

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCX.—NEW SERIES.

---

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

INTRODUCTION OF THE SURVEY SETTLEMENT INTO  
55 VILLAGES

OF THE

HONAVAR TALUKA

OF THE

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

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Bombay:  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1887.

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**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SURVEY SETTLEMENT  
OF 55 VILLAGES OF THE HONA'VAR TALUKA OF THE KA'NARA  
DISTRICT.**

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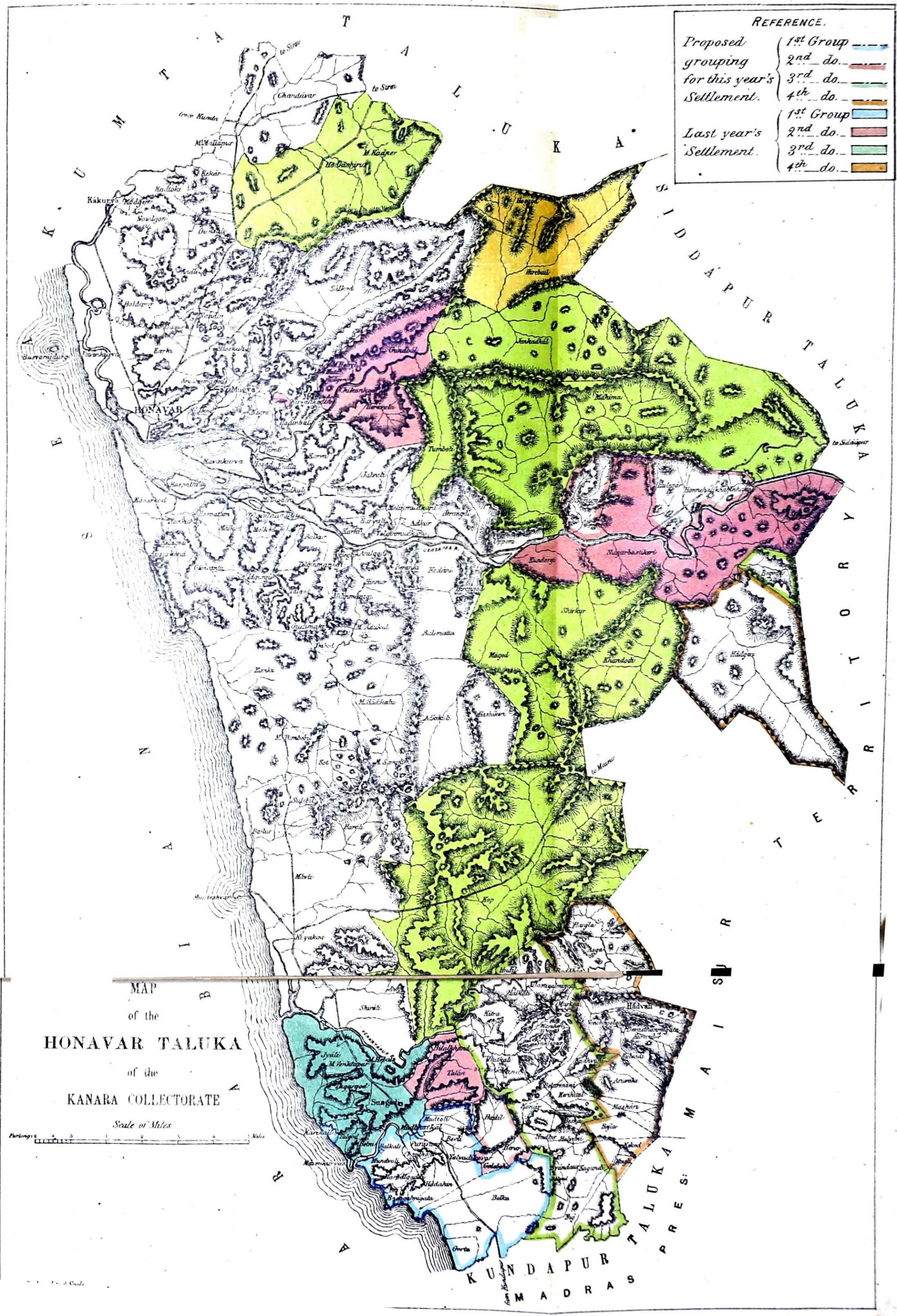
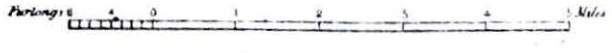
	Pages.
Letter No. <u>S. M. C.</u> <sub>228</sub> dated 22nd February 1887, from the Superintendent, Poona and Násik and Southern Marátha Country Revenue Surveys, to the Collector of Kánara, submitting proposals for the survey settlement of 55 villages of the Honávar Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate ... ..	1—5
Statement showing the area, cultivation, cattle, carts, ploughs, houses, population and past and proposed survey assessment ... ..	6—7
Letter No. 985, dated 8th March 1887, from the Collector of Kánara to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, forwarding the above report with his remarks ...	8—9
Memorandum No. 446, dated 22nd March 1887, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner to the Commissioner, S. D., forwarding with his remarks the above correspondence ... ..	9—10
Memorandum No. 918, dated 18th April 1887, from the Commissioner, S. D., submitting the foregoing correspondence with his remarks for the orders of Government ... ..	10
Government Resolution No. 3156, dated 20th May 1887, passing orders on the above correspondence ... ..	10—11

REFERENCE.

Proposed grouping for this year's Settlement.	1st Group	
	2nd do.	
	3rd do.	
	4th do.	
Last year's Settlement.	1st Group	
	2nd do.	
	3rd do.	
	4th do.	

MAP  
of the  
**HONAVAR TALUKA**  
of the  
KANARA COLLECTORATE

Scale of Miles



FROM

W. M. FLETCHER, ESQUIRE,

Superintendent, Poona and Násik and

Southern Marátha Country Revenue Surveys;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF KANARA.

*Survey Superintendent's Office,  
Camp Bhatkhed, 22nd February 1887.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Government proposals for settlement of the 55 villages of the Honávar Táluka, which yet remain under the old rates of assessment.

2. You are aware that the settlement of this, as of all the tálukas in your Collectorate, has progressed from time to time by short stages, such as the great difficulties which beset survey work in Kánara have made possible; and that all questions affecting the general pitch of the new rates, and the methods of assessment have already been discussed and disposed of. I will merely observe, therefore, that the correspondence quoted in the margin details each step in the settlement of the Honávar Táluka up to its present stage, and will proceed at once to note the characteristics of the villages now in question, and then explain the way in which I propose to apply to these remaining villages the rates and methods which have already been introduced with success into the rest of the táluka.

3. These fifty-five villages—five of which however lie somewhat apart from the rest, on or near to the Gersappa river—form the southernmost corner of the Bombay Presidency. They extend eastwards from the coast to the Maisúr border, and touch on the south the territory of Madras; their northern limit is marked by the creek of Sugsadi or Bhatkal, and by the Venktapur river.

4. For one or two miles from the coast there is much open, and more or less level, cultivated ground, but further inland the whole country is mingled hill and forest, with patches merely of cultivation scattered here and there. The total area is 82 square miles, of which only 13 per cent. is cultivable. The population numbers 8,512 souls, or an average of 104 to the square mile; but the distribution is most uneven, reaching 334 to the square mile in the coast villages, while in the most remote the average density does not exceed 25 to the mile. In the proportion borne by population to the occupied area, however, much less variation is observable; in the coast villages there is .56 acres per head, in the most remote inland group\* there is 1.4 acres, while in the remainder the proportion is about .75, which is also approximately the proportion obtaining in the whole 55 villages taken together.

5. Live-stock are plentiful though poor in quality, as is generally the case below Gháts. Working cattle number 2,544 in all, and thus show the ample proportion of one pair to five acres of occupied land, although in this calculation are included 904 acres of gardens which are not tilled by oxen owing to the

\* The groups referred to in this paragraph are those described in detail later in para. 9.

density of the trees. There is some difference as might be expected in the proportionate numbers of cattle in the different localities, but the proportion is ample or sufficient everywhere: on the coast one pair of oxen is available for every four acres, in the remote villages for every seven, and in the intermediate parts for every five acres of occupied land.\*

6. The made road which runs north and south along the coast, and that from Gersapa up the Malimani ghát, are the only Communications. lines available for cart traffic; but the cart is seldom seen in Kánara away from made roads, and pack bullocks and head-loads are as yet the familiar means of transit best suited for the produce of the country and the nature of the spots where it is grown; near the coast the sea and its tidal creeks stand in place of roads. The tract now in question has the advantage, in different parts, of the Susgadi creek and port, and the Venktapur and Gersapa rivers, for conveyance of produce.

None of the villages under report—except five which lie apart from the main body—are more than 10 miles from the port and market of Susgadi, or Bhatkal, a place of considerable trade; while the five detached villages are able to use the Gersapa river as a means of access to Honávar, and communicate with Siddápur and Sirsi above Gháts by the ghát road above mentioned.

7. The revenue realised from the villages under report has stood at very nearly its present figure, Rs. 20,925, for the last 20 Present Revenue. years. The subjoined statement shows the amount realised in each year, and it will be seen that the fluctuations have been insignificant—a characteristic common in statements of the revenue history of Kánara tálukas, as shown in our settlement reports:—

Years.	Area in Acres.	Old Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remissions.	Net Collections.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1866-67	...	28,125	7,259	...	20,866
1867-68	...	28,144	7,209	...	20,935
1868-69	...	28,455	7,183	...	21,272
1869-70	...	28,456	7,174	...	21,282
1870-71	...	28,456	7,169	...	21,287
1871-72	...	28,461	7,212	...	21,249
1872-73	...	28,463	7,309	...	21,154
1873-74	...	28,472	7,310	...	21,162
1874-75	...	28,493	7,299	...	21,194
1875-76	...	28,511	7,297	...	21,214
1876-77	...	28,512	7,272	...	21,240
1877-78	...	28,513	7,253	...	21,260
1878-79	...	28,514	7,220	...	21,294
1879-80	...	28,521	7,245	...	21,276
1880-81	...	28,540	7,364	...	21,176
1881-82	...	28,554	7,370	...	21,184
1882-83	...	28,556	7,410	...	21,146
1883-84	...	28,565	7,423	...	21,142
1884-85	...	28,577	7,511	...	21,066
1885-86	...	27,989	7,074	...	20,915
Total	...	5,68,877	1,45,563	...	4,23,314
Twenty years' average...	...	28,444	7,278	...	21,166

The number of old villages which represent the fifty-five mentioned above is but fifty-one, for in some cases the old accounts of two or more hamlets lying at a distance from each other have been kept in one lump, and there is no means whatever of separating them. Such cases are noted in the detailed appendix attached to this report, and as they are common in Kánara settlement, call for no further notice here. It is sufficient to note before passing on that a certain revenue has been easily and regularly collected, for the last twenty years.

\* In this paragraph again the localities referred to correspond with the groups detailed in para. 9.

8. Speaking generally it may be said, as a summary of what has been commented on above, that the tract under report is a flourishing one, comprising in various parts varying degrees of accessibility and progress, but differing in no way from what has already been dealt with in the settlements of this and other talukas of Kánara.

9. The grouping and maximum rates now proposed have been drawn up strictly on the lines of the previous settlements in this taluka, and will be readily understood by a reference to the accompanying map, where the villages under report are shown plain, each group surrounded by a line of the same color as that which indicates villages already settled on similar rates. The subject of the rates has been discussed with the Survey Commissioner and Mr. Wingate, the Assistant Settlement Officer, who has had charge of the classification and prepared the statistical returns; and the grouping as now submitted differs but slightly from that suggested by the latter officer in the first instance: they are as follows:—

*Group I.*

				Rs.	a.	p.
Dry-crop maximum rate	...	...	...	0	12	0
Rice maximum rate	...	...	...	6	0	0

Fourteen villages either in immediate proximity to the Bhatkal port, or adjoining the neighbouring coast and traversed by the coast road. There was some little doubt whether the village of Gorta, which is somewhat exposed to the violence of the monsoon, should not on that account be placed in the second group; but as it is close to the coast road and shares all the advantages of the villages adjoining it, there seemed on the whole no sufficient reason for breaking the uniformity of the grouping, and it is classed therefore with this group to which it naturally belongs.

*Group II.*

				Rs.	a.	p.
Maximum dry-crop rate	...	...	...	0	12	0
Maximum rice rate	...	...	...	5	8	0

Six villages, three of which are situated on the border of the first group and share the same advantages, somewhat modified by the increased distance from market; and three which lie inland and more remote, but which have easy communication with Honávar by water, and with above-Ghát markets by the Malimani ghát road:—

*Group III.*

				Rs.	a.	p.
Dry-crop maximum rate	...	...	...	0	10	0
Rice maximum rate	...	...	...	4	8	0

Nineteen villages which lie intermediate between those just described and the remote hill country; besides the disadvantage of increased distance from market, hired labour is here more difficult to obtain and the climate is less healthy.

*Group IV.*

				Rs.	a.	p.
Dry-crop maximum rate	...	...	...	0	8	0
Rice maximum rate	...	...	...	4	0	0

Sixteen villages, most remote of all in situation, where produce must be carried almost entirely by head-load, hired labor is very difficult to procure, and the climate is insalubrious. A considerable portion of the lands of one village, Hadgeri, seem to come within the limits of the third Group, but communication with the Gersapa river is impeded by a range of hills and this, combined with the remoteness of the remaining portion of the village lands, has decided its position in this group.

10. The subjoined statement gives in detail for Government occupied land of all descriptions the estimated result of the proposed rates in each group:—

## GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.

Class.	No. of Villages.	Maximum Rate.		Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.			Pulan.		
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
I. ...	14	0 12 0	6 0 0	376	2,962	7 9 9	1,591	7,621	4 12 8	412	164	0 6 4	59	106	1 13 9
II. ...	6	0 12 0	5 8 0	79	638	8 11 4	487	2,322	4 12 3	117	48	0 6 7	46	78	1 11 3
III. ...	19	0 10 0	4 8 0	379	3,956	10 7 0	1,076	3,664	3 9 6	372	63	0 4 11	6	8	1 5 4
IV. ...	16	0 8 0	4 0 0	70	601	7 2 6	1,047	3,370	3 3 6	91	25	0 4 6	3	4	1 5 6
Total...	55	...	...	904	8,007	8 13 9	4,200	17,177	4 1 0	892	320	0 5 9	114	196	1 11 6

11. For Government unoccupied assessed land the estimated result of the new rates is given below:—

## GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED LAND.

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Rate.		Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.			Pulan.		
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.
I. ...	14	0 12 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	37	101	2 11 8	587	231	0 6 4	11	15	1 5 10
II. ...	6	0 12 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	3	10	3 5 4	46	16	0 5 3	...	...	...
III. ...	19	0 10 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	33	96	2 8 5	63	26	0 4 10	1	1	1 0 0
IV. ...	16	0 8 0	4 0 0	2	15	7 8 0	63	176	2 12 6	34	12	0 5 8	...	...	...
Total...	55	...	...	2	15	7 8 0	141	333	2 11 6	760	233	0 6 0	12	16	1 5 4

12. The same maximum rate has been taken for garden land as hitherto used and sanctioned for below-Ghát villages, viz., Rs. 10 for gardens of cocoanuts alone such as are found nearest to the sea, and Rs. 12 where supári and cocoanut are mixed and fully planted. The rates were fixed number by number in the usual way by Colonel Ward, the late Superintendent, and in many villages gone over again and approved by Mr. Stewart.

13. In the statement next subjoined the results of the proposed settlement are contrasted with the collections for last year:—

Class.	Number of Villages.	BY OLD ACCOUNTS.		BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.									
		Acres.	Assessment.	Government Occupied Land.		Government Un-occupied Land.		Total Occupied and Unoccupied.		Inám.		Total, Government and Inám.	
				Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
I. ...	14	No record.	9,464	2,438	10,763	635	347	3,073	11,100	...	...	3,073	11,100
II. ...	6		2,337	729	3,136	49	25	778	3,161	...	...	778	3,161
III. ...	19		6,337	1,732	7,911	122	122	1,854	8,033	...	...	1,854	8,033
IV. ...	16		2,777	1,211	3,900	99	203	1,310	4,103	...	...	1,310	4,103
Total ...	55		..	20,915	6,110	25,700	905	607	7,015	26,397	...	...	7,015

The revenue collected last year, therefore, in these villages amounted to Rs. 20,915: under the proposed rates the assessment will be Rs. 25,700, which is equivalent to an increase of 22.9 per cent. or Rs. 4,785. From the last column of the detailed statement attached to this report it will be seen that the increase falls very unequally on different villages, and the subjoined table shows a few of the extreme cases together with average rates per acre obtaining in such villages:—



No. of Villages in Statement.	Old Assess- ment.	Survey Assessment.	Per Cent. Increase or Decrease.	AVERAGE ASSESSMENT PER ACRE.		
				Garden.	Rice.	Dry-crop.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4	27	64	+137·0	.....	3 8 0	0 2 3
23	5	21	+320·0	6 0 0	3 12 0	.....
38	33	223	+575·8	9 0 0	3 7 7	0 4 10
3	251	147	— 41·4	8 6 8	4 1 5	0 8 0
21	140	58	— 58·6	1 0 0	4 0 0	0 5 4
37	91	47	— 48·4	7 8 0	3 12 0	0 5 4

The inequality and unfairness of the existing assessment is clearly seen from a perusal of this statement, which shows the enormous discrepancy that existed between the old rates of villages, in which rates imposed under an equitable system prove to be nearly equal.

14. All experience of Kánara survey settlements has shown that the larger increases are found in the remoter villages, wherein the old supervision was most lax, and we have in Makalgaddi (No. 4) a case of a village which, from the circumstance of being situated on a not very lofty plateau, would appear to have escaped supervision, although within a mile or two of the head-quarters of the petha. In Begoda (No. 38) 4 acres of garden land, 53 acres of rice, and 10 of dry-crop land have been paying the insignificant revenue of Rs. 33 only. This village although inland and remote is comparatively easy of approach from the navigable part of the Gersapa river. On the other hand, although as a general rule it is in villages which lay under the eye of the authorities that our survey rates have produced a decrease in assessment, exceptions are sometimes found, and Bastagalamigta and Murkodi (Nos. 21 and 37) are instances where the original assessment would appear to have remained unreduced in spite of the facilities for fraud offered by a remote situation.

15. It may here be remarked that all cases of heavy increase will come only gradually into force under the provisions of Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, and the chance of their pressing heavily on existing occupants has therefore been minimised.

16. The following statement shows the lands and assessment of the fifty-five villages, as ascertained by the survey, and assessed at the proposed rates, under every head:—

Divisions of Land.				Acres.	Rupees.
Government occupied land	...	...	...	6,110	25,700
Government unoccupied land	...	...	...	905	697
Unarable unassessed hills, &c.	...	...	...	45,527	.....
Inám	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total				52,542	26,397

17. In conclusion, I would beg that these proposals may receive your early attention in order that the new rates, if approved, may be introduced during the present fair season.

I have, &c.,

W. M. FLETCHER,

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

## Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population and past

Class and Maximum Rate.	No.	Villages.	Total Area in Acres.	BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.								
				Cultivated.				Waste.				
				Dry-crop.	Rice.	Pulan.	Garden.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Pulan.	Garden.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
First Class maximum rate— Dry-crop...Rs. 0-12-0 Rice ... " 0-0-0	1	Belka ... ..	3,675	77	511	10	73	105	25	3	...	...
	2	Hadhin ... ..	968	98	123	3	26	281	...	...	...	...
	3	Bastigalmigta ... ..	157	2	11	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Markalgadda ... ..	25	7	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Mundvali ... ..	1,062	51	254	20	109	6	11	7	...	...
	6	Halkali ... ..	7	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	7	Chauthani ... ..	207	9	72	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
	8	Muthali ... ..	549	19	138	1	21	34	...	...	...	...
	9	Mudbhatkal ... ..	168	6	30	3	18	9	...	...	...	...
	10	Behali ... ..	75	6	21	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
	11	Yelwadikovar ... ..	723	71	210	1	13	76	...	1	...	...
	12	Purvarg... ..	355	22	94	5	23	5	...	...	...	...
	13	Tarikall ... ..	113	6	12	7	21	8	...	...	...	...
	14	Gorta ... ..	408	38	92	7	47	41	...	...	...	...
		Total 1st Class ...	8,492	412	1,591	59	376	587	37	11	...	...
Second Class maximum rate— Dry-crop...Rs. 0-12-0 Rice ... " 5-8-0	15	Golibellur ... ..	273	9	72	1	9	...	...	...	...	...
	16	Herur ... ..	329	7	31	1	13	...	...	...	...	...
	17	Hadil ... ..	935	35	120	...	23	42	...	...	...	...
	18	Sarliga ... ..	1,693	49	202	43	30	4	3	...	...	...
	19	Halegar... ..	1,397	12	44	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
	20	Honnihalli Kabinhakal ... ..	1,324	5	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total 2nd Class ...	5,951	117	487	46	79	46	3	...	...	...
Third Class maximum rate— Dry-crop...Rs. 0-10-0 Rice ... " 4-8-0	21	Bastigalmigta ... ..	440	3	14	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
	22	Nuj ... ..	2,046	26	146	...	3	...	22	...	...	...
	23	Balgod ... ..	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	24	Byandur ... ..	636	8	58	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	25	Hadlur ... ..	672	25	51	...	24	8	...	...	...	...
	26	Konar ... ..	914	23	72	1	55	4	...	...	...	...
	27	Kotkhand ... ..	1,028	27	68	1	89	23	5	1	...	...
	28	Kitra ... ..	1,491	27	54	3	52	6	2	...	...	...
	29	Marukeri ... ..	1,893	26	151	1	102	14	1	...	...	...
	30	Antarvali or Halkali ... ..	511	9	30	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
	31	Besha ... ..	590	5	48	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	32	Karehital ... ..	169	1	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	33	Belurmani ... ..	427	11	40	...	9	2	...	...	...	...
	34	Hudil ... ..	2,376	31	93	...	14	3	8	...	...	...
35	Kagundi ... ..	582	6	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
36	Halyari ... ..	221	9	31	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
37	Murkodi ... ..	296	6	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
38	Begoda ... ..	991	10	53	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
39	Kuntwani ... ..	704	19	112	...	15	14	...	...	...	...	
		Total 3rd Class ...	15,992	272	1,075	6	379	83	38	1	...	...
Fourth Class maximum rate— Dry-crop ...Rs. 0-8-0 Rice ... " 4-0-0	40	Mugli ... ..	224	1	25	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
	41	Kekod ... ..	496	1	40	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	42	Hejla ... ..	627	7	51	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	43	Mashari... ..	768	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	44	Arwaki ... ..	1,168	5	68	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	45	Kulwada ... ..	871	2	62	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	46	Kurandur ... ..	950	11	74	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	47	Devastanmigta ... ..	18	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	48	Onibagal ... ..	184	5	29	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
	49	Hadvali... ..	1,658	21	137	...	6	13	...	...	...	...
	50	Halyani... ..	1,429	12	102	...	6	2	...	...	...	...
51	Basarvali ... ..	1,561	4	59	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
52	Badabag ... ..	1,093	4	67	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	
53	Agg ... ..	567	3	28	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	
54	Hanjla ... ..	990	5	47	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	
55	Hadgeri... ..	9,503	10	236	1	40	5	52	...	...	2	
		Total 4th Class ...	22,107	91	1,047	3	70	34	63	...	2	...
		GRAND TOTAL ..	52,642	892	4,200	114	904	750	141	12	2	...

and proposed Survey Assessment of 55 Villages in the Honavar Taluka of Kánara District.

Past Collection on Cultivated Land.	SURVEY KAMÁL OR STANDARD ASSESSMENT.		CATTLE.			CARTS.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or Decrease of Assessment per cent.
	On Cultivated Land.	On Waste Land.	Agricultural.	Others.	Total.	Small.	Large or Hali Bandis.	Total.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
1,804	2,947	117	323	258	581	...	...	...	940	157	145	+ 63.4
504	828	114	91	80	171	...	...	...	271	41	49	+ 64.3
251	147	8	8	7	15	...	...	...	46	8	5	- 41.4
27	64	...	Uninhabite	d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 137.0
2,458	2,181	30	247	187	434	...	...	...	1,065	209	116	- 11.3
34	24	2	2	2	4	...	...	...	11	3	1	- 29.4
458	432	...	52	18	70	...	...	...	200	33	19	- 5.7
1,132	974	12	115	79	194	...	...	...	325	68	57	- 14.0
522	349	3	49	93	142	...	...	...	216	42	24	- 33.1
130	131	...	22	22	44	...	...	...	53	8	11	+ 0.8
855	1,206	37	130	77	207	...	...	...	294	46	63	+ 41.1
911	647 { 860	2	96	57	153	...	...	...	360	64	43	- 5.6
Included in vil- lage No. 12. 378	213 {	3	3	12	15	...	...	...	256	49	1	...
	610	19	63	57	120	...	...	...	302	47	34	+ 61.4
9,464	10,753	347	1,201	949	2,150	...	...	...	4,339	775	568	+ 13.6
431	440	...	54	21	75	...	...	...	152	21	25	+ 2.1
204	288	...	31	46	77	...	...	...	88	14	15	+ 41.2
995	852	13	115	109	224	...	...	...	300	54	60	- 14.4
559	1,253	12	102	112	214	...	...	...	394	78	47	+ 124.2
111	234	...	9	8	17	2	...	2	14	5	2	+ 110.8
37	69	...	Uninhabite	d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 86.5
2,337	3,136	25	311	296	607	2	...	2	948	172	149	+ 34.2
140	58	1	10	6	16	...	...	...	11	2	5	- 58.6
426	542	64	68	51	119	...	...	...	180	36	32	+ 27.2
5	21	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	7	1	2	+ 320.0
277	233	...	36	17	53	...	...	...	70	12	20	- 15.9
320	470	2	41	111	152	...	...	...	152	28	18	+ 46.9
570	872	1	64	142	206	...	...	...	310	59	26	+ 53.0
2,837	1,134	1,550	81	223	304	...	...	...	393	78	44	+ 25.1
	759		34	116	150	...	...	...	209	43	15	
	1,657		140	277	417	...	...	...	523	114	66	
178	112	2	10	15	25	...	...	...	33	7	5	- 37.1
226	205	...	23	24	47	...	...	...	44	11	10	- 9.3
80	89	...	10	13	23	...	...	...	14	4	4	+ 11.2
138	233	1	14	16	30	...	...	...	37	11	9	+ 68.8
392	485	19	63	57	120	...	...	...	122	26	25	+ 23.7
110	78	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	2	1	- 29.1
69	129	...	34	5	39	...	...	...	54	11	17	+ 86.9
91	47	...	4	4	8	...	...	...	3	2	2	- 48.4
33	223	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	12	4	2	+ 575.8
445	564	5	61	54	115	...	...	...	165	35	29	+ 26.7
6,337	7,911	122	702	1,133	1,835	...	...	...	2,345	486	332	+ 24.8
78	83	1	10	14	24	...	...	...	18	5	5	+ 6.4
106	113	1	18	4	22	...	...	...	53	13	8	+ 6.6
120	157	...	18	11	29	...	...	...	49	15	9	+ 30.8
42	63	...	Uninhabite	d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 50.0
260	262	...	17	27	44	...	...	...	41	11	9	+ 0.8
188	211	...	14	11	25	...	...	...	34	8	7	+ 12.2
136	235	...	24	15	39	...	...	...	46	14	12	+ 72.8
14	10	...	Uninhabite	d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	- 28.6
115	106	1	16	12	28	...	...	...	26	7	8	- 7.3
301	538	3	42	45	87	...	...	...	118	28	19	+ 78.7
380	381	1	46	36	82	...	...	...	87	23	23	+ 0.3
170	189	4	10	2	12	...	...	...	29	11	5	+ 11.2
225	219	1	39	30	69	...	...	...	100	22	18	- 2.7
Included in vil- lage No. 34. 50	91	28	7	14	21	...	...	...	23	6	3	...
592	1,103	162	57	76	133	...	...	...	187	43	25	+ 86.3
2,777	3,900	203	330	317	647	...	...	...	880	225	156	+ 40.4
20,915	25,700	697	2,544	2,695	5,239	2	...	2	8,512	1,658	1,205	+ 22.9

No. 985 OF 1887.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF KANARA;

TO

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

*Camp Honavar, 8th March 1887.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith a letter, No. 228, dated the 22nd ultimo, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country, containing proposals for the introduction of the survey rates in 55 villages of the Honavar Táluka, 5 out of which are in the Táluka Division, and the remainder in the Bhatkal Mahál. The settlement of these villages completes the revision of assessment in the whole of that táluka and mahál.

		No.	2. The number of villages unsettled according to the present accounts is 51. The Survey Department appears to have formed 4 new villages* from the detached hamlets of Purawarg No. 12, Kitare No. 28 and Hudil No. 34.
*Tarikal ...	...	13	
Kotkhand...	...	27	
Marukeri ...	...	29	
Agga ...	...	53	

3. The grouping of the villages appears to have been carefully done and is based on the principles adopted in the previous settlements of the táluka. The rates proposed for each kind of land in the several groups are identical with those adopted in respect of the 28 villages settled last year. In the case of rice land, the maximum rates are lower by 8 annas an acre compared with those adopted for the 40 villages done in 1885.

4. The results of the proposed rates may be summarised as shown below. In reviewing the estimated revenue the assessment of the Government unoccupied lands must be left out as the old assessment on these lands is not included in the figures of collections which appear in paragraph 7 of the Superintendent's letter:—

	Existing.	Proposed.	Increase.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Assessment of occupied land in villages included in—				
Group I. ...	9,464	10,753	1,289	11·6
Group II. ...	2,337	3,136	799	34·2
Group III. ...	6,337	7,911	1,574	24·8
Group IV. ...	2,777	3,900	1,123	40·8
Total ...	20,915	25,700	4,775	22·8

It will be observed from the above table that in the lower groups a higher percentage of increase is obtained though the maximum rates proposed are graduated lower in each successive group—a result which is due to the inequality of the present assessment but more especially to encroachment which progressed from time to time owing to there having been no boundary-marks to define holdings under the Wargwari system and consequently no regular inspection of fields as in surveyed villages. The villages being far away from the centres the supervision was naturally lax, and a wide door was opened to the cultivator to encroach upon the neighbouring unoccupied land which has been continually

worked up and brought under cultivation. The instances cited in paragraph 14 of Mr. Fletcher's letter are sufficient to illustrate this matter.

5. The striking increase in the three villages specified in paragraph 13 is attributable to the foregoing causes. The total average increase being 22·8 the provision of Government Resolution No. 5513 of the 21st October 1874 will be sufficient to prevent undue hardships.

6. By the time the revised assessment is announced three instalments of the revenue will be collected. Much labour and complication of accounts would be saved if the settlement be given effect to from the ensuing revenue year, and guaranteed from 1887-88 to 1910-11 for a period of 23 years. If Government be pleased to sanction this arrangement, cases of cash refunds in cases where the survey assessment should be less than the old would not arise, and the necessity for preparing village form No. 10 anew would be dispensed with. Should the proposal be not approved, I would recommend that Government may be moved to declare the 5th of July next as the date within which resignations may be filed under Section 74 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code.

I have the honour to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient Servant,  
 C. BLATHWAYT,  
 Collector of Kánara.

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No. 446 of 1887.

*Bombay, 22nd March 1887.*

Forwarded to Government.

2. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner is glad that his temporary resumption of the duties of the office gives him the opportunity of forwarding these proposals. For six years he has watched and directed the gradual progress of the settlements in the Honávar Táluka, and after considering carefully the proposals now made for putting the finishing touch to the work he is able to recommend them for final sanction.

3. The circumstances of the 55 villages now under consideration correspond almost exactly with those which formed the subject of last year's report and they are very parallel with those which have been carefully described in previous reports. It is not necessary, therefore, for the Survey Commissioner to go over ground which has been already carefully reviewed by Mr. Fletcher and the Collector. Suffice it to say that the rates which it is proposed to apply to the various groups correspond with those which have been already successfully applied to corresponding groups in the locality and that the results, although somewhat startling as regards individual villages, are very similar and capable of being explained in the same satisfactory way. The significance of such apparently enormous increases as those against villages No. 23 and 38 in the village statement is somewhat reduced when it is considered that No. 23 possesses five culturable acres only and No. 38 but sixty-seven. In the case of the first village Mr. Fletcher will be asked to report whether the entry in column 4 is correct, and if so, whether it is necessary to perpetuate such an infinitesimal subdivision of the village unit.

4. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner has only to remark with reference to Mr. Blathwayt's proposal to give effect to the settlement from the ensuing year. The present system is to announce the rates and thereby introduce the settlement in the current year and to levy the full revised revenue from the next year, but by following the Collector's recommendation, although some trouble might be saved, Government would lose in 1887-88 the substantial increase of Rs. 4,775 which would otherwise come into its coffers in a perfectly

legal way. The Survey Commissioner thinks, therefore, that it is unnecessary to alter the practice which has hitherto existed and would propose that the date up to which resignations may be accepted in this settlement should be declared to be the 5th July next under section 74 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code. The rates should be guaranteed up to A.D. 1910-11 so as to expire with those sanctioned for the Honávar Táluka generally.

5. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner also begs to recommend that to still further temper the large and sudden increases to those persons whose assessments have been enhanced the course sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 7801, dated 4th November last, in the case of 28 villages should be adopted in the case of these villages also. Under this plan the increase in the assessment is distributed over a series of 4 years and 40 per cent. of it is levied in the first, 60 per cent. in the second, 80 per cent. in the third, and the whole of it in the fourth year.

T. H. STEWART,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, S. D.

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No. 918 of 1887.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Camp Kumbhúrváda, 18th April 1887.*

Submitted to Government.

2. The proposals of the Superintendent of Survey meet with the approval of the Collector and the Survey Commissioner and correspond with those which have been already successfully applied to other parts of the táluka. The Commissioner, therefore, sees no objection to sanction them, but he supports the Survey Commissioner's recommendation (para. 5) that the increase in the assessment be distributed over a series of 4 years and that only 40 per cent. of the increase be levied in the first, 60 per cent. in the second, 80 per cent. in the third, and the whole in the fourth year.

(Signed) W. H. PROPERT,  
Commissioner, S. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment: Introduction of Survey Settlement into 55 villages of the Honávar Táluka of the Kánara District.*

No. 3156.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th May 1887.

Momorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 918, dated 18th April 1887—Submitting

Letter from the Superintendent, Poona and Násik and Southern Marátha Country Revenue Surveys, No. 228, dated 22nd February 1887.

Letter from the Collector of Kánara, No. 985, dated 8th March 1887.

Momorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 446, dated 22nd March 1887.

the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of the survey settlement into 55 villages of the Honávar Táluka of the Kánara District.

**RESOLUTION.**—These papers contain proposals for the survey settlement of 55 villages in the Honávar Táluka of the Kánara District, the settlement of which will on the introduction of the rates be thereby completed.

2. These 55 villages have been formed out of 51 formerly existing. Five are situated inland, on or close to the Gersappa River, and the remainder consist of a tract of country stretching in a north-easterly direction from the extreme south-west corner of the Bombay Presidency. Their circumstances differ in no way from those of the villages dealt with in Resolution No. 2353, dated 25th March 1886, and the maximum rates proposed are, with a few exceptions sufficiently explained by the Survey Superintendent, those which in that Resolution were sanctioned for the villages which they immediately adjoin.

3. A maximum rate of Rs. 12 per acre is proposed for mixed cocoanut and supári gardens, and of Rs. 10 for gardens planted with cocoanut trees only.

Group								Dry-crop.	Rice.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	6 0 0	
" 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	5 8 0	
" 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	4 8 0	
" 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	4 0 0	

The maximum dry-crop and rice rates for the various groups are given in the margin. The first group contains 14, the second 6, the third 19 and the fourth 16 villages. This grouping has been arranged in ac-

cordance generally with the accessibility of the villages to markets and their proximity to the coast.

4. The revenue derived from these villages has not fluctuated to any appreciable extent for the past twenty years. Their assessment under the present proposals is calculated at Rs. 25,700, which exceeds that realized in 1885-86 by Rs. 4,785 or 22·8 per cent. The percentage of increase on occupied

Group.	Percentage of Increase.
1 ... ..	11·6
2 ... ..	34·2
3 ... ..	24·8
4 ... ..	40·8

land in the various groups is given in the marginal table, from which it appears, that, as might have been expected from the experience gained in past settlements in Kánara, the increase is almost

exactly proportionate to the distance of the villages from centres of supervision, and the consequent difficulty in ascertaining and checking encroachments. As is usually the case large increases are noticeable in a few individual cases, but these have been sufficiently explained by the Survey Superintendent

and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. The Governor in Council will await the latter officer's report on the matter referred to in the last sentence of his third paragraph. The cases of the uninhabited villages Nos. 4 and 47, and of Halkalli No. 6, should also be considered on the same grounds.

5. The proposals of the Survey Superintendent, which are unanimously supported by the Collector, Commissioner, S. D., and Survey and Settlement Commissioner, are sanctioned. The settlement should, as recommended, be introduced in the current year, but the date up to which applications for relinquishment of land may be received should be declared to be the 5th July next as recommended by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. The course sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 7801, dated 4th November 1886, for 28 villages in this taluka, may also be adopted in the case of the villages now under consideration.

J. DEC. ATKINS,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,  
 The Collector of Kánara,  
 The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,  
 The Director of Agriculture,  
 The Accountant General,  
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, Irrigation.  
 The Secretary of State for India, }  
 The Government of India. } By letter.

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