

**SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.**

No. CLXII—NEW SERIES.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO THE

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

IN THE

OLD MISRIKOTA MAHA'LKARJ'S DIVISION

OF THE

**OLD HUBLI (NOW KALGHATGI) TALUKA OF THE
DHA'RWA'R COLLECTORATE.**

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1883.

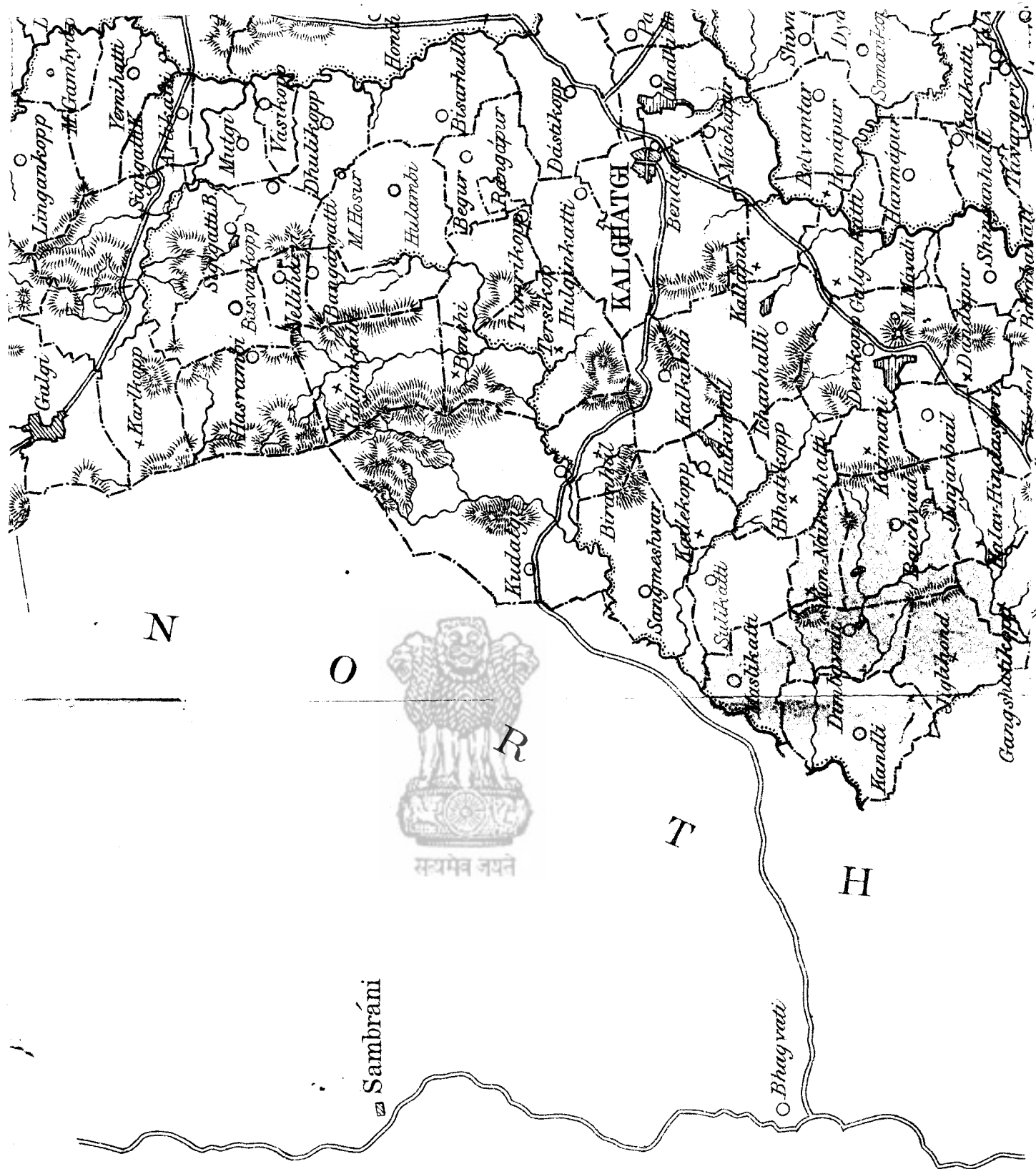
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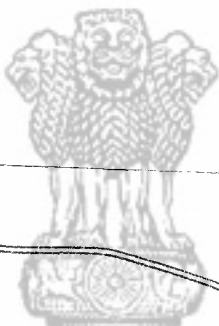
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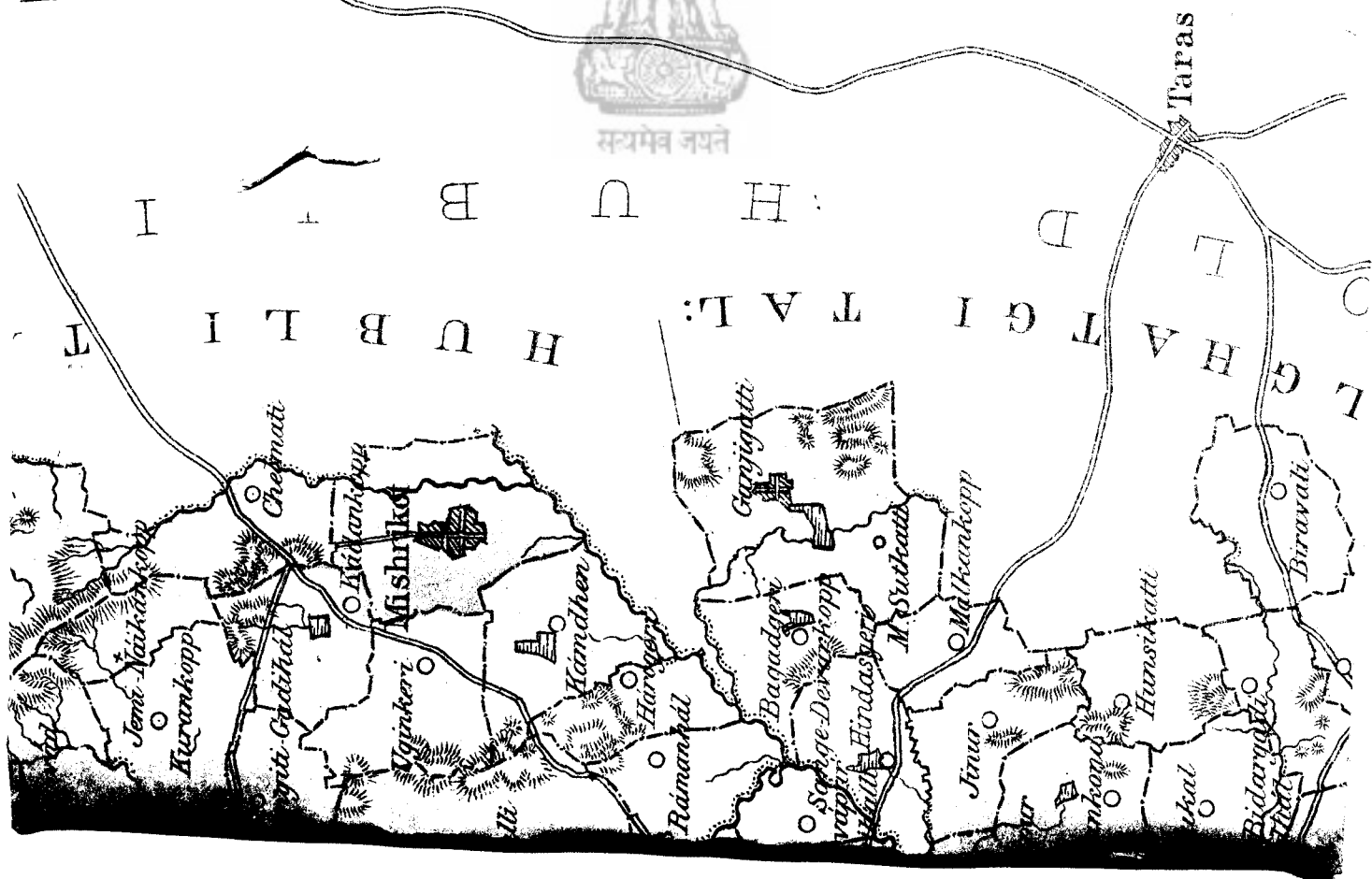


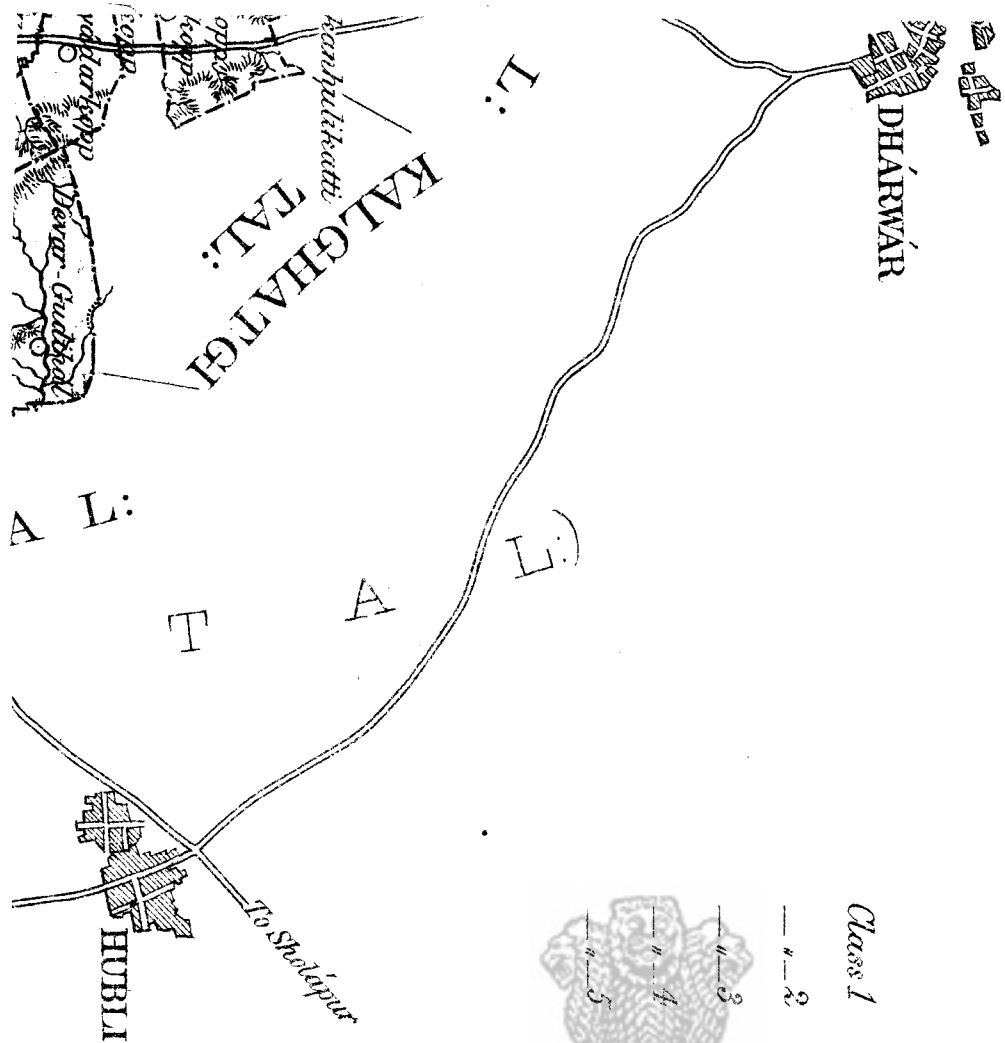
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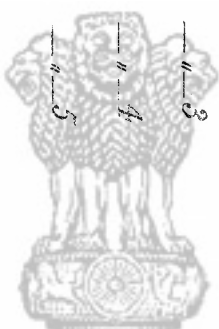
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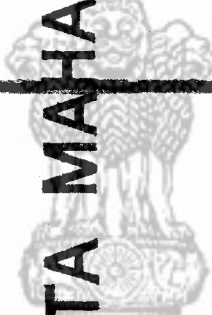


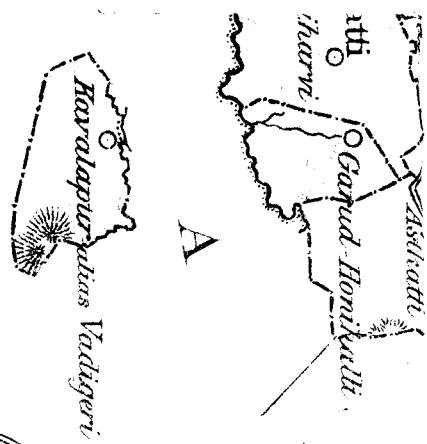
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No 233 dated 13th March 1880.

Settlement in 1878-79





MUNDNOD



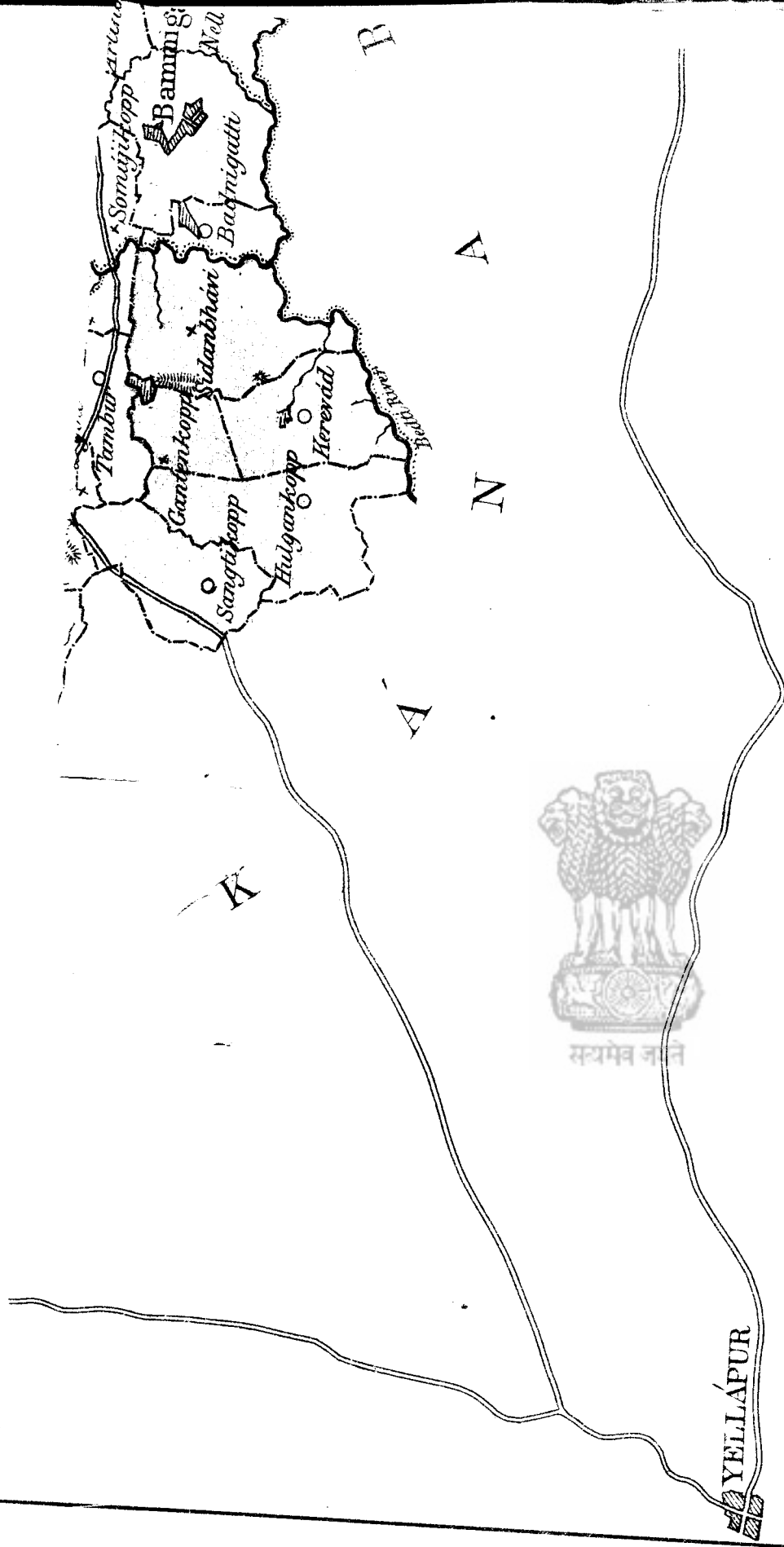
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SINGAON

BANKAPUR

To Harwar

To Saurashtra

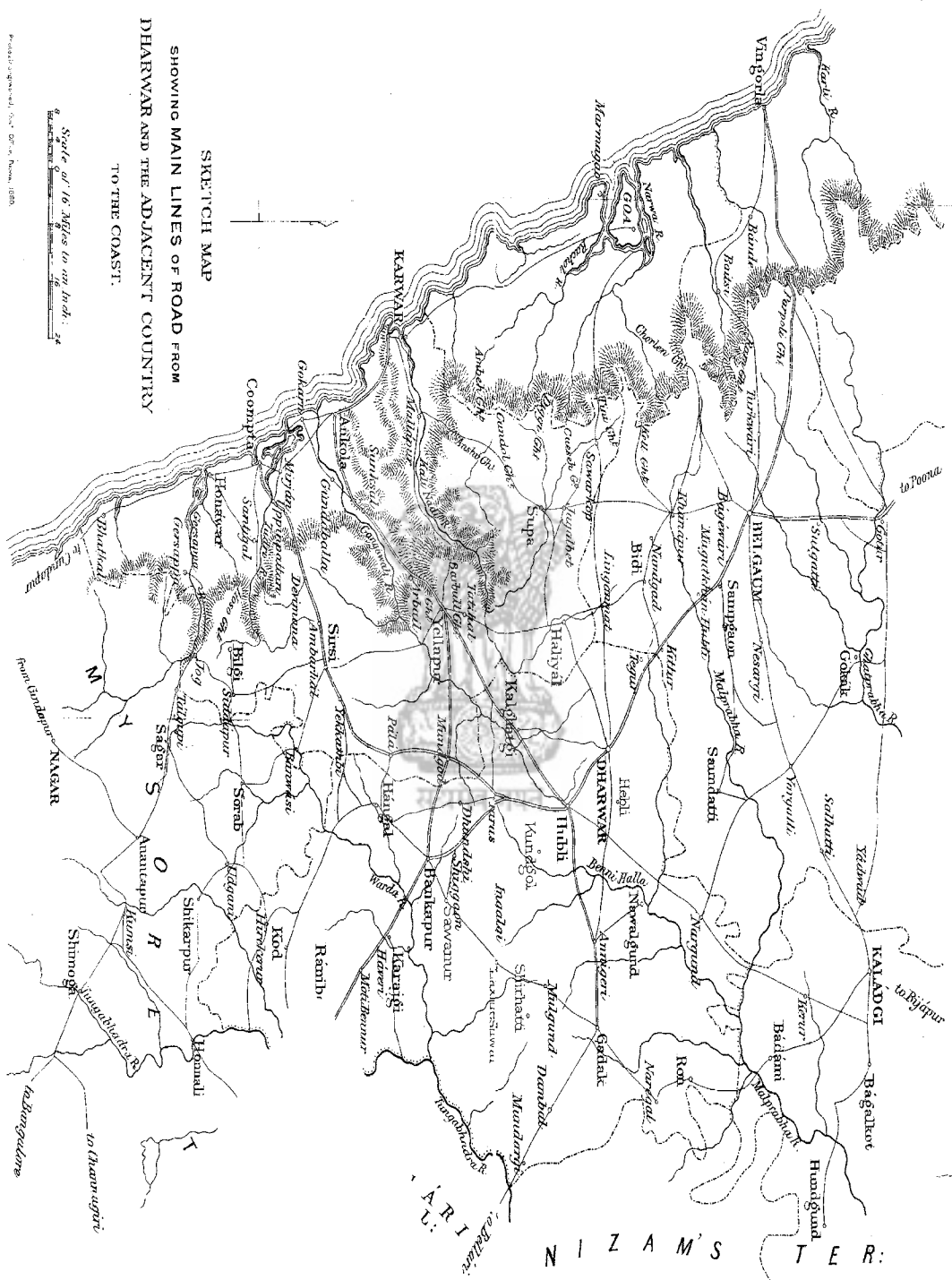


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Scale of 16 Miles to an Inch:



FROM

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

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Survey Commissioner's Office, March 13th, 1880.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the following proposals for the revision of assessment of the old Mishrikot Mahálkari's Division of the old Hubli Táluka, the original settlement of which was sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 1908, dated 19th March 1849, on Captain Wingate's proposals.

2. This Mahálkari's Division, as originally settled, comprised (100) one hundred villages, but one has since been granted as inám, and (7) seven inám villages have since lapsed to Government at varying periods, and been brought under the settlement. The proposals, therefore, now made affect (106) one hundred and six villages comprising the main portion of the present Kalghatgi Táluka; a map showing these villages is hereto appended.

3. These villages are now comprised in the following tálukás :—

Kalghatgi	...	...	...	104
Dhárwár	...	...	...	2
				<hr/>
				106

4. Appended to this letter is a very full report by Mr. W. M. Fletcher, now Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Survey, on the statistics of this tract of country. A general map of the southern part of the Presidency is also appended, which show the position of the táluka.

These villages have been entirely re-measured on the described in paragraph 3 and following paragraphs of

my report on the old Bankápur Táluka.
The old Mishrikot Sub-division was measured mostly in 1847, a little later than Banká-
art of which táluka it exactly resembles in
a very large area of irrigated rice land inter-
d, the areas of which irrigated land in

individual fields might be expected, and have been found to have greatly changed since the first settlement thirty years ago.

6. The area of these villages by the old survey was recorded as acres 149,268, by the present survey it is acres 148,720. The difference which is small, amounting to but 0·3 per cent., occurs almost entirely in hill and jungle land, of which there is an extensive tract on the western border contiguous to Kánara, the former survey of which was conducted for the most part with the chain and cross-staff with little or no aid from the theodolite.

7. The total number of old survey numbers or fields was 12,204; of these the areas of 10,278 were found to differ from the old survey within 5 per cent. In 802 survey fields the differences were over 5 per cent., of which in 140 fields the difference was over 15 per cent. Of the total survey numbers or fields, 1,124 have been, during the currency of the past settlement, given over to the Forest Department; these include both large jungle numbers and also lands originally divided up into small fields for cultivation, tracts of waste rice lands within the jungles cultivated at some far distant time, as many of these old survey numbers or fields as are in one place are now included together into a single forest number; had it not been for this the increase in the number of the survey fields would have been much greater in the revision survey.

8. The number of survey fields, in which considerable differences of area occur in the past and present survey is considerable; namely, about 8 per cent. show differences in excess of 5 per cent. about the same proportion as was found in the adjacent Dhárwár Táluka. The old survey was at the time, I believe, in all cultivated and cultivable lands accurate enough, but the proportion of unoccupied waste at the time of the first survey was very considerable, about 63·6 of the whole area, and much of the occupied land bordered on, or was intermixed with, jungle lands, where encroachments would be less likely to attract notice than elsewhere.

9. The total area of the 106 villages under head as shown by the old and by the present survey is as follows :—

				By former Survey.	By present Survey.
				Acres.	A
Arable dry-crop	...	...	...	59,525	
Rice land...	...	...	...	32,887	
Garden land	...	...	...
Unarable unassessed forests, &c., &c	...		...	56	

The decrease in the area of arable land, both dry-crop and rice, is due to the transfer of a large area to Government reserved forests; much of this was unoccupied assessed waste within the general line of forest country, but some of it was occupied land.

10. The re-classification has been carried out precisely as in the recently revised talukás of Dhárwár. Of the lands of a better class, those rated above 10 annas classification, 15 per cent. of the first hundred fields of a village and 5 per cent. of all over a hundred fields were re-classed to ascertain the standard of the old classification and the amount of adjustment required, and for the same purpose 25 per cent. of the fields of an original classification valuation below 10 annas, comprising therefore all the inferior soils. Every individual field also, in which the present irrigated area was found to differ over 50 per cent. from the old irrigated area, was also re-classed as regards soil. The water classification was re-done throughout, the great changes which had occurred in water-supply during the lapse of more than a generation rendering this imperative. On the whole I should estimate that the time required for re-classification field-work in the manner here adopted in a tract of country like this, in which irrigation prevails to such an extent, and is so interspersed with dry cultivation, will amount to about 40 per cent. of the time required for the original classification. In purely plain country, with little or no irrigated land on the plan we have adopted in the Dhárwár revision, the re-classification field-work would not take up more than about 25 per cent. or about one-fourth of the time occupied by the original complete classification. The collection of statistical data during the revision is, it must be remembered, just as complete as in the original classification.

11. The old and new classifications were found to differ in the usual way, the old generally showing a want of a sufficient difference between the good and inferior soils. Statements showing the result of all the re-classed fields were, as usual, made out, and the amount of adjustment to be applied to the old classification of the unclassified fields was fixed by me for each village. It is impossible to draw any comparison between the accuracy of the old and new water classification. The difference was certainly in many places very considerable, but the changes due to time alone would account for all.

The country is generally very undulating, and in all the exceedingly well-wooded, the horizon being bounded by hills of some two or three hundred feet elevation, up to the summit. The extreme western and northern slopes are a continuation of the Kánara forest country. Really fair timber remaining at present.

all was cleared away many years back before the days of forest conservation commenced. There is much young wood coming on, which clothes the surface, and will in a generation or two become timber. Two streams, which contain water more or less throughout the year, pass through this tract, uniting in it and passing on into Kánara under the name of the Bedti Nála, and flowing into the sea under the name of the Gangávali river. On the banks of these streams some very superior black and brown soil is found, excellent for every kind of cultivation, elsewhere the soil is generally a pretty stiff red which answers excellently for rice and sugarcane cultivation, but is not very good for dry crops.

13. The climate in reference to rainfall is generally exceedingly good and certain. Mr. Fletcher states that the Mámíatdár's gauge at Kalghatgi shows an average of 30 inches during the last ten years. But this return cannot be trusted, the rainfall at Kalghatgi itself must be in excess of that of Dhárwár, which has averaged about 32 inches during that period. In the extreme eastern villages the rainfall is not too heavy for excellent dry-crop cultivation jowári, bájri, cotton, oilseeds, &c.; on proceeding west, however, the country gradually changes into a purely rice-growing tract, the dry-crop cultivation being for the most part confined to ragi *alias* náchni. Rice dependent on rainfall alone is everywhere an uncertain crop, since continuity as well as quantity of moisture is a necessity to rice. In this kind of cultivation, therefore, there is always a very considerable degree of speculation, which the people are unfortunately too fond of. Most of the rice land, however, is independent of simple rainfall, much is watered by tanks some of which are perennial, others again holding only enough for a single watering, others are met with of every degree between the two above extremes. Much rice again is watered by drainage from adjacent high grounds guided by kalvás or water-courses. Thus a fall of rain of no great amount may fill and saturate the rice fields, the drainage, moreover, from jungly hills is not devoid of fertilizing qualities.

14. As regards dry crop each division from east to west has its own peculiar staple cultivation, jowári and such like in the ragi in the west, and a mixture of both between the two extremes. For these dry crops the rainfall is, I may say, universally good and certain. Even in the year 1876, the worst year in the memory of man, the dry crops here were generally good in some villages pre-eminently so. The effect of the short monsoon rainfall of that year was here somewhat curtailed but generally superabundant for dry cultivation.

15. Parts of this tract especially towards the west were between 1860 and 1868 exceedingly unhealthy, fever of a bad type being exceedingly prevalent, as it was also in the contiguous Dhárwár Táluka reported on last year. Thirty to thirty-five years ago, and for many years after that time, no unhealthiness of the kind was known, there might be a little fever prevalent during the month of November, when the east wind was blowing strongly and the rice fields were drying up, but it always passed away as the season advanced. This fever which invaded the west of the Dhárwár Collectorate came up gradually from Kánara, where in recent times it first made its appearance in 1859, and then came up from the southward advancing northward at the rate of about 50 miles or so annually. But though this fever commenced in the heavier jungles, it did not remain there but spread into the adjacent plains and down to the very sea-board, and was as bad if not worse than anywhere in the comparatively open well-cultivated country, wooded only as regards the hills, which intervenes between the purely jungle tracts and the purely plain tracts in the Dhárwár Collectorate, such as the tract now under report. This fever, commonly called Kánara fever, existed in its intensity for about five or six years, and then gradually diminished in violence; though from time to time partial outbreaks again occur, as for instance it was very prevalent in the last months of 1878 in the villages now under report. In some cases it killed very rapidly, but generally it killed rather by a slow process of wearing out the bodily strength by repeated attacks. The effect in the number of the population must in the very bad years have been very considerable, the adults not only died, but popular opinion ascribed to this fever effects, which might be expected to seriously influence the birth-rate. I remember, however, the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., Mr. W. Hart, in 1863 informed me that on his investigation, whatever the effect of the fever on individuals might have been, he could not discover that the birth-rate had then in any way deteriorated.

16. No explanation of a satisfactory nature has ever been given of the cause of this fever. The older Kánara records of the last part of the century show that between 1810 and 1830 there were periods of excessive prevalence of fever and casual mentions of which would answer equally for 1862. I do not remember to have seen anything on record denoting excessive prevalence before 1810. From about 1835 no mention of it appears in my own knowledge from 1842 up to 1859 no general epidemic in the parts of Kánara and Dhárwár worst attacked occurred. In the above years I have been encamped for several years a year surrounded by rice-fields without a serious epidemic, while in 1862-65 remaining for even

three days in the same places at the same season or in a carefully selected camp has often resulted in nearly every one being ill.

17. The subject has been much investigated, and theories of all kinds have been broached to account for the advent of this fever; some asserted that from the nature of the country it must have always been there, which is clearly contrary to fact. Some asserted that it was due to the increased conservation of jungle; this too could be shown to have no foundation, for though conservation might be enforced in particular localities, the general tendency must have been to decrease the jungle, as the area under cultivation was continually on the increase. The natives attributed the fever to the flowering and seeding of the bamboo, which flowers, seeds and dies at periods from thirty to fifty years apart. There certainly was a great deal of seeding of the bamboos going on about 1862, and it continued locally up till about 1872. But this theory was disproved by the fact that in the parts where the fever was worst, on the margin of the jungle and even on the very sea-coast, there were either no bamboos or too few to have any influence.

18. Dr. Leith, the Surgeon-General about 1863, went to Kánara and investigated the subject, and considered that all assigned causes were inoperative, and stated his opinion to be that the fever was due to "telluric causes," the precise nature of which was not precisely defined. It is, however, to be remarked in connection with this assigned cause that the fever stayed in its northward progress, when it reached the tract in the Belgaum Collectorate where laterite is the prevailing surface formation; and further in those parts in the south of Kánara and north of Mysore, where the laterite formation prevails, fever never prevailed to anything like the intensity existing where granitic rock appears on the surface.

19. My own impression is that, whatever may have been the first or original cause, by the water in the main were human beings influenced. Europeans as a body were undoubtedly much less liable to fever than Natives, and some Europeans were much less affected by it than others. Water from the stream or tank is the native's daily drink, whereas raw uncooked water is rarely drunk¹ by Europeans, and never by those who are on their guard. The provision of wells so as to afford sub-surface water for consumption would be a great safeguard and many have been unfortunately natives have a great objection to wells they must draw up water, steps to descend to enable them to paddle about, probably wash a few take a few mouthfuls of water up with the har spit back the rest, and then fill his vessel consumption; a well that admits of all

of any amount of foul surface drainage into it, is what the native prefers, and if he has anything to do with paying for it will have in preference to a clean parapet surrounded well, from which with a little exertion he has to draw up water perhaps not more than ten or twelve feet.

20. In proof of the water being the *fons* if not the *origo mali* in these fevers in jungly tracts, I may mention that the late Lieutenant Gibbs, R.E., informed me that having a year or two back to survey in the Surat Dāngs, a noted feverish tract, he provided himself with a large still and himself used for all purposes of cooking and drinking nothing but distilled water, and supplied such of his people also who consented to use it. The success was, he informed me, complete; those who used the distilled water escaped entirely, those who did not, all more or less suffered. Some having refused the distilled water at first, resorted to it on being attacked with fever and were attacked no more.

21. As a general rule the natives of the country appear to a certain extent to have become fever-proof; they do not suffer to anything like the extent to which strangers are affected, as the amount of sickness among the Survey Establishment shows. Still conditions such as those adverted to are certainly adverse to any very rapid increase of the population, to which subject I shall again revert further on.

22. After this digression, which I trust may not be without interest on the subject of the fever, which in past years afflicted all the west of the Dhārwar Collectorate and the adjacent district of Kánara, I will return to the subject of this letter—the revision of the assessment in the tract of country under report.

23. Rice is the staple crop, often followed by a second crop of pulse, a good deal of sugarcane is grown in the better kind of rice lands in triennial rotation, the dry crops are jowári, bājri, a little cotton and some oil-seeds in the eastern villages, where the rainfall is moderate, and ragi in the western villages. The rice lands are usually very well cultivated, and manure applied to the utmost extent available. In the eastern villages where the dry-crop cultivation is of primary importance, the cultivation is also

In the western villages the ragi cultivation which mostly as dry crop is quite secondary to the rice which claims and attention, still what manure can be spared from the
to it.

arden cultivation is of the most insignificant
ting to 15 acres in all. This tract of country
line below which areca-palm and cocoanut
th either in Dhārwar or in Kánara. No
cessation of the cocoanut and supári
ditions of soil and water appear often

south where both appear to thrive well. The people assert that neither will thrive, and this in the lapse of time experience must have taught them to be a fact, let the cause be what it may.

25 In communications the greatest possible change has taken place in this corner of the Dhárwár Collectorate. I have known this country well from as long back as thirty-five years ago having between 1846 and 1848 as an Assistant in the Survey then superintended the measurement of most of these villages. Leaving one or two main tracks like those from Kalghatgi to Dhárwár and Hubli, it was next to impossible then to take a cart anywhere except by most circuitous routes through the fields and only during the season when the ground was free from crops. Cart traffic there was little or none, most of the produce being removed by pack bullocks. Wadars'* carts were indeed very numerous, a large number of these people living in the villages on the edge of the jungle and conveying wood to the plains, which they were then allowed to cut with little if any restriction. There was little or no traffic or communication with the coast or westward into Kánara. There was not even any salt traffic direct from the coast to this part of the Dhárwár Collectorate. In consequence of the duty on salt imported from the Portuguese territory of Goa into Madras being then higher than into Bombay, the supply of salt for this part of the country was brought by a circuitous route from Goa into Bombay territory in the Belgaum Collectorate, thus avoiding the Madras and Goa frontiers in North Kánara then under Madras; this existence of a difference in the rates of duty was first brought forward by me in 1848, shortly after which the two rates were assimilated.

26. Now all is changed as regards communications. The great road from Hubli to the coast at Kunta which was opened through about 1848, passes close by the eastern edge of this tract. An equally great road, that from Hubli to Kunta and Kárwár by the Arbyle Ghát passes diagonally through the centre of these villages, which again have communication with Dhárwár by a good road. There are also several country made roads in connection with the main lines. Thus at present every facility exists for the conveyance of produce to market. Moreover, the great cart traffic from the inland country to the coast, a large portion of which must pass through these villages, creates a demand for fodder with a consequent very high price.

27. These villages are well provided with ghatgi and Bammigatti are both good mark

* Wadars are a tribe of no settled habitation probably are divided into earth Wadars, stone Wadars, and wood Wadars; the nature of their occupation; they build tanks, bunds, and are valued railway labour in most parts of India, wood Wadars and children all working together: their character is more than 9

centres of the trade in rice. Dhárwár and Hubli are both at no great distance, and have communication with them open all the year by good roads.

28. The manufactures are of no consequence, being confined to a few wool and cotton looms for weaving common fabrics.

29. Para. 16 of the Superintendent's report gives the usual tabular statement summarizing the statistics shown in detail in the Appendices. This statement is re-produced for the purpose of comment.

	30 years ago.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population ...	31,974	31,817	...	157	-0.49
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled ...	1,695	4,999	3,304	...	+ 194.92
{ Thatched ...	4,273	2,529	...	1,744	-40.83
Agricultural cattle ...	13,476	12,909	...	567	-4.20
Cows, buffaloes, and their young...	25,830	17,920	...	7,910	-30.62
Sheep and goats ...	1,669	1,102	...	567	-33.97
Horses and ponies ...	334	215	...	119	-35.62
Carts ...	926	1,678	752	...	+ 81.20
Wells and Budkis ...	258	622	364	...	+ 141.60
Tanks { Irrigation ...	423	460	37	...	+ 8.74
{ Drinking ...	27	27	...	...	...

30. The population appears to be almost identically the same as it was 30 years ago, in the place of exhibiting the increase of from 30 to 50 per cent. usual after this lapse of time. The Superintendent attributes this to the effects of the recent famine as he did a similar result in the Dhárwár Táluka, but in this he is, I think, mistaken here, as he was there, and has fallen into this error from a want of knowledge of the past circumstances of this tract of country. In the first place if by famine is to be inferred failure of crops, both this and the Dhárwár Táluka were for the most part very lightly affected. In fact in many of the villages under report, the dry crops were, in the famine year 1876-77, much better than usual, the failure of rain to the east meant short rain only here, and that short rain was better for the dry crops than a usual heavier fall. The rice lands did undoubtedly in parts suffer. What the famine and failure of crops in other parts did here as everywhere else, was very high prices, which would severely touch the poorer classes who do not produce for but live on wages.

Consider that the stationary condition of the population is due to the same causes as it was in the Dhárwár Táluka, the prevalence of severe fever during several years, and the occasional occurrence of it since. Consider also that a part of the population over the border is attracted here. Thirdly, the movement of the

poorer class of the people to places where they could obtain employment of a more remunerative nature than nearer home.

32. Formerly, excepting the Government servants, the people clung very much to their native villages and their immediate vicinity. Little or nothing was to be got by going from home. There was then little trading activity, and little going to and fro. It was not at all uncommon even to find middle aged men who had never been in a market town a very few miles distant. "The women sometimes went there, he had never been." A great change in this respect has occurred, and in most large villages people may be found who know comparatively distant parts of India and in some cases countries beyond sea. When there is anything like a surplus indigenous labouring population, a considerable proportion will be constantly absent.

33. The Lingáyats who are largely comprised in the agricultural class show a small increase in number. The lowcastes show a decrease. These villages 30 years ago had an unusual proportion of lowcaste population of a temporary character, Wadars, Banjáris, and such like, who made their homes for the time being in encampments in the outskirts of the villages, while the active members of the community plied their trade of carriers by pack bullocks, wood-cutters, &c., in the adjacent country ; circumstances have deprived most of these people of their occupation, and they have naturally moved elsewhere.

34. The Superintendent in para. 17 alludes to the decrease in the Bráhmaṇ population ; especially that of the town of Mishrikot which was, till about 1860, the head-quarter of the sub-division, it was then a place of some importance and many Bráhmaṇ families resided there ; the general decrease in the population is, to a certain extent, due to the removal of the Kacheri to Kalghatgi, and also to the scattering of the surplus population in search of employment elsewhere ; formerly when prices were very low and there was little temptation to leave their homes, people were content to remain in their villages and support themselves during the whole year on the earnings of a part. Circumstances are now widely different, wants are greater, and employment sought for and obtained far and wide ; this applies to all classes with greater force to the educated class.

35. On the total area the existing population of 153 to the square mile. On the culturable hills, forests, &c., the average population is 20 by no means a low average for western India of country containing no large towns.

36. In connection with the decrease or stationary nature of the population must be remarked the considerable increase in houses; there were of all kinds thirty years ago 5,968; now there are 7,528. Formerly there were but 1,695 flat-roofed and tiled houses, now there are 4,999, an increase of 194 per cent., while the thatched houses have decreased from 4,273 to 2,529. In all but the extreme eastern villages tiled houses prevail to the exclusion of flat or mud roofed houses, on account of the heaviness of the rainfall. No indication of the improved circumstances of the people is more marked than the substitution of tiled houses for thatched huts, the latter are generally the work of the owner's own hands and sufficiently good wood was obtainable in former times for the trouble of fetching it. A tiled house requires better wood, only procurable for many years back by purchase; tiles have to be bought and skilled labour employed in the construction.

37. The agricultural cattle show a decrease of 4 per cent. accompanied by an extension of cultivation, after making all allowance for land occupied and kept for grazing only, to more than double the former extent. There is still abundance of grazing available in or near every village, and either free or at a very low rate, so the diminution in cattle cannot be ascribed to any deficiency on this score. From personal observation I know that in former times the cattle generally here were of the most inferior description; droves might be seen returning to the village at night comprising few worth ten rupees and numbers not worth half that; they cost nothing to keep and were just let live. Some might occasionally do a little work as pack bullocks, for any animal, however bad, could carry something. The change to cart traffic with the disuse of pack bullocks, which has occurred in the past twenty or thirty years, is one great factor everywhere in reducing the number of cattle kept.

38. In 1848 there were 926 carts recorded as existent in these villages; a large number of these must have been Wadars' carts already alluded to, for the two wheeled cart, so common now, is then very rarely to be seen here. A cart requires a fairly pair of bullocks; few pack bullocks would answer for this kind; as the number of carts has greatly increased, amounting to 1,678, probably excluding Wadars' carts more than quadruple bullock power and the value of cattle stock must have increased too, though the number may have decreased. They are also employed in the plough, for as a rule agricultural operations are slack and earn a good deal. It may be suspected that some of the carts, when being absent, others again not requir-

ed for use are sent into the jungle to remain there for a time and graze, and thus may escape notice. No material diminution in the number of useful cattle can have occurred here in the famine, for grazing sufficient to support life was always procurable either close to the villages or at no great distance.

39. Neither here or in the adjacent Dhárwár Táluka reported on last year is an insufficiency of agricultural cattle in any way the subject of comment, and I cannot help having suspicion that the numbers are not always correctly given either by mistake or intention. In the Dhárwár Táluka with Government and inám land together, 162,000 acres of occupied land, of which about 130,000 was under the plough, only 15,920 agricultural cattle were recorded, here with over acres 86,000 of occupied land and about 65,000 acres under the plough 12,909 agricultural cattle are recorded. The circumstance of the predominance of rice cultivation in the western half of Dhárwár equally exists in these villages, so also is the abundance of grazing common to both. The return of cattle for these villages is certainly full low, that for Dhárwár must have been, I suspect from some cause, much understated.

40. The decrease in cows, buffaloes and their young is more marked than that in agricultural cattle. This head, under the former reckoning, would, however, comprise a large proportion of the worthless cattle formerly so abundant, which the increased price of food would tend naturally to reduce. Sheep and goats also show a decrease, for the former however this tract was never a favourable locality, being too wet. Horses and ponies also show a decrease, due to the changed habits of the people, caused by the prevalence of made roads, rendering wheeled carriage a more common means of conveyance than the back of an animal—be it pony or bullock.

41. Wells show a very striking increase, the number having increased from 258 to 622; only 17 of these, however, are used for irrigation, the generally abundant water-supply and the undulating nature of the country rendering irrigation from tanks more convenient and common. Every well sunk represents a considerable expenditure, and that so large a number has been sunk in the last 30 years is a proof of the improving condition of the people, their appreciation of a better water-supply than is afforded by tanks and streams. The number of ploughs is shown to have increased from 5,742 in 99 villages, there being no record in 1861. This is not an item of much consequence, but which a very accurate record can be expected to be kept. A plough is a very inexpensive article, of which it would be taken by any one.

42. The number of tanks remains little changed: 450 formerly and 487 now: all but 27 at both periods used more or less for irrigation. Hardly a favourable site can be found which does not hold a tank either in working order, or which has been breached or silted up, and has passed out of use. Some few of these tanks are considerable sheets of perennial water, and have large areas of excellent rice and sugarcane cultivation under them. Inferior to these we come to the tank of an acre or two in area holding water till January or February, and then to the small "Katti" which may only hold water till the end of the rains, or perhaps only of capacity enough to afford one or two waterings to the lands under it, but still sufficient to secure the rice crop. When all these tanks, efficient or mere remains, were constructed no one knows, none are of modern construction, all are the legacy of times long past when this part of the country must have been much more densely populated than recently or at present. The remains of tanks may be seen in the jungle with long stretches of rice field below them, the terraces being distinctly visible though all overgrown with trees.

43. The educational statistics are alluded to by the Superintendent in paras. 30 and 31 of his letter. There are six Government schools and five private schools with an average attendance of 300. Four new Government schools have been recently opened. The number who can read has risen from 5·79 thirty years ago to 7·59 now. Moreover, the increase is greatest in the lowest caste.

44. Paras. 32 to 34 of the Superintendent's report refer to sales, mortgages, and leases of land as recorded in the District Registration Office, an extract from which is appended to his letter as usual. We must believe that this record is commonly very incomplete, and just shows as much and no more than the parties concerned consider necessary for future security. All cases, moreover, have been removed from the return in which the data are uncertain, in that more is included in the sale than the land only, houses, cattle, &c., of unknown value being often recorded as sold with land.

45. The cases of sale recorded are but few and the terms highly variable, ranging from thirty-nine times the survey rate to twice only, the lowest case of all being an inam. Cases of lease recorded are even fewer than the sales. The lease is for a sum paid down in advance, and in Government assessment is payable by the lessor. It is at once seen the proportion which the rent of the land bears to the survey assessment. The payment must be calculated on it for the whole

period of the lease. The rate of interest cannot be taken at less than 12 per cent., more probably it would amount to 18 per cent. Taking the cases in which the Government assessment is payable by the lessor, it will be found that the interest even at 12 per cent. covers, and in some cases more than doubles the assessment, the capital sum remaining with the lessor at the expiration of the period of the lease.

46. The cases of mortgage far outnumber those of sale and lease together. The terms are complicated, and the usual doubt must exist as to the completeness of the record. One deduction, however, is clear, and that land appears to be little sold or permanently parted with, but is the subject of extensive pecuniary transactions short of sale.

47. We know beyond doubt that the common terms of sub-letting rice land are at least half the gross produce, the holder paying the assessment; and more than half gross produce is often paid when the owner provides seed or other portion of the expenses. Out of the whole occupied area of Government land, we find that 64·6 per cent. is cultivated by the actual holder under Government, and 35·4 by sub-tenants of the actual holder. This last is a larger proportion than usual. A good deal of land has, in these villages to my knowledge, been taken up by Bráhmans and others as an investment; they cultivate by means of sub-tenants on some of the terms referred to above. Of the whole population 61 per cent. are returned as agricultural, and 39 per cent. as partially or entirely non-agricultural.

48. In paras. 36 and 37 of his letter appended, the Superintendent gives an account of the prices prevalent in the Mishrikot market since the last settlement. I have obtained a somewhat fuller record relating to the same market, which, as regards the principal staples, is summarized below, the seers being reduced into the Indian seer of 80 tolas :—

YEAR.	Rice in husk, Seers per Rupee.	Jowári, Seers per Rupee.	Náchni or Ragi.	Gur or Coarse Suga
From 1820 to 1829 ...	147	69½	135½	
„ 1830 to 1839 ...	107	53½	92½	
„ 1840 to 1849 ...	82	63½	7	
„ 1850 to 1859 ...	62	57		
„ 1860 to 1869 ...	29½	26		
„ 1870 to 1879 ...	25	21½		

The highest price attained in the decade including the American war, 1860—1869, was rice 14 seers and jowári 9 seers in 1866. Between 1870 and 1879 the highest price was attained in 1877,—the famine year, when rice was $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers and jowári $7\frac{3}{4}$ seers; so, as far as prices are concerned, there was not much difference between these two years. The high prices of the first year were, however, caused by the abundance and depreciation of money, in comparison to grain, accompanied by great prosperity of the trading and producing classes, and in the second year by the scarcity of grain. The effect was, therefore, very different; in the first year the pressure on persons of limited and fixed incomes, who could not or would not work, was very great, but all those who were able and willing to work could obtain high wages; in the second year when the means of all the agricultural classes were much restricted, employment was scarce and wages low, and had it not been for the Government expenditure on works, a large proportion of the labouring population must have been as utterly without resource as they would have been in former famines before British rule.

49. It may not be without interest to show the great fluctuations in prices during the last ten years. The following are average prices for each year as regards the staple articles, rice, jowári and rági, the first being for the most part exported, the two last supplying the food of the people, the surplus being exported. These are the prices of the Mishrikot market, but the fluctuations in price represent in the main those occurring all over the country in those years. The fluctuations in these articles ruled also similar fluctuations in other articles used to some extent for food :—

YEAR.	SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.			YEAR.	SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.		
	Rice in husk.	Jowári.	Rági.		Rice.	Jowári.	Rági.
...	22	30	36	1875...	40	24	40
...	24	28	32	1876...	14	8	9
...	24	26	32	1877...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$
...	28	30	40	1878...	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	16
...	40	30	32	1879...	26	18	$15\frac{1}{4}$

c prices are the averages of each year, during considerable fluctuations above and below the though the fall was less here than in many was one all over the country of a great

and sudden fall in prices of ordinary agricultural produce, no clear reason for which has ever been assigned: for though they were very good seasons in parts, yet, as is always the case in India, other parts of the country at no great distance were less favored. In consequence of these local low prices, trade to distant parts was much stimulated, and far off markets were sought out to which export could be remuneratively effected, consequently even previously to the famine the fall in prices was checked. The famine had one marked effect; very distant markets were resorted to for supplies of food and a familiarity with them established, which did not exist before. This may be expected to operate in the future to equalize prices and obviate the great fluctuations so common in past times and so detrimental to the agriculturists.

51. The average prices of the last ten years 1870 to 1879 about represent present prices, and should they even fall 50 per cent. further, which is most improbable, they will still be more than 100 per cent. above those quoted for the decade from 1840 to 1849, about the end of which the expired settlement was introduced.

52. Appended to this letter is a Statement marked A, giving the revenue history of the 99 villages settled in 1848-49, forming the bulk of the sub-division, for forty years back. Similar statements* are also appended one each for two villages and one for five villages settled at different times afterwards. The figures of the first statement that for 99 villages will illustrate the past history of the whole 106.

53. The following statement is an abstract of Appendix A. for periods of ten years, showing the ten years previous to the first settlement in 1848-49, and each ten years of its duration:—

YEAR.	Government Occupied Land.	Government Arable Assess- ed Unoccu- pied Land.	Collections on Govern- ment Land.	Remissions.	Outstanding Balance at the end of the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
1838 to 1847	20,638	73,296	29,530	3,319	
1848 to 1857	41,236	31,370	40,415	181	
1858 to 1867	56,207	19,507	52,535		
1868 to 1877	60,096	12,498	58,604		
1878 to 1879	62,469	5,151	61,510		

This abstract statement shows a conti-
pied area and revenue, with, after the fir-
an almost entire absence of remission

54. The detailed statement, Appendix A., relating the 99 villages first settled is worthy of a little examination. In this, for the ten years before the settlement in 1848-49, we find an occupied area never exceeding acres 22,133, large annual remissions and a realized revenue in one year only just exceeding Rs. 33,000. Great inequality of assessment prevailed. In the western, or what may be called the rice-growing country, it was the practice for rice land alone to bear assessment, the cultivation of rice carrying with it the right to a supposed proportion of dry crop or "hakal" cultivation, bearing no assessment, as there was no means of identifying lands in the revenue accounts, immense confusion resulted, and no one could say what land really bore a certain assessment. In 1848-49 the settlement changed, all this land was regularly defined with boundary marks, mapped, and fixed assessment imposed on each survey field as recorded in the maps and corresponding assessment rolls.

55. The success was complete. In the year of settlement acres 25,249 were recorded as occupied, and a revenue of Rs. 27,899 was realized thereon; acres 44,172 bearing assessment Rs. 25,031, appearing as unoccupied waste. In 1858-59 the occupied area had risen to acres 51,954, and Rs. 47,135 were realized thereon, without a rupee of remission or outstanding balance at the end of the year. The occupied area went on steadily increasing year by year, till in 1877-78 it amounted to acres 62,532, the highest area recorded, producing a realized revenue of Rs. 61,690, also the highest revenue recorded, which occupied area only fell off by acres 63 in 1878-79.

56. Remissions and outstandings, most trifling from the fourth year following the settlement, disappear entirely from the returns from 1856-57 till 1875-76, after which some insignificant sums appear. It is evident that the famine year of 1876 and 1877 had no effect on the occupation of land or on the revenue here, for both continued increasing in those years. The occupied area would show if the agricultural class were severely affected by the famine years, for in these villages an unusually large proportion of the occupied land is held for grazing purposes only, and would be resigned if any material straitening of means occupied. About 27 per cent. of the whole Government occupied area is recorded as not under the plough; some small proportion of this may be dry-crop land only, since in the western or more rainy villages occasional manuring is a necessity in the case of dry-crop land, but the rest out of the 27 not under the plough must be land for grazing purposes only.

The following statement shows the number of notices of actual payment of revenue in the three years ending 1877-78, and the number of actual sales of land, in the same period :—

Year.				Notices issued.	Sales of Land.
1875-76	...	...	...	105	1
1876-77	...	...	...	156	3
1877-78	...	...	...	287	1

The numbers under both heads are small for a frontier district even for good times, and the two famine years of 1876-77 and 1877-78 are included.

58. The people are undoubtedly in a prosperous condition; they have a good rainfall, their staple product rice is one that always sells well, they have good markets at hand and ample communications with them. The situation including the convergence of several great high roads to the coast, carrying a very large traffic, creates a demand for fodder which would otherwise exist to a very minor extent.

59. We now come to the question of the revision of the assessment.

60. Captain Wingate in the original settlement divided these villages into four groups for varying rates of dry-crop assessment, lowering the rate in proceeding from east to west. As nearly all the villages have about equally benefited by the construction of roads and improvement of communications, the climatic differences remaining much the same, I have retained Captain Wingate's grouping in all its main features, merely sub-dividing the lowest group or class into two.

61. The following shows synoptically the present proposed grouping in comparison with Captain Wingate's of the original settlement:—

GROUP.	VILLAGES.	NOW PROPOSED.						CAPTAIN WINGATE'S.						
		Maximum Rates.						Villages.	Maximum Rates.					
		Rice Land.			Dry Crop.				Rice Land.			Dry Cr		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.			
1	3	8	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	0			
2	23	8	0	0	1	10	0	21	6	0				
3	31	8	0	0	1	6	0	31	6	0				
4	36	7	8	0	1	2	0	} 52						
5	13	7	0	0	1	0	0							
	106							106						

The villages of the present 1st class or group are adjacent to and to the westward of the villages of the old Hubli Taluka, of which the settlement was revised in 1874-75, the contiguous villages of which were then assessed at Rs. 2-4-0 maximum dry-crop rate, and Rs. 8-0-0 maximum rice rate; thus the assessment now proposed fits in exactly with that introduced into the old Hubli Taluka. Each group is successively to the west of that above it, the dry-crop rate lowering as westerly position is gained, as shown by the appended map. No such decided lowering is necessary in the case of rice land, to which, under equal other conditions, westerly position is an advantage. But the rice maximum rate is lowered in the two westerly groups on account of their position on the margin of the jungle. These rates, moreover, fit in with those introduced last year into the adjacent Dhárwár Taluka. Captain Wingate's fourth or lowest group I have sub-divided into two; since the general opening up of the country places the more easterly villages of this group now in a better position than the remainder which are on the Kánara frontier and in very jungly country.

62. The following statement shows the area of rice land according to the records of the old and new survey with the total and average assessment of each description : —

	ACCORDING TO OLD SURVEY ACCOUNTS OF 1878-79.			ACCORDING TO REVISION SURVEY ACCOUNTS.		
	Acres.	Assess- ment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assess- ment.	Average Rate per Acre.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Government Occupied Rice Land	21,443	47,776	2 3 8	21,777	60,191	2 12 3
Government Unoccupied Rice Land	1,760	3,161	1 12 8	1,201	2,573	2 2 3
Inám Rice Land	9,684	22,959	2 5 11	8,703	25,857	2 15 6
Total Rice Land	32,887	73,896	2 3 11	31,681	88,621	2 12 9

The increase of average assessment on the Government occupied rice land from Rs. 2-3-8 to Rs. 2-12-3 is by no means distributed equally on all kinds of the rice land. On the lowest kinds, where the most inferior water-supply, dependent in fact almost wholly on the monsoon, the revised rate will be actually less than the old rate. With the assessment on the land on the dry-crop objects, first, extrememoderation of assessment; secondly that no assessment above dry-crop rate be converted from dry-crop land since the last year; and thirdly, from external sources over which Govern-

ment has command, water derived from such sources being of course liable to pay extra assessment. This subject I entered into fully in the 55th to 57 paras. of my report* on the revision of the Bankápur Táluka. The views there expressed regarding the mode of working, so as to avoid in revision settlement any taxation of improvements in conversion of dry land into rice land, were approved by para. 5 of Government Resolution No. 1031, dated 16th February 1876.

* No. 7, dated 4th January 1876.

63. The garden land is wholly insignificant ; by the old survey there were but acres 5, now there are acres 15, of which acres 11 are Government land scattered through the villages in small plots ; the average assessment of this is Rs. 3-5-10 per acre. It is very little superior in quality or productiveness to average rice land.

64. Wells are very little used for irrigation here ; only 17 are so used in all ; what little land is under them has been treated in the mode usual in revision settlements and exempted from any extra assessment on account of water-rate.

65. The following statement shows the estimated result of the proposed rates of assessment in each group of village, and on the whole 106 villages, compared with that realized in 1877-78:—

Class.	Number of Villages in each.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Maximum Rice Land Rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.						Increase of Assessment, per cent.
				Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied assessed Waste.		Total.		
				Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.							
First	3	2 0 0	8 0 0	3,224	2,559	3,347	3,772	80	20	3,406	3,792	47.4
Second	23	1 10 0	8 0 0	22,008	15,068	22,287	26,598	191	78	22,478	26,666	47.1
Third	31	1 6 0	8 0 0	26,636	27,553	26,887	36,208	1,779	1,485	28,666	37,753	32.0
Fourth	36	1 2 0	7 8 0	14,422	18,337	14,540	22,920	3,816	2,900	17,856	25,910	25.0
Fifth	13	1 0 0	7 0 0	965	1,704	7,004	2,114	602	446	1,906	2,560	24.7
Total	106			67,243	68,216	68,045	92,667	5,942	5,014	73,992	96,681	

The total increase thus expected to result from the Rs. 23,451 or 34.3 per cent. This is a slightly lower increase than was even obtained in the adjacent T settled last year, that being the lowest obtained. This is due to the fact that these villages contain the fine plain villages, of which the Dhárw large share, and which everywhere contribute of revenue ; while they contain an equal

very low class rice lands with inferior water-supply, the assessment of which it is right to place on a very low standard. On the rice lands watered by tanks there will be an increase of assessment, especially on those of the best class which produce sugarcane in the triennial rotation and second crops in other years.

66. Statement E. appended shows the revenue result in every village of those under report. In the following named villages large increase of assessment occur, but in every case the largeness of the increase is due to the fact that there is a large increase in the area of irrigated land justly liable to the payment of water-rate:—

Number in List.	Name of Village.	Total old Assess- ment.	Total Re- vised Assess- ment.	Percen- tage Increase.	UNDER OLD SURVEY.		UNDER NEW SURVEY.	
					Rice Land.	Rice Land Assess- ment.	Rice Land.	Rice Land Assess- ment.
					Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
22	Kale Dewarkop	106	223	110.4	10	18	36	83
24	Sidapur	131	225	71.8	10	23	31	77
78	Gulginkati	398	736	84.9	68	116	183	365
96	Sangatikop	29	87	200.0	11	29	29	72

The above are the cases of largest increase, but every village with an increase much in excess of the average owes that increase to the same cause.

67. There is still a considerable area of Government unoccupied waste in these villages. It amounts to 5,947 acres, of which acres 1,201 are rice land bearing survey assessment Rs. 2,573, an average of Rs. 2-2-3 and the remainder dry crop, acres 4,746, bearing survey assessment Rs. 2,441, an average of Re. 0-8-3. The rice land is scattered about among a large proportion of the villages. In many cases it will be found that rice land has fallen waste from a deterioration in the water-supply, either from the supply not being what it was when the assessment was fixed by the old survey, or from other persons having intercepted and appropriated more water than their proper share. In the town of Kalghatgi for instance acres 112 appear as waste rice land. Here in my personal knowledge for many years back disputes and complaints about water diverted from its original destination have occurred, which are certainly so far true that a tank which used to be full from the above cause next to dry in two or three rains. All such cases of changed water-supply so arising are dealt with now in the revision of assessment proportionate to the rightful present but not that in the course of a year or two, will be much decreased. This absorption

of waste rice into occupation will be much facilitated by the breaking up of such lands into small survey numbers of three or four acres each, effected in the revision survey. In the first survey waste rice survey fields were made in some cases up to ten or even more acres which in this kind of cultivation is not at all a convenient area for a man to take up.

68. The unoccupied assessed dry-crop land exists to a much larger extent than the similar rice land, as already stated dry-crop cultivation is quite secondary to rice in most of these villages, and no very great extension of dry-crop cultivation can be expected till there is a material increase in population. Gradually, however, some of it will be taken up for conversion into rice land. In fact I should not be surprised, if some of the dry-crop poor hill land, which is now occupied and kept solely for grazing purposes was resigned at the settlement, the holders in the present small demand for such land, from the present diminished number of cattle will be able to obtain what they require at the annual auction of grazing cheaper than by holding land permanently and paying full assessment on it; a very few years, however, will see any land whichever may be resigned taken up again.

69. The following statement shows the area of the whole of these 106 villages under every head both by old survey and by revision survey:—

	BY OLD SURVEY.		BY NEW SURVEY.		Collection of Judi on Ináms.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
		Rs.		Rs.	
Government occupied land ...	67,243	68,216	68,045	91,667	...
Government unoccupied arable waste ...	5,976	4,619	5,947	5,014	...
Ináms ...	19,198	27,858	18,652	33,868	15,628
Government unarable waste, forests, tanks, village sites, &c. ...	56,851	...	56,076	...	...
Total ...	149,268	1,00,693	148,720	1,30,549	1"

There is, in the above, an increase over the old account of Government occupied land of acres 802, and a decrease of acres 546. Some part of this may be due to the record by the survey of inám land as Government land of course be rectified at the introduction of the whole increase of Government occupied area is accounted for by this, and no other explanation.

areas of land must have been occupied without being brought to account.

70. On the whole Government land of every description found by the survey to be in occupation, garden, rice and dry crop, the old assessment showed an average rate of Re. 1-0-0 per acre; under the proposed revised assessment the average rate will be Re. 1-5-7.

71. The revision of assessment now reported on will, I estimate, cost under every head Rs. 32,532, and the increase of annual revenue expected to accrue will amount to at least Rs. 23,451, and by the occupation of waste rice land, which the revision will greatly facilitate, may somewhat exceed this amount.

72. Appended to this letter is a statement* of all the experiments in crops, which have been conducted by the Assistant Collectors in the villages under report during recent years, the prices have been converted into the prices of the present day. Paddy (rice in husk) at 24 Indian seers per rupee and Ragi at 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee, the rice crops experimented on were of all kinds—good, bad and indifferent. In many cases a second crop of pulse would be grown in the same land after the rice crop had been reaped without of course any additional assessment being imposed; of the value of this there can be no record, but it would probably amount to about one-third of the value of the rice crop. The following statement gives the abstract of these experiments :—

Lands.	Number of Experiments.	Assessment per Acre.			Gross Produce per Acre.			Percentage Rate of Assessment to Produce.		
		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Rice ..	16	4 9 3	1 4 6	2 13 7	107 13 4	13 6 8	43 14 0	18.7	1.3	6.4
Dry-crop..	5	0 15 8	0 5 0	0 8 2	68 8 0	28 6 8	52 12 7	3.4	0.5	1.0

Of the 16 experiments in rice, in four only did the assessment a proportion exceeding one-tenth of the gross produce, and in these cases it was specially noted that the crops were bad. It must be noted too, that the price of straw is at the price on the spot in harvest time. If stacked six months after, a very much higher price would be for it. It may be asserted that the price taken is an average of last year, which again corresponds with ten years, which comprises years of extraordinary. Even if a fall of 20 per cent. is

assumed, the assessment will still bear but a small proportion to the produce. In the dry-crop lands the proportion of assessment to produce is even lighter than in the rice land. But some allowance must be made for the fact that either manuring must be heavily resorted to, or, as is more common, an occasional fallow be allowed perhaps on the average one year to two of cultivation. This would add 50 per cent. to the proportion the assessment is shown above to bear to crop in the year of actual cultivation.

73. The assessments above shown are the old unrevised assessments, which on the average will be increased about 34 per cent. by therevision. A consideration of the figures given in these statements will show conclusively that the assessment is one of the smallest factors in disturbing the calculations of the cultivation, the increase in revision, sudden as it may be though not unexpected, will affect the rayat less than the casual fall of an hour or two of propitious or unpropitious rain adding to or decreasing the value of the crop, or than a variation in price of one or two seers, which may occur from market day to market day.

74. As regards improvements in the main communications there is really nothing required in this tract; some minor cross roads can certainly be constructed with advantage, and some have, I know, already attracted attention; the addition to the Local Funds resulting from the revision of assessment should greatly aid in doing what is necessary, which is not the construction of first class roads, but the clearing existing tracks so as to allow carts to pass with ease in the fair season.

75. Out of the above 106 villages, the revised settlement was introduced into 49 villages last season under the sanction of Government Resolution No. 2815, dated 29th May 1879.

76. I have no doubt that it would have been quite feasible to have materially added to the increase of assessment now proposed especially in the better class of irrigated land; but what I have proposed is in precise accordance with the standard of re-assessment adopted throughout the Dhule District Collectorate, of which the revision of only two old Mahalkaris' Divisions now remains to be reported on. Although the percentage increase of revenue deduced is less elsewhere, I did not consider that any reason for making a difference in the standard of assessment generally adopted in the

77. I must express my acknowledgments to the Deputy Superintendent (now Superintendent), whose immediate control the work here was, and to Wingate, the Assistant Superintendent, under whose supervision the re-assessment was conducted.

78. Captain Wingate's original settlement report for this tract was included in the same letter with those for Kod and Dhárwár, No. 235 of 21st December 1848, it was appended to the revision reports on those tálukás.

79. It only remains to ask for the sanction of Government to the proposed rates and for permission to introduce them at any date before the 5th June, and for the issue of the usual guarantee for thirty years.

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

[Forwarded through the Collector of Dhárwár and the Commissioner, S. D.]



REVENUE STATEMENT for (99) ninety-nine Villages situated in the old Mishrikot Mahal of the old Hubli Taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1848-49. The years above the upper horizontal line are those antecedent to the first Survey Settlement, which was for thirty years, at the expiration of which a revision of the assessment took place, the result of which is shown below the lower horizontal line.

YEAR.	Occupied Land paying Assessment to Government.						Unoccupied Assessed Arable Government Land.			Land the Revenue of which is attenuated entirely or partially (Inam.)			Total Land, Government, Occupied and Unoccupied, and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Cols. 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment Total of Cols. 3, 9 and 12.	Collections, Total of Cols. 7, 10 and 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1838-9 ..	19,185	82,515	..	12,853	12,868	19,662	72,735	27,563	..	20,748	30,619	12,510	121,048	96,697	32,172	1,081
1839-0 ..	18,159	29,745	..	2,151	2,151	27,594	71,329	27,634	14	29,795	36,531	14,464	119,583	93,910	42,072	844
1840-1 ..	19,986	31,424	..	1,763	1,763	29,661	71,320	25,849	25	29,366	36,054	14,691	120,678	93,327	44,877	106
1841-2 ..	21,471	34,719	..	1,594	1,594	33,154	72,096	28,996	45	28,716	35,370	14,184	122,318	99,114	47,383	187
1842-3 ..	21,240	34,113	..	2,198	2,198	31,920	69,816	10,636	27	26,477	24,627	14,370	117,532	69,381	46,817	92
1843-4 ..	21,103	35,526	..	2,806	2,806	32,720	73,670	29,306	450	29,069	35,192	14,602	124,141	100,024	47,778	843
1844-5 ..	19,867	31,870	..	890	890	30,977	75,323	32,330	821	28,998	35,060	14,623	124,183	99,175	46,428	84
1845-6 ..	20,858	31,659	..	8,017	8,017	28,212	75,283	24,716	1,351	29,080	35,064	14,138	125,226	96,639	48,870	228
1846-7 ..	21,737	32,884	..	3,900	3,900	29,924	75,735	25,692	1,726	29,120	35,041	13,690	126,592	93,617	44,840	75
1847-8 ..	22,133	33,804	..	1,359	1,359	32,445	75,640	26,775	1,300	29,459	35,520	14,111	127,232	95,099	47,886	119
<hr/>																
1848-9 ..	25,249	29,348	..	1,449	1,449	27,899	44,172	25,081	1,900	30,551	44,429	13,823	90,072	98,808	48,022	17,778
1849-0 ..	37,447	38,303	..	6	6	38,297	34,034	20,200	3,475	28,384	41,810	12,640	99,855	100,313	54,372	8
1850-1 ..	38,958	39,245	..	48	48	39,107	33,060	20,011	4,548	27,824	41,014	12,477	99,842	100,800	56,217	12,062
1851-2 ..	30,796	30,661	..	95	95	30,566	32,375	19,723	3,482	27,700	40,868	12,469	99,841	100,252	55,507	..
1852-3 ..	40,250	40,025	..	49	49	39,976	31,903	19,434	3,327	27,685	40,846	12,425	99,841	100,305	55,728	..
1853-4 ..	41,381	41,255	..	..	..	41,255	30,969	18,491	3,718	27,491	40,508	16,103	99,841	100,257	51,076	..
1854-5 ..	42,678	42,446	..	36	36	42,410	31,025	19,228	4,000	26,185	38,548	15,238	99,841	100,222	51,099	..
1855-6 ..	45,878	44,355	..	77	77	44,278	28,249	17,980	3,225	23,704	37,829	15,170	99,841	100,164	62,073	..
1856-7 ..	49,928	45,719	..	48	48	45,671	24,375	18,995	2,867	25,540	37,820	15,079	99,748	100,234	63,017	..
1857-8 ..	50,332	45,601	..	..	..	45,601	23,629	17,964	2,834	25,28	36,969	14,761	99,741	100,234	63,136	..
1858-9 ..	51,094	47,135	..	..	..	47,135	2,002	17,132	2,648	24,785	35,168	14,580	99,741	100,235	64,803	..
1859-0 ..	54,098	48,583	..	..	..	48,583	20,970	15,800	2,415	24,668	35,706	14,616	99,736	100,239	65,644	..
1860-1 ..	55,500	51,345	..	..	..	51,345	19,379	13,438	2,149	24,509	35,657	17,052	99,738	100,240	70,546	..
1861-2 ..	55,959	51,630	..	..	..	51,630	19,370	13,323	2,110	24,398	35,287	17,318	99,737	100,240	71,058	..
1862-3 ..	57,234	58,822	..	..	..	58,822	14,220	11,345	2,220	24,262	35,065	17,192	99,710	100,232	73,284	..
1863-4 ..	57,159	54,724	..	..	..	53,724	18,416	11,614	2,289	24,134	34,875	17,175	99,708	100,218	75,188	..
1864-5 ..	57,044	53,690	..	..	..	53,690	18,581	11,736	2,123	24,018	34,725	17,512	99,643	100,167	73,631	..
1865-6 ..	57,669	55,051	..	..	..	55,051	19,015	12,208	2,335	22,919	32,800	17,069	99,630	100,149	74,955	..
1866-7 ..	57,591	55,003	..	..	..	55,003	19,045	12,265	3,004	22,994	32,881	16,950	99,630	100,149	74,957	..
1867-8 ..	57,801	55,301	..	..	..	56,891	18,304	11,943	3,194	23,396	32,903	16,997	99,671	100,212	75,852	..
1868-9 ..	57,780	55,401	..	..	..	55,401	18,902	12,002	3,201	23,260	32,809	17,120	99,671	100,212	75,812	..
1869-0 ..	57,313	54,058	..	..	..	54,908	19,388	12,427	3,098	24,268	32,827	17,012	99,660	100,212	74,662	..
1870-1 ..	57,114	54,812	..	..	..	54,812	19,244	12,051	3,003	24,239	32,698	16,947	99,687	100,151	74	..
1871-2 ..	57,021	54,680	..	..	..	54,680	19,035	12,724	3,770	23,225	32,750	16,781	99,881	100,184		
1872-3 ..	61,310	60,445	..	..	..	60,145	20,145	13,193	4,565	18,892	26,532	14,512	99,847	100,170		
1873-4 ..	61,668	60,534	..	..	..	60,534	6,140	4,808	1,900	18,473	26,486	14,512	85,981	91.8		
1874-5 ..	61,843	60,981	..	..	..	60,981	5,911	4,352	1,987	18,477	26,701	14,512	85,931	92.5		
1875-6 ..	62,085	61,172	..	32	32	61,140	5,306	4,180	1,893	18,496	26,482	14,497	85,981	91.8		
1876-7 ..	62,234	61,423	..	74	74	61,352	5,294	4,068	1,505	18,371	26,353	14,561	85,939			
1877-8 ..	62,532	61,690	..	..	..	61,690	5,154	3,900	1,423	18,223	26,187	14,875	85,9			
1878-9 ..	62,469	61,510	..	..	..	61,510	5,151	4,014	1,378	18,312	26,310	14,805				
<hr/>																
1879-80 ..	62,795	75,586	..	..	..	75,586	5,340	4,024	1,251	18,366						
1880-81 ..	62,795	81,337	..	18	18	81,339	4,994	3,783	1,337	18,308						
1881-82 ..	63,088	84,699	..	18	18	84,621	4,732	3,612	280	18,2						

APPENDIX B.

*∴ Village, situated in the Old Mishrikot Mahäl of the Dháruár Colleeclorate, in which the Survey
aced in 1859-60. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.*

LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.					UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (N.A.M.)			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT. OCCUPIED & UNOCCUPIED. AND I.N.A.M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	
Full standard assessment.	Remissions.		Balance collected.	Total.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Collections, &c. & I.L.	Full assessment, total of Collections, 3-9-12.	Collections, total of Collections, 7-10-13.		
	Per- manent.	Casual.													
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
481	468	..	..	..	468	434	49	..	434	461	253	1,146	978	721	..
521	463	..	..	..	463	187	40	..	438	461	253	1,146	964	716	..
616	539	..	..	..	539	32	7	9	438	461	253	1,146	1,007	764	..
652	515	..	..	20	495	26	9	2	438	461	253	1,146	945	750	..
321	432	..	..	..	432	20	12	..	485	759	253	1,326	1,253	735	..
356-60	476	..	..	..	476	32	36	..	455	759	253	1,326	1,285	720	..
360-81	678	..	..	..	678	73	70	11	485	759	253	1,326	1,207	642	..
361-82	670	..	..	..	670	58	78	..	485	759	253	1,326	1,207	642	..
362-83	721	..	..	..	721	96	97	6	485	759	253	1,326	1,207	642	..
363-84	721	..	..	..	721	26	97	9	485	759	253	1,326	1,207	642	..
364-85	721	..	..	..	721	26	97	14	485	759	253	1,326	1,207	642	..
365-86	1,302	..	..	..	1,302	26	97	13	1,302	178	73	1,326	1,307	1,303	..
366-87	1,302	..	..	..	1,302	26	97	18	1,302	178	73	1,326	1,307	1,303	..
367-88	1,302	..	..	..	1,302	26	97	17	1,302	178	73	1,326	1,307	1,303	..
368-89	1,302	..	..	..	1,302	26	97	14	1,302	178	73	1,326	1,307	1,303	..
369-90	1,302	..	..	..	1,302	26	97	17	1,302	178	73	1,326	1,307	1,303	..
370-91	1,302	..	..	..	1,302	26	97	13	1,302	178	73	1,326	1,307	1,303	..
371-92	1,302	..	..	..	1,302	26	97	16	1,302	178	73	1,326	1,307	1,303	..
372-93	1,302	..	..	..	1,302	26	97	13	1,302	178	73	1,326	1,307	1,303	..
373-94	1,302	..	..	..	1,302	26	97	17	1,302	178	73	1,326	1,307	1,303	..
374-95	1,302	..	..	..	1,302	26	97	17	1,302	178	73	1,326	1,307	1,303	..
375-96	1,302	..	..	..	1,302	26	97	13	1,302	178	73	1,326	1,307	1,303	..
376-97	1,311	..	..	..	1,311	13	13	12	1,311	178	73	1,326	1,307	1,303	..
377-98	1,311	..	..	..	1,311	13	13	13	1,311	178	73	1,326	1,307	1,303	..
378-99	1,311	..	..	..	1,311	13	13	13	1,311	178	73	1,326	1,307	1,303	..
379-00	1,311	..	..	..	1,311	13	13	12	1,311	178	73	1,326	1,307	1,303	..

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

* Out of 106 villages, 49 villages have the revision Kuroor rates introduced into them in 1970 on

APPEND.

Statement referred to in paragraph 66 of the Sur

Number.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.									
			Total Arable Acres, including Inham.	Total Inhabitable Acres.	Government Occupied Land.							
					Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.	
					Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Class 1st				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		R
		Rs. a.										
1	Chelnati	2 0	1,286	185	352	120	90	179	..	..	451	
2	Dewar Gudihal		1,855	751	1,410	603	114	274	..	..	1,224	
3	Mishrikot		2,161	314	907	606	232	687	..	..	1,249	1,
	Total of the 1st Class .. ..	..	5,302	1,250	2,750	1,419	465	1,140	..	..	3,224	2,
		Class 2nd										
		Rs. a.										
4	Kamdhenu	1 10	1,818	153	1,150	773	292	785	..	..	1,442	1,
5	Bagadgeri		1,321	142	525	259	306	852	..	..	884	1,
6	Kadankop		1,375	188	1,048	477	193	426	..	..	1,241	
7	Kurankop	1 10	1,047	121	1,276	647	164	350	..	..	1,440	1,
8	Dhumwad		2,110	618	1,632	1,030	181	468	..	..	1,813	1,
9	Mulkankop		899	89	499	137	891	831	..	..	880	
10	Jemnikankop	1 10	372	505	340	98	15	23	..	..	361	
11	Uginkeri		1,873	168	961	448	305	543	..	..	1,266	
12	Dew Lingikop		681	440	310	103	72	143	..	..	382	
13	Niragar	1 10	797	114	552	360	18	40	..	..	670	
14	Linginkop		1,257	353	974	628	45	100	..	..	1,019	
15	Byadarkop		590	234	311	163	44	90	..	..	355	
16	Baswankop	1 10	789	141	538	210	105	206	..	..	638	
17	Bangiti Gudihal		1,687	103	1,176	628	189	446	..	..	1,364	1
18	Harogeri		902	55	676	265	118	255	..	..	694	
19	Kanankankop	1 10	543	59	393	167	23	38	..	..	416	
20	Ganjigati		2,863	753	1,439	720	682	1,679	..	..	2,112	2
21	Yemibati		1,010	299	544	258	24	68	..	..	568	
22	Kalo Dewarkop	1 6	312	248	256	88	10	18	..	..	266	
23	Kanvi Ilulikati		690	595	544	175	76	199	..	..	620	
24	Siddapur		279	56	189	108	10	23	..	..	199	
25	Naikankulikati		874	210	567	189	133	286	..	..	690	
26	Mangundi		4,019	1,088	2,867	1,061	468	1,184	..	..	2,835	
	Total of the 2nd Class .. ..	..	28,325	6,775	18,156	9,026	3,853	9,087	..	..
		Class 3rd										
		Rs. a.										
27	Honihalli	1 6	3,256	695	1,790	634	671	..	..	..
28	Dhulkop		985	69	439	178	236	..	..	..
29	Sange Dewarkop		656	46	444	240	..	..	..	..
30	Mulgi	1 6	934	117	502	277	..	..	..	..
31	Kh. Shigati		649	845	374	134	..	..	..	..
32	Jinur		1,249	167	745	277	..	..	..	..
33	Wasikop		382	26	221	..	..	..	..	..

E.

Commissioner's Report No. 233 of 1880.

BY REVISION SURVEY.														
Total Arable Acres, including Inam.	Total unarable Acres.	Government Occupied LAND.								Unoccupied Waste.		Average Assessment on Government Land per Acre.	Increase of Assessment per cent.	Decrease of Assessment per cent.
		Dry crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.						
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25				26	27	28	29	30
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
958	463	366	194	81	207	..	..	450	401	..	..	0 14 8	34.1	..
1,868	758	1,498	1,010	140	437	1	2	1,648	1,419	59	20	0 14 4	49.8	..
2,174	262	1,031	1,116	223	806	..	..	1,254	1,923	..	..	1 8 6	48.0	..
5,000	1,483	2,890	2,320	456	1,450	1	2	3,347	3,772	59	20	1 2 2	47.1	..
1,814	161	1,153	1,173	285	1,176	..	..	1,498	2,349	..	..	1 10 2	52.7	..
1,328	119	545	424	288	1,083	2	11	835	1,518	6	8	1 13 0	36.6	..
1,868	190	1,010	678	194	551	..	..	1,284	1,220	..	..	0 15 11	36.1	..
1,654	110	1,189	881	226	667	..	..	1,415	1,548	..	..	1 1 0	50.9	..
2,108	577	1,606	1,501	350	908	..	..	1,916	2,497	25	8	1 4 8	66.6	..
880	94	473	169	401	1,291	..	..	874	1,400	..	..	1 10 9	50.8	..
390	477	356	133	26	56	..	..	382	189	..	..	0 7 11	66.2	..
1,701	114	1,001	683	290	878	..	..	1,291	1,561	..	..	1 3 4	57.6	..
688	443	398	137	83	214	..	..	391	351	..	..	0 14 4	42.7	..
742	113	331	585	40	106	..	..	571	641	..	..	1 2 0	66.7	..
1,288	935	958	856	99	277	..	..	1,057	1,133	2	2	1 1 2	65.6	..
528	286	308	290	46	142	..	..	354	381	..	..	1 1 3	50.6	..
817	129	625	204	117	326	..	..	642	620	..	..	0 15 5	49.0	..
1,601	145	1,210	989	173	662	..	..	1,883	1,551	37	13	1 1 7	44.4	..
907	65	487	377	113	346	..	..	700	723	..	..	1 0 6	41.8	..
542	61	357	209	55	141	..	..	412	353	23	5	0 13 2	72.2	..
2,927	658	1,567	1,157	611	1,973	..	..	2,178	3,130	..	..	1 7 0	30.0	..
1,026	281	546	385	88	103	..	..	564	488	19	8	0 13 2	49.7	..
324	283	243	140	38	83	..	..	270	238	..	..	0 12 9	110.4	..
691	592	504	255	121	337	..	..	625	592	55	19	0 14 5	58.3	..
254	44	107	148	31	77	..	..	198	225	1	2	1 2 3	71.8	..
876	191	520	236	168	495	..	..	688	731	..	..	1 1 0	53.9	..
1,084	2,300	1,484	540	1,616	..	..	..	2,840	3,100	23	8	1 1 4	38.1	..
054	13,173	4,231	13,409	2	11	..	..	22,287	20,593	191	73	1 3 0	47.2	..
1,616	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,697	2,716	71	42	1 0 4	34.9	..
620	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	676	809	46	14	1 2 3	23.5	..
45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	503	529	..	..	1 0 10	44.5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	895	1,461	5	2	1 19 0	31.0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	537	611	87	47	1 0 10	23.8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,128	1,409	11	4	1 3 10	35.2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282	460	45	13	1 0 10	36.7	..

APPENDIX

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.									
					Total Arable Acres, including loan.	Total Unarable Acres.	Government Occupied Land.							
							Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.	
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Class 3rd.										
				Rs. a.										
				1 6										
								Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
34	Risarhali				1,580	87	790	484	293	582			1,088	1,016
35	Arlikati				591	108	309	119	124	260			433	379
36	Ramanbali				1,377	94	1,118	599	114	280			1,382	879
37	Kalghatgi				1,781	823	659	310	614	1,494	3	10	1,275	1,614
38	Mukal				1,013	115	694	269	381	1,277			1,078	1,548
39	Astakati				939	639	289	105	213	397			502	502
40	Birawali				1,549	716	763	275	480	839			1,243	1,114
41	Madki Honthali				955	110	475	270	259	650			784	920
42	Hulginkati				968	446	434	128	244	646			678	774
43	Dyawanikond				1,364	108	529	186	377	742			906	928
44	Machapur				592	65	298	175	124	250			422	425
45	Parwapur				565	44	385	213	46	81			431	294
46	Dastikop				1,911	149	813	338	417	824			1,230	1,162
47	Shivnapur				990	44	788	332	66	871			854	419
48	Rendigeri				353	36	124	61	197	349			321	410
49	Hunsikati				1,139	176	524	190	388	707			887	897
50	Bidargadi				1,127	168	580	278	284	687			873	945
51	Belwantar				1,327	155	722	429	455	881			1,177	1,319
52	Tumrikop				594	541	91	37	170	353			261	889
53	Bk. Sigigati				1,160	910	426	173	359	866			784	1,039
54	Begur				1,077	117	454	173	489	1,099			943	1,272
55	Hulkop				874	932	171	41	473	1,157			644	1,198
56	Gulgi				1,436	626	666	115	574	1,092			1,142	1,207
57	Karalkop				1,280	923	770	194	223	600			993	694
Total of the 3rd Class				..	36,133	9,796	12,286	7,279	9,347	20,264	3	10	26,696	27,558
				Class 4th										
				Rs. a.										
				1 2										
58	Bangargati				465	456	203	63	126	201			329	264
59	Hasranbhi				689	1,064	154	61	269	558			423	619
60	Calginkati of the Mishrikot Mahal				35	2,018			7	16			7	
61	Noliharvi of the Mishrikot Mahal				204	162	63	21	184	390			247	
62	Ichanihali				751	1,421	290	83	314	791			86	
63	Barabwali				218	179	50	21	26	64				
64	Harkinhali				386	229	107	38	214	460				
65	Hanmapur				1,085	77	587	216	322	704				
66	Yelwadhal				717	40	371	115	209	432				
67	Torsikop				500	1,176	165	57	113	257				
68	Devikop				1,177	908	369	135	443	1,239				
69	Tawangeri				545	48	69	38	117	342				
70	Aladkati				516	215	65	26	135	30				
71	Somajikop				667	271	254	109	113					
72	Kadekop				219	597	18	6	18					
73	Calginkati of the Kalghatgi Mahal				1,144	41	729	282						
74	Kalkundi				372	676	133	39						
75	Gorud Honthali				563	261	241	76						
76	Siganbali				660	312	293							
77	Kalapur				570	190	240							
78	Honapur				559	32	484							
79	Dandapur				347	390	22							
80	Benchl				227	652								

Old Mishrikot Mahal—continued.

Kalghatgi—continued.

By Revision Survey.																
Total arable Acres including Indian.	Total unsarable Acres.	Government Occupied Land.										Unoccupied Waste.		Average Assessment on Government Land per Acre.	Increase of Assessment per cent.	Decrease of Assessment per cent.
		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Acres.	Assessment.					
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.							
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
1,393	70	823	728	262	693	..	..	1,085	1,419	..	..	Rs. a. p.	1 4 11	39.7	..	
695	104	304	171	131	334	..	..	435	509	..	1	..	4	1 2 10	34.3	..
1,869	113	1,189	1,012	109	284	..	..	1,268	1,296	..	..	..	4	1 0 4	47.4	..
1,504	718	677	473	628	1,885	3	4	1,308	2,342	242	400	..	..	1 12 4	29.1	..
1,561	136	563	423	472	1,426	..	..	1,065	1,848	14	22	..	..	1 11 9	19.5	..
962	646	298	158	206	501	..	..	504	659	208	165	..	..	1 0 5	31.3	..
1,575	106	788	377	534	1,214	..	..	1,272	1,591	76	114	..	..	1 4 3	42.8	..
950	112	459	408	308	1,080	..	..	727	1,488	..	..	..	..	2 0 9	61.7	..
974	458	423	176	268	705	..	..	680	881	7	7	..	..	1 4 8	13.8	..
1,268	104	558	283	350	930	..	..	908	1,213	57	11	..	..	1 4 4	30.7	..
589	58	238	288	130	309	..	..	416	577	..	..	..	..	1 6 2	35.8	..
548	44	397	349	38	80	..	..	435	429	..	..	..	..	0 15 9	45.9	..
1,881	157	836	554	869	813	..	..	1,205	1,367	..	..	..	..	1 2 2	17.6	..
4,003	47	768	522	97	190	..	..	860	712	28	65	..	..	0 14 0	69.9	..
334	38	117	98	204	425	1	..	821	515	..	..	..	..	1 9 8	25.6	..
1,377	80	664	296	320	751	..	..	886	1,037	86	14	..	..	1 1 4	15.6	..
1,112	179	805	455	275	807	..	..	890	1,262	148	128	..	..	1 6 8	33.5	..
1,316	105	75	666	469	1,363	..	..	1,174	2,029	5	7	..	..	1 11 8	64.9	..
603	527	85	40	169	952	..	..	254	392	262	64	..	..	1 6 4	0.8	..
1,158	506	474	294	309	864	..	..	753	1,458	202	167	..	..	1 6 8	21.1	..
1,071	118	468	265	477	1,329	..	..	945	1,584	..	..	..	..	1 11 0	26.3	..
896	872	220	117	425	1,215	..	..	645	1,352	47	49	..	..	1 15 11	11.2	..
1,477	927	807	187	539	1,406	..	..	1,146	1,508	53	80	..	..	1 5 8	32.0	..
1,283	922	741	316	265	618	..	..	1,006	934	117	126	..	..	0 15 1	34.6	..
25,549	9,244	17,782	11,583	9,080	24,675	5	10	26,967	36,268	1,779	1,485	Rs. a. p.	1 5 1	31.6	..	..
476	474	251	110	111	211	..	..	363	321	113	55	0 13 8	21.6	..	..	..
710	1,032	180	108	247	553	..	..	427	661	231	172	1 4 3	6.8	..	..	..
36	1,999	1	1	6	15	..	..	7	16	6	12	2 2 6	..	..	..	..
153	88	50	162	399	..	..	..	250	449	70	58	1 8 8	9.2	..	..	..
1,426	241	141	329	1,031	..	..	..	570	1,172	123	108	1 13 7	34.1	..	..	..
187	49	36	25	69	..	..	..	74	105	183	204	1 7 11	23.5	..	..	..
917	194	78	203	614	..	..	..	390	687	38	25	1 15 8	36.3	..	..	..
571	352	340	923	..	..	..	..	011	1,276	46	27	1 5 9	38.6	..	..	..
371	242	206	442	..	..	..	..	577	654	4	11	1 3 0	18.5	..	..	..
303	95	117	299	..	..	..	..	830	398	51	81	1 2 8	25.2	..	..	..
	138	549	1,057	..	..	..	..	838	2,095	19	10	2 8 0	58.5	..	..	..
	80	110	407	..	..	..	..	212	467	159	91	1 8 1	22.4	..	..	..
	34	113	238	..	..	..	..	181	317	87	46	1 7 5	..	..	2.5	..
	177	124	290	..	..	..	..	374	467	131	94	1 1 9	26.4	..	..	..
		20	48	..	..	..	..	87	67	83	73	1 1 4	32.0	..	..	..
		153	365	..	..	..	..	758	736	223	140	0 16 3	84.9	..	..	..
					178	..	..	210	239	87	120	1 3 4	..	..	4.8	..
					1100	..	..	368	390	89	92	1 1 3	23.8	..	..	..
						..	..	418	445	161	132	1 0 9	40.6	..	..	..
						..	..	210	300	217	16	0 12 6	46.8	..	..	..
						..	..	527	407	15	16	0 12 6	63.0	..	..	..
						..	..	199	439	159	159	1 12 1	15.8	..	..	..
						..	..	223	189	4	1	0 13 1	78.4	..	..	..

APPENDIX

BY FORMER SURVEY.															
			NAME OF VILLAGE.	Maximum dry-crop Rate.	Total arable Acres including Inam.	Total unarable Acres.	Government Occupied Land.								
Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.					Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Old MASHKOT TALUKA.															
Kalghatgi.															
					4th Class										
					Rs. s.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
81	Biranhal	{ 2 }	.. .. .	20	918	20	6	..	..	..	..	..	20	0
82	Bhatikop .. .. .		.. .. .	.. .. .	1,402	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Nellharvi of the Bannigati Mahāl... .. .		1,850	193	625	188	807	1,735	..	..	..	..	1,432	1,978
84	Arlihond		1,192	84	695	173	332	606	..	..	..	..	928	850
85	Kawalsapur alias Wadegiri		573	622	61	20	125	276	..	..	..	..	186	206
86	Badnigati		417	311	103	48	223	502	..	..	..	..	381	545
87	Bamrigati		1,837	300	204	75	851	2,117	..	..	..	..	1,055	2,193
88	Kudajil		871	4,884	182	76	400	988	..	..	..	..	582	1,064
89	Kotimani		94	484	88	10	39	70	..	..	..	..	77	80
90	Junjanball		408	316	108	27	189	355	..	..	..	..	297	382
91	Kargod		251	537	5	1	60	118	..	..	..	..	65	114
92	Sangmeshwar		747	1,261	160	63	450	886	..	..	..	..	610	948
93	Tambur		711	592	84	80	383	664	..	..	..	..	4,170	634
Total of the 4th Class..					..	21,859	22,649	7,347	2,625	7,075	15,712	14,422	18,887
					5th Class										
					Rs. s.										
94	Balehwad	{ 0 }	151	1,691	1	1	1	1
95	Kandil		239	1,024	25	8	17	29	..	..	..	..	42	37
96	Ganjlikop		146	1,562	..	..	11	20	..	..	..	..	11	20
97	Maslikoti		505	388	60	19	129	222	..	..	..	..	189	241
98	Sidanbhavi		259	2,012	63	25	158	554	..	..	..	..	221	579
99	Karewad		187	1,467	36	11	117	224	..	..	..	..	155	235
100	Halay Hindasgeri .. .. .		..	1,283	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	Kon Nalkanhuti .. .. .		..	725	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Dimbawali		218	1,004	17	4	115	215	..	..	..	..	182	219
103	Gangshatikop .. .. .		..	753	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Jighlind	4	1,318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	Gantenkop	27	687	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Hulgankop	202	1,867	46	14	156	349	..	..	..	..	202	36	
Total of the 5th Class	1,098	16,381	249	61	704	1,623	96'	
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.					..	92,417	50,851	45,798	20,430	21,444	47,776	3			

E.—continued.

Total arable Acres including Inim.	Total unarable Acres.	By Revision Survey.										Average Assessment on Govern- ment Land per Acre.	Increase of Assessment per cent.	Decrease of Assessment per cent.
		Government Occupied Land.								Unoccupied Waste.				
		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.						
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
20	885	20	8	..	..	..	..	20	8	..	..	0 6 5	33.3	..
..	1,419	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
1,858	184	596	315	850	1,950	..	..	1,448	2,271	127	170	1 8 10	18.1	..
1,159	37	508	286	336	479	..	..	684	1,065	9	17	1 2 4	22.8	..
297	902	50	27	141	315	..	..	191	342	12	22	1 12 8	15.5	..
426	339	109	74	280	564	..	..	341	651	55	72	1 13 3	19.4	..
1,835	276	251	147	840	2,293	..	..	1,091	2,440	124	105	2 1 6	11.3	..
909	3,851	223	143	401	1,118	..	..	624	1,261	182	145	1 11 11	18.5	..
94	497	32	13	41	75	..	..	73	88	16	6	1 0 11	10.0	..
410	315	108	43	201	420	..	..	309	468	80	56	1 5 4	21.2	..
244	541	12	7	47	111	..	..	59	118	115	129	1 6 8	3.5	..
768	1,242	173	107	448	977	..	..	621	1,084	104	96	1 10 0	14.5	..
718	528	106	64	324	823	1	1	431	888	202	284	1 13 7	29.8	..
21,553	22,368	7,233	4,204	7,304	18,702	3	14	14,540	22,920	3,316	2,990	1 7 3	25.0	..
153	1,726	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	47	0 13 8	..	..
237	1,016	22	11	19	36	..	..	41	47	121	107	0 15 3	27.0	..
150	1,583	21	15	29	72	..	..	50	87	51	46	1 6 1	200.0	..
513	884	39	20	154	308	..	..	198	328	195	111	1 2 1	86.1	..
257	2,097	65	38	155	798	..	..	220	836	21	43	5 10 4	44.4	..
189	1,310	61	32	96	221	..	..	156	253	32	23	1 7 6	7.6	..
..	1,274	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
..	730	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
219	1,002	34	19	107	209	..	..	141	228	72	31	1 3 5	4.8	..
..	803	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
..	1,357	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
28	682	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	22	1 0 0	..	..
261	1,966	56	24	147	311	..	..	203	335	33	16	1 7 10	..	7.7
16,535	298	159	706	1,955	..	..	..	1,004	2,114	602	446	1 9 6	24.	..
46,257	31,439	21,777	60,191	11	37	68,045	91,667	5,947	5,014	1 4 11	34.3	..	..	..

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

APPENDIX F.

Statement of Crop Experiments.

Year of Experiment.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	Survey Number.	Average Assessment per Acre.	Area selected for Experiment.	Crops.	Quantity of Grain in Indian Seers.	Value of Grain at prices of 1872.	Value of Straw.	Total Value of Produce in Experiment.	Value of the Produce per Acre.	Percentage of Assessment to gross Produce.
1872-73.	Budruk Yellapur	17	Rs. a p. 2 0 0	A. g. 0 10	Rice.	279	Rs. a p. 11 10 0	R. a p. 1 0 0	Rs. a p. 12 10 0	Rs. a p. 50 8 0	3.9
	Tabkadhoni hall	126	1 7 6	0 10		575	23 15 4	3 0 0	26 15 4	107 13 4	1.3
	Ditto	139	1 4 6	0 10		294	12 4 0	1 0 0	13 4 0	53 0 0	2.4
	Ditto	124	1 15 10	0 10		319	9 2 0	1 0 0	10 2 0	40 8 0	4.9
	Kalghatgi	70	3 14 11	0 10		303	12 10 0	0 10 0	13 4 0	53 0 0	7.4
	Ditto	99	3 9 3	0 10		278	11 9 4	0 10 0	12 3 4	48 13 4	7.3
	Madkionihali	78	2 9 11	0 10		174	7 4 0	0 5 8	7 9 3	30 5 0	8.8
	Dumwar	82	3 0 8	0 10		299	12 7 4	0 10 0	13 1 4	52 5 4	6.0
	Devikop	3	3 7 7	0 10		255	10 10 0	0 10 0	11 4 0	45 0 0	7.7
	Ditto	132	4 9 3	0 10		228	9 8 0	0 8 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	11.5
	Ditto	108	3 6 1	0 10		104	4 5 4	0 3 0	4 8 4	18 1 4	18.7
	Kalghatgi	143	4 3 0	0 10		379	15 12 8	0 4 0	16 0 8	64 2 8	6.4
	Ditto	104	4 2 0	0 10		132	5 8 0	1 2 0	6 10 0	26 8 0	16.0
	Ditto	80	2 0 0	0 10		52	2 2 8	0 15 0	3 1 8	12 6 8	16.1
1873-74.	Budruk Yellapur	23	2 2 0	0 10	Ragi alsoe Nachni.	255	10 10 0	2 2 0	12 12 0	51 0 0	4.1
	Ditto	10	1 14 0	0 10		103	4 4 0	1 14 0	6 2 0	24 8 0	7.7
	Average .. ..	..	2 13 7	..		..	..	..	..	44 14 0	..

1872-73.	Dumwar	7	0 7 2	0 4 1	Ragi alsoe Nachni.	78	4 15 3	0 8 0	5 7 3	44 11	..
	Ditto	3	0 15 3	0 5		52	3 4 10	0 4 0	3 8 10	..	..
	Bendigeri	25	0 5 5	0 10		254	16 2 0	1 0 0	17 2	..	..
	Budruk Yellapur	2	0 7 6	0 10		286	14 15 9	1 11 6	..	..	..
	Kalghatgi	19	0 5 0	0 10		183	11 9 11	2 4	..	..	..
1873-74.	Average .. ..	..	0 8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 146 OF 1879.

FROM

W. M. FLETCHER, Esq.,
 Officiating Deputy Superintendent,
 Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country;

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,
 Southern Division.

*Deputy Superintendent's Office, Dhárwár Districts,
 Camp Hawasbhavi, April 25th, 1879.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following statistical report on 106 villages of the old Mishrikot Mahál, which are now distributed as follows :—

104 in Kalghatgi and 2 in Dhárwár Táluka.

2. The old Mishrikot Mahál comprised 100 villages which were settled in 1848, but of these, one Tarihál was granted in inám after the mutinies, leaving 99 now due for revision settlement.

Besides these, two Inám villages now in the Kalghatgi Táluka, Belwantra and Tumrikop, lapsed to Government, and were settled in 1859 and 1861, respectively ; and five inám villages also, now in the Kalghatgi Táluka, lapsed and were settled in the year 1870.

3. Owing, therefore, to the different dates of settlement of these 106 villages, the statistics have been separately prepared for 99, 2 and 5 villages, respectively, but my comments on their former and present condition will be necessarily almost entirely confined to the 99 villages settled in 1848.

4. The villages under report have all been entirely re-measured in the same way as all tálukás of Dhárwár hitherto revised.

*No. 7 of 4th January
 1876, para. 3, and fol-
 lowing paras.

The reasons for adopting this measure are fully dealt with in your report* on the old Bankápur Táluka, and are all more or less applicable here ; the special reasons, however, are a very large proportion of rice and jungle land in this former of which necessitates re-measurement from the revision of its boundaries, while the latter was not with the accuracy now found necessary.

* * * * *

area of these villages, and being found erroneous
 by the Commission.

6. The following statement shows the differences found to exist in individual fields between the old and revision measurements :—

Number of Villages.	Total old Survey Numbers.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AREAS BY FORMER AND PRESENT SURVEYS.					Numbers given out to Forest Department.
		Within 5 per cent.	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.	
99	11,018	9,259	463	117	54	57	1,068
5	918	780	44	13	13	12	56
2	268	239	22	3	3	1	...
Total ... 106	12,204	10,278	529	133	70	70	1,124

From this it will be seen that among the old numbers actually re-measured in the 99 villages, 6·9 per cent. differed more than 5 per cent. from their areas as recorded by the first survey. This agrees closely with former experience, and calls for no comment. By the revision survey 11,018 old numbers became 12,066. This is an unusually small increase, and the explanation is to be found partly in the lumping together of the many numbers made over to the Forest Department, and partly in the fact, that here, where so much waste land has been available throughout the period of the settlement, the demand for land has resulted merely in taking up new numbers. It is in districts where Government waste of good description has all been absorbed, that sub-division of land (accompanied by more careful agriculture) is found to follow.

7. The classification has been carried out in precisely the same manner as in Rāncbennur and in other tálukás of Dhárwār, subsequently revised, of fields valued at and above 10 annas former soil classification, 15 per cent. of the first, and 5 per cent. of each subsequent 100, were re-classed; and of all fields below the above valuation, 25 per cent.; and if the result showed the advisability of further comparison, or entire re-classification, steps were taken accordingly. The water classification has been re-done entirely throughout, and in addition to the percentage of fields above alluded to, every field in which the rice area differed from the former measurement by more than 50 per cent. has been re-classed also. In the case of every village a detailed statement of the former and present area and classification of every field has been submitted to you for orders regarding the adoption of the old classification. In the red soils, of which the Kalghatgi may be said almost entirely to consist, no change has been found, as elsewhere, to be generally necessary. The measurements made, therefore, have been mostly

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9. The surface of the country is undulating and well-wooded, and the numerous tanks with which it is dotted form a marked feature in its aspect. Small detached hills are scattered along the western border, and in the north-east corner there is a short range of inconsiderable height. In the west and south-west the jungles are extensive and of large growth, but in the more open country to the east and north, scrub jungle prevails. The district is watered by two perennial streams, which, coming from the north and east, unite at the village of Sange-Dewarkop, and form the Bedti Nála, and thence flow on southwards into the Kánara Collectorate.

10. The climate is throughout very favourable to rice cultivation, and it is only in the eastern villages that any of the crops peculiar to the plains are found. The

† Statement A.

rainfall, as obtained from the Mámlatdár's records,† only averages 30 inches for the last 10 years; but the gauge cannot, I think, have been correctly kept, and the entries for the years 1871 and 1873 look especially doubtful. For those years, respectively, 18·22 and 23·60 inches are shown, while in Dhárwár the figures were 29·37 and 26·28, and the record kept at Mugúd tallies with the latter. In the west and south-west of the district the fall is very heavy and certain, and in most of the eastern villages even it is more suitable for rice than dry-crop cultivation.

11. The distribution of crops is such as might be expected from the climate, and is summarised in the

§For 99 villages.

subjoined abstract from Statement B,§ which refers to cultivable Government lands only :—

					Kharif.	Rabi.
Cereals...	...	...	...	...	53·44	·03
Pulse ...	...	...	...	...	1·02	·27
Oil-seeds ...	...	...	...	...	1·64	...
Fibre ...	...	...	...	...	...	·60
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	13·99	1·02
Total kharíf					70·09	1·92
Total rabi					1·92	—
Waste and fallow					27·99	—
Total					100·00	—

ops comprise almost the whole cultivation, the
quite insignificant. Rice is the principal

— the area of these villages, and has been omitted figures.—*Note by Survey Commissioner.*

staple, and covers nearly half the cultivated area, while about half of the remainder is sown with early jowári. The proportion shown under "Miscellaneous" is unsatisfactorily large, and must include some crops, such as náchni and chillies, of which separate mention should be made. The village officers might, I would suggest, be instructed to enter more details when making their crop inspection, as we have no means otherwise of obtaining complete information on this subject. Tíl, or more correctly karela or khorasni (which is commonly but erroneously called black tíl), is the oil-seed grown for eating purposes, while the oil of the castor-oil bean is used for lamps, &c. Cotton is grown only in a few of the eastern villages, and the American variety is not met with. Sugarcane is a common crop in the best rice lands, and is usually of the small white kind,* whose jágri, from its lighter colour, finds a ready sale, while its cultivation entails less risk and expense than that of other varieties. Gram and peas are largely sown as second crops after rice, but when so sown, have been included in the village officers' return under rice.

12. Mr. Wingate, who conducted the classification of these villages, writes as follows regarding cultivation :—

"The chief cultivation in the old Mishrikot Mahál is rice, although dry crops are raised to a considerable extent in a few villages along the eastern border, ranging from Dumwad to Ganjigatti. There is a considerable stretch of black soil along the banks of the Bedti Nála, which traverses the district in this part, and here fair crops of jowári, túr, kulthi, a little cotton and wheat, are produced; but in the other portions of the district, the cultivation of dry-crop land is very lax, the unlevelled portions of rice fields being about the only places where such crops are found. There are, however, considerable tracts of dry-crop land throughout the district, but as the climate is too moist for profitable cultivation of this kind, these are generally let out for grazing purposes. The low-lying portions may, eventually with increase of population, become rice. The crops raised in the dry-crop portions are red jowári, ragi, savi, túr, kulthi, rala, castor-oil, and chillies."

"The different kinds of rice grown throughout the district according to their native names are as follows :—

Good.	Medium.	Indifferent.
1. Ambemori ...	1. Bidersali ...	1. Dodigán, large- rice.
2. Kokansali ...	2. Somsali ...	2. Kempgán, "
	3. Hakkalsali ...	3. Kereygan
		4. Gens"

* It is true that the sugarcane most grown is a small in comparison with the largest white cane; but inferior white kind called "Kalkia cha oos" is common.
Survey Commissioner.

"Somsali and Hakkalsali, of the medium, and Dodigán of the indifferent kinds, are the most commonly grown. The best descriptions are found more in the south-eastern villages. Sugarcane, 'rastalli,' is grown where natural moisture or artificial irrigation permits, but hardly in sufficient quantities to be much exported. In almost all rice lands having the assistance of tanks, second crops such as gram, mág, powta, udid, &c., are also grown."

13. The cultivation of rice is carried to great perfection in this táluka, and has immensely increased since the settlement, though the area available for it, as seen in para. 8 above, has been slightly curtailed. From the diagram* attached to Captain Wingate's Settlement Report it will be seen that the area of rice cultivated in the year 1847-48 was nearly 8,000 acres. In the year 1878-79 I find, from information furnished by the Classing Establishment, that the area cultivated is 27,220, while 996 acres of this description of land remain to be taken up. A still greater proportionate increase is observable in dry-crop cultivation, which, I find from the same sources, has risen from some 14,300 acres at the time of settlement, to 53,806 acres in the year 1878-79. This is not so significant, however, as the increase in rice land, which requires much more capital and labour to bring it into bearing than dry crop. 'Cultivated,' moreover, as used in this connection, is equivalent merely to 'occupied.' Now it is certain that a very large proportion of the dry-crop land which has come into cultivation, i. e. occupation, since the settlement, has been taken up merely as grazing; the assessment in the rice land, however, insures that it will not be taken up except for actual cultivation.

14. In the matter of communications, very great improvements have taken place since your report on the Mishrikot Mahál was written in 1848, when there were nothing but country tracks in the táluka, and no outlet to the coast but what could be found through the jungles. Since then the road to Kumta *viâ* Mundgod and Sirsi, then in course of construction, has been completed, and a second route *viâ* Yellápur and the Arbyle Ghât leads direct through the heart of the táluka, from Hubli to Kárwár. From this road a branch from near Dastikop gives direct communication to Dhárwár, while from Tadas on the south-east border two yet unbridged, connect the cotton plains of Bankápur with the coast route. Thus Kalghatgi, it will be seen, is not only supplied with roads for its own wants, but lies round about the traffic of two large markets, Hubli and Dhárwár (the latter is 25 miles distant), converge on the nearest

* The area of rice for 100 villages, while the figures here I have no means of separating the area of the difference rather strengthens, it will be seen,

route to the coast, and the advantage of such a situation is obvious. The old Kalghatgi-Dhárwár road which runs more or less parallel to the new one mentioned above, at an interval of some 4 or 5 miles, contributes towards internal communications, as does also a road from Kalghatgi to Kudalgi, a small market village on the Kánara border.

15. Appendix C. gives the markets of the táluka, with approximate information regarding the amount of weekly sales. Rice is the staple chiefly dealt in Mr. Wingate's reports :—

"Kalghatgi and Bomegatti are among the largest rice marts in the Dhárwár Collectorate. With the exception of rice, gur or coarse sugar and a few oil-seeds, the exports are few; while jowári, wheat, dried cocoanuts, coconut-oil, betel, salt, black pepper, spices, and clothing are the chief articles imported, but none in very large quantities."

Regarding manufactures Mr. Wingate says :—

"Statement G., prepared from the village officers' records, shows that few manufactures of any kind are carried on throughout the district. Dastikop, surrounded more or less by land suitable for sheep grazing, has 10 woollen looms, the only village in the táluka possessing any.

"In like manner, the villages named in the margin are the only ones in which the manufacture of cotton cloth is carried on to any extent. The productions in either branch of industry are quite insufficient for the wants of the district, the necessary supply being brought for the most part from the adjoining large market of Hubli."

No precise number is mentioned, but it would appear from your report on these villages, in 1848, that the manufacture of cloth has, if anything, fallen off since then.

16. Subjoined is a summary of the appendices* noted in the margin, contrasting the present condition of the district with its state at the time of settlement. The figures quoted are for the 99 villages settled in 1848 :—

	80 years ago.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population ...	31,974	31,817	...	157	
Houses ... { Flat-roofed and tiled ...	1,695	4,999	3,304	...	
... { Thatched ...	4,273	2,529	...	1,744	
Agricultural cattle ...	13,476	12,909	...		
Cows, buffaloes, and their young ...	25,830	17,920	...		
Sheep and goats ...	1,669	1,102	...		
Horses and ponies ...	334	215	...		
Carts ...	926	1,678	...		
Wells and budkis ...	258	6"	...		
Tanks ... { Irrigation ...	423	'	...		
... { Drinking ...	27		...		

In population, instead of the increase generally found at the close of a 30 years' settlement, there is a decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the gross total. The differences, however, do not fall similarly in both sexes and all castes, as will be seen in consulting Appendix D. In column 5 the total increase of 465 males is almost entirely due to the increase in adult males of the Lingáyats caste. The total decrease of 622 females, on the other hand, mainly occurs in the lowcaste Hindu population. Comparing the totals of the castes, I find that while Lingáyats show an increase of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. distributed between both sexes, and the number of Jains and Musalmáns has remained almost stationary, there is a decrease of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the total of the lowcastes, which occurs entirely among the women and the children of both sexes, the adult males showing an increase. It is noticeable, moreover, that in every caste, without exception, there is a more or less considerable falling off in the number of children, both boys and girls, and that the total children at the last settlement bear the proportion of 40·7 to the total old population, the proportion now being only 37·0.

17. The large proportionate decrease in the Bráhmán population seems to have occurred almost entirely in the village of Mishrikot, where alone there are upwards of 200 fewer Bráhmáns than formerly, while other, especially the lowcastes, show considerable diminution in numbers, and the total population is now 2,948 only against 3,668 by the old survey census.

18. This is the only village in which the difference between former and present population is very marked in either direction, and I have no information which accounts for the fact. It seems likley, however, that the cause may be found in the proximity of Hubli (distant about 7 miles), which like all large towns would have a tendency to attract population to itself; but this explanation is vague, and I have had no time since receiving the statistics to make local enquiry.

19. In statistical table No. V. (Appendix E.) the proportion of the agricultural population is shown to be 61 per cent. of the whole, while that of the partly agricultural is $9\frac{1}{2}$ and the non-agricultural $29\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The absence of any large centre of from the district accounts for the great preponderance of purely or partly dependent on agriculture for support. In Chuka the non-agricultural population amounts to $46\frac{1}{2}$

of the 99 villages is nearly 211 square miles,
 of 150·8 head of population per square mile
 the average at last settlement being the
 being into consideration that more than
 of jungle and unculturable lands, and.

that there is no large trade or manufacturing town in the district, this incidence of population must be considered fairly dense. The distribution of the population has not materially changed. There are now 22 uninhabited villages against 24 formerly, 3 villages having become newly inhabited, while one formerly inhabited has been deserted. These are all jungle villages on the western border, where such changes are not infrequent.

21. With the few exceptions noted in paras. 18 and 20, the present and former population does not differ materially in individual villages, which shows that the cause of check to the increase of population has been of general operation. The result of the statistics under report, it will be seen, tallies generally with that found in the old Dhárwār Táluka, and seems, in my opinion, to be clearly attributable to famine causes. The decrease, being chiefly in the lowcastes and among children, is especially significant in the case of population, and in other details yet to be noticed the same inference seems unavoidable.

22. The average of births and deaths for the last four years, given in columns 15 and 16 of Appendix G., are taken from the village officers' returns; and though perhaps much reliance should not be placed on them, it is noteworthy that they confirm, so far as they go, the inference of great mortality in the famine year. Vaccination, which even 30 years ago appears from your report on these villages to have been in favour, still keeps pace well with the number of births.

23. The total increase in houses of all kinds is 26·1 per cent., thatched houses being 40·83 per cent. less than before, while those of better description show the enormous increase of 194·92 per cent. There could be no stronger indication than this of great progress in prosperity, and such an increase is quite irreconcilable with a decrease however small in population, except by the supposition that an increase which must have existed has been neutralized by the emigration and mortality which occurred in 1877.

24. Agricultural cattle have decreased by 4·20, and milch cattle and their young by 30·62 per cent. In the old Dhárwār Táluka, recently reported on, the decrease under these heads was 29·7 and 52·58 per cent. respectively. A smaller decrease was expected under both heads than in Dhárwār and the other districts that have come under revision; for, where cultivation has been greatly increased and at the same time so large a number of cattle are always available for grazing, more cattle are naturally to be found. Moreover, during the last few years the export of cattle along the western border has been considerable, and must have done much to make good the decrease.

ficant falling off in the number of agricultural cattle shows that the influence of these causes has been healthy.

25. Sheep and goats, never numerous in these villages, have become still fewer; but the fact is not of importance, their number being so small. The climate is too moist for this kind of stock.

26. Horses and ponies have decreased in number, as is usual where the improvement in roads has allowed of their being superseded by carts.

27. In the villages under report, the increase in the number of carts is very large, amounting to 81 per cent. and must be taken as an infallible sign of increased prosperity, while it confirms the idea that the decrease in population is due to famine causes alone. As carts can be of little use in the fields where rice is so universally grown, they must be employed almost entirely in the carrying trade to the coast, which in some months is exceedingly profitable.

28. Wells and budkis (of the latter there is but one in the whole of these villages) show the large increase of 141 per cent. Only 17 of the number now recorded are intended for irrigation. The increase, therefore, is merely significant as a sign of increased capital and a corresponding rise in the standard of comfort among the people. We have no details of the description and condition of the wells recorded at the time of settlement.

29. Tanks used for irrigation have increased by 8.74 per cent., and the total number of these in the 99 villages now reaches 460, or 1 to every $61\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the rice area. In Dhárwār Táluka the figures furnished with my recent report show the proportion there to be 1 tank to 104 acres of rice land.

30. The last 4 columns of Appendix D. show the proportion of the population that can read, and it will be seen that, though among females there are no readers, among males the number has risen from 5.79 at the last settlement to 7.59 in 1878. The increase, it will be seen, extends to every caste, and is greatest in the lowest, which is a gratifying sign. The old Mishrikot Mahál is not one where circumstances are favourable to education: many of the villages lie quite in the jungle, and, as has been seen, there is no inducement to make the want of education felt; the increase shown, however, appears satisfactory, and tallies with the remainder of the progress in indicating a general progress in prosperity.

dix I. gives the number of schools in the villages figures for Government schools having been taken by the National Department; while those for private schools have been taken by the Classing Establishment, and "average attendance" in the manner

explained in my report on the old Dhárwár Táluka, para. 33, to which I beg leave to refer. There are 6 Government schools, with an average attendance of 215, and 5 private schools attended by 85 boys. Thus 300 is the total average number of pupils, and amounts to only 2·5 per cent. of the population under 15 years of age. The number of schools of both descriptions is small, as is the average attendance. Both were no doubt greater before the famine. A re-action, however, appears to be commencing, for the Educational Inspector mentions 4 newly opened Government schools in these villages, whose numbers could not be included in the above return as no figures were available.

32. The three appendices* marginally noted give information

*K., L., M.

regarding transactions in land, taken from the records of Sub-Registrar. The statement of sales includes 3 cases of auctions by decree of Court, and several in which the land was handed over in accordance with some previously contracted agreement. Putting these out of the question, it will be seen that the number of years assessment paid as purchase money, varies from 2 to 22 years. From this it is only possible to conclude generally that land must bear a very considerable value, while it is evident that in the majority of cases recorded we can only be in possession of a portion of the terms of sale.

33. From the details given of leases, it is a clear inference that the demand for land in these villages has not yet exceeded the supply, and this is borne out by the fact that there is still a considerable margin of both rice and dry-crop land available for cultivation, in spite of the immense increase in cultivated area mentioned in para. 13 above. In most cases recorded, the sub-tenant pays less than the Government assessment, though his payment is always in advance. Case No. 11, however, shows a much higher rent, and it is very probable that in others, especially where the owner pays the Government assessment, some division of the produce is involved of which we have no record. Such arrangements are very common, and may well exist alongside of partial payments in money.

34. The details of mortgages show an extraordinary range of value, from that in case No. 39, where land paying only 2 rupees 8 annas Government assessment is security for 500 rupees. to several in which the sum lent only represents 3 times the amount payable yearly. Here again it is evident that many particulars must have been unrecorded, but we know advanced is usually far below the value of the land. It is safe in assuming the higher values to be no

35. The details of sub-tenancy given state of things rather different from what

revision settlement, owing to the large area of unoccupied land in these villages. Out of the total number of fields the percentage cultivated by others than their owners is 24·37 or about the same as has hitherto been found (except in the case of the old Dhárwár Táluka where it was upwards of 36½ per cent.); but the proportion cultivated by their own holders is 55·30 per cent., or less than in Dhárwár even. This is due to the large proportion of unoccupied numbers which have mostly been given over to the Forest Department, and amount to 14·33 of the whole. Calculating the percentage on occupied numbers only, we get 64·6 and 35·4 as the respective proportions of numbers actually cultivated by their owners and by others.

36. The tables of prices (Appendices as N. and O.) attached to this report were prepared by the Classing Establishment from information furnished by the Mámlatdár. Mr. Wingate sent in a list of prices for each of the five markets, but reported that it was only in Mishrikot that the records appeared to have been kept with any regularity. I have, therefore, selected Mishrikot and Kalghatgi as being the largest markets in the district; and though I have no means of checking the prices with any independent information, a comparison with the prices furnished with the Hubli and Dhárwár Settlement Reports, shows that the figures in question cannot be materially wrong.

37. The following abstract shows the average prices in the Mishrikot market for the three decades of the settlement now expiring, in seers of 80 tolas :—

			Cleaned Rice.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Gram.	Náchni.	Tur.
1849 to 1858	...	...	34	57	39	27	71	38
1859 to 1868	...	...	14	28	19	13	37	28
1869 to 1878	...	...	13	25	13	12	26	17
1878	...	...	8	11	6	7	13	12

...ing to the high prices ruling during the American War, ... of the second does not materially differ from that of ...; while it is observable here as in Dhárwár that ... no difference between the prices of 1865-67 and ... year. Leaving the famine year, however, out ... prices of rice from 1869 to 1876, inclusive, ... Jowári 28 seers, against 34 and 57 seers per ... the settlement.

38. The condition of the people appears to me to be prosperous, and nothing is heard of the excessive indebtedness so common in the Northern Deccan. With a rainfall so certain as that of these villages, and a grain so prolific as rice for the chief staple, the circumstances of the Mishrikot people could not be otherwise than good, and the whole of the statistics now handed up indicate a most marked advance in cultivation, wealth, standard of comfort and every sign of prosperity. The falling off in population alone shows the heavy blow dealt by the famine of 1877, but with such resources as those I have touched on re-action will probably be rapid.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. M. FLETCHER,

Offg. Deputy Supdt., Revenue Survey., S. M. C.



सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Rainfall furnished by the Mámlatdár of Kalghatgi.

Year.	Rainfall at Kalghatgi.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	
1869	30	64	
1870	40	86	
1871	18	22	
1872	31	70	
1873	23	60	
1874	42	95	
1875	30	72	
1876	20	43	
1877	26	69	
1878	34	5	
Average ...	30	.....

W. M. FLETCHER,
Offg. Deputy Supdt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX B—(1).
STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.
Details of Cultivation in A.D. 1878.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS ONLY.		
			Total.	Kharif Acres.	Rabi Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Old Mishrikot Mahal.	Khálsat 99 villages.	Rice	33.28	20,855	..
		Jowári	19.81	12,409	..
		Tur	0.61	437	..
		Mug	0.17	99	..
		Til	0.30	192	..
		Rála	0.85	214	..
		Castor-oil seed	1.34	837	..
		Kulthi	0.14	84	..
		Udid	0.10	58	..
		Miscellaneous	13.99	8,761	..
		Gram	0.27	..	161
		Sugarcane	0.36	..	222
		Country cotton	0.60	..	373
		Wheat	0.08	..	15
		Miscellaneous	0.60	..	407
		Waste and Fallow	27.69	..	17,535
		Total ..	100.0	48,946	18,713

APPENDIX B—(2).

Old Mishrikot Mahal.	Khálsat 2 villages.	Rice	58.77	831	..
		Jowári	6.93	98	..
		Tur	2.02	37	..
		Til	0.48	6	..
		Castor-oil seed	1.79	25	..
		Miscellaneous	11.32	161	..
		Sugarcane	0.79	..	11
		Miscellaneous	1.85	..	26
		Waste and Fallow	15.50	..	219
		Total ..	100.0	1,158	256

APPENDIX B—(3).

Old Mishrikot Mahal.	Khálsat 5 villages.	Rice	68.68	2,209	..
		Jowári	5.13	178	..
		Tur	1.56	54	..
		Mug	0.46	16	..
		Til	0.26	9	..
		Rála	0.12	4	..
		Castor-oil seed	0.32	11	..
		Kulthi	0.17	..	..
		Udid	0.09	..	..
		Miscellaneous	11.67	..	..
		Gram	0.12	..	..
		Sugarcane	0.0	..	..
		Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..
		Waste and Fallow .. .. .	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..

W. S.

Offg. Deputy S

APPENDIX C.

*Market Villages in the old Mishrikot Mahál with details
supplied by the Mámlatdár of Kalghatgi.*

No.	Names of Villages.	Bázár day.	Weekly Sales.	Chief articles traded in.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mishrikot ...	Friday ...	500	Jowári, Rice, Gram, Mug, Kulthi, Tur, Wheat, Butter, Gul, Oil, Spices &c. of all kinds, and clothing.
2	Kalghatgi ...	Tuesday ...	2,000	Rice, Wheat, Náchni, Jowári, Kulthi, Castor-oil seed, Mug, Gul, Udid, Gram, Tur, Oil, Spices &c. of all kinds, Clothing, i. e. Cholis and Lugadis.
3	Bamigatti ...	Wednesday ...	1,000	Rice, Jowári, Wheat, Mug, Clothing &c. of all kinds, Gul, and Spices.
4	Hulkop ...	Monday ...	800	Rice, Jowári, Náchni, Clothing, Spices &c. of all kinds.
5	Kúdalgi ...	Sunday ...	200	Jowári, Rice, Gram, Mug, Kulthi, Wheat, Oil, &c.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Offg. Deputy Supdt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX D-1.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population in 1878.

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of columns 5 and 8	CAN READ.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Males.				Females.			
					Number.	Percent.			Number.	Per cent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
56	Christians	1	5	6	4	10	4	10	...	...	...	...
	Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains	183	283	466	294	920	454	920	52	11.16	...	...
	Muslims	198	263	461	307	933	477	933	51	11.06	...	...
	...	3,123	4,661	7,884	4,660	14,625	6,941	14,625	584	7.60	...	...
	...	3,141	3,859	7,000	4,191	13,839	6,839	13,839	311	4.44	...	...
	...	524	790	1,314	768	2,527	1,213	2,527	45	3.42	...	...
	...	592	723	1,315	814	2,583	1,268	2,583	30	2.28	...	...
	...	196	334	530	314	987	457	987	365	68.87	...	...
	...	231	403	634	449	1,260	626	1,260	452	71.29	...	...
	...	2,613	3,948	6,561	4,068	12,748	6,187	12,748	211	3.22	...	...
	...	3,035	3,651	6,686	4,300	13,364	6,668	13,364	86	1.32	...	...
	...	6,640	9,921	16,561	10,106	31,817	15,256	31,817	1,257	7.59	...	...
...	7,197	8,899	16,096	10,061	31,974	15,878	31,974	932	5.79	...	...

The lower lines of figures are those of the previous settlement in 1848.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Offg. Deputy Suptd., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX D—2.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population in 1878.

Caste.	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of columns 5 and 8.	CAN READ.					
	Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.			Number.	Percent.	Number.	Percent.		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					10	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Old Mishrikot Mahal 2 Villages.	Christians	47	56	103	36	71	107	210	...	...	...	...
	Jews	18	14	32	6	19	25	57	...	...	...	...
	Jains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lingáyats	137	188	325	107	199	306	631	3	0.92	...	...
	Musalmán	136	146	282	74	155	229	511	1	0.35	...	...
	Hindus.	4	8	12	6	8	14	26
		Bráhmans	4	5	9	1	5	6	15
		Lowcastes	4	2	2	...	2	2	4	2	100.00
	Total new population	61	93	154	53	102	155	309	4	2.60	...	...
	Total old population	120	127	247	78	139	217	464	...	...	...	...
Total new population	249	347	596	202	382	584	1,180	9	1.51	...	...	...
	282	295	577	161	322	483	1,060	3	0.52	...	...	...

The lower lines of figures are for the years 1859 and 1861.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Offg. Deputy Supdt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX D—3.
STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.
Detail of Population in 1878.

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of Columns 5 and 8.	CAN READ.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.			Males.		Females.	
									Number.	Percent.		Number.	Percent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mahanadi Taluka	Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lingáyats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Musalmán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Bráhmans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
	{ Lowcastes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
	population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The lower lines of figures are for the year 1870.

W. M. FLETCHER,
 Offg. Deputy Supdt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX E —1 & 2.

STATISTICAL TABLE No V.

Occupation of the People.

ct.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.	Percent.
1	2	3	4	5
Old Mishrikot Mahál ...	... Khálsat 99	Agricultural ...	19,421	61·04
		Partly Agricultural ...	3,016	9·48
		Non-agricultural ...	9,380	29·48
		Total ...	31,817	100·00
Old Mishrikot Mahál ...	... Khálsat 2	Agricultural ...	803	68·50
		Partly Agricultural ...	138	11·70
		Non-agricultural ...	239	20·25
		Total ...	1,180	100·00

W. M. FLETCHER,

Offg. Deputy Supdt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX E—3.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

Occupation of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.	Percent.
1	2	3	4	5
Old Mishrikot Mahál	... Khálsat 5	Agricultural ...	1,668	63·22
		Partly Agricultural	213	8·09
		Non-agricultural	756	28·69
		Total ...	2,637	100

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W. M. FLETCHER,

Offg. Deputy Supdt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX F.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. VI.

Return of Houses, Chárdís, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock.

District.	Surveyed Villages	HORSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.				
		Chawdie.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.				
													Old.	Young.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Old Mishrikot Mahal.	Government Villages.	99 {	By revision Survey, 1878 ..	11	3,769	1,230	2,529	7,539	17	401	203	621	1,078	5,742	189	35	215
			By former Survey, 1848 ..	8	1,054	641	4,273	5,970	No	rec	ord.	258	926	No	rec	ord.	334
		2 {	By revision Survey, 1878 ..	..	227	..	40	276	..	14	9	23	60	254	1	..	1
			By former Survey, 1859-61 ..	..	113	1	110	230	No	rec	ord.	11	42	No	rec	ord.	13
		5 {	By revision Survey, 1878 ..	2	452	..	186	640	1	28	37	66	113	545	5	..	5
			By former Survey, 1870 ..	..	305	4	506	715	No	rec	ord.	17	69	No	rec	ord.	12

District.	Surveyed Villages.	LIVE STOCK—continued.											
		Female Buffaloes.			Cows.								
		Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Cart and Plough, oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mahal.	Villages.	99 { By revision Survey, 1878 ..	2,728	1,971	4,699	6,150	7,971	13,221	12,909	465	637	73	..
		By former Survey, 1848 ..	3,750	3,321	7,080	7,481	11,369	18,750	13,476	1,669	..	150	..
	2 {	By revision Survey, 1878 ..	89	71	160	271	360	631	574	..	97	..	..
		By former Survey, 1859-61 ..	108	114	222	260	333	592	643	16	..	..	..
	revision Survey, 1878 ..	231	128	362	613	721	1,384	1,328	2	4	11	..	..
		109	184	383	666	943	1,609	1,343	29	26	..	..	..

W. M. FLETCHER,

Joint Surveyor, Revenue Survey S. M. C.

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Looms, Saw-Gins, Temples, &c., and average of Births and Deaths in the Villages of the Old Mishrikot Mahal in 1878.

Taluka.	Number of villages.	Shops.	Oil-Presses.	Looms.		Cotton Saw-Gins.								Liquor-shops.	Births, average of 4 years.	Deaths, average of 4 years.	Vaccination, average of 4 years.	Talimkhāns.	Dharmshālas.	Temples.	
				Cotton.	Woolen.	Saws 24.	Saws 20.	Saws 18.	Saws 16.	Saws 14.	Saws 10.	Saws 8.	Amount of value, rupees.							Hindu.	Musulman.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	43	36	2	...	7	2
	5	9	1	1	124	149	99	7	1	35	7
	69	93	7	60	10	4	1,162	1,984	893	75	7	355	60

No record at former Settlement.

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APPENDIX H.

ent showing the Number of Wells, Tanks and Budkis, &c., in the Old Mishrikot Mahal.

Village.	Number of villages.	WELLS WITHIN VILLAGE SITE.						WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				DETAIL OF COLUMNS 3 TO 10.			TANKS.				BUDKIS.			
		Used for Irrigation.		Used for Drinking.		Used for Irrigation.		Used for Drinking.		Used for Irrigation.		Total.	Wells dug before last settlement.	Wells dug since last settlement.	According to old measure-ment.		According to new measure-ment.		Pakka.		Kacha.	
		In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.				For Drinking.	For Irrigation.	For Drinking.	For Irrigation.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Old Mishrikot Mahal ...	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	23	11	12			2	9	2	13	..	..	..	..
	5	..	..	15	..	1	..	13	37	66	17	49			3	35	3	41	..	..	..	..
	99	90	8	17	2	311	193	621	258	363			27	423	27	460	..	1

No record at former Settlement shown in Appendix F.

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APPENDIX I.

Statement of Schools and average attendance in 106 Villages of Old Mishrikot Mahál.

Táluka.	Number of Villages.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.		PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		REMARKS.
		Number.	Average Attendance.	Number.	Average Attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mishrikot Mahál	2	There are no girls' schools.
	5	
	99	6	215	5	85	

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APPENDIX J.

Proportion of Government Occupied and Inám Land cultivated by the Occupants or Holders of Government or by the Inám-dár or by the Sub-tenants in the old Mishrikot Mahál.

	Number of Villages.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupant or Inámdár.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupant or Inámdár in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants on money rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants for produce or grain rent.		Waste Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	Total Numbers.		REMARKS.
		Govt.	Inám.	Govt.	Inám.	Govt.	Inám.	Govt.	Inám.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Old Mishrikot Mahál.	2	162	25	1	...	20	37	7	...	18	12	220	62	The lower line of figures show the percentage proportion of each figure to the total of columns 13 and 14.
	...	5745	886	0.36	...	7.09	13.12	2.40	...	6.38	4.25	78.0	22.0	
	5	528	56	1	...	99	97	40	6	142	84	894	159	
	...	5014	532	0.10	...	9.40	9.21	3.80	0.57	13.48	7.98	84.90	15.10	
	99	5,650	821	1.77	64	1,087	1,456	880	263	859	850	9,533	2,604	
		4055	676	1.46	0.53	8.96	12.0	7.25	2.16	7.08	7.25	78.54	21.46	

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APPENDIX K.

Statement of Sales of Land in Villages of the Old Mishrikot Mahál, compiled from the Sub-Registrar's records, 1874 to 1878.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		REMARKS.
							Rupees.	Number of years multiple of Survey Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1874	1	Budruk Sigigatti	58	Inám	16 20	Rs. a. 38 0	62	2	Sold.
1875	2	Mishrikot	145	Government	11 34	8 0	158	20	Do.
	3	Ditto	224	Do.	7 39	5 0	195	39	Handed over in satisfaction of a debt of the amount shown.
	4	Uginkeri	{ 55 68	Do. Do.	5 27 14 0	12 0 7 0			
				Total	19 27	19 0	400	21	Ditto ditto.
		anjigatti	10	Government	8 10	7 0	96	14	Sold.
		Ditto	288	Do.	21 8	8 0	80	10	Do.
		'to	{ 349 353	Do. Do.	6 4 4 19	16 0 11 0			
				Total	10 23	27 0	98	4	Do.

...	...	253	Government...	11 33	42 0	300	7	Sold.
...	...	{ 223	Do. ...	18 26	12 0			
...	...	224	Do. ...	7 39	5 0			
			Total ...	26 25	17 0	400	24	Handed over in satisfac- tion of a debt of the amount shown. Ditto ditto.
	adalgi	85	Government...	4 38	20 0	100	5	
	Kandhen...	26	Do. ...	13 25	14 0			
	{ Harogeri ...	13	Do. ...	19 34	25 0			
			Total ...	33 19	39 0	200	5	Ditto ditto.
12	Ganjigatti ...	{ 31	Government...	12 1	21 0			
		32	Do. ...	3 13	1 8			
			Total ...	15 14	22 8	86	4	Ditto ditto.
"	Bendigeri ...	7	Government...	7 30	11 0	100	9	Sold.
"	{ Bidargadi ...	34	Do. ...	5 19	10 0			
	{ Munshikatti	64	Do. ...	6 13	12 0			
			Total ...	11 32	22 0	100	5	Do.
1878	Bangtiti Gudihal	{ 36	Government... K.	2 16	1 6			
		35	Do. ... T.	3 35	10 0			
		39	Do. ...	2 38	1 0			
			Do. ...	9 9	3 0			
			Total ...	18 18	15 6	200	13	Sold.
"	Siwanápur ...	41	Government...	16 3	7 0	156	22	Sold.
1876	Bhangargatti	6	Do. ...	5 0	10 8	124	12	Sold by auction by decree of Court.
"	Ditto	7	Do. ...	6 23	14 0	56	4	Ditto ditto.
"	Malkankop ...	27	Do. ...	3 39	18 0	176	10	Ditto ditto.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Offg. Deputy Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX L.

Statement of Leases in villages of the Old Mishrikot Mahál, compiled from the Sub-Registrar's records 1874 to 1878.

Date of Transaction.	Num-ber.	Villages.	Survey Num-bers.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assess-ment.	Amount realized.	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance or how.	Government Assessment paid by.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1876	1	Siranapur Chenur	{ 41 62 53	Government ...	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Years.		
				Do.	16 3	7 0 0				
				Do.	6 39	16 0 0				
				Do.	10 29	5 0 0				
				Total ...	33 31	28 0 0	160	12	In advance	Lessee.
		Hammapur	{ 27 28 29	Judi Inám ...	6 28	5 0 0				
				Do.	7 16	20 0 0				
				Do.	2 36	6 0 0				
				Total ...	17 0	31 0 0	288	14	Do.	Owner.
				Government ...	4 0	14 0 0	144	14	Do.	Do.

...	...	66	Government ...	6	0	15	0	0	120	14	Do.	...	Do.
...	...	124	Do.	7	39	8	0	0	200	25	Do.	...	Owner. Land to pass to Lessee on owner's failing to pay Government assessment.
...	...	358	Do.	4	37	14	0	0	200	12	Do.	...	Owner.
...	...	81	Do.	K. 2	16	1	10	5					
...	...	93	Do.	T. 2	11	7	13	1					
...	...		Do.	T. 3	11	6	7	2					
...	...		Total ...	7	38	15	14	8	135	10	Do.	...	Do.
...	...	40	Government ...	20	8	6	0	0	64	16	Do.	...	Do.
...	...	16	Do.	9	11	19	0	0	95	12	Do.	...	Lessee.
...	...	18	Do.	7	1	19	0	0	72	10	Do.	...	Government assessment if paid by Lessee, to be charged on the owner, together with interest at 4 pies per rupee per mensem.
...	...	38	Do.	8	16	7	0	0	100	8	Do.	...	Lessee.
...	...	11	Lingankop										

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APPENDIX M.

Statement of Mortgages in Villages of the Old Mishrikot Mahal, compiled from the Sub-Registrar's records, 1874 to 1878.

Date of Transac- tion.	Villages.	Survey Nos.	Land, Inam or Government.	Arable Area.	Asses- ment.	Amount of Debt.	Number of years multiple of Survey Assessment.	For what Term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per month.	Government Assessment paid by.	Penalty on non-payment of Debt within date fixed, and any other conditions.
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1874	Kadankop ..	11	Government ..	A. g. 12 13	Rs. 2. 7 0	150	21 years	3 years	Mortgagee ..	....	Mortgagee.	
"	Ditto ..	96	Ditto ..	15 25	9 0							
"	Uginkeri ..	88	Ditto ..	2 36	1 0							
"	"	75	Ditto ..	4 35	3 8							
"	"	76	Ditto ..	5 35	9 0							
"	"		Total ..	29 11	22 8	500	22 "	6 "	Ditto ..	....	Ditto	Survey numbers belong- ing to Uginkeri only to lapse to mortgagee.
"	Neiharvi ..	86	Government ..	16 83	14 0							
"	"	177	Ditto ..	9 1	3 8							
"	"		Total ..	25 34	17 8	300	17 "	Until debt is repaid.	Ditto ..	....	Ditto.	
4	Bujruk Sigigatti ..	99	Government ..	6 92	12 0							
"	"	100	Ditto ..	3 7	9 0							
"	"	108	Ditto ..	5 28	3 0							
"	"		Ditto ..	4 27	2 8							
"	"		Total ..	20 4	26 8	200	8 "	10 months	Owner ..	....	Owner	Owner agrees to pay 288 paise of profit in payment of interest. Penalty fund to be sold in satisfaction.
"	"	224	Government ..	7 39	5 0	84	19 "	5 years	Mortgagee ..	....	Ditto.	All produce to go to mortgagee in payment of interest till pay- ment of debt in full.
"	"	218	Ditto ..	15 0	16 0	150	9 "	4 "	Owner ..	....	Ditto.	
"	"	182	Ditto ..	1 20	0 12							
"	"	185	Ditto ..	5 35	6 0							
"	"	210	Ditto ..	7 30	24 0							
"	"		Total ..	15 5	30 12	300	10 "	1 year	Ditto ..	1 8 0	Ditto.	
"	"	117	Government ..	14 8	25 0	200	8 "	2 years	Mortgagee ..	....	Ditto.	
"	"	59	Ditto ..	7 37	12 0							
"	"	60	Ditto ..	10 25	16 0							
"	"	61	Ditto ..	4 37	3 0							
"	"	3	Ditto ..	21 37	14 0							
"	"		Ditto ..	24 7	10 0							
"	"		Total ..	69 23	55 0	1,200	22 "	1 year	Owner ..	1 0 8	Ditto	Land to apse to mort- gagee.

No.	Name	Incent	10 5			21 0			80	4 years			12 years	Owner	1 0 8	Owner	Land to pass into possession of mortgagee till repayment in full.
			6 33	6 0	100 17	6 0	100 17	250 13		3	8	Mortgagee					
16	Baniyatti ..	171	11 35	38 0													Land to be cultivated by owner, and all produce to go to mortgagee in payment of interest; failing this he will pay up interest at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem on expiry of term. Penalty—land to lapse to mortgagee.
		172	8 2	6 0													
			19 37	44 0													
		Total							350	8			8	Ditto	2 0 0	Mortgagee	
17	Baniyatti ..	193	8 2	23 0													Land to be cultivated by owner, and all produce to go to mortgagee in payment of interest; failing this he will pay up interest at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem on expiry of term. Penalty—land to lapse to mortgagee.
		194	7 15	14 0													
		195	15 39	23 0													
		Total	26 14	37 0					300	8			4	Owner	....	Ditto
18	Baniyatti ..	196	10 16	39 0													Land to be cultivated by owner, and all produce to go to mortgagee in payment of interest; failing this he will pay up interest at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem on expiry of term. Penalty—land to lapse to mortgagee.
		197	14 3	50 0													
		198	17 29	30 0													
		Total	41 55	119 0					1000	6			2	Ditto	1 0 0	Ditto	
19	Baniyatti ..	202	5 14	14 8													Land to be cultivated by owner, and all produce to go to mortgagee in payment of interest; failing this he will pay up interest at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem on expiry of term. Penalty—land to lapse to mortgagee.
		203	8 31	3 8													
		204	2 24	1 0													
		Total	15 29	19 0					100	5			2	Ditto	....	Ditto
20	Baniyatti ..	205	11 24	8 0													Land to be cultivated by owner, and all produce to go to mortgagee in payment of interest; failing this he will pay up interest at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem on expiry of term. Penalty—land to lapse to mortgagee.
		206	5 27	12 0													
		207	14 0	7 0													
		Total	19 27	19 0					150	8			6	Mortgagee	1 0 8	Ditto	
21	Baniyatti ..	208	9 31	20 0													Land to be cultivated by owner, and all produce to go to mortgagee in payment of interest; failing this he will pay up interest at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem on expiry of term. Penalty—land to lapse to mortgagee.
		209	6 38	15 0													
		210	6 5	11 0													
		Total	22 34	46 0					300	7				Ditto	2 1 4	Mortgagee	

APPENDIX M—continued.

Date of Transac- tion.	Villages.	Survey Num- bers.	Land, Inam or Government.	Arable Area.	Asses- ment.	Amount of Debt.	Number of years multiple of Survey Assessment.	For what Term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per month.	Government Assessment paid by.	Penalty on non-payment of debt within date fixed, and any other conditions.
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1875	21	92 102 105 106	Government Ditto Ditto Total	A. g. 7 0 5 0 8 16 0 12	Rs. a. 19 0 15 0 2 8 0 4	Rs. 150 36 12	4 years	5 years	Owner	...	Owner	Land to be cultivated by owner, who is to pay to the mortgagee 335 paise of paddy in pay- ment of interest. Pen- alty—land to be sold if satisfaction.
"	Ditto	151 152	Government Ditto Total	10 20 6 35	10 0 30 0	150 40 0	4 "	1 year	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee	
"	Ditto	98 340	Government Ditto	12 99 7 36	32 0 8 0	150 90 11	5 " 1 "	1 "	Ditto	...	Ditto	
24	Honhal	24	Ditto	24 20	32 0	100	3 "	1 "	Ditto	...	Ditto	
25	Bakimhal	60	Ditto	8 8	3 0	100	3 "	1 "	Owner	2 1 4	Owner	Land to lapse to mort- gagee.
26	Kurankop	136	Ditto	7 30	12 0			...	Owner	...	Owner	
			Total	15 83	14 0	175	12 "	2 years	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee	
						</						

Date of Transaction.	No.	Villages.	Survey Num- bers.	Land, Inam or Government.	Arable Area.	Asses- ment.	Amount of Debt.	No. of years multiple of Survey Assessment.	For what Term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per month.	Government Assessment paid by.	Penalty on non-payment of debt within date fixed, and any other condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1877	47	Lingankop ..	45	Government ..	A. g. 18 2	Rs. a. 12 0	Rs. 50	4 years	7 years	Ditto	Rs. a. p.	Mortgagee.	
"	48	Wasikop ..	25	Ditto ..	3 15	8 0	108	13 "	"	Owner	2 1 4	Owner.	
"	49	Ganjigatti ..	148	Ditto ..	20 39	8 0							
"	50	Ganjigatti ..	157	Ditto ..	21 24	30 0							
"	51	Ganjigatti ..	168	Ditto ..	11 11	9 0							
"	52	Ganjigatti ..	171	Ditto ..	3 24	6 0							
"	53	Ganjigatti ..	182	Ditto ..	10 29	17 0							
"	54	Ganjigatti ..	182	Total ..	68 7	70 0	200	3 "	3 "	Mortgagee ..	....	Ditto.	
1878	55	Kedankop ..	11	Government ..	12 13	7 0	148	21 "	1 "	Ditto	....	Mortgagee.	Debt to be paid by 4 an- nual instalments, if not, interest to be charged at Rs. 2-1-4 per cent per mensem.
"	56	Kalghatgi ..	123	Ditto ..	6 12	2 8	300	120 "	1 "	Owner	....	Owner	
"	57	Ganjigatti ..	256	Ditto ..	4 15	11 0							
"	58	Ganjigatti ..	262	Ditto ..	3 32	2 0							
"	59	Ganjigatti ..	262	Total ..	8 7	13 0	72	6 "	5 "	Mortgagee ..	....	Ditto.	Land to lapse to mort- gagee.
"	60	Galgi ..	78	Government ..	8 28	16 0	400	37 "	5 "	Owner	....	Ditto.	576 palies of paddy to be paid as yearly in- terest. Penalty—land to be sold in satisfaction.
"	61	Galgi ..	78	Ditto ..	8 2	17 0	55	3 "	4 "	Mortgagee ..	2 1 4	Mortgagee.	
"	62	Galgi ..	153	Ditto ..	6 32	25 0	200	8 "	1 "	Ditto	....	Ditto.	
"	63	Galgi ..	112	Ditto ..	7 13	7 0							
"	64	Galgi ..	126	Ditto ..	14 36	9 0							
"	65	Galgi ..	132	Ditto ..	20 16	15 0							
"	66	Galgi ..	132	Total ..	42 25	31 0	390	10 "	1 "	Ditto	....	Owner.	
"	67	Galgi ..	132	Government ..	11 7	7 0	140	20 "	5 "	Ditto	....	Mortgagee ..	
"	68	Galgi ..	98	Ditto ..	12 4	9 8	100	10 "	1 "	Ditto	....	Owner	
"	69	Galgi ..	232	Ditto ..	4 32	3 0	50	17 "	5 "	Ditto	....	Mortgagee.	
"	70	Galgi ..	29	Ditto ..	20 24	12 0		4 "	2 "	Ditto	....	Ditto.	

When in the last column, the mortgage continues on the same terms till the money is paid, 14, 15 and 16, it is payable over and above, or instead of possession of the land.

W. M. FLETCHER.

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices of Food Grains in the principal Markets of the old Mishrikot Mahāl from the year 1849 to 1878.

YEAR.	MISHRIKOT.							KALGHATGI.						
	Measured Ser of 80 Tolas per rupee.						Weight, Ser of 20 Tolas per rupee.	Measured Ser of 80 Tolas per rupee.						Weight, Ser of 20 Tolas per rupee.
	Cleaned Rice.	Jowari.	Wheat.	Nachni.	Gram.	Tur.		Cleaned Rice.	Jowari.	Wheat.	Nachni.	Gram.	Tur.	Jagri or coarse gar.
1849...	46	60	42	80	40	48	60	52	72	64	80	29	46	60
1850...	32	56	42	64	24	40	52	52	64	48	65	29	46	52
1851...	36	60	48	72	24	44	56	52	80	48	72	35	51	56
1852...	40	84	40	100	30	44	52	51	80	56	100	35	51	52
1853...	48	50	40	70	32	44	48	50	64	48	70	35	51	48
1854...	32	56	40	70	24	32	56	50	56	48	70	35	51	68
1855...	24	40	44	50	24	32	52	34	48	40	50	35	51	52
1856...	24	44	27	52	24	32	52	26	40	32	52	35	51	52
1857...	28	64	36	80	24	32	32	26	48	40	72	35	46	32
1858...	26	60	36	70	20	32	32	30	48	48	72	35	46	32
Average	34	57	39	71	27	38	49	42	60	47	70	34	49	50
1859...	20	56	32	64	20	56	40	26	48	40	76	18	46	40
1860...	20	56	22	67	16	42	32	24	48	32	66	18	46	48
1861...	16	32	26	40	16	42	32	24	48	32	40	18	46	32
1862...	18	24	16	32	16	36	16	20	26	21	34	18	46	16
1863...	16	18	21	32	10	28	28	27	30	24	34	15	31	28
1864...	9	10	10	22	10	16	20	9	12	8	22	15	16	20
1865...	10	18	14	30	14	12	24	11	18	10	30	15	16	24
1866...	7	9	9	12	9	12	26	11	13	6	12	7	15	26
1867...	11	22	14	28	7	20	24	18	24	13	20	7	15	24
1868...	11	36	22	40	10	20	22	15	36	25	28	7	15	22
Average	14	28	19	37	13	28	26	18	30	21	36	14	20	28
1869...	13	36	28	40	16	18	44	15	23	26	24	18	23	22
1870...	11	30	10	36	9	18	16	9	22	10	48	10	9	16
1871...	11	28	12	30	10	16	36	9	22	9	24	10	9	36
1872...	11	26	9	28	16	12	32	8	15	8	17	14	9	30
1873...	13	30	9	25	16	10	36	8	15	8	17	14	8	30
...	20	24	18	30	16	20	32	16	15	16	17	14	8	30
...	20	24	16	30	15	20	32	18	26	19	17	13	19	30
...	14	28	14	18	8	28	16	18	26	19	17	13	19	16
...	7	9	7	9	8	12	16	8	10	8	12	5	12	16
...	8	11	6	13	7	12	17	8	9	6	11	7	12	16
...	13	26	12	17			28	12	18	13	20	12	13	24

W. M. FLETCHER,
Deputy Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

APPENDIX O.

Average Prices at Mishrikot and Kalghatgi Markets for 26 Weeks from April to September 1873.

Name of Villages.	MEASURED SER OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.					WEIGHT, SER OF 20 TOLAS PER RUPEE.		REMARKS.
	Cleaned Rice.	Jowari.	Wheat.	Nachni.	Gram.	Tur.	Jagri or Coarse Sugar.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mishrikot	8	11	6	13	7	12	17	
Kalghatgi	8	9	6	11	7	12	16	

W. M. FLETCHER,
Offg. Deputy Supt., Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

No. 1519 OF 1880.

To

THE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Savanūr, 19th March 1880

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the sanction of Government the Survey Commissioner's letter No. 233 of the 13th instant, containing his proposals for the revision of the old Mishrikot Mahál of the Hubli Táluka, which now forms a part of the Kalghatgi Táluka.

2. The increased prosperity of the inhabitants of these 106 villages since the date of the first settlement in 1849 on Captain Wingate's proposals is, as pointed out by the Survey Commissioner, marked by unfailling indications, an increase of 194·92 per cent. of tiled and flat-roofed houses, of 141·80 in wells, and 81·20 in carts are facts which speak for themselves. Kalghatgi being one of the most westerly and rainy tálukas, comparatively few of the better sort of houses are flat-roofed; the increase has therefore been mostly in tiled houses. As pointed out by the Survey Commissioner, the carts at the time of the first settlement were mostly the solid-wheeled carts of Wadars; these have given place to the more useful country carts with spokes to their wheels, which travel in the dry season to Kárwár, Kumta, and other distant markets. The Wadars, who formerly lived on the borders of the forests by cutting the trees and bamboos thereof, have somewhat diminished in numbers, thereby accounting for the diminution in thatched houses. There are still too many of these and of Lumbánis, whose existence near forests is considered by the Forest Department as a cause of injury to forests.

3. The rates proposed by the Survey Commissioner, S. D., appear to me to be exceedingly moderate and reasonable, taking into consideration the facts he has pointed out of the increase in prices since the first settlement, of the construction since then of good roads, and of the results of actual crop experiment; which show that the proportion of profit left to the cultivator is ample to enable him to improve his own circumstances and his outlay on land. The railway, which is now projected to Hubli from Goa, so, there is no doubt, improve both the grain and labour to the benefit of the cultivating classes in this district, on the Hubli Táluka and has excellent roads running in every direction.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. ELPHINSTON,
Acting Collector of Dhárwár.

No. 652 of 1880.

FROM

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Commissioner, S. D. ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, 31st March 1880.

SIR,

Letter No. 233 of 13th March 1880,
and accompaniments from the Survey
Commissioner.

Letter No. 1519 of 19th March
from the Collector of Dhárwár.

of the old Hubli Táluka, the
under :—

I have the honour to forward for
the sanction of Government the
papers marginally noted, containing
proposals for the revision of assess-
ment of the Old Mishrikot Mahál
villages of which are distributed as

Kalghatgi Táluka	...	...	...	104
Dhárwár	...	...	...	2
Total				106

2. Into 49 out of these villages the revised settlement was introduced last season under the authority conveyed in Government Resolution No. 2815 of 29th May 1879, as stated in para. 75 of the Survey Commissioner's report.

3. Colonel Anderson's report is so thoroughly exhaustive, and his own personal acquaintance with the Dhárwár District has extended over so many years, that I feel it unnecessary to make more than a few general remarks.

4. The statistics regarding the condition of the people of the villages under report, reproduced in para. 29 of the Survey Commissioner's letter, show again "curious facts" similar to those noticed in respect of the Dhárwár Táluka in para. 4 of Government Resolution No. 2769 of 27th May 1879. The population has remained almost stationary, being the same as it was 10 years ago. This, according to the Survey Commissioner, is attributable to the same causes (*viz.*, fever and cholera) which affected the old Dhárwár Táluka. In the old Táluka the population has decreased by $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during the same period. I concur with Colonel Anderson's view.

suggestion that the famine, which scarcely existed in Kalghatgi, has caused any appreciable diminution of the population.

5. The agricultural cattle show a decrease of 567. Under the circumstances fully stated by the Survey Commissioner, who remarks (para. 39) that the return of cattle for these villages is "certainly full low," there is no cause for anxiety on this head.

6. Education has likewise made fair progress, the number of those able to read having risen since the first settlement from 5.79 to 7.59.

7. As regards the proposed rates described in para. 61 of the Survey Commissioner's report, I entirely agree with the Collector that they are very moderate and reasonable, the increase of revenue from the revision over the present assessment being only 34·3 per cent. This is the lowest percentage of increase hitherto fixed in the Dhárwár District; this was to be expected, Kalghatgi being the poorest táluka of all.

8. On the whole it is satisfactory to observe that the material condition of the people has greatly improved owing to the increased facilities of communications and the general rise in prices. While the population has remained stationary, the area of cultivation has steadily increased (being now three times as large as in the decade preceding the first settlement). Carts have increased 81 per cent. in number, wells nearly 141 per cent., and substantial houses 194 per cent. It is impossible to illustrate more forcibly the vast improvement in the material condition and prosperity of the people whose ability to pay the proposed enhanced assessment cannot be doubted for a moment.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 1969.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1880.

in the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 233, dated March 1880—Submitting proposals for the revision of assessment in the Shikrikot Mahalkari's Division of the old Hubli Taluka; and sanctioning to introduce the revised rates at any date before the 1st of April 1881, and to issue the usual guarantee for thirty years.

Order, S. D., No. 652, dated 31st March 1880—
together with one from the Collector of Dhárwar

RESOLUTION.—All but two of the villages to which this report relates are comprised within the present Kalghatgi Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate. In climate and general features the old Mishrikot Mahál in which they are situated resembles the western portion of the Bankápur Táluka, the revision settlement of which was sanctioned in 1876. The soil, except near the banks of the two principal streams, is more suited to the growth of rice and sugarcane than dry crops, the latter being confined chiefly to the eastern part of the tract under consideration, where the rainfall, though steady and certain, is considerably lighter than towards the western border of the district. Most of the land is under kharíf cultivation, comprising rice, jowári and náchni. The system of agriculture, especially with regard to rice and sugarcane, is reported to be efficient, and the crops raised are of excellent quality. The amount of garden land is insignificant, but irrigation is carried on to a very large extent from tanks, to the construction of which the undulating conformation of the country is highly favourable. Since the original settlement in 1848, several important roads have been opened, bringing the local markets into connection with the two ports of Kárwár and Kumta as well as with the trading centres of the interior. There has been a large increase in the number of houses of the better class, though the population as a whole has been virtually stationary, the poorer classes having even decreased in numbers. This is attributable in great measure to the prevalence of fever since 1860, to an extent unprecedented in former years or in other parts of the Presidency, and also to the emigration of some of the cultivating classes to the cheap waste land in Kánara, and of the Wadárs to places where they could obtain more constant employment than near the villages where they had settled. The population now remains at 153 to the square mile, or about the same as thirty years ago. Agricultural stock has somewhat fallen off numerically, but the quality is said to be very good. Carts, especially those of an improved pattern, have increased, as was to be expected on the opening out of the district by good roads. With respect to permanent improvements, the number of wells is considerably more than that recorded at the time of the original settlement, and if it be the case, as Colonel Anderson thinks, that the badness of the water-supply has contributed in no small measure towards the perpetuation of fever in this locality, it would be satisfactory to learn that most of the recently constructed had been protected against the contamination which he mentions. The statistics of actions in land given in the report do not afford information as to the market value to a rayat, however, from the indirect evidence to be gathered from other sources, must be considerable.

parted with outright, though the number of instances in which the land is cultivated by a person other than the occupant is comparatively large, and there seems to be a tendency on the part of non-agricultural classes to seek for land as an investment. The Government revenue appears to have been realized, even in bad seasons, without pressure. Prices here, as elsewhere, show a great improvement when compared with those current at the time of settlement and the period immediately preceding it. Rice has risen 228 per cent., jowári and nágli each 200 per cent., but the price of gur, or coarse sugar, show an increase of only 69 per cent. The demand during the famine and the American War had a considerable effect upon the local market, and in the former instance was doubtless beneficial, as suggested by Colonel Anderson, in so far as the trading classes were induced in consequence of it to extend their relations with the commercial centres of distant provinces.

2. With respect to revision operations it is satisfactory, in the first place, to notice that cases of variation from the former measurements, though numerous, were as a rule trifling, and occurred principally in jungle tracts and other unoccupied waste land, the measurements of arable land having been found generally accurate. Re-classification throughout was found necessary in the case of water rates, and in other cases also was conducted according to the tests applied in the Dhárwár Táluka the settlement of which was sanctioned by Government in their resolution No. 2769 of 27th May 1879. The maximum rates now proposed as compared with those current during the late period of guarantee are as follows :—

NOW PROPOSED.				ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT.			
Group.	Villages.	Maximum Rates.		Group.	Villages.	Maximum Rates.	
		Rice.	Dry-crop.			Rice.	Dry-crop.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3		8 0 0	2 0 0	1	2	6 0 0	1 5 0
23		8 0 0	1 10 0	2	21	6 0 0	1 1 6
		8 0 0	1 6 0	3	31	6 0 0	0 14 0
		7 8 0	1 2 0				
		0 0	1 0 0	4	52	6 0 0	0 10 6
					106		

The dry-crop rates are graduated according to the distance of the village from the western border of the táluka where the heavy rainfall commences, the highest rates being imposed on the eastern villages, where jowári takes the place of náchni. Rice land does not deteriorate as the western border is approached, so the same maximum rate is proposed to be maintained for every group with the exception of the last two, the position of which on the edge of the jungle, and at a distance from the main lines of communication renders it advisable to place a lower rate on land of this sort as well as on the lighter class of soil. Dry-crop land converted into rice during the period of guarantee by the occupant himself has been treated in accordance with the procedure approved by Government in resolution No. 1031 of February 16th, 1876, and thus any taxation of private improvements has been avoided. The average rate per acre on rice land has been raised from Rs. 2-3-11 to Rs. 2-12-9, but the increase falls only on the higher classes of soil, whilst land with an uncertain water-supply, such as that dependent entirely on the rainfall, will be more lightly assessed than under the old scale, and will pay about the same as good dry-crop land. The small area of garden land is assessed at an average rate of Rs. 3-5-10 per acre, which, considering that in this district it is inferior to the better class of rice land, is sufficiently high.

3. The estimated results of the revised rates show an increased revenue amounting to Rs. 23,451, or 34·3 per cent. This is slightly less than the increase sanctioned in the Dhárwár Táluka, and below, moreover, the average of the already revised portion of this Collectorate. The special circumstances, however, detailed

Names.			Increase per cent.
Kanenáikankop	...	...	72·2
Kale Devarkop	...	...	110·4
Siddápur	...	...	71·8
Shivnápur	...	...	69·9
Galginkati	...	...	84·9
Benchi	...	...	73·4
Sangtikop	...	...	200·0

by the Survey Commissioner, show that the rates have been judiciously fixed, and that no greater increase could be anticipated. In certain villages mentioned in the margin the percentage increase in the assessment on occupied land appears excessive, but is attributed by the Survey Commissioner to the large increase in the area of irrigated land

to a high water-rate, as shown in detail in Statement E. to his report. The average rate per acre of every land is raised according to the proposals under Re. 1 to Rs. 1-5-7.

The evident increase in material population of this táluka since the origi

that already exist for bringing their produce to market justify at least the increase of 34·3 per cent. in the assessment which is now placed before Government for approval, and to which a provisional sanction was given in Government Resolution No. 2815 of 29th May 1879. The Honourable the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to accord his sanction to the proposed rates, under the usual guarantee for thirty years from the date of introduction.

4. The thanks of Government are due to Colonel Anderson for his clear and detailed report, which is the more valuable from being based on the experience of so many years in this district, including the time during which the original survey operations were in progress. Government have also read with much interest the statistical information collected by Mr. Fletcher.

JOHN NUGENT,

Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Dhárwár.

