

**H.D. SETTLEMENT
REPORT
SUPA TALUKA
1884**

सत्यमेव जयते

FROM

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

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KA'NARA.

*Survey Superintendent's Office,
Camp Mundgod, 10th March 1884.*

SIR,

In submitting for the consideration of Government the following proposals for the original settlement of 24 villages of the Supa Taluka, I have the honour to observe that, as the villages in question merely form part of a scheme of

Government Resolution No.
2910 of June 5th 1880.

Government Resolution No.
4811 of the 20th August
1881.

settlement already fully discussed and approved of by Government, it will be unnecessary for me to do more than refer to the Government Resolutions noted in the margin, which contain, in the correspondence which pertains to them, all the general information usually submitted with a settlement report.

2. The total area of the 24 villages under report is 229 square miles and their population 5,591 souls; they have thus a density

Area.

Population.

of only 24 head to the square mile, a fact which is due to the very large proportion of forest included within their boundaries, the total cultivable area amounting to but 9 square miles or 5,635 acres.

3. The revenue history of these 24 villages for the last 20 years, as supplied by the Mámlatdár, is subjoined. The area shown is

Revenue history.

not to be relied on, for reasons which have frequently been explained, but the apparent falling off in realizations observable in the concluding two years is not due, it is explained, to remissions or to land falling out of cultivation, but is owing to the old assessment of certain Majres settled in the year 1880-81 being included up to that year in the totals of their respective villages: the lump old assessment of these villages has by the settlement of the Majres in question of course been reduced, but there is no means of separating the revenue of these Majres in the accounts of former years. In other words, the realizations shown in the annexed table contain up to the year 1880-81 an item which may be roughly stated at 1,200 rupees not appertaining to the area now under report :—

Years.			Area in Acres.	Old standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remission.	Net Collection.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64...	...	...	3,332	10,053	2,752	...	7,301
1864-65...	...	...	3,333	10,153	2,852	...	7,301
1865-66...	...	...	3,266	10,178	3,045	...	7,133
1866-67...	...	...	3,208	10,178	3,131	...	7,047
1867-68...	...	...	3,190	10,182	3,149	...	7,033
1868-69...	...	...	3,211	10,182	3,079	...	7,103
1869-70...	...	...	3,197	10,187	3,117	...	7,070

Years.	Area in Acres.	Old standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remission.	Net Collection.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71...	3,199	10,190	3,120	...	7,070
1871-72...	3,196	10,191	3,127	...	7,064
1872-73...	3,192	10,191	3,153	...	7,038
1873-74 ..	3,167	10,202	3,146	...	7,056
1874-75...	3,186	10,214	3,143	...	7,071
1875-76...	3,200	10,223	3,119	...	7,104
1876-77...	3,212	10,239	3,092	...	7,147
1877-78...	3,249	10,321	3,087	...	7,234
1878-79...	3,257	10,338	3,091	...	7,247
1879-80...	3,280	10,513	3,073	...	7,440
1880-81...	3,356	10,469	3,085	...	7,384
1881-82...	2,885	9,010	2,857	...	6,153
1882-83...	2,892	9,017	2,851	...	6,166
Total	64,008	2,02,231	61,069	...	1,41,162
Average	3,200	10,112	3,053	...	7,058

4. The villages under report lie south and east of Supa, and are traversed by the Anshi Ghát road. They are separated by the Kala Nadi on the south from the Yellápur Táluka, and on the west extend as far as the crest of the Gháts; they thus fall into two groups under maximum rates already sanctioned for similar and adjoining villages as follows, viz. :—

1st—*17 villages towards the Yellápur boundary and due south from Supa will have a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 0-10-0 and for rice of Rs. 4-8-0.

2nd—†7 villages the most western in situation and adjoining the Gháts, will take a dry-crop maximum of Re. 0-8-0 and a maximum rate for rice of Rs. 4-0-0.

5. The gardens found in the villages near the Kala Nadi and in its neighbouring ravines differ in no way from those in the adjoining villages of the Yellápur Táluka and are of a much better description than any hitherto dealt with in the Supa Táluka; supári trees are densely planted, and pepper and cardamoms are common in some 4 or 5 villages, and in such cases therefore the maximum rate of Rs. 14 adopted for the Yellápur villages has been applied. Elsewhere in the tract under report garden land is more frequent than in other parts of Supa, but of little better quality, and the rate imposed has rarely exceeded five rupees.

6. The areas and average rates of assessment on each description of land, Estimated result of pro- occupied or waste, by the rates just described are posed rates. shown in the subjoined table :—

Class.	No. of Villages.	MAXIMUM RATE.		GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								
				Garden.			Rice.			Dry-Crop.		
		Dry-Crop.	Rice.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	AverageRate per Acre.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	AverageRate per Acre.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs.	Rs. n. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1st	17	0 10	4 8	312	2,226	7 2 2	2,463	5,300	2 2 5	758	238	0 5 0
2nd	7	0 8	4 0	149	679	4 8 11	1,262	2,143	1 11 5	262	54	0 3 4
Total ..	24	..	..	461	2,905	6 4 10	3,716	7,448	2 0 1	1,020	292	0 4 7

* Underlined red in the accompanying map.

† Underlined black in the map.

Class.	No. of Villages.	GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED LAND.										
		MAXIMUM RATE.		Garden.			Rice.			Dry-Crop.		
		Dry-Crop.	Rice.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Average Rate per Acre.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs.	Rs. a.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1st	17	0 10	4 8	4	22	5 8	27	49	1 13 0	242	82	0 5 5
2nd	7	0 8	4 0	..	..	....	101	152	1 8 1	65	15	0 3 8
Total ..	24	..	..	4	22	5 8	128	201	1 9 1	307	97	0 5 1

7. The estimated result of the proposed rates is contrasted in the following statement with the realization of the last year :—

Class.	No. of villages.	BY OLD ACCOUNTS.		BY SURVEY ACCOUNTS.									
				Government Occupied.		Government Un-occupied Waste.		Total Occupied and Unoccupied.		Inám.		Total Government and Inám.	
		Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.
1st	17	1,991	4,655	3,533	7,764	273	153	3,806	7,917	..	..	3,806	7,917
2nd	7	901	1,511	1,083	2,876	166	167	1,829	3,043	..	..	1,829	3,043
Total ..	24	2,892	6,166	5,196	10,640	439	320	5,635	10,960	..	..	5,635	10,960

Last year's revenue therefore of 6,166 will be increased by Rs. 4,474, or 72·6 per cent. The moderation of the new assessment is shown in the table given in the last para., where it appears that the average rates per acre on garden, rice, and dry-crop land are but Rs. 6-4-10, Rs. 2-0-1, and Re. 0-4-7 respectively on occupied land.

8. How so large an increase is consistent with the greatest moderation in the new assessment will be readily seen on examination of the detailed appendix, and it will be sufficient to note here one example. The largest increase in the case of an individual village is that of Netrigi, a village on the Kala Nadi (No. 11 in the Appendix), where 10 acres of garden of superior description, 7 acres of rice and 7 acres of dry-crop have hitherto paid a lump assessment of Rs.35. The proposed assessment averages Rs. 11 on the garden and Rs. 3 on the rice, and 3 annas per acre on the dry-crop land, making a total of Rs. 142 on the whole and amounting to an increase, in spite of the obvious moderation of the averages just given, of 305·7 per cent. Cases such as these are commonly met with in Kánara settlements, and the provisions of Government Resolution No. 5573 of October 21st, 1874, will be applied to such and many others, with the effect of bringing about a gradual imposition of the new assessment.

9. The area and assessment of the 24 villages included in this report are given under every head in the subjoined statement :—

Description.					Acres.	Assessment.
						Rs.
Government occupied land	...	...	...	...	5,196	10,640
Do. unoccupied arable waste	...	...	...	...	439	320
Do. unarable (mostly forest)	...	...	...	...	141,003	.....
Inám land	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total					146,638	10,960

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent, S. M. C. Survey.

Class.	Number.	Names of Villages.	Total Area.	SURVEY ACCOUNTS.						SURVEY KANAL OR STANDARD ASSESSMENT.		CATTLE.		CARDS.		Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or decrease of Assessment per cent.			
				Cultivated.			Waste.			Past Cultivation on cultivated Land.	On cultivated Land.	On waste Land.	Agricultural.	Other.	Total.					Small.	Large Hall-Bhandis.	Total.
				Garden Acres.	Rice Acres.	Dry-Crop Acres.	Garden Acres.	Rice Acres.	Dry-Crop Acres.													
First Class.																						
Dry-crop ..	1	Karanjols ..	16,352	35	8	690	131	3	35	1,265	1,557	49	188	643	831	..	..	764	251	
Rice ..	2	Gund ..	7,000	89	143	419	29	67	3	180	318	5	20	73	93	6	..	89	683			
Garden ..	3	Kasai ..	7,566	39	318	318	62	..	..	1,076	1,076	24	173	507	680	..	..	544	124.6
	4	Kotai ..	4,322	16	38	318	52	..	..	401	686	28	65	269	324	..	..	324	30
	5	Kotai ..	2,345	7	88	21	21	..	..	169	209	12	41	74	115	..	..	145	81.4
	6	Chel ..	961	18	66	21	21	..	..	110	305	..	22	32	54	..	..	55	177.3
	7	Sipur ..	5,451	55	150	44	..	..	..	497	959	..	78	223	301	..	..	269	33
	8	Yermukh ..	6,729	24	357	144	..	..	..	651	1,000	17	151	495	646	..	..	468	62.8
	9	Gangod ..	2,680	29	13	17	..	..	..	89	237	1	15	54	69	..	..	60	166.3
	10	Hebol ..	2,019	3	81	12	..	..	..	162	183	1	..	..	..	..	..	70	130
	11	Maje Deriya of the Village Kotaji ..	1,375	10	9	9	..	..	..	25	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	305.7
	12	Maje Netrigi of the Village Gund ..	1,811	11	19	18	..	..	..	48	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	93.1
	13	Chapner ..	3,161	24	78	35	..	..	..	373	498	9	70	158	238	..	..	152	31
	14	Karadi ..	1,805	10	21	21	..	..	..	57	176	..	43	82	155	..	..	98	208.8
	15	Chunch Khand ..	1,998	3	33	14	..	..	..	51	89	..	24	118	142	..	..	51	10
	16	Kumbhet ..	1,929	1	31	8	..	..	..	43	80	2	10	19	29	..	..	9	68.6
	17	Maje Tinehand of the Village of Kumbheli ..	2,444	9	11	10	..	..	..	35	70	2	16	45	61	..	..	62	94.4
		Total of the 1st Class	66,843	312	2,463	753	4	27	242	4,655	7,764	153	940	2,352	3,772	6	..	3,157	66.8			
Second Class.																						
Dry-crop ..	1	Ans ..	20,044	19	219	95	..	18	25	164	559	31	120	815	935	..	..	550	240.9	
Rice ..	2	Badpoli ..	4,837	17	94	10	..	1	..	87	237	1	52	249	301	..	..	266	172.4	
Garden ..	3	Nigundi ..	6,744	11	99	13	..	..	..	110	230	4	34	326	360	..	..	204	109.1
	4	Nuzi ..	16,764	50	259	73	..	21	..	366	775	35	146	636	742	..	..	607	111.7	
	5	Jhalawali ..	19,247	32	211	31	..	16	..	204	543	28	84	578	462	..	..	283	64.7	
	6	Kundal ..	9,774	18	130	27	..	18	6	270	321	35	33	297	335	..	..	281	18.9	
	7	Terali ..	8,455	2	110	13	..	26	17	220	211	33	43	162	205	..	..	153	4.1	
		Total of the 2nd Class	70,795	149	1,252	262	..	101	65	1,511	2,376	167	477	2,563	3,340	..	..	2,404	90.3	
		Grand Total	146,638	461	3,715	1,020	4	128	307	6,166	10,640	320	1,417	5,635	7,112	6	..	5,591	72.6			

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C

No. 1158 of 1884.

FROM

G. W. VIDAL, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Kánara ;

TO

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

Camp Pala, 18th March 1884.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the proposals for the settlement of 24 villages of the Supa Táluka submitted by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

2. As the rates now proposed are similar to those already sanctioned in the two preceding settlements effected in 1880-81 and 1881-82, and the conditions of the villages are similar, no remarks on this head are necessary. The grouping of the villages also appears judicious.

3. The increase in the assessment of about Rs. 4,400 shown in para. 7 of the report is chiefly due to fresh cultivation which has come to light between the date of the old measurement in 1820—1826 and the present survey measurement and also to the inequality of the old assessment which was not rateably fixed by a regular measurement and classification of the lands at the commencement of the British Government. The old measurement from which the area (2,892 acres) is given in the statement appears to be that of the lands then under actual cultivation, but as explained by the Superintendent this area cannot be relied on. The reason given by the Superintendent for the apparent falling off in the realizations during the past two years (*vide* para. 3) is no doubt correct. The present survey area (5,635 acres) which embraces all cultivable lands gives an increase of 2,743 acres or about 95 per cent. This increase in area sufficiently accounts for the increase in the assessment.

4. The usual concessions of 50 and 25 per cent. out of the increase will be granted in the two next years as sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5573 of 21st October 1874. Under these circumstances there is no reason to apprehend that the imposition of the new rates will be felt to any appreciable extent. The opening of the railway through this Petha will also add considerably to the value of the produce of the lands in this Petha.

5. The necessary declaration will have to be made in terms of paragraph 6 of the recent Resolution of Government, No. 1518 of 18th February 1884, reserving in occupied lands the trees mentioned in Section 91 of the Rules under the Land Revenue Code, with the addition of Matti and Honne trees.

6. The date for relinquishing lands might be fixed as the 5th of June as required by Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code.

7. In conclusion I would beg to recommend that the sanction of Government to the proposed settlement be obtained at as early a date as possible so as to enable the rates being published before the rains.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) G. VIDAL,
Collector of Kánara.

No. 721 of 1884.

FROM

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

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Mahábaleshvar, 5th April 1884.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit a *report from the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Survey, containing proposals for the survey settlement of 24 villages of the Supa Táluka in the district of Kánara, together with a †letter from the Collector Mr. Vidal, in which he expresses his approval of the rates suggested and applies for the early sanction of Government to their immediate introduction.

*No. 229 of 10th March 1884.
†No. 1158 of 18th March 1884.

2. The proposed settlement is merely a continuation of the settlement of the groups into which rates were introduced in 1880-81 and 1881-82* under the sanction of Government conveyed in the Resolutions noted in the margin. The villages of the group now under notice dovetail in with villages formerly settled, and it is only a question of making the rates dovetail in with those sanctioned for neighbouring villages similarly conditioned and similarly circumstanced.

Government Resolution
No. 2910 of 5th June 1880.
Government Resolution
No. 4841 of the 20th August 1881.

3. It is a matter for regret that settlements in the more jungly parts of Kánara have as in this case to be of a fragmentary nature, but the reasons for introducing rates into villages as soon as they are ripe for introduction have been clearly pointed out by Major-General Anderson and are very forcible. It is impossible to have very large groups settled at one and the same time when the measurers and classers of this department cannot be deputed to Kánara until comparatively late in the season and when work is often prematurely interrupted by the early rains preceding the monsoon. Sickness, moreover, invariably interferes to a great extent with the field operations in this district and prevents the completion of the operations in one year over any extended area. And before rates can be formally introduced the intricate operation of Pot Paháni has to be performed by the revenue establishments and tested by the Mámlatdár. Opportunity must therefore be taken to introduce the settlement into so many villages as have actually been subjected to complete operations, for if delay were permitted so as to allow of a larger number of villages being settled simultaneously the season after, there would be danger of the boundary-marks disappearing or falling out of repair.

4. The 24 villages now under report are situated in one of the thickest forest tracts in Kánara, out of the total area of 229 square miles only 9 square miles, or a little under 4 per cent., being found culturable by the survey. The former accounts show the area under cultivation in 1882-83 to be 2,892 acres, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ square miles only, so that the culturable area of the estates is underestimated in the present Government records by one-half, showing either how imperfect the old survey must have been, or how largely the opportunity has been seized in these secluded villages to encroach upon neighbouring lands and to extend cultivation without payment of any share of the profits to Government. The apparent falling-off in the net collections in the last two years on the area assessed to the Government revenue is satisfactorily accounted for by Mr. Fletcher.

5. The eastern villages of the group now under report adjoin the Yellápur Táluka being separated from it by the Kala Nadi river, while the more western of them are on the very verge of the Gháts. The Anshi Ghát road passes through the latter, while in the former group the village of Ulvi—a sacred place of pilgrimage—is fairly accessible from Supa by road. As pointed out by Mr. Vidal a branch of the system of Southern Marátha Country Railways will soon intersect the Supa Táluka on its northern frontier, placing the villages under report within easier reach of civilization and ensuring a sustained demand for the superior produce which the spice gardens of this tract are capable of producing.

6. The Superintendent proposes, with the approval of the Collector, to divide the villages into two groups. Those to the east and in the direction of Yellápur will bear the dry-crop maximum rate of Re. 0-10-0 per acre and the rice rate of Re. 4-8-0 which have been found suitable in the adjoining villages of that táluka, while 7 villages towards the crest of the Gháts will bear the dry-crop and rice maximum rates of Re. 0-8-0 and Rs. 4 respectively, which have been imposed upon villages similarly situated. The result of these rates applied to the land valuation is an average rice rate in the whole group of Rs. 2-0-0 and an average dry-crop rate of Re. 0-4-7 only. It will, I think, be admitted that this rating is moderate.

7. The area of the garden lands in this group is 461 acres. The gardens in the villages of the first group are similar in character to those dealt with in the settlement of Yellápur Táluka, and the same maximum rate of Rs. 14-0-0 has been retained. But such a high rate as Rs. 14 would only be applied to those gardens which are densely planted with supári trees, cardamoms and other spices, due allowance in the rating being made for any falling-off from this high standard of cultivation. In the villages forming the second group the garden cultivation is poorer and partakes of the character of that described in former Supa Settlement Reports. The chief products are coffee, plantains and sometimes sugarcane. The maximum rate applicable to the best gardens of this description is shown as Rs. 8, but the rate has in practice rarely exceeded Rs. 5. I have personally tested a number of the garden assessment registers of these villages and have satisfied myself that they have been fixed on the system personally explained to me by the late Survey Commissioner. This system is one which, owing to the personal care it demands from the Superintendent himself, as effectively as possible prevents the assessment of a garden being fixed at anything more than a fair share of the value of the produce. It will be seen from paragraph 6 of Mr. Fletcher's report that the average garden rate in the first group is only Rs. 7-2-2 per acre while in the second group it is Rs. 4-8-11.

8. The result of the imposition of the proposed rates will be an increase of the Government demand by Rs. 4,474 or Rs. 72 per cent.—a measure of enhancement which will not appear excessive when the one consideration—that the area of culturable land is now recorded as double what it used to be—is taken into account. The total enhancement of 72 per cent. is a comparatively moderate increase of the burden of assessment for the settlement of a Kánara group of villages. Large unavoidable enhancements are as usual found to have occurred in individual villages, but this reason has been clearly explained by the Superintendent by the illustration of the village of Netrigi. The rules sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, for the gradual levy of large increases in Kánara will temper to a certain extent the weight of any individual heavy enhancements which may have been produced in spite of the moderation of the rates themselves.

9. In conclusion I beg to express a hope that if the rating appears to Government to be fair and reasonable, sanction may be given for the introduction of the settlement in the current fair season. For this purpose I would request that the date for the acceptance of relinquishment of lands should be extended to the 5th June under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. H. STEWART,
Survey Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, S. D.

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner hopes that the report may be kindly handed on to Government at an early date.

(Signed) T. H. STEWART,
Survey Commissioner.

No. 1458 of 1884.

Camp Kárwár, 14th April 1884.

Forwarded.

2. The Acting Commissioner has not before him (being in camp) the papers relating to the preceding settlements of Supa villages, effected in 1880 and 1881, but he considers it unnecessary to delay the submission of these papers on that account. The present proposals have been so carefully considered and the rates, under the circumstances explained, are so moderate, that the undersigned feels no hesitation in recommending them for the approval of Government.

3. The area of the 24 villages now to be brought under settlement is 146,638 acres or 229 square miles; but of this 141,003 acres or 96 per cent. is Reserved Forest, leaving 5,635 acres for cultivation. As the population of these villages is reported to be 5,591 souls, it gives on the average a little more than an acre of cultivable ground per head of population. The area actually occupied is 5,196 acres. There is also a cultivable waste of 439* acres, which is the only margin for extension of cultivation hereafter; but as all the villages are situated in what may be termed the heart of the Kánara forests, it is not desirable to encourage any considerable extension of poor dry-crop cultivation in this tract by reclaiming more land from the dense and valuable jungles growing thereon now.

	A.	g.
Garden ...	4	22
Rice ...	128	0
Dry-crop ...	307	0
	439	22

4. The actual collections during the last year were Rs. 6,166; the proposed rates, if carried out, will increase the revenue accrued from occupied lands by Rs. 4,474 or 72·6 per cent. This increase, at first sight, appears large, but it is satisfactorily accounted for by the fact that no less than 2,304 acres, which have hitherto escaped payment of rent, are now to come under assessment for the first time.

5. The division of the villages into two groups, so that they may dovetail in with similar villages settled before, is judicious, and so are the maxima of rates for the different descriptions of land. As regards the spice gardens of this district the undersigned can, after seeing a great deal of this mode of cultivation and enquiry about it, say with confidence that the maximum rate of Rs. 14 per acre for betel garden of the best description is very moderate and that the average rate of Rs. 7-2-2 per acre in the first group and Rs. 4-8-11 for the second group shows that the sliding scale adopted for the different variations of garden soil is also judicious. The maximum rate for rice under the two groups is Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 4 respectively, while the dry-crop rate is 10 annas per acre for the first group and 8 annas for the villages in the second group.

6. Mr. Vidal, in paragraph 5 of his letter, has drawn attention to the recent orders of Government regarding the reservation of rights to trees. The reservations suggested by him may be made by declaration at the time of the Survey Settlement.

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

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Report on the original Settlement of 24 villages of the Supa Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate,

No. 3576.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1884.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1458, dated 14th April 1884—Submitting a report, No. 229, dated 10th March 1884, from the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, on the original settlement of 24 villages of the Supa Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate, with reviews thereof by the Collector of Kánara and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

RESOLUTION.—The present papers contain proposals made by the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, and approved by the Survey Commissioner, for the settlement of 24 villages of the Supa Peta in the Kánara Collectorate, in which 54 villages were settled under Government sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 1204, dated 14th March 1872, 17 under sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 2910, dated 5th June 1880, and 32 under sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 4841, dated 20th August 1881. In the papers submitted in connection with the settlement sanctioned in 1881, it was stated that the settlement of the remaining villages of the Supa Peta would soon be completed. The Survey Commissioner should report how many villages of the Peta still remain to be settled.

2. The present villages adjoin and closely resemble the villages of which the settlements were sanctioned under the Government Resolutions above referred to, and the rates proposed are similar. The proposals, which are supported by the Collector and Commissioner, S. D., appear to Government to be equitable, and they are sanctioned. The rates should be introduced during the present fair season. As regards reservation of trees, a declaration should be made in accordance with the instructions conveyed in paragraph 6 of Resolution of Government, No. 1518, dated 18th February 1884. The 5th June may be fixed as the date for relinquishing lands under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code.

3. The 24 villages include an area of 229 square miles, but of this area only 9 square miles are cultivated, the remainder being forest. For convenience of classification, the Superintendent has divided the villages into two groups, the first group consisting of 17 villages towards the Yellápur Táluka, and the second of 7 villages adjoining the gháts. For the villages in the first group a maximum rate of 10 annas per acre for dry-crop land, and of Rs. 4-8-0 for rice-land is proposed, and for those in the second group, a maximum of 8 annas for dry-crop and of Rs. 4 for rice. For gardens producing large crops of betel and other spices, a maximum rate of Rs. 14 per acre is proposed, but these gardens are found in 4 or 5 villages only. They are similar in character to the gardens in the adjoining Yellápur Táluka, for which the same maximum rate was sanctioned at the settlement under Government Resolution No. 2470, dated 14th May 1878. The average rates per acre on garden, rice and dry-crop land are, in the first group, Rs. 7-2-2, Rs. 2-2-5, and Rs. 0-5-0, respectively, and in the second group, Rs. 4-8-11, Rs. 1-11-5, and Rs. 0-3-4, respectively. These rates must be considered very moderate.

4. The effect of the proposed rates in the twenty-four villages will be an increase of Rs. 4,474 over the last year's revenue of Rs. 6,166, or an increase of 72·6 per cent. This apparently high increase is sufficiently accounted for by the fact that the present survey area of cultivable land, 5,635 acres, is very nearly twice the area under the old measurements. Moreover the old assess-

ment was not ratably fixed by a regular measurement and classification of the lands. Under the operation of the rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5573 of 1874, the imposition of the new rates will not be too suddenly felt in cases of high increase on particular holdings. The opening of a branch of the Southern Marátha Country Railway will, as observed by the Collector, raise the value of the produce of the land in these villages, which are now traversed by the Ansi Ghát Road.

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council is aware of the reasons necessitating the submission of proposals for the settlement of Kánara villages in a fragmentary form. It is important that the rates should be introduced as soon as the proposals for particular villages are matured. His Excellency the Governor in Council recognises the zeal with which the survey operations have been conducted in a trying climate by the officers concerned.

W. P. SYMONDS,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,	}	With copies of the papers.*
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,		
The Collector of Kánara,		
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat (Irrigation),		
The Accountant General,		
The Editors' Table.		
The Secretary of State for India,	}	By letter.
The Government of India.		

* Copies of the papers will be supplied direct to the Superintendent of the Southern Marathá Country Revenue Survey.

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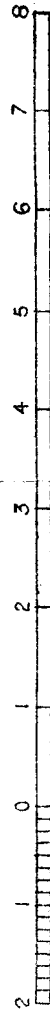
MAP

of part of the
SUPA TALUKA

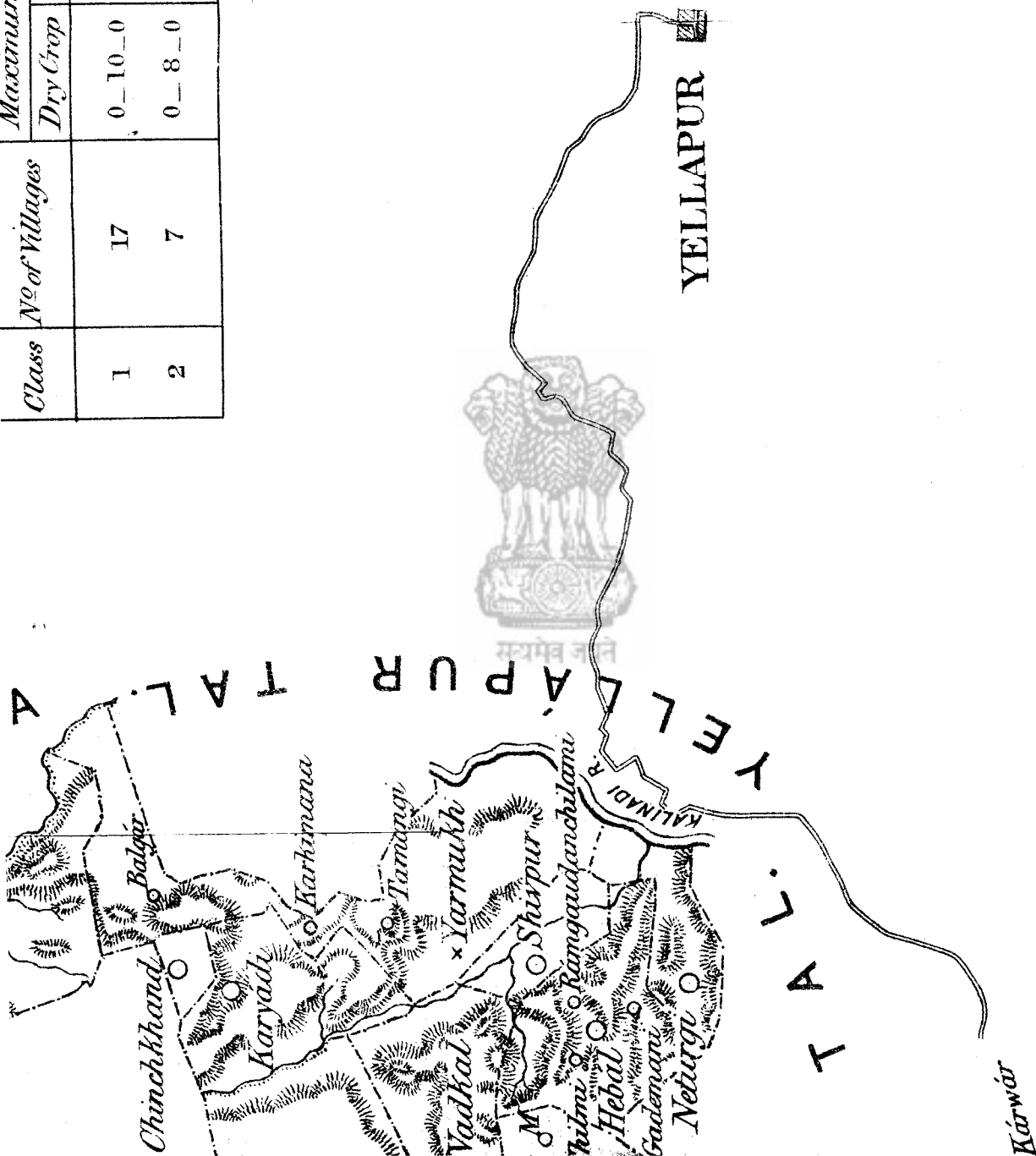
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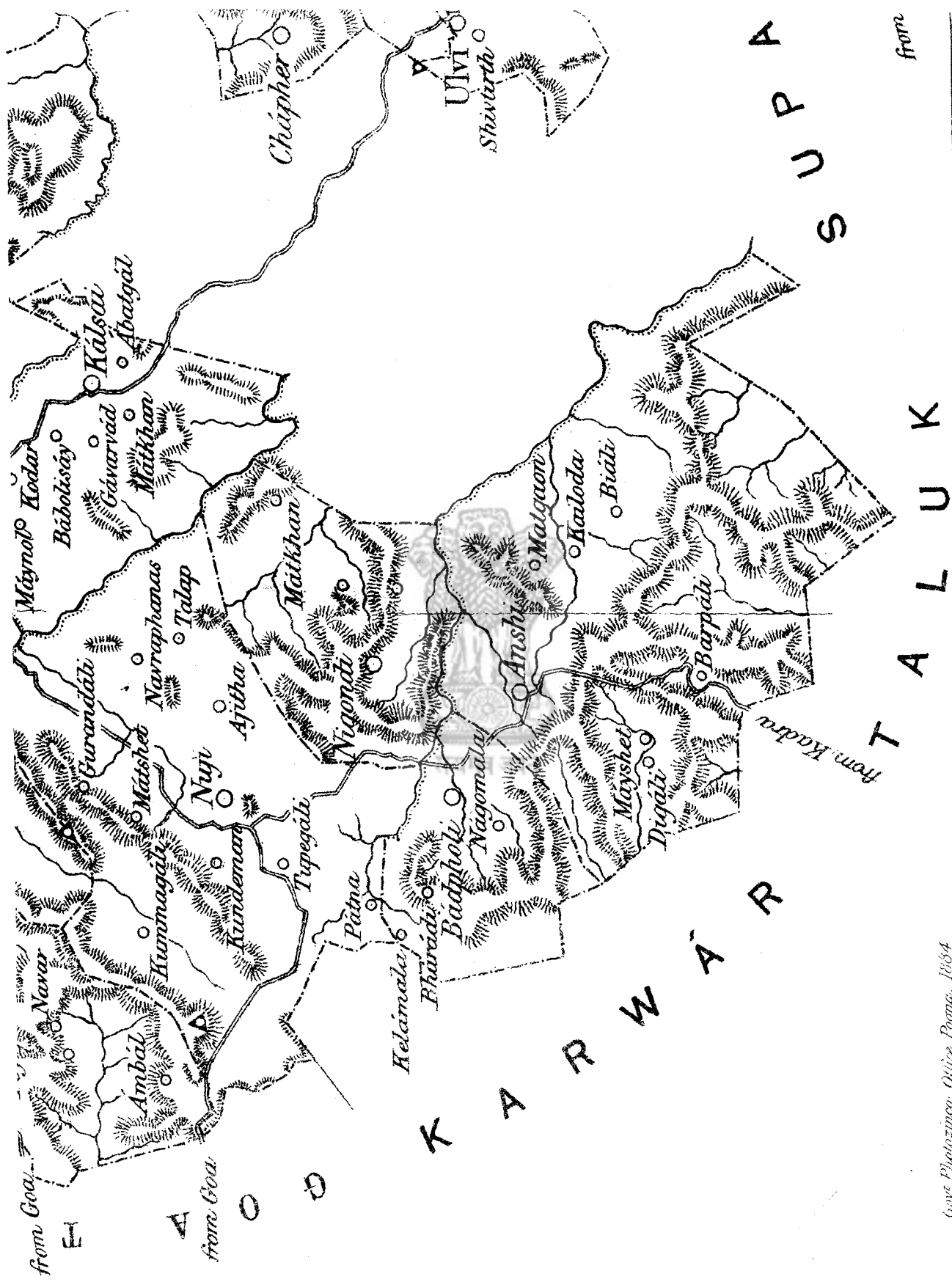
KÁNARA COLLECTORATE

Scale 2 Miles to an Inch



Class	No of Villages	Maximum Rate		Color
		Dry Crop	Rice	
1	17	0-10-0	4-8-0	
2	7	0-8-0	4-0-0	





E R R I T O R Y

