village July census conducted under the same strict supervision and the same safeguards as that lately carried out in Gokák and neighbouring talukás.

7. The figures now available for 1882 disposed of many of the objections to the introduction of the rates founded by the Collector on those of the settlement report. Instead of a decrease in population of 4,000 there is an increase of 6,478, or 13·49 per cent. Instead of a diminution in the number of agricultural cattle by 1,381, or 11·98 per cent., we find that the number has increased by 1,689, or 14·66 per cent., giving an average of 1 pair of bullocks to every 22½ acres of occupied land. Sheep and goats, which were shown by the settlement figures to have decreased by 10,494, are now shown as having increased by 6,835—a result due no doubt to the fact that the flocks which in the fair season are driven off to distant pasturage grounds are usually brought back to their villages in July. The increase in carts is shown as 762 instead of 433, the difference being probably due to the same cause, *viz.*, the time of census, as in the non-cultivating season cultivators are wont to go abroad with their carts and bullocks in search of employment. It is only under the heads of "Cows, buffaloes and their young" that any material decrease is sustained, but the figures now shown are in excess of those of 1880 by 1,066. It is upon this class of live stock that a catastrophe like a famine falls with the greatest weight, and although much of the decrease may have been gradually brought about by the restriction of grazing following on the rapid cultivation of waste, there is reason to believe that the circumstances of 1875-76 have contributed to it to no small extent.

8. To consider properly the question of the revision rates in Gokák it is very essential that the thoughts of the critic should be carried back to the condition of things thirty-three years ago when the original rates were introduced, and that the objects and aims of the early settlement officers should be fully understood and appreciated. The late Survey and Settlement Commissioner used to lament that there are so few of the critics of his settlements who can carry their memories back to 1849-50 and recollect the state the country and people were in when the survey system came to the rescue; and, on the other hand, how many there are who remember the spurious prosperity of the peasant in 1863-64 and are prepared to contrast his condition then under exceptional circumstances with what it is now under ordinary ones. It is only necessary to realize that at the original settlement there was not a good road in the taluka, and that, according to Sir G. Wingate, "even the large and important town of Gokák could not be approached from the west by carts and hardly from other directions owing to the wretched condition of the roads" to understand how the country has been opened out during the expired settlement. The extension of cultivation may be judged from the fact that at the original settlement 38,000 acres now under actual occupation were lying waste and unsought after, while the husbandry on even the small area occupied was described as "slovenly in the extreme". Remissions were of annual occurrence, and collections could only be made with great difficulty and much worrying of the people.

9. It was on the principle that sharp diseases require sharp remedies that the early settlement officers proceeded to meet this state of things, and the remedy usually employed was a large foregoing of revenue which might strictly have been demanded and collected. In the case of the bulk of the Gokák villages (47 in number) which were first dealt with, although the average of the ten years previous to the settlement was Rs. 36,147, the demand for the first year of settlement was fixed at Rs. 26,495. The wisdom of this course for exceptionally wretched and under-cultivated tracts was demonstrated by subsequent success, but at the time the opinion of outside critics was that the liberality was overdone, and the proceedings of the settlement officer were ridiculed in consequence. We have it on the authority of Sir G. Campbell that when the excellence of the Bombay system was impressed on Madras officials they "used to say that it would be very easy to give as much satisfaction if the revenue were as completely sacrificed as in Bombay." * But the Bombay settlement officers knew when to restrict their liberality, and when they came to districts better opened out by communications possessing better markets and with the arable area fairly occupied, the exceptional treatment came to an end. I lay particular stress upon this fact, because I wish to say that from close study of the progress of settlements I am led to believe that, had the early settlement officers in 1849-50 found the resources of the country developed as they are now and cultivation extended almost to the farthest limit, their proposals would not have been a jot or a little less than our present revision proposals, even although the prices of jowári and bájri were then lower by some 10 to 12 sers per rupee than the average of the current year.

10. I am quite aware that this argument would not be considered sufficient in itself to justify an increase of rates, and that any proposals for enhancement of the demands must be worked out line upon line in the belief that the rates imposed at the original settlement were in all respects suitable and strict. But in this case where the enhanced rates have been approved, and where it is merely a question of whether they are to be introduced at once, or their introduction deferred, the explanation I have given above must, I think, be allowed due weight when taken into consideration along with the more reliable and more favourable figures of agricultural statistics which are now available.

11. I would only point out with respect to prices that although the returns for 1880-81 and the past months of 1882 show that the fall in prices has continued, and that the average prices of jowári and bájri during the present year are about 38 and 31 sers respectively, it is contrary to experience to predict that the low value of the coarser food-grains, which is due simply to a glut caused by excessive production in the Southern Marátha Country, will continue. If we look back to the returns of the past thirty-two years we find that since 1852-53, when prices first took an upward jump, they have fallen on two several occasions below the average, but that the fall has only continued for about two years, when a reaction came. Even if it might be imagined that nothing will occur immediately to raise the prices of food-grains above their present low level, that level can scarcely be sustained when the Southern Marátha Country is opened out by the proposed lines of railways, one of which is already under construction at no great distance from the eastern frontier of this táluka. The impetus which will be given to the growth of exportable produce in a country like Gokák by the presence of railway communication will of itself affect the prices of the common cereals by contracting the area now usually under those crops, apart from the effect which may follow their possible demand for export on occasions of scarcity elsewhere.

12. There is one point that must be considered in connection with the fall of prices in Gokák and the Southern Marátha Country, and that is, that it dates from the period of good harvests and is maintained by the almost certain hope of a forthcoming bumper season. If the rayat has to sell a greater quantity of produce to meet the Government demand he has a greater quantity of surplus produce to sell. His position, therefore, is infinitely better, for instance, than that of the rayat in Ahmednagar last season, where the production was very

* System of Land Tenure in Various Countries, Cobden Club, page 172.

deficient, and where at the same time prices were kept low by the facilities offered by the railway for import from more favoured localities.

13. It is a striking fact as illustrating the extraordinarily light pressure of the present demand in Gokák, that although prices have been falling since the beginning of 1880 there has been no corresponding falling off in the occupied area. If the settlement were in any way a close fitting one it would be expected that for every ser prices fell there would be a certain amount of land which would become uncultivable at a profit. Previous to 1880 and following the famine of 1876-77 there had been a gradual contraction of the land under occupation owing to the winding up of the accounts of absent and absconded rayats; but from 1880 to 1882, notwithstanding the great fall in prices which has taken place, there has been only an insignificant abandonment of occupied land amounting to 450 acres, the poor quality of which may be judged from the resulting decrease in assessment being only Rs. 128. When to this is added the fact that there has been not a single pie remitted in 1880-81 and 1881-82 and that only Rs. 24 remain outstanding from both years, which may still be collected, it must be admitted that the effect of prices of common food-grains having fallen to the very unusual level prevailing at present has been scarcely perceptible, and the result might cause surprise were it not demonstrable that the pitch of the rates now existing is abnormally low.

14. I have argued above solely on prices of the common food-grains, but in a taluka like Gokák in which considerable areas are under superior kinds of crops it might be urged that the exportable produce should be mainly considered, as it is this with which the average rayat in the first instance expects to pay the Government dues. Wheat, no doubt, has had its fluctuations, having oscillated since January 1880 between $7\frac{3}{4}$ ths and 25 sers; but the area under wheat in Gokák is comparatively insignificant, being on an average of four years from 1875-76 to 1879-80 only 3,643 acres. Cotton, on the other hand, which is grown on about 16,500 acres, or one (1) acre in every 8 acres under cultivation in the taluka, has had less fluctuations, and the price is, if anything, rising instead of falling. The average price in 1881 in the Gokák bázár was $3\frac{1}{4}$ sers of cleaned cotton per rupee, whereas during the current year it has stood fast at 3 sers. Both wheat and cotton have advanced largely in value since the original settlement. In 1850 to 1852 the cotton of these parts was sold in Bombay under Rs. 100 per "khandi;" it is now something less than Rs. 200; and, if we take off Rs. 35 or so in both cases for cost of transit to Bombay and profits of intermediaries, which from competition are now much reduced on those of 1852, we find the rayat now getting about Rs. 165 instead of Rs. 65. In all cases the circumstances of such products as wheat, cotton, linseed and oil-seeds differ from those of the common food-grains, in that the prices are chiefly fixed by home quotations, and they are not ordinarily on that account subject to such violent oscillations. The fall in the price of wheat at present is traceable to nothing else but the abundant harvest in England, which has caused even American wheat to find some difficulty in being placed in the market.

15. There is yet one argument which I would urge against any further deferring of the introduction of the revision rates in Gokák, and that is, that throughout they are based upon an improved classification, the standard of which has been fixed from the farther experience of a generation. It has been frequently pointed out that the tendency of the old classification was to make too little distinction between the good and the bad soils, and the mission of the new therefore has been to remedy this by giving the richer soils their true valuation and correspondingly easing the poorer. In fact, the revision rates are expected to introduce an adjustment of the relative values of fields, which will remedy those very inequalities which a fall in prices causes to be more and more apparent and to be more and more felt. This of itself should go far to remove any hesitation in ordering the introduction of the new rates.

16. While engaged in writing this report I have been favoured by the Commissioner, S. D., with a perusal of a letter from the Collector of Belgaum, No. 2805 of 6th July last, on the subject now under consideration; and as this report will be forwarded to Government and will be looked upon as a valuable

expression of local official opinion, I trust I may be pardoned if I devote some space to a criticism of the chief facts and arguments it contains. I can claim to discuss the question with some authority, as I have an intimate acquaintance with the Belgaum Collectorate from a continuous service of six years spent in it from 1870 to 1876.

17. In his 14th paragraph Mr. Jervoise has laid great stress upon the alleged difference in the ordinary expenses of a cultivator at the present time as compared to what they were when the original rates were fixed. He does not base his argument on any supposed increase in the standard of comfort, but on the fact that of late the early kharif crops have suffered, and the rayat has not had sufficient "karbi" for his cattle, and has had to purchase the balance at a high price as well as to buy manure for his fields. But Mr. Jervoise appears to have forgotten the fact that both "karbi" and manure are farm produce, and that whatever one rayat purchases is the surplus of another rayat who is profiting immensely by the transaction. As a matter of fact, however, a rayat in the Southern Marátha Country is very seldom a purchaser of either "karbi" or manure. If his "karbi" fails him, he pastures his cattle on the auctioned grazing grounds and the 'gairan' of the village; if his manure is insufficient, he simply makes the most of what he has. My recollection on this point has been verified lately by consulting two local officials of experience.

18. In para. 18 of his letter Mr. Jervoise has not been happy in his choice of a holding to illustrate the position of a small cultivator. In seeking to contrast the profits of a cultivator holding 20 acres of land in 1861-62 with his profits in 1881-82 he has assumed Rs. 20, or Re. 1 per acre, as the revenue demand, or "rent" as he styles it. But in both years Re. 1 per acre was either an absolutely unattainable rate or at least one attainable only under exceedingly favourable conditions in 55 out of the 70 villages noticed in this report! In 20 villages the maximum dry-crop rate is but 14 annas, in 23 it is 1 rupee, and in 12 it is Re. 1-2: so that, if Mr. Jervoise's holding were situated in the largest group of all, it would represent the very best black soil of the first order technically called 16-anna soil. I venture to think, however, that a cultivator possessing 20 acres of such soil could scarcely be called a small rayat. He would be able to sublet his land, if he chose, on very good terms; and if he cultivated it himself, would be throwing away opportunities if he did not devote a portion of it to the raising of gram, cotton, wheat, linseed and other exportable produce.

19. It is possible that Mr. Jervoise has adopted Re. 1 per acre as the demand for his small rayat, as it sounds a moderate demand, but it is certain that the land which in Gokák would usually be held by a rayat of the class contemplated would be rated at from 6 to 7 annas per acre. A reference to para. 73 of Mr. Fletcher's report will show that, including dry-crop and garden cultivation, the all-round average for land in Gokák under the original settlement is 8 annas 1 pie, which the proposals for revision will raise to 9 annas 8 pies, or by 1 anna 7 pies. The average assessment of dry-crop land taken separately would be but little in excess of 7 annas per acre.

20. I will, however, accept, for the sake of argument, Mr. Jervoise's illustration, and agree that the small cultivator is paying more than double the average dry-crop rate of the whole 70 villages combined. I will accept, moreover, the improbable circumstance that this rayat, holding land of the best quality in a taluka of which nearly 30 per cent. of the area is cultivated with superior and exportable products, devotes the whole area to the cultivation of one or other of the coarser food-grains, the selling value of which is very low.

21. Having gone so far with Mr. Jervoise I fear I can go no further. I do not know from whence the figures showing the maximum yield "of an acre of land" have been gathered by him, but it is opposed to all opinion and the result of actual experiments that the maximum or even the average yield of an acre of bajri or jowári is as low as 120 sers or 240 lbs. We have actual record of a very carefully conducted experiment in which the out-turn of an acre of jowári assessed at 10 annas 5 pies was 2,008 lbs. of grain and 7,350 lbs. of straw, and although experiments with bajri have been fewer owing to the season at which the crop is reaped, we have in one case 790 lbs. to the acre and in another 616

lbs. of grain and 947 lbs. of straw on an acre assessed at 11 annas 6 pies. Of course the out-turn of these crops depends very much on seasonable rainfall, and an average can only be struck on a careful consideration of all descriptions of harvest. In a series of years not too favourable for jowári the average out-turn per acre of 32 experiments with that crop was 494 lbs., while among the experiments lately reported on by me in a favourable year will be found 17 with jowári, giving an average out-turn of 1,000 lbs.

22. It will be remembered that the average out-turn of the various food-crops formed an important part of the investigations of the Famine Commission. Perhaps the most careful analysis of recorded results is to be found in the paper written by Mr. J. B. Peile, who, after considering all the estimates available, came to the conclusion that it would not be safe to assume for jowári an average out-turn of "over 500 lbs. per acre." It is clear, therefore, that Mr. Jervoise's "maximum" of 240 lbs. per acre cannot be even approximately correct for a good season like 1881-82. I cannot find that Mr. Jervoise has made any reported experiment with any of the food-grains of the Southern Marátha Country from which he can have deduced his results. If in a season such as 1881-82 the out-turn of the excellent land held by Mr. Jervoise's "small rayat" be put down as double that estimated by him, it will be still within the mark, and, instead of there being a deficit to the rayat of Rs. 6, a surplus of Rs. 76 is very much more probable. I need not say that this surplus might be much increased if a portion of his holding were devoted to the cultivation of superior products, as it probably would be.

23. There is another most important point which Mr. Jervoise has completely put out of sight in his illustration. He has credited the rayat with the result of his harvest, and has left him to live and maintain his family upon it for the whole year. But the cultivation of one or other of the coarser food-grains does not absorb the cultivator's attention for more than seven months in the year; and Mr. Jervoise seems to presume that for the remaining months he and his wife and his bullocks will sit idle on the farm. If the small rayat does this, it is his own fault if he starves; for in Gokák, as well as elsewhere in the Southern Marátha Country, there is a demand for labour in cotton-picking and many other occupations of which he and his wife could avail themselves, while in the hot season the bullocks might be hired out most advantageously for transport of cotton and other produce to the coast and principal local marts. This fact is very apt to be forgotten, but it is not the less a most important one, now that railways, roads and canals are under construction, and the market for labour is becoming daily brisker.

24. It is difficult to ascertain what Mr. Jervoise's final recommendation is with regard to the introduction or non-introduction of the revised rates. In his last para. he states that the revised rates are high for a small farmer, but are "not more than what is fair" in the case of a large farmer, and he goes on to say that "it appears to become a question as to whether Government are willing to support the poorer rayats who are a very large and an important community by allowing them to hold their lands at a moderate rent, or whether they determine to demand the rent which the land can well bear in the hands of well-to-do farmers and traders."

25. This opinion of the Collector appears to me to be conclusive as to the fact that the proposed rates do not, in his opinion, absorb an undue share of the gross produce, and that they will only press upon the small farmers who, according to his account, are in annual difficulty as to feeding their cattle and providing manure. I cannot conceive, however, that it can be the policy of Government to keep the revenue demands unduly low, because there is a class of cultivators whose farms are not of sufficient size or quality to admit of their maintaining themselves and families solely on the produce thereof. It has always been the declared policy of the Bombay Settlement Department to err on the side of moderation in fixing rates to hold good for a thirty-years' period; but the assessment, however light, is always graduated by the intrinsic capabilities of the soil, and not according to the resources or standard of husbandry of the occupant. To adopt the latter criterion would be to encourage improvidence, and put a premium upon slovenly husbandry.

26. I suppose it must be admitted as a fact that in the Deccan districts especially there is a large class of rayats whose ability to support themselves and their families on the produce of the small farms they possess is becoming year by year fainter, and certain writers in what they consider advocacy of the rayats' claims are actually found to lay the blame at the door of the Settlement Department. The fact, however, is that the class in question could not be saved by any, however excessive, lowering of the rates to suit their means and resources, for the increase of capital, the spread of communications, the demand for exportable produce, and the improvements effected in agriculture are slowly but surely driving them off the field, and there are signs that their position now is not better but even worse than that of day-labourers to which they must ultimately descend. The decline of this class might possibly be postponed for a little while by a graduation of the land revenue to suit their paying capabilities, but in the meantime the land is a sufferer as well as the land revenue, and the bolstering up of an agricultural class unable to till the land even with the average rayat's care, means the exhaustion of the soil attended with a minimum of production.* The improbability of arresting successfully the inevitable decline of this class by special measures of protection, such as that suggested by Mr. Jervoise, has been well pointed out by the author of the *Growth of English Industry and Commerce*:—"We cannot", he remarks, "after the experience of last century revert to protection as a means of giving even a healthy stimulus, not to speak of a permanent footing, to any weakly trade. Nor does it seem desirable to take measures for the perpetuation of any particular class in the community which cannot maintain itself as a class, but is melting away towards other employment or distant lands. Peasant proprietors and farmers who shall owe their existence, as a class, not to their ability to outbid larger capitalists and to work the land better, but to the policy of the House of Commons, will hardly be well prepared to fight their way through the great struggle with which our agriculture is threatened. It is capital that is really fluid and able to adapt itself to new conditions. Small holdings passed away, because tenants who could cultivate larger farms could produce more wealth at less cost."

27. It is in India more than in any other country that an undue lowering of the land revenue to suit the resources of petty agriculturists would be most fatal in its effects on what has been well called the mainstay of Indian finance, and the Secretary of State has spoken on the point with no uncertain sound.

‡ Received with Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 43, dated 4th January 1881.

In para. 6 of his despatch No. 73‡ dated 16th September 1880 are the following words:—"As regards the argument from the indebtedness of the peasantry to charge those who are in debt an assessment lower than their land is really worth, is simply to give them alms from the Imperial Treasury, while the argument does not apply at all to the large proprietors who are not in debt, and it is obviously impossible to vary the assessment according to the pecuniary circumstances of the cultivator of the day. And, finally, to refrain from imposing reasonable assessments would be to revive and to yield to interested agitation against the land revenue, while it is demonstrable that the land revenue has no immediate connection with the depressed condition of the agricultural classes."

28. There is another danger resulting, in the opinion of many economists, from unduly low rates, which we would encounter if we were to sacrifice the public revenues to support the small farmers in the settlement now under consideration, and that is the danger of encouraging and perpetuating slovenly husbandry. In other words, will the lowering of the rates to suit the means of the small farmers result in the improvement of their occupancies, or will the effect be a continuation of their wasteful and exhausting methods of cultivation of the soil and the postponement of all improvement by keeping off capital? To those who know the character of the ordinary peasant in the Deccan and Southern Marathá Country there can scarcely remain the shadow of a doubt. We have the opinion of as great a thinker as Arthur Young that "low rents make bad farmers, and that high rents are an undoubted spur to good husbandry?" And it is unquestionable that, in India especially, the temptation of very low rates is

* *The Growth of English Industry and Commerce* by W. Cunningham, p. 422.

‡ *English Lands and English Landlords* by the Hon'ble G. Brodrick, p. 31.

to make cultivators take up and keep a great deal more land than they can satisfactorily cultivate,—in fact, “not to farm well, but much.” The result is deplorable.

* Appendix I, page 82. In his evidence before the Famine Commission* the Honourable Mr. Gibbs gave evidence supported by proofs of the tendency which the low rates in certain districts had to affect injuriously the industry and enterprise of the cultivators “leading them to a careless style of cultivation.”

29. I have gone somewhat diffusely into this subject, because I feel that it is an important one, and that, as it is likely to arise in the future from the direction criticism is taking, it is better that the question should be discussed and set at rest at once. It seems to me that after the admission made by Mr. Jervoise in his last para. there is no room for doubt as to the suitability of the rates to the lands of the Gokák Taluka even under the unfavourable circumstances of prices of common grain which temporarily prevail. It would simply create a precedent which would be embarrassing both to Government and the Settlement Department in future if rates understood and declared to be suitable on a consideration of a thirty-years' average, and which presumably allow for good, bad and indifferent seasons, were not to be introduced, because it so happens that the season in which they are ready for introduction does not fulfil all the conditions of a good one. As a matter of fact, however, excepting the fall in the prices of the coarse food-grains, which are not at present exported, there is in the Gokák Taluka at the present moment scarcely an element of general prosperity wanting. It might be undesirable to announce an increase of rates in a season when some catastrophe, such as a drought or an invasion of locusts, has depressed the minds of the cultivators, but a season of excellent rainfall and probably exuberant harvest like the present in Gokák is just the one which should be availed of for the introduction of a moderate revised settlement, which is already some years overdue.

I have, &c.,

T. H. STEWART,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, S. D.

No. 591 OF 1883

FROM

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner, S. D.;

TO

JOHN NUGENT, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Belgaum, 16th March 1883.

SIR,

On the 27th October last, when I was absent at Simla on special duty, the Survey Commissioner forwarded the accompanying report on the introduction in the year 1883-84 of the Revenue Survey rates into the Gokák Táluka, Belgaum Collectorate. Mr. Moore, who was acting for me, recorded his views thereon on the 30th idem (appended), but directed that the papers should be kept till my return. I felt unable to address Government satisfactorily on the subject until I had made a special tour in the táluka. This I was prevented by other special duty from undertaking till lately.

No. 2136.

Appendix A.

2. The only question, as the Survey Commissioner justly points out in para. 10, is whether the enhanced rates of assessment should be introduced from next year 1883-84, and the Secretary of State (para. 3 of his despatch No. 1 of 5th January 1882) directs that it be considered with reference to the range of prices since the fall reported in 1880.

3. I must also consider it with reference to the last harvest and prospects of the people. *As to the fall in prices:* I have scrutinized the weekly price lists from 1879-80 up to the present month in the Gokák Táluka, and they show that the fall has continued. The average prices of jowári, bajri, wheat and gram during the past four years is shown in Appendix B. *As to the late harvest:* When Mr. Stewart wrote in October last he spoke of "the almost certain hope of a forthcoming bumper season." This hope has been far from realized. The average of the harvest all over in Gokák is estimated at only 10 annas out of 16. The cotton crop especially is generally very very inferior indeed, and much of it has failed.

Appendix B.

As to the prospects of the people and a rise in prices: Trade I find to be in a state of stagnation owing to the depressed condition of commerce in Bombay. At this season of the year exchange ought to be greatly in favour of a remitter to Bombay. It is now barely par, and on all sides I hear of the bad prospects of trade to the coast.

4. On the other hand, Mr. Stewart shows, from the reliable census recently taken and the revised agricultural statistics then obtained, that the general improvement in the táluka has been much greater than that reported in 1880. I endorse all his remarks on this head, and have already expressed my want of confidence in the rough censuses heretofore undertaken by the Survey subordinates before a revision settlement.

5. Further, my tour has confirmed me in my opinion, that although the táluka does not contain much good land, and includes a large area of very indifferent soil (a statement of the percentage areas under the principal crops in 1881-82 will be found in Appendix C.), it was very lightly assessed originally, and that the enhanced rates already approved by Government and the Secretary of State are moderate.

Nevertheless, in view of (a) the continuance in the fall of prices, (b) the late indifferent harvest, (c) the stagnation of trade, I cannot recommend that the enhanced rates be introduced until 1884-85. By that time the East Deccan Railway will be open for traffic to within easy distance of Gokák Táluka, and

prices all around will be affected. We may then, and not till then, expect to see that general improvement which Mr. Stewart predicts in his 11th para.

6. Mr. Stewart alludes to other correspondence* between himself and the Collector, who is altogether averse to any enhancement of rates. I accordingly forward it,† but do not consider it necessary or desirable to discuss in this letter the several points on which these gentlemen are at issue, which should, I think, be confined to the question particularly referred by the Secretary of State, *viz.*, whether the enhanced rates shall or not be introduced in the year 1883-84.

*Belgaum Collector's letter
No. 65 of 6th January 1883.
Do. do. No. 2805 of
6th July 1882.

†Appendix D.

7. The discussion still continues between Messrs. Stewart and Jervoise, especially on the size of farms and holdings, the out-turn of various crops and the profit of the cultivator. I think it will do good, and will elicit useful information; but it is not yet ripe for submission to Government, and need not be imported into the question before me.

I have, &c., &c.,
ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, S.D.

APPENDIX A.

This is a most able report, which entirely disposes, to my mind, of the arguments which have been raised against the non-introduction of the revised settlement into the Gokák Taluka.

Personally, I have little acquaintance with that part of the Belgaum Collectorate, but the figures given in para. 5 and the facts stated in paras. 8 and 9 of Mr. Stewart's letter prove that there has during the last thirty years been a considerable advance in the material prosperity of the people and in the improvement of Gokák Taluka generally.

There is no doubt that the rates of the original settlement were very much too low, and that those now proposed are extremely moderate; and I entirely concur with Mr. Stewart in thinking that, if rates are fair, they should be introduced without regard to the ability of the smaller farmers to pay them. If they are unable to do so they have no right to be farmers at all.

They should take their proper place in society as labourers, and let those who have the means pay the revenues which are justly due to Government. Low rates in no way improve the conditions of the impoverished farmers;—indeed, I will go further and say that, if the land be given them free of assessment, their condition would not be improved.

I therefore advocate the introduction of the revised assessment, which has been most carefully worked out on a consideration of a thirty-years' average.

I have made the above remarks; but the papers should, I think, be left for Mr. Crawford.

J. G. MOORE,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Average Prices of Food-grains, &c., in the Gokák Táluka for the past four years.

	JOWÁRI.		BÁJRI.		WHEAT.		GRAIN.		REMARKS
	Good.	Moderate.	Good.	Moderate.	Good.	Moderate.	Good.	Moderate.	
	Sers.	Sers.	Sers.	Sers.	Sers.	Sers.	Sers.	Sers.	
1879-80 ...	15	15	15	16	6	7	9	10	
1880-81 ...	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1881-82 ...	32	34	29	31	20	21	14	15	
1882-83 ...	35	39	31	33	20	21	13	14	

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing Acres of Land under cultivation of each kind of important Crop as ascertained from Gokák Táluka Accounts.

Name of Crop.	1881-82.			1880-81.			REMARKS.
	Acres under cultivation out of a total of 140,453-18 $\frac{1}{2}$.		Percentage to Total Acres under cultivation.	Acres under cultivation out of a total of 140,928.		Percentage to Total Acres under cultivation.	
	A.	g.		A.	g.		
Jowári ...	70,726	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 per cent.	66,072	11	47 per cent.	
Bájri ...	11,052	0	8 "	14,376	5	10 "	
Wheat ...	9,123	10	6 "	6,464	0	5 "	
Cotton ...	13,784	28	9 "	16,492	2	12 "	

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

Confidential.*Revenue Survey and Assessment: Introduction of the revised survey rates into the Gokák Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.*No. $\frac{3108}{102 \text{ Conf.}}$

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1883.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 591, dated 16th March 1883—Forwarding, with his remarks, a letter (No. 2136 of 1882) and accompaniments from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, who, as required by Government Resolution No. 1191, dated 21st February 1883, reports on the question raised in paragraph 3 of the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 1, dated 5th January 1882, as to the advisability of levying the full new rates sanctioned for the Gokák Táluka from the expiration of the period of the temporary remission, *i. e.*, from 1883-84.

RESOLUTION.—The question submitted for the consideration of Government in these papers is whether the revised rates sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 3548, dated 21st June 1881, for 70 villages in the Gokák Táluka should be introduced before July and collected in 1883-84.

2. In paragraph 3 of his despatch No. 1, dated 5th January 1882, the Secretary of State suggested that before directing the levy of the full new rates in 1883-84 Government should reconsider the propriety of the rates in the light of prices. It is now reported that prices are very low, in fact not much higher than in the first decade of the original settlement; nevertheless the Survey Commissioner argues strongly for the introduction of the rates. Mr. Crawford however would propose to defer the introduction (he appears to mean collection) of the new rates until 1884-85, when the Eastern Deccan Railway will be open for traffic. Two Collectors, Messrs. Mackenzie and Jervoise, have also opposed the revised rates on the ground of the condition of the táluka. But Government consider that in the arguments of both there are errors which lessen their force.

3. The effect of the revised rates is as follows. The average increase is only 23·8 per cent. But the increase in particular villages is much more, 40, 43, 47, 48, 54 and 64 per cent. being the highest. The average is lowered by the fact that in 4 villages there is a decrease. It further appears that the old average per acre was Re. 0-8-1 and the new Re. 0-9-8. This would appear very low, and was no doubt purposely made so at the first settlement.

4. There seem to Government to be mainly two points to consider, (1) whether the prices the rayats get for the same produce have increased, and (2) if not, whether other circumstances make them nevertheless able to pay a higher assessment. As regards the first point, it must be admitted that if present market rates are taken, the prices of the staples have not materially increased since the former settlement. With regard to the second point, the general well-being of the people is shown by the Survey Commissioner to have increased, and it is stated that the people pay the old rates very punctually. It thus appears that the people do well on the old rates, but in the opinion of His Excellency in Council this alone is not a proof that they can easily pay 40 to 60 per cent. more with prices as they are. The exportable produce, wheat and cotton, has increased in value since the old settlement, but it appears that there is not much of it, as wheat occupies only 6 and cotton 9 per cent. of the cultivated area.

5. Again it does not appear very obvious to Government what advantage the rayat of 1883 has over the rayat of 1849, if the same amount of millet in the two years sells for nearly the same sum and he grows little besides. The cost of iron, bullocks, condiments and other things which he buys with money has increased. At the same time Mr. Stewart fairly shows that the Gokák rayat has been sitting at an easy rent for some thirty-four years, and doubtless he might have paid the revised rates with ease if prices had not suddenly become depressed.

6. As it is, with prices nearly at the level of 1850, His Excellency in Council considers that the rayat will probably feel the enhancement rather sharply. Government are accordingly disposed to concur with the Commissioner, S. D., and having regard simply to the present low range of local prices, and not from any misgiving that the revised rates are unsuitable, would defer issuing orders to introduce the revised rates until this time next year.

7. It must be noted however that this postponement will benefit the better lands chiefly, while the relief given to the poorer lands will be deferred, and that therefore the introduction of the revised assessment will not be further postponed without special reasons.

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
The Collector of Belgaum.
The Accountant General.

*Extract from the Bombay Government Gazette dated 3rd July 1884,
Part I., page 472.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th June 1884.

No. 5176.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Gokák Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said Settlement fixed for a period of thirty years commencing with the Revenue year 1884-85 and ending with the Revenue year 1913-14:—

1 Konur.	36 Nágaur.
2 Nandgaon.	37 Mudalgi.
3 Mutanhál.	38 Siwápur.
4 Gokák.	39 Hálur.
5 Dhupdhál.	40 Munál.
6 Páranhatti.	41 Khannaikanhatti.
7 Adibetti.	42 Kapalgundi.
8 Kolvi.	43 Palbhavi.
9 Tawang.	44 Mugalkhod.
10 Kaitanhál.	45 Tigadi.
11 Lolsar.	46 Sundholi.
12 Baslingundi.	47 Bilkundi.
13 Khangaon.	48 Gosbál.
14 Arbhávi.	49 Bagarnál.
15 Pámaldini.	50 Sidápurhatti.
16 Makalgeri.	51 Kamaldini.
17 Pudukalkatti.	52 Bairanhatti.
18 Siltibhávi.	53 Hulkund.
19 Melwanki.	54 Budni Budruk.
20 Kaláarkop.	55 Handigund.
21 Upárhátti.	56 Sultánpur.
22 Nalánhatti.	57 Yádwád.
23 Kaloli.	58 Kamkeri.
24 Bilobál.	59 Timmápur.
25 Dandápur.	60 Radérhatti.
26 Ajankatti.	61 Venktápur.
27 Jamanhál.	62 Bisankop.
28 Mamdápur.	63 Kámankatti.
29 Hadginhál.	64 Tondikatti.
30 Phulgadi.	65 Kopadhatti.
31 Wadarhatti.	66 Hánamságar.
32 Talkatnál.	67 Budni Khurd.
33 Tapsi.	68 Gutigoli.
34 Panch Naikanhatti.	69 Arlimatti.
35 Chik Nandi.	70 Kulgod.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.

*Extract from the Bombay Government Gazette dated 26th August 1886,
Part I., page 712.*

No. 5750A.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Gokák Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said settlement fixed

for a period of twenty-eight years commencing with the Revenue year 1886-87 and ending with the Revenue year 1913-14 :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Ankalgi. | 8 Gowdál Kundargi. |
| 2 Ak-Tangerhal. | 9 Kundargi. |
| 3 Madwál. | 10 Gadiholi. |
| 4 Suldhál. | 11 Shigiholi. |
| 5 Arbhavi-Dáwalhatti. | 12 Godchinmalki. |
| 6 Dásanhatti. | 13 Benchinmardi. |
| 7 Musalmari. | 14 Rájenkatti. |

By order, &c.,
 (Signed) T. D. MACKENZIE,
 Acting Secretary to Government.