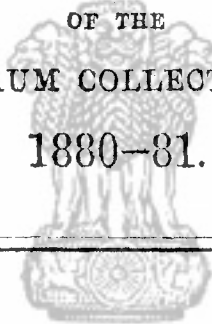

REPORT
ON THE
REVISION SETTLEMENT
OF THE
OLD GOKAK TALUKA
OF THE
BELGAUM COLLECTORATE
1880-81.



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From,

W. M. FLETCHER, Esquire,

Superintendent Revenue Survey S. M. O.

To,

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,

Southern Division.

Survey Superintendent's Office, Dharwar 18th January 1881.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit proposals for the Revision Settlement of the 70 villages noted below, all now situated in the Gokak Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.

- 47 Villages of the old Gokak Taluka settled for 30 years, in 1849-50, under Secretary to Government's letter No. 2022 of March 15th 1850.
- 10 Villages of the old Yadwad Mahal settled in 1851-52, under Government Resolution No. 1919 of March 23rd 1852, also for 30 years.
- 12 Villages of the old Kagwad Jaghir settled for 20 years, in 1860-61, under Government Resolution No. 1527 of 2nd April 1861.
- 1 Lapsed Inam village, into which rates were introduced in 1854-55.
- 70 Total villages.

2. The remeasurement of these villages was commenced and for the most part completed before we had decided to adopt as far as possible the partial remeasurement system, explained in my Statistical report* on the

* No. 91 of the 27th old Nargund Petta; and this system was carried out in January 1880. only 6 of the villages under report, the remainder being entirely remeasured in the way hitherto usual.

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

Old Nos.	New Nos.	Acres.
760 Remeasured became.....	1,236	19,099
769 Confirmed.....	769	17,067
<u>1,529</u>	<u>2,005</u>	<u>36,166</u>

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

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

Villages.	Total old Survey Nos.	Difference.						Nos. included in village sites, in hill land &c.	Nos. not remeasured.
		within 1 per cent.	2 to 5 per cent.	6 to 10 per cent.	11 to 15 per cent.	16 to 20 per cent.	Over 20 per cent.		
70	14,083	6,067	5,732	882	270	124	205	34	769

It appears therefore that in $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the Nos. remeasured the difference between former and present area exceeded 5 per cent. In former revisions the proportion has been slightly less, which may be accounted for by remembering that in 6 of the villages under report, those Nos. only were remeasured in which differences were expected to be found, while in the Western portion of the Taluka the ground is very hilly and broken; upwards of 70,000 old acres being recorded in the former Survey as unas-sessed, hill land, &c. in the measurement of which accuracy was not then so much sought after as at present.

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

Total Nos. in which difference exceeded 15 per cent.	Nos. in which difference was due to			
	Alluvion and diluvion.	Alterations in made roads.	Mistakes in the original work.	Other reasons.
329	227	43	24	35

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. The Mamlatdar's Return* shows the average rain fall at Gokak for the 8 years, 1872 to 1879, to have been $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The Climate. town of Gokak lies in the West of the Taluka, near the foot of the hills, and the rain fall there must be more regular, and plentiful, than in the majority of villages reported on. On the whole it may be said that the rain fall is regular and amply sufficient in the Westernmost villages, and gradually grows less plentiful, and less certain as we go Eastwards.

16. The following summary of Appendix B. gives details of the crops cultivated in the Taluka, the figures being the average of the Crops. 4 last years cultivation in Government occupied land, excluding the year of famine, 1876-77. Appendix B.

	Kharip.	Rabi.
Cereals., <i>Jwari, Bajri, Wheat, Rala, Rice.</i> ...	41.73	14.80
Pulses., <i>Kulthi, Tur, Gram, Mug.</i>	8.57	1.22
Oil seed., <i>Kardai</i>	0	1.18
Fibre., <i>Country Cotton</i>	0	11.37
Miscellaneous.	1.22	3.78
	51.53	32.35
Waste and Fallow..	16.13	
Total... ..	100	

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

17. Of the area appropriated to early Cereals red Jwari and Bajri take up nearly the whole; the former covering twice the area of the latter, and Rala being the only grain worth mention beside these two.

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

Among Pulses Kulthi is most extensively grown, and Tur the next so; gram, and Mug together covering less than a fifth of the area assigned to this description of produce.

Kardai or safflower, which is much sown in rows among white Jwari and wheat, as well as by itself, is the only oil seed mentioned, but Castor oil, and that of the Ambadi or Indian hemp, are also grown in small quantities and used for lighting the people's dwellings.

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

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

Pamaldini.
Kaloli.
Nagnur.
Mudalgi.
Hallur.
Mugalkhod.
Kupalgundi.
Arbhavi.

19. The nature and methods of cultivation in these villages call for no special remark. The garden lands, as is usual, absorb most attention and labour, and in them manuring and rotation of crops are carefully carried out; but there is much lax cultivation observable in the poorer dry crop soils, and it is only in the Western villages, whose rain fall may be depended on, that much heed is paid to manuring unirrigated land.

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

20. No important trade route passes through the Gokak Taluka, but it is well supplied with means of internal communication, and is within easy reach of the Belgaum and Poona road, which runs within 12 or 15 miles of its Western border. The road from Kaladgi to Sankeshwar, an important market on the road just mentioned, passes through the whole length of the district from East to West, while that from Kaladgi to Belgaum runs parallel to the Southern border at an average distance of 6 or 7 miles from it.

21. These two main lines are connected by three cross roads: one, from Yergati to Arbhavi, passes through the town of Gokak; while Yadwad, which lies on the Kaladgi-Sankeshwar road, has also an independent cross road joining it at Yergati with the road to Belgaum: the third tie line is in the West of the Taluka, and opens up communication to the considerable villages of Pachapur, Ankalgi, and Kundargi, which however are not now under report. No roads worth the name existed at the time of settlement, so the improvement under this head is very marked.

22. With the exception of that from Belgaum to Kaladgi, all the roads just mentioned are supported from Local Funds, and none are bridged, or indeed completely culverted. The Sankeshwar-Kaladgi road commands most traffic, and is the route by which the produce of the Gokak looms makes for the coast: it may be said to be open all the year round, but is not easy travelling always in the rainy season. The road

from Belgaum to Kaladgi is not bridged but is passable in all months; the cross roads, however, which give access to it, are only useful in the fair season.

23. Two roads remain to be mentioned, one of which runs North from Gokak to Terdal and Athni, while the other connects Yadwad with the chief town of the neighboring State of Mudhol.

24. In Appendix C. will be found details supplied by the Mamlat-Marketa. dar, regarding the four weekly markets held in the Gokak Taluka: those of Yadwad, Mamdapur, and Ankalgi are small and call for no special notice, but Gokak, it will be seen, is of great importance.

25. The town last mentioned owes its importance to its manufacture of cotton cloth and clothes. Saris, and Dhotis are turned out, of several descriptions, which vary in price from 20 Rs. to 1 Rupee 4 annas. The expensive kinds find sale in Kolhapur, Miraj, Bijapur, and other large towns in the plain country, but the common kinds are bought chiefly for export below Ghats, where they are much used by the poorer classes of the coast population.

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

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

28. In speaking of the statistics of the district it seems sufficient Statistics. to deal in detail with the 58 villages which were settled† be-

† 47 in 1849—50.
10 in 1851—52.
1 in 1854—55.

58 Total.

tween 1849 and 1854; the Appendices noted in the margin† refer to these villages only: and are abridged in the

† D. (1) E. (1) F. (1) subjoined table.

STATEMENT

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

	At former settlement.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per centage.
Population... ..	46,637	42,462	0	4,175	8.95
Houses... { Flatroofed & tiled...	8,922	11,585	2,613	0	29.29
{ Thatched.. ..	1,170	454	0	716	61.2
Agricultural cattle....	11,524	10,143	0	1,381	11.98
Cows, buffaloes and their young.	24,951	12,644	0	12,307	49.32
Sheep and goats. ...	24,839	14,345	0	10,494	42.25
Carts... ..	106	539	433	0	408.49
Horses and ponies ...	315	247	0	68	21.59
Wells and budkis ...	353	805	452	0	228.
Tanks... ..	23	24	1	0	4.35

29. Population shows a total decrease which amounts to nearly 9 per cent, and is found to exist especially under the heads of Lingaits, and low caste Hindoos. The various causes connected with the late famine, doubtless contribute to this result, which is similar to, though not so marked as, that of the Survey Census of Paragad, and Nargund, at last years Revision Settlement. Here too, as in the districts just named, the large towns are found to have suffered most, as containing a larger proportion of the artisan and laborer classes.

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

31. In the town of Gokak Lingaits and low caste Hindoos together Appendix D. (3). formed more than $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the total old population, and these castes now show a loss of 36 and 32 per cent respectively. The Lingaits of Gokak were and are mostly weavers and dyers, trades that have been found elsewhere to have suffered in a special manner from the famine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

40. The decrease in agricultural cattle is 12 per cent, which must be attributed partly to losses during the famine, and partly to the great reduction in the area of available grazing land since the former Census. The present number of agricultural cattle is in the proportion of 1 pair to every 32 occupied acres, taking the totals for 1879-80 from Appendix P. This is a scanty allowance if we accept it as an actual figure, but considering

the necessary conditions of a Survey Census, and that the prevailing nature of the soil here is light and easily worked, it indicates a fairly prosperous state of things.

41. In milch cattle a great diminution in numbers is usually met with at Revision Settlements, and the 49 per cent shown in the above table, must not all be taken as representing loss to the ryots. Many good beasts no doubt, succumbed to the famine, but on the other hand a large proportion of valueless animals have been weeded out since the former settlement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

† Vide Appendix D. (1).

‡ Appendix D. (3).

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

Appendix D. (2). is observable in the statistics of the old Kagwad Mahal villages, where the proportional increase is still greater.

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

51. The proportions in which various conditions of subtenancy prevail in the 70 villages under report, are shown in Appendix I. It appears that $60\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of new Survey Nos. are cultivated by their occupants, while 33 per cent are sublet in various ways. The remaining $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent are waste. These are nearly the proportions found to exist in the Parasgad Taluka at the late Revision, and seem to call for no special comment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Jwari.	Wheat.
1st. Decade.....	40 seers.....	33 seers.
2nd. Ditto.....	28 do.....	20 do.
3rd. Ditto.....	19 do.....	10½ do.

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

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

Years.	Government occupied land. Acres.	Government unoccupied ara- ble assessed land. Acres.	Collections on Government land. Rupees.	Remissions. Rupees.	Outstanding balance at end of year. Rupees.
1849-50—1858-59..	65,103	17,683	36,714	479	1,966
1859-60—1868-69..	83,690	2,187	45,507	5	0
1869-70—1878-79..	86,273	1,500	46,095	53	1,795
1879-80.....	81,012	7,281	44,322	0	0

63. The great increase in cultivation and revenue which have taken place, during the settlement, and the disappearance of remissions, are here * Appendix P. (1). observable at a glance; but a reference to the Appendix* itself is necessary for more detailed comment.

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

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

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

Years.	No. of villages in which notices issued.	No. of notices.	No. of cases in which it was necessary to resort to distraint.
1877—78.....	40	307	0
1878—79.....	28	182	0
1879—80.....	34	188	0

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

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

The proposed groups are as below.

1st. 3 villages situated in the exteme West of the Taluka above the hills, with a favorable climate for dry crop cultivation; for which is now proposed a maximum dry crop rate of Rupees 2-2. This group is identical with Captain Wingate's, whose maximum rate was 1 Rupee 12 annas.

2nd. 2 villages, being Dupdhal, above the hills, but having a less favorable climate than the first group, and the town of Gokak, whose lands lie below the hills and have a worse climate, but enjoy the counterbalancing advantage of proximity to the market. For these the maximum rate of 1 Rupee 12 annas is now proposed; Captain Wingate's maximum for the same villages was 1 Rupee 8 annas.

3rd. 10 villages which lie in a belt along the foot of the hills, and enjoy in the main, a similar climate to Gokak itself, are now proposed to be rated at 1 Rupee 8 annas. Captain Wingate's corresponding group contained 8 villages, and his maximum rate was 1 Rupee 4 annas.

4th. 12 villages lying in a belt next East of those just mentioned, and with a climate less favorable, for which the maximum rate now proposed is 1 Rupee 5 annas. The answering group in Capt. Wingates settlement contained 8 villages, and had a maximum rate of 1 Rupee 2 annas.

5th. 23 villages further East still than the last group, and whose climate is still less favorable; for these 1 Rupee 3 annas is the maximum rate proposed; in Captain Wingate's settlement the corresponding group was rated at 1 Rupee, and consisted of 14 villages.

6th. 20 villages lying still further out in the plain than the last group, and whose rain fall is precarious; for this group the maximum rate now proposed is 1 Rupee; Captain Wingate's corresponding group contained 12 villages, and had a maximum rate of 14 annas.

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

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

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

Class.	No. of villages.	Maximum dry crop rate.	By former Survey.		By Revision Survey.						Increase of assess- ment per cent.
			Government occupied land.		Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied land.		Total.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1st	3	Rs. 2 2	4,444	4,564	4,510	5,959	173	49	4,683	6,008	30.6
2nd	2	1 12	3,067	2,402	3,211	2,860	534	287	3,745	3,147	19.1
3rd	10	1 8	16,772	8,722	17,865	11,491	1,073	310	18,938	11,801	31.7
4th	12	1 5	18,253	9,452	18,887	12,076	1,821	643	20,708	12,719	27.8
5th	23	1 3	51,934	23,800	53,004	28,134	5,102	1,698	58,106	29,832	18.2
6th	20	1 0	40,436	19,160	41,737	23,812	1,551	492	43,288	24,304	24.3
	70		1,34,906	68,100	1,39,214	84,332	10,254	3,479	1,49,468	87,811	23.8

The total increase over the existing assessment amounts, it will be seen, to 16,232 Rupees or 23.8 per cent, while the percentage increase varies on the different groups of villages between 19 and 31 per cent.

This is a much smaller rise than has been called for and obtained in most of the Talukas, hitherto revised—the main reason being that Gokak comprises a large proportion of poor soil, whose relative value has been lowered by the Revision classification, while the climate is not such as to make it expedient to take advantage, to the same extent as in more favored regions, of the general rise in prices and improvements in communications, which have occurred since the original settlement.

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

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

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

	By old Survey.		By new Survey.		Collection of Judi on Inam land.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
Government occupied land....	1,34,906	68,100	1,39,214	84,332	0
Government unoccupied arable waste.. ... }	9,616	3,215	10,245	3,479	0
Inam.. ... }	78,366	48,112	79,149	57,405	18,150
Government unassessed, unarable, waste... }	70,164	0	65,004	0	0
Grand total... ..	2,93,052	1,19,436	2,93,621	1,45,216	18,150

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

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant.

W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent Revenue Survey S. M. C.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT of Rain fall at Gokak. Furnished by the
Mamlatdar of Gokak.

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

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

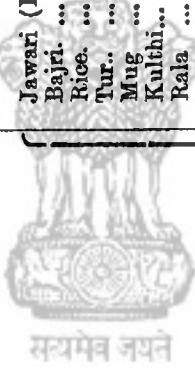
APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

(To be made out before Settlement.)

DETAILS OF CULTIVATION.

Average for 1875-6, 1877-8, 1878-9 & 1879-80.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of total cultivation of Government Lands only.		
			Total.	Khureef.	Rubbee.
			4	5	6
1	2	3			
GOKAK TALUKA.....	 <p>KHALSAT 70 VILLAGES.....</p>	Jawari (Red). ...	26.66	39,148	0
		Bajri. ...	13.08	19,205	0
		Rice. ...	0.07	109	0
		Tur. ...	3.89	5,702	0
		Mug. ...	0.52	762	0
		Kulthi. ...	4.16	6,112	0
		Rala. ...	1.92	2,812	0
		Miscellaneous. ...	1.22	1,787	0
		Jawari (White). ...	12.32	0	18,098
		Wheat. ...	2.48	0	3,643
		Gram. ...	1.22	0	1,787
		Cotton. ...	11.37	0	16,698
		Kardi (Safflower). ...	1.18	0	1,730
		Miscellaneous. ...	2.46	0	3,609
		Garden cultivation. ...	1.32	0	1,939
		Waste and Fallow. ...	16.13	0	23,681
		Total.....	100	75,637	71,185

This Statement is for Government Land only.

W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent Revenue Survey S. M. O.

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT showing the villages in which a weekly Bazaar is held, in the Gokak Taluka.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bazaar is held.	Weekly sales.	Chief articles traded in.
1	2	3	4	5
1	GOKAK...	Thursday. ...	Grains of all kinds. ... Groceries. ... Cloth and Clothes. ... Vegetables ... Firewood and Grass ... Cotton Yarn. ... Tobacco. ... Miscellaneous ... Cattle ...	Rice, Jawari, Wheat, Gram, Kulthi, Mug, Bajri, Nach- Jagri, Salt, Spices, Sugar, &c. Cholis, Saris, Dhotis, &c. Chillies, Pan leaf, &c.
			Total.....	9,415
2	YADWAD. ...	Thursday. ...	Grains of all kinds ... Groceries. ... Cloth and Clothes ...	Jawari, Rice, Gram, Wheat, Bajri, Kulthi, &c. Salt, Spices, &c. Cholis, Saris, Dhotis, &c.

APPENDIX D. (1)
STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.
(To be made out before Settlement.)
DETAIL OF POPULATION.

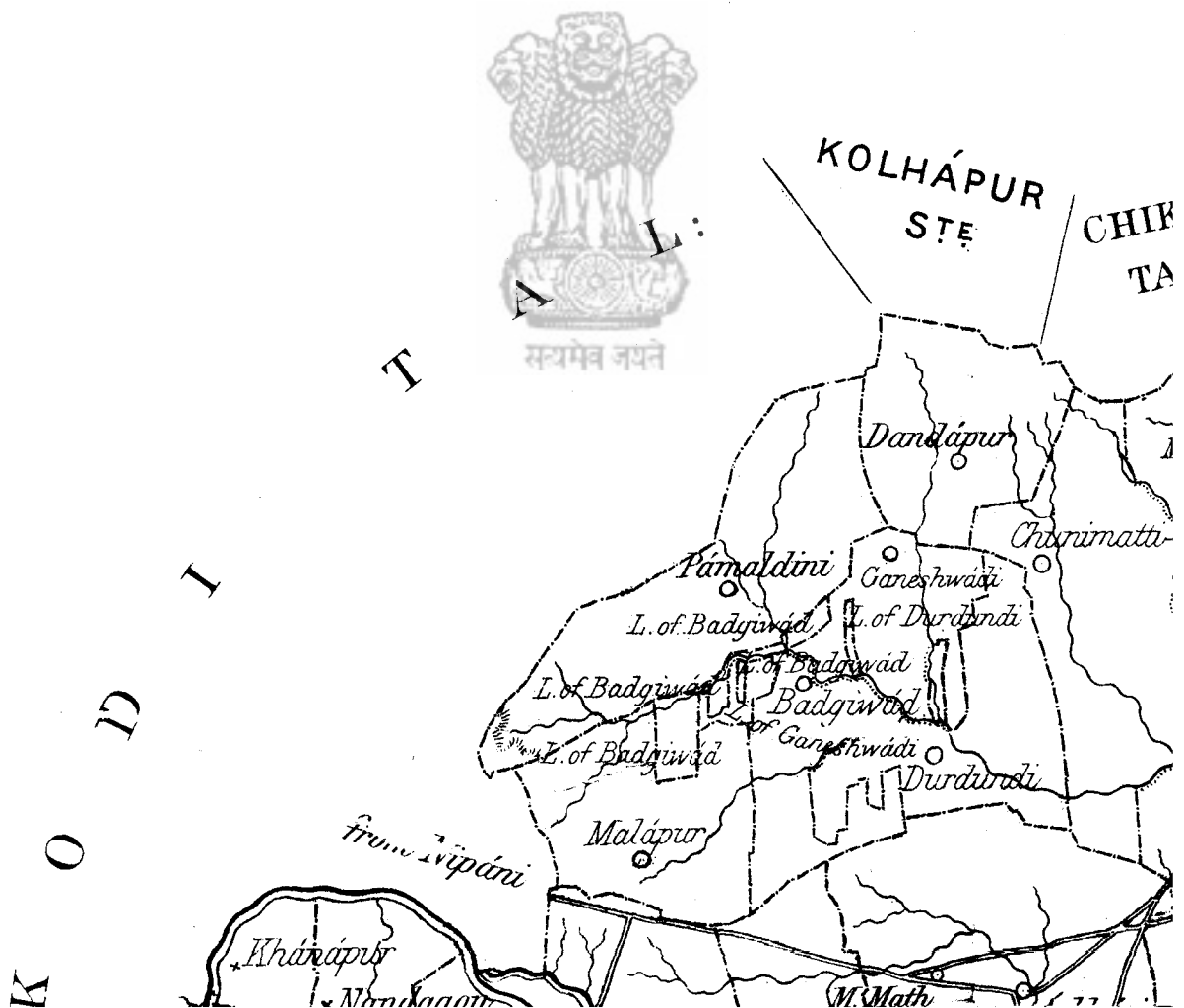
Talooka.	Caste.	Males.		Total Males.	Females.		Total Females.	Total of Columns V. and VIII.	Can Read.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.			Males.		Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
58 Villages of the old Gokak Taluka, and Yádwád Mahál.	Christians.....	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
	Jews.....	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
	Jains.....	223	363	586	150	393	543	1,129	93	15.87	0	0
	.....	245	386	631	186	436	612	1,243	87	13.79	0	0
	Lingayuts.....	2,881	4,132	7,013	1,886	4,706	6,591	13,604	734	10.47	4	0.06
	.....	3,155	4,736	7,891	2,563	6,091	7,444	16,335	828	10.49	1	0.01
	Mussalmans.....	526	726	1,252	402	780	1,182	2,434	52	4.15	4	0.34
	.....	630	861	1,491	375	976	1,351	2,337	33	2.32	0	0
	Brahmans.....	340	461	701	143	441	584	1,285	607	86.59	11	1.88
	Hindoos. { Low Castes..... {	333	611	944	198	639	837	1,781	706	84.35	0	0
	..... {	5,084	7,166	12,250	3,472	8,288	11,760	24,010	228	1.86	6	0.05
	..... {	5,765	7,443	13,208	4,160	8,078	12,238	25,446	396	3.09	0	0
	Total new Population... ..	8,954	12,848	21,802	6,052	14,608	20,660	42,462	1,714	7.86	25	0.12
	Total old Population.....	10,118	14,087	24,155	7,229	15,200	22,422	46,537	2,047	8.47	1	0.004

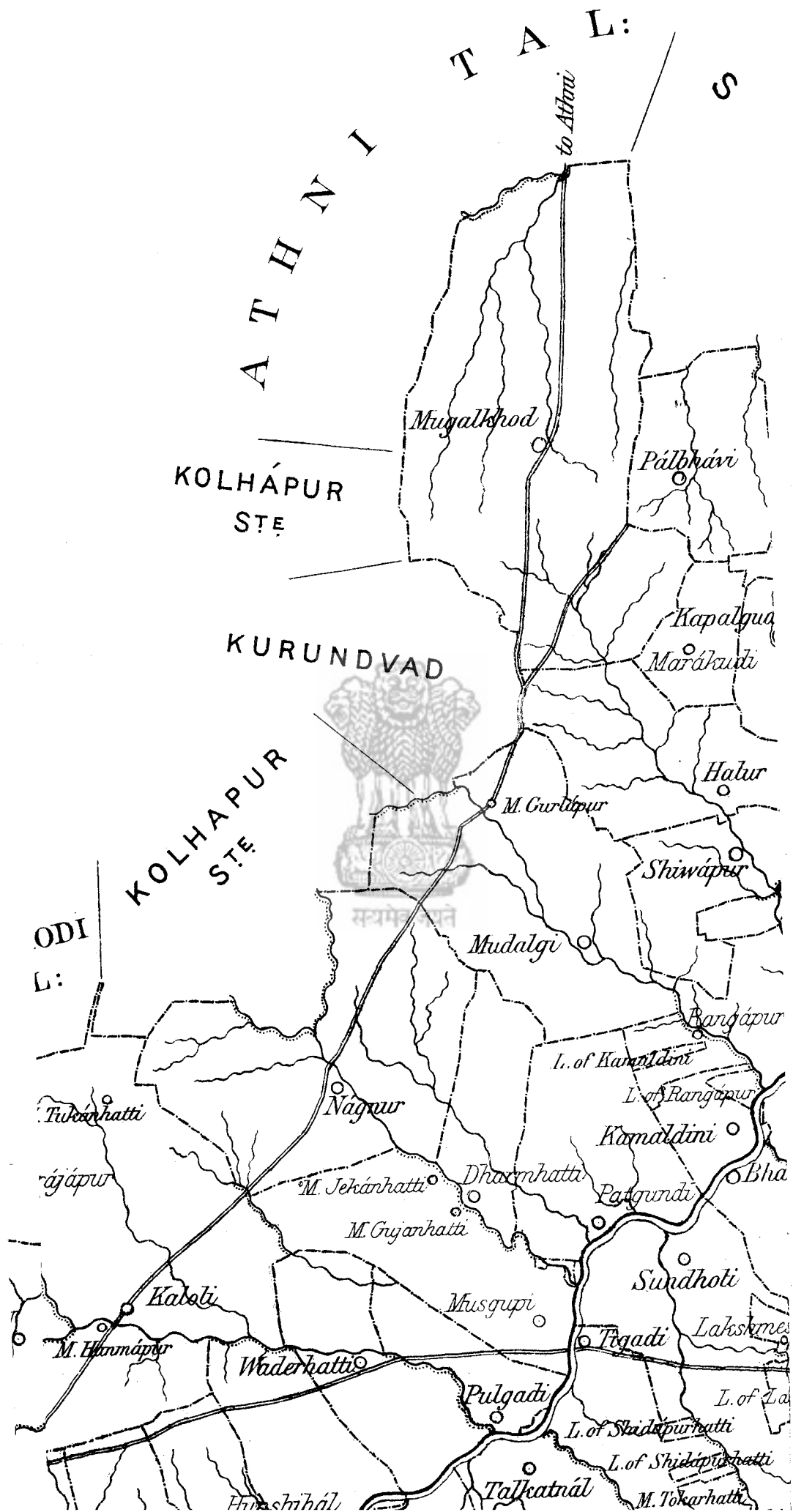
The lower figures show the population at last Settlement.

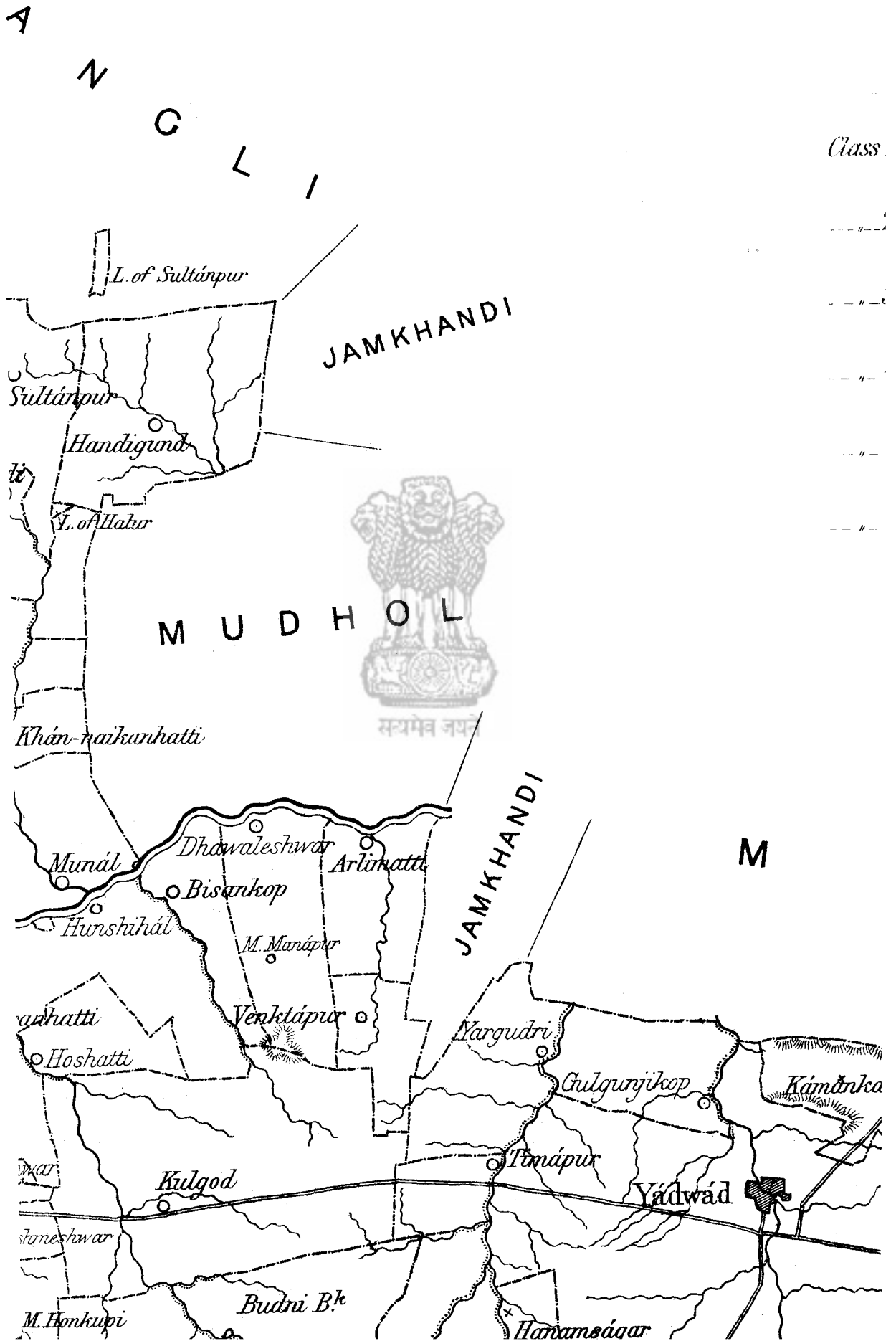
The upper are for 1880.

W. M. FLETCHER,

MAP of PART
of the
GOKAK TALUKA,
comprising
the 70 Gov^t Villages for
Revision Settlement
in 1880-81.







Class

stts report No. 47 of 18th January 1881.

Maximum Rate
Dry Crop No. of
Rs. 2 .. 2 --- 3 ---

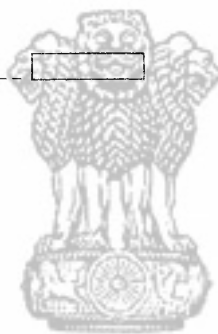
.. 1 .. 12 --- 2 ---

.. 1 .. 8 --- 10 ---

.. 1 .. 5 --- 12 ---

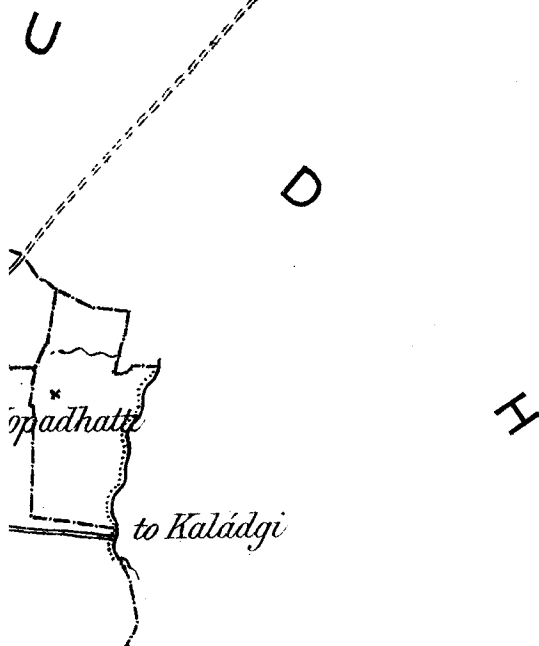
.. 1 .. 3 --- 23 ---

.. 1 .. 0 --- 20 ---

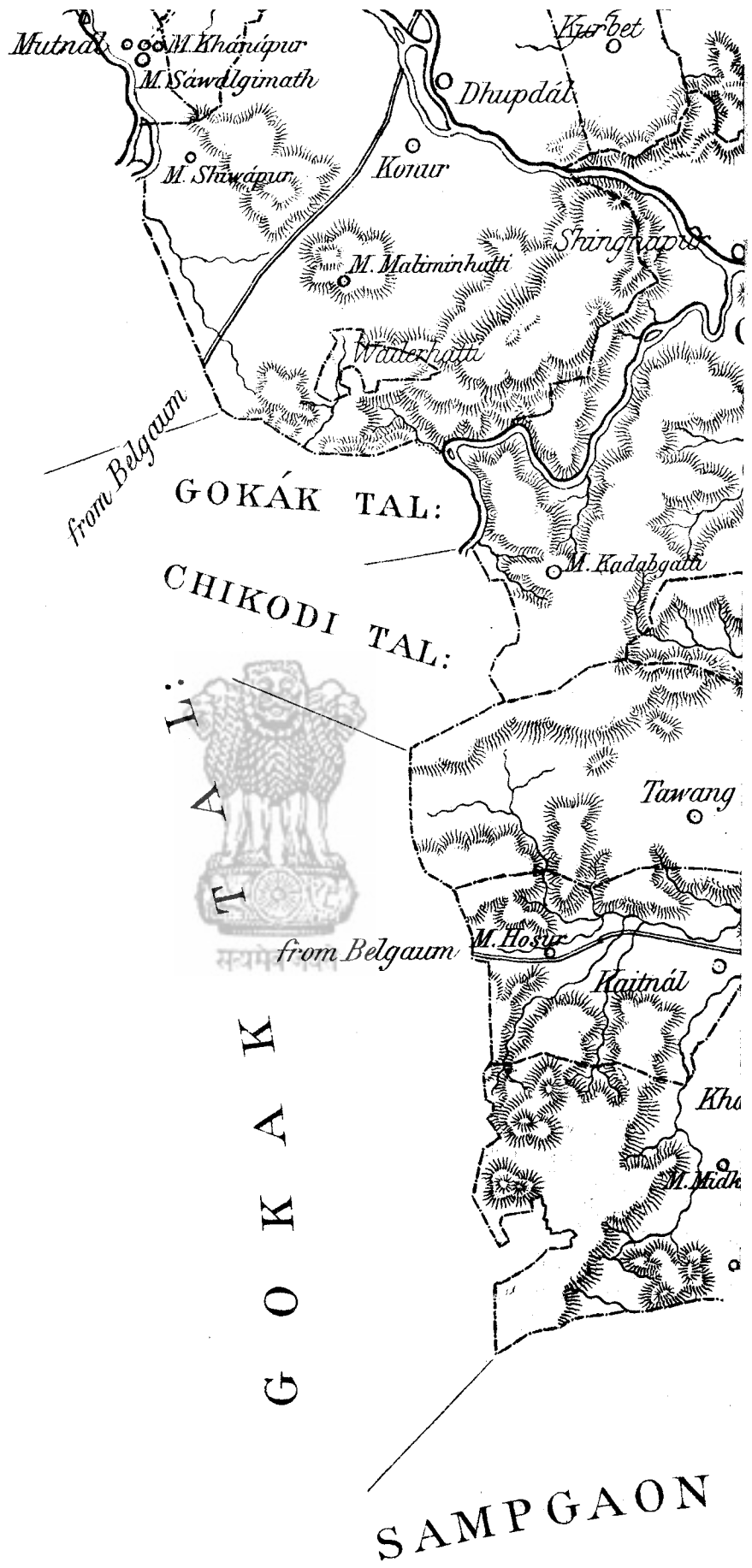


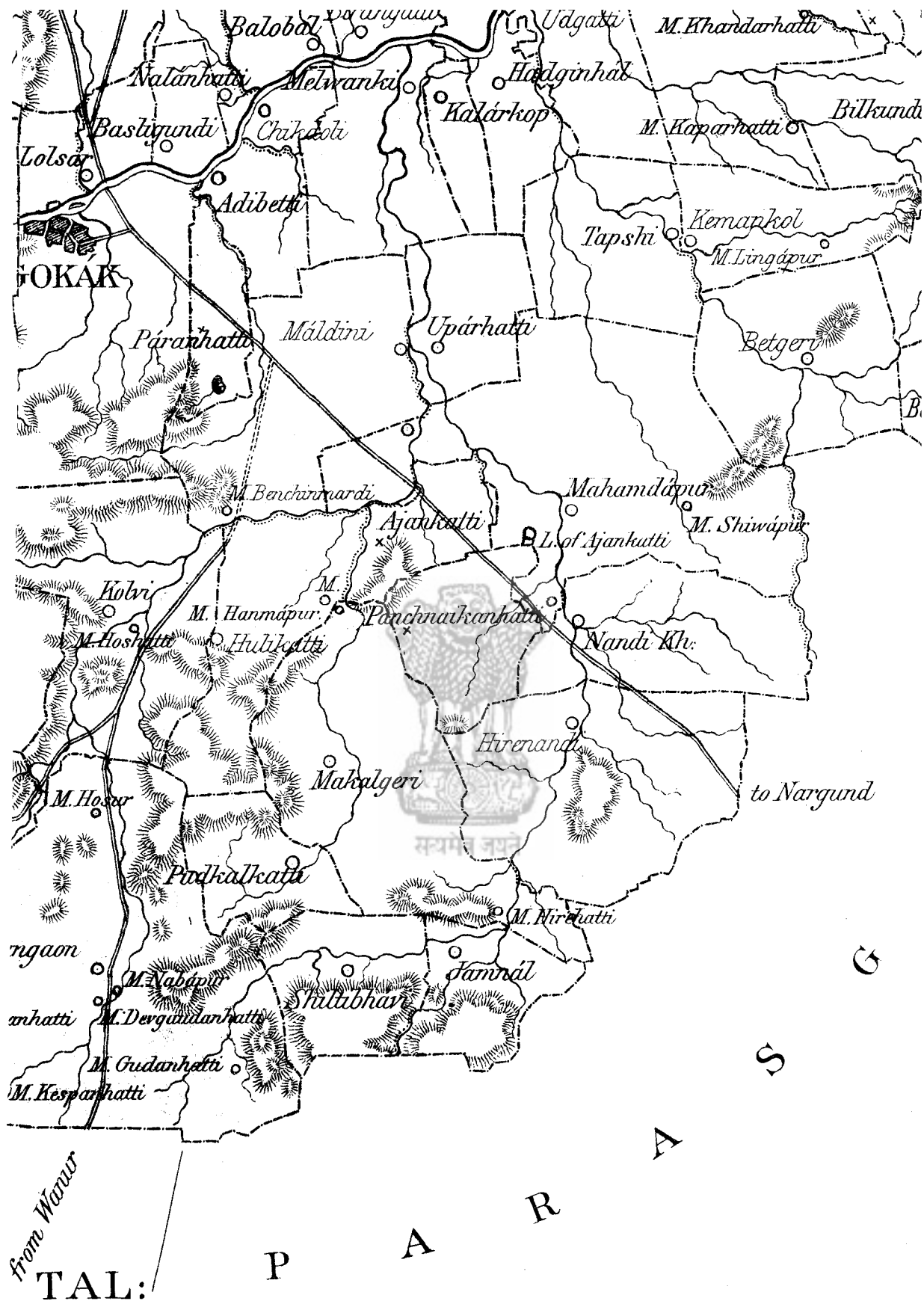
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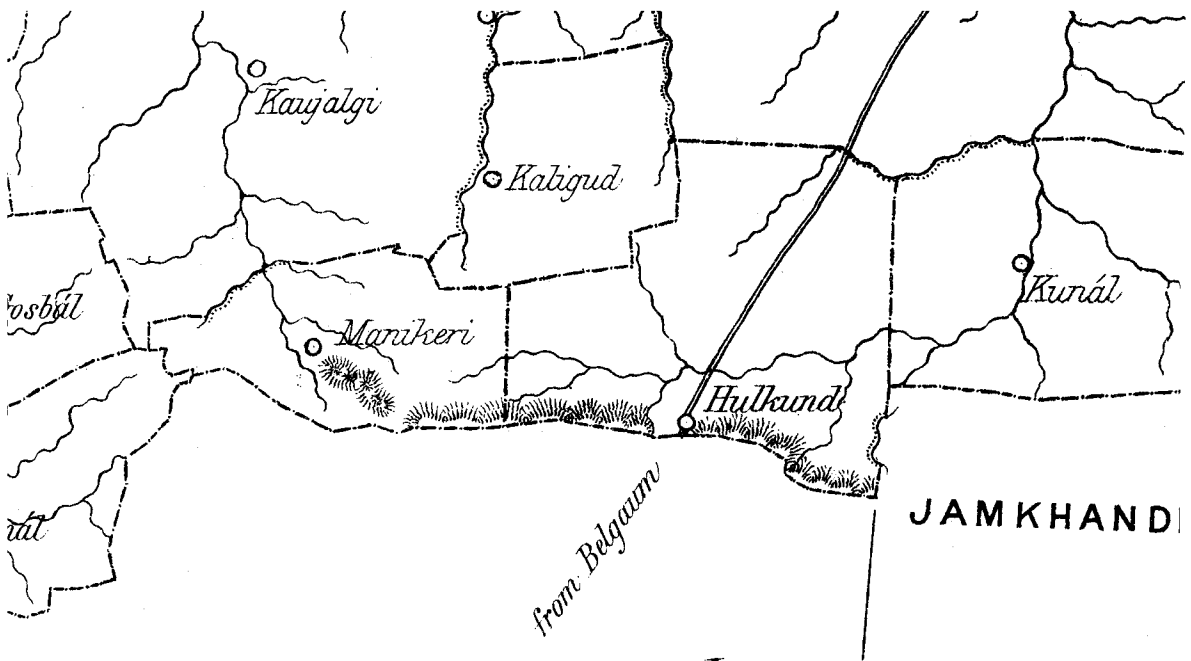
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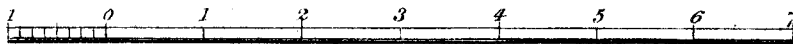
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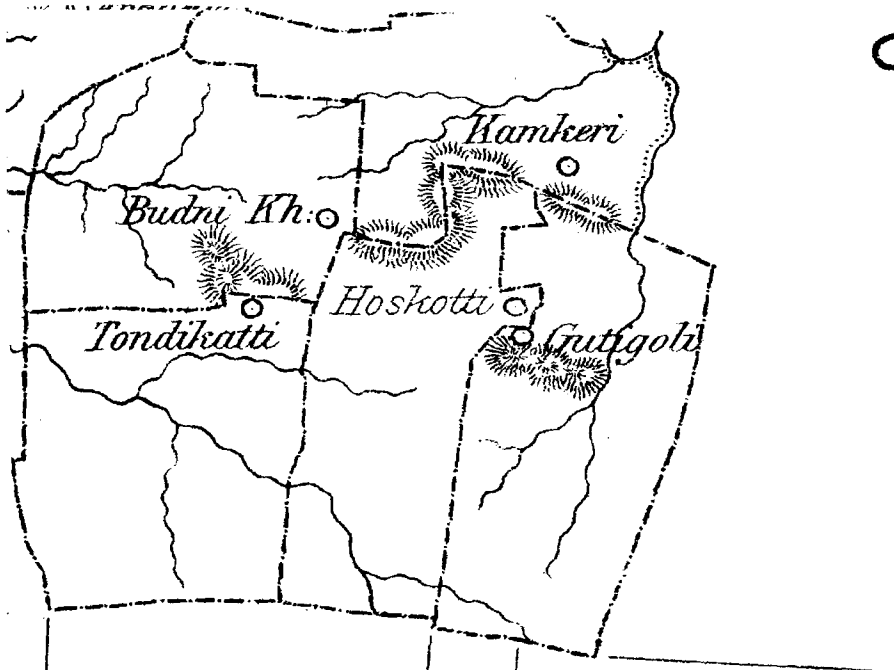
T

D



Scale of 2 Miles to an Inch





KOLHAPUR
ST.

RAMDURG

KOLHAPUR
ST.



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TORGAL