

together with the viceroy Harippa Dannáyaka made an endowment to a temple in A.D. 1281 the reign of the last great Hoysala king Víra Ballála III<sup>1</sup>. An inscription, dated A.D. 1395 describes the temple of Srí Krishna as having been situated in Udipi which was the centre of Mudila Nidambúru *gráma* which belonged to Sivalli<sup>2</sup>. In the middle of the fifteenth century A.D. the signatures of the head of the Nidambúru chiefs were required for the confirmation of public grants given by the officers of the king and the citizens. Thus a stone record dated in A.D. 1437-8 contains the *Nidamburu grámada voppa* (the signatures of the chiefs of Nidambúru)<sup>3</sup>.

### CHAPTER III.

#### REVENUE HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Re-settle-  
ment, 1934-  
35.

*Page 133.—Add at the end of the chapter the following.—* For a note on the resettlement of 1902, see pages 27 to 38 of this volume. The resettlement of the various taluks fell due in faslis 1342 to 1344 (1932-33 to 1934-35), that is of the Mangalore taluk, two villages of Puttúr taluk and 63 villages of Kárkál taluk (these 65 villages forming part of the old Mangalore taluk) in 1932-33, of the rest of the Puttúr taluk in 1934-35 and of the rest of the district in 1933-34, but the new rates of assessment were introduced in all the taluks in fasli 1344 (1934-35), that is from January 1935. Resurvey preliminary to resettlement was carried out in 178 villages of the district (viz., 114 of Kásaragód, 27 of Mangalore, 33 of Puttúr and 2 in each of Coondapoor and Udipi taluks). In the rest of the villages resurvey was considered unnecessary. As a result of resurvey, an extent of 4,800 acres was surveyed for the first time and included within village limits while 22,592 acres in Kásaragód and Puttúr which really formed part of reserved forest were excluded from the village limits. Mr. E. W. Bouchier, I.C.S. drew up the scheme report in January 1934 and Government passed orders on it exactly a year later. The main feature of the resettlement was the enhancement of the previously existing rates of assessment on wet and garden lands by 12½ per cent while the rates of assessment on dry lands were left unchanged.

As at the last settlement, paddy was adopted in this district, as the standard crop for wet lands, coconut for garden

<sup>1</sup> S.I.I. VII. No. 213, pp. 108-109.

<sup>2</sup> S.I.I. VII. No. 299, p. 151.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 147-148.

lands and ragi for dry lands. The commutation rates were calculated in the usual manner from the average prices of these grains in the ryots' selling months during the 20 non-famine years ending (1932-33) after making a deduction of 25 per cent for wet lands and 20 per cent for garden and dry lands on account of cartage and merchants' profits.

It was found that while the rate for paddy was Rs. 133 per garce at the last settlement, it had risen to Rs. 241 in 1932-33 or an increase of 81 per cent; the rise in the price of coconuts was from Rs. 22 to Rs. 36 or 64 per cent and of ragi from 175 to 390 or 123 per cent. In spite of these increases the enhancement sanctioned by Government in the rates of assessment was only 12½ per cent for wet and garden lands while in the case of dry lands the rates were left unchanged. The revised rates for first-class wet lands were Rs. 7-14-0, Rs. 6-12-0, Rs. 5-10-0, Rs. 4-8-0, Rs. 3-6-0, Rs. 2-4-0, Rs. 1-11-0, Rs. 1-2-0 and 14 annas, for second class lands from Rs. 6-12-0 to 14 annas and for third class lands from Rs. 5-10-0 to 14 annas, both in the above order. As regards garden lands the rates were for the first eight classes Rs. 9, Rs. 7-14-0, Rs. 6-12-0, Rs. 5-10-0, Rs. 4-8-0, Rs. 3-6-0, Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 1-2-0. In the special coast group villages the wet rates for each taram which had been raised by Re. 1 for single crop at the last settlement was raised to Rs. 1-2-0 at the resettlement. In the case of garden lands a new 8th taram of Rs. 1-2-0 was created in order to give relief to new non-cocoa and non-areca garden.

The following are some of the special features of the resettlement:—

*Reclassification of soils.*—There was no general reclassification of soils in the district, but the original soil classification was altered, where necessary in respect of dry lands transferred to wet or *vice versa*. Porambokes and unassessed lands transferred to assessed during resettlement were also suitably classified.

*Grouping and tarams.*—Villages were divided into three groups for purposes of wet and dry assessment at the last settlement in all the taluks except the old Uppinangadi (present Puttúr) taluk, where a fourth group was added owing to the climatic and other difficulties experienced by the inhabitants. Wet lands in the coastal villages to the north of the Chandragiri river were placed in a special group. The grouping was left unaltered except in 17 villages of Coondapoor, 12 villages of Kárkal, one village each in Kásaragód and Mangalore, 3 villages in Udipi and ten villages of Puttúr taluk where conditions approximated to those in villages of the next lower group and it was decided as a measure of relief to reduce the grouping. As regards villages in the Puttúr taluk placed

Commuta-  
tion rates.Special  
features.

in the fourth group at the last settlement, the wet rates were reduced at resettlement by one taram in 44 villages, and by two tarams in 11 villages, in order to make an allowance for the severe conditions of life in those villages and to concede to the ryots a larger margin of profit. A further concession was allowed in respect of all fourth group villages and those transferred from third to fourth group by reducing the fourth dry taram bearing an assessment of Re. 1 to fifth taram bearing an assessment of annas twelve.

*Classification of lands: Porambokes.*—In resurveyed villages all porambokes were inspected and their correct description as per state of ground was adopted in the resettlement accounts. All unobjectionable occupations in porambokes were assigned in consultation with the departments concerned. An extent of 240 acres of poramboke lands was transferred to the head of assessed (45 acres to dry, 113 acres to wet and 82 acres to garden).

In the non-resurveyed villages of Mangalore taluk alone, all porambokes were inspected for purposes of correct classification. Subsequently, in accordance with the orders issued for the simplification of resettlement procedure, the inspection of porambokes was stopped in all the other villages of the district.

*Kumaki and Assessed Waste lands.*—During the final check of resurvey records all Kumakis and assessed waste lands in resurveyed villages were inspected and all cases of occupations were assigned to the actual occupants at dry rates, except the occupations of Kumaki lands by house-sites and garden trees which were assigned at the appropriate garden rates. The total area of assessed waste lands assigned in all the resurveyed villages was 7,406 acres (5,812 as dry, 448 as wet and 1,146 as garden).

In the non-surveyed villages of Mangalore and Puttúr taluks, lists of unauthorized occupations in Kumakis and assessed waste lands were obtained from the Shánbhogues and over-checked by the settlement staff. Transfers of entire assessed waste lands occupied were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while only lists of partial occupations showing particulars of extents, soil classification and rate were furnished to the Revenue staff for the purpose of collecting the assessments due on them. Owing to the introduction of simplified procedure in the meanwhile this work was not done in the other taluks.

*Unassessed lands.*—No lands were classed as unassessed at the last settlement. Subsequently the Revenue Department transferred to unassessed certain lands which were registered as poramboke in accordance with the instructions contained in G.O. No. 1368, Revenue, dated 9th May 1911. This registry

was left unaltered at resettlement except in Kárkal taluk where an extent of 1,672 acres of reserved forest classed as unassessed was treated as forest poramboke.

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Occupied dry lands converted to garden or wet were re-classified as such, the appropriate garden or wet rates being levied. The rule regarding the kind and number of trees required to constitute a garden, viz., lands containing five bearing jacks, 10 bearing cocos, 120 arecas, 40 pepper vines or five bearing tamarind trees to the acre was followed at resettlement. But mangoes and palmyras in all the groups and jack trees in the third and fourth groups were excluded from the list of garden trees at resettlement. The rate adopted was that of the adjoining old garden or where there were more such rates than one, the lowest of such rates and where there were no registered gardens adjoining, the lowest garden rate in the village. This rule was however subject to the following exceptions:—

Occupied  
dry lands.

(i) All new areca gardens were assessed on their own merits irrespective of the rates of the adjoining gardens.

(ii) For new gardens other than areca gardens and which adjoined old areca gardens, the adjoining rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(iii) The rate imposed on lands which contained no coco or areca trees was one rate lower than would otherwise have been imposed. The lower rate imposed for the Rs. 2 rate was rupee one raised to Rs. 1-2-0 at resettlement. But when the application of these rules resulted in a rate lower than the existing dry rate on the land, the next higher garden rate was adopted.

(iv) Where however the application of these rules produced a rate which was definitely higher than what on merits, the new garden would deserve, the lowest adjoining garden rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(v) Dry coconut plantations were not classified as garden but were left as dry if the trees were not mature and productive though possibly bearing.

(vi) When a portion of an occupied dry field contained garden trees the entire field was transferred to garden if the number of bearing trees was sufficient to justify such a transfer; otherwise the entire field was retained as dry.

Occupied dry lands converted to wet were classified as wet I, II (single crop or double crop) and III according to the nature of cultivation and appropriate rates of assessment imposed. When a portion of a dry field was converted to wet the appropriate wet rate was levied without sub-division on the

actual extent converted provided such area was more than 20 cents. The extents of occupied dry transferred to garden and wet respectively are shown below :—

	ACRES.
Occupied dry to garden ... ..	26,223
Occupied dry to wet ... ..	7,976
	34,199

Garden  
lands.

There was no reclassification of garden lands and their existing *tarams* were generally retained. On individual applications, however, extinct gardens rendered permanently unfit for garden cultivation for reasons beyond the ryots' control were after inspection transferred to dry. Where portions of old garden and dry were clubbed at resurvey, and it was not found possible either to separate them or to register the entire resurvey field as garden, the description "dry" was adopted for the whole field and an average rate of assessment worked out. Where the resultant rate did not agree with the *taram* rate, the entry "old garden and dry clubbed" was made in the remarks column of the *adangal*.

## Wet lands.

No general reclassification of the existing wet lands was made but fields which were found fit only for dry cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots' control were on individual applications transferred to dry. Transfer of wet single crop lands to double crop or *vice versa* was not allowed at resettlement. The areas transferred from wet and garden to dry are insignificant, being only 16 and 23 acres respectively.

*Múlpattas*.—At the last settlement all unreclaimed waste forest lands included in *Múlpattas* were treated as occupied dry and assessed at an uniform favourable rate of 4 annas an acre. At the resettlement reclaimed areas were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates, the 4 annas rates on unreclaimed lands being left alone.

*Kans*.—*Kans* exist in 22 villages of Puttúr taluk. At the last settlement they were registered as assessed waste with the remarks 'Kan' in the remarks column but separate Kan pattas were issued and the assessment credited to forest revenue. At resettlement when Kan lands were brought under effective occupation they were assessed at the appropriate dry, wet or garden rates. Those which were not brought under effective occupation were classed as unoccupied dry under the ordinary soil classification and *taram* with the remark 'Kan' noted

against them. In these cases the existing rate of annas four was allowed to continue.

*Bane.*—Bane lands exist only in parts of Puttúr taluk. The bane privileges were allowed to continue at resettlement subject to the provision that when bane lands were brought under effective occupation they were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates, according to their description. The bane lands have been shown in the resettlement accounts as 'assessed waste' with remark 'bane' noted against them.

*Neriya cardamom forest.*—The Neriya cardamom forest comprises an extent of 19,413 acres made up of 14,672 acres of cardamom cultivation, 1900·19 acres of Kumari cultivation and 17,366·09 of Kumaki cultivation assessed at 1 Re. 3 annas and 2 annas respectively. These rates of assessment have been allowed to continue at resettlement.

*Kumari.*—Kumaris exist in 21 villages of Kásaragód taluk. These villages were resurveyed and during the final check, the settlement staff attended to the reclassification of the Warg Kumaris that were permanently converted to dry, wet or garden. At resettlement, the productivity of the Kumaris was taken as the chief factor for grouping. The villages near the coast were placed in the third group, those in the extreme east in the first group and those in the middle in the second group. As a result of regrouping in 11 out of 21 villages, there was an increase of revenue of Rs. 2,391-3-0 or 12·55 per cent on the total assessment of Kumari lands. The previous Kumari rates of annas 3, 2 and 1 per acre for the first, second and third groups as revised were retained. The extent and assessment of reclaimed Kumaris reclassified as dry, wet or garden are as shown below:—

	Extent.		Kumari Assessment.		Assessment at re-settlement.	
	A.	C.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
1. Dry ... ..	1,094	52	140	7	724	4
2. Garden... ..	6,202	31	976	13	20,886	11
3. Wet ... ..	481	46	72	11	1,387	12
	<u>7,778</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>1,189</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>22,948</u>	<u>11</u>

*Financial results.*—The total extent of lands included in ryotwari holdings is 1,022,212 acres. As a result of resettlement the total assessment on these lands increased from Rs. 25,12,100 to Rs. 28,53,257.

Increment remissions both ordinary and special were granted from the year of introduction of resettlement. The

following statement shows the total increment remissions granted for the first four faslis :—

Name of taluk.	Year of introduction.	Increment remission for the first four faslis.							
		1344		1345		1346		1347	
		RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
1. Mangalore ...	1934-35.	50,423	5	33,652	12	18,073	1	2,154	12
2. Kárkál ...	"	28,711	7	19,224	9	10,508	0	1,676	3
3. Kásaragòd ...	"	59,598	8	41,714	8	25,718	5	9,248	6
4. Udipi ...	"	43,722	4	28,928	6	15,394	7	1,352	7
5. Coondapoor ...	"	29,861	12	19,770	10	10,443	11	647	6
6. Puttúr ...	"	36,150	7	24,382	5	13,507	13	2,329	4
		<u>2,48,467</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1,67,873</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>93,645</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>17,408</u>	<u>6</u>

*Ground rent.*—There are eight towns in the district, Mangalore, Bantvál, Mulki, Kásaragód, Kárkál, Udipi, Coondapoor and Puttúr. The first six were towns even at the last settlement and the last two were declared as towns only in 1927 and 1931 respectively. Mangalore is the only municipality in the district. Udipi has been constituted a municipality recently. At resettlement the Government decided that in respect of ground rent lands in the district, the existing rate of assumed agricultural assessment of Rs. 6-4-0 an acre should be raised by 80 per cent so that the existing rates of Rs. 6 and Rs. 6-4-0 were raised to Rs. 11-4-0, and all other higher rates were raised by Rs. 5 uniformly. In respect, however, of the sites assigned to the depressed classes in the town of Udipi the existing rate of Rs. 3-2-0 was left unaltered. The financial effect of the revision of groundrent is given below :—

Name of town.	According to revenue.		According to resettlement.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
1. Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...
2. Bantvál ...	...	...	...	...
3. Mulki ...	...	...	...	...
4. Kásaragód ...	...	...	...	...
5. Kárkál ...	...	...	...	...
6. Udipi ...	...	...	...	...
7. Coondapoor ...	...	...	...	...
8. Puttúr ...	...	...	...	...
	<u>9,898</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>13,904</u>	<u>11</u>