SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CLX-New Series.

PAPERS

LELATING TO THE

REVISION OF THE RATES OF ASSESSMENT ON THE EXPIRATION OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT

OLD KOD TALUKA

JN THE

OF THE

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.

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1883.

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FROM

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, S. D.;

 $\mathbf{T}o$

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Revenue Department.

Survey Commissioner's Office, Poona, 14th February 1879.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the following proposals for the revision of assessment of two hundred and forty-seven (247) villages comprising the old Kod Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, the original settlement of which was reported upon by Captain Wingate's letter No. 235 of 21st December 1848, and was sanctioned by Government letter No. 1908, dated 19th March 1849. A map of this old táluka is appended, and also a general map, which will show the position of this tract in reference to the surrounding country and the coast. An extract from a report by Mr. R. Wingate, Assistant Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, on this táluka, in which he conducted the revision classification, is also appended.

2. The old Kod Táluka is now distributed as follows :---

178 villages now in the Kod Táluka,

23 villages transferred to the Ránebennur Táluka,

28 villages transferred to the Karajgi Táluka,

- 18 villages transferred to the Hangal Táluka.
- 247

3. The revision survey has been conducted in precisely the same mode as was reported in reference to the old Ránebennur Táluka and other tálukas of Dhárwár previously revised, as explained in my letters No. 75 of the 21st January 1878, paras. 3 to 8, and No. 7 of the 4th January 1876, para. 3 and the following paras.

4. The total area of the taluka by the old survey was 332,957 acres, according to the present survey it is 334,267 acres, a difference of 1,310 acres or 39 per cent., in round numbers twofifths of an acre on every hundred; considering that in the south

в 370---1

of the taluka there is a good deal of hilly and broken ground, and that at the time of the first survey most of this land was measured with the cross-staff and chain, the correspondence in area of the two surveys, which were quite independent of one another, is very close.

5. But though the gross area of the two surveys corresponded so closely, some considerable differences occurred in details arising from different causes; the Tungbhadra forms the eastern boundary for a distance of some twelve miles. This river is very large and subject to great floods, which often remove the boundary marks, and both add to and take away land from the areas of fields; the very numerous tanks in this taluka are also a cause of considerable changes in the areas of fields above them. At the time of the first survey little more than one-fourth of the land of this taluka was in occupation. As was noticed in reference to the

Para. 8 of Survey Commissioner's No. 75 of 21st January 1878. Ránebennur Táluka where the proportion of unoccupied waste land is very great, changes in the sites of boundary marks must be expected to occur un-

detected to a greater extent than in a country where most of the land is occupied. The following statement shows the differences in areas of survey fields according to past and present surveys for the whole 247 villages :—

	Total Survey		BETWEEN AR	eas by Forme	R AND PRESE	NT SURVEY.
Number of Villages.	of Numbers	The second	Over 5 and under 10 per cent.	Over 10 and under 15 per cent.	Over 15 and under 20 per cent.	Over 20 per cent.
247	22,606	21,157	967	268	90	124

6. The total number of survey fields according to the old survey was 22,606; according to the present survey from the subdivison of field of large size and from making separate occupancies into separate survey fields, the total number has increased to 32,689.

7. The re-classification of soils was conducted generally in the same manner as hitherto adopted in previously revised talukas in Dhárwár; the old classification being changed no more than was absolutely necessary in order to obtain a base of assessment in accordance with the present standard. As a general rule 15 per cent, of the better class of dry-crop soils were re-classed, and 25 per cent, of the poorer soils more being done when the result of this much rendered farther examination or entire re-classification

As regards the irrigated lands, when the area of the necessary. rice lands in a survey field differed more than one-third or 50 per cent. from the former area, re-classification of soil was resorted to, when less than the above proportion, the old soil classification was confirmed with whatever adjustment the general examination of the soil classification of the village showed to be necessary. The classification of water-supply was entirely re-done; the changes in water-supply which have occurred during the lapse of thirty years must render this everywhere necessary. The extent to which soil elassification was resorted to was somewhat less than has been the case in any previously revised táluka, but I have no doubt that the extent that was done was fully sufficient to enable us to frame a just assessment thereon, and if this can be arranged, the less re-classification done the better, as thereby the introduction of an element which must disturb the relative proportions of the new and revised assessment in individual cases is avoided as far as is possible. Any re-classification is an evil, but it is preferable to the greater evil of changing and generally increasing assessments on the base of a classification regarding the present suitability of which any doubt exists.

8. The old classification was generally well executed, but the usual fault of an insufficient interval between the valuation of the better and poorer soils was met with. This fault will always be more marked when a large proportion of the land had been long unoccupied waste at the time of the original classification from the difficulty in perceiving the true quality of land, which had been for generations out of cultivation, and the certain tendency to under-rate such land in the anxiety to avoid over-rating the old classification has now, when adopted, been adjusted to the present standard after comparison of the result of the reclassification of the portion of the village now re-done for ascertainment of As regards all entirely re-classed lands in all cases standard. where the new classification valuation greatly exceeded the old, a reduction of an amount not exceeding one class or two annas classification valuation has been made, which will effectually secure the new assessment of any individual field from being affected by any possible excess in its new classification valuation. As usual in all Dhárwár revisions detailed statements are made out for each village, showing the old classification of every field, and the comparative result of the new classification so far as it has gone; on this the Classification Officer records his opinion of the old and the new classification, and his recommendations regarding the general adjustment called for. These statements are considered by me in detail, and orders given regarding the general adjustment of valuations to be applied to the village, and also all cases of special adjustments of individual fields are filled in by me,

This review of the details of the old and new assessment is, of course, rather a tedious business, but it enables me to see exactly where the shoe may pinch and to prevent it pinching wherever any approach to a tight fit appears possible.

9. The following statement shows the area of each kind of land according to the past and present survey :---

				Former Survey.	Present Survey.
				Acres.	Acres.
Arable Dry-crop				237,495	244,650
Rice Land		•••		36,650	32,553
Garden Land				1,290	1,968
Únarable Unasse sites, &c.	ssed Hill	s, Tanks, 	Village- 	57,522	55,096
		a fr	'otal	332,957	334,267

10. The increase in the total arable area and decrease in the unarable is due to the removal of land from the latter to the former head in consequence of its being of a quality which can now be cultivated with profit. The decrease in the irrigated land jointly under the heads of rice and garden amounts to 3,419 acres, which entirely falls on the rice, partly from the transfer of a portion to the garden head, but mainly to a transfer from the rice head to that of dry-crop, the cause of which will be again referred to.

The old Kod Táluka is the most southern of the Pre-11. sidency above ghats, and forms a projection into the Mysore territory, by which it is bounded both on the cast, south and west, and by which it is separated from North Kánara and the In the north and east of the taluka there is some black. coast. cotton land, but the soil generally is of a gravelly sandy nature. The surface is generally of an undulating nature broken by small In the south a well defined chain or ridge of hills of no hills. great height, probably not exceeding 300 or 400 feet, runs across the táluka from west to east, commencing on the Mysore border and ending a little short of the Tungbhadra River. A similar and nearly parallel chain to the south forms in general the southern boundary, separating this taluka from Mysore; the valley between these two chains of hills is from four to ten miles wide.

12. There is a considerable difference in the climate of different parts of the taluka. In the east the rain-fall is in general

not so heavy as to be unfavourable for the best dry-crop cultivation, it becomes heavier on proceeding to the westward, and the villages of the western border may be considered to be pure rice villages, that is, villages in which rice is the staple cultivation, and dry-crops owing to the heaviness of the rain-fall are of an inferior nature. The whole taluka in fact, more or less, partakes of the nature of a mixed rice and dry-crop country, the former quality predominating in the west and the latter in the east.

13. From its southerly as well as westerly position the táluka partakes of both monsoons, the south-west and the northeast or Madras monsoon, but the former is that principally relied upon, and very rarely fails in timely arrival. In common also with the rest of the Dhárwár Collectorate, at the end of April and during the month of May heavy thunder storms commonly occur, often for several days in succession, which put water into the tanks, and thoroughly saturating the ground allow ploughing and other agricultural operations to be proceeded with in anticipation of the regular setting in of the south-west monsoon in the beginning of June. Hence about nine-tenths of the whole cultivation is early or kharíf.

14. Entire failure of crops from drought may be considered to be quite unknown, though it often happens that the monsoon is more favourable for one kind of cultivation than for another. No rain-fall can well be too heavy for rice when once it is well above the ground, while too much rain is detrimental to dry-crop cultivation. On the other hand, the rain-fall most suitable for dry-crop cultivation would not be all that could be desired for rice. Taking all together, however, the people of this tract of country are exceedingly fortunately circumstanced as regards climate. They have a double chance in the two monsoons, and they have a double chance in the prevalence of two descriptions of cultivation, dry and irrigated, and have a soil which is generally exceedingly suitable for irrigated cultivation.

15. The climate is in general singularly temperate even for the customary temperate climate of the western parts of the Southern Marátha Country. In the months of March and April, beyond a very few hours in the middle of the day, there is no real heat, the nights are always cool and pleasantly moist. This and the steady and certain monsoon rain-fall is certainly due to the nature of the country to the west; though the gháts are in a direct line some 50 miles distant, the intervening country, commencing a very short distance from the Mysore border on the west, is well wooded, forest greatly predominating over clearing.

16. In the east of the taluka ordinary dry-crop cultivation, jowari, cotton, oil-seeds, &c., predominates; in the west, rice, and

for dry-erop, ragi, there commences to take the place of jowári as the main crop; a good deal of sugarcane is grown in the lower rice lands watered by tanks; in 1876 1,262 acres were under this crop. Cocoanut and arecanut cultivation is also met with in the gardens. The speciality of this táluka is however the cultivation of the redchilly, or capsicum, which is grown as a dry-crop, and of which fields of several acres extent may be seen.

17. There are a great number of tanks, small and large, in the táluka; no less than 1,217 appear from the returns of Mr. Wingate, the Survey Officer, who conducted the classification, to be now used for irrigation. Very few, however, are in good repair, and it is probable that a large proportion would be found to be so silted up by natural processes as not to worth any large expenditure in repairs. Not more than ten of these tanks can be considered to hold a perennial, or nearly perennial, supply of water in ordinary years. But a tank falling infinitely short of this is exceedingly useful; if only holding water till the end of November it will be most serviceable for rice cultivation, affording a watering should the rain hold off.

18. The tank above the village of Masur, called the Madag Tank, was in the past the most important work in the táluka, or indeed in this part of the country. The following account of it is given in Captain Wingate's report on the original settlement of this táluka :—

I have not succeeded in obtaining much information regarding "8. the state of Kod in former times. Few of the villagers possess any traditions which reach higher than a century back, and little is known of the time when, and the parties by whom, the numerous tanks of this district were constructed. It seems probable, however, that most of them date from the time of the Annagundi State, so famous for its works of irrigation. And one tank belonging to this period deserves particular mention. It is called the 'Madag' Tank, and the embankment of it forms the boundary between this Collectorate and Mysore. It is situated about two miles south of the town of Masur, and though the bed of the tank is within the Mysore Territory, its waters were intended for the irrigation of the Kod Táluka. The intention of its designers was to form a lake on the south side of a range of hills dividing the Masur Valley from Mysoro by closing up a gap in the hills through which the Kumadwatti River passed from the latter into Kod. This was accomplished by throwing up a vast ombankment, which, at this day, is about 100 feet in height and from 450 to 600 feet in thickness, faced towards the tank with masonry formed of huge blocks of stone, descending in regular stops from the summit of the ombankment to the water's edge. Two similar embankments were also thrown across two other gaps in the hills to the right and left of the Kumadwatti Valley to prevent the pent-up waters escaping by them, and a channel was cut along the hills for the overflow of the lake, when it had risen to the intended height; each of the three embankments was pierced by an aqueduct, built of enormous slaps of hewn stones, for the irrigation of the plain below, and

two of these remain almost perfect after the lapse of four centuries. The lake so formed must have been from ten to fifteen miles in length when full, and would have supplied water for the irrigation of a great extent of land.

"9. According to tradition the completion of this stupendous undertaking was celebrated by a human sacrifice, and the present patel of Masur related to me with pride that a virgin daughter of his honse still remembered, as the beautiful 'Kenchowa' devotedly gave herself up to death upon this occasion, and was immolated on the summit of the embankment. If so, her noble devotion proved unavailing; for it would appear that the swelling waters of the lake shortly afterwards burst through the most westerly of the three embankments, which was not however that thrown across the original channel of the Kumadwatti. No attempt seems ever to have been made to repair this breach, through which the Kumadwatti still takes its course, but, notwithstanding, there must for many years subsequent, have been a very considerable lake to the south of the hills, as, even after four centuries, the river has not yet worn through the hill to the depth of its original channel, and the 'Madag' Tank is still the largest in the neighbourhood, though no use has been made for many years past, if ever, of its water for purposes of irrigation.

"10. The failure of the original project probably occurred through the channel for the escape of the surplus waters of the lake having been made of inadequate size; but, however this may be, I am satisfied that the project was in itself perfectly feasible, and that the lake might again be restored to its original dimensions without much difficulty. But as this would submerge a large tract of valuable land in the Mysore, I am more doubtful of its advantage in an economical point of view. A more feasible and simple project would be to throw a dam of masonry of 10 or 12 fect in height across the rocky channel of the Kamadwatti where it now issues from the tank, by which the latter would become a small lake of about 2 miles in length by 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth, and provide the means of irrigating a considerable portion of the fine valley of Masur."

19. Some attempt has since been made to utilize what remained of this tank below the level of the breach in the original work. I must note, however, that the present breach, or natural escape of the tank, bears every appearance of being not through an artificial embankment, but through the solid natural hill. lt may be that the hill was lower here than elsewhere, and that some embankment was necessary to keep up the level; this becoming breached the water gradually cut its way down and back through the natural hill till the present level was attained which must be some 80 or 90 feet below the original high level of the tank. Some twenty years ago Captain Playfair, R.E., Executive Engineer at Dhárwár, made a tunnel through the old gigantic embankment, with a sluice, and thus enabled the tank at its present low level to be turned to account, and a proper waste weir was constructed at the head of the gorge formed by the ancient breach. About Rs. 1,20,000 has, I believe, been expended on this work from first to last, and another Rs. 1,00,000 for establishment and tools, since Captain Playfair commenced on it, but it has not proved in any way a success; the revenue raised has varied greatly, and has averaged Rs. 1,236 for the 10 years, 1867-68 to 1876-77,

Para. 90, Irrigation Administration Report for 1877-78 increased somewhat during the latter years, averaged 302 acres during the same period. In 1877-78 the irrigated area was 550 acres. The revenue realized at present does not in fact cover the expense of the establishment employed in connection with it. In para. 27 of his appended report Mr. Wingate states that the Overseer in charge informed him that the revenue was only Rs. 1,400 yearly, and the cost of establishment Rs. 1,860. This statement the Overseer repeated in my presence.

20. The irrigation from this tank is mostly during the cold season only; the supply of water available is sufficient for but little irrigation in the hot weather. Mr. Wingate states that he was informed in March 1876 that only 30 acres were under irrigation from the tank at that time, the monsoon having been unfavorable, and that 50 acres were under irrigation in March of the preceding year.

The tank might be easily made to hold a great deal 21. more water; a provision exists for raising the waste weir with boards, which would allow of much more water being stored. But the difficulty is that the bed of the tank is in Mysore, the crest of the bund being the boundary, and every foot that the level of the tank is raised swamps a considerable area in Mysore, and therefore any artificial raising of the tank level will not be An attempt was made in 1872 to arrange for this and permitted. to give compensation to the Mysore villagers for all swamped land, under Government Resolution, Irrigation Department, No. 1208, dated 5th July 1871, and I spent some days at the tank in company with the Collector of Dhárwár, and Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, endeavouring as Survey Commissioner, both in Dhárwár and Mysore, to make some practicable arrangement; owing, however, to the difficulties raised by the Mysore authorities, this did not prove feasible, and eventually under Government Resolution No. 15 W. I. -25 of 16th January 1874, in the Irrigation Department, the plan of raising the waste weir was abandoned.

22. I do not think that the present work on this tank is capable of being made much more of; the supply of water is deficient except in the months of November and December, and the rain-fall is so fairly certain in these parts that cold weather irrigation is naturally in no very great demand. Perennial irrigation is, I believe, in demand a good deal above the means of supplying it, as by means of that alone can the superior crops, sugarcane, cocoanuts, &c., be raised. Even, if the Mysorc Government would allow the waste weir to be raised, the expense of compensation for submerged land would be great, and the benefit still uncertain.

23. On the whole, the best course would be, I believe, to put up with the loss which has occurred and to spend no more money on this work, but to construct another dam at about the site referred to in Captain Wingate's 10th para. above quoted. This would be free from all complications with Mysore, and would open up a fresh field and draw on a fresh population to support irrigation, in a tract of country, too, where it would be more useful.

As regards communications, an immense change has 24.taken place in this part of the country during the thirty years which have elapsed since the last settlement, at the time of which there was not a single mile of made-road in the taluka or vicinity. Communication with Hubli and Dhárwár and Belgaum to the north, and with the Mysore Districts to the south, is secured by the old Bombay and Madras mail road which passes through the north-eastern villages. With the coast there is communication by two separate lines, one by Kod, Hawashhawi and Tilwalli via Sirsi to Kumta; and another from Hirekerúr vid Sirálkop, a large entrepôt of trade about ten miles within the Mysore frontier, vid Siddapur in North Kanara, whence one road goes to Sirsi and Kumta and another goes down the Gairsupsa Ghat to the port of Honávar. There are besides numerous cross roads. Some improvements in respect of roads are however still required, which will be adverted to hereafter.

25. Of good markets there is no want both within the boundaries of the táluka and also at no great distance beyond them. Tuminkatti, Másur, Chik Basur, Hirekerùr, Chikkerúr, and Rattihalli and other minor market towns are within the táluka, and Byádgi, Hángal, Háveri, Sirálkop, and Ránebennur are all first-class places of trade at no great distance over the boundary.

26. The manufactures are of small consequence, being confined to the usual cotton and woollen looms, met with in greater or less numbers all over the Southern Marátha Country. There is a total number of 437 looms in the villages under report at the present time, of which 394 are used for making cotton cloth, and 43 for making woollen kámblis, or the common black or gray blankets used by all the lower classes; no record of the number of looms existing thirty years ago is available.

27. Statistical Statements Nos. IV. and VI. appended show the figures under the most important heads of comparison for the B 370-2

	30 years ago at time of First Settle- ment.	1876, at time of Revision Classifi- cation.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentago Increase or Decrease,
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled Thatched Agricultural Cattle Cows, Buffalows, and their Young Sheep and Goats Carts Horses and Ponies Tanks { Irrigation Tanks { Displays	71,693 3,416 15,080 29,332 80,107 1,626 823 1,195 183	92,675 5,381 14,353 36,287 54,662 14,275 4,503 548 1,217 175	20,982 1,965 6,955 2,877 22	 727 25,445 3,697 275 8	$\begin{array}{r} +29 \cdot 2 \\ +57 \cdot 5 \\ -4 \cdot 8 \\ +23 \cdot 7 \\ -31 \cdot 7 \\ -20 \cdot 5 \\ +177 \\ -33 \cdot 4 \\ +1 \cdot 9 \\ -4 \cdot 3 \end{array}$

present time and thirty years ago, from which the following abstract is compiled :---

The old Kod Táluka contains $522\frac{1}{4}$ square miles; the 28.present population, as ascertained in 1876, is 92,675 or 177.4 to the square mile. But this is, in fact, an under-statement of the true population. It was taken in the famine year, and though the taluka was hardly, if at all, touched by the famine by failure of crops, the population was affected by high prices, both in a general movement among the poorer classes to obtain work and in the numbers of people, much greater than ordinary, constantly absent on employment connected with the grain trade. What the number of temporary absentees might amount to it is impossible to estimate, but they could hardly exceed 2,000 to 3,000 Taking, however, the number actually counted, an average souls. of 177.4 to the square mile is obtained. This is by no means a dense population for a tract with so much irrigated land. The rate of percentage increased during the last thirty years is in no way remarkable. Cholera will in this part of the country tend to check any very rapid increase of the population ; five years rarely pass without a severe outbreak.

29. The increase in houses of the better class and in agricultural cattle all point to a very considerable accumulation of agricultural capital. The decrease in cows and buffaloes and sheep and goats is caused by the great extension of cultivation; nearly three-fourths of the Government land being unoccupied waste at the time of the first settlement, thirty years ago, and now at least five-sixths is under actual cultivation. Considering that grazing land has so greatly decreased, it is somewhat remarkable that so large an increase in the actual numbers of agricultural cattle should have occurred, seeing that much grazing land involves to a certainty the keeping large numbers of useless cattle, while little grazing land involves the keeping those cattle only which will repay their keep. 30. The great increase in carts is some indication of the great extension of trade which has occurred; though these carts may be used for agricultural operations, their principal purpose is the transport of produce to markets. In no part of the Dhárwár Collectorate has the spirit of trade more strongly developed itself than in the tract under report.

Regarding wells and burkis, the information has been 31. so recorded by the classing officer as to convey little comparative information; there are, it appears, a total of 2,859 wells in the taluka, of which 653 were constructed during the past thirty years, but the proportion of the whole now and formerly in good repair or not, or for what purpose used at each period, drinking or irrigation, cannot be elicited from the classing officer's return. The total number of tanks shows an increase from 1,378 to 1,392, of which 1,217 are used for irrigation; many of these are of very insignificant dimensions, often of a fraction of an acre, only supplying one or two fields and holding water enough for one or two waterings. The small increase in the number of tanks is due rather to the repair and bringing into use of old works than to the construction of entirely new ones. From the visible remains of old embankments every available site in this tract appears to have been turned to account at some former time when a far denser population prevailed in these parts.

32. Statistical Statement No. V. shows the recorded distribution of the population between agricultural and non-agricultural, showing 65.4 per cent. as purely agricultural, 13.5 per cent. as partly agricultural, and 21.1 per cent. as non-agricultural. I exceedingly doubt of the proportions of this return can be looked upon as more than approximate.

33. Appendix I., drawn up by Mr. Fletcher, Deputy Supcrintendent, shows the number of schools, both Government and private, and the daily attendance. Government schools are recorded as 17, with a daily attendance of 540.2; and the private schools 50, with a daily attendance of 492. Girls' schools there are none.

34. Statistical Table No. IV. shows the number who now return themselves as able to read in comparison with the returns of thirty years ago. It is stated that thirty years ago 3,491 males could read, while now, notwithstanding the increase of population by 29.2 per cent., but 3,586 can read. I doubt the correctness of these figures exceedingly as giving any comparative view of the progress of education. Just the same results have been observed in the returns for other talukas previously revised in Dhárwár. It is a matter of every-day notoriety that the ability to read and write is much more common than formerly, and that while formerly it was confined almost entirely to the Bráhmans, now it is to be found among all, even down to the very lowest classes. The explanation, I think, may be found in the following probabilities : formerly there was little going to and fro, little trade, and small call for people to leave their own homes; bare food was exceedingly cheap and easily obtained, and there was rarely any call from inside or from outside to leave the native village. Now circumstances are widely different; the well educated among the Brahmins as well as the moderately educated among the other classes seek their fortune away from their native country in large numbers, some leaving their homes permanently and others during the busy time of the year for trade, the fair season, which is just the time when the enumeration of the people by the survey is taken. The numbers shown as able to read and write at the present time-3,491-is quite incompatible with a daily school attendance of 1,032, which is as nearly as possible 5 per cent. of the total male population under 15 years of age and probably fully 20 per cent. of those of the age at which school would be attended.

Statements A and B are appended, showing the cases of 35. sale and mortgage of land recorded in the Registration Office between 1873 and 1876. The cases of sale are less numerous than usual; the prices recorded are much on the usual range, running from five or six years up to twenty times the assessment. These prices however, as in all such registered transactions, cannot be taken as representing all that was paid, that much was certainly paid as a final transaction, but of the probable series of transactions leading up to this final one we have no knowledge. It is somewhat remarkable that the recorded sale price of inam land averages a lower number of years' purchase than Government land. Inám land showing about 9 years' purchase and Government land 12 years'. This case only shows that subjection to or exemption from assessment has little to do with the sale-value of the land. The same point was noticed in regard to Ránebennur in para. 28 of my report on the revision of assessment of that taluka, No. 75, dated 21st January 1878.

36. Statement B recording mortgages of land during the same years exhibits more numerous cases, which are sufficient to show that land is here considered to be good security for money in considerable sums.

37. More transactions in land might have been recorded, but it was necessary to exclude all those which not relating to land alone, included houses, cattle, trees, &c., of uncertain value.

38. From the returns made out at the time of the classification there were 17,018 Government survey fields in occuption in this taluka; of these 13,053, or 46 per cent., were cultivated by the "occupant," or person holding directly under Government. 436 fields, or 1.54 per cent., were cultivated by the occupant and persons in partnership with him, and 3,529 fields, or 12:43 per cent., were sub-let, of which 2,411 were held on money rents, and 1,118 on rents payable in kind. Of course, these statements regarding rents can only be taken as approximate since it is exceedingly difficult to obtain exact or trustworthy information on these points, and rents asserted to be paid in money are commonly accompanied by stipulations about payments of some quota of produce. In regard to produce rents we know generally that from one-half to one-third of the gross produce, according to circumstances, is the common rate of sub-letting. The proportion of Government fields sub-let does not differ materially from that hitherto met with in the Southern Marátha Country, which ordinarily is about 25 per cent. of the whole. It may be readily understood that in many cases it may be more convenient to a holder of land to sub-let for a term than to cultivate himself, and I do not see anything in the above proportion to excite astonishment or alarm regarding land passing out of the hands of the cultivating classes. In Kod, at any rate, there was still in 1877-78 an area of 35,121 acres of Government unoccupied arable waste land available for any one who chose to take it up, if he wished to add to his existing holding or to enter on the business of a cultivator and preferred to break up fresh land and hold on his own account instead of holding as a sub-tenant under another.

39. Regarding past and present prices I have obtained detailed returns from the Mámlatdárs, through the Collector, for three markets among the principal in the táluka—Kod, Rattihalli, and Hirekerúr—showing prices for overy year since 1818. These returns are placed in detail in the Appendix A. The following statement framed by taking the joint average of the three separate sets of returns for periods of ten years will, I think, give a fair idea of the course of prices in this táluka during the last (59) fifty-nine years :—

	SERS OF	80 TOLAS PI	R RCPEE.			~
Year,	Rico in Husk.	Jowári,	Náchni,	Jagri or Coarse Sugar,	Supári or Arecanuts.	Cocoanuts per 100.
1818 to 1827 1828 to 1837 1838 to 1847 1848 to 1857 1858 to 1867 1858 to 1867 1868 to 1876	74 <u>1</u> 62 78 <u>4</u> 89 <u>4</u> 33 <u>4</u> 23 <u>1</u>	1217 941 122 1511 521 387	148 <u>4</u> 115 <u>4</u> 153 <u>4</u> 181 <u>2</u> 61 <u>3</u> 49 <u>4</u>	25 22 214 19 83 64	64 65 55 4 3	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0 2 2 1 2 2 0 2 1 11 3 4 10 3 15 2

40. As might be expected the prices of the most valuable and least bulky articles show comparatively the smallest increase in price. Cocoanuts and arecanuts were always in high demand and easy of transport; even in these articles the increase in average price during the last ten years compared with the decade preceding the last settlement 1838 to 1847 is not less than 90 per cent. In sugar and the different kinds of grain grown in the taluka the increase in price appears as between 200 and 300 per cent., and even allowing that the prices of the last decade were in the earlier years not entirely uninfluenced by the recently closed American War, it is clear that the present range of prices is fully 150 per cent. more than those of thirty or thirty-five years ago.

41. As regards cotton I have considered it unnecessary to search out local prices, which are always governed by the price in Bombay; cotton is an ordinary article of produce in the eastern and north-castern villages only, where it appears that a total area of 7,489 acres was cultivated in 1876, of which a little less than half was of the American variety. At the moderate average rate of Rs. 18 of produce per acre this small area will give a gross produce of the value of Rs. 1,34,802. As compared with the prices of thirty years ago the present price of cotton must be fully 150 per cent. higher.

42. In para. 5 of the report on the first settlement, Captain Wingate describes this taluka in its then state as follows :---

" 5. That Kod was once a populous and flourishing district, we have abundant evidence in its thickly crowdly villages, the number and size of its tanks for irrigation, the frequently occurring fruit trees marking the sites of former gardens, and in its enormous land assessment, which could not have been borne except by a very prosperous agriculture. Now unfortunately all is changed. Its fine plains for the most part lie untilled, yielding nothing but a rank herbage, and some of its richest bottoms, suited to the culture of rice and sugarcane, are overgrown with date jungle. Its tanks are choked up with mud, its once populous villages have dwindled away to a few miserable huts, and its active and flourishing agriculturists to the most poverty-striken and spiritless peasantry to be met within the Collectorate. But even in ruin, it is fair to look upon, and an oye accustomed to the bare and menotonous aspect of the Southern Maratha Country in general, is delighted with the view from any little eminence over its grassy glades, fringed with the varied foliage of the mangoe, the tamarind, the cocoanut, and date palms, among which tanks are seen at intervals glistening in the sunshine, while thin canopies of the smoke hang lazily but gracofully over the tops of the trees which conceal the ruinous villages from view."

43. There is no doubt that this taluka was at the time of the last settlement in a most extraordinary condition of depression, a condition even considerably worse than that of the adjacent talukas of the Dhárwár Collectorate. This may, I think, be ascribed to its isolated position; it was cut off from all the lines of trade and communication for the export of ordinary produce. On the western edge it was bounded by Mysore Territory, and cut off by it from the coast, and through this territory no roads whatever to the coast existed. It appears, in fact, that till comparatively recent times the importance to both sides of opening roads into the adjacent British Districts from this extreme north-west corner of Mysore, which intervenes between British Territory, both on the west and east, was not apprehended in Mysore; for, only within the last six or seven years and only since the survey settlement of the adjacent Mysore Tálukas—Soráb and Shikárpur—have the roads in those talukas been connected with the roads in Kod by the road leading from Hirckerur to Sirálkop, and on into North Kánara. In former times, that is, previous to the first settlement, Kod was entirely cut off from the coast, the great line of export for any but the most valuable and least bulky kinds of produce, which could then from the absence of made-roads be only transported by means of track bullocks.

It was only about 1848 that the ports on the coast, 44. Honávar and Kumta, commenced to be opened by roads down the Kánara Gháts, and it was not for some years later that these roads gradually were extended inland. Hence in former times there was no inducement to grow any produce of ordinary kinds beyond the The more valuable produce in proportion to bulk, local demand. cotton and pepper, cocoanuts and arecanuts, were grown in quantities sufficient to supply cash to meet the Government demand, and were principally conveyed away by pack bullocks. To the general opening up of communications with the western coast, which occurred between 1850 and 1860, the renewed prosperity of this taluka owes its origin. Before that time the large area of inám land entirely or partially free from the levy of land revenue more than half sufficed to meet the demands of the people of this taluka without the aid of three-fourths of the Government land which remained uncultivated and unproductive.

45. Appended to this letter is a statement, Appendix B, which exhibits the revenue history of this taluka for ten years before the last settlement and for each of the thirty years during which it has been in operation. From this statement the following abstract for one decade before the settlement and for each decade during which it was in operation has been drawn up. I must note that this statement refers to 245 villages only, excluding two villages which having lapsed to Government, had the survey settlement introduced in 1861-62. A second statement, Appendix C, shows the revenue history of the two villages referred to since their settlement with, at the foot of it, a combined revenue statement for the whole 247 villages for the last six years of the expired settlement, that is, from 1872-73 to 1877-78, inclusive :---

 	,	T — —			
Year.	Govern- ment Occupied Land.	Govern- ment Arable Assessed Unoccupi- ed Land.	Collections on Gov- ernment Land.	Remis- sions.	Out- standing Balance at the end of the year.
	[Į		!·	
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1838 to 1847 1848 to 1857 1858 to 1867 1868 to 1877	. 87,865 . 162,103	150,215 115,460 44,978 35,946	72,563 86,461 1,42,826 1,49,991	5,027 44 2	1,529 2,623 26

Thus, for the ten years before the last settlement, the 46. average occupied area of Government land was but 48,899 acres, and the area of unoccupied waste was more than treble that area or 150,215 acres. The average realized revenue for these ten years was Rs. 72,563, with average annual remissions of Rs. 5,027, and average outstandings at the end of the year Rs. 1,529. In the year preceding the settlement, 1847-48, the occupied area was but 38,447 acres and the unoccupied waste 159,278 acres. After the introduction of the settlement the advance of cultivation and increase of revenue from the occupation of waste was steady and without check, as will be seen by an examination of Statement B of Appendix. The following figures showing the occupied area and revenue for each fifth year will show this concisely :---ारणोन जग

	- contraction of		
	Year.	Government Occupied Area.	Revenue collected.
		Acres.	Rs.
Year before Settlement	1847 to 1848	38,447	61,544
Year of Settlement	1848 to 1849	50,535	53,676
Year after Settlement	1853 to 1854	89,404	88,026
	1858 to 1859	126,493	1,16,471
	1863 to 1864 .	174,763	1,53,058
1	1868 to 1869 .	176,010	1,53,683
	1873 to 1874 .	167,100	1,47,867
	1877 to 1878 .	171,873	1,50,427
			ļ

47. Between 1863-64 and 1868-69 an increase of the occupied area occurred which was not maintained. In 1866-67 the occupied area amounted to 183,298 acres, the highest point yet touched. This was due to the great rise in prices, consequent on the American War, especially in the price of cotton. Though the climate of much of this taluka is very suitable for the growth of American cotton, the area of fit soil available is very limited, except in the extreme north-eastern part, still prices were so high in 1863-65, close on one rupee per pound, that a very small crop indeed was highly remunerative. I saw in those years in this taluka many cases of cotton sown in land so poor as to be utterly unfit to grow it remuneratively on any ordinary range of prices, the plants were not more than six or eight inches high, when in boll, and by no possibility could the produce amount to more than 10 lbs. per acre, still at these prices such a crop would pay well, especially as the cultivator had not risked too much in the way of good cultiva-When prices generally fell towards their former level, which tion. began about 1868, some of the poor land taken up under the stimulus of extraordinary prices was naturally resigned. Still the occupied area of the last four years ranges steadily just over 170,000 acres, which is a much higher point than was attained at any period antecedent to the American War, and gives a clear indication of the present attainment of a point of steady solid prosperity. There is indeed an area of 35,121 acres, bearing survey assessment Rs. 21,991, still remaining as Government unoccupied waste according to the returns of 1877-78. Much of this land has been unoccupied for many generations, and will require a good deal of labour to prepare it for cultivation. Still, as population increases, much of this will, I doubt not, be absorbed into the occupied area.

48. As regards the total land revenue of the taluka derived from every head, Government land assessment, judi on inam lands, auction sale of grazing of waste lands, &c. The following shows the figures of realizations :--

				Year.		Total Realized Revenue.
						Rs.
Year before Settlement	•••	• • •	•••]	1847 to 1848	•••	1,09,017
Year after Settlement	•••		 ••••	1848 to 1849	•••	96,284
Last Year	•••	•••	•••	1877 to 1878	•••	2,06,814

^{49.} Since 1852-53 remissions have ceased entirely excepting Rs. 19 and Rs. 3 in 1875-76 and the following year. Since 1853-54, outstanding balances at the end of the year have not occurred excepting three sums of Rs. 5, Rs. 23, and Rs. 6, opposite three years of the statement, and the sum of Rs. 237, opposite 1876-77, the famine year.

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As regards the price, which is obtained for the Govern-50. ment unoccupied assessed waste lands at the annual grazing auction, it appears that in 1877-78 there were 35,134 acres of this description of land bearing survey assessment Rs. 21,996, or annas 10-1 per acre; this land brought at the grazing auction Rs. 10,979, or an average of 5 annas per acre. There were also 57,522 acres of unassessed unarable lands, hills and high lying down like lands; these lands brought at the annual grazing auction Rs. 1,941, an average of 7 pics per acre. In the case of the arable assessed lands the grazing auction rates varied much in different villages; in some it approaches closely to and even slightly exceeds the full survey assessment; in others, it is very much less. We cannot expect that very high rates would be obtained for grazing lands in this taluka, grass patches are common in occupied lands, a good deal of land is, in fact, permanently occupied and used for grazing purposes only. Also the great area of unarable waste in many of the villages admitted of large allotments of free common lands being given to them at the first settlement, which would, of course, have a great influence in the villages in question on the grazing sales.

51. The following statement shows the number of notices issued during the last three years for which I have returns, in default of timely payment of revenue, and the number of cases in which it became necessary to resort to distraint after issue of the notice to pay :--

	Year.			Number of Villages in which Notices issued,	Number of Notices,	Number of Cases in which it was necessary to resort to distraint.		
1874 to 1875	•••		•••	48	56	1		
1875 to 1876		•••	•••	65	75	10		
1876 to 1877	•••	•••	•••	109	415	9		

The last year was that of the famine which only touched this táluka on the whole so far as to raise prices exceedingly. In some of the eastern and north-eastern villages, however, the crops were inferior. There is nothing remarkable in the number of notices or consequent sales when we consider that on three sides this táluka is bounded by foreign territory with, for the most part, a perfectly open artificial boundary, and that cultivators to some extent live in one jurisdiction and cultivate land in another, and cannot always be got at when the day of payment of revenue arrives. 52. The success of the past settlement of this taluka brings prominently forward two points :

First—The suitability of our system of settlement to the case of a district in a depressed and deteriorated condition without prospective sacrifice of revenue. Instead of the domand being permanently fixed for the whole period of settlement on the occupied and unoccupied area, it is left to increase spontaneously, concurrently with the voluntary occupation of the waste land, and with the derivation of profits from it; thus the burden is increased only as the strength to bear it is progressively attained. The steady and necessarily voluntary incurrence of the increased burden in the shape of revenue on waste land brought into occupation affords a constant proof of the continued fitness of the scale of assessment adopted.

Secondly—This táluka affords a most marked instance of—first, the result of absence of communications with markets, and next, of the effect of the creation of such communications. As good a climate as is possessed by any part of the whole Presidency, and the ability to produce many very valuable articles always in demand, were of no avail till ready means of attaining a market were provided. The present roads in this táluka or to the coast are none of them of a very expensive nature, but they still provide a fairly sufficient outlet where none existed before.

The people of this taluka are now certainly in good well-53. to-do condition; they have on the whole a very certain climate, putting them well above the ordinary risks of drought. They have a great variety of products, many of which are always in sure demand at good prices. They have fair outlay for the export of produce to the coast and in other directions, and they have enjoyed a very moderate assessment for the last thirty years. The husbandry leaves a good deal still to be desired especially in dry-crop land; it is worse in this taluka than is to be generally seen in Dhar-The occurrence of waste patches of grass in the middle of wár. cultivation is to be not uncommonly seen. This may be accounted for by the extraordinarily rapid extension of cultivation in this táluka, an extension, which, in the desire to secure land, has gone above the ability of the population to cultivate as well as is usual elsewhere. This taking up of land above present wants has been certainly favoured by the very low assessments fixed at the time of the last settlement in consequence of the then extraordinary depressed condition of this tract. Except as regards purely natural advantages which remain much as they were in former times, the present position and circumstances of this taluka and its people are on the whole now as good as they formerly were the opposite.

54.We have now to deal with the revision of the assessment of this tract; it is plain that the assessment of thirty years ago was avowedly pitched on a most moderate standard in consequence of the extreme state of depression into which this taluka had fallen. and that an immense change for the better in every respect has since occurred. The change is so great that were the present assessment more than doubled, the pressure of it would be less than that of the assessment imposed thirty years ago at the time it was imposed, and yet under that assessment the taluka has been shown to have thriven exceedingly. In the present case, as in that of other tálukas in the Dhárwár Collectorate, the revision settlement of which has been reported upon, it is not a question of how much it would be strictly just to take in the way of assessment, as how much out of what it would be just to take is now expedient to demand.

55. Captain Wingate, in the original settlement, divided this táluka into four groups of villages with separate rates of dry-crop assessment, ranging from Rs. 1-6-0- for the highest group to annas. 12-6 for the lowest; these groups divided the táluka north-west and south-east into four pretty parallel strips, according to the variation of the rain-fall from west to east. I have now thought it advisable to make one group more and to divide the táluka into five groups for dry-crop rates of assessment.

56. The groups now proposed are as follows :---

1st—Twenty-three villages, forming a projection in the extreme north-east of the taluka, having a moderate rainfall and fully favourable for good dry-crop cultivation; for these I propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2.

2nd--Eighty-nine villages forming the general northcastern portion of the taluka. The rain-fall here is not too heavy for good dry-crop cultivation, though they are somewhat inferior in this respect to the group above, and are also somewhat inferior in position as regards communications; for these I propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-12-0.

3rd—Eighty-seven villages to the south-west of the last group, somewhat inferior in dry-crop climate, or in advantages of communications, such as those in the tract cut off from the rest of the taluka by the range of hills which runs across it in the south; for these I propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-8-0. 4th—Forty-four villages forming generally the western portion of the táluka, in which the rain-fall is decidedly heavy for fair dry-crop cultivation, or villages which though well situated as regards rain-fall are at a disadvantage as regards communications, such as those in the hilly country on the extreme southern frontier; for these I propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-4-0.

5th—Four villages situated farther to the south-west than any other part of the taluka, forming two projections into Mysore and worse off for dry-erop cultivation than the adjacent villages to the east, both in regard to heavy rainfall and communications; for these I propose a maximum dry-erop rate of Rs. 1-2-0.

57. In making the above groups, the general idea of the original grouping as arranged for the first settlement is preserved, but some changes have become necessary in the details from changes in circumstances; climate has of course remained much as it was; the great changes which have occurred have been in communications, general activity of trade, and prices.

58. For the rice land Captain Wingate at the first settlement adopted one uniform maximum rat of Rs. 4-8-0. In the adjacent táluka of Ránebennur, which was revised last year, Captain Wingate adopted a maximum rice rate of Rs. 5. In this táluka he adopted a lower rate on account of its depressed condition. Cap-• No. 178 of the 3rd February 1877. The set of the set of the revision of Hangal and Tadas, afterwards adopted a higher opinion of the value of the rice lands of Dhárwár, and in the last settled tálukas adopted maximum rate as high as Rs. 8.

59. For the Kod Táluka I now propose to adopt a maximum rate for the rice land of Rs. 8 for the first three dry-crop groups, and Rs. 7-8-0 for the last two. This is in general assimilation with the rates already imposed on the rice lands in the revision of the adjacent tálukas of Ránebennur, Hángal, and Bankápur. It must be understood that sugar-cane is grown in triennial rotation, and in other years a crop of grain or pulse is taken after the rice in the better classes of this rice land which alone bear an assessment approaching to the maximum rate. Land capable of bearing a single crop of rice only would not be assessed up to even half the maximum rate.

60. According to the records of the last settlement the total area of the rice land in this táluka—Government and inám— occupied and unoccupied—was 36,650 acres. Now we find 32,553

acres so recorded as rice land, a decrease of upwards of 4,000 acres. It might be said that this indicates a change of climate and a decrease in rain-fall; from my own experience, and I have known this part of the Collectorate for nearly thirty years, I do not think that any material change in this respect has occurred. But I doubt not that a good deal of deterioration has occurred in the minor tanks, of which there are some hundreds in the taluka, and that inevitable silting up has much decreased their storage power, rendering some of the land under them dependent on the rain-fall alone, which, for rice, must always, except in tracts of far heavier rain-fall than this, be a precarious resource. Some cause for the decrease in rice land, too, may be found, in the fact, that rice was always in the time of very bad communications, far more saleable than drycrop produce from its inferiority of bulk compared to value. Α cultivator would, therefore, then think it better to try his luck and take what he could get in the way of a rice crop, whatever he did get being fairly saleable, than cultivate the same land as dry-crop at a reasonable certainty of a fair crop, but which would be of small value when he get it owing to the small demand and difficulty of Antecedently to the survey settlement he would exporting it. too, in case of failure of his rice crop, expect small difficulty in ob. taining some remission of the revenue due,

61. I do not think, therefore, it is necessary to assume too readily a deterioration in climate of late years when other and sufficient reasons can be found for the decrease in the lands devoted to rice cultivation, all of which decrease must have gone to increase the dry-crop area. This decrease in rice cultivation is not to be regretted, as it naturally includes that of the worst description with the most uncertain water-supply; a low class of rice cultivation with uncertain supply of water is far from desirable; the profits are very precarious and vary greatly from year to year according to the rain-fall. This cultivation is, in fact, a species of gambling with the odds greatly against the cultivator.

62. Of the above total area of rice land in this taluka 19,926 acres are now Government occupied land, the assessment of which at the rates proposed gives an average of Rs. 3-3-1, against Rs. 2-1-1, the average rate of the rice land under the expired settlement.

63. The garden lands of this táluka comprised a total of 1,290 acres according to the former survey, and of 1,968 acres according to the records of the present survey. Of this total area 1,307 acres are Government occupied land. For these garden lands I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 15, which is the same rate as was sanctioned for the adjacent Hángal Táluka.

64. For the garden lands of the Kod Táluka, Captain Wingate at the last settlement also adopted a maximum rate of Rs. 15, but this rate was actually imposed in not a single case, and in only one village did he impose an actual rate of Rs. 14.

65. The total area of Government garden land at the time of the last settlement was, as above stated, 833 acres, the average assessment of which was Rs. 6-7-4. According to the present survey the area of Government garden land is 1,307 acres, the average assessment of which, at the proposed rates, will be Rs. 6-14-0. As in Ránebennur, as stated in para. 51 of my report on that táluka, this low average rate is due to a considerable area of land having been brought under irrigation and cultivation with grain and vegetables from the surplus water of the tanks after the old gardens had been supplied, which land, of course, can only take a comparatively low water-rate.

66. In the original settlement, in consequence of the exceedingly deteriorated state of the gardens resulting from previous excessive assessment, Captain Wingate was obliged to vary the rates considerably even on the same supply of water; had he not done this many gardens would have been resigned at the settlement. During the expired settlement all the gardens have had ample time and opportunity to recover themselves, consequently there is no reason for placing different rates of assessment on similar productive capacities, in accordance with which a general uniformity of rate has been now imposed. The state of things, past and present, in this respect, is precisely

• No. 178 of 3rd February 1877. similar to that reported in para. 50 of my letter* on the Ránebennur Táluka in relation to the gardens of that táluka, and also those of the other

garden tálukas of this Collectorate—Hángal and Bankápur.
67. Paras. 46 and 47 of Captain Wingatc's original settlement
report relate to the condition of the gardens of the Kod Táluka
at the time of the original settlement, and, as this matter is not
without interest at present, I extract those two paragraphs in full :---

"46. The present condition of these will be found very fully described in extracts from report by my Assistant Mr. Fanning and in the 33rd and following paras., of one by Mr. Springer, both appended to this report. Their descriptions could hardly be more unfavourable, and the present depressed condition of agriculture in Kod is nowhere more strikingly visible than in the management of the garden cultivation. This, however, is not so much shown by a declension of cultivation and revenue during the period of our management, for these, as will be apparent from the diagram, and as already explained in my 30th para., have been subject to less fluctuation than in the case of the dry-crop and rice husbandry; but is chiefly apparent in the neglected state of the gardens themselves. These, in fact, have been gradually deteriorating for many years past in many villages and in some have been nearly destroyed from neglect; and Mr. Fanning in the 4th and 11th paras. of his report above alluded to, contrasts their miserable condition with the flourishing state of the gardens of neighbouring villages over the border in Mysore. He attributes this difference not so much to the higher assessment of garden in Kod as to the want of a superior class of cultivators, possessed of considerable capital in the latter district, similar to those in whose hands the gardens are generally to be found in Mysore, though the great body of the peasantry may be even poorer there than in Kod."

47. I agree in part with these conclusions. The garden assessment of Kod, while extremely unequal and in many instances excessive, is, upon the whole, moderate, the average rate per acre for the last five years being Rs. 8-9-3. Gardens which had fallen out of cultivation under our management, owing to the heaviness of the former assessment, have in several instances been given out again at rents so greatly reduced, that these can be paid from the produce yielded by the cocoanut and other fruit-trees without any labour whatever being expended on them, and several of these gardens, though entered in the accounts as cultivated, are in reality waste. This produce is diminishing from year to year in consequence of no care being taken of the trees, and even the reduced assessment at which they are now rated would, under the present system, be found excessive in the course of a few years, when the gardens would fall waste and be no more taken into cultivation. The holders of gardens in this course of decay are generally from poverty totally incapable of cultivating them properly, and under a proper system of management would soon be under the necessity of giving them up. Under the new system the present low assessment of these neglected gardens will probably be considerably raised, and the holders on failing to pay it, as they probably will, would be subject to immediate ejectment, and the gardens sold to the highest bidders, should there be more than one competitor for their possession, or otherwise given to any who might agree to pay the survey rent for them. In this way the gardens would gradually fall into the hands of parties able and anxious to cultivate them, and their restoration to a flourishing condition would speedily follow. There are other gardens which have fallen waste from the supply of water necessary for their irrigation having failed, owing to the tanks from which it was obtained having fallen into a ruinous condition, and these, of course, cannot be restored while the tanks remain unrepaired, upon which subject I have some observations to offer in the sequel."

68. My impression regarding the cause of the wretched condition of the gardens in question, thirty years ago, is that it was in the main due first to the very high nominal assessment, and the system of granting very large remissions in case of deterioration, and also to the general want of capital in the tailuka. There was a want of the capital absolutely necessary to the good garden cultivation of the nature practised in its best form in this part of the country. The most remunerative kind of cultivation is that of the cocoanut and arecanut, which requires a considerable time, eight or ten years certainly before a return is obtained, during all which time constant and heavy expenditure must be going on; this expenditure can be, to a great extent, met by the returns from the annual crops of betel-leaf, plantains and other minor articles, which

can be cultivated together with cocoanuts and arecanut, but for such articles as betel-leaf or plantains, now valuable enough ordinarily, a market must be available at no great distance, as they will not bear many days' carriage. In recent times, antecedent to the last settlement, such markets were rare; the articles in question were luxuries in which the general condition of the people did not permit much participation; consequently a good demand for them was confined to the very few large towns scattered over this tract of country. From this cause high garden cultivation was not remunerative enough to entice to it what little capital there was in the country; it paid better to take the gardens as they were, a legacy from past times; take what crop could be got, put no capital into improvement or renewal, and trust to remissions on account of impoverished condition of the gardens to keep down the annual Government demand, any pressure in enhancement of which, an occurrence always possible, would certainly result in resignation.

69. The assortion that the more flourishing condition of the gardens in the adjacent part of Mysore was due to the prevalence of lower rates of assessment there, stated to be asserted in Lieutenant Fanning's report quoted by Captain Wingate, is wholly without foundation, as has been clearly ascertained during the survey and settlement of those adjacent parts of Mysore which has been conducted under my control during the past eight years. The land assessment on gardens there was extraordinarily high; we found as much as Rs. 25 an acre not an uncommon rate actually paid over the whole gardens of a village, and in addition to the land rate there was a "hálat" or excise, levied on all supári on export from Mysore Territory; the actual realizations from this excise on the rate in force a few years back, since reduced by about onefourth, we found amounted to Rs. 20 per acre on the produce of every acre under supari in the talukas of Mysore adjacent to Kod, which, with the land assessment, would make up the total burden on those gardens up to Rs. 45 per acre. The "halat" or excise is paid by the exporter at the frontier custom-house, and not by the cultivator who is rarely, if ever, the exporter ; the liability of the produce to this tax of course affected the price paid to the producer by so much; he did not however see it in this light. The nominal land assessment on garden lands, without reckoning the remissions, in Kod before the last settlement, compared with that in Mysore, may perhaps have been a little lighter in the latter, in the freedom from any excise on supari, however, Kod had a most marked advantage.

70. Kod in times long past must have had a far denser population than at present or in any recent time; the numerous tanks bear witness to this; the gradual deterioration of the tanks

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would, of course, result in the deterioration in productiveness of the gardens. The climate in Mysore to the west is also much more favourable to supari and cocoanut cultivation; much large jungle is intermixed with the cultivation, and this, added to westerly position, gives a much moister climate, and moisture in the atmosphere is as necessary for the best garden cultivation as moisture in the soil. This rendered the Mysore gardens less dependent on the tanks than the Kod gardens were. Something has been done during the past thirty years to improve and rescue from farther deterioration some of the better tanks of the Kod Táluka. Extremely moderate and systematic assessments for the last thirty years have been enjoyed; the general improvement in the circumstances of the people, not only here but in the surrounding tract of country, has provided both agricultural capital seeking for employment and a ready market for all kinds of produce. The condition of the garden cultivation has therefore much improved, and the area much increased.

71. In addition to the revenue derivable from Government garden lands, some additional revenue will be obtainable from inám lands which will be found to have been taking water from Government tanks without any right to it and without payment of any water-rate.

72. The well gardens have been treated, as is usual in revision settlements, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 1028 of the 25th February 1874. Well gardens existing at the time of the expired settlement being assessed within the highest dry-crop rates, and such gardens under wells constructed during the currency of the settlement at simple dry-crop rates. When the well draws its water by percolation from a tank, the land irrigated by it is assessed at rates not exceeding double the ordinary dry-crop rate.

73. The following statement shows the estimated result of the imposition of the rates generally above described on each group of villages and on the whole jointly :—

							NER. VEY.	BY REVISION SURVEY.							
CLASS. of Village	Number of Villages in each	n T	axi un ry- rop	1	Qcei	overnment Occupied Land.				Government Unoccupied Assessed Waste.		Total.			
	Class.	R.	atċ.		Acres.	Assess- ment.	Acres.	Assess- ment.	Acres.	Assess- ment.	Acres.	Aneess-	Assemi- ment per cent.		
			Rs.	8.	p.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	<u> </u>	Rs.		
First		23	2	0	0	15,900	18,897	16,048	19,573		1,670	18,984	21,243		
Second Third	::	89 87	1	12 8	0	69,452 58,301	56,234 53,412	70,173	78,194 74,124	13,516 12,602	9,340 10,852	83,689 71,656	87,534 84,976		
Fourth		44	î	ă.	ŏ	26,769	26,401	26,866	35,750	5,388	4.399	82,254	40,149	85.4	
Fifth	•••	4	1	2	0	2,237	1,589		2,223		1,028	8,958	8,251	39·9	
Total		247				1,72,658	1,51,089	1,74,580	2,09,864	86,011	27,289	2,10,541	2,37,158	\$9·0	

74. The total increase of revenue thus estimated to occur on the land in occupation in 1876-77 is Rs. 58,831, or 39 per cent. This is almost identical with the increase in the adjacent táluka, Ránebennur, settled in revision last year, and a little less than for the tálukas to the north, Hángal and Bankápur. In these two southern tálukas, Ránebennur and Kod, greatly as they have improved under the expired settlement, a somewhat smaller increase than in the central and northern tálukas is justifiable on account of their distance from the great centres of trade and great lines of traffic between the interior and the coast.

Statement D. appended shows the rate of increase of the 75. revenue under the proposed rates in each village. There is, as usual, a considerable variation in the rates of increase, caused in this táluka as in all tálukas where irrigation prevails to a large extent, by increase and diminution of irrigated area from extended or diminished use of water, or by the improvement of the watersupply on the area already under irrigation at the time of the first settlement. There is also another cause of apparent large differences in the old and the new assessment, namely, from some land having been assumed to be Government occupied land which really is inam land or Government unoccupied waste land. and recorded as such in the village accounts, from which the "former survey," part of the Statement Appendix D, is drawn up. Errors of this kind, of course, only affect the present or "revision survey figures" of the statements which are made out purely on the survey data; before the settlement a field inspection is made by the local and village officers, and all lands entered according to their proper tenures. Mistakes of this nature in the survey entries are not numerous, and in a village of any size would have no appreciable percentage effect on the assessment, but in very small villages, with a revenue of only a few hundred rupees, it is evident that the transfer by mistake of even a single survey field from the inám to the Government head, or from the unoccupied to the occupied head, might give a great apparent percentage increase of Government revenue under the revision rates. As the survey data were nearly all made out in the field in 1877, and the records of past cultivation are taken from the returns of 1877-78, it is plain that opportunity occurred for some changes in occupied area, and that some land recorded as Government waste by the survey has since been taken into occupation and vice versa.

76. The extension of the irrigated area, or the increase of the assessment on irrigated land, as recorded by the past survey, under the present survey occurs in the following manner: The water of a tank has been found sufficient to irrigate land which

was hitherto recorded as dry-crop land. Never having been irrigated within any recent period at the time of the first settlement, and probably for long before having been unoccupied waste, the land had lost all appearance of ever having been irrigated, and was classed as dry-crop land. Since the first settlement this land has been irrigated, a little trouble in clearing out or renewing the old water channels being all that was required. In many cases it is found that the former valuation of water-supply is less than it should properly have been; this is set right in the present classification. This error in the original classification could easily occur without blame being due to any one; they had, of course, to class upon the state of things then in existence as regards use of water, and from the general neglected state of the tanks and channels at the time, it was easy to under-rate the capability of a tank, or rather difficult to estimate how much further use of it could be made at the best than was then made.

77. The water assessment is fixed according to the state of things found in existence at the time of the survey, the watersupply being classed or valued according to the month to which it will be available. In some cases Government have improved the water-supply of some of the more important tanks by repairs, in general conducted principally at the expense of the State, but to which the people benefiting by the repairs have often contributed a portion. In other cases the repairs required have been so triffing in proportion to the advantage gained that the people have combined and executed them themselves. Only in case of new works executed by Government, or repairs bringing into use an entirely disused tank, would any addition to the water-rate have been made during the currency of the expired settlement. Land newly brought under irrigation might have been called on to disuse the water, or to pay the same water-rate as other similarly irrigated land in the vicinity, but this has very commonly not been imposed hitherto, and now only on a systematic revision of assessment is this increased irrigation brought to account. To the subject of the repairs of the tanks in these and the adjacent talukas of Dhárwár I shall further advert hereafter in this letter.

78. I will now, after the above explanation, enter into some detailed explanation of a few of the cases in which the largest increases of assessment appear under the proposed rates of assessment.

79. Two cases of increases of total assessment of over 100 per cent. occur; the first is number 123 of the statement, Basrihali, increased 103 6 per cent., or from a total of Rs. 444 to a total of
| | By Old S | URVEY. | | By Pri | ISENT SURVE | Y AND ASSES | ISMENT. | | |
|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--|--|
| Rice | Land. | Garde | en Land. | Rice | Land. | Garden Land. | | | |
| Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | | |
| · | Rs. | | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | |
| 110 | 177 | ••• | | 87 | 300 | 80 | 193 | | |

Rs. 904. This increase is at once explained by the following figures :--

Here, there has been no great extension of the irrigated area, the rice land formerly was 110 acres; now we find the total of the rice and garden 117 acres, the latter being irrigated from tanks. Here we find assessment on irrigated area alone formerly Rs. 177 and now Rs. 493, an increase of nearly 200 per cent. from the increased valuation of irrigation. This increased valuation of irrigation is purely due to the tank being turned to better account than it was formerly; it has never been improved during modern times, either by the villagers or by Government. At the time of the present classification it was stated by the villagers that during the past forty years about Rs. 100 worth of petty repairs might have been executed by them.

80. The second case of very large increase in assessment is number 185 of the list, Byathanhal; here the increase is 140² per cent. In this case the rice land recorded at the first settlement was 90 acres, bearing assessment Rs. 190. Now there are 135 acres of rice land, assessed at Rs. 562, which, by the additional water assessment, fully accounts for the large increase of assessment on this village.

81. Two cases of increase of assessment of between 90 and 100 per cent. occur. The first is Konápur, No. 166 of the List, increase 96.8 per cent.; the total former assessment of this village was but Rs. 63, which has now become Rs. 124; in so small a village a very trifling sum would evidently much swell the percentage increase. In this village the former area of rice land is 6 acres, bearing assessment Rs. 14; now the area is 11 acres, bearing assessment Rs. 32; this increase will partially, and but partially, account for the heavy percentage of increase. But it is to be noted that, while the total area of the village now is indentical with that of the last survey, and there is only a difference of one acre in the unarable area; the area of Government occupied dry-crop land recorded by the present accounts is 105 acres, while the area according to the present survey records is 119, or 14 acres more; in a village of such trifling revenue the increase of Rs. 18 on the rice, and that due to the extra 14 acres, included in the Government occupied area, would be quite sufficient to bring the total revenue out of ordinary into extraordinary percentage increase.

82. The second case of increase between 90 and 100 per cent. is that of Basápur, No. 180 of the List, the total present assessment of which is Rs. 138, and that under the new survey Rs. 273, an increase of 97.8 per cent. In this small village there were, by the last survey, rice land 3 acres assessed at Rs. 5, now there are 22 acres assessed at Rs. 52; there is also an increase in the area of Government occupied land from 284 acres to 315 acres, due, as in the case described in the last para., probably to some land having been recorded as occupied at the time of the survey, which has since become waste or was inam land. After allowing for the additional rice land and the additional area recorded as Government land, the percentage increase in this small village will shrink into no extraordinary proportion.

83. I have gone through all the other increases of assessment on individual villages above 60 per cent., which are only eleven in number, and find that, without exception, they are every one to be accounted for by one or both of the same causes as apply in the case of the four villages above referred to in detail. Considering the immense change which has taken place in this taluka in the last thirty years, the number of cases of abnormal increase of assessment is wonderfully small. Where irrigation prevails to a great extent from small works and at the time of the first survey the larger proportion of the area was unoccupied waste, great changes must be expected when a revised valuation including soil and water comes to be made.

84. In four villages a small decrease of assessment occurs, the decrease in irrigated area or an apparent decrease in the Government occupied area, owing to the old and new survey returns being made out from the accounts of different years, or from wrong entry of some land as inám which should have been entered as Government, will, in part, if not wholly, account for this decrease.

85. In regard to the rc-assessment of rice land I must note that every precaution is taken to prevent any possibility of assessing unassessable improvements in regard to rice land made since the last settlement. The plan adopted was that adopted in the Bankápur and other tálukas of Dhárwár and approved by Government Resolution No. 1031 of 16th February 1876, para. 5.

86. There is still a considerable area of Government unoccupied assessed waste land in this táluka, the detail of which is as follows:—

					By Old	SURVEY,	By PRESE	NT SURVEY.
					Acres,	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
						Rs.		Rs.
Dry-crop Rice Garden	···· ···	•••		100	33,215 1,894 25	17,847 3,984 165	$34,714 \\ 1,285 \\ 12$	23,543 3,666 80
			Total		35,134	21,996	36,011	27,289

The increase in the total area of the unoccupied waste land is due to lands hitherto included in unarable and unassessed now coming under the arable and assessed head. Much the greater part of the large area of waste dry-crop land, appearing in the above statement, is very inferior high lying land which for long to come will only be used for grazing purposes, and will, therefore, not be permanently occupied to any material extent. I should expect to find that some or most of the rice and garden waste land may be taken up shortly, without an examination of the reasons for each particular field now unoccupied; being so, it is impossible to assign any reason for this area of rice and garden land remaining still unoccupied.

87. Some additional increase of revenue may be expected from the judi inám lands. Whenever the ancient or "Mámul" judi payable on these lands was more than the survey assessment at the last settlement, the survey assessment was, as usual, fixed as the judi payable for the thirty years period of the settlement. Now on the revision either the ancient or "Mámul" judi, or the new assessment, whichever may be the lower sum, will be payable for the next thirty years. It is impossible to say till the settlement is introduced what sum will accrue from this cause.

88. The following statement shows the total area and assessment of the villages under report under every head :--

		By Form	er Survey.	By Revisio	ON SURVET.	Collection of
		Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.	Judi on Ināms.
			Rs,		Rs.	Rs.
Government (occupied Land Unoccupied Arable	1,72,658	1,51,033	1,74,530	2,09,864	
Waste Ináms Government	Unarable Unassessed	35,134 67,643	21,996 75,174	36,011 68,630	27,289 1,03,072	45,706
Waste	••• ··· ···	57 800		55,096		•
	Total	3,32,957	2,48,203	3,34,267	3,40,225	45,706

89. On the whole occupied Government land under every head-garden, rice, and dry-crop—the assessment of the last settlement shows an average rate of annas 14 per acre, and under the proposed assessment the average is Rs. 1-3-2, an increase of annas 5-2 per acre.

90. The re-survey and revision of assessment now reported upon will, I estimate, cost a total sum of Rs. 64,898, for which an annual increase of revenue amounting to at least Rs. 58,800 will be obtained.

91. It remains to notice the irrigated lands under the Madag Tank, which are found in seven villages and amount to 546 acres 25 gunthas according to our data. These lands have now all been divided up into small survey numbers of from 3 to 6 acres each, and are recorded as dry-crop land, and so assessed. The waterrate being annually imposed, according to the crop grown, by the Irrigation Department, to facilitate whose arrangements the division into small survey fields, as above described, has been made at the time of the present survey. The area irrigated in 1877-78 was, according to the annual report of the Irrigation Department, 550 acres; the realizations of water-rate for that year are not stated, but, at the average rate of the preceding year, they would be Rs. 1,921. Unless any material change in the cost of the establishment for managing the irrigation from this tank has occurred, it cannot be much less than that stated in para. 19 above, namely, Rs. 1,860.

92. Were the water assessment of this tank managed as that of other tanks, the distribution of the water of which is in the hands of the people themselves, I feel certain that as much or even a larger revenue could be realized and a very much smaller expense for irrigation establishment would be entailed, enough merely to control the maintenance of the principal channels would suffice. The water-rate instead of being fixed on the crop and on the area irrigated from year to year, would be permanently fixed for whatever period might be thought proper on the survey field, in combination with the soil rate, and those accepting water on these terms could only get rid of the water-rate so long as water was supplied by resigning the land also, in the manner usual in the case of the old irrigated land of the Collectorate. It would only be necessary to fix for each survey field the month to which it was entitled to receive water each year, and the distribution might then be left to be controlled by a Pancháyat under the control of the Revenue authorities.

93. There is an additional reason for some arrangement of this kind, which is, that tank in question is in a remote corner of the Collectorate and a great distance from any other work, under the direct management of the Irrigation Department; any effective supervision of details by superior Irrigation Officers is therefore next to impossible. Whatever might be the financial result of the change of plan it could not be worse than that of the present system which results in a dead annual loss now extending over some ten successive years.

Some few years back Colonel Fife, then at the head of 94. the Irrigation Department, did entertain the idea of, at an early date, fixing permanent assessments irrespective of the crop grown and fixed on the average supply of water, in the case of the lands below this tank; but he was at last deterred from doing this by the supposition that a considerable extension of the channels was possible, and that the rate now fixed for lands near the head-works might have been fixed on the assumption of a larger supply of water being available to them than would be the case when the channels were extended. In consequence of the refusal of the Mysore Government to allow any raising of the works for retaining water and thereby increasing storage capacity, no more can be made of this tank than at present as a reservoir affording perennial irrigation, for which purpose the 40 or 50 acres now said to be under this kind of irrigation may be the limit. There is certainly, without any increase of the storage capacity, a very great capability in this tank, which is filled by a river fed from the Mysore jungles towards the ghats, for affording irrigation up till, perhaps, the end of October without materially endangering the tank being still full in the middle of November. But the ordinary monsoon in this valley is most certain, and monsoon irrigation therefore would not be in any demand. This therefore hardly appears to be a locality where any further expenditure on this irrigation work is advisable.

95. If we had full command of this tank and could, without hindrance, execute any works we chose to undertake, a most magni-

в 370-5

ficent reservoir could be constructed, the water from which might be conveyed far to the eastward into the country, where uncertain rain-fall commences to be the rule. Those tracts would certainly derive much advantage, but whether it would ever pay Government or not would remain to be seen. In the very outset one possible financial and economical objection would occur, in that if the present tank was enlarged to the maximum amount the lands of a number of most fertile villages, above it in Mysore territory, villages which have an excellent rainfall and hardly know the name of drought, would be submerged, involving a heavy expenditure in compensation; this would be a certain loss both of revenue and food-supply to set against the somewhat uncertain gains under the same head at the other end from the area rendered susceptible of irrigation by the construction of the great work.

96. There is apparently no want of a remunerative field for expenditure on irrigation works of a restricted and comparatively inexpensive character in this taluka. It is true that the taluka not being a tract liable to be affected by drought does not in itself absolutely feel the want of such works, but it must always be an advantage to increase the general produce of the country, and the more so when this can be done with a pretty certain prospect of a remunerative return. Mr. Wingate, the Survey Officer, who was employed on the classification, in para. 25 of the extract of his report appended, points out more than one of such works, the restoration of which would apparently prove remunerative in every sense.

As stated in para. 17 above there are 1,217 tanks used 97. for irrigation in the Kod Taluka; when or by whom these were constructed, it is impossible to say; they are, as stated by Captain Wingate in para. 8 of his report on the original settlement of this táluka, a legacy from the times of the Anagundi or Bijnagar Kingdom, which finally fell before the sovereign of Bijápur at the battle of Talikot in A.D. 1564. These tanks are very few of them of any size or hold water beyond a month or so after the monsoon ; they are mostly much silted up, very few tanks have been repaired or renewed by the British Government. The theory in Dhárwár regarding all the small tanks so common there, appears to have been that the tank is Government property in charge of the people, and it was their business to execute all minor repairs and renewals sufficient to keep it fairly effective. In many cases, in the case of larger tanks where the repairs required were so extensive as to be beyond the means of the villagers, it was the practice for the villagers to contribute a part of the expense and the Government the remainder, liability to the payment of irrigated assessment continuing entirely unaffected both in the case of lands already irrigated and those newly brought under irrigation. In such a case of

repairs having been jointly executed by the villagers and by Government, there would, unless specially agreed upon, be no right for Government to increase the rates on land already under irrigation, though there would be a right to impose an extra assessment for water on all lands newly brought under irrigation or to generally modify the rates on a general revision of assessment.

98. In regard to large tanks with irrigated land below them paying a large revenue, in self defence Government cannot allow them to become so deteriorated as to endanger the revenue, and either with or without contributions to the expense by the people, occasional heavy repairs must be arranged for. In some cases when Government undertake the entire expense and improve the supply of water materially, it may be possible to increase the water-rate on the lands irrigated, the ability to do which is provided for in the survey guarantee.

99. In the case of tanks of moderate size which have fallen into such a deteriorated condition as to be nearly, if not quite, inefficient and disused, and are made little or no use of, it is simply a financial question whether it is worth the while of Government to repair them or not. The size and state of these works generally places them quite beyond the unaided means of the people to repair, and as there is little or no present irrigation below them and the want of irrigation is not sensibly felt at present, at any rate, in this taluka, the people have no direct interest sufficiently strong to induce them to come forward with contributions, as they often will when they have land actually under irrigation, the continued efficiency of which they see jeopardized by the increasing deterioration of the tank. Therefore, unless it is found to be worth the while of Government to undertake the repairs of such tanks, they must remain in their present state either till it is worth the while of Government to execute the necessary work, or till capital so far increases that the people will come forward with contributions to aid in doing so. This will doubtless come in time, and I have little doubt that the first energetic Assistant Collector who holds charge of this taluka for a time long enough to enable him to acquire influence with the people, will induce them to come forward with contributions for tank restoration, as they did thirty years ago when the late Mr. Goldfinch for some six or seven successive years held charge of the southern tálukas of Dhárwár.

100. As regards the small tanks, the smallest of which are called "Katis," they must be left entirely to the people themselves and to their own feeling of self-interest; it is impossible for Government to take in hand or interfere with the repair of such petty works, many of which only cover an area of a fraction of an acre and water a single field; the main embankment has come down as a legacy from old times, and it is customary for the persons interested to execute such repairs as they please to undertake, which are generally effected at the expense of a few days' labour, if very shallow; from having silted up such tanks often fall into almost entire disuse, their water capacity becoming entirely, or nearly entirely, destroyed, and the embankment very probably breached in some part. In time as capital increases and the pressure of the population on the land becomes greater than it is at present, many of these small tanks will probably be turned to account again.

101. In communications what is most required is a road branching from the made-road at or near Hawasbhawi to the market town, Byadgi, which would bring all the centre of the táluka into direct connection with the great main road leading up to Hubli and the north. The south-eastern villages near the Tungbhadra River and among the hills are at present very badly off for communication with the main lines of traffic. A few miles of made-road from about the village of Hallur to the bázár town of Tuminkatti would be of great use to all the south-eastern villages, and if the track to Masur was also cleared of all material obstacles, this part of the táluka would be fully provided for.

102. The present revision will materially add to the Local Fund resources of the táluka, and it may be hoped that means may be found for effecting the improvements above indicated at an early date.

103. The re-classification of this taluka was made under the supervision of Mr. R. T. Wingate, Assistant Superintendent, to whom my acknowledgments are due for the manner in which he performed the duty entrusted to him.

104. Of the above 247 villages the settlement was under the sanction of Government Resolution No. 2132 of 25th April 1878, introduced into fifty-one (51) villages last year, which settlement will take effect in the current year; the settlement will, if sanctioned, be introduced into the remaining one hundred and ninety-six (196) villages in the current season, and will take effect in the ensuing revenue year.

105. It now only remains to request the sanction of Government to the above proposals and to the issue of the usual guarantee.

> Your obedient Servant, W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

(Forwarded through the Collector of Dhárwár and the Commissioner, S. D.)

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the yearly price of certain kinds of produce in the Hire Kerur, Rattihali and Kod Markets of the old Kod Táluka for the last 59 years made out from the returns received from the Collector of Dhárwár. The measure is reduced to Indian seer of 80 Tolas per rupee.

	T		п	нк Кі	ERUR			1			RATTI	HALI.										<u> </u>	-
Year.		Rice in husk.	Jowari.	Nachni.	Jagri or coarse sugar.	Supari or areca- nut.	Cocoanuts per 100.		Rice in husk.	Jowari.	Nachni.	Jagri or coarred sugar.	Supari or areca- nut.	Cocnanuta per	100.	Rice in husk.	Joraci.	Nachni.	Jagri or coarse sugar.	Supari or arrea- nut.		100.	
				 			Rs. a.	p						Rs.	a. p				1			a.	p
1818	••	761	118]	150	26	6}	20	0	783	120	144	26	61	11	20	73 <u>1</u>	120	160	26	61	2	0	0
1819	•••	703	1181	150	26	61	20	0	75	120	143	26	6}	1		73 <u>1</u>	120	150	26	61	2	0	0
1820	••	78	1185	150	26	63	20	0	72	126	148]	1	63		2 0		120	150	26	61	3	0	0
1821	· }	763	1181	150	26	61	22	0	71	1273	1421	232	$7\frac{1}{2}$	111	3 (120	150	26	61	2	2	0
1822		701	1181	150	26	61	2 0	0	701	1271	1421	26	7	ĺ .	-		1202		26	6]	2	0	0
1828	•••	761	1184	150	26	61	20	0	671	132	144	21	73	11	2 0	701	120	150	26	61	2	0	0
1824	!	81	120	1571		6]	2 1	0	75	1275	135	26	72	11	20	78	128	1687	23	63	2	1	0
1825.	ч,	78	120	157	26	65	20	0	75	129	135	231	71	11	20	761	122	159	26	6}	2	0	0
1826	•	78	120	1571	26	61	3 0	0	72	120	1273	26	73	11	00	763	1211	157	26	6}	3	0	0
1827	•	72	120	157	26	61	2 1	0	72	123	131	21	8	11	10	72	122	1601	26	6}	2	2	0
Average		77	119	153	253	61	22	0	721	125	139	24	71	11	1 11	741	121	1081	25	61	2	2	
1828		73]	118]	163	26	71	2 0	0	73 <u>1</u>	1241	132	17	8	11	2 0	731	120	159‡	26	71	2	0	0
1829		781	1181	162	26	71	20	0	75	126	130}	19	71	11	2 0	73 <u>‡</u>	120	159	26	71	2	0	0
1830 .		783	1181	162	26	71	20	0	75	1274	1274	21	73	11	12 0	761	120	1593	26	71	2	0	0
1831 .		76	1184	160	26	54	3 0	0	75	129	129	26	7	11	12 0	743	1203	159	26	6	8	0	0
1832		73	120	159	26	5	2 12	0	72	129	130	26	61	11	14 0	731	121]	159	26	5	3	0	0
1833		153	161	27	23	64	28	0	12	21	27	17	6	2	0 0	13]	16	26 1	13	61	2	8	0
1884.		434	57	764	17	6]	2 0	0	42	52	75	101	63	2	4 0	423	61	75	17	61	2	0	0
1835		57	72	90	21	61	2 0	0	52	524	75	17	I I	1	0 0	57	75	911	21	61	2	0	0
1836.		671	821	105	26	61	2 0	e	60	824	75	17	e e	2	0 0	661	83	1053	26	61	2	0	0
1837	•••	78	781	120	26	63	2 0	0	61]	75	127	17	6	12	0 0	73}	73	1207	26	63	2	0	0
A verage	•••	637	993	122	24	1 01	2 9	7	593		103	18	0	1	14 8	621	91	121	234	61	2	4	0
1838		78		150	26	61	2 4		78	1013	133	29	6	2	0 (75	99	150	26	64	2	4	0
1839		78	1114	}	26	73	2 0) (105	182	26	5	2	0 (75	106	1503	26	71	2	1	0
1840		78	120	150	26	83	2 0		72	120	132	23	6	1 2	0 0	75	120	150	26	71	2	0	0
1841		78	120	150	21	61	2 4	. (72	1121	132	23	6	2	0 (, 75	120	150	21	61	2	4	0
1842		78	1184	157	1	01	2 4		60	1131	1	1	6	1	0 0	75	120	1574	21	61	2	4	0
1843	••	791	1184		21	74	2 2		1	120	91	1	7	1	0 (761	121	156	21	61	2	4	0
1844	•••	78	120	150	21	64	2 4		1	1214	1	1	7	-1		0 764	1) –	21	61	2	4	0
1845		78	120	153	21	61	2 4		1	99	108	14				763	1		21	61	2		0
1846.		104	160	208	20	61	2 4		1	160	198	16		*		0 102	162	202	151	61	2		0
1847		104	160	206	20	61	2 4		ł	105	198	12		•	-	102	162	202	20	67	2		0
A verage		831	124				2 3			115		19		·			125	162	211	62	2		-
						1	1	_	1	1	-	1	L.	1			1)	<u> </u>	1	L	-	

			:	HIRE K	ERUI	R.]		RATTI	HALI.					1	Kod.		
Year.		Rice in busk.	Jowari.	Nachni.	Jugri or course sugar.	Supari or arcca- nut.	Cocoanuta per 100.	Rice in husk.	Jowari.	Nachni.	Jagri or coarse sugar.	Supari or aroca- nut.	Cocoanuts per 100.	Rice in husk.	Jowari.	Nachni.	Jagri or coarse sugar.	Supari or areca- put.	Cocoanuts per 100.
							Rs. a. p.			}			Rs. a. 1	ł		}			Rs. s. p
1848]	104	158	206	25	61	200	78	162	188	10	54	240	100	160	206	25	61	210
1849	••	104	158	206	25	61	200	90	146	156	121	5	280	100	160	204	16	61	200
1850	••	106	158	204	25	61	200	80	150	200	12]	5	240	104	160	202	25	61	200
1651		104	160	204	25	61	200	90	160	190	281	4]	200	100	160	204	25	61	200
1852		104	160	202	25	61	200	100	150	180	12	4	200	100	168	204	25	61	200
1853	••	104	160	202	21	61	200	90	163	170	20	5	200	100	160	202	20	6	200
1854	••	102	158	200	21	61	1 12 0	80	158	194	20	5	200	100	158	200	18‡	61	1 12 0
1855	• •	84	138	165	163	5	2 4 0	84	160	170	18 1	41	200	80	138	165	16	51	240
1856		70	130	160	12	5	280	84	130	172	161	6	240	66	130	156	12]	5	280
1857	•••	64	130	120	121	5	2 10 0	68	120	100	161	5	200	67	130	120	123	5 1	2 10 O
A verage	• ·	941	151	187	207	6	2 1 10	83	150	172	163	47	220	903	152	186	19]	0	3 1 11
1858		58	120	116	111	47	2 12 0	50	120	100	181	43	280	54	121	115	114	41	3 12 0
1859 .		50	106	112	11	44	2 12 0	50	100	100	151	41	200	48	106	114	11	43	2 12 0
1860		48	102	108	11	43	2 12 0	34	90	100	141	43	200	46	104	109	1 11	4	2 12 0
1861		46	62	60	8	4	2 14 0	1.00	50	80	14}	4	200	44	64	90	81	4	2 14 0
1862		42	38	66	7	51	2 14 0	42	32	50	10	41	280	40	88	66	7	5 4	2 14 0
1868		32	18	22	7	5	3 00		24	22	10	81	300	80	18	22	7	5	300
1864		18	19	21	61	5	800		22	21	81	3	500	17	19	21	61	б	800
1865		20	22	82	δ	81	4 0 0		24	32	83	3	600		23	32	ō	41	4 0 0
1866		20	17	32	5	31	4 8 0	24	24	40	5	8	500	18	16	32	5	5	380
1867		22	24	32	5	4	4 0 0	20	80	48	71	21	500	20	26	32	5	4	4 0 U
Average		351	523	63	71		3 4 0	821	51	59}	11		3 8 0		53	63	71	47	3 2 5
-												 					!		
1868	••	24	48	60	42	3]	4 8 0		32	46	5	21	600		49	60	41	31	4 8 0
1869	••	84	72	84	41	4	500		32	46	4	2]	4 0 0		78	81	4	4	4 0 0
1870	••	22	34	40	6	4	4 0 0		82	48	7‡	8	4 0 0		36	41	5	4	400
1871	• •	14	48	68	10	4	4 0 0		32	48	71	8	4 0 0	20	36	41	5	4	400
	••	28	39	44	10	4	4 0 0		83	48	71	3	4 0 0		96	41	δ	4	4 0 0
		82	33	45	7	4	4 0 0	í i	82	48	71	8	4 0 0	· · ·	86	41	5	4	4 0 0
1874	••	49	43	48	10	4	4 8 0	17	50	52	10	81	400	14	40	48	71	4	380
1875	••	22]	41	62	81	3	400	18	44	54	81	8	S 14 0		30	54	10	41	400
1876	••	15]	32	43	111	3 ł	880	17	36	40	83	21	380	16	28	89	91	8	880
Average	Ĵ	27	481	55	73	37	4 2 8	281		48		21	3 11 10	20	401	409	61	4	8 15 1

APPENDIX A-continued.

W. C. ANDERSON, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.



APPEN

Revenue Statement for 245 villages situated in the old Kod Táluka of the Dhárwár above the upper horizontal line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement which result of which is shown below

	- o	CCUPIED LAND PAY	YING ASSE	SAMENT TO	Governmen	r.	UNOCCU	GOVERNMENT
YRARS.	Occupied	Full standard	 	Remission	18.	Balance for		Full
	acres.	Assessment.	Perma- nent.	Casual.	Total.	Collection.	Acres.	assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1838-39 1839-40 1840-41 1841-42	58,253 57,300 55,696 55,312	94,397 89,096 89,853 90,383	 	21,094 4,982 3,673 3,248	21,094 4,982 3,673 3,248	73,303 84,114 86,180 87,135	137,981 139,690 140,693 141,107	60,554 61,933 62,197 62,120
1842-43 1843-44 1844-45 1845-46	39,874 37,719	86,709 74,777 64,659 60,594	•••• ••• •••	5,641 971 1,029 7,730	5,641 971 1,029 7,730	81,068 73,806 63,630 52,864	$145,237 \\ 153,182 \\ 162,269 \\ 164,260$	65,454 72,872 78,727 79,786
1846-47 1847-48	48,949 38,447	62,993 62,445		1,006 901	1,006 901	61,987 61,544	$158,452 \\ 159,278$	81,657 82,708
1848-49 1849-50 1850-51	1 71,010	53,877 72,199 74,169		$201 \\ 40 \\ 67$	201 40 67	53,676 72,159 74,102	$139,276 \\133,623 \\131,054$	97,288 93,181
1850-51 1851-52 1852-53 1853-54	01714	82,114 85,870 88,026		67 68	67 68	82,047 85,802 88,026	121,763 117,891 114,985	93,084 85,573 82,816 80,648
1854-55 1855-56 1856-57	11= 000	91,921 97,151 1,07,411				91,921 97,151 1,07,411	112,656 105,745 91,445	79,118 74,319 64,136
1857-58 1858-59 1859-60	120,671 126,493	1,12,315 1,16,471 1,23,828		8249	2	1,12,315 1,16,471 1,23,828	86,164 80,432 71,000	59,249 55,170 47,875
1860-61 1861-62 1862-63	151,538	1,34,933 1,32,468 1,41,150	सुयम्	भव जयते		1,34,933 1,32,468 1,41,150	55,138 60,257 50,672	36,645 39,897 32,489
1863-64 1864-65 1865-66	181,593	1,53,058 1,55,847 1,55,951	••• •••	•••	•••• •••	1,53,058 1,55,847 1,55,951	32,531 25,571 25,627	20,610 16,452 16,140
1866-67 1867-68 1868-69	183,298 182,249	1,57,433 1,57,125 1,53,683	•••• •••	•••		1,57,433 1,57,125 1,53,683	23,749 24,798 31,036	14,755 14,962 18,504
1869-70 1870-71 1871-72	172,949 172,750	1,51,334 1,51,490 1,49,126	···· ···	•••	···· ···	1,51,334 1,51,490 1,49,126	34,109 34,308 37,465	20,747 20,889 22,993
1872-73 1873-74 1874-75	165,743 167,100	1,46,571 1,47,867 1,79,721		•••		1,46,571 1,47,867 1,49,721	37,403 41,325 39,838 36,202	25,586 24,198
1875-76 1876-77 1877-78	171,648	1,50,183 1,49,534 1,50,427	••••	 19 3	19 3	1,49,721 1,50,164 - 1,49,531 1,50,427	36,202 34,888 35,170 35,121	22,109 21,676 22,247 21,991
	167,206	1,61,380 2,02,088	 			1,61,380 2,02,088	37,386 41,062	24,143 32,503
1880-81 1881-82	105 771	2,00,367		96 34,244	96 34,244	2,00,271 1,65,137	$43,322 \\ 44,421$	35,234 36,453

* This year only 51 villages have the revision survey rates introduced into them. Vide Government Resolution No. 2132 the consequence of the famine, and comprises portions of the Revenue due according to columns 7, 10 and 13,

DIX B,

Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1848-49. The years was for 30 years, at the expiration of which a revision of assessment took place, the the lower horizontal line.

ARABLE LAND.		EVENUE OF WINC	H IN ALIENATED Y (INA'M),	TOTAL LAND GOV	ERNMENT, OCCUPIED AND INA'M.	AND UNOCCUPIED,	
Realizations from another sale of graving.	Avres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2-8 and 11,	Full ussessment, Total of Columns 3-9-12.	Collections, Total of Columns 7-10 and 13.	Balance outstanding at close of year.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs,		
216	88,767	75,700	43,601	285,001	2,30,651	1,71,120	1,611
1,737	88,983	75,842	59,460	285,973	2,26,871	1,45,311	2,103
1,511	88,592	75,610	50,389	284,981	2,27,660	1,38,080	2,240
754	88,585	75,527	50,655	285,004	2,28,030	1,38,544	2,146
595	87,670	74,955	48,489	285,132	2,27,118	1,30,152	1,141
126	87,326	74,209	47,291	285,720	2,21,858	1,21,223	4,422
$\begin{array}{c} 293 \\ 7.231 \end{array}$	$83,274 \\ 82,638$	69,999	41,600	285,417	2,13,385	1,05,523	456
8,458	77,565	67,955 68,515	36,857 39,063	284,617 284,966	2,08,335 2,13,165	96,952 1,09,508	516 571
8,380	81,596	68,422	39,093	279,321	2,13,105	1,09,017	87
8,308	185,063	92,507	34,300	274,874	2,43,672	96,284	265
12,976	73,720	82,229	30,002	275,178	2,47,609	1,15,137	3
12,419	72,205	80,342	28,308	275,178	2,47,595	1,14,829	25,706
11,774	71,701	79,933	28,011	275,178	2,47,620	1,21,832 1,25,224	1
12,200	70,809 70,789	78,952	27,166	275,178	2,47,638 2,47,638	1,25,224	
15,123	68,703	$78,964 \\ 76,522$	33,049 31,550	275,178 275,096	2,47,561	1,38,594	248 5
14,967	68,349	76,105	31,476	275,091	2,47,575	1,43,594	
13,803	68,284	76,023	31,830	275,091	2,47,570	1,53,044	
12,645	68,256	76,006	32,124	275,091	2,47,570	1,57,084	
11,596	68,211	75,933	32,176	275,136	2,47,574	1,60,243	•••
11,239	68,189	75,871	36,100	275,137	2,47,574	1,71,167	•••
9,462	68,166	76,008	3 5,040	275,142	2,47,586	1,79,435	•••
11,486	67,835	75,354	42,218	275,155	2,47,719	1,86,172	
10,086	67,818	75,327	42,136	275,155	2,48,966	1,93,372	•••
8,548 12,996	67,861	75,359	42,185 42,275	275,155 275,149	2,49,027 2,47,810	2 ,03,791 2,11,118	•••
11,446	67,985 68,102	75,511 75,609	42,275	275,149	2,47,700	2,09,584	•••
13,183	68,088	75,500	42,186	275,135	2,47,688	2,12,802	•••
12,365	68,088	75,601	42,067	275,135	2,47,688	2,11,557	•••
12,191	68,089	75,458	42,046	275,135	2,47,645	2,07,920	
11,474	68,083	75,469	42,011	275,141	2,47,550	2,04,819	
11,583	68,083	75,469	42,006	275,141	2,47,848	2,05,079	
9,705	68,037	75,556	41,912	275,113	2,47,675	2,00,743	23
10,758	67,935	75,452	41,838	275,003	2,47,609	1,99,167	6
10,652	67,907	75,422	41,828	274,845	2,47,487	2,00,347	•••
10,122	67,903	75,416	41,824	274,428	2,47,246	2,01,667	•••
9,989 9,757	67,892 67 880	75,387	41,781	274,428	2,47,246	2,01,934	
9,757 10,977	67,860 67,009	75,332 74,596	41,753 45,410	273,997 274,003	2,47,113 2,47,114	2,01,041 2,06,814	237
8,713	66,946	80,990	42,399	274,004	2,66,513	2,12,492	1,008
5,629	67,079	1,03,059	44,625	275,347	3,37,650	2,52,342	552
5,129	66,944	1,02,552	45,168	276,038	3,38,153	2,50,630	410
4,137	66,764	1,02,316	43, 504	276,035	3,38,150	2,12,778	2,709

of 25th April 1878. 2 The outstanding Revenue appearing in column 17 subsequent to 1876-77 is of the amount of the outstandings shown in column 17 eventually collected, no record is available at hand.

W. C. ANDERSON,

в 370-6

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

APPEN

Revenue Statement for 2 villages situated in the old Kod Táluka of the Dhárwár

	C	CCUPIED LAND PAY	PING ABBE	SSMENT TO	Governmen	т.	Unocet	PIED ASSESSED COVERNMENT
]		Remissior	15.			
YEAR.	Occupied Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Perma- nent.	Casnal.	Total.	Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs,	F	2		Rs.		Rs.
1861-62 1862-63 1862-63 1864-65 1866-66 1866-67 1866-68 1869-70 1870-71 1871-72 1873-74 1874-75 1874-75 1876-76 1876-77	$\begin{array}{c} 745\\ 764\\ 764\\ 764\\ 757\\ 776\\ 773\\ 726\\ 713\\ 713\\ 713\\ 713\\ 713\\ 704\\ 785\\ 785\\ 785\\ 785\\ 785\\ 785\\ 785\\ 785$	577 591 591 587 599 596 558 545 545 545 545 545 545 545 545 545 545 606 606 606 606		21 	21 Genera	556 591 591 599 596 538 545 545 545 545 545 545 606 606 606 606 606	68 53 53 19 26 29 76 89 89 89 98 89 98 17 17 17 13 13	33 23 23 10 12 15 54 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 5 247 villages
1872-73 1873-74 1874-75 1875-76 1876-77 1877-78	166,456 167,804 171,108 172,433 171,752 172,658	1,47,116 1,48,408 1,50,327 1,50,789 1,50,140 1,51,033	····	 19 3 	 19 3	1,47,116 1,48,408 1,50,327 1,50,770 1,50,137 1,51,033	41,414 39,936 36,219 34,905 35,187 35,134	25,653 24,269 22,115 21,682 22,253 21,996
1878-79 1879-80 1880-81 1881-82	168,342 166,577	1,61,9862,03,2582,01,1062,00,120	···· ··· ···	 96 34,368	 96 34,368	1,61,9862,03,2582,01,0101,65,752	37,402 41,076 43,323 44,421	24,149 32,507 35,234 36,453

DIX C.

Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1861-62.

ARARLE LAND.		EVENTE OF WHIC		TOTAL LAND GOV	ERNMENT, OCCUPIED / AND INA'M.	AND UNOCCUPIED,	
ltenlizations from auction sale of grazing.	∆cres.	Fuli standard	Collections, quit-rent, &c,	Total of Columns 2 8 and 11.	Full assessment, Total of Columns 3-0-12.	Collections, Total of Columns 7-10, 13.	Balance outstanding at close of year.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	E.	Rs.		
9 6 7 8 4 6 6 26 39 35 29 29 29 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	624 620 620 661 635 635 635 635 635 635 635 635 635 635	480 476 476 476 479 479 479 478 478 478 478 478 478 478 478 478 478	231 307 307 306 304 304 304 304 303 303 303 303 303 303	$\begin{array}{c} 1,437\\ 1,437\end{array}$	1,090 1,090 1,090 1,090 1,090 1,090 1,090 1,090 1,090 1,090 1,090 1,090 1,090 1,090 1,090 1,090 1,090 1,090	796 904 905 906 897 909 906 888 888 888 888 887 883 887 883 877 873 811 911 912 904	
10,787 10,681 10,124 9.991 9,759 10,979	68,570 68,542 68,538 68,527 68,495 67,643	75,930 75,900 75,894 75,865 75,810 75,174	42,141 42,131 42,127 42,084 42,057 45,706	276,440 276,282 275,865 275,865 275,434 275,433	2,48,609 2,48,577 2,48,336 2,48,336 2,48,203 2,48,203	2,00,044 2,01,220 2,02,578 2,02,845 2,01,953 2,07,718	6 237
8,715 5,631 5,191 4,137	67,581 67,739 67,591 67,411	81,468 103,683 103,107 102,871	42,695 44,916 45,462 43,820	275,440 277,157 277,491 277,489	$\begin{array}{r} 2,67,603\\ 3,39,448\\ 3,39,447\\ 3,39,447\\ 3,39,444 \end{array}$	2,13,396 2,53,805 2,51,663 2,13,709	1,008 512 410 2,709

W. C. ANDERSON, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

APPENDIX

Statement	ref err ed	to	in	paragraph	75	of	the	Surve y
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		\int						Br P	RMER	BURVET	- <u></u> -	•		
				Rate,	nclud.		_	C	overm	nent O	ccupie	l Land	1.	
đ]		NAME OF VILLAGE.	dry-crop Rate,	Acres includ.	Acres.	Dry	crop.	Ri	De,	Gar	len.	Tol	al,
Former Täluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.		Maximum dry	Total arable 1 ing Infam.	Total unarable Acres.	Acres.	A seesment.	Acres.	Assessment	Acros.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				let Class Rs. a.				Rs.		Rs.		R9.		Rø.
	Haragji.	1 1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 12 14 16 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 22 22 23	Taredhalli		1,341 1,404 1,605 545 3,617 730 717 1,170 045 667 1,324 403 1,615 1,290 586 440 1,010 9,402 1,063 883 1,419 563	58 76 128 226 707 63 02 68 21 13 142 15 940 112 57 9 9 9 32 112 57 9 9 9 143 53 25 89 143 53 25 89 143 55 89 143 55 89 143 80 128 148 148 148 148 148 148 148 148 148 14	707 653 750 284 2,300 382 470 738 401 530 1,250 202 901 742 842 842 203 861 108 814 770 8814 770 8814 770 394	762 552 708 184 2,147 311 484 409 1,231 719 231 719 278 199 278 199 278 199 278 199 278 199 278 199 278 199 278 199 278 199 278 199 278 199 278 199 278 199 278 200 278 200 278 200 278 200 278 200 278 200 278 200 278 200 278 200 278 200 278 200 278 200 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 278	21 39 95 13 21 6 4 3		···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	205 2 8 15 	797 674 750 342 2,694 382 484 786 483 589 1,255 202 966 742 234 484 234 844 234 661 108 814 765 586 01,153 584	762 889 708 511 2,448 841 772 555 360 425 1,254 2311 734 598 378 199 478 163 728 163 449 271 648 215
OLD KOD.			Total of the 1st Class		24,686*	4,542	15,657	12,591	207	556	86	240	15,900	13,397
	Karajgi. Ranibennur.	24 25 26 27 28 20 80 31 32 38 34 35 36 35 38 89 40 41 42 44 45 44 44 45	Badā Māgnur Biliballi Kupelur Valabadgi Dandgiballi Monshinhal Kusgatti Phatepur Timmenhalli Malnaikanhalli Badābasapur Sansangāpur Komantalli Kuli Badābasapur Komantalli Harogop Nitapalli Kutihal Lingudhalli Lingudhalli Lingudhalli Lingudhalli Marakandali Kabur Najklakmapur	2ndChass Rs. a.	700 1,036 3,308 004 1,212 1,212 380 983 524 678 1,002 678 1,002 1,	56 80 2422 69 126 53 56 80 67 20 21 125 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 56 36 31 38 494 130 138 494 170	428 1,427 1,801 871 710 744 203 169 107 387 1700 203 452 203 452 396 1,641 1,041 1,291 427 1,866 1,869 404	890 1,046 1,746 616 167 883 128 198 198 198 198 198 1,197 1,017 1,017 1,017 1,017 1,017 1,017 1,017 1,017 1,017 1,017 1,017 1,017 1,017 1,017 1,017 1,016 1,047 1,047 1,			······································	**************************************	43% 1,427 1,853 375 7783 7783 7783 7783 7783 788 169 1897 1897 1897 1897 1897 1897 1897 189	890 1,040 1,784 864 660 016 167 68 237 109 142 647 402 126 834 188 1,210 1,024 188 1,210 1,024 1,839 854

D.

Govern-By REVISION SURVEY. Decrease of Assessment per cent. Increase of Assessment per cent. Total arable Acres includ-ing Inam. Government Occupied Land. 8 Unoccupied Waste. Total unarable Acres. Average Assessment ment Land per Acre. Dry-crop. Rice. Garden. Total. Assessment. ABBCSSIMENt. Assessment Assessment. Assessment. Acres. ACTOR **Acres**. Acres. Acres. -16 18 19 $\mathbf{20}$ 22 $\mathbf{23}$ 17 21 24 25 26 27 28 29 80 ٠ Rø. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rş. Rs. a. p. ... 3 1 $1,062 \\ 742 \\ 1,018 \\ 238$ 3 20 1 88 119 1,350 777 618 780 1,066 53 $\begin{array}{c} 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 8 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\$ $\begin{array}{c} 10\\ 8\\ 11\\ 4\\ 5\\ 10\\ 0\\ 8\\ 7\\ 1\\ 4\\ 4\\ 7\\ 9\\ 7\\ 2\\ 8\\ 1\\ 7\\ 2\\ 8\\ 0\\ 1\end{array}$ 39.9 293 17 24 647 767 340 2,583 381 493 823 $1,466 \\ 1,084$ 68 68 138 255 694 57 69 808 326 86.8 765 278 2 250 444 2 273 44.0 48.9 45.4 46.0 50.9 45.1 42.6 50.9 45.1 42.6 50.9 45.1 42.6 50.9 40.6 40.4 43.1 45.1 45.1 45.0 55.3 54.5 54.5 54.8 54.8 52.7 54.8 9.8 663 24 10 1 0 761 3,560 16 108 12 663 3,604 737 730 1,217 656 665 3,078 488 650 838 38 2,454 154 8 40 878 475 $\frac{2}{12}$ 498 31 18 •• •• 1 ...₂₈ 68 11 823 72 10 44 838 508 ^{...}20 28 5 18 455 436 483 537 1,293 173 956 759 352 242 'io 2 20 136 $527 \\ 1,274$ 586 606 1,882 •• •• .. 2 124 90 26 8 1,455 1,836 15 941 52 55 173 24 300 1,098 4 12 932 758 349 242 12 24 1,017 1,050 223 1,350 835 391 286 1 2 3 840 898 188 57 ``2 4 454 6 ••• ... 286 694 242 654 164 817 776 384 1,278 826 6 1 14 242 660 165 831 781 397 1,279 167 i04 42 36 58 104 52 498 201 682 228 12 108 100 65 496 1,429 33 228 1,130 280 288 1,098 ••4 1,130 694 414 1,002 236 684 888 1,110 11 2 26 146 • • •• 771 276 2,410 845 1,000 236 412 142 1 2 • • 326 •• ۰. सः 3,627 15,677 18,150 302 69 387 16,048 19,573 2,936 25,846 1,036 1,670 1 1 11 46-1 .. 413 1,412 1,967 450 050 713 182 413 1,418 1,985 455 664 713 771 1,950 3,714 686 1,235 1,179 381 339 582 42 658 .. 8 2 32 558 2 ... •• 3 6 6 2 7 4 5 6 1 5 1 8 6 0 3 6 7 0 5 9 10 10 8 1 2 89.8 31.4 56.0 64.0 27.0 35.2 15.6 1,375 2,783 697 711 72 134 84 104 1,369 2,749 6 8 1 14 26 7 382 . 497 588 679 80 378 4 26 290 161 10 5 84 196 142 126 . 60 88 78 36 833 193 833 193 196 15 9 163 543 252 801 119 •• 14 84 1 •• 182 160 228 160 238 392 168 286 996 91 194 852 154 168 809 91 194 352 154 194 938 535 177 497 $\begin{array}{r} 33^{\circ}8 \\ 51^{\circ}6 \\ 48^{\circ}5 \\ 41^{\circ}3 \\ 86^{\circ}0 \\ 40^{\circ}6 \\ 33^{\circ}1 \\ 40^{\circ}4 \\ 48^{\circ}8 \\ 85^{\circ}5 \\ 48^{\circ}8 \\ 47^{\circ}9 \\ 26^{\circ}7 \\ 75^{\circ}1 \\ 89^{\circ}9 \\ 89^{\circ}0 \\ 89^{\circ}0 \end{array}$ 991 525 392 168 32 20 18 147 73 61 •<u>2</u>6 704 704 1,443 678 410 300 1,043 560 299 106 ``s 557 298 479 290 530 175 495 238 1,755 1,509 747 551 2 1 8 ·· 2 ...₉ 867 58 13 480 -28 58 •• :: 2 2 •• 475 2,398 1,687 1,026 1,141 10 .. 1 3 1 248 1,801 1,514 751 709 9,204 431 2,544 443 296 296 1,694 1,064 674 644 1,420 471 2,166 438 1,678 1,081 304 148 92 67 139 148 456 177 2044 116 . 5 74 97 38 231 34 671 570 158 135 110 1,620 343 1,841 358 400 88 578 90 1,910 1,502 21 184 •• •• •• ... 26 **i**19 2,953 528 1,909 125 • •

Commissioner's Report No. 150 of 1879.

_					1			Вү н	ORMER	SURVE	л.		_	
				ate.	includ-				lovern	ment O	ecupie	d Land		
			NAME OF VILLAGE.	crop B	Acres i	e,Acres	Dry-o	rop.	Ri	re.	Gar	den.	To	tal
Former Táluka.	Present Táluka.	Number.		Maximum dry-crop Rate.	Total arable 4 ing Inám	Total unarable Acres.	Acres.	Assessment,	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	jŰ	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
/				2ndClass Rs. a.				Rя.		Rs.		RH.		Rs.
		$\begin{array}{c} 40\\ 50\\ 52\\ 52\\ 53\\ 55\\ 56\\ 60\\ 61\\ 62\\ 66\\ 66\\ 70\\ 77\\ 78\\ 80\\ 81\\ 82\\ 83\\ 84\\ 85\\ 99\\ 99\\ 94\\ 99\\ 96\\ 97\\ 80\\ 90\\ 101\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100$	Kerimattihalli Sanktipur Kalapur Kalapur Kalapur Katenhalli Arlikatti Arlikatti Annur Arlikatti Annur Katenhalli Kabapur Chik Budihal Shankaranhalli Chik Budihal Shankaranhalli Ujnipur Chikenhalli Madgeri Lingedewarkop Kunchnur Chikenhalli Madgeri Lingedewarkop Kunchnur Chikenhalli Jokanhalli Madgeri Jokanhalli Shankaranhalli Chikenhalli Madgeri Jokanhalli Shankaranhalli Chikenhalli Shankaran Kudapali Jokanhalli Shankaran Kudaru Sangati Sangati Sangabi Shafapur San Basapur Sangabi Shafapur Sangabi Shafapur San Basapur Sangabi Shafapur Sangabi Shafapur Sangabi Shafapur San Basapur Sangabi Sangabi Shafapur San Basapur Sangabi Sangab		$\begin{array}{c} 1,831\\ 837\\ 658\\ 1,873\\ 1,353\\ 898\\ 1,014\\ 891\\ 1,305\\ 401\\ 1,505\\ 401\\ 1,505\\ 401\\ 1,505\\ 401\\ 1,505\\ 1,600\\ 600\\ 1,524\\ 1,600\\ 600\\ 1,524\\ 1,600\\ 600\\ 1,524\\ 1,600\\ 600\\ 1,524\\ 1,600\\ 1,524\\ 1,600\\ 2,576\\ 2,918$	802 833 288 215 170 802 215 178 828 855 144 157 74 74 74 71 265 112 175 112 74 71 265 215 179 36 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	$\begin{array}{c} 917\\ 546\\ 415\\ 1,084\\ 478\\ 478\\ 478\\ 478\\ 478\\ 478\\ 478\\ 4$	$\begin{array}{c} 860\\ 470\\ 862\\ 802\\ 872\\ 475\\ 864\\ 422\\ 126\\ 126\\ 876\\ 895\\ 199\\ 199\\ 8644\\ 356\\ 820\\ 108\\ 820\\ 108\\ 820\\ 108\\ 108\\ 108\\ 108\\ 108\\ 108\\ 108\\ 10$	90 99 43 143 183 74 466 50 99 17 75 10 6 13 13 50 90 19 17 75 13 52 20 90 35 221 6 52 21 6 55 221 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 95	284 184 184 184 184 184 184 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195	8 13 13 13 13 12 13 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	66 93 	$\begin{array}{c} 1,015\\ 5005\\ 4058\\ 1,220\\ 841\\ 1,903\\ 841\\ 1,903\\ 923\\ 923\\ 923\\ 923\\ 923\\ 923\\ 923\\ 92$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,219\\ 4.86\\ 4.20\\ 5.820\\ 5.66\\ 141\\ 141\\ 142\\ 5.26\\ 5.820\\ 5.90\\ 5.90\\ 2.99\\ 2.08\\ 5.55\\ 2.99\\ 1,193\\ 2.08\\ 2.29\\ 2.08\\ 2.29\\ 2.08\\ 2.29\\ 2.08\\ 2.29\\ 2.08\\ 2.29\\ 1,193\\ 2.29\\ 2.29\\ 4.1,211\\ 1,311\\ 4.514\\ 1,211\\ 1,311\\ 4.514\\ 1,211\\ 1,311\\ 4.514\\ 1,211\\ 1,311\\ 4.514\\ 1,211\\ 1,311\\ 4.514\\ 1,211\\ 1,311\\ 4.514\\ 1,211\\ 1,311\\ 4.512\\ 2.29$

APPENDIX

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D.-concluded.

				B	r Revis	non Su	RVRY.					Govern	cent.	œnt.
includ-				Gover	nment	Occupi	ed Lan	d.		Unoce	upied	Б.	Ja l	unt ner
Acres	e Acres	Dry-	erop.	Ri	ce.	Gare	len.	Tota	.1.	Was	ite.	er cent	Assessment	Bestine
Total arable Acres includ- ing Intm.	Total unarable Acres	Acres	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Å cres.	Arsessment.	, Aures,	Assessment.	Average Assessment ment Land per cent	Increase of As	Docrease of Assessment ner cent
16	17	18	19	20	21 (22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
$\begin{array}{c} 1,828\\ 8,37\\ 8,67\\ 1,840\\ 1,923\\ 400\\ 600\\ 479\\ 923\\ 1,520\\ 600\\ 479\\ 1,520\\ 600\\ 479\\ 2,511\\ 1,030\\ 2,511\\ 1,030\\ 2,511\\ 1,030\\ 2,511\\ 1,030\\ 2,215\\ 2,491\\ 1,030\\ 2,215\\ 2,491\\ 1,030\\ 2,215\\ 2,491\\ 1,030\\ 2,215\\ 2,491\\ 1,030\\ 2,215\\ 2,491\\ 1,030\\ 2,215\\ 2,491\\ 1,030\\ 2,215\\ 2,100\\ 1,057\\ 7,712\\ 1,057\\ 1,059\\ 2,215\\ 1,057\\ 1,050\\ 1,255\\ 1,050\\ 1,255\\ 1,050\\ 1,255\\ 1,050\\ 1,255\\ 1,050\\ 1,255\\ 1,050\\ 1,255\\ 1,050\\ 1,255\\ 1,050\\ 1,255\\ 1,050\\ 1,255\\ 1,050\\ 1,255\\ 1,050\\ 1,255\\ 1,050\\ 1,255\\ 1,050\\ 1,255\\ 1,050\\ 1,100\\ 1,255\\ 1,050\\ 1,100\\ 1,255\\ 1,050\\ 1,100\\ 1,050\\ 1,050\\ 1,100\\ 1,050\\ 1,050\\ 1,100\\ 1,050\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 309\\ 25\\ 29\\ 243\\ 179\\ 351\\ 299\\ 243\\ 178\\ 351\\ 299\\ 351\\ 351\\ 299\\ 351\\ 178\\ 34\\ 34\\ 34\\ 34\\ 34\\ 34\\ 34\\ 178\\ 34\\ 34\\ 178\\ 34\\ 34\\ 178\\ 34\\ 34\\ 178\\ 34\\ 34\\ 178\\ 34\\ 178\\ 34\\ 178\\ 34\\ 178\\ 34\\ 178\\ 34\\ 178\\ 34\\ 178\\ 34\\ 178\\ 34\\ 183\\ 34\\ 178\\ 34\\ 183\\ 183\\ 183\\ 183\\ 183\\ 183\\ 172\\ 29\\ 396\\ 316\\ 101\\ 547\\ 172\\ 387\\ 172\\ 172\\ 178\\ 387\\ 172\\ 172\\ 178\\ 387\\ 172\\ 178\\ 387\\ 172\\ 178\\ 387\\ 172\\ 178\\ 387\\ 172\\ 178\\ 387\\ 172\\ 178\\ 387\\ 172\\ 178\\ 387\\ 172\\ 178\\ 387\\ 172\\ 178\\ 387\\ 178\\ 387\\ 172\\ 387\\ 178\\ 387\\ 172\\ 178\\ 387\\ 187\\ 187\\ 187\\ 187\\ 187\\ 187\\ 187\\ 1$	9099 6822 430 1,652 648 882 939 2253 2255 2274 3255 2766 1,466 671 1,525 2211 2355 211 255 2718 256 211 255 2217 256 279 2718 259 2771 259 2771 2776 2776 2770 2771 2770 2771 2776 2770 2771 2770 2771 2776 2770 2771 2770 2771 2776 2770 2771 2776 2771 2776 2770 2771 2776 2771 2776 2771 2776 2771 2776 2776 2771 2776 2776 2777 2776 2771 2777 2776 2777 2777 2777 2777 2777 2776 2777 2778 27888 27888 2788 2788 2788 27	1,600 604 472 954 625 262 1,075 706 602 709 801 215 706 802 802 802 802 802 802 802 802 802 802	73 18 13 13 13 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	202 44 45 57 9 44 57 9 4 58 196 208 208 208 208 208 20 208 20 208 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	114 134 159 9 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ 0.00$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,499\\ 606\\ 536\\ 1,008\\ 1,099\\ 1,273\\ 844\\ 197\\ 207\\ 762\\ .\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.\\.$	$\begin{array}{c} 324\\ & & \\ 12\\ 102\\ 303\\ 379\\ 676\\ 9\\ 101\\ 229\\ 446\\ 233\\ 84\\ 37\\ 340\\ \\ \\ 348\\ 248\\ 37\\ 340\\ \\ \\ \\ 348\\ 248\\ 37\\ 340\\ \\ \\ \\ 348\\ 248\\ 37\\ 340\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 348\\ 248\\ 148\\ 248\\ 148\\ 248\\ 148\\ 248\\ 148\\ 248\\ 248\\ 148\\ 248\\ 248\\ 148\\ 248\\ 248\\ 258\\ 225\\ 225\\ 265\\ 166\\ 64\\ 423\\ 225\\ 166\\ 166\\ 178\\ 225\\ 225\\ 166\\ 166\\ 188\\ 225\\ 225\\ 166\\ 166\\ 31\\ 31\\ 31\\ 31\\ 31\\ 31\\ 31\\ 31\\ 31\\ 31$	419 14 77 407 346 7 80 107 346 7 80 107 347 302 171 61 171 61 275 302 165 85 63 136 104 275 302 165 85 63 136 104 275 302 165 85 63 136 104 275 302 7 85 63 136 145 275 302 7 85 63 136 145 275 302 7 85 63 136 145 275 302 7 85 63 136 145 275 302 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 2	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 7 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 15 & 4 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 12 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 15 \\ 1 \\ 0 & 12 \\ 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 $	$\begin{array}{c} 22\cdot 7\\ 24\cdot 7\\ 45\cdot 1\\ 0\cdot 4\\ 49\cdot \\ 55\cdot 4\\ 89\cdot \\ 45\cdot \\ 57\cdot \\ 24\cdot \\ 57\cdot \\ 22\cdot \\ 38\cdot \\ 41\cdot \\ 38\cdot \\ 22\cdot \\ 38\cdot \\ 41\cdot \\ 38\cdot \\ 22\cdot \\ 58\cdot \\ 43\cdot \\ 40\cdot \\ 25\cdot \\ 89\cdot \\ 63\cdot \\ 20\cdot \\ 98\cdot \\ 43\cdot \\ 40\cdot \\ 25\cdot \\ 89\cdot \\ 63\cdot \\ 20\cdot \\ 98\cdot \\ 43\cdot \\ 40\cdot \\ 20\cdot \\ 98\cdot \\ 89\cdot \\ 43\cdot \\ 40\cdot \\ 20\cdot \\ 98\cdot \\ 89\cdot \\ 43\cdot \\ 40\cdot \\ 20\cdot \\ 98\cdot \\ 89\cdot \\ 43\cdot \\ 40\cdot \\ 20\cdot \\ 98\cdot \\ 89\cdot \\ 43\cdot \\ 40\cdot \\ 20\cdot \\ 98\cdot \\ 83\cdot \\ 43\cdot \\ 20\cdot \\ 98\cdot \\ 83\cdot \\ 43\cdot \\ 20\cdot \\ 98\cdot \\ 83\cdot \\ 48\cdot \\ 34\cdot \\ 34\cdot \\ 24\cdot \\ 21\cdot \\ 83\cdot \\ 20\cdot \\ 98\cdot \\ 34\cdot \\ 21\cdot \\ 21\cdot \\ 98\cdot \\ 21\cdot \\ 2$	

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ť	-		NAME OF VILLAGE.	r.Crop	crea inc	le A c re	Dry	crop.	Oar	den.	R	ce.	Tu	tal.
Former Thinks.	Present Taluka.	Number.		Karimum Dry-Crop Rate.	Total arable Acres including Inám.	Total unarable Acres	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assument.	Acres.	Assessment.	Aeres.	Assessment.
1	2	8	4	8	6	7	8	y	10	11	12	18	14	15
		108 109 110 111 112	Tiplapur Naglapur Masangi Hadigond Nasvi	ZndClass Rs. a.	623 700 1,630 1,763 1,945	38 06 191 151 132	405 318 1,101 972 1,265	Rs. 260 271 781 609 887	54 4 31 130	Rs. 45 6 57 258 	 1	Rs. 7 8 	439 822 1,134 1,108 1,265	Rs. 814 277 845 870 887
			Total of the 2nd Ciass	 BrilClass Rs. a.	1,10,135	17,037	65,743	46,609	3,394	7,582	815	2,043	69,452	56,234
Old Kod.	Eod.	$\begin{array}{c} 118\\ 118\\ 116\\ 116\\ 117\\ 118\\ 120\\ 122\\ 123\\ 124\\ 125\\ 124\\ 125\\ 124\\ 125\\ 124\\ 125\\ 124\\ 125\\ 128\\ 130\\ 124\\ 135\\ 139\\ 130\\ 139\\ 141\\ 142\\ 143\\ 144\\ 145\\ 144\\ 145\\ 144\\ 145\\ 161\\ 162\\ 164\\ 161\\ 164\\ 161\\ 164\\ 161\\ 164\\ 164$	Ablur		$\begin{array}{c} 1,749\\ 1,550\\ 1,406\\ 1,604\\ 1,052\\ 1,240\\ 450\\ 1,072\\ 884\\ 1,210\\ 1,072\\ 884\\ 1,210\\ 1,183\\ 612\\ 418\\ 425\\ 361\\ 1,637\\ 901\\ 1,219\\ 400\\ 1,084\\ 104\\ 104\\ 104\\ 104\\ 104\\ 104\\ 104\\ 10$	$\begin{array}{c} 200\\ 164\\ 147\\ 166\\ 123\\ 24\\ 146\\ 229\\ 00\\ 147\\ 127\\ 127\\ 127\\ 127\\ 127\\ 126\\ 120\\ 254\\ 172\\ 172\\ 126\\ 120\\ 254\\ 172\\ 172\\ 126\\ 189\\ 92\\ 92\\ 92\\ 92\\ 189\\ 189\\ 189\\ 189\\ 189\\ 189\\ 189\\ 189$	1,205 1,145 906 742 923 923 923 923 924 923 814 985 981 985 985 985 985 985 985 985 985 985 985	$\begin{array}{c} 641\\ 551\\ 800\\ 463\\ 233\\ 456\\ 162\\ 534\\ 157\\ 300\\ 207\\ 328\\ 450\\ 2267\\ 205\\ 205\\ 205\\ 205\\ 205\\ 205\\ 205\\ 205$	247 186 285 122 140 225 48 97 122 140 225 48 97 12 140 74 100 71 58 	566 407 476 2955 502 108 108	222 12 13 6 3 27 27 27 27 27 13 5 15 4 27 15 4 	133 77 54 28 18 166 </td <td>1,474 1,843 1,204 871 400 860 245 549 855 876 814 885 876 814 885 876 814 885 876 814 885 876 814 885 876 817 898 818 898 806 2222 811 198 898 806 2222 811 198 806 828 848 806 828 806 828 848 806 828 828 806 828 828 806 828 848 806 828 848 806 848 848 848 848 848 848 848 84</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c} 1,840\\ 1,035\\ 1,039\\ 1,039\\ 1,124\\ 255\\ 454\\ 175\\ 454\\ 558\\ 454\\ 558\\ 224\\ 558\\ 224\\ 569\\ 259\\ 205\\ 205\\ 205\\ 205\\ 205\\ 205\\ 205\\ 205$</td>	1,474 1,843 1,204 871 400 860 245 549 855 876 814 885 876 814 885 876 814 885 876 814 885 876 814 885 876 817 898 818 898 806 2222 811 198 898 806 2222 811 198 806 828 848 806 828 806 828 848 806 828 828 806 828 828 806 828 848 806 828 848 806 848 848 848 848 848 848 848 84	$\begin{array}{c} 1,840\\ 1,035\\ 1,039\\ 1,039\\ 1,124\\ 255\\ 454\\ 175\\ 454\\ 558\\ 454\\ 558\\ 224\\ 558\\ 224\\ 569\\ 259\\ 205\\ 205\\ 205\\ 205\\ 205\\ 205\\ 205\\ 205$

APPENDIX

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nclud				lovern	inent Oo	capie	I Land.			Unoce			Assessment per	ent per
Acres	e Acre	Dry-	Crop.	R	.ce.	Gar	den.	Tot	al.	W 845	ito.	Assessment on nd per Acre.	SEC 881116	B Gestan
Total arable Acres includ ing Inám.	Total unarable Acres	Ácrea.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Åssessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Ass ment Land p	Increase of As	Decrease of Assessment per
18	17	18	19	20	21	2 2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	80
			Rs.		R9.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
640 708 1,653 1,003 1,900	83 69 158 163 187	399 322 1,112 1,011 1,252	357 388 1,017 873 1,173	54 14 41 106 57	108 36 64 806 246		4 12 8 14	453 838 1,157 1,118 1,312	465 423 1,093 1,187 1,433	1 163 108 123	2 140 42 115	1 0 5 1 2 0 0 15 1 1 0 0 1 1 2	48* 53* 29* 86* 61*7	•••
111,591	14,259	66,195	63,950	8,494	10,988	514	8,256	70,173	78,194	13,516	9,340	109	<u>89</u> .	
$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{i}, 745\\ \textbf{i}, 661\\ \textbf{i}, 421\\ \textbf{i}, 606\\ \textbf{i}, 1, 258\\ \textbf{i}, 460\\ \textbf{i}, 258\\ \textbf{i}, 460\\ \textbf{i}, 1, 308\\ \textbf{i}, 258\\ \textbf{i}, 441\\ \textbf{i}, 308\\ \textbf{i}, 230\\ \textbf{i}, 1, 309\\ \textbf{i}, 230\\ \textbf{i}, 1, 309\\ \textbf{i}, 230\\ \textbf{i}, 1, 309\\ \textbf{i}, 230\\ \textbf{i}, 300\\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 197\\ 147\\ 146\\ 162\\ 116\\ 161\\ 191\\ 19\\ 214\\ 71\\ 19\\ 214\\ 71\\ 193\\ 193\\ 193\\ 194\\ 71\\ 193\\ 193\\ 193\\ 195\\ 285\\ 00\\ 116\\ 655\\ 769\\ 466\\ 44\\ 411\\ 115\\ 856\\ 241\\ 143\\ 140\\ 86\\ 902\\ 803\\ 79\end{array}$	1,226 1,122 903 904 928 915 501 794 811 817 794 811 817 794 815 812 277 716 815 812 2277 716 815 812 2277 716 816 814 819 901 903 903 825 820 815 844 843 844 844 843 844 844 845 844 845 844 845 845 845 845	980 672 718 792 531 135 595 238 840 238 841 464 286 635 635 635 833 533 752 403 655 106 853 533 655 106 405 106 8447 70 1,858 595 510 108 855 510 108 855 510 108 855 510 108 855 510 108 855 510 108 855 510 108 855 510 108 855 510 108 855 510 108 855 510 855 855 855 855 855 855 855 855 855 85	2066 1965 293 117 1283 2945 209 90 87 70 90 70 70 90 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 7	718 626 764 426 526 752 158 406 800 286 258 4 2 2 8 2 3 4 2 2 8 3 4 2 2 10 80 2 4 2 10 80 286 258 4 2 2 10 8 10 8 10 8 10 8 10 8 10 8 10 8	39 24 28 2 39 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	Sid4 166 9 7 7 12 193 8 2 5 6 2 1 2 2 5 6 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 8 2 5 5 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	$\begin{array}{c} 1,471\\ 1,361\\ 1,923\\ 878\\ 460\\ 878\\ 460\\ 859\\ 235\\ 1,624\\ 336\\ 644\\ 8865\\ 880\\ 865\\ 880\\ 865\\ 880\\ 865\\ 880\\ 865\\ 880\\ 865\\ 892\\ 846\\ 912\\ 902\\ 1,709\\ 642\\ 293\\ 826\\ 843\\ 549\\ 972\\ 293\\ 826\\ 843\\ 549\\ 967\\ 22\\ 843\\ 549\\ 967\\ 22\\ 843\\ 549\\ 967\\ 22\\ 843\\ 549\\ 967\\ 22\\ 843\\ 549\\ 967\\ 22\\ 843\\ 549\\ 967\\ 22\\ 843\\ 549\\ 967\\ 22\\ 843\\ 549\\ 872\\ 843\\ 549\\ 872\\ 843\\ 549\\ 872\\ 843\\ 549\\ 872\\ 843\\ 549\\ 872\\ 843\\ 549\\ 872\\ 843\\ 549\\ 872\\ 843\\ 549\\ 872\\ 843\\ 549\\ 872\\ 843\\ 549\\ 872\\ 843\\ 549\\ 872\\ 843\\ 549\\ 872\\ 843\\ 549\\ 872\\ 843\\ 834\\ 843\\ 844\\ 834\\ 843\\ 844\\ 834\\ 843\\ 844\\ 834\\ 844\\ 84$	2,012 1,404 1,697 1,137 999 1,576 3883 700 904 726 897 706 897 706 897 706 897 706 897 706 897 706 897 706 897 706 802 802 802 802 802 802 802 802 802 802	3 28 58 43 223 85 127 5 244 123 156 67 100 3 154 67 100 3 154 204 805 55 75 26 17 100 3 156 67 14 120 92 	7 29 722 530 60 60 65 185 84 54 178 84 54 178 84 54 178 59 290 49 182 728 182 193 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 5011\\ 4114\\ 587\\ 4767\\ 4022\\ 5036\\ 5036\\ 802\\ 2977\\ 13860\\ 2272\\ 1882\\ 17860\\ 2272\\ 1882\\ 17860\\ 2222\\ 1882\\ 1126\\ 1326\\ 2222\\ 806\\ 1226\\ 1086\\ 1326\\ 1226\\ 1086\\ 1326\\ 1226\\ 1086\\ 1326\\ 1226\\ 1086\\ 1326\\ 1226\\ 1086\\ 1326\\ 1226\\ 1326\\ 1226\\ 1326\\ 1226\\ 1326\\ 1226\\ 1326\\ 1226\\ 1326\\$	

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APPENDIX

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				Rate.	pclud-				Govern	ment o	ccupie	d Land	l,	
đ	 		NAME OF VILLAGE.	c-crop	Veres i	e Acres.	Dry	-erop	Ri	CO,	Gat	den.	To	tal.
Former Táluka.	Present Taluka	Number.		Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Total arable Acres including Infam.	Total unarable	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	AB9056meut.
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				BrdClass Rs. a.				Rs.		138.		Ks.		Кя.
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OLD ROD		183 184 186 186 187 188 189 190 191 190 191 192 193 194 195	Tilwalli Rhairapur		1,701 144 1,116 1,359 747 1,110 700 1,149 1,183 2,063 1,000 732 2,266	385 13 93 215 397 112 679 93 582 239 70 570	470 1 544 413 320 296 392 617 758 915 469 396 692	319 1 278 225 183 162 213 269 802 451 198 374 424	349 28 900 166 151 161 125 278 106 694 227 133 428	82 190 376 346 346	37 3 1 1 1 8	370 7 5 3 16 	856 29 837 580 472 447 517 896 864 1,609 699 409 1,120	1,770 83 475 (08 484 469 455 720 787 1,839 628 597 1,845
		196 197 198 199	Yattinhalli Shriramankop Hire Kerur Ingalgondi		1,428 632 1,813 949	307 104 775 57	812 283 933 501	301 121 556 307	353 168 371 32	52 9 827 1,186 68	9 62	45 487 	1,154 441 1,366 533	875 448 2,179 465
			Total of the 3rd Class		92,682	21,202	47,346	29,337	10,634	22,066	321	2,009	58,301	<u>63,412</u>

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including	{ {			By Ri	VIBION	SULVE	ιY,					Govern	cent.	cent.
				Govern	iment o	occupio	d Land	l.		Unoc Wa	cupied stc.	E .	nt per	nt per
c Acres	e Acres	Dry	-crop.	I	lice.	Ga	rden.	Tot	al.			ssment per Acı	seesme.	le attact
Total arable Inám.	Total unarable	Acres	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Assessment o ment Land per Acre.	Increase of Assessment per	Decrease of Assessment per cent.
)6 	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
736 6(9) 790 1,303 (,115 1,318 409 710 905 1,403 1,304 409 710 905 1,403 1,304 409 710 905 1,005 1,905 1,905 1,955 659 659 659 659	173 590 429 254 67 207	696 1,212 718 671 776 113 494	277 336 92 135 546 342 527 843 537 564 705 77	1966 165 159 116 116 116 116 116 167 447 168 558 421 2900 76 186 3 186 79 9 264	Rs. 18 144 50 1,1110 610 540 430 540 432 1,220 488 1,370 928 198 604 61 432 202 202 202 202 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		21 21 9 17 40 355 77 77 8 12 48 76	$\begin{array}{c} 569\\ 230\\ 510\\ 1,416\\ 821\\ 1,000\\ 6.58\\ 554\\ 554\\ 554\\ 554\\ 554\\ 554\\ 554\\ 1,000\\ 1,187\\ 549\\ 1,000\\ 1,688\\ 1,008\\ 717\\ 076\\ 118\\ 631\\ 574\\ 585\\ 1,346\\ 315\\ 51,346\\ 335\\ 539\\ \end{array}$	Rs. 455 557 1,123 763 1,764 929 8700 550 707 683 124 285 702 124 124 124 124 1386 707 2574 2,574 2,574 2,578 83 921 1,386 924 1,465 762 2,58 83 924 1,465 762 2,58 83 924 1,465 762 2,58 83 924 1,465 762 2,58 83 924 1,587 2,587 83 924 1,465 762 2,587 83 924 1,465 762 2,587 83 924 1,465 762 2,587 1,587 2,576 83 924 1,465 762 2,576 83 924 1,587 2,576 83 924 1,587 2,576 83 924 1,587 2,576 83 924 1,587 2,576 83 924 1,587 2,576 83 924 2,576 83 924 2,576 83 924 2,576 83 924 2,576 83 924 2,576 83 924 2,576 83 924 83 924 83 924 83 924 83 924 83 843 843 843 843 843 843 843	335 80 222 406 85 230 230 230 230 230 230 231 12 164 26 144 23 313 326 144 183 	Rs. 185 09 	Rs. a. p. 0 13 0 9 11 1 6 0 12 9 1 9 10 1 6 1 9 10 1 8 1 1 0 2 1 1 0 2 1 1 3 1 7 4 0 14 3 1 7 6 1 7 6 1 7 6 1 7 6 1 7 6 1 7 6 1 7 6 1 7 1 0 14 2 1 7 1 0 12 4 1 7 11 0 12 4 1 7 11 0 12 4 1 7 11 0 12 4 1 5 9	$\begin{array}{c} 16.2\\ 27.7\\ 1.2.8\\ 49.8\\ 41.5.2\\ 20.3\\ 96.8\\ 20.3\\ 96.8\\ 20.3\\ 96.8\\ 20.3\\ 24.2\\ 20.5\\ 26.6\\ 28.8\\ 81.7\\ 56.8\\ 81.7\\ 56.8\\ 81.7\\ 56.8\\ 81.7\\ 8.8\\ 81.8\\$	
1,730 143 1,117 1,360 764 1,120 718 1,185 1,195 2,084 740 2,379	370 12 104 205 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 1	514 516 374 384 289 417 675 801 1,215 532 402 776 814	060 6 574 978 213 192 836 411 963 984 841 479 671 483	359 23 135 204 132 115 117 219 71 405 172 12 3 70 3 35	526 84	25 7 1 1 1 10 	300 46 5 7 13 67 40	808 28 654 685 584 405 584 896 872 1,620 714 414 1,146	2,816 120 1,141 1,084 643 643 715 1,086 1,165 2,464 934 513 1,995	77 552 150 320 27 182 679	119 531 75 150 62 110 7 624	3 0 1 4 4 7 1 8 9 1 6 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 7 1 7 2 1 3 10 1 7 0	50-0 44-6 140-9 78:3 88-9 37-1 57-1 39.7 48-5 88-4 49-2 29-2 49-3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
616 1,820 949	89 778 62	814 276 886 490	483 162 754 603	835 151 442 88	940 400 2,224 174	1 1 37	69 4 415 	1,159 428 1,865 628	1,492 566 3,390 777		42 145 43	1 4 7 1 2 7 2 7 3 1 6 11	70°5 28 50° 67	· · · · ·
3,583	20,680	49,228	40,466	9,365	30,636	461	3,022	59,054	74,124	12,602	10,852	1 4 1	38.8	

APPENDIX

								By For	AMER S	URVBY.				•
				Rate.	includ-		·		Govern	ment o	ceuple	d Land		
đ	 e		NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Dry-crop	crei,	e Acres	Dry-c	rop,	RI	re.	Gar	den.	Tot	
Former Täluka	Present Tåluka	Number.		Maximum Dr	Total arable A ing Inám.	Total unarable Acres	Your	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	ABcont.
1	2	3	4	б	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				4thClass Rs. q.				Rø.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
OLD KOD.	Kod.	200 201 202 202 203 205 205 205 205 207 208 207 209 210 212 214 216 217 218 214 216 217 218 221 214 216 217 218 221 221 221 221 221 221 221 221 221	Diupedhalli		581 488 1,855 1,159 887 694 1,239 1,400 2,348 558 1,240 2,348 1,238 1,238 1,238 1,238 1,238 1,238 1,238 1,238 1,345 620 520 336 520 336 520 336 520 521 2,088 336 520 521 2,088 428 865 865 865 865 865 865 865 865 865 86	73 100 390 137 168 137 383 776 803 803 803 803 803 803 803 803	288 243 505 710 228 528 528 528 520 1009 228 371 448 545 631 515 631 631 631 631 631 631 631 631 631 632 631 632 632 632 632 635 625 625 625 625 625 625 625 625 625 62	$\begin{array}{c} 151\\ 122\\ 478\\ 340\\ 160\\ 206\\ 814\\ 2805\\ 665\\ 180\\ 2473\\ 245\\ 180\\ 245\\ 180\\ 245\\ 180\\ 245\\ 194\\ 194\\ 194\\ 194\\ 194\\ 194\\ 194\\ 276\\ 194\\ 276\\ 194\\ 276\\ 194\\ 278\\ 208\\ 824\\ 184\\ 278\\ 228\\ 822\\ 203\\ 822\\ 233\\ 822\\ 233\\ 824\\ 168\\ 265\\ 821\\ 168\\ 265\\ 821\\ 188\\ 825\\ 821\\ 188\\ 825\\ 821\\ 825\\ 821\\ 825\\ 821\\ 825\\ 821\\ 825\\ 821\\ 825\\ 825\\ 825\\ 825\\ 825\\ 825\\ 825\\ 825$	157 115 147 287 177 85 85 77 7 5 116 8 5 177 8 5 116 8 5 198 8 31 198 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	267 190 283 347 47 44 10 10 16 576 1,211 1,211 576 638 638 638 646 61 638 898 638 646 646 646 646 638 728 80 127 738 11 16 16 538 728 638 802 127 738 10 127 10 12 10 12 10 12 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	······································	$\begin{array}{c} \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ 11 \\ 15 \\ 249 \\ 200 \\ 50 \\ 49 \\ 200 \\ 50 \\ 49 \\ 10 \\ $	445 358 1,042 997 674 575 787 787 1,128 935 426 1,039 602 1,039 605 115 334 254 634 426 334 244 607 426 334 415 224 607 448 315 224 607 448 315 224 607 448 315 224 607 448 315 224 607 448 315 224 607 448 315 224 607 448 315 224 607 448 315 224 607 448 315 224 607 448 315 224 456 315 224 315 224 315 224 325 195 325 325 325 325 325 325 325 32	418 812 761 819 474 453 1,088 896 829 1,570 955 1,433 817 923 776 817 923 776 1,070 955 300 531 1355 300 532 306 555 223 356 246 246 245 329 1,570 531 1,238 208 552 211 356 216 216 216 216 216 216 216 21
	Hangal.	241 242 243	Yettinhalli Kalgudi Kiraudi		367 196 1,092	29 38 199	98 37 404	8 5 19 135	65 83 283	164 161 734	 1		163 120 688	219 180 87 3
			Total of the 4th Class		42,528	12,492	19,448	11,261	7,169	14,093	151	1,047	26,768	26,401

D—continued.

incituling			B	r Rav	NION BI	URVEY.						Govern	cent	tt 66
	Ħ		(lovern	ment o	cenpie	d Land	•		Unoco waa	cupled ste.	8	1 2	int per
Acres	le Acre	Dry.	crop.	R	ce.	Gai	den.	Tot	al.			er Acr		
Total arable Inám.	Total unarable Acres.	Acres.	Assement	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Arsontment.	Acres.	Assessment	Average Assessment ment Land per Acre	Increase of Assessment	Decrease of Assessment per
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	23	29	30
			Rs,		Rs.		Rs.		Rs,		Re.	Rs. a. p.		
578 492 1,885 1,129 907 97 1,210 1,417 2,303 561 1,210 1,417 2,303 561 562 1,301 713 1,301 713 1,301 713 1,301 713 1,301 1,307 1,004 1,307 1,004 1,114 1,207 1,004 1,114 1,004 1,117 1,117 1,004 1,117 1,117 1,004 1,117 1,117 1,004 1,117 1,117 1,004 1,117 1,117 1,004 1,117 1,117 1,004 1,117 1,117 1,004 1,117 1,117 1,004 1,117 1,117 1,004 1,117 1,111	84 100 403 154 140 91 63 880 854 604 244 576 289 192 289 192 289 192 289 192 289 289 289 289 289 289 289 2	824 263 861 260 510 467 751 1,008 289 748 221 607 448 221 607 447 608 756 610 819 318 256 610 613 261 289 814 289 819 200 210 200 200 200 200 200 200	193 177 5,53 423 200 200 301 217 369 366 540 821 232 246 153 371 275 215 316 251 251 252 251 264 264 264 264 264 264 264 264 209 220 220 220 220 220 220 220 255 253 105 253 253 105 209 240 200 209 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	115 94 133 269 1666 223 120 223 120 223 223 225 223 223 255 255 255 219 228 235 235 235 235 235 235 235 235 235 235	302 302 302 302 302 302 302 302 302 316 310 316 326 326 310 316 310 317 1,744 337 1,307 74 338 100 310 316 310 316 310 316 311 316 311 317 311 317 311 317 311 317 311 317 311 317 311 317 311 317 311 317 311 317 311 317 311 317 311 317 311 317 311 317 311 317 311 317 311 <td>8 15 12 15 12 15 12 15 16 5 16 5 16 16 5 16 16 5 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16</td> <td>12 2 80 78 3 19 56 107 329 804 56 101 111 111 56 49 42 4 19 19 19 19 19 80 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4</td> <td>442 363 1,029 972 673 976 673 976 777 1,144 869 401 854 432 1,057 784 1,148 981 1,148 985 1,075 784 1,148 985 241 246 633 6410 250 261 280 633 6410 290 776 447 820 955 280 855 281 285 855 855 855 847 855 855 855 855 855 855 855 85</td> <td>484 481 1,025 50 650 686 590 1,203 622 1,254 474 585 2,117 1,274 2,117 1,274 2,117 1,274 2,117 1,274 2,117 1,043 1,461 1,0461 8,555 565 565 565 8,51 415 8,51 8,51 8,51 8,51 8,51 8,51 8,51 8,</td> <td> 495 58 341 22 24 73 829 9 25 249 78 89 9 25 249 78 60 115 15 44 161 169 25 181 169 25 181 16 14</td> <td> 237 106 356 111 100 199 536 70 95 183 25 84 163 163 25 25 25 9 25 27 0 22 25 9 9 22 25 9 9 22 25 184 306 11 11 100 95 18 84 16 10 95 18 84 16 10 95 18 84 18 84 18 18 84 18 19 9 5 18 84 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 13 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 11 \\ 1 & 0 & 14 \\ 1 & 7 \\ 2 & 14 \\ 8 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 12 \\ 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 1$</td> <td>16. 54. 76. 39. 39. 8. 40. 57. 57. 57. 57. 38. 30. 30. 30. 30. 30. 30. 30. 30. 30. 30</td> <td>8.8 8.8 12.2</td>	8 15 12 15 12 15 12 15 16 5 16 5 16 16 5 16 16 5 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	12 2 80 78 3 19 56 107 329 804 56 101 111 111 56 49 42 4 19 19 19 19 19 80 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4	442 363 1,029 972 673 976 673 976 777 1,144 869 401 854 432 1,057 784 1,148 981 1,148 985 1,075 784 1,148 985 241 246 633 6410 250 261 280 633 6410 290 776 447 820 955 280 855 281 285 855 855 855 847 855 855 855 855 855 855 855 85	484 481 1,025 50 650 686 590 1,203 622 1,254 474 585 2,117 1,274 2,117 1,274 2,117 1,274 2,117 1,274 2,117 1,043 1,461 1,0461 8,555 565 565 565 8,51 415 8,51 8,51 8,51 8,51 8,51 8,51 8,51 8,	 495 58 341 22 24 73 829 9 25 249 78 89 9 25 249 78 60 115 15 44 161 169 25 181 169 25 181 16 14	 237 106 356 111 100 199 536 70 95 183 25 84 163 163 25 25 25 9 25 27 0 22 25 9 9 22 25 9 9 22 25 184 306 11 11 100 95 18 84 16 10 95 18 84 16 10 95 18 84 18 84 18 18 84 18 19 9 5 18 84 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 13 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 11 \\ 1 & 0 & 11 \\ 1 & 0 & 11 \\ 1 & 0 & 11 \\ 1 & 0 & 11 \\ 1 & 0 & 11 \\ 1 & 0 & 11 \\ 1 & 0 & 11 \\ 1 & 0 & 14 \\ 1 & 7 \\ 2 & 14 \\ 8 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 12 \\ 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 1$	16. 54. 76. 39. 39. 8. 40. 57. 57. 57. 57. 38. 30. 30. 30. 30. 30. 30. 30. 30. 30. 30	8.8 8.8 12.2
870 198	17 33	90 52	80 45	73 59				163 111	863 223	 27	 27	2 8 8	66 [.] 28-9	
407	179	451	291	232			48	692	1,417	10	22	2 0 10	62-8	••
42,795	12,301	20,169	13,786	6,444	20,038	253	1,026	26,865	85,750	5,388	4,399	1 8 11	85.4	

APPENDIX

								By p	ORMER	SURVET	•			
				a a	ncind-				Jovern	nent or	cupied	l Land	,	
đ	ai		NAME OF VILLAGE.	-crop I	Acres includ-	Acres	Dry-	crop.	Ric	:e.	Gard	len.	Tota	al.
Former TMaka.	Present Thiuks.	Number.		Maximum Dry-crop Rate .	Total arable iug Inám.	Total unsrable Acres.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Àcres.	Assessment.
1	2	8	4	δ	8	7	8	9	10	u	12	13	14	15
ŧ	181	244 945	Nidnegai Waraba	5thClass Rs. a.	1,946 1,696	922 1,152	960 348	Rs. 551 218	0 87	Rs. 23 95	9 1	Rs. 39 2	978 386	Rs. 613 311
	[240 247	Hulgari		1,149 689	114 63	280 821	114 69	112 160		•••		802 481	822 843
			Total of the 5th Class		5,410	2,240	1,009	947	818	601	10	41	2,237	1,58
			GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CLANSES.		275,484	87,518	160,103	1,00,745	21,722	44 , 908	833	5,380	172,658	1,51,03

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D-concluded.

including				Br RE	V7810N 5	Sunvan						Govern-		cent.	cent.
				Gover	nment	occup	ied Lan	d.		Unoed Wa	sto.	8		at per	at per
Acres	Acres	Dry	erop.	H	ce.	Gai	rden.	Tot	ul			sment er Acre		sequame	Heasin e
Total arable Inám.	Total unarable Acres.	Acres.	Assemment.	Acree.	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment	Average Assessment (ment Land ner Acre.	•	Increase of Assessment per	Decrease of Assessment per cent.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26 	27	28		29	80
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a	. р.		
1,943	933	1,065	653	31	98	6	45	1,102	798	445	818	0 i1	6	29 ⁻ 0	
1,613	1,148	365	283	41	131	2	10	408	424	761	409	0 11	6	86-3	
1,171	85	278	162	106	847	2	15	386	624	363	301	1 1	1	62.7	
690	63	850	114	143	865	••		493	479	••		0 15	6	99-6	••
5,418	2,229	2,068	1,212	321	941	10	70	2,889	2,229	1,569	1,028	0 18	1	89-9	
9,171	65,098	153,297	1,37,564	19,926	63,639	1,307	8,661	174,530	2,09,864	36,011	27,289	1 9	0	39 .	

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Extract from letter No. 7, dated 16th February 1878, from Mr. R. T. Wingate, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country, to the address of Mr. Fletcher, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

The district under report is bounded on the west by the Warda River, on the south by a range of hills separating it from the territory of Mysore, on the east by the Tungbhadra River, and on the north by the tálukas of Ránebennur and Karájgi. The Kumadvati River traverses the south-castern portion of the táluka, and is well adapted for irrigational purposes. The banks are low, so that water could easily be lifted, and as the surrounding lands are for the most part flat, a considerable area might be watered; but the people appear too apathetic to make use of their advantages, and even in the past year of drought, few attempts were made to make use of the water so close at hand. Vegetables grow luxuriantly on the banks of the Warda, which is also suitable for irrigation, but these are chiefly watered by hand, no attempt being made to irrigate on any larger scale. The waters of the Tungbhadra are too inaccessible to be of much use in this way.

3. The district under report is well intersected by roads opening up free communication with several large towns in Madras, Mysore, Kánara, and the coast, as well as those of Dhárwár itself. Chief amongst these is the Harihar and Samasgi made-road, passing through or near the market towns of Kod, Chin Mulgund, Hawasbhavi and Tilwalli, connecting this district with Madras on the east; and on the west, with Samásgi, Sirsi, and the coast. It carries a deal of traffic, but a great obstruction is the want of a bridge across the Warda at or near Tilwalli where carts are often detained for days during the rains.

4. The most important road traversing the district from north to south is that from Haveri to Shikárpur, passing through or near the market villages of Kagnelli, Chick-Basur, Hawasbhavi, and Hirekerùr; close to the latter place a connecting made-branch goes off to the large market of Chikkerur.

5. The main road from Hawashhvai to Hirekerúr is made and in good order, as it also is for a short distance south of Hirekerúr, but beyond that to Warda it is a mere track; the pass, however, at Warda is now open to carts. The portion of road from Hawashhavi to Kagnelli and beyond that in the Haveri direction seems to have had little done to put it in order, and is nothing more than a cross country track. This is a most important portion of the road for opening up the old Kagnelli Mahál, which is very inaccessible owing to the numerous rocky and broken ranges of hills intersecting it, and has no good road whatever, excepting in the extreme north, where it is crossed by that from Poona to Harihar.

6. The Masur and Mundárgi road begins at Masur and passes through Ratihalli, where it crosses the made-road between Hirekerùr and Tuminkatti, one of the largest markets in the district. This opens up communication with Mysore on the south, and with Haveri and Ránebennur on the north; but the communication with Mysore to be complete would require extensions to be made to Sutkoti in the direction of Shikárpur, and to Warda to meet the Sirálkop road; at present the produce of the Masur valley watered by the Madag tank and such goods as are brought from Mysore on bullocks have a free outlet north.

7. There is also a fair made-road between Masur and Hirekerúr, and from Hirekerúr there is an extension as far as Holbikond meeting the Sirálkop road in Mysore; this carries a good traffic and is the best road connecting this district with Mysore.

8. Besides the above there are no other made-roads in the táluka ; there are, however, several fair cross country tracks, such as that from Hirekerúr to Byádgi, passing through Tawargi and Kod, and that from Motibennur to Chikkerúr passing through Byádgi, Sidenur, and Hawasbhavi.

9. The castern part of the Masúr valley is badly off as regards some line of communication, there being hardly any thing that can be termed a road east of the village of Mydur. A road connecting Hálur on the Tungbhadra with Tuminkatti and Masur would do much towards improving this portion of the valley.

13. A considerable trade is carried on in and passes through the Kod Táluka, chiefly in agricultural produce; native apparel, kámlis, &c., also form a portion. The Harihar and Samasgi road having direct communication with the coast is the chief line of trade, but the Masur and Mundargi, Tuminkatti and Holbikond roads carry also considerable traffic between Mysore, Mundargi Ránebennur, and Háveri.

14. The chief products of the district are :--rice, sugar-cane, chillies, kulthi, and oil seeds of all kinds in the western portion ; and cotton, jowári, tur in the eastern or dry-crop villages ; out of these rice, sugar, chillies, oil, cotton, and kulthi form the principal articles of export ; sugar, oil, and cotton being sent to the coast for the Bombay market ; while rice, chillies, kulthi, &c, are sent to those inland such as Haveri Ránebennur, Mundargi, Lakshmeshvar, and Dawangeri.

15. The imports consist of salt, salt-fish, cocoanut-oil, and fibre for making ropes, supari and spices of all kinds from Mysore and Kanara; and from the inland markets wheat, jowari,

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tur, and tobacco are returned. From enquiry I found that about half the rice and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the sugar crop of the district was exported, and of chillies a much larger proportion than this. The soil of this district appears peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of this plant, especially the portion termed the old Kagnelli Mahàl where the crops are something wonderful.

16. Kod has few manufactures worth mentioning; the following table shows the villages where anything of the kind is carried on :---

			~	Lo	юмя.		Oil
Villages.			Shops.	Cloth.	Woollen.	Saw Gins.	Prosses.
Tadkanhalli Kusnur Malnaikanhalli Kupelur Hirekerur Sudambi Rattihalli Masur Kadur Hire Lingadhalli Katenhalli Bulapur	···· ···· ···· ····	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 7 18 5 16 3 1 	15 88 90 3 1 14 8 60 5 	···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ·	 4 3 1 1 8 	"1 1 4 3
Anur Sirgumbi	••• •••	•••		7 10		···•	•••

The articles manufactured consist of native apparel of all kinds, dhotars, sádis, lugdis, cholis, &c; but everything is of a common description. A few kámlis are made and sold in the district; a number of kámlis are also imported from Dawangeri, together with padam, for making bullock packs.

There is still a great deal of uncultivated land in the Tilwalli direction, of good quality and depth, but which would require money and labour to bring it under cultivation, and more especially draining; a number of the fields of this description are, however, not without occupants who sublet the grazing on an average of from twice to three times the Government rent. Hill lands are let out for grazing on an average of from 8 pies to 1 anna an acre.

20. Statements marked E. and F. give in detail the past and present prices in the three principal bázárs in the táluka, namely, Hirekerúr, Ckickkerúr, and Rattihalli. The old price list gives the rates at which grains of different kinds were sold from the year 1841 up to the present time with the addition now of the rates for jagri and supári-nut for three villages, (Ratihalli, Chickkerúr, Hirckerúr).

21. This list was prepared from statements obtained for the different markets through the Mámlatdár who says that he obtained the information from merchants, sávkárs, or traders who had kept private records. On comparing the different lists, in many cases much variation was found to exist, especially in the first 10 years; this I could only account for by supposing that different weights and measures had been used, and I found that by dividing by 4 or 2 in numerous instances of very high entries, the rates of such were brought down to the normal ones in the surrounding markets. As corrections had to be made in this way I could only enter the prices returned as approximate. In all cases where figures have been changed the deduced result has been compared with the rates prevailing in the surrounding markets, and if it agreed, entered accordingly.

22. It is, however, a most difficult thing to arrive at any satisfactory result as I have had up for inspection myself four or five weights and measures which had been used during the last 30 years, varying very considerably each from the other. The price list for the current year is prepared from statements obtained from the village officers weekly for the market towns, and may be relied upon as fairly correct.

23. The Kod táluka is particularly well off as regards tanks, almost every rice or garden field having a sufficiency of stored water to prevent a failure of the crop. The minor tanks, however, are for the most part very much out of repair and silted up, and the people themselves, without assistance from Government, seem rarely to take any trouble with regard to their preservation.

24. The following are almost the only cases where I have found any attempt made at repair by the people themselves independently:—Ingalgundi tank repaired some five years ago by Rudrapa bin Sidlingapa, in consideration that he gets half the crop of all numbers watered from it for 5 years—money laid out by him said to be about Rs. 800. Dudihalli tank repaired by the villagers themselves at a cost of Rs. 200—supply much improved. Basapur tank repaired by Gonnapa Talwar of Basapur at a cost of Rs. 600, people using the water to repay him at the rate of Rs. 4 for every payali of rice raised, until the sum expended is recovered—the supply of water is greatly improved.

25. The following tanks are well worthy of repair and would give a good return for money expended :---

Lingedewarkop Tadas, Tank No. 123, and Chiklingadhalli Gudadmatihalli has a fine tank repaired since last assessment, at a cost of Rs. 2,300, but is now leaking through the waste weir; a little money laid out now would save much in future. The Baragubi, Sirgumbi, Jogihalli, Ablur, Hoskatti, and Hedial tanks are all sadly in want of repair ; the cultivation of sugar-cane, rice, &c, under several of them having been given up of late years owing to their neglected condition. In the village of Jokanhalli, there is the site of a magnificent old tank which was formed by running a dam across a small pass in the hills; this gave way many years ago and has not since been repaired. In former days I am told that the lands of 6 villages were watered from this tank, and I should certainly say, were it repaired, the water-supply would be quite equal to that of Madag in its present condition, although the tank would not be so large. The villagers say that an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 would put every thing to right. There is a fine spring issuing from the bed of the tank now forming a stream which flows all the year round.

26. The Madag tank, situated in the Mysore territory, irrigates a considerable tract of country; but under present circumstances it seems to give little return to the Irrigation Department for moncy expended. The Overseer in charge of the work then informed me that on the 20th of March last year there were only 30 acres irrigated by the Madag Canal, and that at the same time the year before there were only 50 acres irrigated, and that more than that could not have been watered at the time.

27. The establishment maintained on the canal costs Rs. 1,860 yearly; and the revenue derived amounts only to Rs. 1400.* Should the Overseer's statements prove true, it would surely be better to have a fixed water-rate which would dispense with a great part of the establishment kept up.

(" True Extract.")

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

* Note-The irrigated crops are chiefly kharif and cold weather crops.

III.
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TABLE
STATISTICAL

Details of Cultivation in A. D. 1873 to 1876-77.

					Å	ERCENTAGE GOVERNMI	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND IN'AM LANDS.	IVATION OF LANDS.
District.	Surreyed Villages,	llages,	ö	Crops.		Total	Kharíf.	Rabi.
1	67			3		4	പ	9
247 Villages of old Kod Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate	Khálsát 247	स्यमेव जयते	Rice Red Jowári Bájri Tur Tur Tur Wug Tyll and Rála Castor oli seed Kulthi Udid Miscellaneous American Cotton Country Cotton Wheat Sugar-cane Miscellaneous Parvel Waste			2100021208880012888 100002120889099988 112262220888009999988 112262225889999999999999999999999999999999	18,552 40,943 4,931 5,242 1,5242 6,5508 6,5508 44,575 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

r spraking are not entered in the crop statement of village so that the areas in no way correspo (Signed) R. T. WINGATE, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C. Inám fields are not taken into consideration in doing the yea-with the total arable acres in the district.

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STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population in A. D. 1876-77.

			 	WW	MALE8.		Fen	FEMALES.				CAN RRAD.	ģ	
Táluka.	Caste.	đ	- <u>`</u>	Under 15	Above 15	Total Males.	Under 15	Above 15	Total Females.	Total of Columns 5 & 8.	Males.	ŝ	Females.	lea.
				years of age.	ycara of age.		years of age.	years of age.			Number.	Per cent.	Number Percent	Percent.
1	6				4	r.	9	1	ø	6	10	11	12	13
247 Villages of the Old Kod Táluka of the Dhárwár District	Christians Jews Jains Lingayats Mussalmáns ä Bráhmans H J Low Castes Total, new population Total, old population	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		8,817 95 1,998 1,998 1,998 1,998 1,998 1,998 1,046 1,138 2,046 1,138 2,046 1,5,631	22,058	20,716 195 20,716 195 20,716 1,95 20,95 20,716 1,95 20,716 1,95 20,716 1,95 20,716 1,95 20,716 1,95 20,716 1,95 20,716 1,95 20,716 1,95 20,716 1,95 20,716 1,95 20,716 1,95 20		11,736 9,255 9,255 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,405 1,457 2,563 9,562 9,562 2,563 1,457 21,102	1172 1172 1172 1172 1172 1172 1172 1172	71,633 71,635 71,6357 71,6357 71,6357 71,6357 71,63	::: %;:: 3.1 %;::: 3.2 %;::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	5 6 4 58255855888€588 8825585888		
			ote	The lower	lines of figu	res are thos	e of the pre	Note.—The lower lines of figures are those of the previous settlement.	ment.					

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

(Signed) R. T. WINGATE,

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⊳.	
No.	
TABLE	
STATISTICAL 1	

Occupation of the people in A. D. 1876-77.

Per cent.	ы		65•4	13.5	21.1	100			
Number.	4		60,674	12,526	19,475	92,675			
			:	;	:	:			
:			:	:	Ξ	Total			
Occupation.	60		Agricultural	Partly Agricultural	Non Agricultural				
Surveyed Villages.	64	म् स्वि	र सम हिन्दि मेव ज						
District.	1	247 Villages of the Old Kod Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.							

(Singed) R. T. WINGATE, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

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STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

Return of Houses, Chávdis, Wells, &c., and of live and dead stock in 4. D. 1876-77.

Callela.				1 :	:	1
		,səlu h	1 57		:	-
	AonuR.	Donkeys, old and	1 8	สี	22	
	-Suno	Boats, old and 50	56	9,161	N	
	.Suno	Theep, old and T	2	5,114	17,970	
	\$ usxO	Cart & Flough Buffaloes.	្តន	36,297	59,333	
LIVE STOCE.		Total,	8	35,830	57,589	
	Cows.	Хоция.	53	19,819	34,963	
		014.	20	17,510		
	aloes.	Total.	61	7.784 13,823117,510 19,819 35,839 36,297 5,114 9,161	82210,533,11,996 22,518 22,624 34,963 57,589 29,332 17,970	
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	Horaca Ponica	Young.	15	125		revio
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CARTS & PLOUGRE.		Plongha.	13	14,510	:	Note The lower line of figures is that of the previous Settlement.
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WELLS.		Out of repair.	10	न जयत		- Hi
Hotes.		Drinking.	6	:	:	DW.ET
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	-	Tiled.	4	1,440	853	
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Burveyed Yillagee.			2	Government	247 Villages	
District.			1		Old Kod Täluka.	

(Signed) R. T. WINGATE, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.
	1				
Statement showing the Lands sold in the Village of the old Kod Táluka of Dhárwár Collectorate; Information obtained from the Sub-Registrar's Office.	Revare.	10	Sold, and Nazarána Rs. 6-4 to be paid accordingly by pur- chaser. Do. Do.	Sold, Sold,	Sold, Svid,
of Dhár ce.	Year of Transaction	0,	1873 1873	1873 1873	1873 1873
'áluka (ar's Offi	Amount realized.	80	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \mathrm{Rs.} \\ 120 \\ \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} 200 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$	25 190	5880
ld Kod 1 -Registr	Survey Assessment,	2	a liadia	0000 0 0000 0	21 0 4 8 4 8
of the o n the Sul	Årea.	9		21 26 5 18 1 5 38 1 5 6	7 13 5 20 7 0 3 7 10 7
Lands sold in the Village of the old Kod Táluka of I Information obtained from the Sub-Registrar's Office.	Whole or in part.	ۍ ۲	Whole	Whole Total	Total In part Halt Do. Total
the Lands sola Informatio	Inkm or Government.	4	Do, o, o, i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Inám Government Do,	Government Do, Do,
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State	Name of Village.		Hireker ur , Nulgeri	Apinko p Bhogaon	Hegeri Narsap ur
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APPENDIX A.

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Amonnt realized.	œ	Bs. 300				<u> </u>		49
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APPENDIX A-continued.

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		21		1221		19256	

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

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<b>XIUN</b>	
APPEN	

## Statement showing the Lands mortgaged and leased in the Villages of the old Kod Tüluka. Information obtained from the Sub-Registrar's Office.

Remarks.	10	Leased for 14 years for Rs. 200. Land free on expiration of term. Govern- ment assessment to be paid by lender.	Mortgaged for Rs. 300. Land free on payment of debt together with in- terest at 3 pies per rupee per men- sem. Debt and interest to be repaid in three years; if not paid within	that period, lands to lapse to lender; meantime lands to be in possession of the owner. Mortgaged for Rs. 1,000. Land free on payment of original debt together with interest amounting to Rs. 1,000 for ten years; if not paid within that period, land to lapse to lender. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.
Cash paid. Transaction.	6	1873	1873	1873
Cash paid.	œ	Rs. 200	300	5,000
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Whole or in part.	ß	म्बम् अवम	Poooo	Total Total Loo. Total Loo. Whole Do. Do. Do. Do. Total F. Total Loo. Total Loo. Do. Do. Do. Do. Total
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Survey Number.	က	160	9388588°°	1138.881120
		:		
Name of Village.	f7	Kadûr	Naswi Hire Moral Sútkoti Sátenhalli	Hire Halli
No.	_		61	co.

Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	Mortgaged. Land to be in possession of the owner who will give half pro- duce of the rice land only to the lender in payment of interest on Rs. 100. Debt to be repaid in 3	years, if not, land to lapse to lender. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	Mortraged for Rs. 900 agreeing to pay interest at 3 pies per rupee per mensem. Half the produce to be given to lender in payment of in- terest. If the value of half the pro-	duce is more than the amount of in- terest the excess to be deducted from the original debt. Land free on payment of debt. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt by five instalments in five years; if not paid within that period, land to lapse to lender. Govern- ment assessment to be paid by owner of land.	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt together with interest at 3 vise nor more nor more which	phould be paid in 3 years; if not, the land to lapee to lender. Govern- ment assessment to be paid by owner of land.
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4 Chikkerúr Virapúr	Hawasbhawi	Damhalli	Sitikond Chikke <b>rú</b> r		Holwikond	Rattihalli Chikyedchi	
	<u>н</u>	 9	<u>53</u>		<u>н</u> ~	Ci E	
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Rayares.	10		Mortgaged for 2 years for Rs, 500, a debt previously incurred. Land	free on payment of debt without further interest at Rs. 250 yearly, if	How, the tank to lapse to lender. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt. Land to remain in posses- sion of lender in payment of interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	Leased for 12 years. Land free on expiration of term. Government	Leased for 9 years. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender.		Mortgaged for debt formerly incurred. Debt to be paid in 8 years by 8 in- stalments. If the instalments are not paid in due time interest will be charged at 3 pies per ruppe per mensem. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. If the debt is not liquidated at the end of period, land to lapse to lender.
Year of Transaction	6		1873			1874	1874	1874		1874
Cash paid, Transaction,	œ	Rs.	<b>500</b>			125	120	<u>8</u> 21		400
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Name of Village.	63		н			H	ŝ	úlgun		alli
Na			Kúdpalli			Kúdpalli	Ghalpuji	Chinmúlgund		Rettihalli
°ž			6 6		<u> </u>	101	E E	12 0		13 13

Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt together with interest at 3 pies per rupee per mensem. Gov- errmeut assessment to be paid by owner of land.	Mortgaged. Land to be in possession of the lender until the amount of debt be repaid by owner of land. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt together with increat at Rs. 20 per cent, per annum. Half of all numbers are to be in possession of the lender in payment of debt, and if the value of the produce of	the remaning half is greater than the amount of assessment, surplus to be deducted from interest. Gov- ernment assessment to be paid by lender. Mortgaged. If within a year debt is not paid, the mortgagee to take possession of the hand until the debt is repaid together with interest at Rs. 1-12 per cent, per mensem. Gov- ernment assessment to be paid by owner of land.
1874	1874	1874	1874
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100004 8 8	01 I I 0 10 I I 0 14	31 6 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1	40 15
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14 Chikonti Virapur	Bet	Sud Bur	
	15	16	17

REMARES.	10		Mortgaged. Land free on payment without further interest. Debt to be repaid in one year. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	Mortgaged on account of old debt for Rs. 916. Land free on payment of debt withoutfurther interest. Debt to be repaid in ten years. If not, land to lapse to lender. Govern- ment assessment to be paid by	owner of land. Mortgaged for 8 years for Ra. 200. Land free on payment of debt. Half the produce to be given to the hardown concount of interest ventiv	Owner to account with the land to deht remains unpaid, the land to lapse to lender.	Montemend I and free on neuropht	of debt tegether with interest at 3 pies per rupee per mensen. Gov- ernment assessment to be paid by corner of land	
Tear of Transaction	6		1874	1874	1874		1874		
Cash paid. Transaction	œ	Ra.	100	916	500			~	
Survey Assessment.	2	Rs. B	14 0	21 0	16 0 13 0 13 0 15 0	63 8	2000 2000 2000	2080 2080	:
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Name of Village.	63		•	:	:		:	:	
Name o			Chikkerur	Kagnelli	Ghalpuji		Chikonti	Virapur	
No.	-		81	19	50	<u></u>	6		

Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	Mortgaged for debt formerly incurred. Land free on payment of debt which is to be paid in 7 instalments of R. 100 s more of a 2000 c	Mortgaged. Land free on payment as sessment to be paid by owner of land. Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt together with interest at Bs. 1-8 per cent. per mensem, which if not paid in 2 years, land to lapse to lender. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land.	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.	Leased for 5 years for Rs. 135. Land free on expiration of term. Govern- ment assessment to be paid by	lender. Mortgaged for 5 years for Ra. 50. Land free on payment of debt with- out further interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
1875	1875	1875	1876	1876	1876
	200	400	400	135	23
82 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	15 0 8 0 23 0	0 0 11	4 5 6 10 4 12 15 11		0 11
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No.	Name of Village.	Village.	**Z	Survey umber.	Inám or (	Governne	ant.	Survey Number, Inám or Government. Whole or in part	Bart	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Cash p	aid. Tra	Cash paid. Transaction.	REMARES.
	5			က		4		5	(	9	2	∞	 	6	10
28	Hadrihalli	:	:	3	Inám	:		Whole	   :	A. 4. 99. 4.	R ^{3,} a. 6 0		\$	1876	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest, which should be paid in 5 years.
29	Rattihalli	÷		23	Do.	:	:	Do.	:	8 35	დ <b>ი</b>		150	1876	Government assessment to be paid by lender. Mortgaged for 11 years for Rs. 150. Land free on payment of debt with- out further interest. Government
30	Hallur	:	:	<del>14</del>	Do.	:	:	D0,	:	14 27	06	Purt	100	1876	assessment to be paid by lender. Mortgaged for 3 years for Rs. 100. Land free on payment of debt to-
			<u> </u>					सन्यमेव	122203	M		- Fina			gether with interest at 2 pies per rupee per mensem. Government assessment to be paid by lender. If debremains unpaid, land to lapse to
31	Kusnur	:	:	57	Government	ament	:	Do.	NE)	10 5	17 0	3	100	1876	Mortgaged for 6 years for Rs. 100. Land free on payment of debt to- gether with interest at 4 pics per rupee per mensen. Government
32	Byatnal	÷	:	12	Inám Do.	::	::	Do. Do.	::	4 15 2 26	$\begin{smallmatrix}10&0\\1&8\end{smallmatrix}$	<u> </u>	60	1876	
								Total	:	7 1	11 8				out further interest. Government assessment to be paid by lender.
Ĥ	Betkerúr	:	:	275 74	åå	::		Whole Do.	::	10 IS 0 35 0 0	3 14 14 2 0		150	1877	Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest,
								Total	:	15 34	17 2				which should be paid in 5 years. Government assessment to be paid
															by lender. If debt remains unpaid, land to lapse to lender.
											Assi	istan	(Signation of the Surface of the Sur	(Signed) Superint	(Signed) R. T. WINGATE, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

## APPENDIX C.

# Statement showing the number of Schools, Looms, Shops, Oil-presses, Saw-Gins, Temples, &c., in the 247 Villages of the Old Kod Táluka in 4.D. 1876-77.

	1	Dharmshálas.		~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	
LES.		.sakmlsezuM		8	
TEMPLES.		.subaiH		1,013	
		Tálimkhánas.		58	
"	4 Уеатя	o noitaniooaV		1,689	
, 8169\	( <del>1</del> 10 5	Deaths, Average		3,308	2,186
.8189	of 4 yo	Вітths, Аvегаge		3,370	2,193
		I.iquor Shops.		13	nent
<b>.</b> 899	e, Kup	ulsV to tunomA		3,680	No record of former Settlement
		SWES 8	2	4	
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COTTON SAW-GINS.		'8AUS FI	1999	:	ecord
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<b>COTTO</b>		.awas 81	11	<u> </u>	
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LOOMS.	 	Woollen.	2201401	<b>5</b>	
Ê.		'U30[;)	नयत	394	
		Oil. Presses.		16	
		Shops.		152	
PRIVATE Schools.	Boys.	No. of Boys.		556	
PRI	Ř	No. of Schools.		20	
Į,	Girls.	No. of Girls.		:	
RNME (OOLS.	5 	No. of Schools.	·	:	
GOVERNMENT Schools.	Boys.	No. of Boys.		610	
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	No. of Schoola.		11	-
		d.		:	
		Táluka		Old Kod	
		No. of Villages.		247	

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

(Signed) R. T. WINGATE,

## APPENDIX D.

## Statement showing the villages in which weekly Bázárs are held in the old Kod Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

No,	Names of Villagos,	Bázár days.	Reported Amount of weekly Sales,	() the Antin Inc. A set 3 and 3
			Rs.	
1	Musúr	Sunday	1,500	Jowári, Rice, Wheat, Gram, Náchni, Chillies, Tobacco, Cotton, Cloth Yarn, Oil, Spices of all kinds, and Raw Sugar.
2	Kod	Tuesday	400	Jowári, Rice, Wheat, Gram, Náchni, Raw Sugar, Cotton, Cloth, Sáris, Cholis, Kámblis and Spices.
3	Chikkerur	Wednesday	3,250	Sugar, Native Clothing of all kinds in- cluding Shoes, Supari, Cocoanuts, Tobacco,
4	Rattihalli	Friday	1,000	Spicos, Salt, &c. Jowári, Rice, Tur, Yarn, Supári, Tobacco, Spicos, &c.
5	Ohikbasur	Saturday	925	Jowári, Rice, Kulthi, Gram and Miscellane- ous. Toddy and Native Clothing of all
6	Hawasbhavi	Friday	550	kinds. Jowári, Rice, Náchni, Kulthi, Gram and Miscellaneous, Native Clothing and Toddy.
7	Chin Mulgund	Sunday	550	A small Bázár for convenience of surround- ing villages, Náchni and Miscellaneous
8	Hirekerur	Monday	860	Articles, Vogetables, &c. Native Clothing of all kinds. Jowári, Rice, Gram, Kulthi, Mug, Udid, Wheat, Náchni,
9	Kagnelli	Wednesday	250	and Miscellaneous, Spices, Sugar, &c. Rico, Jowári, Wheat and Miscellaneous Articles. Bázár kcpt up for convenience of surrounding villages.
10	Tilwalli	Thursday	500	Rice, Jowári, Náchni and Miscellaneous.
11	Hullibyle	Saturday	300	Do. do. do.
12	Kúsnúr	Sunday	200	Do. do. do.
	Inám village, Túmin- katti.	Wednesday	About 3,000	Ranks with, or is next in importance to, Chikkerur, having a large trade in all articles of wearing apparel, good spices, salt, &c. Its grain trade, however, may be rather less than that of Chikkerur.

(Signed) R. T. WINGATE, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C. APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the Prices of Food-grains in the principal Markets of the old Kod Táluka from the year 1841 to 1876. Ser of 80 Rs. weight per Rupee.

	Jagari, Ser ol 20 Rs. weight	: : : :	:	48388858588 88389858588	2	2833833223	3
	Supárl, Ser of 20 Ra. weight.	• : : • • •	:	<u>ន្តដ្ឋន្តដ្ឋន្តដ្ឋន</u> ្ត	8	<b>2</b> 2028383839999999999999999999999999999999	8
	Сосовлита рег Сосовлита рег	***********	8	***	3	**********	37
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R ATTIBALLI.	Tur.		41	*****	4	******	8
	Gram.		4	\$444 <b>4</b> 4 <b>8</b> 888	8	22222222222222222222222222222222222222	54
	Cleaned Rice.	*****	8	88889888888888888888888888888888888888	8	<b>5288888</b> 8822	25
	Wheat.	<u>តិសំភ័ត</u> និត្ត	52	<b>ភស្តិតស្ថិត ស្ថិត</b>	ដ	15 19 28 28 28 28	କ୍ଷ
	Jowari	\$5\$\$\$\$	8	28888888888	8	2228888221222	33
	Jagri Ser of 20 Rs. weight.	:::::	3	8898822222888 8898822228888	88	5873888828	8
	Supirit, Ser of 20 Rg, weight.		:	882 <b>5</b> 5888888	152	5668218828 <b>8</b> 2	19
	Cocoanuts per	x x x x 4 4 6 6	45		\$	88888888 <b>8</b> 888	8
RUB	Salt.	*****	8	នាននិតិនិនិតិនិតិនិតិ	8	222222222222222	5
CHICKK FRUR	Tur.	8883844	11	44466388464	<b> </b> <del> </del>	<b>4888888888888</b> 8	8
CE	Gram.	<b>*************</b>	39	*****	3	22288888888	5
	Cleaned Rice,	*****	33	889888888888	8	863588 <b>88</b> 88	25
	Wheat.	<b>68</b> 44888	30	***	8	15 22 25 23 31	.3
	.памос	823388	10	488855458888	66	8888888888	33
	Jagri, Ser of 20 Rs. weight.	::::::		438866624128	125	*****	8
	Suparl, Ser of 20 Rs. weight.	:::::		88885355888	8	85858388 <u>38</u> 5	8
		111111	:		;		:
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K ER (	Tur,		:		:		:
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	Cleaned Rice.		:		:		:
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_ <u>_</u>	Jowari		<u>.</u> -		:		;
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	Years.	1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1845	Average	1847 1848 1848 1848 1855 1855 1855 1855 1855	Average	1865 1866 1868 1869 1869 1864 1864 1864 1864 1864	Average

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	T carrs.	1881 1874 1875 1871 1871 1871 1872 1871 1875 1875 1875	Åverøge	Aversge for 6 years from 1841 to 1846	Average for 10 years from 1847 to 1856	Average for 10 years from 1857 to 1866.	Average for 10 years from 1867 to 1876	
			;	848	1856	1866.	1876	1
	.trawol.	111111111111111	16	:	:	:	16	1
	Wheat.	8:12:00:2:2:20 8:12:00:2:2:20	13		:		51	
н	Cleaned Bice.		1		- :			
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æ	Cocoanute per		13 2			 :	13 2	
	Rupte.		21	:		:		1
	20 Ra. wolght. Jagri, Ser of 20 Ra. wolght.	<b>22</b> 22222222222	14	:	58		14	
	20 RH weight.	8222222288 	1		8	38	28 1	ŀ
	M.Peat.		4				- 11 	1
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-	Grain.	88882555555 88888 645555555 8888 8888 8888 8 8888 8 8 8 8 8	13	38 39	33 35	25 24	13 10	
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	Clenned Blee.	4210339999 <b>0</b>	13	\$	8	-23	12	M.
	Granu.	월리리티 <u>3</u> 22년~1~00	97	41	- 68	5	10	(Signed) R. T. WINGATE,
	Tur.	ጃ렬립리뷰∞립∞┍ዏ	10	41	9	56	9	ATF
	.ala	1222122222223	13	23	22	15	12	r-1 (
	Cocoanuts per Rupee.	*****	ន	49	45	3	25	
	Supärl, Ber ol 20 Ra, weight.	82333338831	13	:	25	18	13	Ì
	Jagri, Ser ol 20 Ks. weight.	********	53	:	18	3	27	ļ

APPENDIX E.-continued.

APPENDIX F.

Average Búzúr Rates for the year 1877 in the old Kod Táluka.

	REMARKS.							
roq sinn	Number of Cocos.	4	2	R 87	17	19	53	
ОуБ 20.	.lio	1	• r	• r-	00	~		-
CRE, Rs. 1	Срее.	c	4 6	s 03		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	4	-
MEAS ML TO	Chillies.	<u> </u>	3 4	3 E	lĩ.	16	15	
EQU.	Sugar.	=	: 2	1 2	12	n	13	
WEIGHT, MEASURE, ONE SER EQUAL TO RS. 20.	.ingal.	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	3 5	ត នា	83	ន	29	
	Castor Oil Seed.	г	10-10	ر 10	ം	ŝ	:	7
IGHT	Pávta.	as	- -	E AN	00	1.	ъ	-
3. WE	Linseed.	ι.		1	ŝ	:	:	
SERS PER RUPEE, LACH SER CONTAINING 80 RS. WEIGHT OF WATER.	Náchni.	9	2 0	• •	6	6	10	
ONIN	Salt.	17	1	13	11	11	11	
NTALY ER,	Kulthi.	d	- q	<b>,</b>	02	9	00	
SER CONT	Udid,	Cont	- C U	o r-	8	~	8	
CH SF	·2nM	F	- 0	0 . 1-	¢	8	ŝ	
v <b>a</b> 'a	Tur.	a	, 	: 9	6	ઝ	10	
RUPE	Rice.	"	» د	ა დ 	అ		~	_
PER	Gram.	F	- a	· ·			<u>مە</u>	
SERS	Wheat.		о и 	ං		¢.		
	.inèwol	F				<u>م</u>	6	
			:	: :	:	:	÷	
			:	: :	:	:	÷	
	Bázár Villages.		:	: :	:	:	:	
	zár V		I	: !	:	:	÷	
	B4	Hivokorie			Rattihalli	Masúr	Túminkatti	
	Number.					<u>م</u>	9	~

(Signed) R. T. WINGATE, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

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APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and of Inám land cultivated by the Ooccupants or Holders directly under Government or by the Inámdár or by sub-tenants, in the year 1876-77.

REMARKS.		The lower line of figures shows the percentage Numbers. No record at former set themeat,	
onn bus biq	us beiquo us beiquo	32,689	:
zbisi'i YevruB b	oiquosoaU	4,317	:
ied berg	Total.	25,372	100-
Total occupied Survey Numbers.	Inám.	11,354	
Tot	Govt	17,018	\$
utivated a for -rent.	Total.	2,045	2 2
otal Numbers cutivat by sub-tenants for produce or grain-renk	Intêm.	A	57 57 57
Total Nu by st produc	Govt.	811,1	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
ultivated 8 ou L	Total.	7,014	24-12
mbers cu ib-tenant pney-rent	- Hi Fi		16 22
Total Nu by B	Gort.	14	2 2 2
Total Numbers enlityrated Total Numbers cultivated Total Numbers enlityrated by Occupant or LaInddar by Unders enlityrated by Occupant or LaInddar by Bub-tenants on by sub-tenants for in parcership with money-rent. produce or grain-rent.	Total	861141198	5 22 23
mbers cu pent or L treership others.	Infim.	515	181
by Occul by Occul in par	Gort	4 88 88	ž.
ltivated or	Total.	18,502	2 L
mbers cu Jocupant námdár,	ľafan.		18.71
Total Nu by (	Govt.	13,053	÷
Tstuka.		Old Kod	
asgalliv 10	Number	247	

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, . Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX **H**.

Statement showing the Number of Wells, Tanks, and Burkis, &c., in the old Kod Táluka in A. D. 1876-77.

	cha.	OIT	5	16
Burkis.	Kacha.	New.	20	16
Bur	Pakka.		19	ی ۲۵
	Pak	.waN	IS	φ
	According to new measurement.	For Irrigation.	17	1,217
ï ES,	Acc to measu	Por drinking.	16	175
TANES,	According to old measurement,	For Irrigation.	15	1,195
	Acco	For drinking.	14	183
	1 of 3 to 10.	Dug since last. Settlement.	13	653
	Detail of Columns 3 to 10.	Jag defore last Sottlement.	12	2,206
	Total		11	2, 859
ATION.	ated rrey bers,	.ninger 10 tu()	10	597
t IRRIC	Situated in Survey Numbera,	In good order.	6	317
SED FOF	site.	Ont of repair.	œ	569
LS USED FOR DRINK-WELLS USED FOR IRRICATION. ING ONLY.	Situated in village site.	In good order,	2	1,097
DRINK-	tted rvey bers.	Out of repair.	9	80
ED FOR	Situated in Survey Numbers.	In good order.	ν.	466
ISU BI	Situated in village site.	Out of repair.	4	:
WELI	Situ in vi sit	In good order.	ಣ	15
	Name of Taluka.		5	Old Kod
	Sea.	Rliv lo redunN	-	247

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(Signed) R. T. WINGATE, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue, Survey Southern Marátha Country.

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Statement showing Government and Private Schools, with their average attendance, existing in the villages of old Kod Táluka in A. D. 1876-77.

	is. Remarks.	Average Attendance.	10 11			
ichools.	Girla.	Num- ber. A	6	. <u></u> ,,	:	
Private Schools.	Воуя.	Average Attendance.			492	п¢.
	ſ	Num- ber.	r		50	ettleme
.S.I	Girl <b>s.</b>	Average Attendance,	9	R	:	No record for the former Settlement.
T SCE00		Num- ber.	ν		i	d for t
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLA.	Boya.	Average Attendance,	नःस्रोव	जयते	540.2	No recor
		Num- ber,	n		17	
	Υïllages,				Khálsa 247	
	Taluka.		1		Old Kod	

(Signed) W. M. FLETCHER, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country. From

G. WINGATE, Esquire,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey & Assessment, Southern Marátha Country.

To

W. W. BELL, ESQUIRE,

Collector Dhárwár.

Superintendent's Office, Belgaum Districts, Camp Baba Nagar, 21st December 1848.

SIR,

The only parts of your Collectorate, to which the present survey assessment remains to be extended, are the Tálukas of Kod, Dhárwár, and the Misrikot division of Hubli*, and having made arrangements for introducing the new settlements into all of these districts at the ensuing jamábandi, I now do myself the honor to submit, for your approval, and the sanction of Government, the usual preliminary proposals in regard to the rates of assessment I have to recommend for adoption.

The Táluka of Kod, as will be seen from the map pre- $\mathbf{2}$ . facing this report, forms the southern border of the Dhárwár Collectorate, from the Vardha River to the Tungabhadra. Its general shape is that of an irregular four-sided oblong figure, with an average length of 30 miles and an average breadth of about 16 miles. It is bounded on the east by the Tungabhadra River; on the south by villages of Mysore; on the west by the Vardha River and Hángal Táluka ; and on the north by the Bankápur and Ráne-The villages of Kod are numerous and thickly bennur Tálukas. set, especially towards the south-west, but are now very thinly inhabited, and in some instances wholly deserted. The taluka is managed by a Mámlatdár stationed at Rattehalli, and one subordinate Mahálkari at Kagnelli. The number of Government and alienated villages under the charge of these officers, and also the ancient maháls to which they belong, are shown in the following Of the 21 alienated villages 6 are held on the "Judi" Table. tenure, 1 is "Jághír" and the remaining 14 are "Sarva Inám."

^{*} This remark does not apply to the recently lapsed district of Mulgund, of which the survey has not yet been commenced.

			ĺ	NUMBER A	ND PRESENT DIS	TRIBUTION OF	VILLAGES.	
Name of Mahal or old Division to which the villages belong.		Raitchalii M Divis	fámlátdar's ion,	Kagnelli M Divis	laháikari's ion.	Whole Táluka.		
			Government.	Alicnated.	Government.	Alienated.	Government.	Alienated
Kod			34	1	1	4	35	5
2 Hirekorúr	•••	•••	15	1		•••	15	
8 Chikkerûr   Rattehalli	•••	• • •	14 34	6		•••	14 34	8
Masur			14	ĭ		•••	14	i
Kupelur			40	2			40	$\tilde{2}$
Kagnelli		•••	6	••	61	1	67	1
3 Tilwalli	•••	•••			25	4	25	4
Adur	•••	•••		•••	1	•••	1	
	Total		157	12	88	9	245	21

The climate of this taluka varies considerably in different 3. That of the villages in the south-west corner which chiefly parts. belong to the Tilwalli Mahal, is rainy during the monsoon months. and the cultivation there is in a great measure confined to rice and other irrigated crops. A belt of villages immediately adjoining these, but situated farther inland has a somewhat drier climate. and in this division dry and irrigated crops are both commonly grown, and not unfrequently in the same fields, in order that if the season prove too dry for rice, a crop of jowari may be obtained instead. The remainder of the taluka situated to the north and east of the last mentioned group of villages, obtains less rain still. and is unsuited for rice when no means of irrigation can be commanded; but it is the best adapted of all to the dry-crop husbandry, for which the climate is very favourable. Long continued droughts during the monsoon are of rare occurrence, but partial failures of the harvest nevertheless occur rather frequently, owing to the position of the district and nature of the crops grown; for, when the rain is sufficiently abundant for rice, it is generally excessive for dry crops and vice versa. This remark however applies more particularly to the portion of the district in which both descriptions of crops are commonly grown, for in the drycrop division any failure of rains would have a prejudicial effect on the whole harvest.

4. The surface of Kod is generally level, and consists of fineswellings plains stretching from the Vardha to the Tungabhadra. The small valley of Masur in the extreme southern corner of the district is enclosed by rather rugged ranges of hills of considerable elevation, and there is also a small tract of hilly country west of the Mahálkári's station at Kagnelli, as well as to the north of Chin-Mulgund, at which latter place occurs an isolated hill of very picturesque form, where small quantities of gold are still found in the sand of the nálas; but with these exceptions the táluka is destitute of hills. Its plains however are well watered, being traversed by numerous nálas, which have everywhere been taken advantage of for the formation of tanks, of which the district possesses many fine specimens, though mostly now in miserable disrepair. Besides the large rivers already mentioned skirting the táluka on the east and west, the small river Kumadwatti traverses it for a distance of about twenty miles, from the point where it enters the táluka from the Mysore territory about two miles south of the town of Masur, to where it falls into the Tungabhadra.

That Kod was once a populous and flourishing district we 5. have abundant evidence in its thickly-crowded villages, the number and size of its tanks for irrigation, the frequently occurring fruit trees marking the sites of former gardens, and in its enormous land assessment, which could not have been borne except by a very prosperous agriculture. Now, unfortunately, all is changed. Its fine plains for the most part lie untilled, yielding nothing but a rank herbage, and some of its richest bottoms, suited to the culture of rice and sugar-cane, are over-grown with date jungle. Its tanks are choked up with mud ; its once populous villages have dwindled away to a few miserable huts, and its active and flourishing agriculturists to the most poverty-striken and spiritless peasantry to be met with in the Collectorate. But even in ruin, it is fair to look upon, and an eye accustomed to the bare and monotonous aspect of the Southern Marátha Country in general, is delighted with the view from any little eminence over its grassy glades, fringed with the varied foliage of the mangoe, the tamarind, the cocoanut, and date palms, among which tanks are seen at intervals glistening in the sunshine, while thin canopies of the smoke hang lazily but gracefully over the tops of the trees which conceal the ruinous villages from view.

6. The crops grown in Kod all belong to the early harvest, and are sown during the monsoon months. Manure is applied to every description of soil, and the husbandry is similar to that of the adjoining tálukas of Hángal, Bankápur and Ráncbennur, described in former reports, but performed generally in a more slovenly manner, which may be ascribed to the depressing effect of the well nigh hopeless struggle of the cultivators to bear up against an excessive assessment. To the slovenly character of the ordinary husbandry, I must expect however the cultivation of the chilly, which is prosecuted with great care and success in a limited number of villages situated for the most part to the north of a line connecting the villages of Kod and Kagnelli, where the soil and climate seem particularly well suited to this crop. The chilly is sown in

May or early in June in a small plot of well prepared ground, often the backyard of the cultivator's house, whence the plants when of some little height are afterwards removed to the field, where they are planted in rows at intervals of two feet apart, which are laid out with the utmost regularity and precision; after the field has been thus planted out, manure is applied by the hand to the root of each plant, and at intervals of eight or ten days the small twobullock plough is carefully passed between the rows of plants, first lengthwise and afterwards across, by which the field is kept free of weeds and the earth is heaped up round each plant. This operation is repeated during three months or so, until the branches of adjoining plants begin to touch and the fruit makes its appearance. The crop is picked by the hand, and there are generally two pickings, of which the first is by far the most important. A good crop is said to yield two loads (of 8 maunds each) to the acre, and the load occasionally sells as high as 8 rupees, which is a most remunerating price to the cultivator. The price however is liable to extreme fluctuation, and it not unfrequently happens that a year of deficient crops is better for the cultivator than one of unusual abundance, in consequence of the great rise of price in the one case and its extreme depression in the other. This peculiarity is explained by the chilly being a perishable crop, and used only in small quantities for the seasoning of food, while it is at the same time regarded as a necessary of life by the consumers. These are therefore ready to give almost any price rather than be deprived of it in a year of scarcity; but are unable greatly to increase their ordinary consumption in a year of abundance, when the market becomes glutted with the article, and the price falls ruinously low. The chilly in Kod is a dry crop, and some of the land best suited for it is assessed as high as Rs. 5 and upwards per acre.

This district possesses no manufacture of sufficient importance to require notice, nearly the entire population deriving support from agriculture. Its chief exports are chillies, rice, gur, sugar, oil and oil-seeds, and cotton from the black soil villages, some of which are sent westwards to the coast, and the rest in a northerly direction for the supply of inland markets. Chillies are also sent eastwards to the Madras and Mysore districts. These exports are not made by the cultivators but by traders who purchase from them, either at their own villages or at the different bazaars, of which the most important are those of Chikkerur, Tilwalli and Byádgi, the last being situated in the adjoining taluka of Ránebennur. The port of Kumta after having been closed for sometime, has again been opened for sugar, the produce of this Presidency, and this article is now exported thither in considerable quantity, chiefly I understand for the Bombay market. This trade would admit of very considerable increase under the new assessment, were the tanks put into proper repair, as a large additional extent of land well suited to the cane might thus be made available for its production. The remote position of Kod with reference to the markets for its exports, occasions the prices of all kinds of agricultural produce to be lower there on the average than in any other taluka of the Collectorate, and the bulkier portions of it, such as straw, are often not saleable at any price. In the Masur valley in the extreme southern corner of the district, good Jowáristraw may be purchased occasionally at fifteen and sixteen "Kats" for a rupee, which is a quantity that would supply a horse with abundant fodder for a month at least. Further details in connection with the agriculture and trade of Kod will be found in a letter from my Assistant, Mr. Springer, of which a copy is appended to this report.

8 I have not succeeded in obtaining much information regarding the state of Kod in former times. Few of the villagers possess any traditions which reach higher than a century back, and little is known of the time when and the parties by whom the numerous tanks of this district were constructed. It seems probable, however, that most of them date from the time of the Annagundi State, so famous for its works of irrigation. And one tank belonging to this period deserves particular mention. It is called the "Madag" Tank, and the embankment of it forms the boundary between this Collectorate and Mysore. It is situated about two miles south of the town of Masur, and though the bed of the tank is within the Mysore territory, its waters were intended for the irrigation of the Kod Taluka. The intention of its designers was to form a lake on the south side of a range of hills dividing the Masur valley from Mysore, by closing up a gap in the hills through which the Kumadwati River passed from the latter into Kod. This was accomplished by throwing up a vast embankment, which at this day is about 100 feet in height and from 450 to 600 feet in thickness, faced towards the tank with masonry formed of huge blocks of stone, descending in regular steps from the summit of the embankment to the water's edge. Two similar embankments were also thrown across to other gaps in the hills to the right and left of the Kumadwatti valley, to prevent the pent-up waters escaping by them, and a channel was cut along the hills for the overflow of the lake when it had risen to the intended height; each of the three embankments was pierced by an aqueduct, built of enormous slabs of hewn stones, for the irrigation of the plain below, and two of these remain almost perfect after the lapse of four centuries. The lake so formed must have been from ten to fifteen miles in length when full, and would have supplied water for the irrigation of a great extent of land.

9. According to tradition the completion of this stupendous undertaking was celebrated by a human sacrifice, and the present

Pátil of Masur related to me with pride that a virgin daughter of his house, still remembered as the beautiful "Kenchowa" devotedly gave herself up to death upon this occasion, and was immolated on the summit of the embankment. If so, her noble devotion proved unavailing; for it would appear that the swelling waters of the lake shortly afterwards burst through the most westerly of the three embankments, which was not however that thrown across the original channel of the Kumadwatti. No attempt seems ever to have been made to repair this breach through which the Kumadwatti still takes its course; but notwithstanding there must for many years subsequent have been a very considerable lake to the south of the hills, as even after four centuries, the river has not yet worn through the hill to the depth of its original channel, and the "Madag" Tank is still the largest in the neighbourhood, though no use has been made for many years past, if ever, of its water for purposes of irrigation.

10. The failure of the original project probably occurred through the channel for the escape of the surplus waters of the lake having been made of inadequate size; but however this may be, I am satisfied that the project was in itself perfectly feasible, and that the lake might again be restored to its original dimensions without much difficulty. But as this would submerge a large tract of valuable land in the Mysore, I am more doubtful of its advantage in an economical point of view. A more feasible and simple project would be to throw a dam of masonry of 10 or 12 feet in height across the rocky channel of the Kumadwatti where it now issues from the tank by which the latter would become a small lake of about 2 miles in length by 1 or  $1\frac{1}{3}$  mile in breadth, and provide the means of irrigating a considerable portion of the fine valley of Masur.

Before taking leave of the Kumadwatti I may as well 11. notice in this place another project for making its waters available for irrigation, for which this stream appears even more favourable than the Dharma, of which so much advantage has been taken in Hangal, although no attempt of the kind seems to have been made since the failure of the great tank above Masur. Immediately below the latter town the Kumadwatti passes through a narrow gap in a second range of hills, which separates the plain of Masur from that of Rattehalli, and in the gorge of this opening near the village of Rámtirth is a most favourable position for a Bhandára or dam of masonry, by which the waters of the river might be diverted over the plains below to any extent they would suffice to irrigate. Subordinate tanks or reservoirs to be filled by means of this Bhandára should be made wherever favourable localities can be found, and in this way a very extended and important system of irrigation might be constructed, for, the Kumadwatti brings down a larger body of water than the Dharma during the rainy season, though now all permitted to run to waste. My proper avocations have not allowed me leisure for the detailed surveys and enquiries that would be requisite in order to form an estimate of the expense of this undertaking; but I feel satisfied of its feasibility nevertheless, and deem it well worthy of further examination.

12. Subsequent to the fall of the Annagundi State, Kod experienced much the same fortune as the other districts of this Collectorate (of which some notice has been taken in previous reports), having suffered from misrule throughout this long period with the exception of some few and fleeting intervals of prosperity. In the latter years of the Poona Government, however, it suffered even more than other parts of the Collectorate, from the exactions of the revenue farmers and the ravages of the freebooters Dhondia Wágh, Uddukhán, and others, which may be ascribed to the remote position of the district at the very extremity of the Marátha dominions. The farmers were numerous and being constantly changed, while many of them had more of the character of freebooters than of recognized agents of an organized Government. They had generally some little fort for their head-quarters from which they were wont to issue at the head of their armed retainers to fight with each other or for purposes of plunder and pillage. These outrages had the effect of depopulating many parts of the taluka; but fortunately the peasantry were enabled to escape into the Mysore Territory, which was everywhere within a few miles of their homes, and remain there until the storm had blown over. Great numbers of these absentees returned at the accession of our Government, but they were generally miserably poor. Population and capital have been slowly increasing since chiefly from the cultivation of inam lands, which were nearly all waste at the commencement of our administration, and are now for the most part cultivated; but the progress of the taluka has been grievously retarded by the enormous assessment of the Government land, of which there is less in cultivation now than twenty years ago. Pestilence also has had its share in keeping down the population, which has been much thinned at different times during the last thirty years by the ravages of cholera to which the poverty of the people probably gave additional virulence.

13. Before proceeding to consider in detail the rate of assessment, I will devote a few remarks to the preliminary survey operations connected with the measurement and classification. But as this subject will have to be treated of in detail in my Annual Progress Report, I will endeavour to be as brief in my observations here as is compatible with an adequate explanation of the degree of accuracy attained in the execution of the work.

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14. The measurement of Kod was commenced in the season 1846-47 by three Native establishments under the superintendence of Lieutenant G. Anderson, Lieutenant Fanning and Mr. Springer, and completed in the case of 206 villages during the same year. The remaining villages were measured in the following season by the establishment of the last named officer.

15. The classification was commenced towarrds the close of the season 1846-47, when this operation was completed in 11 villages under the superintendence of Mr. Francis. It was continued during the following season by Mr. Young's establishment and completed in 132 villages. The remaining villages will be classified by the same establishment in the course of the present season, and may be expected to be all finished about January in good time for the introduction of the new assessment at next jamábandi. The plan followed for the classification of the soil in this district, was the same as that described in the Joint Report by the Superintendents of Survey, dated 2nd August 1847, which has since been approved of by Government; but a new system was adopted for valuing the supply of water to rice lands which I shall now shortly describe.

16. The method is very simple and quite as systematic as that adopted for the valuation of the soil. The varying supplies of water obtainable for the irrigation of rice lands are by this system referred to one or other of the following six classes, which have been found sufficiently numerous for an equitable distribution of the assessment. Consistently with the attainment of this object it is desirable to have the number of classes as few as possible, as by this means the distinctions between each are more strongly marked, and the work at once rendered more simple and easy to test.

- Class. 1st. Supply of water abundant for rice and alternating crops of sugar-cane.
  - " 2nd. Supply of water abundant for rice and in ordinary seasons sufficient for alternating crops of sugar-cane.
  - " 3rd. Supply of water abundant for rice and sufficient for sugarcane in seasons when the fall of rain is unusually heavy.
  - " 4th. Supply of water sufficient for rice, and when the soil is suitable for an after green crop, but not sufficient for sugar-cane.
  - ", 5th. Supply of water independent of rain (*i.e.*, from tanks, streams, &c.) small, so that frequent rains are required to ensure the rice crop, while the moisture retained in the soil is insufficient for an after green crop.

Class 6th. Supply of water wholly dependent on the fall of rain, owing to which and the unfavourable position of the land for the retention of moisture, the rice crop is very precarious.

17. The circumstances determining the reference of the supply of water to any one of these classes are more fully explained and elucidated in the rules for the guidance of the classers, but the above explanation will probably suffice to make the system comprehensible.

18. The manner in which the water classification is effected is exactly the same as in the case of the soil, and both operations are performed and their results recorded by the classer at the same time as will be readily understood from the following example in which for the sake of clearness I have omitted all particulars connected with the classification of the soil excepting the numeral denoting the class of each compartment into which the field is divided by the classer for the formation of his estimate.



19. In this example the figure in the upper left-hand corner of each compartment denotes the class of its soil, and the figure in the right-hand lower corner the water class of the same compartment. The average results of these fractional estimates are obtained as follows ;—

Class. 2 3 4 5 6	Water-class number of shares or compartments. 1 2 1 1 1	Value of shares. 2 3 8 5 6	Soil Class. 1 2 3 4		Value of shares in annas and pies of classification scale. 16 42 12 10
	6	$\frac{1}{24}$		6	) 80
	4-average water	r-class.	4t]	1 average soil c	lass. 13·4

20. It is thus seen that the average value of the soil in this example is 13 annas 4 pies of our classification scale, and the average supply of water for irrigation is that represented by the 4th water-class. It is evident, I think, that this mode of estimating the supply of water is likely to afford a very accurate result. The classer has merely to estimate the supply for one small portion of the field under examination at a time as in the case of the soil; and this is a simple operation as the distinctions between the several water-classes are broadly marked. The reduction of these separate estimates into a general one for the whole field is a matter of simple calculation and requires no exercise of judgment. The system in fact partakes of all the advantages of the method in use for the classification of the soil, and admits of the same easy check.

And the value of irrigated land similarly circumstanced 21. in other respects being dependent on the quality of the soil and the supply of water for irrigation, it is evident that when these two elements are determined, and the rates in which the value of a soil is increased by the command of water indicated by the real class, we are provided with the means of settling the relative values of rice fields and apportioning the assessment on them with a great degree of accuracy. The increase of value resulting from irrigation is incapable of accurate determination; but having already discussed this point at length in my last assessment report when treating of the rice lands of the Hangal Taluka, I shall morely add here the practical result at which I have arrived, viz., that the value of rice land with a supply of water for irrigation equal to that indicated by our 6th or lowest class, would be quadrupled were the supply of water equal to that of our 1st class.

22. The degree of accuracy attained in the execution of the measurement and classification, and also the nature and extent of the test by which this result is arrived at, are exhibited in the sub-joined statement :—

	Kod.		NATURE, EXTENT AND RESULT OF TEST.										
			Number of		By European officers.			By Natives.			Total.		
	Arable Acres.	Moasurement and Classification.			Acres.	A verage error.		Acres.		ror.		Average error.	
	<b>A</b> 30.400.		Villages. Fields.		r of		Per Field.	Number of Acres.	Per cent.	Per Field.	Namber of	Per cent.	Per Meld,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
245	2,90 <b>,168</b>	Measurement Classification of soil Do. Water	19} 108 	2,031 1,276 609	24,657 8,982	0.6 	 0 0 8 0 0 7	8,297 	0·75 	•• ••	26,949 8,982	0*62  	 006 007

23. The test of the classification here shown refers only to the completed villages. The villages yet to be classified will also be tested in due proportion. From this table it appears then that the

average error in the measurement is much within 1 per cent; that the error in the classification of the soil is 6 pies of our classification scale, and that in the water-class 7 pies, one anna in the latter case being equivalent to the difference in value between each class. The error therefore only amounts to about half of this difference, which is a satisfactory degree of correspondence when the classes are so few in number, and establishes in my opinion the adequacy of the method for the water classification, as the close correspondence between the estimates of the testing officer and his subordinate classers shews that the characteristics of the several waterclasses have been readily recognized in the field by them all.

24. The extent of the various errors from which the averages given in the preceding table have been deduced are exhibited in the two following tables for the measurement and classification respectively.

Total Number of Fields examined.	Numbe	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Measurement did not exceed												
	1 per cent.	2 per cent.	3 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 per cent.	8 per cent,	7 per cent.	8 per cent.	9 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	12 per cent.		
2,031	1,675	308	32	9	1	2	0	1	1	.0	0	2		

Table of errors discovered in the Measurement.

25. The degree of accuracy shown by this table could hardly, I think, be exceeded. The errors discovered are nearly all within 2 per cent., and in 6 fields only out of the 2,031 examined do they exceed 5 per cent.

Table of errors discovered in the Classification.

tested.	Classifica- tion of		Number of	Fields in wh	ich the diffe	erence betwe	en Test and	l original Cl	assification	Was
No. of Fields tested.		Nothing.	Re. a. p. 0 0 1 to 0 0 6	Re. a, p. 0 0 7 to 0 1 0	Re. a. p. 0 1 1 to 0 1 6	Re. a. p. 0 1 7 to 0 2 0	Re. a. p. 0 2 1 to 0 2 6	Re. a. p. 0 2 7 to 0 \$ 0	Re. a. p. 0 3 1 to 0 3 6	Re. a. p. 0 \$ 7 to 0 4 0
1,276	Soil	383	383	418	53	30	5	3	0	_ 1
609	Water	207	302	89	9	2	0	0	0	0

26. This table shows that there is a very close degree of correspondence between the test and original work in nearly all the fields examined. In the case of the soil, errors under 2 annas

are of little importance, and they only exceed this limit in 9 fields. In the case of the supply of water, errors under 1 anna equivalent to one class may also be disregarded, and in 11 fields only are they found of greater amount. These results will, I trust, satisfy Government that the classification which is so important to the right distribution of the assessment has been carefully and correctly executed.

27.I will now proceed to consider more particularly the rates of assessment. The accompanying diagram has been constructed to exhibit the fluctuations and mutual relations of the assessment, collections, and cultivation for the Government arable land of the Kod Taluka, during the last twenty-eight years, for which periods I have succeeded in obtaining complete accounts. The diagram refers to all the villages of the taluka under Government management, with the exception of Nasvi, which I have excluded in consequence of one-half of the revenue being alienated. It affords a more complete exhibition of our revenue management than the diagrams given in previous reports inasmuch as an addition to the usual information for the whole area under tillage in each year; it further shows in what proportions this was made up of dry-crop, rice, and garden cultivation, respectively. In order to obtain this detailed information it was necessary to undertake a laborious examination of the accounts of each village in the taluka, from the commencement of our administration up to the present time; but the importance of exhibiting the effects of our management upon each of the above descriptions of culture, as well as upon the cultivation generally, decided me to attempt the collection of these details. By this aid we are enabled to trace upon the diagram, at a glance, whether the increase or decline of cultivation and collection is due to one description of culture more than to another, which is very desirble to a proper understanding of the subject, as it is quite possible that the assessment of one kind of land might be moderate and its cultivation extending, while the general results for all kinds of cultivation taken together might give no indication of this, but the reverse. The nature of the diagram will be readily understood from the explanation and example given below it, and it will suffice to add here that the red colour refers to the total collections and cultivated area; the blue to the same particulars for dry-crop land; the brown for rice land, and the green for garden land; and consequently the heights of the columns of the three last colors, added together, will always equal the height of the first. The dotted line, carried horizontally across the diagram a little below its summit, represents the total number of arable acres of Government land, and consequently the portion of arable acres intercepted between this line and the red line, representing the acres in cultivation, shows the extent of

arable waste in each year. The height of the uppermost column shaded with Indian ink, shows the assessment of the cultivated area, and the length of the column so shaded—the difference between this and the collections or the remissions from the standard demand, granted on account of failure of crops, cowles, &c. These particulars are not given for 1840-41 owing to their omission from the accounts of some villages for that year.

Perhaps the most striking fact presented by the diagram 28. is the enormous extent of arable waste throughout the whole period of our management, amounting on the average to more than four times that of the cultivated area. And with this almost unbounded field to reward the industry of the cultivator, it is startling to find that not only has he failed to subdue any part of it, but that its borders have been actually enlarging, and for the last nine or ten years hemming him in from year to year within narrower and narrower limits, until at length he retains under tillage less than one-sixth of the whole arable area. And this extraordinary fact is presented to our view after thirty years of British Government, during the whole of which long period the cultivators have enjoyed the blessings of peace, security and freedom to an extent far beyond what their ancestors for centuries previously had experienced, or probably even imagined possible. No more convincing illustrations could be given of the grievous nature of the present land assessment of Kod, which could alone have brought about a result so opposed to the ordinary progress of society under a strong and impartial Government.

But the diagram supplies abundant additional evidence 29. of the same fact. It is seen in the great irregularity of the collections indicated by the height of the steps from the summit of one column to that of another, which will be found on examination to be only partially accounted for by fluctuations in the cultivation. The cause is to be sought in the varying amount of remissions granted from year to year. Large abatements of the Government demand have always been found necessary in this taluka, and in this we have indubitable proof of its excessive amount. In fact, the collections have been regulated more with reference to the state of the crops and means of the cultivators, in so far as these could be ascertained at the annual settlements, than the amount of the standard assessment, and the latter being nearly always beyond the powers of the cultivators to discharge in full, the Government demand upon them has in effect been unlimited, increasing or decreasing as the seasons happened to be good or bad. Increase of agricultural capital or the exercise of steady hopeful industry on the part of the cultivators was in such circumstances not to be looked for, and the natural result is the state of the táluka already described in my 5th paragraph.

Another most important fact established by the dia-30. gram is that this excessive assessment was not confined to any one description of land; for the decline of cultivation and collections is equally perceptible in the case of the dry and wet cultures. The garden cultivation has remained the steadiest; but in addition to being more independent of the ordinary rains than the dry-crop and rice land, it is much more valued, and it would therefore be the last land that a cultivator would determine on giving up. It is moreover of comparatively small extent, and being chiefly devoted to the production of luxuries, it would not, even had it prospered which it has not, have had any material effect on the circumstances of the people. But had the assessment on the dry-crop or the rice land been such as to have admitted of either being profitably cultivated, we should no doubt with a population like that of Kod, hardly pushed for the means of subsistence, have seen a rapid increase of cultivation in the case of the moderately assessed land. But nothing of the kind is observable. On the contrary both kinds of cultivation have of late years especially, rapidly declined.

31. I wish it to be understood, however, that the preceding remarks apply exclusively to the case of Government land; for, as already mentioned iu my 12th paragraph, there has been a considerable increase of cultivation in the case of alienated lands within the period of our rule. And the population has, I believe, increased, both in numbers and resources within the same period; but this result is chiefly due to the cultivation of inám land, and I have no hesitation in expressing my conviction that but for this resource a large portion of the population would have been compelled to emigrate or been swept off by famine and disease.

32. Kod possesses greater capabilities than most part of this Collectorate, and I believe myself to be within the truth in stating my conviction that the extent of Government land in cultivation would have been at least treble what it is, had the assessment during the period of our administration been of moderate amount. It is sad to think of the development of the resources of this fine taluka having been so long retarded by the pressure of an insupportable taxation, but a day of brighter promise has at length dawned, and hope already beckons its dispirited peasantry to a career of industry that will soon reward them with comfort and abundance.

33. In the subjoined table will be found the average rates of assessment per acre of dry-crop, rice and garden land during the last twenty-three years, and five years respectively, as deduced from the cultivation and collections of the same periods shown upon the diagram :---

Description of Land.		AVERAGES	FOR THE LAS	ST 23 YBARS.	AVERAGES FOR THE LAST 5 YEARS.				
		Acres in Cultivation.	Realized Assessment.	Rate per Acre,	Acres in Cultivation.	Realized Assessment.	Rate per Acre		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	8.	<u>р</u> ,
Dry-crop	•••	41,790	45,619	1 1 6	33,006	38,538	1	2	8
Rice	•••	7,993	21,222	2 10 6	5,983	18,617	3	1	9
Garden	•••	846	6,660	7 12 10	745	6 <b>,3</b> 78	8	9	3

34. The rates here shewn are those of a most excessive assessment, and are useful as beacons to warn us of dangerous ground rather than as guides to follow. We learn from them that the average rates of the new assessment must be very much lower to afford it a chance of success, but they do not much assist us in discovering how great this reduction must be. There are, however, other considerations to be taken into account to which I shall now briefly allude, commencing with those affecting the

## Dry-crop Rutes of Assessment.

In the 3rd paragraph of this report I have described 35. the peculiarities of the climate of Kod, in the south-western portion of which the fall of rain during the monsoon months is in excess of the quantity best suited to the dry-crop culture. It is impossible to define with exactness the limits of this division, as the climate alters gradually as we proceed from one village to another, while the region of excessive rain varies in size according to the nature of the season, expanding or contracting as the fall of rain happens to be above or below an average. After giving the subject due consideration and consultation with the Assistant Superintendent (Mr. Young) who classified the district, I have selected eighty-one villages of which the climate appears so decidedly overmoist for the dry-crop calture as to require an alteration to be made on that account in the rates of assessment. These villages I have again sub-divided into two classes of sixty-four and seventeen villages respectively, the latter being situated further to the west, and having the rain in greatest excess. These two divisions correspond in climate with the 2nd and 3rd of the 4 classes of villages into which I divided the adjoining Táluka of Hángal for the same reasons in my last assessment report, in which the manner of allowing for these variations of climate will be found

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fully explained. The climate of the remainder of the Kod táluka does not vary to an extent requiring to be taken into account in settling the assessment, and is everywhere favourable for the dry-drop culture.

36. Prices are lower on the average in Kod than in the adjoining talukas of Ránebennur and Hángal; but with the exception of the more northerly villages which are intermixed with those of the latter talukas and in the immediate neighbourhood of the main road from Madras and Bangalore to Dhárwár, they do not differ within the limits of Kod itself, to an extent requiring a corresponding alteration to be made in the assessment. In the extreme south in the valleys of Masur and Hallur, they indeed range perceptibly lower than in the rest of the district, but then this disadvantage is fully compensated by a more certain fall of rain than elsewhere. So that I have come to the conclusion that with the exception of thirty villages situated in the northern part of the taluka, all the rest may be considered very much on a par in respect of markets. The thirty villages just mentioned are from situation exactly on a par, both in respect of climate and markets, with the 1st class of Ránebennur villages for which a maximum rate of rupee 1 annas 6 was proposed in my last assessment report.

Tálnkas.		Class of Villages.	Maximum Rate of Assessment per Acre.		í ent	Tálokas,	Class of Villages.	Maximum Kate of Assessment per Acre.		
Hubli	{	1st 2nd 3rd	Rs. 2 1 1	0 8 4	000	Tadas {	1st 2nd 3rd 4th	Rs. a. p. 1 8 0 1 3 6 0 15 0 0 10 6		
Navalgund	{	1st 2nd 3rd	1 1 1	5 2 0	0 0 0	Hángal {	lst 2nd 3rd	1 8 0 1 3 6 0 15 0		
Dambal	{	1st 2nd	1 1	2 0	0 0	(	4th	0 10 6		
Bankápu <del>r</del>	{	]st 2nd 3rd 4th	1 1 1 1	12 8 6 4	0 0 0	•	lst 2nd	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		

37. The maximum dry-crop rates sanctioned for the tálukas of this Collectorate already settled, are as follows :---

38. The climate of the portion of Kod best suited to the dry-crop culture I consider about equal, though hardly so good as that of the 2nd class of Bankápur and 1st class of Hángal villages. It is somewhat superior to that of the 1st class of Ránebennur villages, but in regard to markets, Kod is more unfavourably situated than in any of these three tálukas.

39. Finally the consideration of all the foregoing particulars, viz., the results of past revenue management, climate, markets and relations to other districts already settled, lead me to propose a classification of the villages of Kod into four groups, with the maximum rates of dry-crop assessment shown below, as the most suitable settlement that I can devise.

Groups of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Considerations which have determined the position of the Group.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate per Acre,			
			R	3. <b>a</b> .	р.	
lst	30	Climate well suited for the dry-crop culture, and most favorably situated in respect of markets	1	6	0	
2nd	134	Climate well suited for the dry-crop culture, but less favorably situated than preceding group in regard to markets		4	0	
3rd	64	Equal to the preceding group in point of markets but inferior as respects climate which is over-moist for the dry-crop culture.		0	0	
4th	17	On a par with the preceding as to markets but having a still rainier and more unfavorable climate for dry-crops	0	12	6	

40. A comparison of the assessment that would result from the adoption of these rates for the several groups of villages, with the existing assessment of the same, as obtained from the average cultivation and collections of the last five years, is exhibited in the subjoined statement :—.

GR	oups.	Averag		EVENUE AC 5 YEARS.	COUNTS OF	ESTIMATED REAULTS OF PRESEN SURVEY.					
No.	Vil- lages.	Total Area of Dry-crop Land in Acres.	ed Dry-			of Dry-crop	Total Assessment of Dry-crop Land.				
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
lst	30	22,685	4,829	5,441	120	22,500	16,875	0 12 0			
2nd	134	112,724	20,947	26,464	143	113,500	78,031	0 11 0			
3rd	64	85,331	6,462	6,202	0 15 2	39,000	21,937	0 9 0			
4th	17	<b>3</b> ,534	678	431	0 8 11	5,000	2,187	070			
4	245	174,274	33,006	38,538	1 2 8	180,000	1,19,030	0 10 7			

41. The reduction of assessment resulting from the proposed settlement appears very considerable in the preceding table when it is contrasted with the average rates on the portion of the whole arable area now in cultivation; but this present cultivation is chiefly limited to the better descriptions of soil, and the average rates of the latter would be higher than those of the whole area cultivated and waste shown in the last column of the statement. After making due allowance for this, there will still remain a large reduction of assessment from the adoption of the new rates, but not greater in my opinion than the annually depressed circumstances of this taluka call for; and if I have any doubt at all in regard to the new rates, it is on the side of their being high rather than low.

## Rice Lands.

42. These are both extensive and valuable but like the dryerop lands now in great measure lying waste. They consist as in Hángal, in part, of land suited for the production of sugarcane as well as rice from having a command of water for irrigation during part of the dry season; but this more valuable description is limited in extent, and the greatest part of the land is incapable of producing rice, and has become so from the ruin of the tanks; and the difference in extent of the rice lands according to the former survey, executed 23 years ago, and the present, amounts to no less than 7,000 acres. And although it is probable that much of this difference is due to land having been entered as rice at the former operation, merely because it had once been so and was entered as such in the village accounts, still there can be no question that the state of many of the tanks has greatly dete-
riorated within the last 23 years, and that a considerable extent of land has from this cause become incapable of irrigation. The present extent of land suitable for rice may be estimated at 20,000 acres.

43. It will not be necessary to make any classification of the villages as in the case of dry-crop land, on account of climate and markets with a view to the adjustment of the assessment. The climate has been already taken into account in determining the water-class of the field, in the manner described in a previous part of this report, and the products of this description of land are so much more valuable and less bulky than those of the dry-crop soils, that the difference in the average prices obtainable for them in different parts of the taluka is not of sufficient magnitude to require any change in the rates of assessment. Taking the taluka as a whole, however, the prices of irrigated produce rule lower than in the adjoining districts of Hángal and Ránebennur, and I propose therefore to fix the maximum rate for Kod at Rs. 4-8-0 instead of Rs. 5 as in the case of the former talukas. There is hardly any rice land in Ránebennur, but in Hangal it is extensive, and the impression left on my mind in introducing the settlement there last year was that the rates would prove suitable, but that they were quite as high as could with safety have been tried. I believe therefore the slightly reduced rates I have proposed for this district will also be found suitable and occasion no sacrifice of revenue beyond what is necessary to place this branch of the assessment on a secure and equitable basis.

44. The subjoined table which is similar to that given in a previous para. for the dry crop land, contrasts the results of the proposed with the existing assessment of rice land :---

Avera		EVENUE ACCOUN YBARS.	ESTIMATED RESULTS OF PRESENT SURVEY.				
Total Area of Rice Land in Acres.	Rice Land	Realized As- sessment from Cultivation.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total Area of Rice land in Acres,	Total Assessment of Rice Land,	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	
27,500	5,983	Rs. 18,617	Rs. a. p. 3 1 9		Rs. 40,000	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	

45. The extent of reduction effected by the new rates is in this statement also exaggerated, owing to the ricc lands now in

cultivation being better than the average quality. Upon the cultivation the reduction may be estimated at 30 per cent., which I am quite satisfied is by no means greater than is called for. It will be seen from an inspection of the diagram or the table given in my 33rd paragraph how greatly the rice cultivation has fallen off of late years, and that a liberal reduction of assessment is no less urgently needed here than in the case of the dry-crop lands.

#### Garden Lands.

The present condition of these will be found very fully 46. described in extracts from a report by my Assistant, Mr. Fanning, and in the 33rd and following paras. of one by Mr. Springer, both appended to this report. Their descriptions could hardly be more unfavourable, and the present depressed condition of agriculture in Kod is nowhere more strikingly visible than in the management of the garden cultivation. This, however, is not so much shown by a declension of cultivation and revenue during the period of our management, for these, as will be apparent from the diagram. and as already explained in my 30th paragraph, have been subject to less fluctuation than in the case of the dry-crop and rice husbandry, but is chiefly apparent in the neglected state of the gardens themselves. These in fact have been gradually deteriorating for many years past in many villages, and in some have been nearly destroyed from neglect; and Mr. Fanning in the 4th and 11th paragraphs of his report above alluded to, contrasts their miserable condition with the flourishing state of the gardens of neighbouring villages over the border in Mysore. He attributes this difference not so much to the higher assessment of garden in Kod as to the want of a superior class of cultivators possessed of considerable capital in the latter district similar to those in whose hands the gardens are generally to be found in Mysore, though the great body of the peasantry may be even poorer there than in Kod.

47. I agree in part with these conclusions. The garden assessment of Kod, while extremely unequal and in many instances excessive, is upon the whole moderate, the average rate per acre for the last 5 years being Rs. 8-9-3. Gardens which had fallen out of cultivation under our management owing to the heaviness of the former assessment have in several instances been given out again at rents so greatly reduced that these can be paid from the produce yielded by the cocoanut and other fruit-trees without any labour whatever being expended on them, and several of these gardens though entered in the accounts as cultivated are in reality waste. This produce is diminishing from year to year in consequence of no care being taken of the trees, and even the reduced

assessment at which they are now rated would, under the present system, be found excessive in the course of a few years, when the gardens would fall waste and be no more taken into cultivation. The holders of gardens in this course of decay are generally from poverty totally incapable of cultivating them properly, and under a proper system of management would soon be under the necessity of giving them up. Under the new system the present low assessment of these neglected gardens will probably be considerably raised, and the holders on failing to pay it, as they probably will, would be subject to immediate ejectment, and the gardens sold to the highest bidders, should there be more than one competitor for their possession, or otherwise given to any who might agree to pay the survey-rent for them. In this way the gardens would gradually fall into the hands of parties able and anxious to cultivate them, and their restoration to a flourishing condition would speedily follow. There are other gardens which have fallen waste from the supply of water necessary for their irrigation having failed, owing to the tanks from which it was obtained having fallen into a ruinous condition, and these of course cannot be restored while the tanks remain unrepaired, upon which subject I have some observations to offer in the sequel.

48. The maximum rate of assessment I have to propose for the tank gardens of Kod is 15 rupees per acre, which is the rate sanctioned for the Tálukas of Bankápur and Ránebennur in which the resulting assessment has proved suitable. The tanks of Kod are quite equal to those of these districts, and the more unfavorable position of the former in respect of markets will be taken into account in settling the details of the assessment. The higher rate of 20 rupees per acre, fixed for the neighbouring district of Hángal, was intended to meet the case of some tanks there filled from the dams on the Dharma River, and therefore in great measure independent of the actual fall of the rain in the táluka itself; whereas in Kod the filling of the tanks is wholly dependent on the fall of rain in their immediate neighbourhood.

49. The maximum rate of assessment for gardens watered entirely from wells, I propose, should be fixed at 5 rupees per acre as in all the other districts of the Collectorate hitherto settled. The well garden cultivation of this táluka, however, is quite insignificant.

50. The garden assessment at the rates proposed will yield according to my estimate an average rate of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  rupees per acre on the whole garden land of the taluka cultivated and waste, and an average of Rs. 7 on the present cultivation, which is a moderate reduction of the existing assessment.

The settlement which has now been laid before you will, 51. as in the case of other districts, absorb every tax which has hitherto fallen on the land, which henceforward when in cultivation will only be subject to the survey assessment, and the whole produce. of whatever description will be the property of the holder. Consequently the Haks of the Pátils and Kulkarnis in grain and other produce will be abolished at the introduction of the settlement, and a temporary compensation awarded them pending the final settlement of their offices and emoluments for which proposals are now before Government. The Haks in question have been estimated in the accounts at Rs. 3,025, which is probably considerably more than their value. The tax upon sheep, which last year realized 201 rupees, will also be abolished, as the whole of the grazing of the waste will be sold annually, field by field, under the new settlement, and the owners of sheep will have to make their own arrangements for any portion of it they may require. The sale of the produce of fruit-trees, which last year realized 356 rupees, is also an item of revenue that will be absorbed in the event of the land on which the trees stand being cultivated when the produce would belong to the holder. The amount of revenue hitherto obtained from such taxes will be found in the revenue statement of cultivation and collections during past years given in my appendix.

52. I will now shortly notice the general financial results to be anticipated from the adoption of my proposals. The full survey rental of the whole Government land of the taluka, cultivated and waste, I estimated in round numbers at 1,66,000 rupees, viz., dry-crop land assessment 1,19,000, rice land assessment 40,000, and garden land assessment 7,000 rupces. And a comparison of this rental with the collections of past years is afforded in the following table :--

	COLLECT	IONS ON ACC	OUNT OF	Total Col-	Estimated			
Periods.	Cultivat- ed Land.	Sneep Lax, tary			Survey as- sessment of Govern- ment Land.	Assessment over Collections of pas		
	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	R9,	Rs.	Percent.	
Average of last 28 years Average of last 5 years	75,579	3,603 7,591	3,000 3,000	82,182 73,140	1,66,000 1,66,000	83,818 92,860	102 127	

53. The new assessment is thus shown to afford an ample margin for an increase of revenue beyond the collections of past

years inclusive of the Haks of hereditary officers, for which compensation will have to be provided out of the revenue under the new settlement. The immediate effect of the latter will of course occasion a large decrease of revenue for a few years, until a sufficient extent of waste has been brought into cultivation to bring it up to its old standard. The survey assessment of the land now in cultivation I estimate at 40,000 rupees, and the revenue from waste at 8,000 rupees, and those sums together fall short of the collections of last year inclusive of Haks from the same sources by about 25,000 rupees or 52 per cent., which will be the extent of immediate reduction effected by the new settlement. This, though a considerable reduction, is, I feel satisfied, not more than is required by the state of this taluka, which has suffered from the effects of over-assessment to a greater extent than any other part of the In the present season a large extent of waste has Collectorate. been already taken into cultivation in anticipation of the new assessment, and I feel convinced that a very few years will suffice to bring the revenue up to its present amount.

54. The survey operations for the measurement and classification have been also extended to alienated lands within the limits of Government villages, and the rates of assessment which may be sanctioned will also be applied to these lands with the view of ascertaining and recording their value. The extent of the lands in question and the revenue now derived from these are exhibited in the subjoined table according to the accounts of last year :--

Tenur	सत्यमेवः	Acres,	Collections on account of Quit-rent.
Judi Sarwa Inám Mahál Judi Service Inám	   Total	45,986 28,170 4,793 2,591 71,540	38,704 122 4,245  43,071

55. The only one of the preceding items of revenue that will be affected by the new assessment is that derived from land held on the judi tenure. The judi or quit-rent upon this land, which is nearly all held by the Pátils and Kulkarnis, is very often very heavy, heavier indeed in numerous instances than the ordinary assessment of Government land in the same village, and when it

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is found to exceed the survey assessment of the whole alienated land, altogether or in part only, subject to the payment of quit-rent belonging to any single hereditary office, the excess will be struck off and the full survey assessment levied as judi for the future. The judi revenue may therefore be expected to be considerably reduced by the operation of the new assessment, though the exact amount cannot be ascertained till the introduction of the settlement, when each case will be enquired into and adjusted. The reduction, so far as it goes, will be very desirable as a relief to such of the village officers as receive no remuneration for their services to the State, and whose family lands are besides heavily taxed. The Mahál judi revenue entered in the preceding table is received from the district hereditary officers, not merely for the land therein entered but for six villages held by them on the Sarwa Inám tenure besides, so that it will not be subject to any reduction under the new settlement.

56. After full allowance is made for reductions of every description, the revenue of Kod under the new settlement may be expected to exceed very considerably what the district has hitherto yielded, and the condition of the people to be at the same time greatly ameliorated.

57. I would here beg to express my conviction, however. that the speedy and complete realization of this prospect would be greatly promoted by the restoration of the tanks of this district now in a ruinous condition, and the improvement and repair of those actually in use. Until this is effected we can hardly expect to see the productive resources of this fine district developed to the degree of which they are easily capable. It is, as I have already at various times had occasion to point out, altogether futile to anticipate that such repairs will ever be effected by the villagers themselves. They have neither the capability of union nor the resources necessary for such considerable undertakings, which, if to be executed at all, must be so by Government. And as a large revenue is derived from irrigated land in excess of what it would yield, were means of irrigation not at command, it is at once reasonable and expedient that the chief portion of the expense necessary for the restoration and repair of the works in question should be borne by the State. Such expenditure should in my opinion be viewed partly as capital laid out in anticipation of a future return, and partly as promotive of the welfare and prosperity of the community, which may be considered the first duty of a Government. But as cultivators and infandárs also participate in the benefits derived from works of irrigation, it is reasonable that they too should contribute in part towards their restoration and repair, and I would avail myself of this opportunity to urge the

advantage of passing a law of the nature proposed in my letter to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 30, dated 14th February 1848, for enforcing and regulating such contributions.

58. But independent of this law, it is quite indispensable in my opinion that the present plan by which the Collector must obtain specific sanction for every trifling outlay should be abandoned. The trouble, delay, disappointment and expense of such a plan of administration are incalculable, and the most zealous and indefatigable Collector would find himself wholly unable to work it.

59. In illustration of the results of the present system I may notice the cases of the tanks of Tilowalli and Cahikkerur, two of the most important in Kod. The former is chiefly filled by means of a dam across a considerable nála some four miles distant, from which the water is led by a canal to the tank.

This dam and canal have been in a ruinous condition for several years past, and the injury to both has been of course becoming more and more serious every year, so that the expense of repairing them will probably now cost at least double what it would have done a few years ago. The villagers do what they can to make the dam and canal available by temporary repairs at the close of each monsoon, but owing to the annually increasing damage, these expedients become more and more difficult, and will soon be found impracticable when the valuable gardens under the tank will be exposed to great damage, if not destruction, and the restoration of the works above mentioned will be found to require an outlay of probably ten times the amount that would have sufficed when the need of repairs became first apparent. The state of this tank has been frequently under consideration since then, but difficulties of one kind and another have hitherto interposed to prevent any thing An estimate for the repair of the Chikkerur Tank being done. was submitted by the Engineer and sanctioned so long ago as 1835, and a small portion of the sum thus placed at his disposal expended. From some cause or other the repairs were not immediately proceeded with, and in 1841 the Engineer would appear to have informed the Collector that the sum sanctioned was insufficient. when the latter officer directed the Mámlatdár to ascertain how much the villagers would agree to contribute in addition. They agreed to contribute 390 rupces, and of this sum about 380 rupces were immediately collected by the Mámlatdár and placed in deposit in the district treasury. The sum available was probably still found insufficient, for time passed on without any repairs being made, until at length the contributions of the villagers were finally passed to the credit of Government under the operation of

some general instructions regarding the disposal of sums retained in deposit. The case, I understand, has or is about to be once more submitted for the consideration of Government, but the thirteen years of delays that have already elapsed will probably be thought evidence enough as to the necessity of some reform of the existing system.

It is without doubt very desirable that no needless expen-60 diture should be incurred on works for irrigation, but in guarding against this by requiring every proposition to receive in the first instance the sanction of Government, it may be well to consider whether we do not run into the very error we strive to avoid. Under the existing plan a portion of the valuable time of the Collector, of the Revenue Commissioner, and of Government, is unavoidably consumed in the consideration of every reference, however insignificant, and very often in addition that of the Executive and Superintending Engineers and of the Military Board. The value of the time of these officers and authorities may be readily deduced from the amount of pay received by them respectively, and on making due allowances for this, I think it will appear incontestable that the briefest proposition and estimate submitted for sanction could not, under the most favourable circumstances, pass the round of them all under a cost of 300 rupees. and I believe very rarely does so without costing very much more. In the case of all works under this amount then it is clear to me that their actual cost is more than doubled by the process required for obtaining sanction, and that even on the worst possible supposition of work being wholly useless, it would be better to empower the Collector to order its construction without reference, rather than consume the valuable time of so many high functionaries of the State as the present method requires.

But it may be argued that as these functionaries must 61. be paid upon either plan, no saving would be effected by transferring the power of sanctioning such expenditure from the head of the Government to the Collector, and the reasoning would be sound if they had all leizure for the consideration of such triffing matters without detriment to more important business. Such a position will, I believe, be at once admitted to be quite unsustainable, as in all departments of the State the pressure of an overwholming mass of business is keenly felt. The most active feel themselves in danger of being swamped amidst the never-ending streams of routine business pouring in upon them, and their best energies are expended in merely keeping the cumbrous machinery of their departments moving. The state of things here described is clearly traceable to a gradual appropriation by the central authority of much of the supervisive and executive functions previously exercised by the local officers, and though the change may have led to greater system and uniformity of practice in the conduct of public affairs, it has in my humble opinion been pushed greatly too far into details, and has had the effect of so increasing the mass of business in all departments that it becomes a task of yearly increasing difficulty to prevent it falling into arrears.

62. In the case of the great majority of the tanks in this Collectorate the repairs wanted are of the most simple description, so that in my humble opinion it involves a waste of the time of a scientific officer to require him either to plan or to execute them, and a still greater waste of valuable time to refer his propositions and estimate through the various intervening authorities for the sanction of Government. Time cannot be found for such cumbrous proceedings, and the result is that the tanks are left to themselves, and their ruinous condition continues a standing reproach upon British administration.

Now it appears to me that all this admits of an easy 63.and efficacious remedy. All that seems to be wanted is for Government to settle what annual sum can be spared from the public revenues for the promotion of works for irrigation in this Collectorate, and to empower the Collector to dispose of it as he may think The great mass of the repairs would be executed under the fit. superintendence of the village and district officers, on the plan suggested in Government letter No. 408, dated 26th February last, and be thus much more economically executed than they could be by the Engineer's Department. The Collector should however have the power of calling on the Engineer for his opinion and advice in reference to any such works, and of transferring to him their execution, should he deem them too important to be entrusted to his own district officers. A quite sufficient guarantee for the suitable expenditure of the fund might, I think, be found by requiring the Collector to furnish annually a statement of the various works he had had executed and the sums expended upon each.

64. The amount to be so placed at the disposal of the Collector remains to be considered. The revenue likely to be derived under the survey settlements from land irrigated from tanks of a size requiring their repairs to be executed through the instrumentality of Government, cannot be estimated at less than 60,000 rupees for the whole Collectorate, over and above the revenue which the same land would yield were the tanks not in existence. Anything within this sum then might be expended annually on these works of irrigation and yet Government be no loser, but if we only appropriate one-fourth of the whole or 1,500 rupees for their support, there will remain over a clear profit of the remaining threefourths accruing to the revenue from their existence and use, which ought surely to satisfy us of their financial importance. The sum I have named does not appear to me more than is necessary for the due repair of the tanks now in use, and gradual restoration of those that have become ruinous; and its expenditure in the way proposed will, I feel satisfied, prove of more benefit to the Collectorate than one of much greater amount upon the present plan of specific sanctions. It would not however suffice for the construction of any extensive new works, such as the system of irrigation I have suggested in a previous part of this report for the Kumadwatti River, for which special sanction, as at present, would of course be requisite.

In addition to the repair and restoration of the tanks, 65. the prosperity of Kod and all the southern talukas of the Collectorate would be greatly promoted by opening a road available for carts to join the great road to Kumta, somewhere west of Samasgi, which (vide map prefacing this report) is the extreme point of the Hangal Taluka in that direction. For, as pointed out in my report on the assessment of Bankápur, these southern talukas are cut off from the road in question by a jungly tract which in its present state is hardly, if at all, available for carts; and unless a road be opened through it, the cotton and sugar of the district in question, which form a very important trade, will continue to be conveyed to the coast on pack bullocks as at present, and the benefits the Kumta road is calculated to confer on that portion of the Collectorate be in a great measure lost. The great stream of traffic from the southern district to the port of Kumta now passes through the town of Samasgi, from which the distance within the Madras frontier to the Kumta road does not exceed five or six miles, and there would, I am sure, be no difficulty in arranging with the Collector of Kánara for the construction of this portion. A little way east of Samasgi the road should divide into two branches, the northern to be taken as far as the town of Haveri, which already possesses a large trade with the port of Kumta, and is most favourably situated to become a depôt for the cotton of the valleys of the Wardha and Tungabhadra rivers. The southern branch should be carried near the town of Tilowalli, which also is a place of considerable trade, and along the high lying plains forming the centre of the taluka of Kod as far as the town of the latter name. The length of these communications would only be about sixty miles in all, and as there is fine red soil for nearly every foot of the distance, the expense of making the road would be very triffing; while it would prove of the utmost importance to the southern half of this Collectorate, from all parts of which produce could then be conveyed on carts to the port of Kumta. It is needless to enlarge on the impulse which these

roads would give to the cultivation of the wide-spreading wastes of Hángal, Kod and Ránebennur; and I will content myself with urgently recommending their immediate construction, as one of the most economical means at our command for surely and speedily developing the resources of these districts and increasing the public revenues.

66. I will now turn my attention to the táluka of Dhárwár which occupies the north-western corner of the Collectorate, being bounded on the east and south by the talukas of Navalgund and Hubli, on the west by the Madras province of Kanara and the Belgaum District of Bidi, and on the north by that of It is managed by a Mámlatdár stationed at Dhárwár, Parasgad. and two dependent Mahálkaris at Gadag and Mugad. The district nominally contains 136 Government and 33 alienated villages, which are attached to the several charges of the abovementioned officers, as shown in the annexed statement*; of the 33 alienated villages 26 are held on the Judi tenure, 4 are Jághír, and 3 " Sarwa Inám" :---~ 5003 ~

	1		NUMB	ER AND PI	RESENT D	ISTRIBUTI	on of V11	LAGES.	
Name of Mahál or old Division to which the Villages belong.		Mamla	rwàr Atdár's sion.	Mahá	dag Ikari's ision.	Mahá	igad Ikari's ision.	Whole Tóluk <b>a</b> .	
belong.		Govern- ment,	Alienat- ed.	Govern- ment.	Alienat- ed.	Govern- ment,	Alienat- ed.	Govern- ment.	Alienat- ed.
Dhárwár Aminbhavi Maradgi Hebli Misrikota Betgeri Tadkod Morab Dewar Hubli Kyrékop Narendra Tegúr		24 8 3 1   	9  2 1     	14   14 17 3    	1944   2 6   	         	···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ·	$     \begin{array}{r}       24 \\       8 \\       3 \\       1 \\       14 \\       17 \\       3 \\       9 \\       24 \\       13 \\       19 \\       \end{array} $	9  2 1  2 6  5  4 4
Total	•••	37	12	34	8	65	13	136	33

^{*} Three of the Government villages, viz., Tarasgundi of the Dewar Hubli Mahál, and Mutahunshí and Bukar, Kandla of the Kerkop Mahál, have long been lost sight of, and cannot now be traced, though their lands are supposed to form part of jungle tracts which have, by the present survey, been included within the limits of adjoining villages.

The appearance and climate of different parts of Dhárwár **67**. vary considerably. The Belgaum and Hubli road divides the district into two parts, of which the one to the north of the road is composed for the most part of a level plain of black soil peculiarly adapted to the culture of dry crops and containing little irrigated land. To the south of the road on the contrary the country is hilly, and the bottoms of the valleys are generally devoted to the production of rice, while the dry-crop culture is for the most part confined to the light soil of the uplands. This difference is indicative of the moister climate of the latter division, in which the fall of rain gradually increases as we approach the jungles on the Kánara frontier. And if the whole district were divided by lines running parallel with the jungle in a general direction from northwest to south-east, the villages situated between any two of these lines, would be found to possess nearly the same climate, and each succeeding parallel nearer to the jungles would have one more and more rainy.

In the black plain portion of the taluka the climate is 68. admirably suited for the culture of unirrigated crops. The rain is rarely excessive but generally sufficient, and the droughts to which the villages of Navalgund lying a little further to the northeast arc very subject are rarely experienced here. Tobacco grows luxuriantly in some villages, and several descriptions of culinary vegetables which in most localities require irrigation succeed here very well without. In point of climate this division is equal to any in the Collectorate, and when its superior facilities for the disposal of agricultural produce afforded by the camp and town of Dhárwár and the high road to Belgaum and Hubli running from one end of it to the other are taken into account, it must be viewed as the most favoured of any in the Collectorate for the drycrop cultivation.

69. On leaving the plain, however, for the hilly portion of the táluka, the climate becomes too moist for the dry-crop culture, and the deteriorating influence of excessive rain becomes more and more apparent as we proceed in a south-westerly direction, in exactly the same manner as described in my last assessment report in the case of Hángal, which makes it unnecessary for me again to notice this peculiarity in detail here. In proceeding westward the cultivation of jowári, which is the great staple of the plain, becomes gradually superseded by that of rági and other inferior grains, and nearly disappears in the border villages.

70. There is comparatively little produce exported from this district, owing to the consumption of the camp and town of Dhárwár, which contains a large trading and manufacturing population located in different villages throughout the district, and

owing to the internal demand thus created the prices of produce range higher in this district than in any other of the Collectorate. To the same cause is ascribable the fact of there being very little cotton grown, although the climate is admirably suited for the crop. The rayats find it more profitable to raise jowári, from which besides the grain a large return is obtained by the sale of the straw in Dhárwár and the villages along the Belgaum and Hubli road. Tobacco is cultivated also to some extent in certain villages and is considered a remunerating crop. Wheat also is grown sparingly throughout the black plain portion of the district, but jowari is the great staple of this division. The monsoon variety is alone cultivated, except in two or three of the most outlying villages, when in consequence of the more precarious fall of rain, the cultivators occasionally try the white or cold weather variety. In the division of the teluka south of the road, rice and sugarcane are the most valuable crops and like the products of the plain division find ready sale at Dhárwár. The dry-crop grains are chiefly for domestic consumption, though also disposed of in limited quantity at Dhárwár and the other bázárs of the district. Manure is everywhere applied to the land, with the exception of a few lands in some villages where there is enough jungle to burn on the ground. In this case the burning acts as a sufficient stimulant for one or two seasons, when the ground is allowed to lie fallow until the jungle again grows up. This description of husbandry is of course only suited to thinly populated villages with much more land than the inhabitants are able to cultivate, and will be succeeded by continuous cultivation as population increases.

Owing to the importance of the Dhárwár Fort in former 71. times the district under report was perhaps more frequently than in any other subjected to the spoilation of contending armies during the period of Native rule, though it at the same time benefited by their consumption and that of the garrison of Dhárwár. And upon the whole it seems to have suffered less than most parts of the Collectorate from the disorders that preceded our occupation of the country. Subsequent to the fall of the Annagundi State the district was for 129 years under the nominal rule of Bijápur, during which the management of it was in a great measure left to the hereditary officers, and the period is described as one of uninterrupted suffering. It next fell under the Mogals, whose rule lasted 66 years, and was generally liberal and prosperous. The Maráthas succeeded, and one of their first measures was to raise the standard assessment by trebling the ancient Annagundi "Rakkam," though it could not of course be collected and required the constant aid of Kauls and similar expedients to give it even a nominal existence. The town of Dhárwár was plundered and burnt by Parshrám Bháu Patwardhan in 1790, as were many of the в 370-15

surrounding villages, and the whole district suffered more or less from similar outrages during the distributed period that followed until it passed into the hands of the British in 1817.

72. Under our government the district generally has prospered though its agriculture has remained in a stationary if not declining condition. The large thriving town of Dhárwár may be said to have grown up within this period, and the population of other places has also been considerably increased. The reason of agriculture not having partaken of this advance is unquestionably in my opinion due to over-assessment. As in other districts of the Collectorate, the revenue realized in the first few years of our administration was very high, which gave rise to an exaggerated estimate of the capabilities of the district, and this unluckily was made the basis of the assessment of the former survey which was introduced in 1825-26, and has since formed the ground-work of the annual settlements.

73. The present survey operations were commenced in the season 1846-47, during which 99 villages were measured by two establishments under the superintendence of Lieutenants Biggs and Kemball, by whom also the remaining villages of the taluka were completed in the course of the following year.

74. The classification was commenced and completed in 123 villages by Lieutenant Francis' establishment under the season 1847-48, and the operation is now progressing towards completion in the case of remaining villages under the superintendence of the same officer.

75. The following tables, similar to those given in a previous part of this report for the Kod Táluka, show the degree of accuracy with which these operations have been executed :---

DHA	'RWA'R.			N	ATURE,	EXTEN	T AND RI	Strif (	y Test	r.				
			Number of		By Er	ropea	1 Officers.	B	Nativ	789.		Total.		
		Nature of			Acres,	Avera	ge Error.	Acres.		rage ror.	of Acres,	Averag	re Error.	
		Operation.	Villages. Fields.		Number of	Per cent.	Per Field.	Number of /	Per cent. Per Field.		Number of	Per cent.	Per Field.	
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
182	170,000	Measurement Classification of soil Classification of water	85	580 819 <b>22</b> 2	6, 815 7,079 		 0-0-7} 0-0-8}	278 2,615	1·35 	••	7,094 0-0-93 0-0-43		 0-0-8 0-0-8‡	

Total Number of Fields examined.		Number of Fields in which the Difference between Test and Original Measurement did not exceed													
	1 per cent.	2 per cent.	3 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	8 per cent.	9 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	13 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	23 per cent.
580	270	161	89	26	7	10	6	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1

# Table of errors discovered in the Measurement.

		N	Number of Fields in which the Difference between Test and Original Classification was									
Number of Fields tested.	tion of	Nothing.	Re. a. p. 0 0 1 to 0 0 6	Re. a. p. 0 0 7 to 0 1 0	Re. s. p. 0 1 1 to 0 1 6	Re. a. p. 0 1 7 to 0 2 0	021 to	027 to				
819	Soil ".	98	282	279	107	46	6	1				
222	Water	61	125	32	2	2	•••	•••				

Table of errors discovered in the Classification.

76. The average error in the measurement is thus shown to be 1.37 per cent., which considering that there is a good deal of rice and jungle land rather difficult of measurement in the district may be considered a fair degree of accuracy. In the case of Lieutenant Kemball's work, the average error is only 1 per cent., and the greatest error discovered 10 per cent. in the case of one field, which is very creditable to this officer whose establishment contains many young hands, and had been exposed to serious disadvantages owing to his having been several times withdrawn from the department for considerable periods for Military duty. In Lieutenant Biggs' work the average error is considerably greater being 1.9 per cent. and the greatest error discovered 23 per cent. in the case of one field only. There are altogether 5 errors over 10 per cent. in the work of this officer, and although they occur in the case of small fields in which a mistake is of little importance, they indicate that his establishment has not yet arrived at the high degree of efficiency attained by the others, which is partly to be accounted for by Lieutenant Biggs' having, like Lieutenant Kemball, been more than once withdrawn from the department for Military duty.

77. The classification has been very correctly executed, the average error in the case of the soil being only 8 pies, and the greatest error discovered between 2 annas 7 pies and 3 annas in one field only. In the classification of the supply of water to rice land the average error is  $3\frac{3}{4}$  pies, and the greatest error discovered between 1 anna 7 pies and 2 annas in the case of two fields only, which is equivalent to a mistake of two classes. These results, taking into account that the method of classing the supply of water was tried in this district for the first time, shew both operations to have been very carefully executed, and are indicative of the high state of efficiency to which Lieutenant Francis has brought his establishment. A further test of the classification will be made during the present season.

On the opposite page is a diagram for the Dhárwár 78. Táluka in all respects similar to that for Kod, which has already been described in my 27th para.* The large abatements made from the standard assessment every year, show how greatly the latter was in excess of the capabilities of the land, and in consequence of this it became a business and a necessity with the cultivator to obtain as large a remission from the settling officer as he could. To attain this object he did not scruple to resort of every species of subterfuge and deceipt to impress the European officer with a belief of his inability to discharge his assessment. The corrupting and debasing influence of this system on the peasantry may be readily imagined, while its effects were not less hurtful on the village and district officials, who were in the habit of combining with the rayat to deceive the settling officers on condition of showing in the remissions granted.

79. The cultivation, as will be seen from the red lines of this form drawn across each column, declined steadily for the first eight years subsequent to the introduction of the former survey, when the collections were generally high. For the next ten years there was a tendency to improvement in the cultivation visible, due probably to the large remissions given in several of these years and to the grant of waste on favourable terms. From 1841-42 to 1844-45 the cultivation once more rapidly declined, and in the last three years exhibits a not less remarkable increase. The latter circumstance is

^{*}My proposals extend to 132 villages, but the diagram includes the accounts of 131 only, those of one small village, Venkatapur, having been left out in consequence of being incomplete.

wholly due to the present survey and approaching revision of assessment, but for which the cultivation and collections of the last three years of the diagram would have been in all probability below those of the year 1844-45. The additional collections thus realized in these three years exceed 60,000 rupees, which is considerably beyond the entire cost of the survey operations for the revision of the assessment of the district, which may thus be considered to have been effected at no expense to the State whatever. Most of the land taken up in anticipation of the survey settlement has probably been the occasion of considerable loss to the holders; but the very fact of their submitting to this for the sake of securing the land, shows that there are resources in the district for a large extension of cultivation, and that it was the weight of the assessment alone which prevented this taking place.

80. In Dhárwár the dry-crop land revenue is much more important than that obtained from rice and garden lands, as will be evident from an inspection of the diagram. Rice cultivation, however, might and no doubt will be greatly extended under the revised assessment, as the more westerly villages especially contain many localities well suited for it. The existing rates of assessment upon rice land are occasionally as high as 10 rupces per acre, and the necessity of reduction is quite as apparent in their case as in that of the dry-crop rates.

## Dry-crop Lands.

81. To ensure a proper distribution of the dry-crop assessment, a more minute classification of villages will be required in the case of Dhárwár than in any district of the Collectorate yet In my 67th and 68th paras: I have noticed its pereported on. culiarities of climate, the villages south-west of the Belgaum road having rain more and more in excess as they approach the jungles, and those to the north-east of the road a supply generally ample, except in three outlying villages where the climate begins to resemble that of Navalgund. In addition to distinctions of climate, the black soil villages immediately around the town of Dhárwár enjoy advantages over those at a little greater distance from the greater facilities of disposing of their straw, obtaining manure, and raising vegetables and other green crops afforded by the proximity of the Dhárwár market.

82. Without taking into account the three villages lost in the jungle there are 133 Government villages in the Dhárwár Táluka; but one of these, Kabbenur, lately transferred from the Navalgund Táluka, has been already surveyed and assessed, which limits my present proposals to the remaining 132. These latter I propose to divide into seven classes with maximum rates of assessment as follows with the view of meeting all the peculiarities of their respective circumstances above adverted to.

	Groups of Villages. Villages,		Considerations which have determined the position of the Group.	Maxi crop	e per	
				Rs.	a.	<u>р</u> .
1st	•••	7	Climate favourable for the dry-crop culture and enjoying the additional advantages arising from immediate proximity to the town of Dhárwár		4	0
2nd		53	Climate equally favourable with that of preceding group; but without the ad- vantage of immediate proximity to the town of Dhárwár		0	0
3rd	•••	8	Outlying villages more subject to droughts than the preceding groups and less favour- ably situated in regard to markets		12	0
4th	•••	23	Equal to the 2nd group in regard to markets but with a somewhat at over-moist climate.	1	12	0
5th	•••	19	Climate moister than that of the immediate- ly preceding group, and somewhat less favourably situated in respect of markets.	1	8	0
6th	• • •	18	The disadvantages of the immediately pre- ceding group more strongly marked	1	1	6
7th	• • •	9	On the extreme border of the district gene- rally within the jungle and more disadvan- tageously situated in respect of climate and markets than even the 6th group	ĺ	14	0

83. These rates, it will be seen on referring to the table given in my 37th para., are considerably higher than those sanctioned for any other taluka of the Collectorate, but not I think to a greater extent than the superior advantages enjoyed by this district authorize, and they will, notwithstanding, effect a very liberal reduction of the present assessment, as will be apparent from an

GR	oups.	Average	FROM REV LAST 23		COUNTS	OF	ESTIMATED RESULTS OF FRESH SURVEY.				
No.	Villages.	Total Area of Dry-crop land in Acres,	ed Dry- cropland				Total Assessment of Dry-crop Land.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.			
				Rs.	Rs. a	н. р.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th	7 53 3 23 19 18 9	3,838 48,774 4,474 16,183 11,901 19,724 12,479	$\begin{array}{r} 3,312\\ 33,777\\ 3,056\\ 4,412\\ 3,448\\ 5,541\\ 1,280\end{array}$	59,350 4,271 3,864 1,991 1,791	1 1 1 0 1 0	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 4 \end{array}$	49,000 4,475 16,000 10,000	6,000 67,375 5,748 10,500 5,312 7,969 4,469	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
7	132	117,373	54,832	78,533	1	6 11	111,815	1,07,373	0 15 5		

inspection of the subjoined table, in which they are compared with those obtained from the average collections of the last 23 years :---

We find from this table that the proposed rates are 84. below those deduced from the average of past collections in all the groups of villages with the exception of the 6th and 7th in the neighbourhood of the jungles, and in which, as in the case of Hángal, the new rates will occasion a considerable increase of the dry-crop assessment. When introducing the new assessment into the latter district last year the cultivators complained of this increase as was to be expected, and in some instances threw up particular fields ; but notwithstanding this, the impression left on my mind, after hearing all they had to say on the matter, was that the increase was fully warranted by the circumstances, and would not be found to interpose any bar to the extension of cultivation. I further became convinced that the former dry-crop assessment in many of these villages was below the rent that might be obtained for the grazing of this description of land when waste. and this surmise hazarded in my last report has, I understand, been confirmed by the results of the sale of the waste in some villages under the new settlement. Owing to the rainy climate of these villages the poorer descriptions of land are peculiarly suited for pasture grounds, as they yield an abundant herbage during seven or eight months of the year, which will yearly increase in value as the waste of the inland villages is appropriated for tillage. and under these circumstances it appears to me very doubtful whether it would be of advantage to bring them under the plough for the purpose of raising grain crops. I believe that in the course of a very few years, the rayats of the villages under consideration will be able to take up the whole or great part of their waste land at the survey assessment, and obtain a large profit on it by the sale of the grass and the feeding of cattle, which are likely to be sent there for pasturage in yearly increasing numbers. I do not, therefore, entertain any apprehensions on the score of the proposed rates in the instances in question being found too high.

## Rice Lands.

These are not extensive in the Dhárwár Táluka. They 85. amount in all to about 6,000 acres of which nearly half are at present uncultivated owing to the oppressive nature of the existing The present rates vary from Rs. 12 an acre downassessment. wards, the average rate on the cultivation of the last 23 years being Rs. 3-8-7 and that of the last 5 years Rs. 3-15-7 per acre. The extent of rice land in cultivation at the introduction of the former survey settlement 23 years ago was 3,804 acres. This had fallen to 2,874 acres in 1845-46, or about one-third, which is convincing proof of the insupportable weight of the existing assess-Within the last 3 years a portion of the waste has been ment. again brought into cultivation in anticipation of the new settlement.

The rice lands of Dhárwár are almost exclusively con-86. fined to the portion of the district lying south of the Belgaum road, that is to say to the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th groups of villages shewn in the preceding tables. The classification of the supply of water for irrigation provides for the distinctions of climate between these groups. In respect of climate the rice lands may be considered on a par with those of Hangal and Tadas, and their superior value as in the case of the dry-crop land is owing to their proximity to the large markets of Dhárwár and Hubli, especially the former. These advantages are very considerable and will warrant a considerable increase in the rates proposed for the former districts. The maximum rate sanctioned for Hangal was Rs. 5 and for Tadas 5-8-0 per acre; but the experience gained in the settlement of these districts has induced me to extend somewhat the difference between the maximum and minimum rates, in fixing the relative values of the water classes; so that in the classification of the Dhárwár rice lands, a maximum rate of Rs. 6 would be about equivalent to the abovementioned Tadas rate of Rs. 5-8-0. I have proposed in the case of the principal dry-crop villages of Dhárwár (viz., those of my 2nd group) an increase of  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd on the rates of the most favorably situated dry-crop villages of Hangal and Tadas, and I propose to make a similar increase in the case of the rice lands,

fixing the maximum rate at Rs. 8 per acre in the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th groups of Dhárwár villages, which are most favorably situated in respect of markets. There is no rice land in the 3rd group of villages. The 6th and 7th groups are less favorably situated, being removed from 10 to 15 miles from Dhárwár and the high road to Belgaum, on which account I propose to fix the maximum in their case a little lower, viz., at Rs. 7 per acre. These maximum rates, it will be understood, are only applicable to the best description of rice land capable of producing alternating crops of sugar-cane. The average rate to be anticipated from the adoption of my proposals compared with that deduced from past collections is exhibited in the following table :--

Averac	ES FROM AC	COUNTS OF LAST	ESTIMATED RESULTS OF PRESENT SURVEY.						
Total Area of Rice Land in Acres.	Rice Land, Rice Land, Assessment on o		Avera of Ass per .	essm	ient .	Total Area of Rice Land in Acres.	Total Assess- ment of Rice Land.	Average Rat of Assessme per Acre.	
		Rs.	Rs.	<b>a</b> .	p		Rs.	Rs. a.	<u>р</u> .
5,125	3,154	11,150	3	8	7	6,000	15,750	2 10	0

# Garden Lands.

These are of very limited extent in this district, being 87. according to the accounts of last year 360 acres, of which 287 acres were cultivated at an average rate of Rs. 8-0-7 per acre. This land is generally inferior to that of the southern talukas, and is for the most part devoted to the raising of vegetables for the Dhárwár market. I propose to retain for its assessment the ordinary garden rates adopted for the rest of the Collectorate with the exception of Hangal, viz., a maximum rate of Rs. 15 per acre for tank gardens, and one of Rs. 5 per acre for well gardens. None of the land under consideration unless in one or two instances of well gardens is sufficiently valuable to be assessed at these maximum rates, even after allowing for its advantages of situation for the Dhárwár market when compared with the rest of the Collectorate. I do not, therefore, think it necessary to alter the maximum rates adopted for the Collectorate generally on account of the latter advantage, as they are sufficiently high to comprize all the Dhárwár gardens, and the superiority of the latter in point of markets will be taken into account in fixing the rate in each instance. The average rate under the new settlement I estimate at Rs. 5 per acre.

в 370—16

88. The settlement which has been now laid before you is intended to absorb all direct levies made by the village and district officers, as in the case of all districts hitherto settled. They are valued at Rs. 3,192 in 1842-43 when returns of all their emoluments were obtained from the hereditary officers, and a temporary compensation will be awarded for the abolition of the levies in question, pending a final settlement of the hereditary offices and emoluments throughout the Collectorate. The sheep-tax, which last year realized 198 rupees, and sale of the produce of fruit trees, 165 rupees, will be affected by the new settlement as already mentioned in my 51st para in reference to Kod.

89. The full survey rental of the whole Government arable land of the táluka I estimate at 1,25,000 rupees in round numbers, viz., dry-crop land 1,07,500 rupees, rice land 16,000 rupees, and garden land 1,500 rupees, and this rental will be found compared in the subjoined statement with the collections of the whole period of our administration and of the five years preceding 1846-47 when the effect of the present survey operations in increasing the revenue first became decidedly apparent.

Perioda	Collect	TONS ON ACC	112-08-09-0	Total Col-				
	Cultivat- od land Sheen tary		Haks of Heredi- tary	Classes	ernment Land Cultivated	Excess of Sur- vey Assessment over Collections of past years.		
	Rupecs,	Rupces.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupces,	Rupces.	Per cent.	
Average of last 28 years Average of 5 years pre- ceding 1846-47	00 714	3,051 4,811	3,192 3,192	1,00,443 98,717	1,25,000 1,25,000	24,557 26,283	24 <u>1</u> 26 <u>1</u>	

90. Owing to cultivation being more extended in Dhárwár than in any other district for which rates of assessment have been proposed, it is not to be expected that the new settlement should hold out an equal prospect of a large eventual increase of revenue; but nevertheless the comparison which has just been given is sufficiently promising even in a financial point of view, and if the settlement succeed, as I anticipate, the collections under it will at least equal, if they do not exceed, those of the past years of our administration. The immediate effect of the revision will occasion a diminution of revenue to the extent of about 10,000 rupees compared with the average collections of the period of 5 years shewn in the preceding statement, and to the extent of 40,000 rupees compared with the collections of last year. The latter, however, were swelled by 30,000 rupees at the least, owing to the great extent of waste taken up within the last three years in anticipation of the survey settlement, and it would be a fatal error to consider the large collections of the two last years as affording a measure of the capabilities of the district.

91. The alienated lands of Dhárwár to which the new assessment will be applied to the extent noticed in my 54th and 55th paras., in the case of Kod, are shewn in the following statement :---

Tenure.		Acres.	Collections on account of Quit-rent.
Judi Sarwa Inám Mahál Judi Servico Inám	A.18	 20,905 11,848 13,453 9,919	28,813  25,598 
Q	Total	 56,125	54,411

92. The Judi guit-rent alone will be subject to reduction through the operation of the new rates, as in no case hereafter will anything in excess of the survey assessment of the whole land (Judi and Sarwa Inám together) of any hereditary office be levied on account of the Judi Cess under the new settlements. In introducing the latter also, I have always allowed the Judidárs the option of relinquishing any entire survey fields belonging to their estates, and obtaining a reduction in their Judi Cess equal to the survey assessment of the fields so relinquished, which were then entered in the settlement papers as Government land. It could never be for the advantage of the State to oblige any Judidár or other rent-payers to hold more land than he himself wishes, and there is a further advantage in reducing the extent of the Judi estates, as the tenure on which they are held is by no means so favourable for the increase of agricultural capital and through it of the land revenue as that of the Government lands. In all cases I consider the substitution of the Khálsát for the Judi tenure to be a most important advantage.

93. Having thus disposed of the Tálukas of Kod and Dhárwár, I have still to consider the Misrikota division of Hubli in order to the completion of my proposals. The division in question lies immediately south of the Dhárwár Táluka, having the Mámlatdárs and Tadas Mahálkari's divisions of Hubli on the east, and the Kánara frontier on the south and west. It consists

of 100 Government and 24 alienated villages under the management of a Mahálkari stationed at Misrikota as more particularly shown in the subjoined table; of the alienated villages 18 are held on the Judi, 5 on the Sarwa Inám, and 1 on the Jághir tenures.

Names of Maháls or (		Misrikota Mahálkari's Charge,			
to which the Villa	ges belon;	g.	Government Villages.	Alienated Villages.	
1. Misrikota			44	18	
2. Kalghatgi			50	5	
3. Bomigatti			6		
4. Kyarkop			•••	1	
	Total		100	24	

I may be very brief in my observations on this district 94. as a full description of it will be found in the annexed very interesting report by my Assistant, Lieutenant W. C. Anderson, under whose superintendence the operations connected with the measurement were conducted. The surface of Misrikota is generally undulating, and to a considerable extent in the southerly and westerly villages, is still over-run with jungle. The climate resembles the division of Dhárwár west of the Hubli road, becoming more rainy as we proceed from north-east towards the Kánara jungles. It is in all parts over-moist for the dry-crop culture, though the latter is extensively prosecuted in the villages along the eastern The westerly villages are very thinly inhabited and many border. of them described. In this quarter there is very little cultivation, and a considerable addition to the present population will be required before the land can be generally brought under tillage. The crops and husbandry are the same as in the adjoining parts of Dhárwar and the Tadas division of Hubli for which rates of assessment were proposed in my last report.

95. The chief cultivation is rice, and the revenue derived from irrigated land more than doubles that obtained from dry-crop land. Tanks, generally of small size, are numerous all over the district, and their neglected condition is described in the 2nd para. of Lieutenant Anderson's report. The cultivators are, I think, in better circumstances than in other rice-growing district of the Collectorate, and this is to be ascribed to the assessment having been more moderate here than elsewhere, and more easily paid from the bullk of the produce being rice, which has always commended a ready sale, as well in the district bázárs, of which a detailed account is given in Lieutenant Anderson's 9th and following paras. as in the more distant and larger marts of Dhárwár and Hubli. 96. The measurement of Misrikota was commenced in 1846-47 and completed in the following season under the superintendence of Lieutenant W. C. Anderson. The classification was commenced by Lieutenant Francis in 1847-48 during which about half the villages were classified, and the remainder will be so during the current season by the establishment of the same officer. The degrees of accuracy attained in the execution of both operations are exhibited in the subjoined statement :---

MISI	RIKOTA,				NATU	RB, 87	TENT AN	D RESULT	OF TRE	9 <b>T</b> .			
		Number of			By Eu	ropean	Officers.	By Natives.			Total Test.		
villages	So Arable Nature of Acres. Operation.	Nature of			Acres.	Average Error.		Acres.	Average E		A cres.	Average Error.	
Number of		Villages.	Fields.	Number of	Per cent.	Per field.	Number of A	Per cent.	Per field.	Number of Acres.	Per cent.	Per field.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Measurement	91	1,318	9,950	0.7	Rs.	2,623	0.7	Rs.	12,573	0.7	Ra.
100	108,754	Classification	27		)							••	
		Soil		271	1,710		0.0.0	239		0.0.8	1,948	••	0-0-09
:		Water		187	1	L()	0.0.41			0.0.3			0.0.4

Table of errors	discovered	in the	Measurement.
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Total nnmber of Fields examined.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Measurement did not exceed										
	1 per cent.	2 per cent.	3 per cent.	4 per cent. 	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	8 per cent.			
1,318	1,093	172	33	5	5	4	5	1			

Table of errors discovered in the Classification.

			r of Fields i Driginal and			
No, of Fields.	Classification of	Nothing	-	Rs. a. p. 0 0 7 to 0 1 0	-	Rs. a. p. 0 1 7 to 0 2 0
271 187	Soil Water	90	98 110	97 35	16 3	10 

97. The results shewn by these statements indicate a very high degree of accuracy in the execution of both the measurement and classification of this district. The average error in the case of the measurement is considerably within 1 per cent, and the largest error discovered amounts to 8 per cent. in the case of one field only. In the classification the average error as regards the valuation of the soil is only 6 pies of our classification scale and the greatest error discovered 2 annas, which last is just equal to the difference between two contiguous classes of our nine kinds of soil. In the valuation of the supply of water to rice lands the average error is 4 pies and the greatest error discovered 1 anna 6 pies of the scale in which 1 anna represents the difference in value of any two contiguous classes. These results are, in my opinion, very creditable to Lieutenants Anderson and Francis under whose superintendence the operations were executed.

The accompanying diagram affords similar information 98. regarding the cultivation and <u>collections</u> of Misrikota to those already given for Kod and Dhárwár. The full assessment is only given for particular years in which it has been shewn in the reve-In the other years the Jamábandi settlement, i. e., nue accounts. the revenue set apart for collection after deducting remissions alone The information afforded by the diagram as to the proappears. portion of the collections due on account of rice and dry-crop land is to be received as an approximation only to the truth, as both descriptions of land are to be found in many fields, and in these cases the entire assessment of the field is entered under the head of rice or dry-crop according as one or other of these kinds of culture happens to be the more important.

The results presented by this diagram differ in some re-99. markable respects from those of other districts; cultivation from the introduction of the former survey 23 years ago up to the present time has fluctuated very little, but at the same time has been steadily though slowly extending. This extension it is true would appear to be chiefly limited to the dry-crop land and the rice cultivation for several years past seems to have remained stationary; but I have not much confidence in the correctness of the accounts in distinguishing the two kinds of culture, and my belief is that both have partaken of the improvement above noticed. The difference between the full demand indicated by the summits of the columns shaded with Indian ink, and the collections indicated by the red columns, that is to say, the amount of remissions given at the annual settlements, is unusually small. The fluctuations in the revenue collected for the last nine years especially are likewise of limited extent. These facts all tend to shew that the past assessment of this district has been comparatively moderate, and though not sufficiently so to permit of any rapid extension of cultivation or

development of the agricultural resources of the district, which are very great, neither has it been so heavy as to interpose an absolute bar to progress, as in the case of most other parts of the Collectorate.

#### Dry-Crop Lands.

100. The area of Government dry-crop land in the 100 villages of Misrikota is about 76,000 acres, of which only 14,500 acres are now cultivated at an average rate of 10 annas per acre, as deduced from the collections of the last 5 years. In regard to climate all the villages of Misrikota receive too much rain for the dry crop culture, and in this respect may be considered on a par with the greater part of the Tadas division and the western parts of Dhárwár. In regard to markets they are less favourably situated than those of Dhárwár, but possess about equal advantages with those I propose therefore to adopt rates equivalent to those of Tadas. of the latter district which will be found in the table given in my 17th para., dividing however the villages into 4 classes as in the rainy section of Dhárwar, the maximum rate diminishing as the climate becomes more rainy and unfavourable for the dry-crop cul-The number of villages and maximum rates proposed for ture. each of the four-groups are the following :---

Groups.	No. of Villages in each.	Maximum Rate of Assessment per Acre.		
1st		Rs. a. p. 1 5 0		
2 n d	21	$1 \ 1 \ 6$		
3rd	27 34	0 14 0		
$4 \mathrm{th}$	49	0 10 0		

101. The assessment that may be expected to result from the adoption of those rates is compared with the collections of the last 5 years in the subjoined table :---

Gr	OUPS,	Averag	es from Re last 5		ESTIMATED RESULTS OF PRESENT SURVEY.			
No.	Villages	Total area of dry- crop land in acres.	Cultivated area of dry- crop land in acres.		Average rate of as- sessment per acre, Total are of dry- crop land in acres.		Total as- sessment of dry-crop land.	Average of assess- ment per acre.
1st 2nd 3rd	3 21 27	3,644 17,109 18,650	944 6,847 4,011	Rs. 954 5,953 2,321	Rs. a. p. 1 0 2 0 12 0 0 9 0	3,600 17,000 16,000	Rs. 2,925 9,562 6,500	Rs. a. p. 0 13 0 0 9 0 0 6 6
4th 4	49 100	45,594 84,997	1,990 13,792	732 9,060	0 6 2	40,000 76,600	11,250 30,237	046

The rates proposed will not in reality effect a reduction 102. to the extent indicated by this table, as the limited area now under tillage is composed of soils superior to the average quality of the land of the district, which is indicated by the survey rates shewn in the last column of the statement on the land actually under tillage; the reduction effected by the new rates will be slight. The less extent of the total dry-crop acres according to the present survey is owing to tracts of land covered with dense jungle, and not admitting at present of being divided into fields and classified and assessed in the ordinary way, being entered in the survey accounts as unarable or unassessed, which at the former survey were included in the arable waste. The present method of entering these jungle lands as unarable has been adopted from consideration of convenience, but they may be distinguished in the survey accounts from ordinary rocky waste incapable under any circumstances of oration, by the designation of "Forest land," or some term of similar import. This course has been suggested by Government in Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter of 22nd September last, No. 5593, in reference to one of the Rules for the Administration of the Survey Settlements proposed by the Superintendents of Survey in their Joint Report of 2nd August 1847, and will therefore probably be disposed of in the further discussion of the rules in question.

## Rice Lands.

These arc of considerable extent in Misrikota, amount-103. ing to 15,000 acres, of which rather more than a half or about 8,000 acres are now cultivated. The rainy climate of the greater part of Misrikota makes it particularly suited for the rice cultivation which might be greatly extended, and I hope will be under the operation of the new assessment. The difference in the quantity of rain falling in different parts of the district noticed in the 3rd and following paragraphs of Lieutenant Anderson's report, has been duly considered in classing the supply of water to the different fields, and there does not seem to me any occasion for making any alterations in the rates of assessment on account of markets, as the greater distance of the western and southern villages of the district from the large marts of Hubli and Dhárwár, is made up to the cultivators, thereby having the large bazars of Kalghatgi and Bomigatti within a very short distance of their own doors, and owing to this, prices are very much equalized throughout the

I beg to propose for the rice and sugar-cane lands of Misrikota a maximum rate of 6 rupees per acre, which as explained in my 86th para. is equivalent to the rates already sanctioned for the adjoining villages of Tadas. This maximum will yield an average rate of Rs. 2-1-0 per acre according to my estimate, which is 9 annas less than the average derived from the collections of the last five years, as shewn in the subjoined statement :---

Averag	E EROM ACCOU	JN'IS OF LAST (	5 YEARS.	Estimated Results of present Survey				
Total area of rice land in acres.	Cultivated rice land, acres.		of assessment			Average rate of assessment per acre.		
14,603	8,245	Rs. 21,958	Rs. a. p. 2110	15,500	Кв. 31,969	Rs. a. p. 210		

104. In this case again, on taking into account that the present cultivation includes most of the superior rice land, it will be found that the new rates effect a comparatively small reduction of the existing assessment; but it has already been brought to notice that a great reduction is not called for in the case of this district, which has decidedly though slowly improved during the past years of our management. The reduction proposed will I think suffice to secure a much more rapid rate of progress hereafter, and place the district as far as I can judge on an equality in regard to assessment with other parts of the Collectorate.

# Garden Lands.

105. There is, I believe, no Government land of this description in Misrikota; but should any be found in the villages remaining to be classified or amongst the alienated lands, I propose to assess it at the ordinary standard adopted for the Collectorate in general, of which the maximum rates for tank gardens are 15 rupées and for well gardens Rs. 5 an acre.

#### Lands covered with Jungle.

106. Both in this district and in Dhárwár large tracts of this description in particular villages have been merely measured and their external boundaries marked off, without being divided into fields of the ordinary size, which indeed could hardly have been done, and even if accomplished, would have been of no use, as there is already in such villages much more land apportioned into fields than suffices for the wants of the inhabitants. No assessment is proposed to be fixed upon these jungle tracts. I have suggested in a st garate correspondence, through the channel of the Military Board, that a portion of them or other convenient waste should be set apart as public forest land, for the growth of timber and managed under special instructions distinct from the ordinary administration of the survey settlements. The wreckless manner in which the timber of these jungles is now being destroyed is described in the 24th para of the annexed report by Lieutenant Anderson. For the remainder, the plan of management mentioned in Rule 13 of the Joint Report of 2nd August 1847, already quoted, would be applicable, viz., "that in event of portions of such fields being brought under cultivation, rates of assessment should be fixed by the Mámlatdár upon the acres under tillage, equivalent to those of similar soils in the same village." I am of opinion that cultivation should not be allowed to extend to these tracts until the waste divided into fields and assessed has been brought under tillage. Till then, the natural products of the land in question might be sold on behalf of Government, as in the case of ordinary waste subject to assessment.

107. The direct levies made by the hereditary officers will be treated as usual. They have been estimated at Rs. 2,297. The same course will be followed in the case of the sheep-tax, &c.

108. The following statement is similar to those already given for Kod and Dhárwár, and exhibits the usual financial comparison of the proposed survey rental of Government land with the average collections on all accounts from the same source during the last 28 and last 5 years :---

Periods.	Collect	TIONS ON A	COUNT OF.		Estimated Survey As-	s- Excess of of Survey Assess- ment over d, Collections of d past Revenue.	
	Cultivat- ed land.	Waste, Grazing Farms, Sheep-tax, &c.	Hereditary	account of Govern. ment Land,	sessment of Govern- ment Land, Cultivated		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs .	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.
Average of last 28 years . Average of last 5 years	30,243 31,060	504 1,748	2,297 2,297	33,044 35,105	62,006 62,000	28,956 26,895	87 <u>4</u> 76 <u>4</u>

109. The new settlement is thus seen to permit of a large increase of revenue beyond the average of past collections, while the immediate sacrifice to be anticipated from its introduction will be comparatively small and not exceed 20 per cent.

110. The alienated lands of the Government villages of Misrikota are the following:---

Ten	ure.		Acres.	Collections on account of Quit-rent.
Judi Sarwa Inám Mahál Judi Service Inám	••••	· · · · · · ·	16,208 5,110 7,304 1,172	14,253 15 15,675
	Tot	al	29,794	29,943

111. The Judi quit-rent will be reduced when in excess of the survey assessment by the operation of the new settlement according to the method already explained in my 55th and 92nd paras. in reference to the Kod and Dhárwár Tálukas.

112.Lieutenant Anderson's report contains some important suggestions in reference to Misrikota but also bearing on the general interests of the Collectorate. He points out the great inconvenience to trade occasioned by the intervention of the Madras territory, between Kalghatgi and Goa, by which owing to the different duties levied on salt in the former, the whole trade in this article instead of coming by the direct route of the Diggi Ghát from Goa is diverted to the Tilwalli Ghát which entails an additional six or seven days' journey on the traders. And this is not merely the case with the small quantity of salt required for the supply of the Misrikota district itself, but equally applies to most parts of this Collectorate, for which the Diggi Ghat offers the most direct communication with Goa. Lieutenant Anderson estimates the loss thus occasioned to the community at one anna per maund in the price of salt. The trade of Goa with the interior must be nearly limited to the Bombay Presidency, and the inconvenience to this trade arising from the narrow strip of the Madras Presidency running up between this Collectorate and the former State is one strong argument among many others that might be brought forward in favor of transferring to the Bombay Presidency the tract in question, which is I believe mostly comprised in the small district of Haliyal now attached to the Madras Collectorate of Kánara.

Lieutenant Anderson also recommends the improvement 113. of the present very indifferent route from Kalghatgi down the valley of the Black River to the port of Sadáshivgad which in point of distance is much nearer to the northern districts of this Collectorate than the port of Kumta. It would no doubt be very desirable to open out as many roads to the coast as possible ; but the question of expense requires to be taken into consideration, and when once the high roads to Kumta and to the coast by the Phondághat now in course of construction are completed and made practicable for carts with cross roads to lead into these trunk lines where necessary, there will I think be no very serious inconvenience experienced anywhere in the Southern Marátha Country from the difficulty of transporting produce to the coast. Nevertheless, the proposed road would be of great benefit to the country, and if capable of construction at a small expense, might fully repay the outlay.

114. In his 25th para. Lieutenant Anderson describes the ravages committed by herds of wild elephants of late years in the Misrikota Mahál, and some steps are urgently required with the view of preventing these for the future. I think that a reward of from 50 to 100 rupees should be offered for the destruction of each elephant according to the size and sex of the animal, and means be adopted for giving this publicity in Kánara and Mysore with the view of inducing the elephant-hunters there to follow up the herds in their annual visits to this Collectorate.

115. The present kacheri of the Mahálkari at Misrikota is most inconveniently situated in one corner of his district, and its removal to a more centrical position is urgently required; but the suggestions I have to offer in regard to this and other points connected with an improved territorial allotment of districts, I propose, as intimated in the concluding paragraph of my last assessment report, to make the subject of a distinct communication.

116. In concluding the present report, I would solicit an early sanction to the proposed rates of assessment to enable me to complete the introduction of the new settlements in the course of the present season, which is absolutely necessary to prevent the survey operations being thrown into irretrievable confusion; for the labor connected with these settlements devolves entirely upon me, owing to my Assistants being fully engaged in superintending the field operations, and now that the progress of the survey requires two or three districts to be settled annually, it would be wholly beyond my power to overtake again this section of the work, were it once allowed to fall into arrear.

117. I shall be prepared to furnish copies of this report for your and Revenue Commissioner's records, and have to request therefore that the original may be forwarded to Government, which will save time and obviate the risk of mistakes in copying the diagrams and figured statements which it contains.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. WINGATE, Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Marátha Country



<u></u>							Gov	ERNMENT LAN			
Y BARS.	Number			Deduct Remissions Rupees.	Remaining on						
	Villagos.	Acres.	Assessment Rupees.		Dry-crop land.		Rice Iand.				
					Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.			
1	2 3		4	5	6	7	8	8			
1820-21	245					58,221		22,935			
1821-22	. ,,					61,283		25,881			
1000.01	. ,,	•••		(Section)		59,461		26,410			
	., ,,		0	CARLO		54,248		25,458			
1007 00		48,024	Carlos S		39,677	53,217 48,628	7.488	25,065 22,271			
000 07	•• ••	54,34]		Sec. 197	44,389	54,067	9,052	26,889			
007 00	·· 73 ·· 33	56,741	2853	1.64	45,965	55,732	9,853	29,473			
828-29	. ,,	56,489	98,615	5,790	45,357	55,530	10,220	29,126			
1829-30		53,601	91,187	13,675	42,917	45,676	9,771	23,991			
1830-31	,,	51,918	86,573	18,317	41,667	42,486	9,363	18,829			
1831-32	. ,,	49,184	79,267	29,487	39,882	31,164	8,402	13,603			
	. ,,	49,443	81,699	19,894	40,444	39,365	8,130	17,331			
	. ,, [	53,088	1,11,344	34,362	44,045	48,448	8,197	22,360			
100K 00	., ,,	58,254 53,374	1,11,344 95,383	20,974 25,961	49,275 45,336	54,517 44,745	8,098 7,251	22,034			
000 07	11	53,374 54,397	93,363	52,526	46,466	27,889	7,251	19,081 7,301			
007 90	•• ••	54,175	93,995	24,723	46,402	45,999	6,992	17,821			
1838-39	1 1	55,601	97,131	24,710	47,279	46,511	7,549	19,827			
01 000	. ,,	55,453	89,161	5,247	46,929	54,507	7,741	22,784			
1840-41	1 7 1	53,539			44,910	53,784	7,838	24,335			
	. ,,	55,879	1,18,711	8,269	46,121	54,226	8,984	25,405			
	. ,,	53,160	1,20,271	38,635	44,428	50,198	7,940	24,367			
1843-44		44,419	99,643	26,581	36,533	43,279	7,153	23,015			
1844-45 1845-46	) ~ 1	39,587 37,363	87,437	23,704 29,745	33,031 31,007	38,784 32,117	5,835 5,634	18,601 15,647			
1845-46 1846-47	1	38,187	85,883	29,745	31,927	37,835	5,034	17,079			
847-48		37,873	85,269	24,138	31,533	37,581	5,539	17,108			
General A	verage	50,612	95,106	23,486	41,979	47,462	7,811	21,572			
Average of 5 y 1843-44 to 184		39,485	88,244	25,695	32,806	37,917	5,929	18,290			

# Statement showing the Area of Government land in Cultivation, and Details of Collectorate for the

Fractions of Acres and Rupces are omitted in this statement.
 The entries in Columns 3 to 12 correspond with the diagram in the body of the report.
 From 1820-21 to 1824-25 the cultivation was not recorded in Acres.
 The total assessment and Remissions are not shown in the village accounts prior to 1828-20.

N CULTIV	ATION,		Govern	MENT WASI	E LAND.	ļ	NET REVEN	UE FROM AL	IENATED LAND.	
ccount of, Garden land,			Grazing farm and Sheep-tax fruit, &c., net Rupees. waste.		Total net Revenue from Gov- ernment land cultivated and waste or sum of cols. 12 and	Judi as- sessment, Kupees.	Sarwa Inám Mahái Judi,	Total Revenue from alionated	Total net land Revenue from all sources, or sum of cols. 16 and 19 Rupees.	
Acres	Rupees.	Total Rupees,	Rupees.	nupcos.	Rupees.	15, Rupees.	Rupeca,	Rupees.	land, Rupees.	10 Mupoor,
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	6,791	87,947	3,835	295	4,130	92,077	52,065	6,948	59,013	1,51,090
•••	7,101	94,262	3,879	330	4,209	98,474	55,708	4,842	60,550	1,59,024
•••	6,950 7,045	86,751	4,142	323 293	4,465	97,286 90,922	55,537	3,438	58,975	1,56,261
	7,018	85,300	280	329	609	85,909	52,600	4,348	56,984 54,667	1,47,906
859	6,733	77,632	2.478	347	2,825	80,457	46,062	3,061	49,123	1,29,580
900	7,755	88,711	2,731	369	3.100	91.811	52,835	4,898	57,733	1,49,544
923	8,149	93,354	2,738	378	3,116	96,470	53,574	3,416	56,990	1,53,460
912	8,169	92,825	2,869	372	3,241	96,066	52,936	3,416	56,352	1,52,418
913	7,745	77,412	2,918	409	3,327	80,739	43,371	4,854	48,225	1,28,964
908	6,941	68,256	3,718	402	4,120	72,376	36,734	3,017	39,754	1,12,130
900	5,013	49,780	1,320	115	1,435	51,215	28,845	3,017	31,862	83,077
869	5,109	61,805	1,353	122	1,475	63,280	35,601	4,500	40,101	1,03,381
846 881	6,174	76,982	1,398	100	1,498	78,480	43,129	2,992	46,121	1,24,601
787	6,335 5,596	82,882 78 422	1,436 1,564	115 115	1,551	74,437	44,549	2,992	47,541	1,31,978
774	3,489	38,679	1,584	118	1,679 1,702	71,101 40,381	41,165	4,474	45,639	1,16,740
781	5,452	69,272	1,680	153	1,833	71,105	26,813	2,992 2,992	29,805 45,806	70,186
773	6.086	72,424	1,686	150	1,838	74,262	$42,814 \\ 43.018$	4.474	45,800	1,16,911 1,21.754
783	6,423	83,714	2,888	158	3,046	86,760	49,295	2,992	52,287	1,39,047
791	6.842	84,961	3,201	152	3.353	88,314	49.675	2,992	52,667	1,40,981
774	7 011	86,642	2,648	151	2,799	89.441	50.051	4,547	54,598	1,44,039
792	7,071	81,636	3,275	123	3,398	85,034	48.653	2,144	51,797	1,36,831
733	6,768	73,062	4,140	165	4,305	77,367	46,627	3,063	49,690	1,27,057
701	6,358	63,733	6,778	84	6,862	70,595	40,912	4,548	45,460	1,16,05
722	5,479	53,243	8,169	291	8,460	61,703	37,129	2,988	40,117	1,01,820
794	6,664	61,578	7,865	398	9,263	70,841	38,610	3,063	41,673	1,12,514
801	6,442	61,131	8,708	355	9,063	70,194	38,504	4,555	43,059	1,13,253
822	6,525	75,579	3,362	240	3,602	79,182	44,944	3,774	48,718	1,27,899
750	6,342	62,549	7,332	259	7,591	70,140	40,356	3,643	43,999	1,14,140

Land Revenue from all sources for 245 Villages of the Kod Táluka of the Dhárwár last twenty-eight years.

5. Column 20 does not contain the amounts actually collected, but those set spart for collection, though the difference between the two is so inconsiderable that we may safely reason on the isupposition of the amounts here shewn having been actually realized. Accompaniment to Superintendent's report dated 21st December 1848, No. 235.

(Signed) G. WINGATE,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey & Assessment,

S. M. C.

YEARS.		Number of Villages.	Government Land						
			Acres,	Assessment, Rupees.	Deduct Remissions, Rupees.	Remaining or			
						Dry-crop land.		Rice land,	
						Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1820-21		191					00.750		
1001 00	••	131	•••				96,756	•••	13,217
1821-22	•••	, ,,	•••			•••	96,862 1,01,435	•••	13,474
1823-24		"	***		12000		80,982	•••	15,601
1824-25				1,45,976	57,558	-	73,211	•••	13,069
1825-26		,,,	62,140	1,47,717	55,321	58,036	75,671	3,804	14,579
1826-27			62,647	1,48,366	48,942	58,424	82,652	3,921	14,508
1827-28	•••	,,	61,896	1,46,112	40,200	57,730	88,560	3,875	15,074
1828-29	•••	,,	58,002	1,38,342	39,532	54,041	81,320	3,694	15,258
1829-30 1830-31	•••	, ,,	53,202	1,29,024	34,830	49,385	80,369	3,550	11,663
001 00	•••	, ,, ,	50,977 51,574	1,24,681	39,157	47,305	71,224	3,407	12,201
1831-32	•••	,,,	48,051	1,25,099	31,853 52,470	$48,114 \\ 44,862$	$     \begin{array}{r}       80,542 \\       52,867     \end{array} $	3,200	10,784
1833-34	•••		53,642	1,14,880 1,28,611	59,977	50,395	57,143	$2,933 \\ 2,982$	8,165 9,631
1834-35		1) ))	55,835	1,28,985	29,357	52,417	86,870	2,582	10,812
1835-36			56,139	1,21,897	40,116	52,802	70,968	3,109	8,979
1836-37	•••		57,016	1,20,451	43,712	54,016	69,383	2,747	5,828
1837-38		,,,	62,337	1,27,539	28,832	59,221	88,077	2,818	8,430
838-39	•••	, ,, )	55,558	1,10,317	45,804	52,619	56,528	2,639	5,985
1839-40	•••		61,888	1,21,530	19,531	58,918	90,371	2,639	9,233
1840-41 1841-42	•••		61,736	1,22,443	17,653	58,596	92,067	2,814	9,828
841-42		"	62,469 58,665	1,22,732	24,067 23,077	59,237	85,943	2,916	10,033
843-44		>>	53,961	1,15,149	23,077	55,391 50,704	79,002 73,483	2,985	10,671
844-45	•••	<i>p</i>	50,390	99,916	13,465	47,078	72,872	3,018 3,037	11,072
845-46		,,, ,,	51,158	99,726	9,730	48,004	76,655	3,037 2,874	11,485
846-47		,,	59,434	1,18,575	7,610	56,116	96,421	3,007	12,173
1847-48		н	64,309	1,30,182	10,699	60,643	1,04,401	3,343	12,638
Jeneral Average 57			57,089	1,23,725	31,867	53,654	80,808	3,150	11,337
Average of 5 years from 1842 to 1845 and 1846			55,329	1,08,184	17,470	52,083	77,591	2,966	10,901

# Statement showing the Area of Government Land in Cultivation and Details of Collectorate for the

Fractions of Acres and Rupees are omitted in this statement.
 The entries in Columns 3 to 12 correspond with the diagram in the body of the report.
 From 1820-21 to 1824-25 the cultivation was not recorded in Acres.
 The total Assessment and Remissions are not shown in the village accounts prior to 1824-25.
S CULTIV.	ATION.		GOVERNMENT WASTE LAND.			Total net Revenue from Gov- ernment land cultivated and waste, or sum of Columns 12	NET REVE					
Garden land.		Grazing larm and Sheep-tax net,	Sale of fruit trees, &c.	Total Receipts from waste,	Judi Assess- ment,		Sarwa inám Patti and Mahál	Total Revenue from allena- ted land,	TO ALL IN			
Acres.	Rupees,	Total Rupees.	Total Rupees,		Rupses.	Rupees.	Rupees.	and 15, Rupecs.	Rupees,	Judi, Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
ŗ												
•••	1,111	1,11,084			1,560	1,12,644	34,696	26,405	61,101	1,73,745		
	1,238	1,11,574	1,905	502	2,407	1,13,981	34,463	27,376	61,839	1,75,820		
	2,075	1,19,111	1,678	483	2,161	1,21,272	34,371	23,358	57,729	1,79,001		
•••	1,910	94,694		447	1,952	96,646	30,778	23,277	54,055	1,50,701		
300	2,138 2,146	88,418		328 385	1,030	89,448 94,092	31,672 30,725	23,509 23,289	55,181	1,44,62 1,48,106		
300	2,140	92,396		370	1,696 2,102	1,01,526	32,047	23,209	55,348	1,48,100		
	2,20+	99,424		420		1,07,747	31,445	23,465	54,910	1,50,674 1,62,657		
291 267	2,232	1,05,912 98,810		392	1,835 2,129	1,00,939	30,369	23,356	53,725	1,54,664		
267	2,232	94,194		249	2,129	96,302	29,013	23,153	52,166	1,48,468		
267	2,102	85,524		328	2,103	88,130	28,583	27.337	55,920	1,43,403		
260	1,920	93,246		188	2,412	95,658	29,326	26,789	56,115	1,51,773		
256	1,378	62,410		253	2,604	65,014	25,145	24,448	49,593	1.14.607		
265	1,860	68,634		365	2,816	71.450	26,983	25,879	52,862	1.24,312		
273	1,946	99,628		373	2,394	1,02,022	30,008	26,725	56,733	1,58,75:		
258	1.834	81,781		260	2,577	84.358	30,347	25,969	56,316	1.40.674		
253	1,528	76,739		294	2,615	79,354	26,724	27,075	53,799	1,33,153		
298	2,200	98,707		395	2,950	1.01,647	29,698	26,479	56,177	1,57,834		
300	2.000	64,513		255	2,697	67,210	25,335	26,245	51,580	1,18,790		
331	2.395	1,01,999		420	3.610	1,05,609	28,295	26,245	54.540	1,60,149		
326	2,895	1,04,790		169	3,195	1,07,985	28,589	26,545	55,134	1,63,119		
316	2,689	98,665		324	3,294	1,01,959	28,870	26,128	54,998	1,56,957		
290	2,399	92,072		260	3,841	95,913	28,672	26,030	54,702	1,50,618		
239	1,832	86,387	4,311	350	4,661	91,048	28,375	26,261	54,636	1,45,684		
275	2,091	86,451	5,208	107	4,315	91,766	27,541	35,672	53,213	1,44,979		
280	2,098	89,996		424	6,941	96,937	28,012	25,246	53,258	1,50,195		
311	2,371	1,10,965		383	6,193	1,17,158	28,642	25,818	54,460	1,71,618		
323	2,444	1,19,483	5,655	75	5,730	1,25,213	28,714	25,598	54,312	1,79,525		
285	2,055	94,200	2,737	314	3,051	97,251	29,552	25,392	54,843	1,52,195		
280	2,222	90,714	4,517	294	5,768	95,525	28, 294	25,867	53,976	1,49,686		

Land Revenue from all sources for 131 Villages of the Dhárwár Táluka of the Dhárwár last twenty-eight years.

5. Column 20 does not contain the amounts actually collected, but those set apart for collection, though the difference between the two is so inconsiderable that we may safely reason on the supposition of the amounts here shown having been actually realized. Accompaniment to Superintendent's report, dated 21st December 1845, No. 235.

> (Signed) G. WINGATE, Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Marátha Country.

в 370—18

		Acres.	Assessment, Rupees.	Dednet Remissions, Rupces.	Remaining o					
YEARS.	Number of Villages.				Dry-crop land.		Rice	land.		
					Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
	100		32,234	574		7,620		24,040		
820-21 821-22			38,531	41		6,699		31,791		
821-22 822-23	<b>**</b>					8,077		31,699		
323-24	, n		41,251	10,799		8,395		22,057		
324 25	,, ,		41,208	3,946	a	9,909		27,353		
325-26		15,519	36,772	3,446	8,541	7,840	6,978	25,480		
326-27		16,973	05 075		8,722	8,497	8,251	25,410 23,582		
327-28	{ ,, }	17,123	35,675 34,087	4,478 210	$8,602 \\ 8,971$	7,615 7,883	$8,251 \\ 9,428$	25,002		
328-29		18,399 18,183	54,087	210	8,748	6,647	9,435	19.868		
829-30	, ,,	18,383	34,520	5,274	8,980	6,986	9,403	22,260		
830-31 831-32	••	17,277	01,040		8,680	6,451	8,597	19,276		
000 00		17,044			8,734	6,774	8,310	17,851		
833-34	· · ·	17,439	33,881	3,382	9,201	8,383	8,238	22,116		
834-35	, 1	20,305		A Davis	11,583	10,760	8,722	24,821		
335-36	,,	17,756	34,153	6,685	10,624	9,145	7,132	18,323		
336-37		18,497	32,640	18,520	11,545	7,429	6,952	6,691		
	3,	29,165			$12,993 \\ 12.742$	10,618 8,238	7,172 6,708	14,394 10,353		
338-39	,,	19,450	1121	मेव जयते	12,742 12,648	6,238 11,082	0,708 5,850	17,098		
339-40	,,	18,498 20,233		11	12,048 13,237	11,082	6,996	18,624		
840-41	,,,	21,960	35,348	1,619	14,233	10,243	7,727	23,487		
34]-42 342-43	,,	21,639	34,710	2,312	13,955	9,499	7,684	22,899		
343-44	,,, ,,,	21,896	35,228	1,862	14,162	9,853	7,734	23,513		
344-45		20,215	32,164	480	12,756	8,697	7,459	22,98		
845-46	,,,	21,229	32,335	4,322	13,692	9,434	7,537	18,579		
346-47	33	22,163	33,268	3,996	14,548	8,840	7,615	20,432 23,300		
347-48	"	22,510	42,417	9,450	14,561	9,667	7,949			
General Average		19,254	35,579	4,522	11,411	8,662	7,843	21,581		
verage of 5 ye 1843-44 to 1847		21,603	35,082	4,022	13,944	9,298	7,559	21,762		

## Statement showing the Arca of Government Land in Cultivation, and Details of Land of the Hubli Táluka of the Dhárwár

Fractions of Acres and Rupees are omitted in this statement.
The entries in Columns 3 to 10 correspond with the diagram in the body of the report.
From 1820-21 to 1824-26 the cultivation was not recorded in Acres.
The village accounts do not show the total Assessment and Remissions for the years in which these entries are omitted in Columns 4 and 5.

IN CULTI- VATION,	Gover	NMENT WASTE	LAND.		NET REVE			
account of.				Total net Revenue from Government land cultivated				Total net land revenue from all sources, or
Total	Grazing farm and sheep-tax net, Rupees.	Sale of fruit-trees, Rupees.	Total Revenue from waste, Rupees.	and waste, or sum of Columus 12 and 13, Rupees.	Judi Assessment, Rupees.	Sarwa Inám, Patti and Mahal Judi, Rupres.	Total Revenue from alienated land, Rupees.	sum of Column 14 and 17, Rupees.
Rupees.			•					
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.								
31,660		160	160	31,820	12,343		12,343	44,163
38,490	4	137	141	38,631	15,323	32	15,355	53,986
39,776	8	137	145	39,921	15,544	{ <b>.</b>	15,544	55,465
30,452	14	155	169	30,621	14,987		14,987	45,608
37,262		154	154	37,416	14,829		14,829	52,245
33,326	1 1	146	147	33,473	16,935	143	17,078	50,551
33,907	1	144	145	34,052	16,409	23	16,432	50,484
31, 197	2	134	136	31,333	14,723		14,723	46,056 48.717
33,877		137	137	44,014	14,703		14,703	39,869
26.515		138	138	26,653	13,216		13,216 14,405	43,777
29,246		126	126	29,372	14,392	13	13,300	39,163
25,727		136 122	136	25,863	13,287	13	12,446	37,193
24,625		134	122 134	24,747	12,446		14,304	44,937
$30,499 \\ 35,581$		133	133	30,633	14,304 15,555	•••	15,555	51,269
27,468	13	132	145	35,714 27,613	14,990		14,990	42,603
14,120	l	134	134	14,257	10,115		10,115	24,369
25,012		147	134	25,159	14,201		14,201	39,360
18.591		143	143	18,634	12,436		12,436	31,170
28,180		126	197	28,377	14,394		14,394	42,771
29,872	48	143	191	30,063	14,627		14,627	44,690
33,729	978	126	1,104	34,833	14.452	15,528	29,980	64,813
32,398	1,036	152	1,188	33,586	14,543	15,678	30,221	63,807
33,366	1,105	184	1,289	34,655	14.762	15,693	30,455	65,110
31,684	1,695	190	1,885	33,569	14,715	15,893	30,608	64,177
28,013	1,678	92	1,770	29,783	14,460	15,450	29,910	59,693
29,272	1,875	232	2,106	31,389	14,122	15,350	29,472	60,851
32,967	1,516	173	1,689	34,656	14,253	15,890	30,143	64,799
30,243	628	145	504	30,747	14,324	9,142	18,242	48,989
31,060	1,574	174	1,748	32,808	14,463	15,655	30,118	62,926

# Revenue from all sources for 100 Villages of the Misrikota Mahálkari's Division Collectorate for the last twenty-eight years.

5. Column 18 does not contain the amounts actually collected, but those set apart for collection though the difference between the two is so inconsiderable that we may safely reason on the supposition of the amounts here shown having been actually realized. Accompaniment to Superintendent's report, dated 21st December 1848, No. 235.

> (Signed) G. WINGATE, Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Marátha Country.

#### No. 53 of 1849.

From

## W. W. BELL, Esquire, Collector of Dhárwár :

To

E. H. TOWNSEND, ESQUIRE, Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

> Dhárwár District Collector's Office, Camp Gadag, 11th January 1849.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit a report No. 235, dated the 21st ultimo, by Captain Wingate, Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, proposing rates of assessment for the tálukas of Kod and Dhárwár and the Mahálkaris' Division of Misrikota in the Táluka of Hubli, which alone remain to complete the survey and assessment of this Collectorate, exclusive of the district of Mulgund which lapsed to Government on the demise on the 8th June last, of Parashram Ganpat Rao Bháu Sáheb Patvardhan.

2. I will not occupy your time or that of Government by recapitulating the subject of Captain Wingate's remarks on the past and present condition of the territory for which revised rates are now proposed, or by offering any observations with respect to the various considerations which have guided him in adjusting the proposed rates. It will suffice to state that the description of the dresent condition of the districts under consideration is, as far as I can judge, in all respects most correct, and that I have personally conferred with Captain Wingate on the subject of the proposed assessment, and am satisfied that it is just and equitable.

3. The financial results of the proposed assessment are as follows.

In the Kod Táluka the maximum revenue capable of being realized under the new assessment exceeds the average collections since the district came into British possession by Rs. 83,818 and the average collections of the last 5 years by Rs. 92,860. There is then an almost boundless field for the realization of the expectation which may justly be founded on the adoption of the proposed wise and liberal measure. I have lately visited this and the neighbouring tálukas and my observation of the character and condition of the rayats lead me to concur in the conviction contained in the 53rd para. of Captain Wingate's report, that the deficiency below the present revenue which will be created by the introduction of the proposed assessment will be supplied in a very few years. And there is every ground to expect that the stimulus given to the energies of the people will not cease at that point, but that there will be a steady and gradual increase of cultivation of the extensive waste plains of this fine but suffering neglected district.

In the Dhárwár Tálukas where the extent of land under 4. cultivation bears a much greater proportion to the whole area of the district than in Kod, the prospective increase of revenue from the proposed assessment is made less. The maximum revenue under the survey rates exceeds the average collections of the whole period of our administration by Rs. 24,557 and the average of five years antecedent to 1846-47 (since when the prospect of the survey has created an extraordinary increase of cultivation) by Rs. 26,283. This comparison, as stated by Captain Wingate in his 90th para., is sufficiently promosing in a financial point of view, and from the fact that last year in the prospect of the introduction of the survey the revenue of this district (as will be seen from the diagram) was higher than it has ever been under our management, there is reason to hope that the increase of revenue under the new rates will be rapid and permanent.

5. The maximum revenue under the assessment proposed for the Misrikota Mahál exceeds the average collections since an acquisition of the territory by Rs. 28,956, and the average of the last 5 years by Rs. 26,895, which is, I submit, sufficiently encouraging as respects the financial prospects arising from the proposed rates.

From the 8th to the 11th paras. Captain Wingate has 6. described a stupendous effort made in the time of the Annagundi State to construct a lake by damming up a stream called the Kumadwatti in the Kod Táluka, he considers the work to have failed from a defect in the construction and believes it to be still feasible, though he questions the advantage of making the attempt to restore it. Captain Wingate has however alluded to another project for making the same stream available for irrigation in his 11th para., which I would strongly recommend to your attention and that of Government. I am aware that at the present time an unusual financial pressure deters the Government from sanctioning any expensive undertakings, but with the utmost deference I would observe that it is to projects of the kind now under consideration which are calculated to increase our resources that we should look for a permanent relief from financial difficulties.

7. Should the Right Honourable the Governor be disposed to entertain a proposition for carrying into execution Captain Wingate's project, I would respectfully suggest that a competent Engineer Officer be specially deputed to make the detailed surveys and prepare a plan and estimate, as the Executive Engineer of this Division has already ample employment.

8. The next subject calling for remark from me is that of the restoration and improvement of the tanks in the Kod Táluka discussed in paragraphs 57 to 64. I have to express my entire concurrence in all that Captain Wingate has urged on this topic, and to observe that his arguments apply to the tanks in all the districts of my Collectorate.

Of the importance of the tanks in this Collectorate to 9. the welfare of the people there cannot be a question, although it is necessary to visit the districts and to behold the luxuriant tops of valuable trees dependent upon the tanks in order fully to appreciate their value. In the case of the plantations in which are produced the cocoanut the betel-nut, the pan leaf, the plantain and other articles of luxury, there is little or no chance of failure from unfavorable circumstances of season. And therefore they provide a resource upon which the rayat can always depend and on the strength of which he can enter with enterprize upon the cultivation of more precarious crops, and bear up against failure ; these plantations are in fact a never failing capital. And although the benefit derived from the supply of water, which has created and supports them, is directly derived by the rayats, the State still participates in it. The garden land rates are the ostensible profit of the State, but still greater and I may say inestimable advantage accrues to it in possessing a prosperous, contented and therefore peaceable population.

10. It will not then I think be contested that the Government is called upon, as a matter both of policy and justice, to maintain these tanks in repair with the aid of such assistance from those who derive direct profit from them as they may be able to afford. Truly has Captain Wingate observed in his 57th para. that the expenditure necessary for the restoration of works of irrigation should be viewed partly as capital laid out in anticipation of a future return, and partly as promotive of the welfare and prosperity of the community which may be considered the first duty of a Government. I would go further and say that any portion of the revenue which it may be necessary to expend to restore and maintain these works, should be viewed as a necessary deduction from the land-rent which the Government has no just title to appropriate.

11. Following Captain Wingate through the 58th and following paragraphs, I have humbly to express my continued concurrence in all that he has stated. The present system by which the sanction of Government is sought for every repair to these valuable but perishable works is utterly inadequate to secure the timely execution of necessary repairs. The history of the illustrations quoted in support of his statement by Captain Wingate is as follows.

12. The repair of the Tilwalli Tank was sanctioned by Government on the 21st May 1841, at an outlay of Rs. 360. In May 1842, the Executive Engineer intimated to the Collector that the sum sanctioned was not sufficient probably from the effects of the monsoon which had followed the sanction. He at the same time forwarded an estimate for Rs. 3,552. The Collector conceived this sum too large, and begged the Engineer not to commence it. In May 1845 attention was again attracted to this work, and Mr. Mansfield referred to the Engineer, from whom he ascertained that no further steps had been taken; but this gentleman seems to have proceeded no further probably because he was relieved from the office of Acting Collector. Captain Wingate's notice of the subject is the first intimation I have had that this work required attention, and I shall put it in trace for obtaining the sanction of Government to such repairs as may now be necessary, and doubtless the necessary cost will be much greater than it was in 1842.

13. In this case the system is, I am of opinion, in the first instance, less to be charged with blame than what appears to me the short-sighted policy of the Collector, who has deferred from recommending the work for sanction by the expense, and left it to go to ruin. As respects the revival of the subject by Mr. Mansfield it is probable that had he possessed authority to carry out the work on his own responsibility, it would have been done. I have taken steps to prevent future oversights, by having a regular record kept of all works the repair of which may be reported necessary. So that on a change of Collectors, these works may not be lost sight of.

14. As respects the tank at Chikkerur Captain Wingate Government letter No. 733, dated 2nd April 1835. notice on the subject in my records is a letter from the Executive Engineer to the Collector, dated 15th June 1841, in which, after stating that he had been requested by the Collector in the October preceding not to begin the repairs until the latter officer had communicated with the Mámlatdár about Rs. 160 believed to have been already expended, he requested instructions. I find no reply to this letter, but on 17th September 1845, the Acting Collector again required an estimate from the Engineer for the repair of this tank. It was then estimated on the 19th January 1846 to cost Rs. 6,000; therefore Mr. Frere, the Acting Collector, referred to his Assistant for some information, and was probably relieved from his office before he obtained it, for the next record on the subject is a letter to myself from the Executive Engineer on the 1st August last, enquiring what I wished to be done in the matter. The Executive Engineer was requested by me to submit the plan and estimate for the approval of the Military Board. Here the evils of the system are apparent; a work estimated at first to cost Rs. 1,004, and which would doubtless at once have been repaired had it vesthed with the Collector to execute the repairs, is neglected and shuttlecocked from one officer to another till the sum required for the repairs had in 1846 reached Rs. 6,000.

15. The remarks in the 60th para. of Captain Wingate's report furnish, I am respectfully of opinion, a just exposition of a defect in the present system of administration of revenue business in this Presidency which urgently demands a remedy, for it affects not only the subject now under discussion but the general efficiency of the Revenue Department, by placing obstacles in the way of the expeditious despatch of business. I would most respectfully and deferentially submit, for the consideration of Government, whether the general superintendence which your own department was originally designed to exercise on Collectors, with the desirable object of preventing the exercise of that discretion in minor details, which is indispensable to the practical and efficient disposal of business. It appears to me a moral impossibility that any single individual can conduct a system of minute investigation into the detailed business of six departments, each having control over an extent of territory equal to a quarter of Great Britain and placed in the position of landlord of every inch of the soil. The attempt to conduct such a system involves an interrupted succession of references, which engage the time of the Collectors and their subordinate establishments at the sacrifice of that vigilant superintendence on the part of the former over the latter and that attention to the welfare of the population which constitute their chief duty, and which cannot be neglected without incalculable injury to the interests both of Government and the public. It is far better, I submit, to permit the Executive Department to have free exercise of discretion under the necessary and salutary restrictions of Standing Orders and Regulations and the general superintendence of the intermediate department, than to impede its operations and circumscribe the sphere of its usefulness by subjecting it to a harassing minute supervision in the most triffing details of it.

16. I will now return to the question of the repair of tanks. In a letter from Government, to you, No. 408, dated the 26th February, on the subject of a representation made to Government by Dr. Gibson, of the dilapidated state of many tanks in the Hangal Táluka, the Honourable the Governor in Council suggested the practicability of effecting the repairs of village tanks by the instrumentality of the Village and District Officers superintended by the Collector and his Assistants. Acting on this suggestion 1 had with much labor a statement drawn out of the whole of the village tanks in the Hangal Táluka, showing the land now irrigated and that which was waste under each tank, together with the revenue assessed upon the irrigated and assessable upon the waste when the means of irrigation shall have been provided, also a rough estimate of the expense of repairs which are necessary. I forwarded this to you with my letter No. 2022, dated 29th November last; I stated at the same time that I could not place dependence upon the accuracy of the sums estimated for the repairs, but proposed that Government should place at my disposal the sum of Rs. 10,000 per acre for the gradual restoration and repair of the tanks in this Collectorate, and that I should account annually for its outlay. This statement has, however, been returned to me with a reference from yourself, in which information is required of a kind which shows that you have not entertained my proposition, but which leads me to think that you intend to propose to Government the repair of these tanks or some of them on special sanction. It will take many weeks before I can possibly collect the information which you require, and judging from the past, more references may still accrue after I have supplied it, so that there is no early prospect of a plan being approved for placing the tanks in the Hangal Táluka in repair. सत्यमंब जयत

17. The objections which I have to urge to the present mode of obtaining sanctions for repairs of this nature through the Executive Engineer, the Superintendent Engineer, the Military Board and yourself, are—

> 1st. The delay which necessarily occurs before sanction is obtained. The rainy season in this Collectorate begins in April and closes in November. The water in tanks seldom subsides sufficiently to admit of repairs without letting off the water, and thus leaving the garden lands dry until January or February; so that there remain but two or three months in which repairs can be made. Unless, therefore, the repair of a tank is commenced as soon as the necessity for it is apparent, the season passes away, the injury increases, and more outlay is required the next season in consequence of the effects of the monsoon.

2nd. I object that the nature of these repairs, as stated in Captain Wingates 62nd para., is of the most simple kind. \$70-19

That the work when performed by the Executive 3rd. Engineer is generally superintended by a Surveyor who has little experience in such works, and the Executive Engineer, who has duties all over the Collectorate, can seldom personally visit the work while in progress, and has no interest in doing so when finished. The execution, therefore, as I could point out in some instances which I have myself observed, is most defective, whereas when repairs are executed under the superintendence of myself and my assistants, the subordinate superintending officers who are acquainted with the nature of the work and generally are personally interested in its being substantially and permanently performed, well know that it will be visited and inspected perhaps frequently in the course of its execution and after its performance, and that they will be made personally responsible for any dishonesty which may come to light in the discharge of the duty committed to them.

18. Under the circumstances and with these views I entirely advocate Captain Wingate's recommendation that I should be permitted to expend a fixed sum annually in restoring and repairing tanks at my own discretion, annually accounting to Government for my proceedings and exhibiting these results. I can only add, and I would hope the assurance is unnecessary, that I will faithfully and zealously discharge the trust reposed in me, and that I should anticipate inestimable advantage from this measure.

In the 65th para. Captain Wingate proposes the construc-19. tion of 2 branches of roads, one from the town of Haveri in the Bankápur Táluka, and the other from Kod, both joining at Samasgi on the Kánara frontier of the Hangal Táluka, and the line being carried on in communication with the authorities in Kánara to the great road from Dhárwár to the Port of Kumta. At present wheeled carriages are used to a very limited extent in the southern districts of this Collectorate, all merchandise being transported upon bullocks. Hitherto the want of a good road between Sirsi and Kumta has prevented the use of wheeled conveyances for merchandize carried to that port, but now I understand that a good carriage road has been made between these places and there is no longer any obstacle to the employment of carts. The traffic on this line of road would be greatly promoted by opening a good fair weather road on the branches pointed out by Captain Wingate, and materially facilitate the speedy transport of cotton to Kumta.

20. The direct distances are from Kod to Samásgi about 30 miles, and from Háveri to the same place about 25: thus the entire distance as the crow flies is about 55 miles; but this distance would necessarily be increased by unavoidable circuits to overcome diffi-

culties and obstructions, and probably the distance which a road could traverse would be 65 miles. It is impossible to estimate, however roughly, without careful inspection of the line, the probable expense requisite for constructing a good road passable in the fine season. It therefore remains for the consideration of Government whether to direct a survey of the line and the preparation of plans and estimates, or to permit me to open the line under the general superintendence of my assistant in charge of the district, authorizing a present outlay of, say, Rs. 5,000.

21. I will only briefly notice the remaining topics to which allusion is made in the report now submitted. In the 112th para. the advantages which would arise by the annexation to this Collectorate of a narrow strip of territory, now subject to the Presidency of Madras, and which intervenes between the western limits of this Collectorate and the frontier of the Portuguese Settlement of Goa. are mentioned. The advantages referred to relate to the tax on the import of salt from Goa into these districts levied under the Madras Government, and to other considerations which Captain Wingate has not detailed. If the Right Honourable the Governor in Council should deem this subject worthy of consideration, it will I am respectfully of opinion, be expendient that it should be more fully reported upon, especially as I have reason to believe that the Collector of Mangalore, under whose administration the tract in question is at present placed, has objections to any change in the present territorial arrangement.

22. The next subject noticed by Captain Wingate in the 113th para. is the construction of a line of road from Kalghátgi a town in the south border of the Hubli Táluka, to Sadáshivgad, in order to open that port to the traffic of the northern districts of this Collectorate. However desirable it may be, and unquestionably is, to afford every facility for the transport to the various ports on the coast of the products of this fertile Province, I should prefer that the communications which are now partially open with Kumta should be first completed by the construction of the branches of road referred to in the 19th paragraph of this letter. After we shall have succeeded in opening the communication thus between all these districts and the chief port on the coast, attention may profitably be turned towards improving the communication by opening roads to nearer ports.

23. Captain Wingate next proposes in his 114th para the offer of a reward of from 50 to 100 rupees for the destruction of elephants which within the last few years have annually visited the borders of the western districts of this Collectorate, and have created much damage to the crops, especially the rice. The inhabitants of these districts are not acquainted with the mode of

destroying these animals, and they are consequently permitted to ravage the fields with impunity. The offer of a liberal reward would probably tempt parties, who subsist by shooting elephants, to follow them into this Collectorate. I have therefore to second Captain Wingate's proposition, and think the reward should be at least Rs. 100 per each full-grown elephant.

The 115th para. refers to a change in the position of the 24.Kacheri of the Mahálkari of Misrikotá to one more centrical, and Captain Wingate promises to notice this matter in a distinct communication on the subject of the territorial allotment of districts in this Collectorate.

In conclusion I beg to solicit your attention to Captain 25. Wingate's request that he may receive early sanction to the adoption of the rates of assessment proposed in the present report.

I have the honor to be.

Sir.

Your most obedient Servant, (Signed) W. W. BELL,

Collector.

No. 790 of 1849.

FROM

E. H. TOWNSEND, ESQUIRE, Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

W. COURTNEY, ESQUIRE,

Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dhárwár Districts. Revenue Commissioner's Camp, Dambal, 13th February 1849.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit the correspondence quoted in the margin, containing Captain Wingate's proposals for assessing the talukas of Kod and Dhárwár and the Mahál of Misrikota in the Hubli Táluka. These districts complete the Dhárwár Collectorate and when Government shall have sanctioned the assessment detailed in the accompanying report, the whole of this Zilla will be assessed according to the new rates.

 $\mathbf{To}$ 

Collector of Dhárwár, 11th January 1849. Supt., Rev. Survey, S. M. C., 21st December 1848. Mr. Springer, 6th August

1847.

Lieutenant Fanning, 23rd September 1847 Lieutenant W. C. Ander-

on, 1st September 1848.

2. The climate of the Kod Táluka and its past history under both the late and present Government, are fully described in the first twelve paras. of the Superintendent's report; these details shew the district to be very impoverished, the population scanty, and a vast portion of land to be lying waste. This state of things is attributed by Captain Wingate partly to over taxation, partly to the cholera which has proved very destructive in this district. The cause of the severity of this last infliction is perhaps the filthy state of the villages described in paras. 8 and 9 of Mr. Springer's letter : this is a subject to which the Collector would, I submit, do well to turn his attention, as also to the state of the villages in the Misrikota Mahál described in para. 22 of Lieutenant Anderson's report. The subject is pressed on the attention of the local officers in the Government letter of 12th January last (No. 129.)

3. The Superintendent next proceeds to explain the extent Paras. 13 to 26. of the test imposed on measurement and classification : the system explained in paras. 16 to 19 of classifying rice lands appears particularly clear and systematic, and the entire results of the tests on measurement and classification are highly satisfactory and so clearly set forth that I will not attempt a description of them, but respectfully refer His Lordship in Council to the report itself for all these details.

The diagram which is very neatly executed exhibits as 4. in a map the history of the Government lands Diagrams, para. 27. of the 245 villages which compose this taluka since 1820-21; dry cultivation, rice and garden cultivation, as well as the entire amount of all are represented in this diagram by different colours—a method which gives a much more accurate idea of the extent and value of the cultivation than in one in which the entire amount of cultivation merely is shewn without distinc-This diagram fully bears out the Superintendent's tion of kinds. remarks in the previous paras. of the report regarding the large quantity of arable waste in the Táluka; Captain Wingate's comments on this document in paras. 27 to 30 are well worthy of persual.

5. The Superintendent proceeds to consider the rates that Dry-crops, para. 35. táluka into 4 classes, and proposes for each a maximum dry-crop Para. 39. of these rates are assigned in the previous paras. of the report, and a comparison with those introduced in 4 other Tálukas of the Collectorate are given. A comparison of the maximum rates with the average rate hitherto levied as shown in para.

Para. 37. 33 of the report will afford some notion of the extent of relief that these rates will confer. The synopsis given in the 40th para. shows that during the past 5 years only 33,006 acres out of 180,000 or less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  have been the average amount of cultivation; that the realized assessment has averaged Rs. 38,538 or Rs. 1-2-8 per acre, while the new dry-land Kamal rent, will be Re. 0-10-7 per acre, affording a revenue, when all the arable land is cultivated, of Rs. 1,19,030.

6. The state of the rice cultivation is the next to which the Rice lands, para. 42. Superintendent refers; he proposes to put all the rice land villages in one class, and to fix (para. 44) an average rate of Rs. 2 per acre, the rates levied during the last 5 years having averaged more than Rs. 3 per acre. The Superintendent shows that this description of cultivation has decreased, owing to the ruin of many tanks, and that though the rice arable area includes 20,000 acres, the average cultivation has not amounted to six thousand acres yearly.

7. The state of garden cultivation here described is very Garden lands, para. 46. ruinous; it is much to be hoped that the assessment now fixed will restore it to prosperity. The flourishing state of the gardens in the adjoining district of Mysore, described in para. 4 of Lieut. Fanning's report, shows that there is nothing in the climate or people to cause such a state of impoverishment: one great cause is doubtless the ruin of the tanks mentioned by Mr. Springer. The past average rates on garden lands for 5 years have been Rs. 8-9-8 per acre, while the new average rates will be about Rs. 6-8-0 per acre, viz., Rs. 15

Para. 50. per acre, the highest rate on land watered from tanks, and Rs. 5 per acre, the highest on that watered from wells.

8. This settlement will include all other taxes (para. 51) Financial result, which will accordingly henceforth cease, as will the direct haks of village officers; the financial result of the new rates on Government lands (Judi lands are not included) is thus estimated by the Superintendent.

					Rs.
Dry cult	tivation		•••	•••	1,19,000
Rice	•••	•••	•••	•••	40,000
Garden	•••	•••	•••	•••	7,000
		New Kam	•••	1,66,000	

The immediate results of these rates will be, the Superintendent supposes, a reduction of about Rs. 25,000, which will be a considerable relief to this heavily taxed district; in the propriety of these rates the Collector wholly concurs (paras. 1-3).

9. The Superintendent next notices service lands both those Para. 54, Service lands. which do and those which do not pay revenue to Government; the amount of this revenue he shews to be Rs. 43,071, and he is of opinion that the application of the survey rates will in many cases reduce its amount; what would be its amount if applied to all this land the Superintendent does not specify.

Captain Wingate next proceeds to shew that the 10. eventual prosperity of this district depends Tanks, para. 57. on the preservation and restoration of the tanks, and my own acquaintance with the Kod Táluka leads me to assent to all that the Superintendent says on this head; his letter of 14th February 1848, here quoted, was forwarded to Government with mine of 13th April last (No. 1240), yet unreplied He next notices the impediments which exist in the shape of to. official forms to the speedy execution of works of irrigation. In much that Captain Wingate says I quite concur; the state of most of our public offices is thus forcibly described : "in all departments of the State the pressure of an overwhelming mass of business is keenly felt; the most active feel themselves in danger of being swamped amidst the never ending streams of routine business pouring in upon them, their best energies are expended in merely keeping the cumbrous machinery of their departments moving." This description is painfully true : how entirely the Collector concurs in these opinions will be best understood by a perusal of paras. 8 to 18, inclusive, of his letter. The subject is both an extensive and difficult one : in dealing with it there are difficulties on every side; those on one side are clearly pointed out by the Superintendent and the Collector.

11. In para. 34 of my letter to Government, dated 21st September 1846 (No. 1880), I expressed an opinion that the sums at the disposal of the Collector for expenditure on tanks were not sufficient, and in para. 22 of the Secretary's reply dated 14th August 1847 (No. 3314), I was directed, after consultation with the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., to forward a joint report on the subject. I found Mr. Blane however opposed to any increase; before therefore I could venture to repeat my recommendation I called for a return of 10 years' expenditure under the Standing Orders of Government dated 4th September 1835. The result shewed that while the allowance for ten years in the Dhárwár

Collectorate was	•••	•••		• • •	Rs.	67,200	0	0
The expenditure was	only		•••	•••	,,	10,280	3	1

Excess of Allowance over Expenditure ... , 56,919 12 11 With such a result, I could not reasonably maintain my opinion that an increase was called for, and in our joint letter of 17th October last (No. 2), we stated our opinion that it was not required, and this opinion is not altered by a perusal of this correspondence.

The instances cited by the Superintendent and the 12. Collector, rather I think shew a want of energy in the latter officer's department under his predecessors, and a failure to use the means that were in their power than any deficiency in the Government rules, and this seems to have struck the Collector himself: "in this case (he remarks, para. 13) the system is, 1 am of opinion, in the first instance less to be charged with blame, than what appears to me the short-sighted policy of the Collector.' In this remark I quite concur, but I think that it justly applied to most if not all of the cases referred to in this correspondence. In his 16th para, the Collector objects to a reference made by me on the 22nd December in reply to a letter of his, dated 29th of the preceding month; any objection however to a particular reference should, I submit, be made in the reply to it, and not in a separate correspondence relating to new rates of assessment.

13. The Government letter of 8th February 1848, quoted by Para. 63. Captain Wingate, approved of outlays on tanks, &c., and it was for this purpose that the Government orders of 4th September 1835, already quoted in this letter, were intended, and by a full use of the authority given by these rules the views therein contained might, I submit, be in great measure carried out.

14. A very useful road is recommended by the Superintendent to connect the Kod Táluka with the great road to Kumta; the Collector (paras.

19, 20) expresses his concurrence in these opinions, and asks whether Government will order a survey of the line or place Rs. 5,000 at his disposal, without attempting to estimate the expense of making the distance required available for carts. This, I think, might be done by each Mámlatdár through whose táluka the road will run, estimating for the distance within his own boundaries. This no doubt would be a cheaper road than one framed by an Engineer though probably less durable.

15. The Dhárwár Táluka contains 136 Government and 33 Para. 66. alienated villages; its condition is described as very superior to that of Kod, chiefly owing to its nearness to Dhárwár; the past history of the táluka and general description of it are given by the Superintendent, an account of the present survey and the test on survey and classification, all

Paras. 75-76. Diagram, para. 78. **kc.**, and the amount of new assessment proposed. **which appear very satisfactory and call for** no comment. The diagram of this taluka plainly exhibits the past revenues, cultivation,

16. The Superintendent proposes to divide the villages of Division of villages, para. 82. this taluka into 7 classes, the maximum drycrop rates on which shall vary from Rs. 2-4-0 per acre in the 1st class to Re. 0-14-0 in the

7th; these rates give an average for the whole taluka of Re. 0-15-5 per acre, whereas the old rates on cultivated

Average Rates. per acre, whereas the old faces on cultivated lands averaged Re. 1-6-11 per acre; the latter

are on the lands actually cultivated, the former on all arable drycrop lands. The reasons assigned in the Superintendent's 84th para. for fixing these rates appear in every way reasonable, and Government will, I doubt not, willingly rely on Captain Wingate's judgment with regard to their adoption.

17. The rice cultivation of this taluka is of very limited Rice lands, para. 85. extent; the Superintendent shews that under the old rates this species of cultivation has been on the decrease. He proposes rates of which the highest are Rs. 8 per acre, the average rate is Rs. 2-10-0 per acre, while that of the last 23 years, has been Rs. 3-8-7. The total assessment of rice land, if all is cultivated, will be Rs. 15,750, while the average of former cultivation has been Rs. 11,150; excess of new Kamál over average collection—Rs. 4,600.

18. Garden cultivation in this táluka is also of very limited Garden, para. 87. extent; the Superintendent proposes for it the same maximum rates as for the Kod Táluka, viz., Rs.15 per acre for tank gardens and Rs. 5 per acre for well gardens, the average rate on garden lands will be Rs. 5 per acre.

19. The entire survey rental will be as follows:---

			Rs.
Dry land cultivation	• • •		1,07,500
Rice do. do.			16,000
Garden do. do.	•••	• • •	1,500
Total or new Kamál	•••	•••	1,25,000

This rental, if realized, will considerably exceed past collections; its immediate effect will be a reduction of revenue of about Rs.40,000 as compared with last year in which, however, Captain Wingate shews the cultivation to have been far beyond that of an average season.

20. The Superintendent next considers the subject of service Judi lands, paras. 91, 92. lands which are not included in the above estimate; how far the survey rates will be applied to these lands will be decided when the allowances of village officers are determined on. The actual difference between the judi and survey rates on these lands is not shewn.

21. The Superintendent next adverts to the Misrikota Mahál

Misrikota Mahál, paras. 93, 96. Diagram, para. 98. Misrikota Mahál, and the results of Superintendent high degree of a

shewing when it was measured and classified, and the results of the tests of both, which the Superintendent observes indicate a very high degree of accuracy. A diagram similar to that given for Kod and Dhárwár is includ-

ed in the report, which gives the fullest insight into the past circumstances of this Mahál. The Superintendent divides this Mahál into 4 groups, with maximum rates on dry lands, varying from Re. 1-5-0 per acre Re. 0-10-6, the average rate being 0-6-4 per acre, while the former average was Re. 0-10-6. Considering that the last quoted are on the best lands, while the former are on the whole lands, the difference is not great.

22. For rice lands the Superintendent proposes a maximum Rice, para. 103. rate of Rs. 6 per acre, and an average of Rs. 2-1-0, the past average being Rs. 2-11-0. The reduction is, as remarked by the Superintendent, inconsiderable, of garden land there is little or none in this Mahál.

23. On the subject of lands covered with jungle I beg respect-Jungle tracts, para. 106. fully to refer His Lordship in Council to para. 9 of my letter No. 2258, dated 10th September 1847, reviewing the Joint Report of 2nd August 1847, and to my reply No. 4412 of 27th December, to the Government reference No. 6160 of 10th October last.

24. The new rates in this Mahál promise a future large Para. 109. increase of revenue without any large immediate reduction; the alienated lands are disposed of as are those of Kod and Dhárwár already referred to in paras. 9 and 20 of this letter.

25. The injurious effects of the high duty levied by the Madras Duty on salt, para. 112. authorities on Goa salt here described and in Lieutenant Anderson's report, might possibly be communicated to that Government. 26. I believe that the present number of roads from the upper Road to Sadáshivgad, para 113. Languishes for want of roads, and the danger consequent upon this state of things to the commerce of the port of Bombay has been so often pointed out, and so forcibly, that it would be vain for me to add anything on this subject. The Phonda Ghát is far to the north, that to Kumta is to the south, and if the port of Sadáshivgad is a good one, and the Ghát easy, I think that a road in this direction would be of much benefit to this district.

27. I beg to recommend to the attention of Government the Elephants, para. 114. Superintedent's proposition that a reward be granted for the destruction of "Wild Elephants," an opinion in which the Collector (para. 23)concurs.

28. The Superintendent solicits an early sanction of the rates here proposed, and the Collector seconds this request, which I trust will be granted by Government. I have cofined myself in this letter to the briefest possible notice of this interesting report, as I felt unable to elucidate any part of it more clearly than the Superintendent has already done, and a mere recapitulation would uselessly occupy the leisure of Government. I beg to refer His Lordship in Council to the interesting reports of Lieutenant's Anderson and Fanning and Mr. Springer.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant, (Signed) E. H. TOWNSEND, Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 1908 of 1849.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT REVENUE.

From

W. COURTNEY, ESQUIRE,

Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay;

То

### E. H. TOWNSEND, ESQUIRE,

Revenue Commissioner, S, D.

Bombay Castle, 19th March 1849.

Sir,

I have been directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 790, dated the 13th ultimo, forwarding one from the Collector of Dhárwár, with the reports therein alluded to, from Captain Wingate, Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country, and his Assistants, embracing proposals for new rates of assessment for the tálukas of Kod and Dhárwár, and the Misrikota division of the Hubli Táluka, which, with the exception of the recently lapsed district of Mulgund, where the survey has not yet been commenced, complete the revision of assessment in the Dhárwár Collectorate, and to communicate to you the following observations and instructions thereon.

2. The Superintendent first reports on the Kod Táluka, and after giving in the first twelve paras. of his letter an interesting summary of its past history both under the late and present Government, and showing how lamentably its present decay contrasts with what must have been its populous and flourishing condition in former times, proceeds to notice at some length the preliminary survey operations connected with the measurement and classification of the district.

3. The method adopted by Captain Wingate for valuing the supply of water to rice lands appears to His Lordship in Council simple and at the same time efficacious.

4. The results of the test of measurement and classification are, I have been desired to state, most satisfactory; and evince a high degree of precision and correctness in the establishments employed.

#### सत्यमेव जयते

5. The additional information contained in the diagram by which it is made to exhibit the proportion of dry-crop, rice, and garden cultivation respectively, in the whole area under tillage each year, is a decided improvement and greatly enhances its value, as it thus shows at a glance whether the increase or decline of cultivation and collections is due to any description of culture more than another.

6. The enormous extent of arable waste in Government land (the exception in favour of alienated land seems notwithstanding Captain Wingate's explanation not a little remarkable) throughout the whole period of our management, is, as observed by the Superintendent, perhaps the most striking fact presented by the diagram—a fact in itself furnishing almost conclusive evidence of the oppressive nature of the present assessment of the Kod Táluka, and not otherwise to be accounted for, after more than thirty year's uninterrupted peace and security under a strong and just Government. 7. This is not however, the Governor in Council observes, the only fact presented; others equally indicative of over-assessment are forcibly and clearly established, as noticed by the Superintendent in his 29th and 30th paras.

8. These facts, as observed by Captain Wingate, are useful as beacons, and show how very much lower must the average rates of the new assessment descend; they do not, however, as in cases of more equitable past assessment, afford much guide for the future.

9. Other consideration must be taken into account; and after carefully weighing the result of past revenue management, climate, markets, and relations to other districts already settled, the Superintendent proposes a classification of the villages of Kod into four groups: the first of these containing 30 villages with a maximum dry-crop rate per acre of one rupee and six annas; the second of 134 villages with a maximum of one rupee and four annas; the third of 64 villages with a maximum of one rupee; and the fourth of 17 villages with a maximum rate of twelve annas and six pies.

10. The general result of this is shown in para. 40 to be a reduction from rupee one, annas two, and pies eight, the present average rate of assessment per acre, to ten annas and seven pies, the average of that now proposed. Captain Wingate, however, explains that this result is partly attributable to its being contrasted with that portion of the whole arable area now in cultivation which is chiefly limited to the better description of soils.

11. The Superintendent estimates the present extent of land suitable for rice cultivation at 20,000 acers; not a third of this is however at present under tillage (the quantity given in the table in para. 44 is not quite 6,000 acres), the average rate proposed is two rupees per acre.

12. The assessment proposed for garden land is rupees fifteen, the maximum rate per acre for land watered from tanks, and rupees five for that watered from wells; and the rates proposed are estimated to yield an average of rupees six and a half per acre in the whole garden land of the taluka.

13. The immediate financial result of the new assessment of Kod will be, Captain Wingate estimates, a reduction of rupees twenty-five thousand (Rs. 25,000), and that this relief is urgently required, His Lordship in Council is of opinion, the Superintendent has satisfactorily shewn; the ultimate effect of the measure, when the enormous extent of arable land now lying waste shall, under an equitable and light assessment, be again brought into cultivation. will however be, by no means in the proportion of this reduction; but may be expected, to use Captain Wingate's words, "to exceed very considerably what the district has hitherto yielded, and the condition of the people to be at the same time greatly ameliorated."

14. All direct levies will cease, and the taxes on sheep and fruit-trees will be discontinued as has been done in Bankápur and other tálukas of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

15. In communicating the sanction of Government to the settlement proposed by Captain Wingate for the Kod Táluka, I have been desired to inform you that the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare it incapable of increase for the usual period of thirty years, and to observe that the well known skill, tact and experience of those by whom the whole process has in this instance been superitended, are a sufficient guarantee that in fixing the point to which reduction should be carried in this over-assessed district, no element of a just and equitable standard of estimation has been neglected or overlooked.

16. Captain Wingate's letter of the 14th February 1848, alluded to by you in your 10th para., on the subject of the assistance to be rendered by the holders of land bearing assessment, and inamdars, towards the repair and maintenance of works of irrigation, will be disposed of on the receipt of a reply to a reference which has been made to the Government of Madras on the subject.

17. The subject of the impediments which exist in the shape of official forms, next alluded to by Captain Wingate and discussed at length by the Collector of Dhárwár in paras. 8 to 18 of his letter, is, I am to observe, quite out of place in a correspondence on the subject of proposed rates of assessment of a district: and whatever need of reform there may possibly be in respect to the present practice, in dealing with which, as observed by you, there are difficulties on every side, it is manifest no good result can be expected from its consideration as at present brought forward.

18. The question of the sufficiency or otherwise of the sums at the disposal of the Collector for expenditure on works of irrigation in this Collectorate, has already received the consideration of Government in disposing of the Joint Report from yourself and the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, dated the 17th October last; and you were informed in my letter No. 6844, dated 1st November last, that in the opinion of Government there was no adequate necessity for any alteration in the existing Rules on this subject.

19. The result of the enquiries then instituted on the subject shewed that while the allowance for ten years in the Dhárwár Col-

lectorate on this account was rupees sixty-seven thousand and two hundred (Rs. 67,200-0-0,) the actual expenditure had only been rupees ten thousand two hundred and eighty, annas three, and pie one (Rs. 10,280-3-1,) thus proving beyond doubt that any inadequacy in the amount expended arose rather from a failure to use the means at the disposal of the local officers than in any deficiency in the sums allowed by the Government Rules.

20. The remarks and propositions in the reports now under acknowledgment on the subject of roads, to which reference is made by you in your 14th and 26th paras., have been transferred for consideration and disposal to the General Department.

21. From para. 66 the Superintendent commences his review of the Dhárwár Táluka; he first describes its conditions and past history, and then proceeds to give an account of the operations of the survey and the results of the test of measurement and classification, shewing in a diagram, in the same manner as he had done in respect to Kod, the past revenues, collections remissions, &c., and the new assessment he proposes to introduce.

22. The general condition of the Dhárwár Táluka appears to the Governor in Council from Captain Wingate's description very superior to that of K od, and a higher rate of assessment is therefore proposed, giving an average of annas fifteen and pies five (Re. 0-15-5) per acre for the whole táluka,—nearly five annas (Re. 0-5-0) in excess of the average proposed for Kod.

With the view of meeting the peculiarities of climate 23.and situation and other points of difference in the several villages of this taluka, Captain Wingate proposes to divide it into seven classes, the first of these contains 7 villages with a maximum drycrop rate per acre of two rupees and four annas (Rs. 2-4-0); the second 53 villages with a maximum of rupees two (Rs. 2); the third 3 villages, maximum one rupee and twelve annas (Rs. 1-12.0); the fourth 23 villages, maximum one rupee and twelve annas (Rs. 1-12-0); the fifth 19 villages, maximum one rupee and eight annas (Rs. 1-8-0); the sixth 18 villages, maximum one rupee one anna and six pies (Rs. 1-1-6); and the seventh the 9 villages with a maximum rate of fourteen annas (Re. 0-14-0) giving as stated in the preceding para. an average of annas fifteen and pies five per acre (Re. 0-15-5), the old rates on cultivated land having averaged rupee one, annas six and pies eleven (Rs. 1-6-11) per acre.

24. The rice lands in this taluka are represented to be of limited extent; the highest rate proposed is rupees eight per acre (Rs. 8-0-0) and the average rupees two and annas ten (Rs. 2-10-0).

25. Garden lands are also not extensive; the same maximum rates are proposed as for the Kod Táluka; the average rate on the

whole garden land of the taluka will be, it is represented, rupees five per acre (Rs. 5-0-0.)

The immediate financial effect of the new assessment will 26. be a reduction of revenue to the extent of about rupees forty thousand (Rs. 40,000) as compared with the last year, and of rupees ten thousand (10,000) as compared with the last five years; the entire survey rental will however, if realized by extended cultivation, permit of an increase of about 25 per cent. over the average of past collections, and Captain Wingate explains that the collections of the past year were swelled to an extent of at least rupees thirty thousand (Rs. 30,000), owing to the quantity of waste land taken up in anticipation of the new survey settlement; this, he is of opinion, though very possibly the occasion of considerable loss to the holders, is a satisfactory proof that there are resources in the district for a large extension of cultivation, and that it was the weight of the assessment alone which prevented this taking place.

27. The reasons assigned by the Superintendent for fixing these rates so far as they may be estimated from a report, seem in every way satisfactory, and the Governor in Council confidently relies on Captain Wingate's judgment in respect to them, and accords his sanction to their adoption, and to the declaration of their permanency for the usual term of thirty years.

28. It is not, I have been instructed to remark, necessary to follow the Superintendent step by step through his proposals for the Misrikota Mahál, the consideration of which he commences from his 93rd para. The Governor in Council sees no reason to dissent from his conclusions, or any grounds for questioning the propriety or fitness of the rates he proposes, which while they promise a future large increase of revenue, do not cause an immediate reduction to any large extent.

29. Their immediate introduction is sanctioned under the usual condition as to their duration.

30. On the subject of lands covered with jungle, alluded to by you in your 23rd para., I have been desired to refer you to the Government letter of the 23rd September last, No. 5593, replying to your communication dated 10th September 1847, reviewing the Joint Report of the Superintendents of Survey of 2nd August preceding, and to the Government endorsement No. 19, dated 4th January last, on your letter No. 4412 of 27th December 1848.

31. The observations of the Superintendent and of his Assistant Mr. Anderson on the injurious effects of the high duty levied by the Madras authorities on Goa salt, have been communicated to that Government as suggested by you. 32. The proposition of the Superintendent to grant a reward for the destruction of wild elephants, and which is concurred in and recommended by the Collector and yourself, has been transferred to the General Department for consideration and disposal.

33. In conclusion, I have been desired to observe that in the opinion of His Lordship in Council, Captain Wingate has again, as on so many previous occasions, merited the approbation and thanks of Government for his useful labours, as well as for the clear and able manner in which their results have been submitted; and his Assistants, under so competent an instructor, show by their reported proceedings a commendable desire to emulate the reputation which he has earned.

34. To save time copies of this letter will be forwarded direct for the information and guidance of the Collector of Dhárwár and the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

(Signed) W. COURTNEY,

Acting Secretary to Government.

FROM

### Mr. J. H. SPRINGER,

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Marátha Country;

То

### CAPTAIN G. WINGATE,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Marátha Country.

> Assistant Superintendent's Office, Dhárwár, 6th Angust 1847.

Sir,

The Hawasbhavi Mahálkari's division of the Kod Táluka adjoins that of Bankápur on the north, that of Ránebennur on the east, that of Hángal on the west, and the Mysore territory on the south. It embraces two Maháls,—Tilwalli and Kagnelli, composed of 88 villages, viz., 23 in the former and 60 in the latter; 1 Futgaon and 4 Deshghát; and besides, 4 Judi and 5 Sarva Ináms.

2. On a reference to the map it will be seen that the district is of the most uncompact form, being intermixed with villages of other Maháls, particularly those of Adur, which are within a few

в 370—21

miles of the Mahálkari's kacheri at Kagnelli. To make it or that officer's charge a compact one, the villages at present belonging to it, viz., Lakmápur, Jangamkop, Yatanhalli, Malapur, Siddé Dewápur, Suranhalli (deserted), Virapur, Haramgatti and Katanhalli, should be transferred to the neighbouring talukas, the seven first mentioned ones to Bankápur and the two latter to Ránchennur, and, in exchange, to make over the two villages of Hire and Chick-Nandihalli, under the Kod Mámlatdár, and the following eight villages of the Adur Mahal, viz., Hire, Basur, Dumanhál, Somságar, Káneshwar, Somásur, Bassápur, Chick-Bulihal, and Wansan, to Kagnelli. By the transfer of the latter mentioned eight villages, the Wardha River will form the general boundary of the Kod and Hángal Tálukas, from the village of Tumrikop, situate to the south of the town of Adur, and on the right bank of the river, to Byatanhal. Hawashavi should be made over to the Mámlatdár in exchange for Hire and Chick-Nandihalli. This town, besides being nearly surrounded by the villages of the Chik-Arur Mahál, is contiguous to Kod.

The whole of the villages of the Tilwalli Mahál, with the 3. exception of three, situate to the east, are designated as "Mallad," or hill villages, and the whole of those of Kagnelli as "Byle," or plain villages. The term "Mallad" would appear to be applied only to villages or tracts of country where the rice is chiefly cultivated, and the rain from June to October is more frequent and abundant, and not, as the meaning applies, to hilly country; and "Byle" to places where the dry-crop is the principal or only product of the soil, and the fall of the monsoon showers is less certain. In contrasting the two Maháls, Kagnelli ought to be termed according to the acceptation of the term the hilly, and Tilwalli the plain Mahal; for, with the exception of a few hillocks and two villages to the extreme north, lying partly within the hills, the latter Mahál is, comparatively speaking, quite a level country to that of the former, which is particularly hilly on the western side.

4. The circumstance of the Tilwalli Mahál benefiting more by the S.-W. monsoon than that of Kagnelli must be attributed to that part of the country being nearer the sea or the Sahyádri range, and that it is diminished as it proceeds easterly, except in those places where the clouds are arrested by the hills, which procure a larger supply of rain than would otherwise have fallen, as is the case with the villages lying between the river and the town of Kagnelli.

5. The whole of the land of this district is classed under two denominations with reference to their properties and appearance, viz., "Hari" (black) and "Massari" (red); and these two grand divisions are again sub-divided by the cultivators. Although the Massari or red is almost the universal soil of the two Maháls, yet extensive patches of black soil are to be met with; but it is only at the villages to the north and cast of Háveri where it is seen to any great extent.

6. The country is well clothed with trees, and the hills are also covered with herbage and low brushwood, which, added to the impenetrable forests of date trees, their unbranched stems crowned with feathery foliage, and enormous clusters of gold and purple-coloured berries, with the dense mass of vegetation below them, and patches of jungle, give the scenery, particularly in the Tilwalli Mahál, a picturesque and wild appearance. But yet the first impression that naturally intrudes on one's mind at the sight of so many deserted gardens and extensive wastes is the presentiment of a once well-cultivated district, possessing great capabilities of improvement, going to decay.

7. Besides the Wardha River, which, however, is the boundary of only three villages, the country is traversed by innumerable nálas, which form tributaries to the above-named river, the drainage in general tending northward. A good many of these streamlets are advantageously dammed up, and form extensive and valuable tanks. The nálá that runs by the town of Kagnelli, for instance, which is the largest and takes its rise within the lands of Chick-Angi, under the Kod Mámlatdár, supplies six tanks before it joins the Wardha River. The largest of these is the one called the "Haweri Tank," partly within the lands of the Bankápur Táluka and partly within those of the Kagnelli Mahál.

8. The villages are all small and miserable, their sites being distinguished at a distance by a cluster of tamarind trees; but their appearance is most unfavorable about March and April, from the circumstance of those trees being out of leaf, which, added to the blackened roofs of the huts, give them, at that time of the year, a deserted and gloomy aspect. With the exception of a few tiled ones at some of the principal villages, the whole of the houses in the Tilwalli Mahál are thatched; and those of Kagnelli, particularly the villages situate to the north (barring a few tiled and thatched ones), are all built of unburnt bricks, with terraces of mud. The villages of the former Mahál are, however, generally larger and better inhabited than those of the latter.

9. The dirty state of the generality of the villages in this district surpasses anything of the kind I have seen in the other talukas of this Collectorate. The houses—they should be called miscrable-looking hovels—are built without the slightest approach to regularity, in which human beings, cattle, and other living

animals seem huddled together among heaps of rubbish and filth. The villages are very much subject to fires from the combustible materials of which the dwellings of the inhabitants are constructed.

10. The only place of consequence is the town of Tilwalli. Hawasbhavi must have been a place of note once, but it now bears the marks of decay; not one-fourth of the space of the former site is at present occupied. Kagnelli derives its importance from being the Mahálkari's station, otherwise it is little better than the majority of the other villages.

11. To sum up the character of the climate in a few words, it is pronounced damp in the rains, and subject to heavy fogs and dews. The cold and heat, on an average, are similar to those of Hángal; the nights during the hottest parts of the year are cool and pleasant. The present season has proved a remarkably healthy one, which must be attributed to the abundant fall of rain; but the inhabitants suffered dreadfully the preceding two years from the ravages of the cholera. It does not appear that there are any diseases peculiar to the climate but what are incident to the neighbouring districts.

The district abounds in antelopes; they are met at 12. times in large flocks, and prove very destructive to the standing crops, particularly to the tender sugar-cane plants. The "Baker" (the wild goat, or a species of the antelope) is also to be met with about the hills; wild hogs and wolves are found in the jungle near Nalikop and Bassapur; Chitas or leopards prowl occasionally into the Tilwalli Mahál from the Mysore territory; hares abound everywhere; and foxes and jackals are quite plentiful. Aquatic birds and those of the game kind are abundant; peacocks are also to be met with amongst the domesticated animals. The sheep do not appear to thrive well, and the few flocks that are kept up for the fleece look miserable, and the cattle are generally small but apparently hardy. The male buffaloes are used in common with the bullocks for the plough or cart.

13. The bed of the Wardha River near Byatanhal produces a great quantity of "Khaskhas," the root of a fragrant grass, of which "Tatties" or blinds are made, called in Kanarese *Bulludberoo*.

14. The antiquities of the place comprise a few Jain or Budh temples and inscriptions on large slabs of stone, either standing or thrown, about the buildings, in the old Kanarese character, which none of the natives about the place are able to read. The temples are to be seen at Tilwall, Satanhalli, Kusnur and Uphunshi; but the one at the former place, which is the largest, and similar to the one at Hángal, but smaller, claims the greatest attention; it is entirely built of the finest and most durable black granite, and no labour, cost of time, or expense, seems to have been spared in ornamenting both the exterior and interior; and it is still, considering the lapse of time, in a tolerably perfect state of preservation. The Bráhmins have taken possession of it, and have dedicated it to their God Kalmeshwar, and the others by the Lingáyats.

15. It is estimated that only three-eighths from the whole quantity of arable land in the district are under tillage, and belong principally to Inámdárs. For example, in the villages of Kusnur and Chick-Bassur, out of 2,403 acres of Government and Judi land, belonging to the former, only 229 are cultivated, whilst the whole of the Sarwa Inám (amounting to 365 acres) are under cultivation; and at the latter, out of 665 acres belonging to Government only 154 are cultivated, but all the Sarwa, Judi and Chakari Inám lands to 794 acres are under cultivation.

16. The market towns in the two Maháls are Hawasbhavi, Tilwalli, Hallihyl, Chik-Bassur, Kusnur, Kalkeri, and Kagnelli; and the neighbouring ones that the rayats resort to are Hire-Chouti, Mudi, and Kopadhal of the Mysore territory; Chik-Arur of the Kod Mahál; Saisgari (Inám), Alur, and Dumanhal of the Hángal Táluka; Háveri Karajgi, and Devihosur of the Bankápur Táluka; and Byadgi of the Ránebennur Táluka.

17. The only extensive manufacture carried on in the two Maháls worthy of notice is at Kusnur, which consists of all descriptions of white cloth used by the natives, but scarcely sufficient for the consumption of the district, the yarn being supplied from Devgeri and Devihosur. Small quantities of "Dangri" or coarse cloth, made to order, and "Kámblis" are fabricated at some of the other villages, the fleece being procured from the "Dhangars" or shepherds at Uphunshi and Herur, a flock of 600 sheep at the former village and one of 100 at the latter being kept up for the sole purpose.

18. The district possesses little trade beyond what is carried on at the market towns for the consumption of the inhabitants. It, however, exports dried chillies, jagri, rice, and castor-oil. The imports from the coast consist of salt, dried cocoanuts, oil cloths of British manufacture, &c.; and cotton fabrics from the looms at the town of Hubli, and from Harihar and Damal. From 10,000 to 12,000 bullocks pass annually through the town of Tilwalli from the Rattihalli, Ránebennur, and Kod Maháls to Kumta, laden with tobacco, cotton, rice and iron. Although the traders from the latter district have a shorter route through the Mysore territory, yet they prefer the circuitous one to avoid paying the transit duty still leviable there.

19. The cotton cultivated is barley sufficient for the internal consumption of the district; and the other products besides the different varieties of rice grown in the Tilwalli Maháls and in localities favourable for it at some of the Kagnelli villages, the usual productions of the gardens and the cultivation of sugarcane are generally confined, on account of the red soil, to the "Kharíf" or monsoon crops, and the scanty "Rabi" harvest to places where the black soil is found; wheat is only grown at Katanhalli. No tobacco is produced in the district.

20. All descriptions of land, with the exception of the ground intended for cotton on which jowari had been sown the previous season, are more or less manured annually, but the black alluvial soil only once in three or four years. The quantity to be laid on an acre depends on the supply on the hands of the farmer and the extent of his field. No manure is ever purchased, and it consists of sweepings, ashes, loose dung, produce of the farm yard, and the shell of the nut of the supari tree. The urine of cattle is also collected by some of the rayats and poured into the dung-pit, but in many instances it is suffered to go completely The manure intended to be laid on is piled up into to waste. small heaps about the fields, and exposed to all kinds of weather for weeks, nay months, before it is mixed up with the soil, and the consequence is that it is hourly diminishing, and by the time it is brought into use, it is little better than a mass of useless rubbish. Bone dust, as is well known, forms a highly nutritious manure, and it is a pity no advantage is taken of the bones which are seen strewed about plentifully at every village, particularly near the "Dhervára." The dread of losing caste-the bane of India-which presents a barrier to all attempts at improvement, deters the cultivators, I believe, from using it.

21. The population is wholly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in those parts where the sugar-cane is grown, in the manufacture of coarse sugar and jagri. A portion of the females, besides their usual domestic duties, devote their leisure hours to spinning.

22. The Lingáyats form the bulk of the population, but the Mahomedans, Wadars and Kabars also cut a considerable figure as agriculturists.

23. The food of the people in the Tilwalli Mahál consists chiefly of rice, and of those in Kagnelli of jowári cakes, and porridge made from that grain which is coarsely ground for the purpose. The meal, whether it be rice or bread, is eaten with a kind of broth made from the tamarind fruit, seasoned with chillies and salt.

24. The seasons, rotation of crops, implements of husbandry, and mode of cultivation, are similar to those of Hángal; and as I have given a description of them in my report on that táluka, a repetition of them here would be superfluous.

25. The village of Yatanhalli, situate N. E. of Háveri, suffers a good deal from annual inundations, occasioned by the meeting near its site of the two large nalas which traverse through the whole length of the district. The great drainage that is made from one of them (the one that runs by Kagnelli) for the purpose of supplying the large tanks along its course, would lead one to conclude that it must be entircly consumed before it reaches the river; but the rush of its water, added to that of the other stream, when the rains are moderately heavy, is so great that a good portion of the lands, I am told, is completely under water, and in consequence about 218 acres of land, assessed at Rs. 100 were thrown up last year. The rayats are, besides, put to the greatest inconvenience in carting manure to their fields from the steepy and miry state of the nálas. The latter evil may be overcome by the erection of bridges, but the former, I fear, could only be averted at a great outlay by the cutting of a canal.

The abkari revenue derived for the current year from 26. the sale of the juice of the date tree amounted to Rs. 3,310 for the whole taluka, including the Inam villages. It is a pity to see a tree so useful to mankind used in these parts for the vilest purposes. If it were left untapped, and regularly cultivated, would not the fruit attain the size of those exported from Arabia? It is not unlikely. For instance, look at the cocoanut and supári trees (which are of the palm species); unless they are irrigated, manured and care bestowed on their growth, they do not bear at all, and if they do, the fruits are small, and drop off before they attain to perfection. However, should it prove a fallacy, there is another profitable field open to the enterpriser--the manufacture of sugar from the juice of the tree, which, as it is well known, contains a great quantity of saccharine matter, and it is only surprising that no attempts have been made as yet towards a branch of industry well worth attending to. The soft and candied sugar I have seen made from it resembled both in color and flavour that of the cane, but jellies, I am told, made from it, do not congeal, otherwise it answers all the purposes of domestic use.

27. The tree would appear to grow on any description of soil, and often where no other trees would thrive; and its vegetation is so spontaneous that a field lying waste for a year or so is filled with the single leaves of the young plant, which are seen to protrude immediately from the ground; but it is not until the lapse of several years that there is any indication of the stem, and when once formed, it grows upwards of a uniform thickness. I have seen a singular phenomenon in the Tilwalli Mahál of one of these trees after attaining the height of 18 or 20 feet, throwing out three separate stems, and were about 6 or 7 feet long, and well clothed with leaves.

28. The Bráhmans and Lingáyats, although they do not scruple to eat the fruit, under the plea that it is not the produce of the same description of tree, will not, if it could possibly be avoided, sit on a mat made from its leaves, or appropriate any portion of it for building purposes, except it be to erect sheds for cattle, and consider any attempts at its cultivation beneath their caste and dignity.

29. The fruit of the date tree, when prefectly ripe, assumes a dark purple colour, and is quite palatable; and it is often exposed for sale on market days, and bartered for grain to the children of those classes of the inhabitants who do not scruple to drink the juice of the tree.

30. As the prosperity and revenue of the Tilwalli and Kagnelli Maháls depend in a great measure on the tanks, I hope I shall be excused for giving a detailed account of a few of those which require clearing out and repairing, either from the accumulation of mud or from the dilapidated condition of the bunds and water-courses.

31. I have often questioned the rayats, when they complained to me of the state of their tanks, why they did not keep them in repair themselves by removing the sediments annually deposited by the freshes, (if my memory serves me rightly, I think lands on which a sediment is left by the overflowing waters of rivers and nálas in the Deccan are or were assessed somewhat higher than either black, red or burrud,) and laying them on their fields, as it would not only tend to improve the sterile and indifferent soils or lands that have been deteriorated by repeated cropping, but do away in a great measure with the necessity of manuring their fields, of the materials for which there is at present a scarcity owing to the best and greatest portion of the farm-yard manure being consumed for fuel. The reply I have invariably received was that it was a good suggestion and worth trying; but, I suspect, without there ever being the remotest intention of acting on it, for it would interfere with existing practice.

32. It would be premature to offer an opinion as to the effect which the introduction of the new assessment in the district may have in inducing the rayats to keep their tanks in order, but

it is evident that however willing they may be to contribute their quota, the present pecuniary circumstances of the cultivators and the thinness of the fixed population of the district preclude their undertaking any work of magnitude without the aid of Government. Any present outlay would speedily, I think, be repaid by the increased rent of the lands that would be brought under cultivation.

33. The Kagnelli tank which is the largest in the district, covering an area of 223 acres, was thoroughly repaired in 1844-45, at a cost of Rs. 2,300. If the season prove a favourable one like the past, the quantity of water collected in it is ample throughout the year for the whole of the gardens, and also for the irrigation of 103 acres of Tari land. Exclusive of the supply it receives from the nála, it was fed by a water-course brought from the vicinity of the hills near Chivakatti, a distance of 3 miles; but it has been out of repair for the last seven or eight years, the water finding its way into the Hire-Lingadhalli Tank situate to the north of it. The supply, however, from this water-course was only taken advantage of in case of a deficiency of rain.

The tank at Tilwalli, which is next in magnitude, 34. extending over an area of 173 acres, is supplied by a large canal, the water of the Nagarhalla which takes its rise in the Mysore Territory being diverted into it by a dam thrown across the stream near the village of Purkudrikop; but from its having given way about eight or nine years ago, only a moiety of the water finds its way into it, and this is again completely lost by its bursting a passage within the last few years near the village of Yatanhalli, and at a short distance from the tank, and it is now merely supplied by the drainage of the surrounding country. It is roughly estimated that the repairing of the dam, which must have been a very substantially built one, and the filling up the gap, will cost about Rs. 2,000. All that is required are mortar and labour. The materials consisting of large hewn blocks of black granite, are strewed about the spot. The foundation, I believe, is perfectly sound. The dam in question is built across the nála where the boundaries of three villages meet, viz., those of Purkudrikop, Kachvi, and Bendigeri, the two former of the Tilwalli Mahal. and the latter of the Mysore Territory; and in its present dilapidated state retains a good deal of water for some miles upwards, which is used by the inhabitants of the latter village in irrigating the extensive gardens planted on its right bank near the dam; and as the repairing of it will also be to the advantage of the proprietors of those gardens, I think they should be called upon to contribute towards it. The Tilwalli Tank irrigated about 1,191 acres of Bágáyat and Tari; from this quantity 145 acres of в 370-22

the latter description of land belong to Byrapur. Out of 85 Bágáyat numbers, including Judi and Sarwa Inám, 21 numbers belonging to Government had either become Tari, Khushki or were lying waste till the settlement of the last Jamábandi, when some of them were given, I am told, on reduced rates. This is attributed partly to the deficiency of water in the tank and partly to over-assessment, but I suspect, in a great measure to the former cause.

35. The tank at Hire-Lingadhalli, of 28 acres, is completely filled in with mud, and in consequence only one number of 4 acres, out of 15 Bágáyat Nos. to 85 acres, is under cultivation, the others having reverted to dry-crop cultivation.

36. There are two large tanks at Rachvi, both partially filled in, the one extending over an area of 90 and the other 66 acres; the former, which is within the lands of Madlur, is supplied by a nála and the latter by a water-course. Besides 12 Nos. of Bágáyat to 19 acres, about 600 acres to Tari land are watered from them.

37. Of the two principal tanks at Chik-Basur, the larger, covering an area of 60 acres, is in splendid order, and contained a large sheet of water when I saw it in May last; the smaller one has completely filled in, and 4 Bàgàyat Nos.that were irrigated from it have fallen into Tarí and Khushki. The large tank supplies 18 garden Nos. and is also used for the irrigation of extensive sugarcane cultivation; out of 31 Bágáyat Nos. 14 have been out of cultivation for the last six years. I have not been able clearly to ascertain the reason for so many being relinquished, the assessment being very moderate, averaging Rs. 6 per acre; but I suspect it arises either from poverty or paucity of lands.

38. There are 10 Bágáyat Nos. at Kabbur which have reverted to Tari and Khushki since our obtaining possession of the country. All that is now to be seen of their former prosperity are a few cocoanut trees. These gardens were, however, watered from wells, but for want of annual clearing out they became choked up in course of time, and as the then occupants had not the means of doing it, they were eventually given up, and have continued so up to the present moment.

39. The wells used in garden lands, in this as well as in the neighbouring districts, are nothing more than so many ponds of all sizes and shapes, and as they are not regularly built up or have a parapet wall, a great quantity of mud and filth is carried into them by the rains, which is added to by the falling in of the sides, and they become, unless cleared out regularly, choked up and useless in a few years. They are generally used about March, at which time of the year, either from a scanty monsoon or from other causes, the supply of water in the tanks begins to fail. When the water is on a level with or near the surface, the "Guda" (a basket used by two persons for throwing up the water) is used, and when it lowers 5 or 6 feet, the "Kapli" or "Moti." Many of these wells are of no great depth, and have consequently no permanent springs, drying up at the same time with the tanks.

40. The Bágáyat lands at Kara Mattihalli (9 Nos. to 28 acres) are watered from a tank within the Kabbur lands, for a period of four months, and they are afterwards irrigated from the nála on the right bank of which they are conveniently situated, by sinking shallow wells in the bed of it, and raising the water by means of kaplis. Although there is one or more wells in every one of them, they are all filled in.

41. There are 12 bágáyat Nos. to 34 acres at Ghalpuji, but they have all reverted to Tari during the administration of the late Government, from the filling in of the tank. There are wells in every one of them, but the water does not last throughout the year.

42. The large tank at Hawashhávi is filled in considerably, and the supply of water does not last till the end of the hot season, and the cultivators are obliged in consequence to resort to the wells. Out of 31 bágáyat Nos. 19 Nos. to 35 acres are watered from it, as well as 121 acres Tari land.

43. The village of Konnur must have once boasted of a good many gardens, but like those at Kabbur and Ghalpuji they are only to be traced by the cocoanut trees, which encumber the soil without producing any benefit. The reason assigned for their reverting to Tari cultivation is the oft-repeated tale, the filling in of the tank.

44. In the above remarks I have only touched upon the principal tanks, but there are others in them, as well as in the remaining villages, that are more or less in the state of those I have attempted to describe.

45. Before concluding this subject, I beg to draw your attention to the unnecessary wastage of water whilst irrigating the sugar-cane fields, particularly those situated at a distance from the tanks. The water-courses are so carelessly constructed, that before the water reaches the place of destination a good portion of it is completely lost, and in many instances flooding fields that were not required to be watered. Some specific instructions should, therefore, be drawn up for the guidance of the village authorities, in regulating the supply and to see that no wastage is occasioned. I do not know the rules that appertain to the use of the water in tanks, but I suspect the patils and kulkarnis generally manage to take the lion's share for their Judi lands, and give the remainder to their own creatures, thereby occasioning a good deal of bickering and ill-will.

46. With reference to the information required in the 3rd paragraph of your letter to Lieutenant Francis, dated the 17th October last, an extract of which was forwarded to me regarding the capital required to be laid out in forming new gardens, and the profits derived after they come to full bearing, I do myself the honor to submit in the annexed statements all that I have been able to collect on those subjects both in the Hángal and Kod Tálukas, as given me at the bágáyat villages by the cultivators themselves.

47. It will be seen from the discrepancies, as exhibited in the statements, what little dependence can be placed on the assertion of the rayats, to enable me to arrive at a clear understanding as to the number of beetle vines, cocoanut and supári trees to be planted within an acre of land, and as to what the rate of produce, expenses, profits or losses may be. Whether this proceeds from sheer ignorance of such matters or from sinister views under a mistaken notion that were they to state the real facts there would be no abatement in the assessment, I am unable to state; but the prevaricating accounts given by them, almost in the same breath, lead me to think that they are the most uncalculating race of people to be met with. All that they look to is the present ; carry them beyond it, and they are lost in a chaos of uncertainty. In all their undertakings they do not like to wait for a tardy result, and in case of failure they have not the heart to persevere ; and therefore, in forming new gardens, they generally take the precaution of commencing gradually by planting a few trees the first year and increasing the number or extending the cultivation annually according to their means, appropriating the unoccupied portions for sugar-cane, grain, and vegetables.

48. There is no regular system, it would appear, as to the number of trees that should be within a given space; for, in some gardens the cocoanut and supári trees are planted pretty far apart, while in others they are crowded so closely together that one would imagine they would deprive each other of nourishment, and be stifled for want of air.

49. To arrive at the truth, or as near the mark as possible, the best plan would be to take the average, as given by the cultivators of both districts of the number of trees to be planted, the
outlays and profits of which will stand as follows :—Cocoanut trees 37, supari trees 223, plantain trees 82, and beetle vines 1,081. Now, deducting the returns derived on the twelfth year, Rs. 109-1-10, when the whole of the trees come to full bearing (the time the cocoanut trees begin to produce, as given by the rayats at the town of Hángal, is twenty years, and by those of some of the Kod villages, is from ten to sixteen years; but it is too well known that if the trees are regularly watered and manured they generally bear the twelfth year), from the annual expenses, Rs. 54-5-4, it leaves a clear profit of Rs. 54-12-6 per acre, exclusive of what the farmer may make by the sale of vegetables, plantain leaves, limes, mangoes, jack fruits, &c. The capital to be laid out amounts to Rs. 738-10-8, and the returns to Rs. 553-3-4, exhibiting a loss of Rs. 183-7-4 during that period.

50. The information I have received from one Thaman Náik, an inhabitant of Kagnelli (vide foot of Kod Statement), differs considerably from that given me by the rayats both in the Hángal and Kod districts. It may, however, be of importance, coming from an uninterested party, and one who, apparently, seems to have some experience in such matters. He is a respectable old man and was employed under the Peshwa's Government as a Mámlatdár. He has an Inám garden of his own of 5 acres, and rents a Government one of four acres besides.

51. The cocoanut and supári trees are watered once in fifteen or twenty days, and after once a month, and the beetle vines and plaintain trees weekly.

52. The condition of the bágáyat cultivators, contrasting them with the other rayats, evidently indicates that their situation is much more eligible; they cultivate other descriptions of land in common with their brethren, have one or more hired servants throughout the year, and others occasionally to assist them, and are often the leading members of the village community.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) J. H. SPRINGER,

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

# H'ANGAL

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# TA'LUKA.

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(Signed) J. H. SPRINGER, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue per month, and another occasionally : manure, bucket, ropes, &c. trees are planted in the gardens at this village. Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

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(Signed) J. H. SPRINGER, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

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# Extract paragraphs 1 to 4 and from 11 to 12 of a letter from Lieutenant F. FANNING, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Marátha Country, No. 6, dated 23rd September 1847.

1. Before leaving Dhárwár at the end of last monsoon, I had the honor to receive your memorandum Noi 164 of 1846. In reference to it, I beg to observe that during a residence in the Kod Táluka from November 1846 to June 1847, I endeavoured to avail myself of every opportunity which presented itself to make inquiries regarding the condition of the "Bágáyat" cultivators, and other matters connected with garden cultivation. As far as was practicable, I have tested information given me by others by personal observation, and, after a careful comparison of conflicting statements, am led to infer as follows :--

## GARDENS AND TANKS.

2. But before entering on the subject in detail, I may observe that in the district to which my At Yellápur. remarks are confined, the principal gardens are at Yellápur, Chik-Kerur, and Chin-Mulgund. Of these, the Yellápur gardens only can be properly considered tank bágáyat. The tank from which they draw their supply of water, though of no great extent, is one of the best that has fallen under my notice, and has, I believe, even in the most unfavourable seasons, never been seen quite dry. At this village the cultivators trust to the tank entirely to irrigate their gardens, as there are no wells in any of them. The tank at Chik-Kerur is of much greater superficial extent than that at Yellápur, and if kept in proper repair, would probably nearly always hold some quantity of water. During the hot season of 1846, however, I am informed that it was perfectly dry, and the plantations lying below it were only saved from destruction by the supply of water in the wells, of which nearly every

At Chin-Mulgund. garden at this town contains one or more. At Chin-Mulgund there is a tank from which the gardens may be watered during the early part of the season, but it is small and shallow, and cannot be calculated on to afford sufficient water to irrigate the gardens after the middle of

At other villages. At other villages. are gardens at many villages besides those mentioned above. They are, however, of small extent, and the remarks above made regarding the Chin-Mulgund tank may be generally considered equally applicable to nearly all those from which these smaller plots of garden land are irrigated during part of the year only.

Description of the kind of gardens which now exist in Kod.

4.

very slovenly manner, and are, in consequence inferior, I think, to those in other talukas of the Zilla. If a rayat in Kod holds a garden consisting of an acre or more, he

scarcely ever appears to care about making his land yield as much as (properly attended to) it is calculated to produce. In one corner of it, perhaps, are a few gunthas planted with "Pán-vel," which yield present produce, and do not interfere with the prospective advantages of a young supari plantation growing up on the same ground. Between the rows of pán-vel, and perhaps in other parts of the garden, are a few plantain trees, and, scattered about with very little attention to regularity in planting, are from thirty to sixty cocoanut trees. Probably the remainder of the garden is altogether uncultivated, or, perhaps, sown with some kind of produce which would grow nearly equally well elsewhere as in gardens, to attend to the growth and care of which little labour is necessary, and from which the profits derivable are proportionately small. Scarcely any of the gardens which have fallen under my observation produce nearly as much as, with adequate capital and skill applied, I am confident they would yield.

In some of the Mysore villages adjoining the western limits of the Chik-Kerur Mahal the case is Difference between very different. Here many of the gardens gardens in Kod and are in a very flourishing condition, and the those in the neighbourland is apparently made the most of; and I ing Mysore villages. am informed that the quantity of garden cul-

tivation has increased in nearly all these villages during late years, and has fallen off in none. During the same time a great decrease in this kind of cultivation appears to have taken place in the Kod villages lying close to the Mysore border. The lands of the Chik-Kerur Mahal, and those of Mysore, which are alluded to, are so immediately adjoining each other that difference of climate cannot, I think, in any way account for the diminution of bágáyat cultivation in the one and the increase in the other. I would assign as the cause neither climate, soil, nor situation; nor, I think, can it be justly altogether attributed to the generally stated fact that the assessment on gardens in Mysore is much lighter than that on those in the neighbouring British territory.

I will now glance at what I consider the probable causes 11.

Supposed causes of the flourishing condition of the Mysore gardens as compared with those in Kod.

of the great decline in the quantity and quality of bágáyat cultivation in Kod, as compared with a very different state of things in the adjoining lands of Mysore. It is remarked above in paragraph 4 that difference in the rate of assessment is not sufficient to account for the fact that gardens in Mysore multiply and flourish, while those in the neighbouring Kod villages appear to be passing away altogether. The effect is evident, though, perphaps, to discover the true cause is not easy; and in what follows I am recording an opinion, founded rather on doubtful information and conjecture than on ascertained fact. In the Mysore villages the rayats generally are, I conceive, even poorer than those of the district in which I was during last season employed. But in each of them, or at any rate in many of them, I am told, one or more comparatively wealthy persons reside (not unfrequently Bráhmans), who possess much influence, and have amassed considerable sums, which they invest, very profitably to themselves, in cultivating gardens. If this be true, the existence of such a class of persons would, I imagine, more fully account for the increase of garden cultivation in Mysore than any other circumstance whatever. In the district of this Zilla adjoining Mysore, I believe that in some cases where the assessment on gardens was higher than they could bear, the cultivators, over-burdened, relinquished them; other parties then entered on possession, agreeing to give rent amounting to perhaps one-half of what was paid by their predecessors. The object of these persons was, probably, in many cases, not to go to the expense and trouble of cultivating the gardens properly, but merely to obtain possession of the produce of cocoanut trees, &c., which had been planted by the former holders, the value of which very much exceeded the rent. The payment of this reduced rent may be considered to be their almost only expenditure in connection with the gardens, for, judging from their present state, little, indeed, seems to have been expended on most of them beyond what was absolutely necessary to preserve the trees they already contained from premature decay. So long as the trees planted by the original tenants yield sufficient produce to make it worth the while of their successors to pay the light rent at which they have agreed to hold the land, they retain it. These trees of course leave off bearing in time, and as no expenditure of money or labour has been made to replace them, the land becomes after a lapse of years entirely unproductive, and in this way, I believe, that many gardens in Kod are now past approaching extinction. In other cases the rates remain unchanged, but the cultivators always ask for large remissions, and frequently, perhaps, obtain them. Thus, a garden in Chik-Kerur, assessed at Rs. 31-8-0, has, since 1825, paid no higher rent than Rs. 10. These reductions and remissions seem, however, to have had little effect in causing any improvement in the state of the bágáyat cultivation. To fix an assessment which is certainly not too high, but is still sufficiently so to render imperative exertion on the part of the cultivator to raise produce enough to meet all demands on him, is, perhaps, what in most cases should be done : but to decide on what that amount of assessment is, involves so many considerations that without much experience in such matters it must be always most difficult to arrive at satisfactory conclusions. Too burdensome an assessment and too light a one appear to be both evils; the gardens in Kod have, I believe, suffered from the former, and in many cases now under the effect of the latter, are, at any rate, showing no signs of improvements. The amount of rent now collected in the gardens at the three villages mentioned in paragraph 2 is shown below :---

		Highest Ren per Acre.	nt	Lowest Rent per Acre.	Average Rent per Acre on all the Gardens.
		Rs. a.	а.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chik-Kerur Yellápur Chin Mulgund	·	 $\begin{array}{ccc} 15 & 0 \\ 20 & 5 \\ 36 & 8 \end{array}$	0 0 0	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

From this it will be seen that at Chik-Kerur no gardens pay higher rent than Rs. 15 per acre, and although no greater assessment than this has been collected since 1835, the gardens at this town appear as if they were becoming extinct altogether as the trees planted in them many years ago gradually die off. At Chin Mulgund, where I am told the gardens generally pay the full amount of the rates at which they are assessed, and have done so since 1825, the bágáyat (though perhaps not of a very good description) is better than that at the other villages; and here also I have observed many more young supari and other trees newly planted to replace those which are decaying than I have noticed elsewhere.

Supposed evil effects of a too light assess. ment.

12.

My ideas will, perhaps, appear absurd. I am by no means confident that they are not so; but in by far the majority of cases the bágáyat cultivators with whom I have become acquainted will rest satisfied with the condition of their

gardens, however poor it be, if the profits derivable from them are sufficient to enable them to pay their rent without inconvenience. rather than exert energy enough to draw from the soil all that with proper treatment it would yield. If the rent is high, but still within the capabilities of the garden, the land will in more cases be made the most of, than will happen when one-fourth of the burden is imposed on it.

FROM

# LIEUTENANT W. C. ANDERSON,

# Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Marátha Country :

To

# CAPTAIN G. WINGATE,

# Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Marátha Country.

Dhárwár, 1st September 1848.

Sir,

In compliance with the request contained in your letter No. 156 of 15th October 1846, I have the honor to forward the following report on the Misrikota Mahál of the Hubli Táluka.

2. This Mahál is about 22 miles in extreme length, and 12 in breadth. The surface of the country is extremely undulating; in the northern part of the Mahál a range of hills, called the Budnigudd, runs from north-west to south-east, and is about 8 miles long; they are excessively rocky and precipitous, but of inconsiderable height, probably not exceeding 500 feet above the level of the surrounding country. The western part of the Mahál is hilly, and the jungle small and scrubby on the border of the open country; but the trees gradually increase in size towards the west, until, near the boundary of the Kánara Zilla, it becomes a fine timberproducing forest.

3. The whole surface of the country is thickly dotted over with tanks of various sizes, from a quarter of an acre to 75 acres each. With the exception of some three or four, all are commonly dried up by the beginning of March, and the majority two months before. But little appears to have been done for many years, either in the way of constructing new tanks or of keeping the old ones in perfect repair, judging from the numbers to be seen almost filled up with mud, and next to useless, and the bad state of repair into which many of those now serviceable are rapidly falling.

4. There is a great difference in the quantity of rain that falls in the eastern and western parts of this Mahál; places at but small distances apart have climates differing greatly. The principal crop, rice, being entirely dependent on an ample and constant supply of water, and the quantity and time of rain falling varying as it does, it will, I think, be found necessary to make two classes in the rates for this cause alone; yet, as regards seed-time and harvest, this Mahál cannot be made into less than three divisions.

5. The 1st comprises the large jungles situated in the southwestern corner of the Mahál, to the westward of a line drawn on

the map from Kudalgi to Kehrawar; these jungles extend without interruption over the intervening country belonging to the Kánara Zilla to the Sahyádri or Western Ghát range, distant from 25 to From the first commencement of the S. W. mon-30 miles. soon, that is, from the first steady setting in of the S. W. wind till the end of the monsoon the atmosphere here seems to be saturated with moisture; the clouds coming up from the sea seem to be arrested in their course, and attracted near the surface of the earth by the hills and trees. The monsoon rain falls here much earlier than in districts clear of jungle, though at no greater distance from the Gháts. In these villages such a thing as a failure of the rice crop from drought is, I imagine, unknown, the ground having been thoroughly moistened by the thunderstorms usually occurring about the end of April. In the most western of these villages rice is sown about the first week of May, or earlier, and in the most eastern villages not later than the middle of May. The harvest takes place about the middle of October. These villages being few in number, the population excessively scanty in those that are inhabited at all, and nine-tenths of the land waste, land represented to be among the best for rice in the country,--it would, perhaps, be inexpedient to rate the lands of this division higher than those of the following. Doing so would probably tend to restrain the inclination at present existing to re-people some of the deserted villages and cultivate their lands.

In the 2nd division I would include all those villages 6. situated between the eastern boundary of the 1st division and a line drawn from Mangundi on the north to Wadageri (also called Koulápur) on the south. In these villages the supply of rain is generally ample, though not so early in its first fall as in the villages of the first mentioned division; an indifferent crop may occasionally occur, but an entire failure from an insufficient quantity of rain, I imagine, is unknown. Last year, when the rice crops in the immediate neighbourhood of Dhárwár were so bad as in many places to be not worth reaping, the crops in this division of Misrikota were little below the usual average. Sowing generally takes place about the latter end of May. And the harvest in the beginning of November. In this and the first mentioned division, after the rice crop has been reaped, an after-crop of grain, Mug, Awari or linseed, can be raised in all but the highest situated Tari lands.

7. In the third division I would include all the remaining villages of the Mahal situated to the eastward of the last mentioned division's eastern boundary. These are situated nearer to the cotton plains, and appear to partake in some measure of their climate. A degree of uncertainty existing as to whether rain will fall in sufficient quantity, or at the time it is required, rice is not grown as much as in the western parts of the Mahál; an occasional entire failure of the crop may occur. Rice here is not shown for the most part till the middle of June or later; the harvest takes place about the middle of November. From its being so late an after-crop cannot be raised except in low moist places.

The crops and manner of culture are much the same as 8. those of the adjoining Mahal of Tadas, reported on two years **ago.** Except in the times of sowing and harvest, the abovementioned 3rd division of Misrikota only corresponds with the Tadas Mahál: here also cotton is not cultivated (the climate being too moist), except in small quantities, in some of the most eastern villages. Sugar-cane is not grown to the extent that might be expected from the abundant supply of water; the small white sugar-cane seems to prevail. The reasons assigned by the cultivators for their preference of this description are, first, it requires a smaller supply of water than the large white and red kinds, and consequently, is less troublesome to irrigate; indeed, after it has once fairly taken root, but little artificial irrigation is required, the rains alone proving nearly sufficient; secondly, though the large canes give a much greater quantity of juice, it contains much less saccharine matter in proportion than that of the small canes, and requires far more boiling to make goor; the goor, also, made from the small cane, is also considered to be of superior quality. On account of its hard, bamboo-like texture, the small cane is much less subject to the depredations of wild animals than the large. Strange as it may seem, jackals and jungle cats are universally represented to be the animals most destructive to the sugar-cane.

The rice cultivators are, if they choose, independent of 9. any bázár in disposing of their produce, a great portion of the rice trade being carried on directly between the growers and wholesale merchants at their own doors. These merchants come from a distance in the plains, bringing bullocks laden with jowári. wheat, or other productions of the plains, which they dispose of in Hubli or Kalghatgi, and then, peregrinating the country, reload their bullocks with cleaned rice bought directly from the ravats. Many of the larger rayats also find it worth their while to carry their rice cleaned from husk to Hubli for sale. The goor produced in the district is entirely consumed there, and over and above a considerable quantity is imported. Rice is sold wholesale throughout the district by the khandi, goni, páyali, and ser,--measures of capacity-4 sers making 1 páyali, 40 páyalis 1 goni, 10 gonis 1 khandi. One ser of rice in husk weighs 86 tolas on an average. Goor is sold by the ser, dhara, and maund; 12 sers(the current kacha ser of the country, each of 20 tolas) make 1 dhada, and 4 dhadas 1 maund.

10. There are five bázárs withín the Misrikota Mahál, namely, Misrikota, Hulkop, Kudálgi, Kalghatgi and Bomigatti, besides the Tadas bázár and that held at Haliyál in the Kánara Zilla, both of which are resorted to by the people of the neighbouring villages of Misrikota.

11. The Misrikota bázár, held every Friday, is a small one, principally resorted to by the people of the surrounding villages only. The Kudalgi bázár, held every Sunday, is also of little importance, the neighbouring tract of country being very thinly populated. At Misrikota there are about 24 looms, and weekly about 50 rupees' worth of coarse cotton cloth is manufactured, from 8 to 12 yards of which are sold for one rupee, according to the quality.

12. At Hulkop a bázár is held every Monday; besides the people of the neighbourhood it is also frequented by the merchants from the plains, from Jamkhandi, Rámdurg, &c., for the purpose of buying rice, of which a considerable quantity is produced about Hulkop itself and in the adjoining villages of the Kánara Zilla. In Hulkop alone, 450 families, nine-tenths of the whole population, are said to be employed in cleaning rice from the husk, during the time that they are not required in the fields. At Hulkop also there are six families containing, with servants, about 40 men, employed in iron working; there are six furnaces, employing from five to seven men each. A furnace turns out about five maunds of iron every week; it is entirely consumed in the neighbourhood; one maund brings about Rs. 1-8-0. The iron is considered to be of bad quality, being hard and brittle, and unfit for the fabrication of anything but coarse agricultural implements and pans for boiling sugar.

13. The bázár held at Kalghatgi every Tuesday is the most important of the district; it is numerously attended by merchants coming for rice from a considerable distance in the plains, from Rámdurg, Nargund, Bágalkot, Kaládgi, &c. There is a good deal of traffic between Goa and Kalghatgi: cocoanut oil, cocoanuts, coir, kashew nuts, katechu, and a large quantity of supári are imported thence; the greater part is consumed in the neighbourhood, but some is exported to Hubli. The principal article imported from Goa is salt, of which yearly about two thousand bullock loads, containing five thousand maunds and worth about Rs. 6,000, are imported. The maund is of 80 rats (a Goa weight of 80 tolas). The direct road to Goa is by the Diggi Ghát, but that being on the frontier of the Madras Presidency, and the duty

в 370—24

on Goa salt there being much higher than that exacted on the Bombay frontier, all the Goa salt is taken round by the Tilwalli Ghát, at the expense of six or seven days longer spent on the journey. From Goa to Kalghatgi, by the Diggi Ghát, is about ten days' journey for a loaded bullock, and about sixteen or seventeen days' by Taliwadi. One maund of salt in Goa costs 1 anna; the Portuguese exact 3 annas per maund duty on its leaving their territory; 12 annas duty is taken on entering the Bombay territories at Taliwadi; 4 annas for carriage and profit makes up Rs. 1-4-0, the average price in Kalghatgi. The present duty at the Diggi and other Ghats on the Kanara frontier is Rs. 3 per maund. Five years ago the duty there was only 9 annas per maund. Salt was then sold in Kalghatgi at Re. 1 per maund; the 3 annas less than the present 12 annas duty at Taliwadi, and 1 anna less for carriage on account of the shorter journey, making up the difference, 4 annas, between that and the present price. It is difficult to see what can be the motive of the Madras authorities for imposing a duty, the payment of which is so easily evaded. In the neighbouring villages there are about fifty looms, and weekly about 80 rupees worth of coarse cotton cloth is made and sold in the Kalghatgi bázár. Besides this, about 100 rupees worth of cloth is brought from Hubli and sold every bázár day. In addition to this, one single savkar represents himself to import cloth from Hubli and Lakshmeshvar to the amount of 100 rupees worth monthly.

The bázár held at Bomigatti every Wednesday is nearly 14. as large as that of Kalghatgi: it is principally resorted to by the people of the surrounding rice-growing country. There is also an extensive traffic with the country to the southward, belonging to the Kánara Zilla; there is little trade with the coast or the country beneath the Ghats. Rice is the principal article of trade here, about 600 rupees' worth being sold every bázár day throughout the year. About 600 bullock-loads of supari, each load worth from Rs. 13 to Rs. 14, are yearly imported from Yellápur and Bhartanhalli in the Kánara Zilla, not one-tenth of which is consumed at Bomigatti; it is mostly carried on into the country. Weekly about 30 bullock-loads of plantains, worth Rs. 1-10-0 per load, are imported from Bhartanhalli, the greater portion of which is again exported to the interior. Salt is imported from Ankola, but in quantity only sufficient for the consumption of the neighbourhood. Cotton cloth is imported from Hubli,-100 rupees worth, and from Arlikatti in the Tadas Mahal,-50 rupees worth, weekly.

15. Traffic is carried on between the Misrikota Mahál and four ports on the western coast,-Goa, Sadáshivgad, Ankola and

Kumta. Goa is by Sambrani and the Diggi Ghát distant from Kalghatgi 42 kõs; each kõs may be estimated at 2½ miles. The principal trade with Goa I have mentioned when speaking of the Kalghatgi Bázár.

Sadáshivgad, by Yellápur and the Barballi Ghát, is 16. said to be 20 kõs from Kalghatgi; the road is a mere track through the jungle beyond Yellápur, only passable for laden bullocks. The Ghat is represented to be a bad one at present, but nothing whatever has been done for it by art; the road follows the course of the Black River down the Ghát, and in fact in the dry season the way is, in many places, in the bed of the river itself. Sadáshivgad itself is represented to be by no means a bad harbour; it is formed by the mouth of the Black River; this river is navigable for moderate-sized phattemárs up to Mallápur, 14 or 15 miles from the sea, and small boats can get up 5 or 6 miles further. Could the Ghát and road be slightly improved between Dhárwár and Sadáshivgad, it would be of the greatest benefit to all the northern part of the Dhárwár Collectorate, the greater portion of which is a cotton-growing country. By this route Hubli, the principal emporium of the cotton trade, would be brought within 60 miles of a port connected with the sea by 14 miles of navigable Hubli is from Kumta, the present port, by the made road river. via Sirsi, distant about 110 miles, and Kumta is situated on the coast 35 miles to the southward of Sadáshivgad; thus, by the Yellápur and Barballi Ghát route to Mallápur, Hubli would be brought 50 miles nearer to water carriage than it is at present.

By the made road from Mundgod to Sirsi, and by the 17. Nilkund Ghát, Kumta is distant from Kalghatgi about 100 miles: by the most direct route vid Yellápur and the Arebyl Ghát, it is not more than about 80 miles. This road is but a mere track through the jungle and the Ghat in its natural state; but it is a good deal frequented, and a considerable quantity of cotton finds its way to Kumta by this route. The Arebyl Ghat is said to be naturally a good one, and though 3 kos long, easy of ascent and descent, much more so than the Nilkund Ghat on the Sirsi road to Kumta. The only difficulty met with by this route between Kalghatgi and Kumta is in crossing the estuary between Mirjan and Kumta, about 4 miles from the latter place. It is represented to be 300 or 400 yards broad, and even at low water always un-There is little doubt but that in the neighbourhood of fordable. Mirjan, formed by the mouth of the Tadari River, a far better harbour might have been found than that existing at present at Kumta.

18. Ankola, vià Yellápur and the Arebyl Ghát, is distant about 78 miles from Kalghatgi; the made road now in process of completion between Mundgod and Kumta has diverted much of the traffic, never very great, from this port.

19. The Misrikota Mahál is infested with mendicants and vagrant tribes of various descriptions, to a greater degree than any other district I have ever seen. Some cause for this may be found in the existence of abundance of pasture and water in the jungles of this mahal and the country to the westward. These vagrant tribes have various ostensible means of gaining their livelihood, but it is more than probable that thieving is a greater source of gain to many of them than the occupation-they profess to be engaged in. The Lambánis, considered to be identical with the Gypsies, are the most numerous of these tribes. They possess large herds of cattle; in one camp near Kalghatgi there were as many as 800 heads, and many other camps contain an equal or greater Their principal employment is fetching and carrying number. between the coast and interior for hire; they often, also, trade on their own account, many of them being reported to possess considerable wealth. They locate their tanda, or camp, in any place that pleases them, but almost invariably at a distance from any inhabited village, and often remain for years in one place. The villagers do not seem, in general, to dislike the neighbourhood of a Lambáni Tánda, considering them to be tolerably honest people, though they allow that they may occasionally appropriate stray cattle, and steal grain when stacked in the fields. In one instance that came to my knowledge, the Náik or headman of a tánda was the chief money-lender of the villages in his vicinity. The villagers seem to stand in some awe of the Lamabni on account of their reputed skill in witchcraft; this belief has probably originated in the fact of their being great cattle-doctors, and most diseases, both in man and beast, of which the cause is not at once apparent, being imputed to witchcraft; the power of curing them is only attributed to an intimacy with the producing cause. During the fine season, most of the able-bodied men will be found absent from the tanda, said to be gone to the coast, but the numbers of Lambánis to be found in most of the jails afford pretty clear proof that they have dishonest as well as honest pursuits. Like the Gypsies of every country, they are, without doubt, cattle-stealers. and the wandering life entailed by their trade must afford great facilities for conveying away stolen goods, and disposing of stolen cattle, as well as being a cloak for every other kind of rascality. The pure Lambánis are Hindus, though men of every caste may be found among them, their tandas being a ready refuge for all who find it advisable to absent themselves from their accustomed haunts. They originally profess to have come from Gujarát, their own language to this day being corrupt Gujaráthi, though, of course.

they are perfectly conversant with the language of the province they may be located in.

20. The next most numerous among the vagrant tribes are the Korwis, and are the most dangerous class of all. These people, also, live in moveable camps, sometimes near and sometimes at a distance from villages; their professed occupation is making grass-ropes and baskets, but they are almost to a man notorious thieves, so much so, that they are in common mentioned, as a caste, as the Kal or thief Korwis. They are Hindus of low caste, just superior to the Dheds; they are originally from the direction of Bellári, and their own language is Telangi.

There are also several other descriptions of vagrants of 21.minor importance.-The Waddars who follow their different occupations; there are timber-cutting Waddars, stone Waddars and earth Waddars. The two latter descriptions are the builders and repairers of tanks; they may be supposed to be more honest people than the Lambanis or Korwis. They are originally from the direction of Bellári; their language is Telangi, and their caste just superior to the Dheds. Their chief peculiarity is feeding on rats, which no other caste will do; but they profess to prefer it to any other kind of food. There are also the Sikaldars, Marathas, who are polishers of swords and iron implements, and the Phánsé Párdhis, who are antelope and bird catchers. These, though not as notorious thieves as the Korwis, may certainly be reckoned among the thieves by profession. About harvest time the country is visited by bands of religious mendicants, Jangams and Gosávis; the former go about begging, either singly or in small parties. seldom exceeding two or three; the latter go about in large parties, They are generally well-clothed, sturdy-looking also begging. vagabonds, and almost invariably carry arms of some kind-a sword, spear, or formidable-looking club. On one occasion I met on the road thirteen in one gang, every man armed, and it is, I believe. no uncommon thing to meet with much larger gangs than this: during the harvest season they may certainly reckon on finding few but old women in the villages, and these vagabonds may be reasonably suspected of asking charity in a style resembling that of the robber in Gil Blas. Nothing seems more likely to check the thievish propensities of the vagrant tribes than what has, I believe, been often before proposed-the compelling them to reside at some place fixed upon by the Police authorities, and under their strict surveillance; but this measure would be worse than useless, unless taken in concert with the Police authorities beyond our frontier. since it appears to be the practice of these vagabonds to refrain. as much as possible, from doing anything that might excite the active enmity of the villages in the neighbourhood of their encampment, restricting their depredations to a distance, so that if driven by any harsh measures from one district into those where they would meet with treatment less harsh, our districts, though rid of their permanent presence, would be worse plundered than ever.

22.The population of 100 Government villages of the Misrikota Mahál, containing about 140,000 acres, is 32,728, according to the Census taken at the beginning of the present year; this will give 149 and a fraction to each square mile. Considering that about one-third of the area is jungle and hill, entirely destitute of inhabitants, this is by no means a scanty population; it is of a more mixed description than is to be found in any other part of the Dhárwár Collectorate. The bulk of the population consists of Kanarese, similar to those of any other district in the Collectorate. but there is a large admixture of Maráthas, who have emigrated from their own country, driven by famines or other causes. Α considerable number have originally come from Kolhápur, and others from the Ratnágiri Collectorate, and compose the sole population of entire villages in Misrikota. There is also a considerable sprinkling of Christians, who have originally come from the Goa territory. In one village near Kalghatgi, they have a chapel, and are visited once a year by a Portuguese priest from Goa. They seem to be Christians in little more than name, as caste is retained in full force among them. There are Rajputs, Dhangars, and Dheds, who neither intermarry nor eat together. The Abyssinian or Habshi countenance, so rare in the eastern districts, is by no means uncommon. Kánarese is the language of the district, but two out of every three of the people we meet understand Hindustáni or Maráthi; in fact in many of the villages towards the Kánara frontier the latter is the vernacular.

23.The people appear to be in general in easy circumstances. In every village a considerable number of well built tiled houses may be seen. The height of every rayat's ambition is to build himself a tiled house as soon as his circumstances will admit, living in one being looked upon as the strongest proof of being well-to-do in the world. The villages in general seem to be in a very discreditable state, unprovided with any efficient drainage, and as more or less rain falls during eight months of the year, this cannot but injuriously affect the health of the inhabitants. During the rains, the main streets of every village of any size are literally ankle-deep with a steaming mixture of dung and mud. Every one is perfectly alive to the nuisance, and if asked why they do not of themselves do away with it, say-" Who will give us the order? Order us and we will do it." Intoxication prevails among all castes to a great extent. On bázár day the street in the vicinity of every

spirit-shop may be seen filled with drunken brawlers. Some cause for this may, perhaps, be perceived in the excessive wetness of the climate during so large a portion of the year.

24. The roads in this district are as bad as they well can be; it is only by taking a considerable circuit that it becomes possible to take common carts from one place to another, and then only at the risk of an over-turn every two or three miles. It seems worthy of consideration whether something resembling the English parish system could not be introduced for the execution of minor works for the general good. It is not expensive roads fit for the transit of mail coaches that are required; it would prove sufficient for the present wants of most districts were the present ways cleared of their occasional obstructions so as to render them everywhere passable for loaded carts if driven with moderate caution.

The most wanton destruction of the timber in the jungles 25.to the westward of this Mahal is going on yearly; teak and blackwood are protected by order of Government, but the useful woods-muttee and honee or hassan-are being rapidly exterminated year The places where large timber is to be got are becoming by year. more distant from the open country; at present not a tree of more than a few inches in diameter is to be found within miles of the edge of the jungle. The Waddars are the agents of this work of destruction; they find that the greatest demand is for logs about twelve feet long, one foot wide, and three and a half to four inches To obtain such a log, a tree a foot or thirteen inches in thick. diameter is felled and chipped away at the sides till reduced to the abovementioned dimensions; ten or twelve such logs are put on one cart drawn by two buffaloes, and at Kalghatgi sell for four or four and a half rupees the load. With proper economization of the wood in squaring the rough log, the trees that produced these four rupees' worth of timber would have given logs worth more than double the value. I had no means of ascertaining the quantity of timber yearly cut in these jungles, but I saw almost daily, during the fine season, strings of from ten to fifty carts going to the eastward; and unless the present rate of destroying timber is checked in time, in a very few years none will be attainable except at enormously increased prices.

26. The villages in the south-west of this Mahál have become yearly subject to the ravages of several herds of wild elephants; they have come up from the Kánara jungles for a few years back every year in greater numbers, about the beginning of October, when the rice ear begins to be formed, and remain till about the middle of November. Last year there were about thirty or forty in three or four herds. Seven or eight elephants in a single night eat or trample under foot two or three acres of standing rice, or pull down and destroy a stack, the produce of several acres, in spite of all the rayats can do, by lighting fires and firing guns to drive them away. Last year two men were killed by them; up to that time they had never hurt any one. The people of the country do not imagine that they can be killed with firearms, so carefully refrain from firing at them, for fear of exciting their anger, as no reward is given by the Bombay Government for the destruction of an elephant, and it is not worth the while of the regular elephant-hunters to come up from Mysore. A considerable quantity of land has been thrown up from fear of their depredations, and yearly more will be thrown up if they continue.

27. Labour is in great demand throughout all the western part of the Mahál; in the eastern part of the Hubli Táluka Re. 0-1-4 is the common daily pay of a coolee; here 2 annas a day is everywhere the customary rate. Some cause for this may be found in the quantity of hand labour required in rice cultivation.

28. Vaccination is pretty generally known and appreciated. I have often been asked by the people how they could get a vaccinator sent among them, owing to there being but one vaccinator for the whole Collectorate. In the two years I was in this district, he could only pay them a single visit of two days not performing the operation for one-hundreth part of those who wished to have it done had his stay been longer.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON, Lieut., Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

No. 906 of 1879.

To

L. REID, ESQUIRE,

Commissioner, S. D.

Camp Ránebennur, 3rd March 1879.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward through you to Government the report of the Survey Commissioner on the revision of assessment of 247 villages which formerly comprised the old taluka of Kod in this Collectorate. 2. Colonel Anderson has shown in his 14th, 15th, 28th and 53rd paras. that this district is exceptionally fortunate in climate, as it is never likely to suffer from drought like the more eastern parts of the zilla. It is well known that in the late famine of 1876-77 great numbers of people came to this taluka; consequently, although it is indisputable that it has gained largely both in population and in the number of houses and cattle during the period of thirty years since the last settlement of its land revenue by Captain Wingate, still I am not prepared to go so far as the Survey Commissioner does, in saying that the increase of population shown in his 27th para. "is an under-statement of the true population."

3. In my opinion a far safer guide to judge of the increase of the population is the increase in the number of houses, which is 1,965 since the first settlement, thirty years ago. I would also add that the census was taken in July 1876, and the famine did not break out till November of that year.

4. I agree with the Survey Commissioner in the view expressed in his 32nd para., and I believe the reason why so large a proportion of the population as 21 per cent. has been described in the census returns as non-agricultural, is, that the census-takers in many instances omitted to enter the female members of an agriculturist's family as agriculturists. This mistake was noticed in the Ratnágiri Zilla as the reason why in a purely agricultural population a large proportion was entered as non-agricultural; so I conclude the same mistake may have been made here also.

5. The Survey Commissioner has apparently in his 34th para. stated the real reason for the very slight increase in the classes able to read and write since the first settlement, at the same time it is a fact which should be brought to the notice of the Educational Department, as it shows how great is the necessity for primary schools to teach the agricultural classes.

6. In paras. 39 to 53 of his report the Survey Commissioner has, in a very interesting manner, shown the results of the last thirty years' settlement of low and unvarying assessment coupled

Para. 3 above.—The Collector is under some mistake about the census, or alludes to some other census. The survey ceusus on which the figures were taken, was taken at the time of classification in the fair season of 1877 and the end of same year.

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Notes by the Survey Commissioner.

Para. 2 above.—Doubtless in the famine time of 1876-77 some small influx of people did come to this táluka in search of work, but these, as forming no part of the resident population, would, for the most part, escape enumeration as belonging to no house, while numbers of the ordinary resident population being absent on trade and other matters would escape being counted.

with the improvement in communications which has taken place in that time. In Appendix A. to his report, the price of rice in husk and of jowári at the three markets of Hirekerur, Rattihali and Kod is shown to have increased since 1848 from an average of 94 sers and 160 sers of 80 tolas each to 16 and 32 sers respectively in 1876.

7. The above figures, showing the price of these staples in 1876, must have been collected prior to the famine which broke out in November 1876, otherwise it is difficult to understand how in such a time the price could have continued so low as 16 sers of rice in husk and 32 of jowári for one rupee, because at the present time in this (the Ránebennur) táluka, although we have had an exceptionally good season for rice and jowári, the present price current is 10 sers of rice and 21 of jowári. The prices in the Kod Táluka are believed to be lower by one ser of each staple; still the fact remains that the price of rice in husk and of jowári in the Kod Táluka is now 11 and 22 sers for the rupee, and, as compared with the rates in force in 1848, they have increased 755 and 620 per cent. respectively.

8. After this it must readily be conceded that the people of this taluka, who live principally by agriculture, are in a well-to do condition, and consequently the average rate of rice-land can well afford the increase of assessment which is pointed out in the Survey Commissioner's 62nd para., viz., to Rs. 3-3-1 per acre against Rs. 2-1-1, the average rate of rice-land under the expired settlement.

#### सत्यमेव जयत

9. The total increase of revenue estimated to occur on the land in occupation, 1876-77, is stated in the Survey Commissioner's 74th para. to be 39 per cent. This is clearly a very legitimate increase, founded on the increase in the price of grain, which is in great part owing to the improvements of the roads in this and the neighbouring district of Kánara, which have been chiefly made at Government expense.

10. In the same way it must be allowed that the increase of assessment on the whole occupied Government land under every head, as shown in the Survey Commissioner's 89th para., is quite low enough to give room for very considerable improvement in prosperity in the thirty years for which the present rates are to continue under the Government sanction which is now requested.

Para. 7 above.—The prices shown in the return for 1876 do not refer to those of the famine period which only commenced in November 1876.

11. I commend the Survey Commissioner's remarks in his 91st to 95th paras., respecting the Madag-Masur Tank, to the careful consideration of Government in the Public Works Depart-It is clear from these that this fine irrigational work is now ment. being worked at a dead loss, which would not be the case were the method suggested in the Survey Commissioner's 92nd para. adopted, and the water-rate fixed permanently in combination with the soil instead of on the crop and on the area irrigated from year to year. If, however, it be decided to adopt this plan, it may perhaps be found necessary to lower the water-rate to induce those who now pay it to agree to the terms stated by the Survey Commissioner, viz., that those accepting "water on these terms could only get rid of the water-rate by resigning the land."

12. The Survey Commissioner has pointed out that this part of the Zilla is blest with a constant rain-fall; it is possible therefore that many rayats might refuse to take water on these terms, unless the water-rate be considerably lowered, but even this would be more economical than to keep up an establishment to regulate the supply of the water which costs more than the Irrigational revenue.

13. The remarks of the Survey Commissioner in his 96th para. and of Mr. Wingate in the 25th para. of his letter No. 7, dated the 16th February 1878, to the address of Mr. Fletcher, Deputy Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, are worth the attention of the Irrigation Department; to these also I would add the suggestion made by Captain Wingate in the concluding part of the 10th para. of his Settlement Report dated the 21st December 1848.

14. It is a matter of both curiosity and regret that a suggestion thrown out thirty years ago by an officer of Captain Wingate's well-known sagacity and experience, should have remained unnoticed until again revived in para. 18 of the Survey Commissioner's report, though it was a comment on the costly, stupendous and apparently unprofitable irrigational work of the Anagundi Kings at Madag-Masur; while at the same time he pointed out that a far more feasible and simple project could be executed by throwing a dam of masonry, 10 or 12 feet in height, across the rocky channel of the Kumadvatti River, and thus forming a lake 1 or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile in breadth.

15. In conclusion, I have only to remark that the Survey Commissioner's suggestions in the 101st para. of his report, on the

Para. 11 above.—It is possible that some small reduction of the nominal waterrate might be necessary, but it is hardly probable that any material loss of revenue would result. Certainly none which would not be compensated for by the reduction of expense in establishment which at present almost equals the total waterrevenue.

manner in which the communications in this district should be improved, shall be considered in our Local Funds Committee, when they are sure to meet with that respect which they deserve, as coming from one who has a more intimate knowledge of this Zilla and its wants than any other officer, European or Native, now in India.

> I have, &c., (Signed) J. ELPHINSTON, Acting Collector.

No. 549 of 1879.

FROM

L. REID, ESQUIRE,

ACTING COMMISSIONER, S. D.;

To

# THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 15th March 1879.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit papers as per margin regarding

1. Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 150, dated 14th February 1879, and accompaniments.

2. Letter from the Acting Collector of Dhárwár, No. 906, dated 3rd March 1879. ers as per margin regarding the proposals for the revision of assessment of 247 villages comprising the old Kod Táluka in the district of Dhárwár. The Survey Commis-

sioner has shown in the 2nd para. of his report how those villages are now distributed.

2. The difference in the areas of the former and the present survey has been sufficiently explained in the 4th and 5th paras. of the Honourable Colonel Anderson's letter. Paras. 7 and 8 give the details of the classification which appears to have been made in accordance with the mode hitherto adopted when revising the assessments of other villages in the Dhárwár District.

3. The rates proposed for these villages do not greatly differ from those sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 1546, dated the 26th March 1878, for the 130 villages of the old Ránebennur Táluka, in which they were grouped into four classes with the maximum rates as follows :---

	D	ry-crop.		Ric	е.	Gare	len.
1st Class	Rs						
2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	,,	$\begin{array}{c} 1 12 \\ 1 10 \end{array}$	5	Rs.	8	Rs.	12
3rd "	••• >>	1 10	1		-		
4th "	••• ,,	1 0	,				

		Dry-	crop.	Rie	e.		Garden.
1st Class		Rs.	2 0	)			7
2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,		"	$1 \ 12$	Rs.	8	0	1_
3rd ,,		,,	1 8	)			}Rs. 15
4th ,,	•••	"	1 4	<b>}</b>	7	0	
5th ,,	•••	"	<b>1</b> 2	<b>}</b> "	•	-	J

The variations in the dry-crop rates appear in respect of the 2nd and 3rd classes, for which the Survey Commissioner now proposes a decrease of two annas in each instance, but has added a 5th group with a proposed maximum rate of Re. 1-2-0. The rates proposed for the rice-lands are Rs. 8 for the first three groups, the same that was sanctioned for the villages of the old Ránebennur Táluka, and Rs. 7-8-0 for the last two. The rate proposed for the garden land is Rs. 15, which is the same that was sanctioned for the adjacent Hángal Táluka. Considering the great improvement which has taken place in the condition of the villages, the high prices of grain, &c., and the benefit derived from opening out means of communication since the last settlement, the rates now proposed appear to be fair and reasonable.

4. The 51 villages referred to in Government Resolution No. 2276, dated 3rd May last, are included in the present report of the Survey Commissioner, which gives full details regarding the condition of the whole of the old Kod Táluka.

5. The remarks made by the Survey Commissioner at the close of his 19th para., regarding the cost of the Irrigation Establishment and the suggestions regarding the distribution of water from the Madag Tank, will be best considered in the Public Works Department.

> I have, &c., L. REID, Acting Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

### No. 1678.

### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

#### Bombay Castle, 27th March 1879.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 549, dated 15th March 1879

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 150, dated 14th February 1879, with accompaniments.

February 1879, with accompaniments. Letter from the Acting Collector of Dhárwár, No. 906, dated 3rd March 1879. -Submitting correspondence as per margin, regarding the proposals for the revision of assessment of 247 villages, comprising the old Kod Táluka in the Dhárwár Collectorate; stating his reasons

for considering the proposed rates fair and reasonable; and adding that the remarks made by the Survey Commissioner at the close of the 19th paragraph, regarding the cost of the Irrigation establishment, and the suggestion with respect to the distribution of water from the Madag Tank, will be best considered in the Public Works Department.

RESOUTION.— This exhaustive and interesting report deals clearly and fully with the various questions affecting the revised settlement of 247 villages of the old Kod Táluka of the Dhárwár District. The settlement has already, under the sanction of Govvernment Resolution No. 2132, dated 25th April 1878, been introduced into 51 of these villages, where it will take effect during the current year, but their revenue history is included in this report with that of the remaining 196 villages. Of the total number, 178 villages are now in the Kod Táluka, 23 have been transferred to Ránebennur, 28 to Karújgi, and 18 to Hángal.

2. It appears that the area surveyed has risen from 332,957 acres under the old survey to 334,267 acres under the revised survey, a difference which, considering that the operations of 1848 were conducted by means of the cross-staff and chain only, is not surprising. The total number of fields according to the old survey

	Former Survey.	Present Survey.
	Acres.	Acres,
Arable Dry-crop	237,495	244,650
Rice Land	36,650	32,553
Garden Land Unarable unassessed	1,290	1,968
hills, tanks, village sites, &c	57,522	55,096
Total	332,957	334,267

was 22,606, which number has now from the sub-division of large fields increased to 32,689. The soils have been re-classed in accordance with the system sanctioned in the revision surveys of neighbouring talukas, of which details are given in the 7th paragraph of the report. In the marginal table is shewn the area of each kind of land according to the former and present surveys. The causes of the various increases

and decreases under each head are fully stated in paragraph 10 of the report.

3. As far as rain-fall is concerned, the taluka is fortunately situated. It receives both monsoons, and entire failure of crops from drought is quite unknown. The climate is equable and mild.

The chief crops grown are jowari and cotton in the east, and rice. rági, sugarcane and capsicums in the west. As regards communications, the taluka has, since the previous survey, been opened up by the Bombay and Madras mail road in the north-east, while there are also two main roads running through it, one from Kod via Sirsi to Kumta, the other from Hirekerur to Siralkop in the Mysore territory, and thence to Siddápur, where there is a choice of routes to the coast vid Kumta or Honávar. There are also numbers of market-towns within the taluka and several large centres of trade at no great distance beyond the frontier. In the table at paragraph 27 of the report are given statistics shewing-especially by the increase in population, houses, agricultural cattle, and carts settlement. The present population is put down as 177.4 to the square mile. It is probable that the figures regarding the comparative numbers of persons able to read and write have, for the reasons stated by Colonel Anderson, been inaccurately calculated. The rise in prices of the various grains is even higher at the present time than stated in paragraph 39 as prevailing in 1876, but taking the figures given in the report, it may be said that the average prices of gain and sugar are at least 150 per cent. more than they were 30 years ago. Owing to increase of population and the new markets opened out by the improved roads already constructed, while other roads are also under consideration, Government have grounds for believing that the rise in prices will be per-Having regard then to these circumstances, it is but manent. reasonable to suppose that a considerable increase in the assessment may equitably be imposed on, and fairly be borne by the cultivators.

4. The Survey Commissioner goes mostfully into the revenue history of the taluka, and it may briefly be stated that, whereas in the ten years 1838—1847, before the introduction of the last settlement, the average occupied area of Government land was but 48,899 acres, that of unoccupied waste 150,215 acres, and the average of revenue realised Rs. 72,563, with average annual remissions of Rs. 5,027, in 1877-78 the occupied area of Government land was 171,873 acres and the revenue collected was Rs. 150,427, while since 1852-53, remissions and outstanding balances have practically ceased. That the revenue was collected without difficulty is sufficiently shewn by the fact that from 1874 to 1877 distraint was resorted to in 20 cases only. The success of the former settlement then, which was made by the late Sir George Wingate, may therefore be regarded as unquestionable.

5. For the revised settlement, Colonel Anderson proposes 5 groups of villages as follows: 23 with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2 per acre; 89 with a rate of Rs. 1-12-0; 87 with a rate of Rs. 1-8-0; 44 with a rate of Rs. 1-4-0, and 4 with a rate of Rs. 1-2-0 per acre.

He would raise the rice land from the uniform maximum rate of Rs. 4-8-0 per acre to a rate of Rs. 8-0-0 per acre in villages of the three first classes, and of Rs. 7-8-0 per acre in the remaining two,—rates which are in general assimilation with those already imposed on the rice lands of the adjacent talukas of Ranebennur, Hangal and Bankapur.

For garden lands, which according to the revised survey comprised 1,968 acres, a maximum rate of Rs. 15 per acre is proposed.

6. In paragraph 73 of the report is entered a table, in which are concisely summarised the estimated results of the survey, by which it appears that a total area of 210,541 acres is assessed at Rs. 2,37,153, an increase of Rs. 58,831 or 39 per cent. over the revenue from land under occupation in 1876-77. The exceptional cases in which the increase is over 100 per cent., between 90 and 100 per cent., and above 60 per cent., are very few, and are fully discussed in paragraphs 79-83, and it need only be said that in them the reasons given justify the assessments imposed. Summing up it seems that on the whole occupied Government land under every head-garden, rice and dry-crop-the assessment of the former settlement gave an average rate of Re. 0-14-0 per acre, whereas under the proposed settlement, the average rate is Rs. 1-3-2 per acre, an increase of 5 annas 2 pies per acre. The total cost of the re-survey and revision is estimated at Rs. 64,898, for which an annual increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 58,800 will be obtain-The proposed rates are approved of by the Collector of Dháred. war and by the Commissioner, S. D. They appear to be in every way fair and reasonable, and they may accordingly receive the sanction of Government together with the usual guarantee of 30 years' duration from the date of introduction.

7. The remarks of the Survey Commissioner in paragraphs 19-20 and 91-98 should be transferred to the Public Works Department for consideration, as suggested by the Commissioner, S. D. His Excellency the Governor in Council notes with satisfaction the commendation bestowed on Mr. Wingate, Assistant Superintendent of Survey, for the manner in which he has performed the difficult and delicate work of re-classification of the soils.

## E. W. RAVENSCROFT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Τo

The Commissioner, S. D.,

The Collector of Dhárwár,

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.,

The Public Works Department of the Secretariat (with copy of Colonel Anderson's remarks referred to). No. 5225.

#### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

#### Bombay Castle, 29th September 1879.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 24, dated 25th August 1879 :---

"I have considered in Council your Secretary's letter No. 20, dated the 27th June, with accompaniments, on the subject of the revision of settlement in the 247 villages comprised in the old Kod Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

"2. Colonel Anderson's report shows very clearly how greatly this tract of country has progressed under the settlement made by the late Sir George Wingate in 1848. Population has risen 29 per cent., the increase, 58 per cent., in houses of the better class, indicates much improvement in the comfort of the people, who are represented as having been, in 1848, poverty-stricken and spiritless, and their villages as composed of a few miserable huts. Carts have increased 177 per cent., proving that the people have been able to take advantage of improved communications to export their surplus produce. The area of Government land cultivated has risen from less than 40,000 acres to 175,000 acros, and in consequence of this increase, although the original settlement lowered the average rate of Government assessment by one-third, collections have risen from an average, during the decade immediately preceding its introduction, of Rs. 72,500 per annum, to an average of Rs. 126,500 per annum, the total increase of revenue during its term being thus over 16 lákhs of rupces.

"3. On the other hand, draught cattle have increased only 24 per cent., which, considering the much larger increase of cultivation, indicates that agriculture has not improved, and, owing to the bringing under cultivation of lands previously used for grazing, cattle other than draught, and sheep and goats, have decreased in numbers 32 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively, showing a very considerable diminution in,those sources of agricultural wealth.

"4. Prices have risen very considerably, having more than trebled during the term of the settlement, and the pressure of the assessment originally imposed by Sir George Wingate has thus greatly decreased.

"5. On the whole it is evident that the moderation of the original settlement has attained its object, and that the district can now bear a material increase in assessment. The enhancement proposed by Colonel Anderson and approved by you is, on the whole, 39 per cent., and although this is heavy and goes beyond the limit which your Government has laid down as not ordinarily to be exceeded, I am of opinion that it is, under the circumstances, justifiable. The enhancement in the rates on rice land is considerably greater than that on dry-crop land, and considering that rice cultivation has decreased, this appears somewhat anomalous. But the reasons assigned appear satisfactory, and the point is one on which the Settlement Officer is best able to judge. I am B 370-26 glad to observe that care has been taken not to enhance on account of improvements, such as the conversion of dry-crop land into rice, made by the cultivators themselves.

"6. It is stated that much irrigation might be, but is not, made by lift from the rivers. Under the circumstances, it might be desirable to assess the lands so irrigable at very light permanent water-rates.

"7. I am glad that you are about to consider in the Public Works Department the suggestion that the lands irrigable under the Madak Tank be assessed at fixed water-rates, and the management of the water left to the people themselves. As it appears that, although nearly 24 likhs have been spent on repairs to this old tank, the returns do not pay the cost of the supervising establishment, Colonel Anderson's proposal appears advantageous.

"8. On this subject, and on that of the maintenance of the small irrigation tanks, of which there are some 1,200 in the district, and which appear to be becoming useless for want of a pro-ystem for their repair, I shall be glad to learn the decision of You Excellency's Government."

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated to the officers concerned, with reference to Government Resolution No. 1678, dated 27th March last, also to the Irrigation Department, with reference to paragraphs 7 and 8 of the despatch.

#### J. B. PEILE,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Tο

The Commissioner, S. D.,

The Collector of Dhárwár,

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.,

The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, Irrigation.



Librarian, Central Educational Library.











#### EXPLANATION

#### EXAMPLE In 1847-8

Rupees

99,916

The various items are measured by the scale of Acres & Rupees carried across the Diagram. The summits of the Columns marked thus _____ show the Gross Assessment on the whole Cultivation; the lengths of the same columns the Remissions; the summits of the _____ Columns the Net Assessment or Collections on the whole Cultivation; those of the ______ and _____ columns, the Collections on account of Dry-Crop, Rice, and Garden lands, respectively, for the years to which they relate.

- This line marks the total number of acres Cultivated each year.
- ----- do ----- Rice------ do ------

The summit of the Table Column on the right of the Diagram marks the rental of the whole Government arable land at the proposed rates of Assessment and that of the Table portion of the same Column, this rental on the Cultivation of 1846-7.

Remission			-13,465
Collection	s on total Cul	ltivation	86,451
do	-Dry-Crop-	do	72,872
do	-Rice	do	-11,488
do	Garden	do	2,091
			Acres

Gross Assessment-

	Contraction of the local division of the loc
Total Cultivation-	50,390
Dry-Crop do	47,078
Rice	



सत्यमंब जयत



DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT REMISSIONS and COLLECTIONS, in the case of the Government arable land of the MISRIKOTA division of the HURLE TALUKA, during the last 28 years.





# DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT REMISSIONS and COLLECTIONS, in the case of the Government arable land of the KOD TALUKA, during the last 28 years.









Villages left uncolored are Enam Villages which are not for Scillenced. 1