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**REPORT ON THE PROBABLE RESULTS**  
**OF THE**  
**PROPOSED REVENUE SETTLEMENT OF COORG.**

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No. 2123

COORG COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Dated 26th October 1896.

From

THE COMMISSIONER OF COORG,  
MERCARA

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG,  
BANGALORE.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for the information of the Chief Commissioner, the following report on the probable results of the proposed Summary Settlement of Coorg, which has been carried out on the lines laid down in your letter No. 30 dated 13th January 1896.

2. The first Survey and Settlement of Coorg was begun by the Rajah Dodda Virarajendra in 1806-7. He commenced the Survey in North Coorg, but it was extended afterwards to South Coorg and completed about 1816 in the reign of Linga Raja. A note on the system adopted, is appended. These measurements and rates have continued up to the present time.

\* No. 325  
132 of 18th May 1885.

In 1885, Sir J. B. Lyall, the then Chief Commissioner, reported to the Government of India\* that a Revenue Survey of Coorg was necessary. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick took the same view and both these Chief Commissioners held that a Survey Settlement, under the Bombay system, which was proving such a success in the neighbouring Province of Mysore, should be introduced. The Government of India sanctioned\* the proposal on the 3rd November 1887. A Survey was commenced on the Bombay system and the measurement of 78 villages completed, but the very next year, owing to financial circumstances, the Government of India directed that operations should be closed without delay, although Colonel Grant, the Superintendent reported that at a very low estimate, the result of the Survey Settlement of the two Northern Taluks alone would be a yearly increase in revenue of Rs. 14,000.

\* Telegram from the Government of India, dated 3rd November 1887.

3. In 1889 it was determined to resume operations but *not* on the Bombay system, and in 1890 a scheme for the Survey and Settlement of the Province was drawn up at a Conference held in Mercara at which Sir Edward Buck as well as the Chief Commissioner was present. In accordance with this scheme, a Survey School was opened at Mercara for the purpose of teaching local officials surveying. A few skilled Surveyors were also obtained from Madras and about 45 school boys were taken from the upper classes of the Provincial schools and taught surveying. The Survey was commenced and practically finished by the 30th October 1892, though a good deal of detail work has since been found necessary to make the work available for settlement purposes, owing to certain orders issued by the Chief Commissioner to survey the rice fields by blocks and not by holdings.

4. The Settlement was then taken up. In the Conference Scheme only one paragraph was devoted to the assessment of land revenue. It runs as follows:—'The assessment of land revenue will, under the conditions existing in Coorg, involve very little classification of soils, and this section of work has accordingly been omitted from the series of operations employed. It is understood that there will be no enhancement of revenue in the rice wargs held by Sagu or Jamma ryots and that ten acres of cultivated land in each bané will be unassessed. In other land, there will be probably one or at most two rates on coffee, one on rice, one on garden cultivation and one on dry crops.'

5. After the completion of the Survey, the Chief Commissioner on the 12th December 1892 reported\* to the Government of India that, although the Conference which was held at Mercara in January 1890 regarding the Survey and Settlement, expressed the opinion that the assessment of land revenue would, in Coorg, involve very little in the way of classification of soils, &c., the Chief Commissioner was persuaded that the Bombay system, modified as far as local conditions will admit, would be the most suitable for Coorg. Steps were taken to train the Surveyors in classification, but the Government of India did not approve of the scheme, and directed that a rough classification should be effected and Sir Edward Buck in his letter No. <sup>401</sup>/<sub>11</sub> dated 7th February 1894 stated that, in order to indicate the rough character which the classification might assume, the Government of India would be quite satisfied if a one all-around rate based on existing payments be applied to all unirrigated land in the villages in the higher tracts, and that though it

\* No. 1987  
5579

was not the intention of the Supreme Government to interfere with the policy indicated in Sir Oliver St. John's letter of 17th February 1890 of demanding no fresh enhancement of the rice wargs, as the question of the liability of Jamma ryots to reassessment had not been finally determined at the time of the Conference, and in view of the fact that Mr. Meiklejohn is of opinion that Sagu lands can bear enhancement, the Government of India would prefer that some slight increase, however nominal in character, should be made. The enhancement was not to exceed six pies or one anna in the rupee and it should be so arranged at such rates with any local variations necessary to prevent arithmetical complications, as would with the cess raise the demand from Jamma ryots about 10 to 15 per cent. As it was found that the assessment on the increase in area found by the Survey, applying the old rates, would raise the demand far beyond the percentage of increase desired by the Government of India, orders were solicited as to whether a further enhancement was to be imposed. The Chief Commissioner directed that it should not be, and 17 villages of the Yednalknad Taluk were settled on these lines, the papers being all first submitted to the Local Government and approved of by it.

6. The Government of India did not, however, approve of the course adopted, being apparently under the misapprehension that the Bombay system of classification was being in some way or other adhered to.

7. Mr. Lee-Warner, the Chief Commissioner came to Coorg and personally examined the work in the Yednalknad Taluk, but not being quite clear as to what the wishes of the Government of India were, wrote\* to Government to ask 'their intentions as to the new Settlement,' but the local authorities got no fresh instructions till Mr. Young, the present Chief Commissioner, came down to Coorg in the end of 1895 and issued certain definite orders based on the Government of India letter No. <sup>2000</sup>/<sub>2084</sub> dated 9th October 1895.

8. Mr. Young did not dispute the excellence of the work which he found being done, but considered it had been carried on with too high an ideal of what was, in the first instance, required and therefore was progressing too slowly.

9. He laid down the following rules that :—

- (1) If the area by the recent measurement did not exceed the old shist area, the new measurement should be framed upon the basis of the old assessment by enhancing the old rate to a moderate extent, the minimum enhancement to be one anna per rupee of the old rate on Sagu lands, and half-anna per rupee on Jamma lands. This rule was somewhat modified by letter C. No. 30 dated 13th January 1896.
- (2) If the area by the recent measurements exceeded the old shist area, then, if the increase represents a real increase in cultivation, a rate framed in accordance with the rule above noted should be imposed on the new area. But if the increase is due to the inclusion of unculturable patches in the new measurements or of strips of unculturable lands on the boundaries of holdings, a rough percentage of the new area should be excluded from the assessment on this account.

10. Mr. Young having clearly explained what was wanted, no time was lost in carrying out his instructions.

11. The villages in the Province were at once divided into circles and a Shanbog (Patwari) appointed to each, and under Mr. Haller's energetic supervision the work of checking the entries made in the Survey registers was quickly got over. Each field was visited in order to find out the percentage of waste which should be deducted and the results of the work were tabulated and checked at Head-Quarters.

12. The following table shows the probable results of the Settlement for the Province under the above rules :—

Tenure.	Old area.		Survey area		Old assess- ment.			Proposed assessment.			Difference.			Average rate per acre.			Land Re- cord ccm.		
	acres.	cent	acres.	cent	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Jamma wet lands	36,376	11	41,462	95	60,067	8	3	69,046	6	6	8,978	14	3	110	4	10,019	6	0	
Sagu wet lands	29,840	60	37,929	97	91,040	7	11	1,14,529	10	9	22,589	2	10	3	0	8,457	3	10	
Umblu wet lands	7,570	08	7,452	04	6,096	1	4	6,009	8	9	-86	13	7	0	12	10	1,771	7	4
Jadi and Jaghir wet lands	6,826	80	7,686	68	6,013	1	4	6,698	1	9	685	0	5	0	13	11	1,747	12	5
Pepper Kanis	706	01	763	37	73	4	6	73	4	6	...	...	...	0	1	6	5	5	5
Areca nut gardens	...	...	467	29	315	5	11	315	5	11	...	...	...	0	10	9	23	15	11
Ry crop lands	10,615	99	21,391	80	9,394	0	6	13,483	11	4	4,089	11	10	0	10	1	1,066	13	8
Coffee lands	...	...	1,08,965	85	1,30,695	10	0	1,56,514	4	4	25,818	10	4	...	...	...	15,998	3	9
Total	91,935	59	2,26,519	95	3,04,585	7	9	3,66,670	0	10	62,171	7	8				39,069	3	11
											-86	14	7						
								Net increase			62,084	9	1						



13. The increase in revenue for the whole Province resulting from the Settlement, exclusive of the Land Record Cess, comes to Rs. 62,084-9-1. The average rate on rice lands held on Jamma tenure comes to Rs. 1-10-4 per acre, and for Sagu lands to Rs. 3-0-3. The average rate for dry crop, of which there are only 21891.80 acres, comes to Rs. 0-10-1. The total amount of the Land Record Cess comes to Rs. 39,089-3-11. If the amount realized by this Cess, which is a new Cess, the result of the Conference is added to the above, the total increase by the Settlement will come to Rs. 101,173-13-0. This is probably more than the Government of India anticipated or desired, but, if the Government of India sanction, as they suggest they may (vide para 6 of the letter No.  $\frac{2900}{2084}$  of the 9th October 1895), the proposals lately forwarded for the reduction of the Dhuli Tax, Plough Tax, &c., the increase will be considerably reduced.

14. The following paragraphs give a brief description of each Taluk and details (taluk by taluk) of the Settlement and show if the general rules as to Settlement quoted above have been departed from, the reasons for doing so, which I trust may meet with the approval of the Chief Commissioner:—

15. THE MERCARA TALUK has an area of 222.06 square miles. It is divided into three Nads or compartments:

(1) Mercara-Kaggodlnad	...	21 villages.
(2) Horur-Mudigerinad	...	24 villages.
(3) Kantmurnad	...	11 villages.

16. The population by the last census was 27,722.

17. *Natural Features*:—The natural features of the Taluk are correctly described in Rice's Gazetteer as follows:—

'Within the area of this Taluk all the essential features of the Province are comprised, the ranges of high hills and solitary peaks, fertile rice valleys and park-like grass land, dense cardamom jungles and extensive coffee plantations, stately forest trees and clumps of graceful bamboos, innumerable clear mountain rills and ever flowing streams and rivers. With the exception of the most easterly portion of the Taluk, the climate is everywhere healthy and the soil fertile.'

18. *The condition of the People*:—Fairly well-to-do, except in the 5 villages which used to belong to Surlabjad.

19. *Communications*:—The taluk is well roaded. It is crossed from East to West by the trunk road from Bangalore to Mangalore, from North to South by a high road from Kodlipot to Cannanore, and there is another excellent road down an easy Ghât from Mercara via Siddapur to Mysore.

20. *Towns and Markets*:—Mercara is the only town. A large weekly market is held here. There is also a large weekly bazaar held at Santicoppa in the Horur-Mudigerinad and a smaller one at Kantur in Kantmurnad.

21. *Irrigation*:—Some of the rice lands are irrigated by channels taken from dams raised across the hill streams but others depend entirely upon the rain. The rainfall is fairly certain and very heavy. The average fall for the past five years in Mercara has been 110 inches.

22. *Crops*:—The only crops raised are rice and coffee.

23. The following table shows the results of the proposed Summary Settlement for the lands held under the various tenures:—

Tenure.	Old area converted into acres.		Survey area.		Old demand.		Proposed Summary Settlement Demand.			Difference.			Land Record Cess.			Average rate per acre.		
	acres.	cents	acres.	cents	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Jamma ...	3848	04	4668	64	6,374	0 8	7,534	11 7	1,160	10 11	1,101	9 7	1	9 9				
Sagu ...	3541	85	4383	32	11,099	13 3	13,706	14 11	2,607	1 8	1,000	15 1	3	2 0				
Umbli ...	1773	04	1743	64	1,339	5 0	1,325	1 11	—14	3 1	398	9 6	0	12 1				
Jodi ...	253	84	297	02	403	6 8	456	14 0	53	7 4	66	13 2	1	8 7				
Jaghir ...	545	44	574	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	7 11	...	...				
Total ...	9,962	21	11,672	34	19,216	9 7	23,023	10 5	3,821	8 11	2,705	7 3	1	15 6				
Net Increase										—14	3 1	3,807	0 10					

24. Of the enhancement, only 5 per cent is due to the one-anna-in-the-rupee increase on the old rates. The rest is due to the imposition of assessment on the excess area found by the survey, after allowing an ample percentage on account of, unculturable waste. On the excess area found the lowest rate of assessment in the village has been imposed, the reason for this being, that the land being rice, any increase since the Rajah's time has, as a rule, been made either by cutting into the side of the hills or by carrying the rice terraces higher up the sides of the hills. Hence the land taken in since the shist was made, is generally of a poorer quality than the old shist lands.

25. *As regards the unculturable Waste* :—In Kantmurnad which was done before the receipt of the new rules, every rice field has had the rice embankments and other unculturable land deducted from the culturable area by actual measurement. In the other Nads, a liberal percentage was allowed for the bunds (embankments). Large pieces of unculturable land were separately measured. The percentage of unculturable waste allowed to be deducted on account of bunds was fixed on an inspection of the size and number of the embankments. In some fields the embankments were measured by Mr. Haller himself, to ascertain whether the percentage allowed was sufficient and he found it to be so.

26. The average rate for rice lands held on the Sagu or ordinary tenure in each Nad works out as follows :—

Mercara-Kaggodlnad	Rs. 2 . 13 3
Horur-Mudigerinad	„ 3 2 8
Kantmurnad	„ 3 10 11

27. In the five villages given in the margin, on account of the climate, their inaccessibility and the poverty of the villagers, I have not put on the one-anna enhancement. The difference caused by not imposing the one-anna is only Rs. 22-14-5, as, although these villages extend over very large tracts of mountainous country, the patches of rice in them are few and far between.

28. The low rate in Mercara-Kaggodlnad, is due to the low assessment, rightly imposed by the Rajah in some of the more inaccessible villages among the hills, being adhered to.

29. The high rate in Kantmurnad is quite justifiable, the lands are fertile and well situated just below the Mercara plateau. To show the value they possess, last year one well-to-do Coorg paid no less than Rs. 8,400 for 30 acres or Rs. 280 an acre for rice and bané. The rice land itself fetches from 500 to 800 rupees an acre.

30. Umbli and Jaghir lands are held on Sannads. These, if the Umbli was a field by itself, showed its boundaries and area. Any encroachment found by the survey beyond the limits shown in a Sannad has been assessed at Sagu rates and entered as Sagu.

31. Some Umblis, however, were not located, but in the Shists it is merely stated that in such and such a Jamma or Sagu field so much land is allotted on the Umbli tenure. In such cases all excess found in that field has been assessed at the ordinary rate and the Umbli rate confined to the area given in the Shist accounts.

32. In some cases in a purely Umbli field, the area has been found by the Survey to be less than that stated in the grant. In such cases the demand has been reduced to bring it into accordance with the area. Such decreases are generally due to careless or absentee Inamdars having allowed their neighbours in by-gone times to encroach on their lands.

33. The following table shows the results of the Settlement of coffee lands in this taluk :—

Tenure.	Survey area.	Old demand.		Proposed Summary Settlement demand.		Difference.		Land Record cess.		Percentage of increase.
Coffee held under title deeds at Rs. 2-0-0	Acres. cent	Ra.	A. P.	Ra.	A. P.	Ra.	A. P.	Ra.	A. P.	
Alienated bane coffee at Rs. 2-0-0	14998 23	22,781	2 3	24,409	4 6	1,628	2 3	2,155	10 9	
Do at Rs. 2-4-0	1006 29	1,311	6 4	1,871	12 9	560	6 5	142	9 10	
Sagu bane coffee at Rs. 2-0-0	1013 16	1,393	9 6	2,269	0 0	875	6 0	166	10 10	
Do at Rs. 2-4-0	1945 32	1,260	6 6	2,321	3 6	1,060	12 0	283	14 1	
Jamma bane coffee at Rs. 2-0-0	1791 74	2,017	2 5	3,532	13 8	1,515	11 3	293	0 10	
Jodi bane coffee at Rs. 2-0-0	2194 83	326	2 4	1,428	2 10	1,100	0 6	363	3 8	
Umbli bane coffee at Rs. 2-0-0	65 61	...	...	34	3 3	34	3 2	9	7 9	
Jamma bane coffee at 2-4-0	88 50	0	2 0	93	11 6	84	9 6	13	7 2	
Jodi do at 2-4-0	1772 86	1,019	14 3	2,463	11 10	1,444	13 8	290	14 0	
Umbli do at 2-4-0	12 70	23	12 0	26	12 5	3	0 5	2	1 6	
Jaghir do at 2 and 2-4-0	24 74	...	...	16	3 3	16	3 3	3	13 11	
	325 46	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	3 0	
Total	25,538 94	30,142	9 6	33,464	15 6	3,322	6 0	3,774	1 4	27 1/2 per cent.

34. The increase in coffee held under title deeds is caused by the imposition of the two rupee rate on the land found in excess of previous Survey measurements by the present Survey.

35. It will be observed that although the area entered as coffee held under title deed is about 15,000 acres, the assessment (though the rate of coffee assessment per acre is Rs. 2-0-0) does not come to Rs. 30,000. This is accounted for by some estates, in which coffee has not succeeded, having been allowed with the sanction of the Government of India reduced rates. Also in some estates there are large areas which have been found unsuited for the cultivation of coffee and on such areas, if over 20 acres in one block, an eight-anna rate has been allowed by the Chief Commissioner and sanctioned by the Government of India.

36. The two rupee four anna rate in the above table has been imposed in accordance with Mr. Young's orders in deference to the instructions conveyed in para 5 of the Government of India letter No. <sup>2900</sup>/<sub>2084</sub> of the 9th October 1895 which are as follows :—

'There is no reason why the favourable maximum rate of Rs. 2-0-0 for coffee on 'which land for coffee plantations has been granted under the rules should be adhered to' 'for coffee land not held on such grants. On the contrary, it would be well to use a different' 'rate, in order to show that the terms fixed in the Rules of 1865 do not apply to coffee' 'cultivation not so held. Rice land which is less valuable than coffee land already pays an' 'average of Rs. 3-0-0 an acre and, where Government is not bound by the terms of a' 'grant, the latter should *probably* not pay less.'

37. I have already laid before the Chief Commissioner my reasons for considering that for the period of the present Settlement, at all events, a three-rupee rate is not advisable and with his approval the increase of the rate hitherto invariably adopted for coffee land has been limited to 4 annas and that has been imposed only upon flourishing estates well cultivated on European principles. Even to this moderate enhancement probably considerable opposition will be offered when the rates are announced.

38. It will be observed that the area given if multiplied by the rates would yield a far higher assessment than that entered. But out of the area entered, 10 acres are held free of any assessment on coffee planted in all banés granted prior to 1886 except in the case of Banés alienated apart from the warg.

39. In alienated banés a four-anna grazing rate has been imposed on unopened i. e. unplanted jungle, as the bané on alienation lost all right to being held free of assessment.

40. In the Jaghir, tenure cess only is levied as the land is held rent free.

41. The total area of coffee exempted from paying any assessment under the ten-acre-rule referred to comes to 3,899.87 acres.

42. The increase on account of the enhancement of the two-rupee rate to the Rs. 2-4-0 rate comes to only Rs. 1,325-1-11. The increase from the area of land under coffee which has hitherto escaped assessment, but is now brought to book, comes to Rs. 6,997-3-4.

43. When the rates are given out, I fully expect that there will be a good many applications to strike the assessment off many of the bané lands which have been assessed at coffee rates, as the coffee in them has been practically abandoned. These applications have not been made hitherto, as the lands had not been brought to book. If the owners cut out the abandoned coffee trees, and the bané reverts to its original condition as grazing land, the assessment will have to be struck off. I anticipate that the above increase may at the actual Settlement, be reduced on this account in this taluk by six or seven hundred rupees.

44. The increase on the whole Taluk amounts to Rs. 12,129-6-10. Of this Rs. 2,771-15-11 is on account of assessment imposed on area found in excess in rice, and Rs. 8,322-6-0 is the increase on coffee which should have been assessed, but which from want of accurate survey, has hitherto escaped assessment.

45. The former land-revenue demand for the Taluk was Rs. 49,359-1. The demand will now be Rs. 61,468-9-11. With the Land Record Cess it will come to Rs. 67,968-2-6.

46. The YEDENALKNAD TALUK has an area of 217-99 square miles. It is divided into 2 Nads, Ammattinad and Yedenalknad-Beppunad.



47. In Ammattinad there are 28 villages and 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> reserved forests and in Yedenalknad-

*Note.*—There were up to 1894 four Nads but in order to comply with the Government of India order No. 2418 dated 22nd August 1894 directing a revision of establishments so as to reduce expenditure, the Siddapurnad was absorbed into Ammattinad, and Beppunad into Yedenalknad.

Beppunad 24 villages and 1 Ghât Forest. The area under rice cultivation is 19,464.18 acres and under coffee 33,172.17 acres. The remaining area is either bané, Government waste or reserved forest. There are also 198 Devara Kadus or 'Sacred groves' having an area of 959.26 acres. The population by the last census was 38,213.

48. *Condition of the People.*—There are a few wealthy Native Planters and some substantial ryots, but the majority of the agriculturists are in debt to the Virajendrapet Sowcars.

49. *Communications.*—The taluk is well roaded. A good high road from Mysore to Mercara runs through it from end to end, while the Tittimatti-Murnad road traverses the south and south-east. There are also bridged high roads connecting Virajendrapet, the chief town with Calicut and Tellicherry on the Western coast and with Mysore and Mercara.

50. *Towns and Markets.*—Virajendrapet, a flourishing little Municipality, with a considerable trade is the only town. A weekly market is held here. There are also two large weekly markets held at Siddapur and Ammatti.

51. *Irrigation.*—The rice lands are mainly irrigated by rain, but many of the little mountain streams have small dams thrown across them from which the water is taken to the rice fields, forming an important addition to their water supply.

52. *Crops.*—The only important crops are coffee and rice. Some oranges are grown, but until a railway comes to Coorg, the cultivation of this fruit is not likely to assume any importance, the cost of and loss in transport being too great.

53. The following statement shows the rates by the new settlement and the amount of revenue which will be collected under it on wet lands.

Tenure.	Old area converted into acres.		Survey area.		Old Demand.		Proposed Summary Settlement Demand.		Difference.		Land Record Cess.		Average rate per acre.	
	acres.	cents.	acres.	cents.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Jamma ..	6996	94	7739	97	12,208	13 6	14,195	2 11	1,986	5 5	2,014	7 1	1 13	4
Sagu ...	7392	07	9039	96	23,450	12 6	29,402	15 5	5,952	2 11	2,237	14 4	3 4	0
Umbli ..	1532	74	149	38	1,337	0 1	1,311	2 8	—25	13 5	364	15 2	0 14	0
Jodi ...	513	93	533	98	841	12 0	942	8 8	100	12 8	131	7 9	1 12	2
Jaghir ...	635	67	654	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	7 2	...	...
Total...	17,071	35	19,464	18	37,838	6 1	45,851	13 8	8,039	5 0	4,923	3 6	2 5	8
							Net Increase		8,013	7 7				

54. In 17 villages forming the old Siddapurnad the one-anna enhancement has not been imposed, as the sanction of Government had been obtained and the settlement given out, before the one-anna enhancement was determined on. Even without the one-anna enhancement the revenue on 17 villages was increased by Rs. 2,107-1-4 on the rice lands or 27 per cent on the old demand and of Rs. 4,133-9-7 on coffee, an increase of 20 per cent by merely placing the old rates on the excess area found by the survey.

55. The usual enhancement of the anna a rupee was adhered to in the villages of the taluk except in 8 hamlets belonging to the Chenienkoté village. In these, on the rice lands 13 per cent has been (in anticipation of the Chief Commissioner's sanction) added to the Rajah's rates and then one anna on the rupee. These hamlets used to be small villages hidden in the depth of the jungles. The soil was good, but there were no roads, no markets, and elephants must have frequently ruined their crops. Hence the old settlement was exceedingly light, but everything is now altered; the jungle has been converted into miles of coffee estates, roads have been opened and two large weekly markets established close by. There is therefore no reason why the rice lands in these hamlets should not pay the same rates as lands of similar quality in the neighbouring villages and they have been raised accordingly.

58. Considering the fertility of the soil in this taluk, the proximity to good markets and the ample means of communication; the average rate per acre for rice, Rs. 2-5-8, is not excessive. The average for land held on the ordinary tenure, Sagu, in each Nad works out as follows :—

**In Ammattinad  
Yedenalknad-Boppunad**

R <sub>S</sub> .	3	3	1
„	3	5	1

57. The following statement shows the result of the assessment of coffee lands in this taluk:—

Tenure.	Survey area	Old Demand.	Proposed Summary Settlement Demand	Difference.	Land Record cess.	Percentage of increase.
	Acres cent	Rs A P.	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P.	
Coffee held under title deeds	20,524 03	34,364 3 1	36,132 7 0	1,768 8 11	2,978 15 4	
Alienated coffee at Rs 2-0-0	524 00	560 9 10	1,037 10 5	477 0 7	76 0 6	
Do at Rs 2-4-0	260 91	202 12 8	584 4 7	291 7 11	45 12 7	
Jamma coffee at Rs 2-0-0	2,07,397	121 15 1	800 3 0	678 3 11	803 11 1	
Do at Rs 2-4-0	883 23	676 12 8	993 13 11	317 1 3	142 11 0	
Sagu coffee at Rs 2-0-0	2,009 08	895 7 10	2,239 9 7	1,844 1 9	316 13 0	
Do Do at Rs 2-4-0	1,062 79	1,115 12 11	1,761 11 2	645 14 8	176 7 7	
Jodi coffee at Rs 2-0-0	25 03		26 1 3	26 1 3	2 15 9	
Do at Rs 2-4-0	20 28		7 2 1	7 2 1	3 5 5	
Umbli coffee at Rs 2-0-0	86 16		13 0 0	13 0 0	11 9 2	
Do at Rs 2-4-0	11 08				1 13 0	
Jaghir coffee at Rs 2-0-0	54 04				7 14 2	
Do at Rs 2-4-0	51 62				8 7 5	
Bane coffee settled in 1894-95	5,581 85	4,764 4 4	8,061 2 11	3,296 14 7	813 6 2	
Total	33,172 17	42,791 14 5	51,651 1 11	8,859 8 6	4,885 7 2	20½ per cent

58. The cause of the increase in coffee held under title-deed is partly errors in the former survey and partly that the owners of some estates have been found to have cultivated beyond their boundaries.

59. In this taluk the higher rate of rupees 2-4-0 has been imposed on 119 estates having an area of 2,290.01 acres in which 749.65 acres are under the 10 acre rule held free of assessment.

60. The banes in the 17 villages of which the assessment has already been announced which would have come under the rupees 2-4-0 an acre rule, have an area of 2577.5 acres. The enhanced rate has not been imposed on these, in accordance with the personally expressed views of the Chief Commissioner, as the assessment had been confirmed by Government before the order sanctioning the enhanced rates was received.

61. KIGGATNAD TALUK.—This is the most Southern taluk in Coorg. Its area is 420.85 square miles. The taluk contains the following nads and villages :—

Anjigérinad	...	15 villages.
Tavalgérimurnad	...	16 villages.
Hattugatnad	...	15 villages.
Bettyatnad	...	25 villages.

62. The population by last census was 34,807.

63. *Natural Features.*—Mountainous in the South in which are the Brahmageri and Marenad ranges, but more level than most of Coorg elsewhere. The Lakshmanatirtha runs through the middle of the Eastern half of the taluk and along its banks are some extensive and fertile rice flats. The whole of the Eastern and South-Western frontiers are covered with dense big timber forest. Except in Bettyatnad, coffee is not grown successfully in this taluk.

64. *Condition of the People.*—The land owners are mostly Goorgs, who have the name of being, in this taluk, unthrifty and lazy. They are very much in debt to sowcars.

65. *Communications.*—The only roads in this taluk are the Perambadi ghāt road which runs across the North East angle of the taluk for about 12 miles and a road from Ponnappet two miles long to Gonicipal on the Perambadi road.

66. A road is much needed from Ponnappett to the Wynaad frontier. This road would open up a very large tract of country now absolutely roadless. It has been repeatedly estimated for and has been traced, but for want of funds never begun.

77. *Towns and Markets.*—There is only one large weekly market which is held at Gonigopal in Bettyatnad and a small one at Pohnapet, a village which is the Head-Quarters of the Taluk.

68. *Irrigation.*—Some rice lands are irrigated from small tanks at the heads of the valleys, some by channels from streams but most are dependent on the rains, which here are not so certain as in North Coorg and almost every third year there is a partial failure of crop from want of water. If an anicut could only be thrown across the Lakshmanatirtha river, a very large and very fertile tract of country would be made independent of the monsoon, and certain crops would be ensured, but hitherto the cost of such an undertaking has been considered prohibitive.

69. *Crops.*—The only important crop is rice, but there are some coffee and a few orange gardens.

70. The following statement shows the result of the proposed Settlement as compared with the old demand on wet lands held under the various tenures :—

Tenure.	Old area converted into acres.		Survey area.		Old demand.			Proposed Summary Settlement demand.			Difference.			Land Record Cess.			Average rate per acre.		
	acres	cents	acres	cents	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Jamma	15,555	55	17,461	00	26,939	10	5	29,953	6	0	3,013	11	7	4,369	2	6	1	11	5
Sagu	7,466	73	9,028	92	23,805	5	1	28,495	8	8	4,690	3	7	2,069	1	9	3	2	6
Umbli	1,538	63	1,522	68	1,271	0	3	1,255	9	8	—15	6	7	400	15	6	0	13	2
Jodi	1,175	26	1,305	02	1,993	5	4	2,122	1	0	128	11	8	309	8	8	1	10	0
Jaghir	516	43	527	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	11	10	..	..	..
Total...	26,252	60	29,845	10	54,009	5	1	61,826	9	4	7,832	10	10	7,270	8	3	2	1	1
											—15	6	7						
								Net increase			7,817	4	3						

71. The average rate on Jamma lands is light. The average rate on Sagu lands is not unreasonable. They work out as follows :—

In Anjigerinad the average rate for Jamma land comes to Rs. 1-11-10 for Sagu to Rs. 2-13-6.

Tavalgerimurnad	do	Rs. 1-10-11	do	Rs. 3-2-6.
Hatgatnad	do	Rs. 1-12-6	do	Rs. 3-7-8.
Bettyatnad	do	Rs. 1-10-7	do	Rs. 3-0-9

72. In a group of three villages\* situated in the extreme South of the taluk on the borders of the Wynad where, I know from personal inspection, there is a lot of rice lands uncultivated, I propose not only not to add the one auna in the rupee but to reduce the rate charged on the excess area found by the Survey to Rs. 0-12-0 on Jamma and Rs. 1-8-0 on Sagu. The enhancement otherwise would come to over 33 per cent, an increase in the demand which these out-of-the-way jungle villages cannot afford.

\*Kutta.  
Dodde Manchanehalli.  
Badaga.

73. This diminishes the demand as follows :—In Kutta, on Jamma lands from Rs. 109-13-9 to Rs. 108-1-3, on Sagu from Rs. 709-6-0 to Rs. 630-11-6. In Dodde Manchanehalli on Jamma from Rs. 559-14-9 to Rs. 514-9-3, on Sagu from Rs. 420-5-7 to Rs. 375-14-3 and in Badaga on Jamma from Rs. 728-3-11 to Rs. 655-4-9 and on Sagu from Rs. 1,195-15-5 to Rs. 890-3-6. In the other villages the lowest rate placed on the excess area was Rs. 2-2-0 for Sagu and Rs. 1-1-0 for Jamma.

74. The average rate on Sagu lands looks high in Hattugatnad. The soil is, in this Nad, however, remarkably good and but for the bad water supply, the land could afford to pay up to Rs. 6 an acre.

75. A good deal of damage is sometimes done to the crops in portions of these Nads by elephants, but this has to be dealt with by remissions at the annual Jamabandi and cannot well be taken into consideration as affecting the rates.



76. The following statement shows the result of the assessment of coffee lands in this taluk :—

Tenure.	Survey area.	Old demand.	Proposed Summary Settlement demand.	Difference.	Land Record Cess.	Percentage of increase.
	Acres    cent	Rs.    A.    P.	Rs.    A.    P.	Rs.    A.    P.	Rs.    A.    A.	
Paisari coffee (under Title Deed) ...	7653 18	13,610 12 9	13,741 1 6	130 4 9	1,092 12 7	
Alienated coffee at Rs. 2.	110 80	139 4 4	221 11 6	82 7 2	16 2 0	
Do    Rs. 2-4...	115 59	159 6 1	260 1 0	100 10 11	18 15 2	
Sagu coffee at Rs. 2 ..	605 33	215 8 0	334 5 6	118 13 6	88 3 7	
Do    Rs. 2-4 ..	462 75	276 1 7	585 7 8	309 6 1	75 14 5	
Jamma coffee at Rs. 2 ...	2,098 45	531 3 1	1,130 2 8	598 15 7	306 10 10	
Do    Rs. 2-4 ...	421 70	204 8 0	411 13 5	207 5 5	68 12 0	
Jaghir coffee at Rs. 2 ...	50	...	...	...	0 1 2	
Jodi coffee at Rs. 2 ...	76 70	10 0 0	24 1 3	14 1 3	10 7 6	
Umbli coffee at Rs. 2 ...	3 24	...	...	...	0 7 7	
Total...	11,548 24	15,146 11 10	16,708 12 6	1,562 0 8	1,678 6 10	10 per cent.

77. Although Rs. 2-0-0 is the fixed rate for coffee held under Title Deed, large concessions have had to be made for some years now (of course under sanction) to the holders of coffee in Anjurerinad and Hattugatnad. In these places, all Europeans have abandoned their estates as failures and only a few native estates struggle on. On this account the demand does not correspond with the rate supposed to be levied.

78. The increase by Survey under wet lands in this taluk comes to Rs. 7,817-4-3, of which Rs. 5,851-0-10 is owing to the assessment imposed on excess area under cultivation found by survey which had hitherto escaped assessment and only Rs. 2,466-3-5 is on account of the enhanced rates.

79. The increase under coffee comes to Rs. 1,562-0-8. The increase in this taluk by the proposed Settlement comes under wet, to only 14 per cent more than the old demand and in coffee to 10 per cent.

80. The total demand for this taluk will be now Rs. 78,535-5-10 exclusive of Land Record Cess against the old demand of Rs. 69,156-0-11.

81. Inclusive of the Land Record Cess the Revenue demand will be Rs. 87,484-4-11.

82. PADINALKNAD TALUK. This taluk lies in the West. It has an area of 398.67 square miles. It is divided into four nads.

1. Padinalknad comprising ... 13 villages.
2. Kadyatsnad comprising ... 12 villages.
3. Benga-Kuyangerinad comprising ... 21 villages.
4. Tavu-Sampajenad comprising ... 11 villages.

83. The population of this taluk by the last census was 30,615.

84. *Physical Features.*—This is the most mountainous taluk in Coorg. A great portion of its area is occupied by the Western Ghât mountains. There is one nad (Sampajenad now incorporated with Tavunad) situated in the comparatively level country below the Ghâts. The other nads are very hilly. In the valleys between the ranges rice is grown.

85. *Condition of the People.*—There are a few well-to-do land owners, but the majority of the ryots, especially in the villages in the West are steeped in debt. Yet the population goes on increasing in a ratio out of all proportion to the means of subsistence.

86. The inhabitants are, unlike the Kaggatnad Coorgs, fairly industrious, the caste called 'Gaudagalus' especially so, but still extreme poverty is the rule, ordinary comfort of recent years, the exception. The reasons are the heavy fall in the price of cardamoms of late years, the ruinous rate of interest charged by Sowcars on debts incurred when the price of cardamoms was good, the want of arable land on which to grow crops to feed the increasing population and amongst the Coorgs, at least, the high-land pride which makes them refuse to work as coolies although this shows signs of breaking down under the pressure of necessity. The love for the hills innate in the Coorgs makes them refuse to emigrate even to better themselves, but latterly a few have been induced to take up lands elsewhere.

Note.—See Rico's Gazetteer of 1878, page 421.

"This taluk contains little arable but plenty of hilly grass and forest land with the largest and most productive cardamom jungles. (In 1878 cardamoms sold at Rs. 77 a maund, in 1893 at Rs. 20 a maund) Rice cultivation owing to the want of suitable land is so deficient that even the largest farms are not able to produce sufficient rice for their own consumption. The ryots in general have to buy rice for six months in the year and chiefly rely on the produce of their cardamom and coffee gardens." These have now failed them.

87. *Communications*.—The only high road in this taluk is the Mercara-Mangalore road which just skirts the northern portion of the taluk. A fair District Fund road from this road which branches off about 4 miles from Mercara goes to Bhagamandal (in Tavunad and near the holy source of the Cauvery) and another fair District Fund road (6 miles) from Murnad, on the Virajpett-Mercara road, goes to Napoklu, the Head-Quarters of the taluk. There is also an indifferent District Fund road from Napoklu to the Bhagamandal-Mercara road and there is a bad District Fund road from Napoklu to Nalknad Palace.

88. *Markets*.—There is a small weekly market at Napoklu of no importance. The inhabitants of the Southern portion of the taluk attend the market at Virajendrapet, and of the Northern, the Mercara market.

89. *Irrigation*.—Rain and Channels from the numerous hill springs.

90. *Crops*.—Rice, coffee, and cardamoms. In Sampajenad there is also a little areca and pepper. It may be noted here that the 'malis,' as the jungle in which the cardamom plants grow are called (except a very few assessed at coffee rates and classed in this report under the head of coffee) lie in the dense forests, in the Western slopes of the Ghâts. The revenue they at present yield is Rs. 13,118-8-0 but it is not included in this report as, although collected by the revenue officials, it is credited to the Forest Department.

91. The following statement shows the result of proposed Settlement of the lands held on the various tenures in this taluk:—

Tenure.	Old area converted into acres.		Survey area.	Old Demand.		Proposed Summary Settlement Demand.		Difference.		Land Record cess.		Average rate per acre.		
	Acres	cent	Acres	cent	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Jamma	6,777	10	7,986	19	10,560	2 8	12,343	11 5	1,783	8 9	1,801	2 6	1 7	4
Sagu	2,599	43	3,834	29	6,480	1 0	8,966	4 1	2,486	3 1	658	15 1	2 7	11
Umbli	2,255	32	2,231	73	1,834	2 2	1,811	9 6	—22	8 8	521	5 7	0 12	8
Jodli	117	91	128	81	185	7 1	198	12 0	13	4 11	28	14 9	1 8	6
Jaghir	893	29	405	04	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	8 1	...	...
Pepper Kan	706	01	763	37	73	4 6	73	4 6	...	...	5	5 5	0 1	6
Lands claimed for arecanut cultivation but subject to revision of area	...	...	890	86	91	0 11	91	0 11	...	...	6	10 3	0 8	9
Areca gardens	...	...	76	43	224	5 0	224	5 0	...	...	16	5 8	2 14	11
Total	12,849	06	15,816	72	19,448	7 4	23,708	15 5	4,260	0 9	3,125	3 4	1 8	0
Net increase Rs. 4,260 8 1														

92. The Jamma rates are as usual very light. The Sagu rates too (vide margin) even taking the poverty-stricken state of the people in the Western villages into consideration are reasonable, though I view the increase of 22 per cent on the demand with some apprehension, not that there need be any fear of land being resigned on account of the assessment (it is far too scarce to be that) but because, if the price of cardamom keeps low, I do not know where the ryots are to get money to pay. I refer in this paragraph only to the villages actually in the Ghâts.

93. There are 6 villages which used to form the Sampajenad and which have little or nothing in common with the villages above the Ghâts, the climate is different, the people are 'Gaudagalas' and not Coorgs, the language is Tulu and not Coorg, and the entries in the

revenue accounts are in 'Mudis' and not bhattis (see appendix A). The Gaudugalas are industrious but poor, the lands are fertile and the rates are low. The increase in these villages which is very high is chiefly due to the ease with which in an almost forgotten corner of a district like this, Government land has been quietly appropriated, but before imposing the rates I am having the Survey re-checked, as I am not satisfied with the work I have seen.

94. There are in this nad (Sampaje) also pepper *Kans* or jungles in which pepper is grown. In the time of the Rajah these *Kans*, were assessed at from 10 pies to 3 annas an acre or at one anna seven pies per acre on the average. The price of this produce has of late years gone down so much, that these *Kans*, so far as pepper cultivation goes, have been practically abandoned. I therefore do not propose to make any alteration in their assessment, until I can make further enquiries. The pepper *Kans* have an area of 763·87 acres and only pay Rs. 73-4-6.

95. The rate paid is very low for areca gardens, but then the gardens I have seen if compared with the worst areca gardens in the Mysore province would be poor. The Rajah's rates for areca were from Rs 2-6-5 an acre up to Rs. 3-3-5. When the statements of these villages were first submitted to me I found 467 acres entered as garden and only Rs. 315 paid as assessment which brought the assessment down to 11 annas an acre. On enquiry I find that the owners of a dozen areca trees had got the Surveyors to measure in as their garden, all the land close by which might be in years to come, turned into areca. For instance, there was one entry of a garden of 28 acres assessment 4 annas. This I found to contain 24 areca trees. I have not assessed such excess land in this report, but have ordered Mr. Haller to revise the Survey work in these 6 villages.

96. The following statement shows the result of the assessment of coffee lands in this taluk :—

Tenure.	Survey area.		Old Demand.			Proposed Summary Settlement Demand.			Difference.			Land Record Cons.			Percentage of increase.
	acres	cent	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	
Coffee under Title deed	18,248	73	25,173	9	5	25,733	5	9	559	12	4	2,644	10	9	
Alienated Bane coffee at Rs. 2-0-0	1,387	64	2,107	14	10	2,734	1	2	626	2	4	202	3	4	
Do at Rs. 2-4-0	114	53	196	10	2	257	11	0	61	0	10	18	12	6	
Sagu bane coffee at Rs 2-0-0	538	97	272	8	7	390	11	4	118	2	9	78	8	9	
Do at Rs 2-4-0	85	69	5	8	0	73	13	5	68	5	5	14	0	10	
Jamma coffee at Rs 2-0-0	5,531	96	706	1	11	2,618	3	1	1,912	1	2	806	4	2	
Jamma coffee at Rs 2-4-0	607	86	68	8	0	422	18	11	354	5	11	99	14	0	
Jaghi Bane coffee at Rs 2 and 2-4-0	127	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	11	2	
Jodi coffee at Rs 2-0-0	19	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	3	
Umbl coffee at Rs 2-0-0	...	121	01	...	...	20	14	1	20	14	1	18	3	1	
Do at Rs. 2-4-0	...	26	60	...	...	31	10	5	34	10	5	4	2	11	
Total	26,809	64	28,530	12	11	32,296	4	2	3,755	7	3	3,908	4	9	13 per cent

97. In Tavunad, there used at one time to be large estates held by Europeans.

\*Note.—This term expires this year and the Chief Commissioner will be shortly addressed as to whether the concessions are to be continued on the old rates levied.

These have since been abandoned (except one) or fallen into the hands of natives. The climate is too wet for coffee. Considerable concessions have had to be made from time to time to the holders of the estates in this nad as the figures show, only Rs. 6,100-7-10 being paid for 4,792 87 acres instead of something like Rs. 9,585-11-10, as would be charged, if full rates were insisted on. A good deal of the land included in the statement opposite to this nad and classed under coffee is really cardamom. This product has fallen in price so much of late, that three years ago the Government of India reduced the rate levied on an acre by one half for a term of three years.\*

98. Some of the coffee in Bengnad and Kadyatnad is good. In Padinalknad it is not so good.

99. In some of the banes coffee has failed and as soon as the rates are given out application will probably be received for permission to cut out the coffee and to allow the land to revert to grazing, in which case the increase given as the probable results of the Settlement in the above taluk will have to be reduced by about Rs. 1,000.

100. *Kumri*.—There has been nothing said in the above as to *Kumri*. This is still granted under the rules contained in Serial No. 10\* of the Land Revenue Code, Volume II. The revenue obtained from this cultivation was last year Rs. 841. It has not been affected by the Summary Settlement as the cultivation is of a temporary and not of a permanent nature.

\* Secretary's letter No. 17 dat. 440 ed 7th January 1887.

101. The present demand for this taluk comes to Rs. 47,979-4-8 exclusive of Land Record Cess. The demand by the Settlement, if the above figures are approved, will come to Rs. 55,995-3-7. Inclusive of the Land Record Cess, the revenue demand will be Rs. 68,028-11-8.

102. The NANJARAJPATNA TALUK has an area of 322.08 square miles and is divided into Nads or Hoblis, as Nads are called in North Coorg.

1. Nanjarajpatna-Kanavé Hobli	... 52 villages.
2. Yedvanad	... 37 villages.
3. Gadinad	... 18 villages.
4. Bilhad Hobli	... 40 villages.
5. Kodlihobli	... 57 villages.
6. Niddad-hobli	... 77 villages.

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103. The last three Hoblis comprised the old Taluk of Yelsavirshimé which, in order to reduce expenditure, was abolished and added to Nanjarajpatna by order\* of the Government of India in 1894.

\*Letter No. 1034  
200/85 dated 5th Sept-  
tember 1894.

104. The population of the Taluk is 41,698.

105. *General Features.*—The Western portion of the Taluk is mountainous like Mercara, the Eastern portion is open country like Mysore. Yelsavirshimé is, with the exception of one range of hills, a comparatively open and undulating country.

106. *Condition of the People.*—Amongst the hills of Gadinad and the Western portion of Yedavanad the villagers are generally poor, in the rest of this Taluk the villagers are fairly well-to-do. Except in Gadinad and Yedavanad, the inhabitants are not Coorgs or Jamma Coorgs but Lingayets and Vakkligas.

107. *Communications.*—A road runs through the centre of the Taluk from Kodlipet to Mercara. A new road is being opened from Somvarpet the Head-Quarters of the Taluk to Fraserpet, the former Head-Quarters and a small town on the borders of Mysore. The Arkalgode-Saklespur road crosses this Taluk at its Northern most part, and there is a fair road which runs by the side of the Cauvery through the Nanjarajpatna Kanavé Hobli to Siddapur. There is also an indifferent road connecting Shanivarsanté, the former Head-Quarters of the Yelsavirshimé Taluk with Ramaswami Kanavé.

108. *Markets.*—At Somvarpet, the Head-Quarters of the Taluk a well attended market is held every Monday. Other markets are held weekly at Jambur, Shanivarsanté, Kodlipet and Fraserpet, but they are of minor importance.

109. *Crops.*—Chiefly rice and coffee except in the Ramaswami Kanavé Hobli, where the chief crops are ragi, kulti, Bengal-gram, Avaré and oil seeds.

110. *Tenures.*—The Jamma tenure is met with only in Gadinad and Yedavanad, elsewhere the tenure is the ordinary Sagu tenure. There are also some Jaghir or rent free villages granted by the Rajah to Lingayet temples or Matts and a few Umbli and Jodi fields.

111. The following table shows the probable results of the proposed Settlement of the wet and dry lands held under the various tenures in this taluk :—

Tenure.	Old area converted into acres.	Survey area.	Old Demand.	Proposed Summary Settlement Demand.	Difference.	Land Record cess.	Average rate per acre.	Percentage of increase.
	Acres cent.	Acres cent.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Jamma	3,198 48	4,007 15	3,884 18 0	5,019 6 7	1,034 9 7	733 0 4	1 4 0	
Sagu wet	8,860 52	11,643 48	27,101 8 1	33,957 15 8	6,856 7 7	2,490 5 7	2 14 7	
Umbli do	470 85	453 51	314 9 10	305 12 0	-8 13 10	8 9 7	0 10 9	
Jodi do	1,549 17	1,932 00	2,589 2 3	2,977 14 1	388 11 10	433 12 4	1 8 7	
Jaghir do	1,125 86	1,327 72	...	...	...	25 0 9	...	
Sagu Hols, dry	9,413 69	16,428 40	9,039 5 10	12,496 1 6	3,456 11 7	923 9 5	0 12 2	
Jodi Hols	686 92	698 10	344 10 6	397 13 11	53 3 3	58 0 3	0 7 1	
Jaghir Hols	515 88	755 47	...	...	...	39 15 8	...	
Sagu Vonts Hols	...	2,920 99	...	558 2 6	555 2 6	39 18 7	0 8 0	
Jodi do	...	353 18	...	86 9 6	86 9 6	5 0 1	0 1 7	
Jaghir do	...	30 71	...	...	...	6 3	...	
Grand Total	25,820 37	40,763 76	43,377 1 8	55,744 11 8	12,367 7 10	5,066 9 10	1 5 10 38 per cent.	
Net increase					12,367 7 10			



112. In the Nanjarajpatna Hobli, in the four villages given in the margin the rice lands are irrigated from a channel taken from the Chikli stream. The soil is good. Channel irrigated land in the adjoining taluk of Hunsur, Mysore, pays about Rs. 6-0-0 an acre. In these villages the average rice rate, after the present Summary Settlement, will come to only, in Nanjarajpatna rupees 1-15-2 per acre, in Hosapatna Rs. 2-7-8 an acre, in Virupakshipura Rs. 2-5-5 an acre and in Rangsamudra Rs. 2-0-8 an acre. If these rates are raised a rupee all round on channel lands, the lands can afford it. The Chief Commissioner's orders are solicited on this point.

Nanjarajpatna.  
Hosapatna.  
Rangsamudra.  
Virupakshipura.

113. In Gadinad, the five small villages named in the margin lie buried in the Western Ghats, far away from any nad or market. The climate is bad. The monsoon is so heavy, they cannot sow their rice till the rain is nearly over, and the North East monsoon begins so early, that sometimes it beats the crop down before it can be reaped. The people are also very poor. I have therefore not put on the one anna enhancement imposed elsewhere on these villages. The rice embankments in them were so large, that 20 per cent has been allowed for them instead of the 10 per cent elsewhere. But even with this the assessment has increased by Rs. 123-11-11 or a rise of 32 per cent on the old revenue owing to increase of area found by survey. The rates per acre vary from 14 annas to Rs. 1-13-0 and are moderate.

Mankya.  
Surlabi.  
Mutlu.  
Kumbaragadige.  
Kikkarahalli.

114. In Yedvanad especially near Somavarpet where rice lands fetch high prices, the average rate of Rs. 2-10-9 is very moderate.

115. For Bilhadhobli and Kodliobli Rs. 3-7-0 and Rs. 3-4-5 are fair rates. In the neighbouring Taluk of Manjarabad, Mysore, the ryots pay Rs. 3-6-0 on an average an acre for rice. Col. Grant reports in his forecast of the settlement of this part of the Taluk as follows:—"The villages under report (Kodli and Bilha) occupy a favorable position to the South and East of Manjarabad and to the West of Arkalgode. They are in my opinion considerably superior, as a whole, to Manjarabad with which for the present purpose it will be safest to contrast them, being not only better populated and more accessible, but enjoying those advantages in a far more uniform degree."

"Manjarabad contains a large proportion of wild and sparsely populated country. Its best parts are superior to Yelsavirshimé, while its worst are infinitely inferior. What I mean will be clearer if I state that in some Magnies of Manjarabad, the old average rate on rice land was close upon Rs. 4-0-0 per acre, while in the best group the survey average rate was Rs. 4-3-1. It will thus be clear that the average rates adopted for Manjarabad will be fully low for Yelsavirshimé, but as I desire to be on the safe side, I will not estimate higher."

116. In Nidita there has been a great increase in the area under cultivation, by the old accounts there were supposed to be 2932 15 acres of rice in this Hobli, but the Survey has found the real area to be 4071 62 acres, an increase of 1089 47 acres, or about 36 per cent. On all this increase the lowest rate in the village for rice has been put, and yet the increase in revenue comes to Rs. 2,294-14-8.

117. The following statement shows the result of the proposed settlement of "Coffee" lands in this taluk:—

Tenure.	Survey area.	Old Demand.	Proposed Summary Settlement Demand.	Difference.	Land Record cess.	Percentage of increase.
	acres cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Coffee under title deed	7425 62	12,480 9 6	13,924 5 2	1,443 11 8	1,079 2 2	
Alienated coffee at Rs. 2-0-0	136 00	110 13 8	267 3 7	156 5 11	19 13 5	
Alienated coffee at Rs. 2-4-0	493 35	718 11 9	1,110 0 6	391 4 9	80 15 1	
Baga coffee at Rs. 2-0-0	1638 76	612 0 8	1,374 3 5	762 2 9	238 15 11	
Baga coffee at Rs. 2-4-0	843 89	36 11 5	362 13 8	326 2 3	56 6 7	
Jamma coffee at Rs. 2-0-0	1277 57	71 2 4	165 12 9	94 10 5	178 15 4	
Jamma coffee at Rs. 2-4-0	271 75	48 8 0	157 1 9	108 9 9	44 10 2	
Jodi coffee at Rs. 2-0-0	11 03	" " "	" " "	" " "	1 9 7	
Umbl coffee at Rs. 2-0-0	40 64	5 0 0	21 4 6	16 4 6	18 4 7	
Umbl coffee at Rs. 2-4-0	21 14	" " "	20 4 11	20 4 11	2 6 5	
Jaghir coffee at Rs. 2-0-0	226 12	" " "	" " "	" " "	32 15 7	
Jaghir coffee at Rs. 2-4-0	11 00	" " "	" " "	" " "	1 12 10	
Total...	11,896 38	14,083 9 4	17,403 2 3	3,319 8 11	1,751 15 8	23½ per cent.

118. There are certain lands held in this taluk called Hittalmanedalas or Koppadalas : a. lands granted as an appendage to the rice holding to be held free of revenue as a site for house, backyard, cattle shed and gardens. These vary in size from half an acre up to 10 acres. The area allowed to be held free in such lands has been fixed in Serial No. 25, of the Supplement to the Revenue Code and has of course been adhered to. Land found in excess of such area has been assessed now, if planted with coffee and under good cultivation, with the Rs. 2-4-0 rate, and if under ordinary cultivation with the 2 rupee rate.

119. The dry crop lands in Yelsavirahimé are very poor. Of these the lands called 'Vontéholas' and 'Kurave' lands have hitherto not been assessed. These are lands which have been held free for grazing but are sometimes cultivated. Of these lands Col. Grant in his report above quoted writes as follows :—"Confining my attention then entirely to the Government lands, I need only explain that the dry lands, although occupied and much valued, have not all a separate assessment recorded against them in the old accounts. Of the total dry area of 4277.80 acres about  $\frac{1}{2}$ ths is composed of 'Vontéholas' more or less cultivated and 'Kurave' lands, upon both of which no separate assessment is recovered. This is precisely the state of things, which we found in the neighbouring taluk of Manjarabad, in fact in all the Malnad taluks of Mysore. The anomalous and inconvenient system in question had of course to give place at the settlement to the survey system under which a light but separate assessment was imposed on all land according to its relative value."

120. With reference to these lands Col. T. G. Clarke, the then Commissioner has also reported\* as follows to Government in 1889 :—"But whether or not a gain accrues to Government from the revision of the assessment, a revenue survey and settlement is, I submit, needed in order to bring under its operation the large area of dry land, which under the ancient custom found in Manjarabad also remains unassessed. No doubt the exemption of these dry lands (Vontéholas) which were required as annexed to the rice wargs was taken into account in assessing the latter holdings and this circumstance will make it desirable as Col. Grant has stated to impose a light assessment on the dry lands. It is important, however, that they should be classed and assessed and thus much land which has probably escaped assessment by improper means, brought to book."

121. In Manjarabad the average rate imposed on these lands has been 6 annas an acre, but, to be perfectly on the safe side as there has been no classification, I would ask the Chief Commissioner's sanction for the period of this Summary Settlement to put an average rate of 0-3-0 on such lands. The entries given above have been calculated on that rate.

122. The dry crop land in the Ramaswami Kanavé Hobli is very different from the dry crop land of Yelsavirahimé. The lands in the villages bordering on the Cauvery river are very good indeed and they will probably be found, when the period of the Summary Settlement has expired, to be well able to afford to pay more than the rates now imposed.

123. The excess area found in these villages was large, but it turned out to be chiefly in the fields lying near the hills where the ryots had ample opportunity of encroaching on Government waste. The soil near these hills is poor and stony and until a regular classification is made, I have only ventured to put on the excess, not the lowest rate in each village but a still lower rate viz : 6 annas. If this should not meet with the Chief Commissioner's approval, the calculations can be easily altered.

124. The old revenue demand for this Taluk was Rs. 57,460-11-0 exclusive of the Land Record Cess. The demand, if the above proposals are approved of, will be Rupees 73,147-13-11 exclusive of Land Record Cess. Inclusive of it, it will be Rs. 79,966-7-5.

125. In conclusion I have warmly to acknowledge the great assistance I have received from Mr. Haller in this Settlement work.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

G. F. MEIKLEJOHN,

Commissioner of Coorg.



## Appendix A.

### *Memorandum explaining the nature of the land Tax in Coorg by Colonel Fraser.*

The lands in Coorg Proper are divided into Nads containing from five to fifty-four villages excepting Telusavirshime which contains one hundred and seven villages all waste and hilly ground is included in these divisions which are marked by natural or artificial boundaries such as ridges, water courses, canals &c. but it is said that the higher mountains are not comprised in them.

The extent of land under culture is only a half, while the other half is lying at present uncultivated. The amount of assessment which was originally fixed by Vira Rajendar and Linga Rajendar upon the whole extent of land in Coorg Proper after its survey is 2,57,581 Rupees 3 annas and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pies of which Rs. 1,35,198-8-0 is the amount of lands actually under cultivation according to the latest Jamabandy accounts while the remainder lands assessed at 122,382 Rupees 11 annas and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pies are lying uncultivated.

In the time of the ancient Rajas of Coorg sundry modes of revenue administration not founded on a survey of lands prevailed. It is said that in some instances a settlement was adopted in which the Circar received its share of the produce of lands from each cultivator in kind or the value of that share at a price agreed upon and that these shares were settled in each year before the harvest, upon inspection of crops, and that another method was that the lands were farmed to individuals for a certain rent on estimate of the produce thereof. This mode of assessment was disapproved by Veera Rajendar in consequence of the income of the Circar and that derived by the ryots being by this means kept in a state of fluctuation, and of its being likewise a source of inconvenience to the cultivators who were liable to over-assessment in consequence of an excessive estimation of their lands, or too high a valuation of produce not to mention that the cultivators experienced much oppression from the Circar servants who were severe in their exactions.

In order therefore to relieve the cultivators from arbitrary demands and to ensure an uniformity in the amount of tax Veera Rajendar introduced a system, the peculiar feature of which was an assessment on the produce. This settlement was preceded by a survey or measurement of every land productive or unproductive cultivated or waste. For this purpose servants were employed and sent to the Nads. The cultivated lands were classed into wet, dry and garden lands, and each class was measured field by field. Their names, measurement, particular description of land and the color of the soil (which is of six kinds in Coorg viz. nade mannoo, adeo mannoo, aday mannoo, kare mannoo, kaley mannoo) were marked in this register, deduction being granted for the ground occupied by trees, tanks, wells, hills, jungles were also particularized in the register. The Gowda Parpatigar, Shanbogues and ryots assisted in the classification of lands of different kinds. The Surveyors measured the ground with what are called "coles" each "cole" being eight "Guz" and each "Guz" twenty-four "ungool" as determined by Linga Rajendar each "ungool" being equivalent to one-and-a-half English inches, a detailed account was kept of the number of "coles" of which each land or field consisted. Afterwards the measured lands were divided into classes called 'wargus,' each containing fields varying in number. The productiveness of the soil of different sorts in every village having been ascertained with the assistance of the Potail, Shanbogues &c, it was stated in the register that a portion of land (so many 'coles' in each class, produced one hundred 'bhatties' of paddy. The Rajas after mature consideration ordered that a uniform tax of ten Rupees should be levied on a portion of land capable of yielding one hundred bhatties of paddy valued at 80 Rs. which is one-eighth of produce or twelve-and-a-half per cent of money, and as it has been ascertained that fifty-six and one-fourth per cent of produce valued at Rupees forty-five are required to cover the expense of cultivation averaged on the different description of land (the charges varying from  $42\frac{1}{2}$  to  $70\frac{1}{2}$ ), it follows that  $31\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of produce value Rs. 25 remains clear profit to the ryot as it was determined in the Hukumnama that all cultivators in Coorg should render services to the Circar an uniform tax of Rs. 10 was fixed, but it being left optional with other classes not of the Coorg caste to decline the performance of service, it was determined that in this case they should pay a tax of Rs. 12 for a portion of land capable of yielding 100 bhatties of paddy valued at Rs. 80 which amounts to  $\frac{15}{100}$  of the produce or 15 per cent of money and 29 per cent of produce, value Rs. 23-3-2 $\frac{1}{2}$  remains as clear profit to the ryot, the difference in favor of the person who pays a tax of 10 per cent being Rs. 1-12-9 $\frac{1}{2}$  per 100 bhatties.

It is said by some of the intelligent Inhabitants, that the lands which were considered at the time when the survey was made to be capable of yielding 100 bhatties of paddy have never at any time yielded more on an average than 75 bhatties valued Rs. 60 and therefore the profit derived by the cultivator who pays a tax of ten rupees is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  bhatties, value Rs. 5. The profit which the person who pays a tax of Rs. 12 if his lands yielded the same quantity of produce is 4 bhatties valued at Rs. 3-3-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The cause of this is attributed partly to want of exertion on the part of the cultivators to improve the lands, and partly to an erroneous classification in the first instance. After the survey was made the whole extent of wet land in Coorg Proper amounted to 11,483,273 $\frac{1}{2}$  'coles' and the produce thereof was estimated at 2,27,495 $\frac{1}{2}$  'bhatties' of paddy. The average

measurement of land of different kinds capable of yielding 100 bhatties of paddy is about  $520\frac{5}{16}$  'moles,' and an extent of land which produces  $19\frac{3}{16}$  'bhatties' of paddy is equal to one 'cawnie' a land measure of 57600 square feet, according to this cultivation the amount of tax for one cawnie of land is estimated at, one rupee fourteen annas and eight and quarter pies. There are no dry lands in Coorg Proper excepting in those of the nads and Taluk of Yelusavirashime, but their exact measurement has not been ascertained in consequence of the registers being defective. It appears however on an average that produce of a dry field is equal to Rs.  $1-8-7\frac{7}{16}$ .

The rate of taxation was professedly fixed by Veera Rajendar and Linga Rajendar with the view of ameliorating the condition of the ryots as they have thus distinctly stated in the "Ilukum-namah." "It is ordained in the 'Dharmasastras' that one-sixth of the crop should be received by the Sovereigns and that the remainder should be taken by the ryots, as the God has given us wisdom. We have ordered that the ryots should pay us one-tenth only of the crop in order that they may live prosperously, praying for our happiness."

MEECARA, }  
Dated 14th July 1834.

(Sd) J. S. FRASER, Lt-Col.  
and Commissioner.

EXTRACT.

Commissioner.

## Appendix B.

*Jamma tenure*, a term said to be derived from the Sanskrit "jamma," conveying the meaning of "hereditary by birth," is the holding of the privileged class, called Jamma ryots, comprising Coorgs, Amma Coorgs, Heggudas, Amibokkallus, Annis, Koyas, Maplas and Gaudas. The light assessment of Rs 5 per 100 battis of wet land, with its accompanying Bane and Bariké, was made originally on condition of military and general service to the State. The Jamma ryots are still liable to be called out to repel outward aggression or quell internal disturbances, and furnish police and treasure-guards, escorts &c, in time of peace.

No remission of Jamma rent is ever made, except under extraordinary circumstances, such as the death of several members of a family, the entire destruction of property by fire or the loss of a large number of cattle. In these cases, and when the produce of their lands has been very meagre, the Jamma ryots are allowed to pay Rs 10 per 100 battis for the quantity of land which has been cultivated, instead of Rs 5 for the whole farm. It is also customary under such circumstances, or when only women and young children are left in the house, to permit the whole of the Jamma lands to be sublet on Vāra tenure (that is, a division of the crop in equal halves between the tenant and landlord), for periods ranging from 1 to 5 years according to the particulars of each case.

On being invested with the proprietary right to a farm, the Jamma ryot has to pay a donation of Rs 10 per 100 battis, called Nasar Kāniko, in three yearly instalments, and a fee of Rs 1 termed the Gatti Jaminī too, on taking possession of the land. On the same terms a Jamma ryot may claim as much available land as he may like to cultivate, provided he takes an entire farm, failing which his Jamma rent is doubled for the additional portion. He likewise may also resign his Jamma land or Government may, for good reasons, resume it. When invested with the land by the Superintendent of Coorg, a formula is repeated intimating that the holder has received the hereditary right to the land on the feudal conditions laid down, and at the same time a handful of the soil of the land he has applied for is given to him. Similarly when resigning land, the Jamma ryot lays down before the Superintendent a handful of the soil as a sign of his relinquishment of all rights to the land. Except with the consent of the Government, Jamma land cannot be alienated, and is never marketable, nor can it be mortgaged.

*Sagu tenure* (from the Canarese 'Sagu' to be under cultivation) should be considered as the normal assessment, all others being exceptional. The tenants pay Rs 10 per 100 battis as land-tax, are not bound by their tenure to render feudal services to the State, and may claim remission of assessment for those fields of their farms which they are unable to cultivate. It is estimated that of their total produce the Government demand amounts to 1½ per cent, and their profits, after deducting all expenses, hardly exceed 7 per cent in good seasons.

*Umbli tenure* (from the Can. Umbli, a plot of ground free of rent) is held on account of services performed by certain ryots in the times of the Rupas and is lightly taxed at three rates, namely 1, 2½, and 3 rupees per 100 battis, a sannad (title deed) for the tenure being given by the Chief Commissioner.

An addition, at least in name, to these Umbli holdings was lately made at the recommendation of Captain Cole, who proposed "that a fixed remuneration in the shape of a reduction in the assessment on the land held by each Patel, be allowed to him as a Gaud-Umbli for the large additional work thrown on the Patels by the effects of advancing civilization, by the opening out of the country and by the settlement of Europeans." This measure was hailed with satisfaction by the Patels, most of them fixed the Umbli on the hereditary lands of their houses, and in some cases the umbli amounted to the entire assessment on their lands, which by this remission became virtually jaghir or free, so that these Gaud-Umbli might be classed with the inam-lands or free-holds.

*Jodi tenure* (from the Can. jodi, a favorable quit rent) is the holding of land which has been alienated to the office of the Patels in the Yeluvieshine and Nanjarajpatna taluks, and for the maintenance of religious establishments in all parts of Coorg. Half of its original assessment having been relinquished in favour of the holders the Sirkar receives only Rs 5 per 100 battis, as from Jamma land. Like this the former cannot be sublet, and if left uncultivated, it is at the disposal of the district officers and may be given by them to any ryot on sagu-tenure, when Rs. 5 of the land-tax are paid to Government and the other Rs. 5 to the religious establishment to which it belongs.



WET LANDS.													COFFEE LANDS.																					
Name of Village	Old area converted into acres		Survey area	Old Demand		Proposed Summary Settlement Demand		Difference		Land Record cess		No of Village	Survey area	Old Demand		Proposed Summary Settlement Demand		Difference		Land Record cess														
	acres	cents		Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Rs	A P			acres	cents	Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Rs	A P											
<b>Immatti-Siddapurnad.</b> as settled in 1894-95.																																		
Uleyeri	265	65	300	03	793	2	0	897	5	2	104	3	2	73	15	4	11	2	907	28	4	912	1	4	5	341	11	4	429	10	0	425	4	8
Immatti	255	90	272	89	626	1	0	662	7	4	36	6	4	68	10	4	12	3	387	28	3	381	3	4	624	8	8	243	5	4	56	9	4	
Umburi	175	70	185	15	454	7	0	475	3	6	20	12	6	46	11	1	13	1	127	16	10	8	0	78	11	3	68	3	3	17	2	2		
Annangala	300	68	346	13	707	3	9	844	3	4	136	15	7	88	17	0	22	2	1,154	39	8	852	3	0	1,084	8	7	232	5	7	168	9	6	
Urtageri	277	96	290	07	585	13	0	628	13	4	43	0	4	72	10	0	23	3	889	29	1	1,239	11	11	1,507	12	11	268	1	0	129	12	4	
Urtachinad	185	14	211	27	449	6	0	612	0	2	162	10	2	60	11	6	41	4	587	07	4	475	1	4	824	7	11	349	6	7	84	13	11	
Urtur	195	24	224	77	448	2	0	527	5	4	79	3	4	57	8	4	42	2	594	47	4	446	14	2	906	0	4	459	2	2	86	11	5	
Urtur	190	77	244	71	492	3	10	634	0	5	141	12	7	61	14	4	43	3	594	47	4	1,022	8	4	1,431	4	2	408	11	10	124	7	8	
Urtur	207	22	287	69	454	7	0	630	1	11	175	10	11	53	0	1	44	4	1,427	17	1	1,846	0	1	2,464	10	10	618	10	9	208	0	6	
Urtur	47	31	72	10	13	12	0	192	7	8	58	11	8	14	2	6	45	4	977	84	3	1,760	3	10	1,885	10	3	125	6	5	140	2	4	
Urtur	69	98	110	84	199	0	0	307	10	0	108	10	0	22	7	1	46	4	2,161	98	7	3,537	10	7	3,411	12	1	-125	14	6	315	4	8	
Urtur	71	26	183	13	194	12	0	491	2	3	296	6	3	37	1	0	47	4	2,111	11	4	14	4	11	360	9	7	211	4	8	33	12	3	
Urtur	95	73	181	98	337	2	0	568	10	2	231	8	2	46	2	4	48	4	95	08	8	11	3	97	14	2	71	2	11	13	9	11		
Urtur	301	48	376	43	795	5	0	991	11	5	196	6	5	96	2	10	49	4	1,550	20	13	1,770	13	4	2,421	8	8	650	11	4	222	10	6	
Urtur	145	97	174	13	453	9	0	559	14	7	106	5	7	49	1	3	50	4	487	58	5	598	10	3	608	12	5	10	2	2	71	2	9	
Urtur	223	98	277	70	469	3	2	641	0	2	171	13	0	73	12	10	51	4	548	96	8	964	10	8	1,077	14	9	113	4	1	78	9	7	
Urtur	23	51	38	76	56	4	0	92	13	4	36	9	4	6	12	5	52	4																
Total...	3,033	48	3,807	78	7,649	12	9	9,756	14	1	2,107	1	4	930	6	3			14,979	17		19,976	4	4	24,109	13	11	4,133	9	7	2,176	11	6	
<b>Immatti-Siddapur Nad.</b> now under Settlement.																																		
Urtur	355	60	361	73	597	0	1	619	1	2	22	1	1	95	4	3	14	4	44	79	3	35	1	9	56	2	3	21	0	6	6	8	8	
Urtur	377	34	396	04	868	2	0	984	6	6	116	4	6	107	6	5	15	5	300	96	12	128	10	2	304	11	5	176	1	3	43	14	2	
Urtur	395	34	414	07	702	11	8	793	7	2	90	11	6	114	5	1	16	6	305	31	11	116	4	0	243	4	1	127	0	1	45	7	7	
Urtur	491	53	423	26	784	10	7	893	6	8	108	12	1	113	12	0	17	17	341	43	17	269	1	3	403	14	3	134	13	0	51	7	9	
Urtur	235	20	257	53	694	3	0	811	7	5	117	4	5	70	9	11	18	18	252	30	18	111	3	2	217	1	10	105	14	8	38	15	7	
Urtur	444	05	447	99	1,062	10	5	1,160	15	7	98	5	2	118	13	5	19	19	193	88	19	182	9	4	300	5	5	117	12	1	28	7	6	
Urtur	452	81	463	36	1,086	10	0	1,176	11	11	90	1	11	123	7	0	20	20	307	81	20	186	1	8	267	0	6	80	14	10	46	3	6	
Urtur	200	80	225	13	542	3	0	643	11	4	101	8	4	62	14	6	21	21	613	75	21	855	13	5	911	12	2	55	14	9	90	0	3	
Urtur	22	89	20	35	62	14	0	88	0	1	25	2	1	6	6	9	24	24	28	268	24	28	6	15	7	565	5	9	278	6	2	41	3	8
Urtur	429	36	453	55	1,073	13	5	1,309	4	6	325	7	1	128	6	2	25	25	2,443	56	25	4,948	7	2	4,629	0	3	319	6	11	353	14	4	
Urtur	211	03	297	15	431	13	0	705	14	10	274	1	10	56	3	4	26	26	543	40	26	556	8	4	1,242	13	8	686	5	4	109	5	8	
Urtur	83	78	156	57	178	10	0	352	14	8	174	4	8	26	5	6			832	48		748	2	10	1,003	10	3	255	7	5	128	10	10	
Urtur	317	18	422	51	696	15	0	1,034	0	2	337	1	2	80	4	11			571	15		757	0	0	995	14	4	238	14	4	88	13	5	
Urtur	259	18	292	76	470	1	0	619	5	9	140	4	9	61	2	9			117	52		741	1	4	211	8	10	136	12	6	17	9	9	
Total...	4,186	09	4,641	00	9,252	5	2	11,273	11	9	2,021	6	7	1,165	6	0			11,021	99		15,214	12	11	18,991	12	5	3,776	15	6	1,652	1	10	
<b>Yedenalknad-Beppunad</b>																																		
Urtur	649	37	777	44	1,300	14	6	1,652	8	1	351	9	7	181	9	10	1	1	241	18	1	153	14	9	359	10	3	205	11	6	34	1	3	
Urtur	494	40	533	38	1,077	10	3	1,269	6	4	191	12	1	144	14	4	2	2	186	39	2	71	13	8	181	11	6	109	13	10	27	3	2	
Urtur	460	43	549	61	779	5	0	950	10	8	171	5	8	139	5	8	3	3	90	90	3	14	9	7	32	1	9	17	8	2	13	10	10	
Urtur	215	34	249	76	316	15	2	378	14	3	61	15	1	65	5</																			



Name of Village.	Old area converted into acres.	Survey area.	Old Demand	Summary Settlement Demand	Difference	Record cess	Survey area.	Old Demand.	Summary Settlement Demand	Difference.	Record cess
	acres. cents	acres. cents	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	acres. cents	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<b>Anjigerinad.</b>											
Mugntageri	255 49	318 77	461 5 0	556 14 7	95 9 7	77 8 4	1	17 79	24 4 7	27 9 3	3 4 8
Chenivada	307 55	414 98	707 0 0	795 4 8	88 4 8	101 9 10	2	42 63	61 5 1	56 1 7	5 3 6
Begur	312 81	350 32	532 1 5	573 12 11	41 11 6	90 15 7	3	60 38	512 5	114 2	3 14 3
Nadikeri	300 83	345 11	508 13 7	578 4 0	69 6 5	82 7 3	4	36 32	43 4 7	43 4 11	0 0 4
Chikkamandur	3 40 3	463 40	745 8 6	899 9 11	154 1 11	113 6 4	5	16 18	14 4 1	14 4 2	0 0 1
Tuchamakeri	390 19	446 01	839 11 0	927 11 7	88 0 7	113 13 4	6	14 27	10 0 9	10 0 9	0 0 0
Balayamandur	470 22	523 53	928 5 0	1,057 7 8	129 2 8	128 5 3	7	6 19	...	...	...
Hudikeri	423 50	463 73	728 14 8	806 7 3	77 8 7	115 7 1	8	139 76	110 5 5	151 14 2	41 8 9
Konageri	429 44	476 81	775 8 0	884 11 11	111 3 11	115 12 2	9	11 36	4 9 7	7 6 1	2 12 6
Hisodlu	456 42	527 07	815 8 0	922 8 9	104 0 9	132 4 3	10	292 46	210 2 2	206 7 4	3 10 10
Poradu	196 73	202 23	286 8 0	302 11 11	16 3 11	4 1 8	11	128 82	39 6 4	92 7 0	62 0 8
Badagarakeri	378 24	390 43	637 2 0	675 2 6	38 0 6	96 8 10	12	90 59	515 0	21 11 2	15 12 2
Birunani	326 84	365 21	594 14 0	650 4 6	55 6 6	87 4 11	13	99 37	31 0 0	67 4 0	36 4 0
Porakatageri	214 20	240 65	383 8 0	426 7 3	42 15 3	50 13 5	14	59 00	...	...	...
Teralu	371 48	356 84	742 14 0	780 15 4	38 1 4	91 6 3	15	65 56	19 7 4	40 15 3	30 7 11
Total...	5,267 97	5,885 09	9,688 8 8	10,838 6 9	1,149 14 1	1,452 10 8		1,080 68	551 12 7	741 3 10	202 3 19
										Net increase	
										189 7 3	
<b>Hatgat Nad.</b>											
Mattur or Ponampete	350 41	447 37	648 3 0	864 11 4	216 8 4	104 6 1	16	90 17	56 6 8	116 1 6	59 10 10
Kiragur	612 84	672 25	1,103 11 6	1,288 2 11	184 7 5	177 10 8	17	16 71	14 14 8	14 14 9	0 0 1
Kottur	223 75	252 05	387 9 0	443 2 1	55 9 1	65 2 1	18	6 49	10 0 8	10 0 8	0 0 0
Nallur	397 56	445 07	735 11 10	847 15 10	112 4 0	11 13 9	19	22 98	2 0 9	9 12 6	7 12 6
Besagur	483 85	534 58	883 13 2	1,057 12 8	173 15 6	148 11 3	20	7 57	4 0 0	12 2 3	8 2 3
Balale	553 04	653 73	1,337 13 0	1,571 0 3	233 3 3	162 0 4	21	1,049 93	947 12 5	1,129 1 11	181 5 6
Devanur	630 16	728 75	1,395 9 10	1,562 6 9	166 12 11	187 7 2	22	41 72	2 8 0	8 4 6	5 12 6
Bilur	574 50	600 04	1,055 15 0	1,129 15 9	74 0 9	152 13 10	23	7 26	2 0 0	5 14 9	3 14 9
Kottageri	655 57	699 95	1,420 12 5	1,559 15 6	139 3 1	184 10 7	24	23 16	2 0 0	4 12 2	2 12 2
Nittur	476 05	573 87	1,288 15 0	1,537 2 3	248 3 3	139 8 1	25	22 02	3 0 0	3 12 6	1 12 6
Chikka Sodlur	480 30	476 36	1,014 4 0	1,058 0 2	43 12 2	127 15 7	26	3 15	...	...	...
Nidugumba	206 05	229 19	605 0 0	715 3 1	110 3 1	64 8 2	27	17 01	2 0 0	20 15 10	18 15 10
Kanur	414 76	453 56	1,015 9 0	1,158 13 8	143 4 8	121 10 7	28	61 13	40 0 0	63 2 3	23 2 3
Hathugat Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...
No. III Arkeri Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
Total...	6,058 84	6,766 77	12,892 14 9	14,794 6 3	1,901 7 6	1,747 6 2		1,370 55	1,085 10 5	1,398 15 7	313 5 2
<b>Thavalageri Murnad.</b>											
Kottur	683 97	849 25	1,557 15 0	1,874 9 6	316 10 6	201 6 11	31	175 84	264 7 4	268 4 6	313 2 2
Harihara	530 67	707 91	1,095 7 0	1,386 0 1	290 9 1	165 15 4	32	7 25	...	...	...
Bellur	585 01	772 73	1,071 15 0	1,359 2 3	287 3 3	182 6 11	33	12 76	5 7 4	11 0 4	5 9 0
Tavalageri	477 24	534 17	1,016 8 0	1,110 13 7	94 5 7	136 0 3	34	11 57	1 2 10	1 2 10	0 0 0
Shettigeri	384 74	473 48	761 15 4	927 6 8	165 7 4	117 6 2	35	10 77	6 8 6	6 8 9	0 0 3
Nemmale	492 41	548 53	1,032 1 3	1,151 11 8	119 10 5	141 14 2	36	18 13	4 12 1	4 12 1	0 0 0
Srimangala	272 64	278 40	655 15 0	686 12 0	30 13 0	72 11 11	37	65 28	0 0 0	41 6 4	41 6 4
Biruga	145 30	161 23	339 12 0	399 3 10	59 7 10	42 6 4	38	13 94	...	...	...
Kurchi	347 08	356 78	695 12 0	735 14 8	40 2 8	95 6 9	39	483 76	945 8 7	945 8 7	0 0 0
Taila	324 88	334 83	830 14 0	890 7 6	59 9 6	86 12 0	40	67 84	78 0 0	78 9 7	0 9 7
Kutta	275 00	330 97	751 12 0	814 12 8	63 6 8	77 6 4	41	56 11	105 10 3	105 9 7	7 12 9
Dodda Manchalli	865 13	435 14	821 11 0	890 7 6	68 12 6	103 1 6	42	76 65	...	1 5 9	1 5 9
Nalkeri	632 28	695 90	1,489 13 0	1,675 11 2	185 14 2	178 0 3	43	55 19	4 0 0	11 12 2	7 12 2
Kumtoor	318 40	423 32	702 2 0	877 13 2	175 11 2	103 2 2	44	8 56	2 0 0	4 10 3	2 10 3
Badaga	632 16	860 66	1,346 14 0	1,607 2 2	260 4 2	171 1 10	45	73 92	78 2 11	93 2 11	15 0 0
Nalkeri Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...
Total...	6,466 91	7,763 30	14,170 6 7	16,388 0 5	2,217 9 10	1,874 12 10		1,641 57	2,441 11 10	2,527 11 1	85 15 3
<b>Bettiyat Nad.</b>											
1st Rudraguppe	275 93	316 81	439 10 2	498 9 9	58 15 7	74 8 9	47	428 61	778 2 3	778 3 2	0 0 11
Kandangala	372 60	429 87	662 13 0	780 7 11	117 10 11	107 11 1	48	37 00	...	...	...
2nd Rudraguppe	89 37	98 51	178 12 0	199 7 5	20 11 5	23 15 9	49	...	...	...	...
Badaga	283 39	331 98	453 14 0	524 0 6	70 2 6	81 11 3	50	206 55	322 11 7	322 14 4	0 2 9
Shettigeri	439 48	507 81	755 7 0	868 6 1	112 15 1	122 12 7	51	30 93	15 0 10	15 0 9	0 0 1
Kongana	337 54	338 03	682 4 0	702 15 10	20 11 10	86 5 0	52	72 56	102 13 4	102 13 4	0 0 0
Kuttandi	315 32	354 28	582 10 1	666 0 9	83 6 8	87 8 6	53	86 34	102 5 3	144 11 0	42 5 9
Aruvattoklu	362 55	409 39	805 13 0	924 15 4	119 2 4	98 8 1	54	109 68	2 0 0	28 2 3	26 2 3
Mugntageri	346 63	368 56	697 9 0	753 15 10	56 6 10	97					



WET LANDS.													COFFEE LANDS.													
Name of Village.	Old area converted into acres.		Survey area.		Old Demand		Proposed Summary Settlement Demand.		Difference.		Land Record cess.		No. of Village.	Survey area.		Old Demand.		Proposed Summary Settlement Demand.		Difference.		Land Record				
	acres	cents	acres	cents	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P		acres.	cents	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.			
<b>Padinalknad</b>																										
Napoklu	422	53	497	65	639	4	9	807	1	10	167	13	1	28	370	83	530	12	6	570	15	3	40	2	9	54
Bettu	213	37	242	74	419	15	0	495	4	3	75	5	3	29	209	83	150	10	0	188	2	11	37	8	11	30
Kolakeri	345	23	410	04	642	7	9	783	2	9	140	11	0	30	314	35	372	10	1	419	6	6	46	12	5	45
Kunjala	396	88	414	36	481	0	5	530	4	6	49	4	1	31	655	47	671	10	2	694	14	11	23	4	9	95
Yavakapadi	361	34	414	41	380	11	10	486	12	6	106	0	8	32	1,417	69	2,029	13	11	2,344	9	8	314	11	9	206
Valadi	142	88	165	26	139	6	0	175	7	4	36	1	4	33	1,093	22	1,183	10	3	1,196	4	9	12	10	6	159
Nelaji	346	37	406	42	482	5	7	561	14	6	79	8	11	34	1,842	65	1,011	11	5	1,277	13	7	266	2	2	270
Yemmamadu	151	63	182	30	223	11	7	290	0	9	66	5	2	35	162	73	131	5	5	154	0	9	22	11	4	24
Ballamavati	201	29	232	70	295	5	0	333	0	6	37	11	6	36	666	71	606	5	9	609	2	1	2	12	4	97
Pulikotu No. 1.	113	13	143	26	134	15	5	176	6	0	41	6	7	37	321	36	441	5	5	460	13	6	19	8	1	46
Perur	222	71	258	94	257	3	7	328	12	4	71	8	9	38	1,626	92	1,930	0	1	2,105	3	9	175	3	8	240
Aiyengeri	217	58	321	33	330	5	0	481	9	4	151	4	4	39	321	67	339	13	3	420	3	6	80	6	3	47
Pulikotu No. 2.	160	26	245	97	214	15	5	323	0	4	108	0	11	40	1,072	52	1,240	14	4	1,361	6	5	120	8	1	157
Total	3,296	20	3,935	38	4,641	11	4	5,772	12	11	1,131	1	7		10,075	95	10,640	10	7	11,803	1	7	1,162	7	0	1,476
<b>Kadyatnad.</b>																										
Arepattu.	157	78	182	47	250	2	0	292	4	3	42	2	3	41	263	32	88	5	6	243	4	6	154	15	0	38
Podavada	246	00	263	58	325	10	0	363	2	5	37	8	5	42	175	60	79	5	4	108	13	7	29	8	3	25
Palangala	337	63	344	54	463	5	5	503	5	5	37	0	0	43	612	68	820	0	3	837	2	8	17	2	5	89
Karada	149	20	146	36	194	10	0	201	8	0	6	14	0	44	604	80	513	5	0	854	12	5	341	7	5	90
Chelavara	165	40	171	23	206	11	0	224	10	9	17	15	9	45	541	93	560	14	4	900	15	3	340	0	11	79
Nariyendada	275	47	305	90	514	6	7	593	7	1	79	0	6	46	228	35	234	15	8	231	4	7	—	3	11	33
Kokeri	226	74	253	05	297	9	4	367	5	1	69	11	9	47	491	23	609	12	3	650	13	7	41	1	4	72
Bhavalu	248	50	281	37	305	14	5	355	9	6	49	11	1	48	121	68	18	1	7	36	14	2	18	12	7	18
Kirandadu	294	78	319	73	450	9	3	510	4	6	59	11	3	49	351	47	39	11	6	144	9	2	104	13	8	51
Kaikadu	229	21	258	94	375	2	0	435	9	8	60	7	8	50	133	46	51	1	3	84	0	7	32	15	4	19
Konajageri	251	51	294	30	385	2	8	454	3	7	69	0	11	51	168	81	110	1	9	116	9	1	6	7	4	25
Balamuri	336	74	386	37	535	14	0	614	5	2	78	7	2	52	274	63	112	13	1	152	12	1	39	15	0	40
Total	2,918	96	3,207	84	4,308	0	8	4,915	11	5	607	10	9		3,967	96	3,238	7	6	4,361	15	8	1,127	3	3	584
																				Net Increase		1,123	8	2		
<b>Benganad Kuyangeri-nad.</b>																										
Hoddur	406	84	462	17	753	2	0	893	4	8	140	2	8	8	252	76	206	14	1	250	8	3	43	10	2	36
Kumbaladalu	199	73	247	28	356	14	10	454	9	10	97	11	0	9	613	88	327	1	8	608	2	6	281	0	10	90
Hodavada	212	50	235	59	470	4	2	534	11	9	64	7	7	10	709	7	34	3	4	83	11	2	49	7	10	10
Palur	253	43	301	14	445	9	0	519	3	5	73	10	5	11	140	77	128	3	7	156	15	8	28	12	1	20
Kadiyattur	217	87	259	71	349	7	0	429	3	8	79	12	8	12	129	10	55	13	7	99	2	7	43	5	0	18
Karugunda	253	92	282	76	465	9	6	528	9	10	63	0	4	13	515	68	468	14	2	581	12	8	112	14	6	75
Bettageri	189	76	233	11	451	0	10	532	11	2	81	10	4	14	315	29	252	6	1	335	10	11	133	4	10	45
Aruvattokkalu	329	39	405	91	618	2	5	738	9	3	120	6	10	15	193	53	93	8	4	143	1	1	49	8	9	28
Heravanadu	394	72	418	34	660	1	0	721	14	9	61	13	9	16	280	41	208	9	7	249	13	1	41	3	6	40
Avandur	117	29	181	90	180	6	10	290	5	8	109	14	10	17	448	85	344	6	8	695	4	9	350	14	1	66
Aruvattokkalu	176	18	187	96	245	11	2	275	13	9	30	2	7	18	194	01	117	7	8	140	12	6	25	4	10	28
Begur	243	44	310	61	354	3	6	473	4	7	119	1	1	19	127	05	165	0	1	164	12	2	—	0	3	11
Badaga	228	58	272	26	395	7	3	490	9	5	95	2	2	20	269	65	397	6	10	397	4	3	—	0	2	7
Kotur	112																									



Statement showing the probable result of the proposed Summary Settlement of wet and dry lands in Yedavanad Nanjarajapatna Taluk.

No. of Village.	Name of Village.	WET LANDS.						COFFEE LANDS.					
		Old area converted into acres.	Survey area.	Old Demand.	Proposed Summary Settlement Demand.	Difference.	Land Record cess.	Survey area.	Old Demand.	Proposed Summary Settlement Demand.	Difference.	Land Record Cess.	
	<b>Yedavanad.</b>	acres. cents.	acres. cents.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	acres. cent.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Chowdloo No. II	250	5 18	2 1 7	4 15 9	2 14 2	0 11 5	1					
2	Harohalli	40 06	51 57	73 1 0	98 10 2	25 9 2	10 7 11	2	21 46	13 0 8	12 13 6	-0 3 2	3 2
3	Valagunda	...	...	...	...	...	...	3					
4	Masagodu	140 60	199 57	224 1 0	301 4 2	77 3 2	45 3 4	4	198 39	141 2 3	308 14 7	167 12 4	28 14
5	Doddabur	48 73	58 56	69 2 0	93 1 6	23 15 6	11 1 1	5					
6	Hithlumakki	27 72	28 85	62 4 0	66 13 10	4 9 10	5 4 5	6					
7	Nerungalale	90 44	109 65	198 14 1	244 6 8	45 8 7	20 4 0	7					
8	Chickabur	32 15	49 88	...	...	...	9 5 2	8					
9	Hosahalli	61 37	63 59	157 11 0	176 11 6	19 0 6	14 9 4	9					
10	Yelakanoor	125 23	123 43	299 13 0	317 10 0	17 13 0	27 9 6	10					
11	Nerale	18 83	23 39	31 13 0	42 13 3	11 0 3	4 8 7	11					
12	Arayoor	96 70	97 50	224 7 0	238 6 1	13 15 1	19 8 3	12					
13	Negale Karakalli	142 30	149 90	289 6 0	332 7 0	43 1 0	32 4 7	13	205 02	165 13 6	302 2 9	196 5 3	29 2
14	Bellur Basavanahalli	152 74	144 09	...	...	...	27 13 2	14	93 17	...	...	...	13 9
15	Ballugunda	96 52	115 42	186 12 0	219 7 3	32 11 3	23 13 7	15	363 89	663 6 9	670 0 7	6 9 10	53 1
16	Nagaroor	95 53	126 35	141 1 7	186 15 1	45 13 6	21 3 3	16	211 64	391 11 5	391 4 9	-0 6 8	30 13
17	Kibetta	76 29	107 46	112 13 0	151 9 7	38 12 7	22 2 6	17	86 52	118 2 9	126 0 4	7 13 7	19 9
18	Kalakundoor	122 12	175 01	122 6 7	175 3 8	52 13 1	32 8 1	18	141 78	207 10 1	219 1 0	11 6 11	20 14
19	Chowdloo No. I	120 20	166 68	197 14 8	277 1 8	79 3 0	33 6 10	19	143 83	149 4 9	175 2 3	25 13 6	21 15
20	Hanagalu Shettalli	80 71	95 42	117 6 0	143 1 3	25 11 3	19 9 8	20	98 60	102 0 7	110 9 7	8 9 0	14 6
21	Hanagalu	99 62	115 88	156 9 3	192 1 5	35 8 2	24 1 0	21	238 16	284 11 5	364 13 9	80 2 5	35 1
22	Kusooroor	87 33	9 33	161 15 0	183 0 5	21 1 5	20 5 11	22	476 32	752 4 7	789 12 3	37 7 8	69 7
23	Thalathare Shettalli	161 70	210 13	210 15 0	279 11 6	68 12 6	40 15 4	23	232 17	228 2 5	237 15 5	9 13 0	33 13
24	Haraga	141 11	177 00	208 11 0	267 2 6	58 7 6	34 3 5	24	44 81	42 11 1	59 2 7	16 7 6	6 8
25	Santhalli	146 94	181 63	165 14 5	209 13 3	43 14 10	33 2 5	25	117 50	76 12 6	135 9 8	58 13 2	17 2
26	Abimatta	144 42	210 75	...	...	...	37 9 11	26	88 07	...	...	...	12 13
27	Yedoor	175 46	195 21	263 0 1	301 11 7	38 10 8	39 6 0	27	167 87	132 10 2	173 6 11	40 12 9	25 0
28	Hosabidoo	48 83	80 81	67 6 0	99 12 6	32 6 6	14 2 4	28	529 31	930 5 9	956 12 11	26 7 2	72 4
29	Doda Tholoor	163 58	224 68	265 0 0	346 8 6	81 8 6	46 9 2	29	107 05	68 8 6	111 10 3	44 1 9	15 14
30	Chicka Tholoor	119 54	166 14	187 5 0	261 2 5	73 13 5	30 13 2	30	80 66	67 6 9	11 11 8	47 7 11	12 11
31	Tholoor Shettalli	234 10	326 04	391 8 0	511 11 6	150 3 6	61 6 7	31	529 39	720 11 7	755 10 3	34 14 8	76 12
32	Koothi	130 15	160 62	147 2 0	212 8 5	65 6 5	28 7 0	32	142 94	118 1 1	189 18 3	62 12 2	21 9
33	Kundalli	173 23	226 59	243 4 2	345 2 3	101 14 1	41 8 4	33	146 40	104 2 9	133 10 5	29 7 8	21 5
34	Bettadalli	121 46	168 81	120 11 0	183 13 3	63 2 3	24 12 0	34	113 19	13 11 6	115 5 8	101 10 2	16 8
35	Kothanahalli	165 36	199 86	156 3 10	204 0 1	47 12 3	28 7 7	35	37 01	7 4 6	7 2 4	-0 2 2	5 10
36	Kumarahalli	170 46	197 12	158 0 0	205 0 6	47 0 6	30 2 1	36	40 34	43 1 4	43 0 7	-0 0 9	6 15
Total...		3,854 03	4,835 10	5,514 9 1	6,903 14 6	1,489 5 5	920 6 11	4,651 19	5,482 14 8	6,496 14 3	1,014 12 4	678 9	
		Total increase by Survey area		1,191		13 4							
		Net increase by Summary Settlement		297		8 1				Net increase		1,013 15 7	

Statement showing the probable result of the proposed Summary Settlement in Gadinar Nanjarajapatna Taluk for each village for the Wet Land

<b>Gadinad.</b>													
39	Garavale	235 29	275 59	304 8 0	377 15 8	73 7 8	45 3 10	39	784 05	1,149 5 11	1,248 11 4	99 5 5	115
40	Sirangalli	87 51	102 52	84 14 0	105 1 0	20 3 0	15 2 3	40	90 43	56 15 5	57 4 2	0 4 9	13
41	Kirudale	98 83	129 26	133 9 0	183 0 5	49 7 5	19 7 11	41	830 88	1,445 2 2	1,586 8 2	141 6 0	124 1
42	Muvathokal	113 12	135 48	135 6 0	160 1 0	24 11 0	23 0 8	42	117 62	115 0 8	138 1 4	23 0 8	17
43	Iggodlu	80 45	103 83	117 11 0	164 7 5	46 12 5	18 9 6	43	19 50	20 8 0	20 8 0	...	21
44	Hadogeri	94 02	135 90	167 6 0	252 1 6	84 11 6	23 6 5	44	169 37	96 6 5	172 0 11	75 10 6	25
45	Jambur	115 15	125 06	...	...	...	23 13 10	45	...	...	...	...	...
46	Garagandoor	430 37	538 64	741 7 6	975 5 4	233 13 10	108 7 6	46	32 08	49 9 8	64 2 8	14 9 0	41
47	Harangi	289 38	313 90	604 13 0	632 12 2	87 5 2	75 6 11	47	...	...	...	...	...
48	Kumbur	139 01	209 24	276 6 3	428 0 6	151 10 3	37 13 7	48	70 73	66 1 5	66 1 5	...	10
49	Kiragandoor	165 41	196 69	224 13 0	279 5 5	54 8 5	32 10 1	49	1,054 77	1,446 6 8	1,767 13 10	321 7 2	160
50	Beligeri	147 24	186 87	165 14 6	224 10 2	58 11 8	30 15 3	50	628 51	744 13 10	960 12 9	215 14 11	92 1
51	Thakeri	269 14	404 53	342 1 6	524 9 11	182 8 5	72 9 6	51	221 56	225 12 9	280 8 0	54 11 3	32
52	Mankya	40 01	43 52	26 1 3	38 4 2	12 2 11	6 10 10	52	3 ..	...	...	...	0
53	Surlabbi	110 65	125 48	115 6 5	153 13 6	38 7 1	16 8 4	53	250	...	...	...	0
54	Mutlu	72 60	73 43	116 8 5	133 13 8	17 5 3	14 15 7	54	...	...	...	...	...
55	Kumbaragadigey	87 34	104 95	98 9 0	136 9 3	38 0 3	21 4 3	55	802	11 1 3	11 0 9	-0 0 6	1
56	Kickerahalli	34 89	41 71	22 0 1	39 12 6	17 12 5	6 9 1	56	365	3 4 9	3 4 10	0 0 1	0
Total...		2,610 51	3,246 60	3,677 6 11	4,869 11 7	1,192 4 8	592 12 0	4,042 67	5,430 8 11	6,376 14 2	946 5 9	601	
										Net increase		946 5 3	

**Statement showing the probable result of the proposed Summary Settlement of wet and dry lands in the Nanjarajpatna Kanvé Hobli according to villagewar**

WET LANDS.														COFFEE LANDS.																	
Village.	Name of Village.	Old area converted into acres.		Survey area.		Old Demand.			Proposed Summary Settlement Demand			Difference.			Land Record cess			No of Village	Survey area.	Old demand.			Proposed Summary Settlement demand.			Difference.			Land Record Cess.		
		acres.	cents	acres.	cents	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P			Acres	cent	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.
	<b>Nanjarajpatna Kanve Hobli.</b>																														
1	Kalidevara Hosura	5931	5879	4515	8	4515	8	4811	1	211	5	38	9	1																	
2	Huduguru	1201	1836	8310		8310		1304		52	6	015	7	2																	
3	Sirangala	73760	93756	74815	9	74815	9	87211	9	12312	0	67	7	8	3																
4	Nalloor	21033	28516	19715	7	19715	7	23610	4	3810	9	1713	6	4																	
5	Manajoor	14609	25310	14388		14388		195310		5111	2	1413	3	5																	
6	Chickanyakana Hosalli	26258	45215	24811	9	24811	9	35013	11	1022	2	27	2	0	6																
7	Torencor	51983	87059	58011	2	58011	2	74214	1	162211		60	4	2	7																
8	Chickaluvava	23803	35672	19476		19476		24810	0	542	6	1810	2	8																	
9	Alalakuppé	5387	17262	5012	3	5012	3	10135		507	2	75	8	9																	
10	Sidlingpura	6592	19787	5913	1	5913	1	11311	10	5314	9	810	1	10																	
11	Arsinakuppé	6691	19448	4844		4844		102110		5313	6	76	11	11																	
12	Basaruguppé	1264	3847	1162		1162		2262		1100		110	1	12																	
13	Doddalawara	15998	27340	14254		14254		1951111		5367		150	1	13																	
14	Hosakote	19982	35788	17610	7	17610	7	24725		70710		195	2	14																	
15	Andanipura	16401	22222	15015	11	15015	11	18215	3	3115	4	1311	3	15																	
16	Gaddehosahalli	20670	35453	20515		20515		27810	3	73810		210	5	16																	
17	Hebbalé	56591	84804	718911		718911		87014	5	1524	6	6610	3	17																	
18	Kasalgodu	11967	18092	9754		9754		12511	8	2864		107	3	18																	
19	Halegote	29234	46661	274710		274710		3511010		7730		267	11	19																	
20	Marur	20083	34178	21626		21626		284114		68810		2212	5	20																	
21	Chinnenahalli	12816	21280	10704		10704		142610		3566		1011	11	21																	
22	Hulise	18291	28311	1851411		1851411		22945		4356		1813	2	22																	
23	Rampura	9570	12817	29137		29137		35105		51210		71	6	23																	
24	Buvanageri	16418	32716	17207		17207		258144		86139		209	5	24																	
25	Heggadahalli	24233	35767	83011		83011		11773		3464		228	5	25																	
26	Kudige	14951	18591	15866		15866		18149		2283		141	2	26																	
27	Mallenahalli	9437	17892	85119		85119		124711		3122		95	3	27																	
28	Byadagotta	10865	21624	87119		87119		133109		45150		1013	11	28																	
29	Sirakolalu	10496	21091	13500		13500		1846		4156		60	10	29																	
30	Nanjarajpatna	23698	35943	50790		50790		544129		3739		632	6	30	1297		6109		2142	1495	1142										
31	Hosapatna	10439	15647	21010	1	21010	1	2831410		7349		2215	5	31																	
32	Virupakshipura	5452	7467	10329		10329		1491011		4682		1211	9	32																	</



No. of Village.	Name of Village.	Old area converted into acres	Survey area	Old Demand	Proposed Summary Settlement Demand	Difference	Land Record cess	No. of Village.	Survey area	Old Demand	Proposed Summary Settlement Demand	Difference	Land Record Cess
		acres cents	acres cents	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Acres cent	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<b>Bilahada Hobli.</b>													
1	Dodda Bilaha	102	139 55	377 14 10	444 5 6	66 6 8	35 0 4	1	38 15	65 10 0	65 15 2	0 5 2	5 9 11
2	Kiri Bilaha	60 03	98 63	195 9 8	260 10 6	65 0 10	21 6 5	2	12 78	16 5 8	17 10 5	1 4 9	1 15 0
3	Chennapura	57 51	88 21	145 1 11	179 13 10	34 11 11	14 5 10	3	7 49	1 10 4	3 11 3	2 0 11	1 1 6
4	Dandhalli	53 61	90 90	160 2 11	215 9 10	55 6 11	16 7 0	4	27 45	22 2 5	38 3 0	15 15 7	4 0 1
5	Madare	55 11	78 25	211 0 8	248 6 10	37 6 2	20 2 11	5	5 02	1 6 6	1 6 6	...	0 12 11
6	Hosahalli	78 49	138 31	202 4 11	283 2 0	80 13 1	21 5 8	6	19 35	32 10 1	30 9 3	-2 0 10	2 13 2
7	Yedehalli	50 68	79 86	88 8 11	114 6 8	25 13 9	8 12 6	7	28 69	39 2 5	50 10 2	11 7 9	4 2 1
8	Bekanaahalli	40 51	68 68	97 8 3	124 14 0	27 5 9	10 1 1	8	21 44	21 7 3	37 13 2	16 5 11	3 2 0
9	Doddakolaturu	90 33	159 69	243 15 6	329 5 8	85 6 2	28 11 10	9	57 93	50 13 9	80 11 7	29 13 10	8 12 2
10	Javekodi	29 51	55 36	95 11 8	121 0 8	25 5 0	9 14 8	10	8 85	12 12 4	13 5 7	0 9 3	1 4 8
11	Appasetihalli	46 87	76 15	148 15 5	184 6 11	35 7 6	14 9 1	11	31 54	48 5 0	53 15 7	5 10 7	4 11 7
12	Chikkakolaturu	62 11	103 27	155 15 3	189 14 8	33 15 5	14 13 2	12	24 99	24 12 10	37 4 5	12 7 5	3 11 8
13	Kajuru	53 11	81 06	132 0 8	167 12 2	35 11 6	13 8 5	13	44 26	58 12 0	71 12 10	13 0 10	6 7 4
14	Kajigere	53 49	75 13	148 9 6	189 15 6	41 6 0	15 7 3	14	27 42	45 11 0	53 0 8	7 5 8	4 0 3
15	Dodhalli	16 27	33 92	47 13 1	67 14 2	20 1 1	5 9 2	15	12 25	8 9 1	12 10 2	4 1 1	1 14 7
16	Siraha	43 55	75 13	93 4 11	114 11 4	21 6 5	15 11 8	16	5 30	1 4 6	10 3 2	0 8 8	0 12 4
17	Toyahalli	44 03	69 82	98 5 8	129 9 2	31 3 6	10 0 1	17	11 82	13 15 5	13 15 5	...	1 11 7
18	Halkene	54 20	77 29	108 3 6	131 11 3	23 7 9	10 7 10	18	23 73	38 11 3	43 12 2	5 0 11	3 7 5
19	Sulugalale	30 42	54 20	96 1 3	122 3 9	26 2 6	9 13 0	19	10 72	4 5 2	8 6 4	4 1 2	1 9 1
20	Bidarur	77 91	111 4	249 13 4	295 0 0	45 2 8	23 5 5	20	22 49	32 7 2	33 13 11	1 6 9	3 6 6
21	Kerahalli	34 30	58 84	120 1 5	149 5 9	29 4 4	12 2 3	21	3 75	1 12 10	3 3 3	1 6 5	0 8 9
22	Bellarahalli	66 70	109 94	210 9 9	249 7 11	38 14 2	19 9 1	22	25 71	38 13 3	37 14 10	-0 14 5	3 12 0
23	Handli	84 09	156 61	264 0 4	332 9 3	68 8 11	26 15 4	23	68 28	84 9 3	125 14 10	41 5 7	9 15 4
24	Sirangala	42 34	79 91	144 15 3	178 8 7	33 9 4	13 13 10	24	25 75	16 14 10	24 11 10	7 13 0	3 12 1
25	Huluse	72 98	113 14	212 10 4	262 4 6	49 10 2	20 7 9	25	10 78	5 3 2	9 4 2	4 1 0	1 9 7
26	Gudugalale	36 69	58 34	108 15 3	134 6 0	25 6 9	10 7 8	26	11 11	18 4 0	18 3 10	-0 0 2	1 9 11
27	Vaderapura	76 40	112 13	216 5 4	256 15 9	40 10 5	20 5 4	27	13 31	6 3 8	12 13 0	6 9 4	1 15 1
28	Hemmané	61 08	126 88	177 12 2	233 4 8	55 8 6	18 7 0	28	20 85	13 4 0	25 7 4	12 3 4	3 1 6
29	Settiganaahalli	60 54	92 60	120 2 10	164 13 5	35 10 7	12 14 2	29	9 33	4 9 10	11 14 2	7 4 4	1 5 9
30	Gopalapura	63 76	108 69	160 5 6	210 0 3	49 10 9	16 8 7	30	40 91	44 15 9	44 13 1	-0 2 8	6 0 1
31	Madagodu	40 17	70 50	125 9 4	158 3 6	32 10 2	12 7 6	31	23 11	19 2 5	25 3 6	6 1 1	3 5 11
32	Kenkeri	18 73	25 29	31 3 4	41 5 3	10 5 11	3 11 7	32	24 02	29 7 5	30 7 6	1 0 1	3 8 1
33	Bembalur	164 51	198 15	606 0 9	702 1 1	96 0 4	54 1 7	33	17 84	11 7 8	12 11 0	1 2 4	2 9 8
34	Kanarahalli	73 09	123 79	196 5 5	230 0 1	33 10 8	18 4 0	34	31 14	22 11 1	33 5 1	10 10 0	4 8 7
35	Sivarahalli	91 71	149 38	257 0 0	317 10 11	60 10 11	24 12 0	35	15 33	14 14 8	18 7 2	3 8 6	2 4 3
36	Karakanahalli	27 10	52 62	80 2 10	91 13 11	11 11 1	7 8 2	36	5 04	0 4 0	0 8 8	0 4 8	0 11 9
37	Talaguru	61 88	101 92	187 3 6	214 5 11	27 2 5	18 6 0	37	15 01	3 14 2	5 6 2	1 8 0	2 3 1
38	Harohalli	54 30	88 10	127 15 1	162 12 0	34 12 11	18 8 1	38	3 47	...	...	...	0 7 11
39	Bageri	51 24	73 21	146 13 2	167 8 11	20 11 9	13 11 4	39	12 53	3 12 0	7 13 6	4 1 6	1 13 3
40	Mudarahalli	104 98	159 49	292 15 11	331 6 6	38 6 7	26 5 1	40	22 62	31 2 0	26 4 4	-4 13 8	3 4 9
	Total...	2,387 87	3,813 98	6,893 5 4	8,504 2 7	1,610 13 3	689 12 1		841 76	912 6 2	1,144 15 10	240 9 5	123 14 0
		20										-7 15 9	
												Net increase	232 9 8

## Villagewar Statement of Kodli Hobli.

Kodli Hobli.													
1	Dodda Kodli	188 89	351 17	386 12 9	459 15 0	13 2 3	43 0 7	1	59 67	32 4 0	47 11 7	15 7 7	8 11 3
2	Basavanahalli	20 69	43 50	35 8 2	52 7 9	76 15 7	4 0 0	2	1 67	1 5 5	1 5 5	...	0 3 11
3	Kelakodli	148 92	207 77	338 11 4	391 6 3	52 11 2	30 11 5	3	26 75	30 5 4	33 1 9	2 12 5	3 14 5
4	Hampapura	35 57	51 99	46 15 9	58 10 1	11 10 4	4 11 0	4	30 65	31 6 6	33 0 5	1 9 11	4 11 2
5	Raminahalli	43 17	64 06	69 7 4	85 14 11	16 7 7	6 9 4	5	4 17	...	...	...	0 9 9
6	Kasuru	57 91	88 33	174 5 1	212 4 4	37 15 3	16 8 6	6	10 86	13 13 8	17 3 8	3 6 0	1 9 4
7	Ichalapura	53 84	85 32	129 3 11	155 11 0	26 7 11	11 15 9	7	1 63	0 15 10	3 4 2	2 4 4	0 3 10
8	Hosahalli	80 39	125 11	213 5 9	254 8 11	41 2 4	10 11 7	8	2 34	2 2 2	2 0 11	0 8 9	0 5 5
9	Mollipura	48 72	70 05	121 9 0	142 13 5	21 4 5	11 9 7	9	23 11	35 1 11	34 11 6	-0 6 5	3 5 11
10	Kyate	118 42	152 97	273 8 8	330 15 7	57 6 11	26 1 9	10	46 90	77 7 11	77 3 0	0 4 11	6 13 5
11	Mallahalli	51 50	90 03	101 6 10	132 5 0	30 14 2	10 9 5	11	9 45	6 12 6	7 3 6	0 7 0	1 6 0
12	Urugutti	70 62	110 69	175 11 9	206 14 9	31 3 0	18 1 3	12	19 19	5 9 11	25 8 10	19 14 11	2 12 10
13	Santapura	45 93	74 03	111 6 2	138 10 4	27 4 2	10 8 3	13	10 33	4 14 4	7 10 3	2 11 11	1 8 2
14	Arakanahalli	72 96	139 99	200 12 10	249 13 5	49 0 7	19 7 10	14	28 10	49 7 9	53 8 0	4 0 3	4 1 7
15	Kerekodli	131 09	218 25	358 9 10	452 14 0	94 4 2	34 14 9	15	24 76	17 6 0	25 11 6	3 5 6	3 9 9
16	Kallahalli	122 12	200 94	279 14 3	351 7 4	71 9 1	26 1 9	16	18 25	1 6 3	10 0 8	8 10 5	2 10 7
17	Keraganahalli	68 91	113 79	201 13 2	239 9 5	37 12 3	20 2 7	17	1 72	0 13 8	1 1 0	0 3 4	0 4 0
18	Hulugodu	104 33	183 40	309 0 8	361 14 7	52 13 11	28 9 10	18	83 58	124 1 4	140 0 5	15 15 1	12 3 1
19	Bikalli	30 24	45 33	73 4 1	95 10 4	22 6 3	8 3 3	19	32 46	44 19 4	53 5 9	8 12 5	4 11 9
20	Bettadahalli	29 40	48 81	80 0 1	94 2 11	14 2 10	7 12 5	20	17 20	19 0 11	25 3 0	6 2 1	2 8 2
21	Nakalagodu	22 75	38 04	35 10 5	45 11 0	9 7 5	3 7 7	21	6 64	5 2 1	8 13 9	3 11 8	0 15 6
22	Hebbuluse	88 54	145 35	261 13 4	295 15 11	34 2 7	23 0 9	22	20 94	22 2 3	25 6 7	3 4 4	3 0 10
23	Avaredalu	74 29	119 03	244 8 10	283 9 6	38 7 8	22 7 0	23	92 97	135 5 3	145 7 10	10 2 7	13 8 11
24	Sampigedaba	90 09	132 50	205 5 2	234 12 11	29 7 9	18 11 7	24	41 13	27 15 0	43 4 11	15 5 11	6 3 11
25	Managali	61 96	104 63	166 9 7	210 13 0	44 3 5	16 8 7	25	30 80	38 3 4	33 2 0	5 1 4	4 7 11
26	Kitturu	134 81	176 78	451 5 7	523 10 8	72 5 1	40 12 11	26	37 24	28 5 10	33 3 4	4 13 6	5 6 11
27	Kanagalu	22 54	43 60	76 1 2	90 2 3	14 1 1	7 1 7	27	17 19	15 10 4	29 2 10	13 8 6	2 8 1
28	1st Kudluru	149 02	247 70	398 14 9	469 13 0	70 14 3	42 10 7	28	6 06	7 1 7	6 1 11	-0 15 8	0 14 2
29	2nd Kudluru	11 34	12 45	20 0 2	23 6 6	3 6 4	1 11 3	29	...	...	...	...	...
30	Nirugunda	189 46	297 49	612 5 0	713 7 10	101 2 10	56 10 7	30	46 79	47 15 6	53 4 3	5 4 9	6 13 2
31	Chikkakunda	56 26	99 46	181 10 9	207 4 6	25 9 9	16 6 0	31	3 07	0 8 0	0 10 3	0 2 3	0 7 2
32	Doddakunda	80 05	144 19	195 12 9	236 12 2	40 15 5	19 2 1	32	24 12	39 3 2	37 12 7	-1 6 7	3 8 3
33	Kerekeri	53 51	71 58	96 7 10	112 9 11	16 2 1	9 0 0	33	5 39	0 8 0	3 1 4	2 9 4	0 12 6
34	Honnekodi	27 44	39 80	70 5 1	84 7 1	14 2 0	6 13 3	34	1 05	...	0 1 7	0 1 7	0 2 5
35	Nandipura	59 31	110 47	95 14 1	125 12 5	29 14 4	9 5 2	35	3 29	0 7 4	0 7 4	...	0 7 8
36	Arehalli	34 14	58 52	109 11 10	124 9 8	14 13 10	10 4 4	36	2 15	...	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 5 0
37	Malaganahalli	47 55	72 15	50 5 7	61 3 3	10 13 8	7 12 4	37	4 26	...	...	...	0 9 11
38	Janaradanahalli	24 72	52 28	43 8 11	53 8 7	9 15 8	5 7 1	38	4 53	...	...	...	0 10 7
39	Magadahalli	94 52	165 94	218 12 6	262 13 4	44 0 10	22 12 11	39	36 97	29 9 10	51 13 8	22 3 10	5 6 3
40	Bettiganahalli	37 79	52 21	90 14 9	114 9 7	23 10 10	8 15 3	40	7 67	...	8 13 10	8 13 10	1 1 11
41	Bedegotta	58 63	90 80	132 3 6	154 15 5	22 11 11	12 8 3	41	22 86	19 10 4	21 6 8	1 12 4	3 5 4
42	Koragallu	43 39	84 37	113 0 10	143 7 6	80 6 8	11 5 6	42	25 19	39 1 4	38 3 11	-0 13 5	3 10 9
43	Ippugalale	53 65	106 87	151 4 8	152 10 2	37 5 6	11 11 6	43	30 07	19 5 2	20 6 5	1 1 3	4 6 9
44	Doddabandara	117 08	157 75	295 5 2	358 3 7	62 14 5	27 4 1	44	17 44	17 7 2	19 6 2	1 15 0	2 8 9
45	Taluru	49 36	75 67	169 12 1	202 3 4	32 7 3	16 2 1	45	2 51	0 4 2	0 4 2	...	0 5 10
46	Koniganahalli	92 63	153 22	287 15 11	333 4 7	45 4 8	26 2 5	46	56 36	64 5 2	74 11 10	10 6 8	8 3 6
47	Mavinahalli	28 37	56 61	83 5 5	107 5 4	23 15 11	8 5 10	47	7 57	0 2 11	3 6 6	3 3 7	1 1 8
48	Hemmage	59 27	111 74	195 3 11	236 0 5	40 12 6	18 11 0	48	7 81	2 2 5	4 10 0	2 7 7	1 2 3
49	Besnru	87 67	147 85	253 3 11	292 3 5	38 15 6	22 12 11	49	1 43	...	...	...	0 3 4
50	Chikkabandara	51 30	91 28	111 12 0	139 10 11	27 14 11	11 3 6	50	4 63	0 12 10	3 9 0	2 12 2	0 10 10
51	Hosapura	21 19	32 33	41 1 8	54 0 0	12 14 4	4 7 4	51	4 72	7 6 11	7 6 5	-0 0 6	0 11 0
52	Hallibilu	16 43	25 35	33 14 6	43 5 6	9 7 0	3 2 6	52	12 78	3 10 11	10 9 1	15 14 2	1 13 10
53	Lakani	64 06	103 50	152 10 11	197 13 8	45 2 9	15 15 3	53	61 44	84 10 3	86 11 2	2 9 11	8 15 6
54	Agali	70 00	149 96	163 13 1	219 7 3	55 10 2	17 1 6	54	9 40	...	1 9 8	1 9 8	1 5 11
55	Kattepura	135 48	225 43	295 8 10	376 12 8	81 3 5	28 14 3	55	126 56	194 6 7	216 10 8	22 4 1	18 7 3
56	Nelavagilu	163 59	248 40	520 8 4	571 5 1	50 12 9	47 0 7	56	50 23	74 10 5	78 8 4	3 13 11	7 5 3
Total...		3,995 81	6,510 73	10,272 6 0	12,324 12 8	2,052 6 8	991 4 2		1,286 08	1,425 2 10	1,680 5 3	264 3 3	180 1 2



### WET AND DRY LANDS.

*Abstract of the Nanjarajpatna Taluk for Coffee lands.*

$$\begin{array}{r} 12,367 \end{array}$$