

C O N T E N T S.

Sangli Administration Reports,
1925 to 1935.

1.	for	1925-26.	pp. 1- 45..
2.		1926-27.	pp. 46- 92.
3.		1928-29.	pp. 93-139.
4.		1929-30.	pp.140-196.
5.		1930-31.	pp.197-253.
6.		1931-32.	pp.254-319.
7.		1933-34.	pp.320-369.
8.		1934-35.	pp.370-422.

The Administration Report

of the

SANGLI STATE

for the year

1335 Fasli, (1925-26 A. D.)

CHAPTER I

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The boundaries may be given as follows:—

The Sangli State is divided into six widely scattered tracts forming 5 Talukas and one Mahal viz, Miraj-Prant, Kuchi, Mangalwedha, Terdal, Shahapur and Shirhatti, which extend from the river Bhima in the North to the Tungbhadra on the South and impinge on the five Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency viz. Satara, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar and one of the Madras Presidency viz Bellary. The Miaj-Prant and Kuchi Talukas are close to each other and within easy reach of Sangli, the capital of the State, and have their villages mixed up with those of the Satara Collectorate. The Mangalwedha Taluka is the northernmost part of the State and lies to the South of Pandharpur in the Sholapur District. The Terdal Mahal is partly surrounded by the villages of the Belgaum District and partly by the Jamkhandi State. The Shahapur Taluka too is surrounded by the Belgaum Collectorate. Shirhatti the Southernmost Taluka is to the South of the Dharwar District and has the river Tungbhadra forming a portion of its South-east boundary.

2. The area of the State is 1136 square miles.

3. The population of the State according to the General Census of 1921 is 2,21,321 (Vide Government Gazette dated 6-10-1921).

4. The gross revenue of the State on the average of the gross revenue for the past five years is 16,03,222.

5. The State pays no tribute either to the Government or any other State, having transferred lands to the amount of Rs. 1,35,000 in lieu of contingent of 450 in accordance with the articles of stipulation dated Bijapur, 12th December 1820 (Vide Aitchison's Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, 4th edition, Vol. VII, page 270).