

No. 205 of 1874.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division.

Kaladgi Collector's Camp, Hypurga, 30th January 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, herewith, the letter marginally noted from Colonel W. C. Anderson, with accompani-
No. 28, dated 11th instant, to address of Chief Secretary to Government. ments, submitting his proposals for the revision of the assessment of certain villages in the Indi, Sindgi; and Bijapur Talukas of this Collectorate.

2. In paragraphs 3-7, Colonel Anderson points out the reason for the increase in the total area of land as recorded by the present survey, as also for the decrease of area under the head of "Unarable."

3. The new maps show the boundary marks as fixed by the new survey; this is a great improvement, as the present maps do not give this information, and consequently great difficulty is experienced by officers who have to perform boundary mark inspection.

4. The sub-division of all old survey numbers over 30 acres in extent, and the making into separate survey numbers of each recognized occupant's land, is an excellent arrangement, and will prove beneficial both to Government and the ryots, as described by Colonel Anderson.

5. Colonel Anderson is not quite correct when he says in the 17th paragraph of his letter that "it is as unusual to find existing assessments under 2 annas per acre as it is to find them in good soils over 10 annas". I find that out of the 97 villages of the Indi and Sindgi Talukas now coming under revision, there are assessments under 2 annas per acre in 40 villages, and over 10 annas per acre in 58 villages. I however, concur with Colonel Anderson in thinking that in many instances superior soils have been classified too low and inferior soils too high.

6. Lands of the description referred to in paragraph 23 of the report are, as Colonel Anderson writes, of extraordinary fertility, and it is only right that they should be assessed accordingly; it seems strange that this should not have been done at the time of the old survey.

7. The rain-fall in the Indi and Sindgi Talukas during the last six years has been as under :—

Indi.			Sindgi.
		Inches.	Inches.
1868	...	28	...
1869	...	35	...
1870	...	23	22
1871	...	18	17
1872	...	32	14
1873	...	22	19

The villages to the east of Almalah are stated by Colonel Anderson in paragraph 26 of his letter to have a slight advantage over the more western villages in respect to rain-fall, and such I find on enquiry is the case.

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8. Although the Doudin and Kurrulegaum stations are not far from our frontier, and easily accessible from the eastern portion of the tract of country under report, still, they are not much resorted to as lines of export; all articles of produce go to Sholapur by road as formerly. Taking every thing into consideration, I concur in the opinion expressed by Colonel Anderson in his 28th paragraph.

9. The statistics given in paragraph 31 speak for themselves, and clearly demonstrate to how great an extent the ryots have advanced in prosperity during the last thirty years, more especially in an agricultural point of view. This fact particularly calls for notice now that an enhancement of the present assessment is contemplated.

10. Paragraphs 36 and 37 of the report are also worthy of attention, as the figures there given show in a striking manner how little difficulty there has been in realizing the Government demands during the last 20 years.

11. In paragraphs 38-43 of his letter, Colonel Anderson considers the subject of prices of the staple food grains of the district, *viz.*, Jowari and Bajri, and alludes to the great discrepancies that exist in the prices given for the various years in Statement B. These discrepancies have no doubt been caused by the seers given for some years being of a different capacity from those given in other years. The seer measure at present in use in the Indi and Sindgi Talukas is of 160 *Tolas*, whereas the figures given by Mr. Price are in *seers of 80 tolas only*.

12. Colonel Anderson in his 42nd paragraph states that the prices of Jowari and Bajri given by Mr. Price for the year 1872-73, as noted in the margin, are incorrect, but I find that they are not far from right. The price of Jowari and Bajri conjointly at Sindgi in 1872-73 was Rs. 1 for 25 seers, and in Indi Rs. 1 for 24 seers. If the figures given by Mr. Price are halved, the result is not very different from the figures given by me.

Sindgi	55 Seers.
Tamba & Bijapur..	46 „

13. In 1835-36, the seer of measure was of 110 *Tolas*, and remained so up till 1842, from which year up till 1850 it was of 120 *Tolas*. In 1850, the seer of measure was increased from 120 to 160 *Tolas*. I have got this information from a Sowkar who has been residing in the Sindgi Taluka since 1820.

14. In paragraphs 47-49 of his letter, Colonel Anderson considers the present money value of land, as shown by the price it fetches at sale, the amount of money that can be obtained on its security, and the terms in which it can be and is sublet. As regards the information obtained from the ryots on personal enquiry, I do not think any great reliance can be placed thereon. The information got from the offices of the Sub-Registrars is of course authentic and reliable, and from the cases recorded it would appear that the average price obtained for land is 7 times its assessment. I learn from enquiry made that dry crop land will often fetch at sale 10 times its assessment, and garden land from 15 to 20 times its assessment. The following two cases that have come under my notice are worthy of mention.

I. Some garden land assessed at Rs. 5-8 was sold for Rs. 1,320.

II. A Sowkar of Almalah was owed Rs. 4,000 by a ryot, and received in payment of same the ryot's land assessed at Rupees 125.

However it is next to impossible to fix any particular price of land, as it varies according to the circumstances of the parties concerned: a man in reduced circumstances and pressed for money will sell his land for what he can get.

15. It would appear from paragraph 51 of Colonel Anderson's letter, that 80 per cent. of the survey fields is cultivated by the actual holder, and this fact is,

I consider, most satisfactory, showing as it does that the ryots as a rule are not poverty-stricken, and also that the land is worth far more to them than its actual assessment.

16. Colonel Anderson states in his 56th paragraph that the present maximum dry crop assessment is 12 annas in Indi and Rs. 0-10-10 for the villages of the Almalah Peta. There is apparently some mistake here, as I find that in two villages of the Indi Taluka (amongst those now coming under revision) a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1 is to be found.

17. Colonel Anderson proposes in his 58th paragraph to adopt a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1-2-0 for the 69 northern villages, and of Rs. 1-1-0 for the southern villages, 31 in number, and Rs. 1-0-0 for 2 outlying villages detached from the rest of the Taluka. I beg to support this recommendation, which certainly does not err on the side of harshness. When the condition of the cultivators 30 years ago, as compared with what it now is, is taken into consideration, as also the increased means of communication, and the large prices which all kinds of produce now command in comparison with what they used to do, there cannot be the least doubt that the ryots can well stand the slight enhancement of assessment now proposed. It will be seen that the maximum rate above referred to is similar to that now in force in the surrounding villages of the Sholapur and Pundharpur Talukas and the Akulkote State.

18. For rice land it is proposed to adopt a maximum of Rs. 4 per acre, which maximum Colonel Anderson observes in his 62nd paragraph will in no case be attained. The rice produce in the tract under report is not of a superior description, but still, I believe that an acre of land produces 18 or 20 Rupees worth of rice, deduct half of this for expenses, and a net profit of Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 per acre is left. Land of this description is often found assessed at Rs. 0-7-6 per acre. This will give some idea of how low the present assessment is, I therefore support Colonel Anderson's proposal regarding the maximum rate of assessment for rice land.

19. For garden land under well irrigation Colonel Anderson does not propose to impose any extra well assessment in addition to the Jirayat rate. I do not know whether Colonel Anderson is aware that an extra water rate of Rs. 2 per acre is now levied on all garden land watered by wells constructed *previous to the time the expiring settlement was made*; if his proposal to assess such land only at the maximum Jirayat rate is sanctioned a loss of revenue will be the result, so far as garden land irrigated by wells *made since the last settlement* is concerned, I approve of Colonel Anderson's proposals.

20. I concur in Colonel Anderson's proposals regarding the maximum rate for garden land under "Boorkas," and for garden land under "Patasthal" irrigation, as also for the extra assessment of lands on the banks of rivers liable to be flooded.

21. The result of the proposed new rates in the 102 villages is a total increase of assessment of 44 per cent. as shown by Colonel Anderson in his 69th paragraph, I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that the said enhancement of the present assessment will not press with undue severity upon the cultivators, who, I am disposed to think, are not so exceedingly poor as Mr. Price imagines. However, should some of the poorer cultivators throw up their lands, owing to the enhanced rates (which I rather doubt), little or no loss will result to Government as pointed out by Colonel Anderson in paragraph 78 of his letter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. M. HOGG,

Collector.

No. 533 of 1874.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KALADGI.

SIR,

Adverting to paragraph 12 of your letter No. 205, dated 30th ultimo, I have the honour to enquire whether the price of Jowari and Bajri conjointly at Sindgi in 1872-73, namely 25 seers for one rupee and at Indi 24 seers for one rupee, is officially authenticated, and if so, by what officers; is it the price of one market day or an average of several days: is it beyond all doubt that a seer of capacity of 160 tolas, *i.e.*, one double the Indian seer of capacity used in Mr. Price's calculations is given?

2. As there is not time to receive your reply before despatch of the settlement papers, I beg you will send it direct to the Chief Secretary to Government, favoring me with a copy.

I have, &c.,

W. H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner S. D.

Kanara District, Camp Halial, 12th February 1874.

No. 493 of 1874.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, Bombay.

Kaladgi Collector's Office, 2nd March 1874.

SIR,

As requested by Mr. Havelock in his letter No. 533, dated 12th instant, a copy of which is herewith forwarded, I have the honour to report that the prices of Jowari and Bajri conjointly at Sindgi and Indi, as given by me in paragraph 12 of my letter No. 205, dated 30th ultimo, are in accordance with information supplied to me by the Mamlutdars of the said talukas. The seers given by me are, as already stated, ones of 160 tolas.

2. In the talukas of this Collectorate north of the Krishna, the seer is of 160 tolas, whilst in those south of the Krishna the seer is of 80 tolas only. Notwithstanding this, I find that the seer in the northern talukas is not quite double that of the southern ones in capacity for the following reason.

3. In the talukas north of the Krishna the seer of capacity has been fixed so as to hold grain equal in weight to 160 tolas of *water*, whilst in the southern talukas the seer of capacity has been determined by the average weight of *several kinds of grain*.

4. On making further enquiries, I find that the seer used in the Sindgi and Indi talukas holds about 149 tolas weight of grain.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. M. HOGG,
Collector.

No. 539 OF 1874.

MEMORANDUM.

The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, has the honour to lay

1. From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner S.D., No. 28, dated 11th January 1874, and accompaniments.

2. From the Collector of Kaladgi No. 205, dated 30th January 1874.

3. From the Survey Commissioner S.D. No. 193, dated 2nd February 1874.

before Government correspondence as per margin, relative to the revision of assessment of 102 villages,* marginally noted, in the Kaladgi Collectorate.

*41 in Indi, 56 in Shindgi, 5 in Bijapur.

2. The report of the Honourable Colonel Anderson, Commissioner of Survey and Settlement S.D., is accompanied by a report and certain statistical tables furnished by Mr. Price, Assistant Settlement Officer, illustrative of the material progress made during the now expiring term of 30 years' settlement.

3. The details of Mr. Price's report, and others of at least equal interest regarding the land revenue management of the area under revision, which accompany the report of the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement, have been very fully discussed by that officer. It remains only for the Revenue Commissioner to add briefly his full concurrence with the previously recorded opinions on the subject that the extension of cultivation and with it increase of population, the absence of late years of remissions and of standing balances of any amount, the addition to the number of wells and of agricultural stock in ploughs and kine, and especially the enormous increase in carts, are standing proof of the prosperity of the district and of the success of the Survey Settlement of 1843-44.

4. As shown in paragraph 5 of the Survey Commissioner's letter, there has been a total increase in the area of the 102 villages of 10,217 acres, and a reduction under the head of "Krab" or unarable of 11,476 acres. The Government and alienated lands are shown in lump for the whole area, and for separate villages in the Statement E: thus, it is not practicable, by deducting the total Government occupied land and assessed waste, to ascertain the precise extent of unarable in the Government land. It is presumed, however, that whereas the total former deduction was 29,823 acres, or between 7 and 8 per cent. of the aggregate Government and alienated land, and is now only 18,347, or between 4 and 5 per cent. of the aggregate Government and alienated land, the reduction on each is nearly proportionate. Had there been any marked difference, this would probably have been mentioned. The increase derived from former unarable Government land newly brought under assessment at revision is thus assumed at about 3 or 4 per cent. of the Government assessed area,—a very moderate amount.

5. A reference, however, to paragraph 21 of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's report and to column 5 of Statement E., will show that whereas the deductions of unarable under the former survey were generally moderate and not much in excess of the percentage allowed at revision; there was a very large deduction in some cases, especially the 4 villages Nos. 93 at 96 of the statement, which aggregated about 24 per cent. of the whole area of those villages. Indeed in Kyatankeri the deductions attained nearly one-half of the area, and in Rajnal, the village specially discussed in the Survey Commissioner's 21st paragraph, more than two-fifths of the area.

6. These conspicuous cases evidently demanded careful consideration, and it is not too much to say that the re-adjustment of assessment has been effected most fairly to Government and the occupants. For the reason above mentioned, the area of Government land not being separately entered, the precise average per acre of the former assessment is not ascertainable, but while in Rajnal the total Government demand has been more than doubled; the new assessment represents an average of only 3 annas 8 pies per acre, while the assessment of the adjoining village of Kyatankeri has been raised 20 per cent. with an average assessment per acre of only 2 annas and 8 pies. It is unhesitatingly affirmed by the Revenue Commissioner that if similar moderation had been evinced in bringing to account land formerly deducted as unarable, and in re-assessing the lower class lands in the revision of the adjoining Talukas of Sholapur, there would have been no grounds for the loud and general out-cry which has been there raised.

7. The question of division and sub-division of numbers or fields, is discussed in paragraphs 10 at 14 of the Honorable Colonel Anderson's report. The Revenue Commissioner entirely concurs in the advantage to all parties of dividing the holdings of large fields; so as to give those who were under the former survey entered as recognised occupants of an area fixed but not demarcated, a clearly defined boundary. All the arguments adduced tend to establish this point.

8. It is not, however, by any means so clear that there is advantage to a sole holder of a large field to have it arbitrarily subdivided to suit the views of the Survey Officer. Much improvement of position and tenure is claimed on account of the facility for sale and transfer to be afforded by this interference with the area of a field. The only real facility is that derived from the recognition by Government and formal transfer in the village books. This is certainly not devoid of importance, but, on the other hand, there is the expense of first construction and subsequent maintenance of additional boundary marks. Limits of area quite intelligible to the occupant and connected with his system of cultivation, though not conspicuously defined with boundary marks, may be wantonly removed, unless great care to avoid such annoyance on the part of subordinate survey officers be taken. Much must depend on the degree in which the convenience of occupants is consulted in the matter, and with one exception, no complaints have been preferred up to the present.

9. There is no part of the report in which the Revenue Commissioner finds cause for more cordial concurrence than in paragraphs 14 at 24, which describe and compare the former and present systems of classification. It has long been admitted that with much good work, the practical benefits of which have been abundantly established in the currency of the different leases, the former settlement officers erred somewhat in not imposing a sufficiently high rate on the best soils, and in not giving a sufficiently low range to the rates on the lowest soils, the latter error being compensated by liberal deductions. The advantage of extending the range to one anna, instead of two on a higher maximum, will give in the revised villages a range of from one anna upwards to 1 rupee 2 annas, or 1 rupee 1 anna, or 1 rupee according to the group of villages to which the land pertains, instead of from 2 annas to 10 annas, which is stated to be the ordinary range of the former assessment. That there was occasionally a greater range in the old classification, it would be unjust to deny; because, as pointed out by the Collector of Kaladgi in his 5th paragraph, there were assessments over 10 annas in 58 villages and under 2 annas in 40 villages, and, as pointed out in paragraph 16, there was in two villages a dry crop rate as high as one rupee to be found. These villages were apparently exceptions to the general limit of maximum quoted for the area under settlement. While they prove that the old settlement by no means lies under the imputation of neglect of special recognisable advantages in apportioning the Government dues, they do not derogate from

the conspicuous advantages of the revised classification and assessment in the villages under report.

10. The Statement C. alluded to in the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's 37th paragraph is well worthy of reference, illustrating how, with rise of price of agricultural produce, the cultivation spread and maintained itself with hardly any remissions on the increasing Jamabandi after the years 1853-54 and 1854-55, until in 1863-64 the cultivation of Government land and revenue from the same had almost reached the maximum of 290,000 acres and Rs. 1,09,000 of revenue, which it has since steadily maintained.

11. The subject of price of food grains of the district is discussed in paragraphs 38 to 44 of the Survey Commissioner's letter. The Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. Price, had taken great pains to collect a sound basis of calculation of prices, and though the data are full of inconsistency and confusion, much information has been extracted and compared, so that it appears probable that the decennial averages accepted in Colonel Anderson's 43rd paragraph are not far from correct.

12. The Collector of Kaladgi has endeavoured in his 12th paragraph to reconcile the prices quoted by Mr. Price for the year 1872-73 at Shindgi, Tamb and Bijapur. Mr. Price's figures are all for the Indian Seer of capacity of 80 Tolas, and if Mr. Hogg's information for Shindgi and Indi, culled probably from official sources, is correct, it shows that the price of grains at those places was much lower than at Bijapur and Sholapur, lower in fact than the two days' journey respectively by native cart would lead one to expect. The question is one closely bearing on the capacity of the district to bear enhancement of assessment. There is not time to obtain reply to a reference, but the Collector of Kaladgi has been requested to inform the Secretary to Government direct whether his information is officially authenticated, and whether it is beyond all doubt correct.

13. There is force in the remarks in the 44 paragraph of the report, but there is a limit to the protection of fall of prices from improved communication. While the Railway transport tends to prevent a glut in any markets within a few days' journey of a station, it also tends to prevent by a beneficent operation any approach to famine prices in times of extraordinary pressure, and other than a moderate rise when there is a good season and the harvest is plentiful. As an illustration, jowari was selling in the bazar at the Barsi Road Railway Station, at about 40 of Mr. Price's Indian seers when the undersigned was last there in November 1873, and that staple is quoted at the dearer station of Sholapur at 37¹⁹/₄₁ of Mr. Price's seers for a rupee, which is exactly a fall to the price mentioned at the close of Colonel Anderson's 43rd paragraph, or one-half the average quoted for the first decade, or 74.9 Indian seers per rupee.

14. This is undoubtedly a low price, and it is probable the failure in some part of the Kaladgi and Dharwar Districts and the deficient crop in Shindgi and Indi Talukas themselves will not allow the prices of the present year even to approach the rate of Sholapur above mentioned. On the other hand, while one of the causes of extremely low price enumerated in Colonel Anderson's 44th paragraph, that of absence of means of transport, has been removed, there has already arisen in consequence of arrears of revenue in some of the Dekkan Talukas, and the necessity for remissions, a desire to revert to other security for the revenue than the usufruct value of the land, to reduce the period of notice allowed by standing orders for recovery by distraint, and to antedate somewhat the present instalments of land revenue. These are all symptoms indicative of a return to lower prices, and though there is no reason to apprehend a permanent fall to any thing like the price known to have prevailed in the earlier part of the thirty years' period, there appears every probability of the low price quoted in the preceding paragraph for Sholapur, namely, 37¹/₂ Indian seers of Jawari for the rupee, being attained in Indi and Shindgi bazars on the average of the next ten years.

15. Passing to a consideration of the other valuable staples, cotton and wheat, the prospect of opening up a trade in the latter with Europe will depend probably on the quality which the district can produce, and its capacity to compete with the abundant supply and cheap wheat markets of the Central and North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Bhawalpur, and Upper Sind, which, as mentioned by the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement, the Suez Canal has placed in profitable communication with Mark Lane. Wheat now represents in Mr. Price's table 7 per cent. of the cultivation of the area under review.

16. The proportion of cotton to the total area under cultivation is entered at 8·3 per cent. This staple has no doubt, been cultivated of late years with large profit. It is hoped that the district may continue to yield its quota of this valuable export on which the prosperity of the Bombay Presidency, in a great measure, depends; but it is easy to draw too favorable conclusions.

17. The price of 3*d.* per lb. in 1844 and 1845, quoted in para 45, gives a price per candy of 784 lbs. of £9-16-0, or 98 Rupees. The price quoted of Rs. 60 per candy at the Native bazaar or field in Indee, allows Rs. 38 per candy for transport to the coast, freight and other charges. Fair Dhollera was not born as far back as 1844 and 45; but, as that name is now quoted in Liverpool as a good specimen of Surats, or Bombay cotton of old days, the price of fair Dhollera may be assumed as at least equal, without any reflection on the quality of the North Kaladgi staple. That price is now publicly quoted at 5*d.* per lb. or £ 16-6-8, or Rs. 163½, per candy. Deducting the sum allowed by the Survey Commissioner Rs. 38 per candy for transport to coast, freight and other charges, there remains a balance of Rs. 125 per candy. A slight further fall of ¼*d.* per lb. which is already rumoured in the journals, would bring the price below the minimum of Rs. 120 per candy. The Revenue Commissioner, therefore, thinks the anticipations of the Survey Commissioner on this head are too sanguine. The sober figures in paragraph 45 are open to sober criticism, but the facile transformation from double to treble at the close of that paragraph, must be absolutely rejected, unless the trade haggling of the Indi ryots can be guided by the hand of some beneficent magician in the glare of the Indian bazaar as on the far page of the foolscap paper of a Government officer's report.

18. A comparison of the statistics of education in Mr. Price's 43rd paragraph, shows great increase of Government schools, and a corresponding decrease of private schools, it is probable that many of the latter are too insignificant to have gained attention. The proportion of boys attending schools, recognized by the Department of Instruction, represents only about 1·1 per cent of the population: and the district may, in this respect, be regarded as behind others especially those which contain large towns.

19. The attention of the Collector and President, Kaladgi Local Funds, will be invited to the suggestion in paragraph 35 of Mr Price's report, relative to opening a road from Almalah to Dehwangaon on the Bhima in connection with the station of Doodneh, though even from Almalah and points east of it the traffic would probably tend westwards and towards Sholapur itself.

20. The remarks in paragraphs 36 to 39 of Mr. Price's report and the accompanying statements, afford interesting and valuable information regarding the subletting and mortgage and sale of land. There does not appear to be any very marked competition for land. Indeed, a very high value of land could hardly be looked for in an agricultural District with none but the most simple manufactures, furnishing little exportable produce, and with a population of only 118 to the square mile. Notwithstanding, however, a generally prevailing absence of wealth, it appears that 80 per cent. of the cultivators are also occupants of their fields, which is truly claimed by the Survey Commissioner as "satisfactory proof, that indebtedness has not driven a large proportion of the people to part with their land and become the sub-tenants of their creditors."

21. In paragraphs 56 to 60 the Survey and Settlement Commissioner discusses the Jirayet or dry-crop rates which he recommends for adoption, and his recommendations on this point will probably commend themselves to Government, as they certainly do to the Revenue Commissioner. The only matter regarding which a doubt occurs, is the addition mentioned in paragraph 59 of one or two annas for vicinity to the village in case of large places, without imposing an additional maximum rate on the lands of the whole village. It is not stated whether this addition is made in the classification or in the assessment after the classers' classification has been completed. Much will, of course, depend upon the practice of the Bombay Revenue Surveys, and possibly it was some such exceptional treatment which raised the classification to one rupee on a lower general maximum noticed in paragraph 16 of the Kaladgi Collector's letter No. 205, dated 30th January 1874.

22. The Revenue Commissioner concurs in the Honourable Colonel Anderson's recommendations for rice land in paragraph 62, for well garden land in paragraph 63, and for Patasthal or channel garden land in paragraph 64.

23. As regards the proposed maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0 for Bhoorkeesy, the Revenue Commissioner defers opinion until disposal by Government of the question raised in the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 1900, dated 17th November 1873, on which a report was submitted No. 304, dated 27th ultimo.

24. Leaving out the assessed unoccupied waste, which represents Rs. 680 at 4 annas 10 pies per acre on 2,256 acres, the recommendation of the Survey Commissioner is to raise the assessment on 2,90,546 acres of Government occupied land under dry crop, rice and garden from Rs. 1,09,656 to Rs. 1,63,207, or from about 5 annas 8½ pies per acre, to 8 annas 5 pies per acre, which represents an increase of 48·8 per cent. or, inclusive of Local Fund Cess, of about 52 per cent.

25. It must, in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner, be admitted regarding these proposals, that the revised average assessment per acre is itself moderate, and that the percentage enhancement is, relatively to other revisions which have lately been effected, moderate. An inspection of the Statement E shows that the increase on the Government assessment of individual villages rarely rises above 70 per cent., and there are reasons for concluding that, in the apportionment of assessment on individual fields, any great multiple of the old assessment will be capable of the simple explanation afforded under Rajnal in paragraph 21 of the Survey Commissioner's letter, or of similar satisfactory explanation.

26. The obvious grounds for entertaining doubts as to the proposed assessment being always leviable in full, are derived from a consideration of prices. The cultivation of Government land during the first 10 years of the lapsed settlement period represents an average of about 1,80,000 acres; actual collections, after deducting remissions amounting on an average to Rs. 3,000 per annum, rather less than Rs. 70,000. The cultivation of the succeeding 10 years rose to an average of nearly 2,40,000 acres, and the actual collections, after deducting remissions amounting to an average of about Rs. 2,000 per annum, were rather more than Rs. 90,000. The cultivation in the last 10 years was 2,90,000 acres, and the actual collections, there being virtually no remissions, stood at nearly Rs. 1,10,000.

27. Turn we now to the prices of the *grain staples during these three decennial periods as entered in the Survey Commissioner's 41st paragraph and if, as appears extremely probable, the prices fall very much lower than those of the last decade, and nearly as low as those

* Jowari represents nearly 52 per cent of the total cultivation, and Bajri nearly 12 per cent.

of the decade from 1853-54 to 1862-63, during which the assessment on the 2,40,000 acres was Rs. 90,000, it is difficult to affirm unless there be a very much larger return in bullion for cotton, wheat and other exportable products than formerly, how the district can afford permanently to pay so large an assessment as more than Rupees 1,60,000 per annum, even on the full area of 2,90,000 acres.

28. On the other hand, the Revenue Commissioner places full confidence in the judicious adjustment of the assessment in the settlement under review, and if Government are prepared to remit a portion of the demand in years of general poverty and distress, whether these afflictions arise from poorness of harvest without commensurate rise in the money price of local produce or from a combination of causes which it is impossible to foresee even for a few years, the Revenue Commissioner sees no objection to the rates being approved and sanctioned.

29. In the event of sanction being accorded, it is suggested that the Survey and Settlement Commissioner be requested to prepare a Notification, as ordered in Government Resolution No. 4684, dated 22nd September 1871, for publication in the *Government Gazette*.

W. H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Kanara Districts, Camp Halial, 13th February 1874.





सत्यमेव जयते

Statement (B) Showing the average yearly price

years	Information from the Mamuludars								Information in September 1842	
	Indee		Shindgee		Tamb		Bijapoor		Indee	
	Jowaree	Bajree	Jowaree	Bajree	Jowaree	Bajree	Jowaree	Bajree	Jowaree	Bajree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1835/6	84	..	88	76	86	68	74	48	92	90
1836/7	92	86	88	76	46	34	80	74	58	56
1837/8	58	52	80	74	40	34	86	80	90	90
1838/9	44	40	80	68	68	58	38	34	80	78
1839/0	80	78	78	74	92	68	46	38	78	76
1840/1	80	74	78	74	86	86	58	74	92	92
1841/2	"	"	74	66	68	68	92	86	96	92
1842/3	"	"	60	60	48	36	74	80	"	"
1843/4	"	"	66	68	48	36	96	92	"	"
1844/5	42	36	60	60	30	26	74	68	"	"
1845/6	30	26	60	60	72	60	48	46	"	"
1846/7	48	52	100	66	120	96	38	34	"	"
1847/8	72	72	100	66	108	96	68	68	"	"
1848/9	90	96	114	86	102	90	44	46	"	"
1849/0	78	92	124	108	108	96	94	94	"	"
1850/1	172	140	76	70	128	120	92	92	"	"
1851/2	160	160	52	44	128	112	92	92	"	"
1852/3	80	80	24	26	20	20	80	52	"	"
1853/4	76	72	42	40	64	64	68	68	"	"
1854/5	108	100	62	54	48	48	34	28	"	"
1855/6	156	156	52	52	48	48	30	28	"	"
1856/7	128	128	28	24	44	40	60	40	"	"
1857/8	108	108	68	62	40	32	38	38	"	"
1858/9	"	"	54	34	40	36	46	46	"	"
1859/0	"	"	62	58	40	38	58	58	"	"
1860/1	"	"	28	30	40	40	36	36	"	"
1861/2	"	"	24	24	48	40	34	36	"	"
1862/3	22	22	24	24	32	28	32	24	"	"
1863/4	28	28	22	22	24	24	20	22	"	"
1864/5	30	28	18	18	24	24	18	16	"	"
1865/6	16	12	12	12	12	12	14	14	"	"
1866/7	28	22	30	24	48	40	18	20	"	"
1867/8	32	26	30	30	36	32	34	30	"	"
1868/9	36	28	28	30	32	30	24	24	"	"
1869/0	20	18	28	30	36	32	28	30	"	"
1870/1	16	16	28	28	32	30	20	20	"	"
1871/2	16	16	20	20	20	20	14	14	"	"
1872/3	48	44	58	52	48	44	48	44	"	"

of grain, in Seers of 80 Tolas for the last 38 years.

[illegible]



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Statement A.

Statement giving examples of money and grain rents of Subletting land, and also sales and mortgages and that have come to my notice from personal enquiry.

Location	Village	Old Revenue Survey No.	Acres	Assessment	Tenure	Remarks
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
See	Gonwalga	52	52-13	24-00	Enam	Sublet for Rupees 25 1/2 Information given by the Subtenant.
Ditto	Hunjiya	44	33-25	16-00	Enam	About Acres 16 - chiefly garden land, sublet for produce to three subtenants. The owner of land gets 1/4 share, the remaining 3/4 of the produce retained by the subtenants. The fruit of 36 mango trees is all taken by the owner of the land. He pays the Government demand, and has 1 man and 1 bullock in the working of the land.
				6-00		The remaining land about Acres 17-25, is sublet for Rupees 4 for the last eight years. Information given by subtenants.
				22-00		This land was bought by the present owner three years ago for Rs. 44. It was bonafide transaction, the land was not mortgaged to him. The garden is quite new and is poor at present as the garden
Ditto	Ditto	194	41-3	8-00	Government	

Ditta	Ditta	135	26—1	16—	Government	Soil is bad. This land has been sublet to four subtenants for the last 10 years. They pay $\frac{1}{4}$ share of the produce to the owner of the land. The owner pays the Government demand.
			old garden assessment	7		
			Total assessment	17 8		
Ditta	Khedgi	118	57—26	41—	Enam	This land has been sublet for half share of produce for the last four years. The owner pays Government demand. The owner takes no share in the labor of cultivation but in clearing the land of "nut" grass the owner and subtenant go halves in paying labourers. Information given by subtenant.
Sur	Kengnal	25	21—18	15—	Government	Sublet for eight years for half produce. Owner paying Government demand. Sublet for eight years on condition that the land should be cleared of "nut" grass and all brought under cultivation. The lease of eight years terminates this year.
ndgi	Ochitrawadgi	40	16—26	10—	Enam	This land has been sublet to three ryots for fifteen years. The terms of subletting are, in sugarcane $\frac{1}{5}$ of produce to the owner of the land and $\frac{4}{5}$ to the subtenants. In all other crops $\frac{1}{3}$ produce is taken by the owner and $\frac{2}{3}$ by the subtenants. The owner pays the Govt demand. He takes no share in the labour of cultivation.
	Reside in old No 40 additional Baghasat assessment	36	13—7	9—		
			29—33			
	Total assessment			1—8		
				20 8		

Location	Village	Old Revenue Survey No.	Acres	Assessment	Tenure	Remarks
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Indu	Hornali	163	11-21	6- - -	Government	This land is sublet for produce. The owner receives $\frac{1}{4}$ share, and the subtenants retain $\frac{3}{4}$ share. The owner has a share in the cultivation to the extent of one man and two bullocks. The subtenants have two men and four bullocks. Owner pays Government demand.
	Resides old garden assessment		Total	10- - -		
Ditto	Amilehi	30	40-39	19- - -	Enam	Sublet for produce for 13 years. The owner gets $\frac{1}{4}$ share and the subtenants retain $\frac{3}{4}$ of the produce. Information given by subtenant.
Indu	Sargasee	30	7-21	4- - -	Government	Sublet for $\frac{1}{2}$ produce from year to year.
Indu	Jawarkhed	22	11-37	5- - -	Enam	Sublet for produce $\frac{1}{5}$ of the produce to the owner of soil, the remaining $\frac{4}{5}$ retained by the subtenant. Sublet for 9 years on condition that the land is cleared of "rut" grass and all brought into cultivation.
Ditto	Koomshi	61	32-25	14- - -	Government	Two years ago this land was sublet for Rupees 14-14. It is now sublet for $\frac{1}{2}$ produce.
Indu	Shirshadi	227	45- -	25- - -	Enam	Sublet for 10 years. Terms are subtenant to pay Rupees 4 a. $\frac{1}{3}$ produce to the owner.

Chindga	Burasaavadga	206	16	9	Government	This land has been sublet for the last two years for $\frac{1}{2}$ produce.
Ditto	Ditto	66	11	13	Government	Sublet to these men, owner of land to get $\frac{1}{4}$ of the produce of the garden land, and $\frac{1}{2}$ the produce of the dry crop land. owner takes no share in the labor of cultivation. He pays the Government demand. Information given by subtenant.
Ditto	Goniyar	76	31-37	8	Government	Sublet for the last two years for Rupees 12. Land belongs to the "Wetundar" Kookkurres. Information given by the Patel and "Gomast" Kookkurres.
Ditto	Ditto	72	35-39	11	Government	This land has been sublet for the last two years for $\frac{1}{2}$ produce.
Ditto	Pobleskurav	53	30-29	12	Enam	This land is sublet for Rupees 10. It is sublet on a lease of 9 years of which 5 years have expired. It is sublet for less than the assessment figure, but this is no loss to the owner as he pays nothing into Government the land being Service Enam. When first sublet, it was full of "nut" grass, and the agreement with the subtenant was that he should clear this out of the land and bring it all into cultivation. Information given by the owner of the Land.

Locality	Village	Old Revenue Survey No.	Acres	Assessment	Tenure	Remarks
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ndgi	Benkotgee	13	10-39	4- - -	Government	TP. This land has been sublet for the last 10 years. For the first 5 years it was sublet for the Government rent, but latterly it has been sublet for Rupes 8. Information given by the subtenant of this land. Acres 22 has been sublet for Rupes 12 and 26 for Rs. 19. That is acres 48 for Rupes 31. The rest of the land the owner himself cultivates. Loss of bullocks forced him to sublet the two humbers this year. He never sublet his lands before. Information given by the owner.
Ditto	ayargal (Boudaok)	35	97-36	32- - -	Government	TP. This land has been sublet for one year for the coming season for Rupes 5. The reason the owner has sublet the land is his bullocks from want of food have become so infested that they are useless.
Ditto	Jetmal	3	6-34	2- - -	Enam	TP. This land has been for the last 3 years sublet for 1/2 produce. owner pays the Government demand, he takes no share in the labor of cultivation.
Ditto	Horwankali	51	12-37	6- - -	Enam	

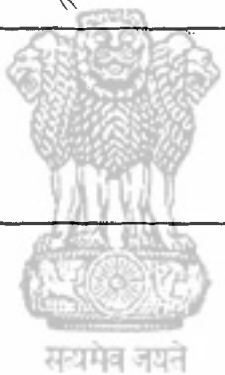
With	Almetch	16	39-12	20- - -	Government	This land has been mortgaged for the last two years for Rs.
						20. No interest on the money, in lieu of which mortgagee
						cultivates and takes the produce of the land, the owner gets
						his land back when he pays the Rupees 80
						Sum realized
in	Atharjee	133	32-11	18- - -	Government	Sold at about 9 years purchase of assessment.
With	Indeen	246	21-39	2- - - -	Government	Sold at about 13 years purchase of assessment.
		249	28-17	4- - - -	Do	
			50-16	6- - - -		
With	Jamb	218	28- - -	10- - - -	Ditto	Sold at about 9 years purchase of assessment.
With	Ditto	107	21-8	15- - - -	Ditto	Sold at about 13 years purchase of assessment.
With	Bawnoor	103	50-12	28- - - -	Ditto	Sold at about 3 years purchase of assessment.
With	Jodwalga	267	35-19	10- - - -	Ditto	Sold at about 4 years purchase of assessment.
		326	38-35	12- - - -	Do	
			74-14	22- - -		
With	Ditto	71	9-32	6- - - -	Do	Sold at about 10 1/2 years purchase of assessment.
	old garden assessment			3- - -	Do	It is chiefly garden land. The price of the land is
			Total	9		entered as Rupees 50 and that of the trees in it

<i>Block</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Old Revenue Survey No.</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Assessment</i>	<i>Tenure</i>	<i>Sum realized</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>idce</i>	<i>Tadurwalga</i>	390	29_22	16_--	Government	Rs 40	Sold at about 2½ years purchase of assessment.
<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Ditto</i>	197	58_28	20_--	<i>Ditto</i>	Rs 50	Sold at about 2½ years purchase of assessment.
<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Wadeh</i>	22	20_6	14_--	<i>Ditto</i>	Rs 75	Sold at about 5 years purchase of assessment.
<i>bindgi</i>	<i>Howriahadi</i>	58	12_5	4_--	<i>Ditto</i>	Rs 50	Sold at about 12 years purchase of assessment.
<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Amilik</i>	144	51_14	21_--	<i>Ditto</i>	Rs 100	Sold at about 5 years purchase of assessment.
<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Gabsawalgi</i>	131	10_12	4_--	<i>Ditto</i>	Rs 40	only ¼ of the land sold at about 4 years purchase of total assessment.
	<i>old garden assessment</i>		1	8			
	<i>Total</i>		5	8			
<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Dewangan</i>	31	18_11	11_--	Government	Rs 40	Sold at about 4 years purchase of assessment.
<i>ndee</i>	<i>Alloor</i>	32	68_32	26_--	Government	Rs 150	Usufruct of land sold for 6 years Government demand to be paid by the owner of the land.
<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Tamde</i>	194	45_30	17_--	<i>Ditto</i>	Rs 150	Mortgaged for 4 years ¼ of the produce instead of interest. If principal not returned in time ownership in land to be transferred.
<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Rodgi</i>	123	34_26	25_--	<i>Ditto</i>	Rs 100	Mortgaged for 1 year land made over for the year instead of interest.

Shundgi	Amilek	105	34-22	22-"	Enam	Rs 80	Usufruct of land sold for 10 years Government demand of food to be paid by the owner of the land.
Ditto	Gargab (H)	23	65-32	31-"	Govt	Rs 300	Usufruct of land sold for 5 years assessment to be paid by the owner
Ditto	Pyakode	20	25-	12-"	Ditto	Rs 200	Usufruct of land sold for 7 years assessment of land to be paid by the Lender.
Beepapoor	Nagthan	317	37-6	24-	Enam	Rs 100	The usufruct of the land sold for 14 years during which time the temporary holder to pay the Government rent.
Ditto	Hoonshah	69	35-20	22-"	Service & Enam	Rs 100	Usufruct of land sold for 4 years.
Indee	Alloor	51	35-39	11-"	Govt	Rs 600	Mortgaged for 6 years. Interest on loan at the rate of Rupees 9 per cent per annum.
Ditto	Ditto	24	33-33	14-"	Ditto	Rs 200	Mortgaged for the sum stated. Interest at the rate of Rs 18 per cent per annum. Mortgage to have the use of the land till principal and interest is paid up.

<i>Talooka</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Old Revenue No.</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Assessment</i>	<i>Tenure</i>	<i>Sum realized</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Indee</i>	<i>Alloor</i>	206	54-12	29- --	Government	Rs 400	Mortgaged for two years. Interest on loan at the rate of Rs 13 1/2 per cent per annum. In the event of principal and interest not being paid at the end of two years land to be sold to pay off the debt.
<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Salotque</i>	463	47-35	10- --	<i>Ditto</i>	Rs 400	Mortgaged for 1 year. Interest on loan at the rate of 1 1/2 pice per mensem on each Rupee, i.e. Rs 28 1/8 per cent per annum. In the event of principal and interest not being paid at the end of the year land to be sold to pay off the debt.
		18	23 16	9 . .			
			71 11	19 . .			
<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Ingalgur</i>	70	22-30	5- --	<i>Ditto</i>	Rs 68	Mortgaged for one year. Interest on loan at the rate of 2 pice per mensem on each Rupee, i.e. Rs 37 1/2 per cent per annum. In the event of principal & interest not being paid at the end of the year land to be sold to pay off the debt.
		46	30-23	6- --			
			53 13	11 . .			

rapoon	T. L. Chahal	7	44-10	26-...	Enam-	Rs 300	Mortgaged for 8 months. The lender is to enjoy usufruct of land in place of getting interest for the loan. If principal not paid in time the land to be considered as made over to mortgagor.
		40	17-1	5-...			
		61 11	31	..			



(Signed) W. S. Price
Assistant Settlement Officer.
S. M. C.



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Statistical Table No VI.

Return of Houses between Walls &c and of Live and Dead Stock.

No.	Villages	Houses						Walls						Livestock						Mules	Horses old & young	Sheep old & young	Goats old & young	Pigs	Cattle				
		Houses			Walls			Livestock			Livestock			Livestock															
		old	young	total	old	young	total	old	young	total	old	young	total	old	young	total	old	young	total							old	young	total	old
2		3	4	7	5	6	11	12	13	25	14	15	29	17	18	35	20	21	41	24	25	49	26	27	53	28			
41		49	1	50	4349	2450	6849	227	263	490	227	263	490	517	150	667	2706	2909	5615	5423	6678	12101	12119	11777	2991	219	3188	2991	219
56		47	31	78	6102	1997	8099	161	239	400	161	239	400	261	327	588	3222	2953	6175	5406	6842	12248	12172	9522	188	191	379	188	191
5		32	3	35	3736	1510	5246	48	85	133	48	85	133	40	15	55	183	177	360	369	399	768	749	746	33	6	39	33	6
102		98	36	134	10753	3306	14059	394	522	916	394	522	916	818	492	1310	6111	6039	12150	11198	13919	25117	25048	22045	518	416	934	518	416

Note: The lower line of figures in each case are those for 1844.

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Attached to Letter No 123 dated 29th October 1843
to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of D.

Signed: W. S. Price
Assistant Settlement Officer.



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Statistical Table No V

Occupation of the People.

District	Surveyed Villages	Occupation	Number.
1	2	3	4
Hulbadger	102	Agricultural	36,502
		Partly agricultural	16,352
		Non-agricultural	12,176
			4,166
			24,206
			27,964
			72,884 Total
			48,482

Note: The lower line of figures in each case are those for 1844.

Attached to letters No 123 dated 29 October 1873
to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S.D.

(Signed) W. S. Price
Assistant Settlement Officer.



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Statistical Table No IV
Detail of Population

Talukas	Caste	Males		Total Males	Females		Total Females	Total of columns V, and VIII.	Grand total			
		under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		under 15 years of age	Above 15 years of age			Males		Females	
									No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Shindgi and Bhagwan Talukas.	Christians	.	"	"	.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Jews	80	117	197	46	142	188	385	50	25.4	"	"
	Jains	43	71	114	28	78	106	220	607	3.9	"	"
	Singayuts	6437	9323	15760	3529	10790	14319	30079	50	1.0	"	"
	Musalmana	3610	6209	9819	2509	6480	8989	18808	543	60.3	"	"
	Brakmins	2219	2776	4995	1437	3163	4600	9595	123	0.8	"	"
	Low-castes	1163	1838	3001	786	1889	2675	5676	.	.	"	"
	others	308	592	900	208	620	828	1728	.	.	"	"
		322	596	918	217	523	740	1658	.	.	"	"
		7118	9138	16256	4130	10711	14841	31097	.	.	"	"
	4620	7116	11736	3060	7324	10384	22120	.	.	"	"	
		16162	21946	38108	9350	25426	34776	72884	1373	3.6	"	"
		9758	15830	25588	6600	16294	22894	44482	"	"	"	"

Note.- The lower line of figures in each case are those for 1844.

Note. The lower line of figures in each case are those for 1844.

Attached to letter No 123 dated 29th October 1873
to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner S. D.

(Signed) W. S. Price
Assistant Settlement Officer.



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Details of Cultivations in A.D.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of total cults of Govt & Private Lands.		
			Total	Khureef	Rubber
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hulladgee		Gowaree (early kind)	21.3	21.3	"
		Do (late kind)	30.5	"	30.5
		Bajree	11.9	11.9	"
		Cotton	8.3	8.3	"
		Wheat	7.0	"	7.0
		Gram	4.3	"	4.3
		Kurdah (Safflower seed)	4.0	"	4.0
		Gowas (Linsed)	2.0	"	2.0
		Toor	3.0	3.0	"
		Moog	1.3	1.3	"
		Hoolga (Kooltee)	.7	.7	"
		Mutkee	.7	.7	"
		Rice	.3	.3	"
		Garden crops	1.0	1.0	"
		Miscellaneous	3.3	3.3	"
		Waste	.4	.4	"
			100.0	52.2	47.8

Attached to letter No 123 dated 29th October 1873.
to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. S.D.

Signed/ W.S. Price
Assistant Settlement Officer



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'aratgi	1-1-0	5841	266	1830	6077	136	4974	5	30	2204	4	1-0-0-0-7-4	20.4
'harga	1-1-0	10335	3108	3609	12613	902	11151	10	178	6036	214	18-0-0-0-8-5	67.2
'ignal	1-1-0	1760	1274	302	2925	184	2698	6	"	624	11	1-0-0-0-3-8	106.6
'tanker	1-1-0	1071	991	240	2032	73	1856	7	1	314	13	1-0-0-0-2-8	20.8
'gthan	1-1-0	8848	2080	3379	10292	891	9113	"	70	4738	66	16-0-0-0-8-3	40.2
'ndhal	1-1-0	2070	192	797	2263	112	1945	"	2	1223	"	0-0-0-0-10-1	53.5
'waspur	1-1-0	950	6	401	994	72	856	"	2	677	"	0-0-0-0-13-5	68.8
'ichnal	1-1-0	1979	590	387	2400	170	2157	"	15	660	73	8-0-0-0-4-9	70.5
'lihal	1-1-0	922	92	291	988	47	811	"	"	373	1	0-0-0-0-7-4	28.1
'of the 2 nd class		97222	12327	30262	106485	5113	86253	130	750	42365	706	162-0-0-0-7-9	40.
'ilwad	1-0-0	727	53	223	739	66	588	"	5	262	"	0-0-0-0-7-1	17.1
'napur	1-0-0	546	36	142	573	28	479	"	"	166	6	1-0-0-0-5-6	16.9
'of the 3 rd class		1273	89	365	1312	94	1067	"	5	428	6	1-0-0-0-6-4	17.6
nd Total		353844	29825	109656	375537	18347	308085	464	2771	163207	2256	680-0-0-0-8-4	48.8

(Signed) W. C. Anderson

Survey and Settlement Commission
S.D.



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lotgi	1-2-0	16198	790	4966	16644	652	14048	10	158	7343	13	10-0-0	0-8-3	47.9
lwalga	1-2-0	11029	1960	3005	13376	800	11864	25	251	4761	212	25-0-0	0-6-1	58.4
edgi	1-2-0	3812	106	1988	3793	323	3277	1	"	3131	13	15-0-0	0-15-4	57.5
dgur	1-2-0	3914	136	1842	4021	26	3361	"	6	2991	14	14-0-0	0-13-11	58.6
ranur	1-2-0	8712	621	2771	8948	458	7345	3	153	7458	7	2-0-0	0-9-6	60.9
elgi	1-2-0	4388	343	1143	4736	296	4151	"	22	1878	17	6-0-0	0-7-2	64.1
balgaon	1-2-0	5212	387	1501	5329	252	4525	1	87	2733	27	9-0-0	0-5-8	82.1
gi	1-2-0	7545	632	1960	7857	458	6853	10	163	2778	12	3-0-0	0-6-4	41.7
njgi	1-2-0	8001	667	1331	8570	259	7579	42	62	2266	267	32-0-0	0-4-7	70.2
egaon	1-2-0	1756	49	350	1837	86	1430	1	89	560	"	0-0-0	0-5-11	60.
ur	1-2-0	6388	443	1799	6772	177	5690	8	32	2329	"	0-0-0	0-6-6	29.5
ranwalga	1-2-0	1659	142	342	1840	59	1528	2	"	529	11	1-0-0	0-5-6	54.7
gadhalli	1-2-0	1916	811	306	2761	116	2335	8	2	440	"	0-0-0	0-3-0	43.8
wali. B.	1-2-0	7228	442	2411	7525	454	6042	12	57	3998	7	4-0-0	0-10-6	65.3
wali Kh.	1-2-0	1960	75	537	2082	50	1799	2	4	782	"	0-0-0	0-1-5	45.6

village of Rajes	Maxi- mum dry crop rate	By former survey				By Revision Survey								Average increase of assess- ment per cent
		Total arable Enam includes Acre	Total Unara- ble Acre	Present Collection on Govt. land	Total arable Enam includes Acre	Un- arable Acre	Govt. occupied land			Govt. Unoccupied assessed waste		Average increase of assess- ment per cent		
							Dry crop Acre	Rice Garden Acre	Total assess- ment - Rupees	Acre	assess- ment - Rupees			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
'irshad	1-2-0	7876	441	2889	8011	372	6800	1	48	3936	2	1-0-0	0-0-9-2	36.2
'icha Kh.	1-2-0	1616	55	617	1648	80	1333	3	18	801	"	0-0-0	0-0-9-6	29.8
'ar sanhu Kh.	1-2-0	1580	127	678	1637	105	1358	"	10	966	"	0-0-0	0-0-11-4	42.5
'jungi Kh.	1-2-0	3123	171	1367	3171	145	2690	1	1	2089	"	0-0-0	0-0-12-5	52.8
'jungi Kh.	1-2-0	487	22	145	514	22	419	"	"	136	2	0-4-0	0-0-5-2	"
'inchival	1-2-0	1379	52	504	1401	54	1230	1	10	608	"	0-0-0	0-0-7-10	20.6
'irgi	1-2-0	2289	198	1081	2353	364	1889	"	6	1781	24	14-0-0	0-0-15-0	64.8
'irapur Kh.	1-2-0	1115	35	360	1158	84	889	"	26	542	1	0-4-0	0-0-8-6	50.7
'uangi	1-2-0	5891	446	2101	6102	319	5506	"	36	2976	11	1-0-0	0-0-8-7	41.6
'ad. B.	1-2-0	2603	91	1009	2764	133	2287	"	5	1379	8	2-0-0	0-0-9-7	36.7
'ad Kh.	1-2-0	3366	229	1443	3456	189	2844	"	14	1996	"	0-0-0	0-0-11-2	38.3

Name of village	Maxim-um dry crop rate	By farmer survey				By Random survey				Growth occupied Land			Growth unoccupied recessed waste		Average accret-ment on both land	Increase of accret-ment per cent
		Total arable Enam includes Acres	Total unarable = ble Acres	Percent Collections on growth land	Total arable Enam included Acres	Un-arable Acres	Growth occupied Land			Total arable-ment Acres	Acres = ment Acres	Acres = ment Acres				
							Dry Crop Acres	Rice Acres	Garden Acres							
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	"	12	13	14	15	16		
rgi	1-1-0	3472	136	1028	3511	139	3042	"	21	1425	1	0-8-0	0-7-5	35.7		
usawalgi	1-1-0	3968	231	983	4067	131	3005	35	27	1403	9	1-0-0	0-7-4	42.7		
Kunkhalli	1-1-0	4735	220	1849	4817	188	3646	"	19	2880	"	0-0-0	0-12-7	55.8		
Kankhalli	1-1-0	2671	325	687	2964	123	2437	1	26	830	6	1-0-0	0-5-5	20.8		
ichinal	1-1-0	1391	104	373	1521	33	1256	8	10	518	"	0-0-0	0-6-6	38.9		
gthan	1-1-0	3015	163	1074	3101	129	2725	3	22	1354	33	13-0-0	0-7-10	26.		
ndgeri	1-1-0	2541	136	660	2645	107	1855	9	7	864	26	12-0-0	0-7-5	30.9		
mtnar	1-1-0	2690	131	746	2774	21	1863	4	36	843	53	13-0-0	0-7-0	13.		
ur	1-1-0	2282	108	650	2381	51	1889	3	10	763	"	0-0-0	0-6-5	17.4		
zami B.	1-1-0	2461	139	814	2563	88	2076	2	34	1074	58	24-0-0	0-8-1	31.9		
ami Kh.	1-1-0	1325	64	415	1376	46	1173	"	3	477	5	3-0-0	0-6-6	14.9		
vilgundgi	1-1-0	1715	149	535	1870	50	1579	2	19	785	"	0-0-0	0-7-1	46.7		
nur	1-1-0	2733	369	966	2865	294	2085	"	6	1461	49	22-0-0	0-11-1	51.2		
idi	1-1-0	2271	121	797	2332	125	1850	3	11	1209	"	0-0-0	0-10-4	51.9		



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Statement E referred to in Para 73 of report

Name of Village	Map = num dry crop rate	By former Survey—			By Revision Survey—								Govt. Unoccupied acres = waste	Average increase of acres = ment on Govt. land	Average increase of acres = ment on Govt. land per cent.
		Total arable Enam included Acres	Total Unarable ble Acres	Present Collections on Govt. land.	Total arable Enam in- cluded Acres	Unarable ble Acres	Dry Crop Acres	Rice Acres	Total acres = ment Rupees						
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Amel	1-2-0	14,688	757	4196	15,017	616	11,018	18	152	5988	75	42-0-0	0-8-6	42.7	
Lee	1-2-0	16,723	2064	3455	18,284	855	13,878	38	75	6159	302	170-0-0	0-7-0	76.9	
nbe	1-2-0	14,324	1046	5076	14,805	690	12,727	26	58	7170	1	0-0-0	0-8-11	42.2	
idanhalli	1-2-0	2235	183	697	2398	275	1930	5	35	1165	3	2-0-0	0-9-0	67.1	
adgihal	1-2-0	810	20	314	827	101	596	0	0	575	1	1-0-0	0-13-10	64	
nangaoon	1-2-0	9515	200	4520	9613	753	7637	0	0	7905	9	10-0-0	1-0-7	74.9	
blewad	1-2-0	1629	51	752	1683	73	1427	0	0	1230	1	1-0-0	0-13-10	63.6	
ambewad	1-2-0	867	27	416	898	308	752	0	0	707	22	14-0-0	0-14-11	69.1	
manhalli	1-2-0	1827	106	554	1925	38	1261	0	0	856	85	12-0-0	0-10-4	54.3	

ndagi	1-2-0	4937	264	1184	5163	114	4386	4	8	1669	0	0-0-0-0-6-2	40.10
balli	1-2-0	1930	99	526	2056	61	1731	0	13	735	0	0-0-0-0-6-9	39.7
rhalli	1-2-0	582	12	124	603	11	419	2	4	161	0	0-0-0-0-6-1	29.8
angihal	1-2-0	1462	76	307	1518	51	1147	1	23	450	16	10-0-0-0-6-3	46.6
rhalli	1-2-0	5304	353	1327	5521	229	4262	24	57	1902	27	20-0-0-0-7-1	43.3
vinhalli	1-2-0	1978	62	545	2003	79	1629	12	7	669	0	0-0-0-0-6-6	22.08
nanhalli	1-2-0	1362	69	483	1415	103	1127	1	18	766	8	0-0-0-0-10-8	58.6
ddhalli	1-2-0	1294	56	408	1333	41	1126	1	21	590	1	0-8-0-0-8-4	44.6
huthalli	1-2-0	780	31	298	795	45	679	1	7	496	4	2-0-0-0-11-6	66.4
tnawadgi	1-2-0	782	45	232	807	34	591	1	7	311	3	1-0-0-0-8-5	34
adri	1-2-0	1335	78	438	1400	45	1209	6	19	585	0	0-0-0-0-7-7	34.8
anhalli	1-2-0	511	21	182	520	27	436	0	0	253	0	0-0-0-0-9-3	39
kumfuri	1-2-0	1870	75	512	1905	38	1732	2	8	612	0	0-0-0-0-5-7	19.5
msi	1-2-0	5563	188	2010	5731	307	5009	1	12	3365	3	0-8-0-0-10-9	67.4
luri	1-2-0	2686	143	672	2824	92	2268	5	6	755	0	0-0-0-0-5-4	12.4

Name of Villages	Cham- man dry crop rate	By former Survey				By Revision Survey						Govt. unoccupied assessed waste		Average increase of assess- ment on Govt. land per cent
		Total arable Sonam included Acre	Total Sonam- ble Acre	Present collec- tion on Govt. land	Total arable Sonam included Acre	Un- arable Acre	Govt. occupied Land			Acre	assess- ment Rupees	assess- ment Rupees		
							Dry Crop Acre	Rice barren Acre	Total assess- ment Rupees					
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Gikalli	1-2-0	2444	49	754	2448	70	2260	"	27	994	"	"	0-6-11	31.8
Nkolgi	1-2-0	2047	102	457	2103	69	1619	5	9	618	"	"	0-6-1	35.2
Nihar	1-2-0	5717	269	1423	5851	149	5799	9	4	1878	49	5-0-0	0-5-6	31.1
Npur	1-2-0	1227	81	170	1243	56	694	3	"	221	145	21-0-0	0-4-7	30.
Algham	1-2-0	4956	308	1210	5764	186	4137	6	50	1892	13	1-0-0	0-7-2	56.4
Bleshwar	1-2-0	2409	126	565	2467	79	2015	7	36	808	"	0-0-0	0-6-3	43.
Kangutli	1-2-0	1226	47	260	1247	57	1101	12	"	381	35	3-0-0	0-5-4	46.6
Challi	1-2-0	836	46	201	868	40	646	1	1	333	"	0-0-0	0-8-3	65.7
dams	1-2-0	3999	117	1388	4094	295	2948	"	6	2317	25	13-0-0	0-12-7	66.9
arkhed	1-2-0	1454	67	660	1496	189	1164	"	"	1092	6	6-0-0	0-15-0	65.1
Npur	1-2-0	799	54	350	822	117	645	"	5	605	14	14-0-0	0-14-11	72.9

D. 102 villages of Kuladgee Collectorate.
Statement referred to in Para 52 showing the
number of actual sales which took place in
default of payment, and the amount realized in
each case —

year	Area		Survey assessment			Balance of Revenue due			Price realized at sale			Remarks
	A	B	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
1870/71	61	39	41	"	"	27	10	"	36	8	"	
1871/72	21	24	8	"	"	4	"	"	7	"	"	
	17	34	4	"	"	2	"	"	2	"	"	
	112	26	25	"	"	25	"	"	16	"	"	
	34	23	9	"	"	4	"	"	4	"	"	
	31	4	19	"	"	9	"	"	10	4	"	
	62	3	42	"	"	21	"	"	69	"	"	
	34	28	18	"	"	27	"	"	30	"	"	
	11	8	4	"	"	4	"	"	4	4	"	
1872/73	30	38	12	"	"	12	"	"	8	"	"	
	8	34	2	4	"	2	4	"	3	12	"	
	11	8	4	"	"	4	"	"	4	4	"	
	31	37	3	"	"	1	"	"	17	"	"	
	87	14	36	"	"	18	"	"	33	"	"	

(Signed) W.C. Anderson

Survey and Settlement Commr.
S. D.



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Revenue Statement for 41, 56, and 5 Villages, situated in the Jann, Mandages & Bapahon Tahsils of the Muldage District, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1843/44

The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Year.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.							Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Enam.)			Total land Government, occupied & unoccupied, and Enam.		
	Occupied Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.		Total.	Balance Collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard Assessment.	Collections, quit rent &c.	Total of Cols. 2-8 & 11.	Full assessment Total of Cols. 3, 9-12.	Collections Total of Cols. 7-10 13	Balance outstanding at close of year.
			Permanent.	Casual.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1833/4	1580883	70109	"	4541	4541	65568	53408		"	42104		1164	263595		66732	8780
1834/5	1544057	66961	"	1515	1515	65446	120386		"	72128		894	346571		66340	4031
1835/6	1542266	68862	"	1484	1484	67378	125293		"	74208		684	353767		68065	11479
1836/7	154596	71838	"	214	214	71624	122284		"	72617		607	349497		72234	5080
1837/8	154131	75261	"	219	219	75042	121946		3	71960		607	348037		75652	14230
1838/9	151349	75746	"	16461	16461	59285	127864		3	74267		860	353480		60145	15392
1839/0	156878	79543	"	192	192	79351	122027		"	74377		953	353282		80364	12872
1840/1	162998	83104	"	340	340	82764	116439		"	73935		1094	353367		83858	7780
1841/2	155773	79835	"	1599	1599	78236	124543		"	73697		787	354013		79023	22714
1842/3	167878	73636	"	6261	6261	67375	109126	No data available.	"	73361	No data available.	750	350365	No data available.	68125	10813
1843/4	145714	63349	"	14779	14779	48670	135267	"	"	73144	"	3733	354125	"	52303	7144
1844/5	15154165	63078	"	9237	9237	53841	124574	40254	2602	73701	32115	6284	352440	135447	62727	8220
1845/6	165371	66659	"	5262	5262	61397	113153	37379	5348	73918	31641	6479	352443	135679	73224	10637
1846/7	199048	76543	"	721	721	75822	80203	24494	3208	73191	31399	6592	352442	132436	85622	7051
1847/8	195744	77699	"	15	15	77684	75258	23334	2818	81130	34480	6800	352432	135513	87302	6433
1848/9	206772	80679	"	40	40	80639	69903	22616	3293	70756	32304	6764	352431	135599	90696	6534
1849/0	197474	74794	"	15	15	74779	86547	30384	4051	73259	31326	6652	357280	136504	85482	20886
1850/1	105015	71276	"	81	81	71276	94446	33240	3507	72170	31024	5082	352431	135621	79865	70921

1861/2	199067	76140	"	214	214	75926	81093	28520	3255	72270	31022	5063	352430	135682	84244	2473
1861/3	187390	71539	"	269	269	71270	93295	33331	3916	71745	30845	4996	352430	135715	80182	1935
1863/6	200405	74607	"	14914	14914	59693	80812	30541	2899	71214	30504	4859	352431	135652	67451	7216
1864/5	184960	69146	"	3606	3606	65546	100542	37893	3040	66929	28731	9084	352431	135770	77664	779
1865/6	204971	79610	"	45	45	79565	82635	28405	3183	64784	27883	8571	352390	135898	91319	26
1866/7	231929	90473	"	18	18	90455	56041	17599	1801	64118	27540	8319	352088	135612	100575	50
1867/8	237387	91816	"	65	65	91751	50690	16378	1647	63889	27534	8355	351966	135728	101753	21
1868/9	250914	96051	"	2	2	96049	37299	12200	1610	63752	27479	8474	351965	135730	106133	114
1869/0	258866	95841	"	19	19	95822	27660	9338	1798	65450	28207	8509	351976	136386	109129	121
1869/1	261438	100683	"	"	"	100683	22277	7790	1545	64731	27909	9416	351946	136382	111644	27
1861/2	271873	102855	"	2	2	102853	19491	6973	1399	60592	26610	10220	351956	136438	114472	71
1862/3	279320	106232	"	"	"	106232	2214	3666	931	60422	26499	10124	351956	136397	117287	20
1863/4	286599	108871	"	"	"	108871	5035	1079	4104	60322	26448	10040	351956	136398	119315	378
1864/5	289977	109539	"	"	"	109539	1705	435	279	60273	26423	10246	351955	136397	120064	2
1865/6	290161	109570	"	102	102	109468	1521	404	294	58273	26423	10364	351955	136397	120126	37
1866/7	290206	109561	"	"	"	109561	1488	420	268	60366	24419	10481	352060	134400	120310	"
1867/8	290206	109569	"	"	"	109569	1720	487	303	61852	26344	10298	353778	136400	120170	"
1868/9	293332	109490	"	"	"	109490	1894	566	283	61912	26343	10276	357138	136399	120049	"
1869/0	290446	109639	"	"	"	109639	1503	423	281	61888	26339	10397	353837	136401	120317	"
1870/1	290391	109636	"	"	"	109636	1558	425	263	61885	26339	10149	353837	136400	120398	"
1871/2	290346	109660	"	"	"	109660	1404	403	160	61894	26336	10355	353844	136399	120175	"
1872/3	290516	109656	"	25	25	109631	1404	402	165	61894	26338	10327	353844	136396	120123	"

Signed M.C. Anderson

Survey and Well Section to Comm. Station
at 1000