



X723·23111 Nam

C5.1

15425

C O N T E N T S.

Ahmednagar Collectorate.

15425

1. Sanganner Taluka (Original Survey Settlement of the Village of Manduri.)	1895.	pp. 1- 5.
X722. 23111AN C5		
2. Kopergaon Taluka.	1890	pp. 6- 13.
X723. 23111KO C0	1895	
3. Sanganner Taluka.	1907.	pp. 14- 88.
X722. 23111SA 07		
4. Kopergaon Taluka.	1907.	pp. 89-150.
X723. 23111KO 07		
5. Parner Taluka.	1920.	pp.151-194.
X723. 23111PAR F0		
6. Shevgaon Taluka (including Pathardi Mahal)		pp.195-247.
X723. 23111SH F0		
7. Akola Taluka.		pp.248-301.
X723. 23111AK F0		
8. Nagar Taluka.	1916.	pp.302-354.
X723. 23111NAG E6		

REVISED APPENDIX Q

FOR THE

KOPARGAON TALUKA

OF THE

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

Showing the effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied

Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVAY.														
		Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group Z.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Chandegawan ...	I	1 10 0	...	...	565	880	1 7 11	...	...	...	M. 8	7	2 5 4	568	887	1 8 0
Sawalwahr Khurd ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,123	889	0 11 7	...	...	...	M. 10	9	0 14 8	1,173	940	0 12 8
Sawalwahr Budrukki ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,540	670	0 11 2	...	...	...	M. 24	22	0 14 8	1,370	802	0 11 8
Nighoja ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,020	1,033	1 0 1	...	...	...	M. 28	28	1 8 0	1,023	1,001	1 0 0
Ningsaon Korhala ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,386	1,187	0 13 9	...	...	...	M. 134	195	1 7 5	1,460	1,863	0 14 8
Shirdi ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	2,227	2,704	1 8 5	...	...	...	M. 831	619	1 7 10	2,608	3,122	1 8 1
Biregaon ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	190	286	1 7 0	...	...	...	M. 22	22	1 7 3	221	318	1 7 0
Mandurkhi Budrukki ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,323	1,124	0 13 10	...	...	...	M. 138	240	1 9 5	1,409	1,380	0 15 0
Mandurkhi Khurd ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	288	289	0 12 0	...	...	...	M. 168	190	1 8 3	286	459	0 14 1
Sakuri ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,730	2,273	1 4 11	...	...	...	M. 226	964	1 9 11	1,994	2,837	1 8 0
Dahigaon Korhala ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,422	1,115	0 13 7	...	...	...	M. 108	189	1 5 7	1,535	1,204	0 13 8
Korhala ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	4,646	2,908	0 9 0	...	...	...	M. 308	327	0 15 6	4,310	2,888	0 9 0
Khadke ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,118	616	0 12 8	...	...	...	M. 89	180	1 5 3	1,219	940	0 12 8
Wako ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	696	418	0 10 2	...	...	...	M. 80	85	1 8 3	696	454	0 10 2
Pimpas ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,151	1,268	1 1 7	...	...	...	M. 112	174	1 8 8	1,501	1,850	1 2 8
Kankuri ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	598	676	1 0 11	...	...	...	M. 112	174	1 8 8	941	1,050	1 1 10
Mansgaon ...	II	1 8 0	...	10 0 0	848	380	0 7 4	...	...	...	M. 70 P. 28 {W.C.24}	80 4 {1 14 10}	0 13 9	848	480	0 8 0
Ranjangaon Deahmukh ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	5,098	2,105	0 6 8	...	...	...	M. 248	268	1 0 8	5,261	2,328	0 7 2
Anjanapur ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	533	444	0 8 6	...	...	...	M. 108	111	1 1 3	626	553	0 9 6
Asogaon ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	5,980	4,566	0 12 2	...	...	...	M. 855	1,358	1 6 9	4,830	5,924	0 13 10
Kopergaon ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	2,228	2,734	0 15 5	...	...	...	M. 102	302	1 6 11	2,095	2,895	0 15 10
Kokanathan ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	6,900	7,921	1 2 4	...	...	...	M. 79	105	1 5 10	6,895	8,029	1 2 6
Jaur Kumbhari ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	3,007	1,716	0 12 3	...	...	...	M. 62	80	1 5 7	2,119	1,728	0 12 7
Bahata ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	4,492	4,233	1 1 3	...	...	...	M. 499	784	1 7 10	4,985	5,657	1 1 10
Bul ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	2,994	3,388	1 2 1	...	...	...	M. 109	147	1 5 7	3,108	3,832	1 2 2
Dorbala ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,659	1,190	0 10 8	...	...	...	M. 202	280	1 6 2	2,061	1,470	0 11 5
Walki ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	661	422	0 10 4	...	...	...	M. 67	102	1 8 4	712	524	0 11 8
Kakadi ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	4,518	1,596	0 5 8	...	...	...	M. 81	46	0 14 5	4,569	1,642	0 5 9
Bahadrapur ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,012	588	0 9 2	...	...	...	M. 164	191	1 5 8	1,117	772	0 10 8
Jaulke ...	III	1 8 0	...	10 0 0	842	680	0 12 0	...	...	...	M. 88 P. 8 {W.C.6}	124 4 {1 4 0}	1 0 7	938	726	0 12 0
Bahadurabad ...	III	1 8 0	...	10 0 0	861	769	0 12 9	...	...	...	M. 65 P. 8 {W.C.6}	65 10 {1 12 8}	1 8 9	1,015	887	0 12 3
Shahapur Budrukki ...	III	1 8 0	...	10 0 0	616	465	0 12 1	...	...	...	M. 43 P. 19 {W.C.9}	42 10 {1 14 5}	1 0 0	688	517	0 12 7
Boyagaon ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	650	265	0 7 9	...	...	...	M. 19	21	1 1 8	869	298	0 8 1
Pohagaon Budrukki ...	III	1 8 0	...	10 0 0	2,309	1,968	0 12 10	...	...	...	M. 126 P. 19 {W.C.12}	141 21 {1 12 8}	1 0 7	2,454	2,165	0 14 1
Derde Korhala ...	IV	1 4 0	...	...	1,291	1,126	0 12 11	...	...	...	M. 50	67	1 0 8	1,241	1,177	0 14 1
Dharaogaon ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	2,014	2,591	1 8 1	...	...	...	M. 2	3	1 8 0	2,018	2,594	1 8 1
Kumbhari ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	2,172	2,621	1 9 7	...	...	...	M. 5	7	1 6 8	2,177	2,600	1 7 7
Sauvatar ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	2,294	6,123	0 13 7	...	...	...	M. 76	76	0 15 7	2,240	6,280	0 13 6
Sade ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	2,212	2,407	1 1 10	...	...	...	M. 4	5	1 4 0	2,218	2,472	1 1 10
Jaur Patode ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	943	1,022	1 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	948	1,022	1 1 4

APPENDIX Q.

land in 123 villages of the Kopergaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar District.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Euc.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33					
Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Group I.				
1 8 0	855	991	1 6 10	...	...	...	M. 5	6	2 0 0	868	797	1 6 10	-4 8	Chandegawan	1		
1 8 0	1,189	840	0 11 7	...	...	...	M. 10	8	0 14 8	1,173	849	0 21 7	+0 1	Sawalwibir Khurd	2		
1 8 0	1,846	871	0 11 9	...	...	...	M. 24	23	0 14 8	1,970	893	0 21 9	+0 1	Sawalwibir Budruk	3		
1 8 0	1,029	1,088	1 0 1	...	...	...	M. 23	29	1 8 8	1,063	1,061	1 0 2	+0 0	Nigboja	4		
1 8 0	1,806	1,188	0 13 9	...	...	...	M. 354	195	1 7 3	1,480	1,353	0 14 8	+0 0	Nimgaon Korhale	5		
1 8 0	2,237	2,701	1 8 5	...	...	...	M. 231	421	1 9 9	2,608	3,123	1 3 11	-0 93	Shind	6		
1 8 0	199	286	1 6 11	...	...	...	M. 32	33	1 9 9	231	319	1 7 0	+0 0	Birgaon	7		
1 8 0	1,813	1,138	0 13 10	...	...	...	M. 158	247	1 9 4	1,699	1,860	0 15 0	+0 0	Nandurkhi Budruk	8		
1 8 0	368	299	0 12 0	...	...	...	M. 126	180	1 8 2	352	489	0 14 11	+0 0	Nandurkhi Khurd	9		
1 8 0	1,738	2,371	1 4 11	...	...	...	M. 235	364	1 9 11	1,984	2,838	1 5 6	-0 06	Sakuri	10		
1 8 0	1,423	1,116	0 13 7	...	...	...	M. 103	136	1 8 7	1,325	1,354	0 13 2	+0 0	Dahigaon Korhale	11		
1 8 0	4,644	2,609	0 9 0	...	...	...	M. 295	227	0 15 8	4,610	2,868	0 9 4	+0 0	Korhale	12		
1 8 0	1,118	816	0 11 9	...	...	...	M. 98	130	1 5 3	1,316	948	0 13 5	+0 0	Khadke	13		
1 8 0	688	417	0 10 2	...	...	...	M. 30	27	1 8 9	636	464	0 10 7	+0 0	Waks	14		
1 8 0	1,181	1,281	1 2 6	...	...	...	M. 860	628	1 10 11	1,201	1,249	1 3 9	-0 06	Pimpas	15		
1 8 0	838	874	1 6 11	...	...	...	M. 113	178	1 8 11	941	1,050	1 1 10	+0 0	Kankuri	16		
1 8 0	885	885	0 7 5	...	...	...	M. 81	85	0 14 11	918	480	0 8 1	+0 0	Meeagaon	17		
1 8 0	5,038	2,302	0 7 4	...	...	...	M. 348	270	1 8 2	5,281	2,978	0 7 10	+0 93	Ranjangaon Deh-mukhi	18		
1 8 0	838	444	0 8 6	...	...	...	M. 108	111	1 1 3	889	568	0 9 6	+0 0	Anjanapur	19		
1 8 0	5,880	4,566	0 12 5	...	...	...	M. 656	1,369	1 6 9	6,890	5,924	0 13 10	+0 0	Anagaon	20		
1 8 0	2,846	2,746	0 12 5	...	...	...	M. 192	222	1 6 11	3,009	2,978	0 16 16	-0 06	Kopergaon	21		
1 8 0	6,869	7,868	1 2 4	...	...	...	M. 79	109	1 0 1	6,938	7,997	1 2 4	-0 03	Kokamthas	22		
1 8 0	1,067	1,714	0 13 3	...	...	...	M. 53	81	1 8 11	2,119	1,708	0 13 7	+0 0	Jaur Kumbhari	23		
1 8 0	4,404	4,838	1 1 9	...	...	...	M. 491	734	1 7 11	4,385	5,567	1 1 10	+0 0	Rabata	24		
1 8 0	2,994	3,009	1 3 7	...	...	...	M. 109	180	1 7 8	3,109	3,328	1 3 9	+0 93	Rul	25		
1 8 0	1,829	1,309	0 11 8	...	...	...	M. 203	308	1 8 8	2,081	1,612	0 12 6	+0 97	Dozbala	26		
1 8 0	603	484	0 14 2	...	...	...	M. 67	112	1 10 9	718	668	0 13 7	+0 03	Waski	27		
1 8 0	4,638	1,775	0 6 3	...	...	...	M. 81	63	1 0 8	4,669	1,828	0 8 5	+1 3	Kakandi	28		
1 8 0	1,012	626	0 9 11	...	...	...	M. 185	205	1 8 11	1,177	880	0 11 3	+3 4	Bahadurpur	29		
1 8 0	806	600	0 12 8	...	...	...	M. 88	136	1 9 3	889	638	0 14 4	+10 5	Jauke	30		
1 8 0	980	886	0 13 11	...	...	...	M. 85	78	1 8 1	1,015	912	0 14 5	+0 0	Bahadurabad	31		
1 8 0	626	534	0 19 8	...	...	...	M. 48	46	1 1 6	658	680	0 13 11	+12 2	Shahapur Budruk	32		
1 8 0	856	394	0 8 6	...	...	...	M. 15	21	1 8 5	869	318	0 8 10	+10 1	Boyagaon	33		
1 8 0	3,311	4,178	0 15 1	...	...	...	M. 163	378	1 2 7	3,684	3,386	0 15 6	+0 93	Pohagaon Budruk	34		
1 8 0	1,361	1,360	1 0 9	...	...	...	M. 50	63	0 8 10	1,361	1,412	1 0 10	+20 0	Derde Korhale	35		
1 8 0	2,614	2,690	1 4 7	...	...	...	M. 2	3	1 8 0	2,616	2,632	1 4 7	+0 04	Dharangaon	36		
1 8 0	2,172	2,736	1 4 2	...	...	...	M. 5	8	1 9 7	2,177	2,744	1 4 2	+0 85	Kumbhari	37		
1 8 0	2,266	3,731	0 14 10	...	...	...	M. 76	79	1 0 9	2,340	3,800	0 14 10	+0 87	Sanwataar	38		
1 8 0	2,188	2,654	1 3 6	...	...	...	M. 4	5	1 4 0	2,190	2,669	1 3 4	+7 5	Sole	39		
1 8 0	940	1,111	1 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	948	1,111	1 2 10	+8 8	Jaur Patode	40		

Number	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Bios.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Group I—contd.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
41	Murhitpur	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,485	1,430	0 15 4	...	...	...	M. 13	39	1 7 5	1,308	1,440	0 15 4
42	Ghari	III	1 8 0	...	...	890	865	1 0 8	...	...	...	M. 10	11	1 1 7	840	900	1 0 0
43	Hingul	III	1 8 0	...	...	641	739	1 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	641	739	1 2 3
44	Dauch Budruk	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,084	1,158	1 0 9	...	...	...	M. 26	35	1 0 0	1,109	1,208	1 0 9
45	Dauch Khurd	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,180	828	0 18 7	...	...	...	M. 56	64	1 2 3	1,158	940	0 12 10
46	Gondegaon	III	1 8 0	...	...	2,814	1,764	0 12 2	...	...	...	M. 167	189	1 4 3	2,471	1,928	0 12 10
47	Chitaki	III	1 8 0	...	...	2,320	1,883	0 8 0	...	...	...	M. 87	120	1 6 1	2,467	1,928	0 8 4
48	Nandur Budruk	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,324	840	0 11 0	...	...	...	M. 68	99	1 8 0	1,790	930	0 11 0
49	Mandapur	III	1 8 0	...	...	2,728	1,668	0 9 1	...	...	...	M. 127	244	1 7 6	2,923	1,818	0 9 12
50	Banjankhol	III	1 8 0	...	...	908	614	0 9 10	...	...	...	M. 48	70	1 7 4	1,046	684	0 10 4
51	Dighi	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,008	461	0 7 2	...	...	...	M. 29	37	1 4 6	1,127	528	0 7 4
52	Khalgaon	III	1 8 0	...	...	2,520	1,821	0 11 5	...	...	...	M. 85	110	1 4 8	2,828	1,921	0 11 9
53	Nimgaon	III	1 8 0	...	...	2,574	1,947	0 10 2	...	...	...	M. 91	125	1 6 0	2,828	1,972	0 10 8
54	Wakdi	III	1 8 0	...	...	6,497	5,262	0 10 1	...	...	...	M. 591	896	1 8 3	9,028	6,212	0 11 4
55	Matulhan	III	1 8 0	...	...	2,124	2,212	1 7 4	...	...	...	M. 76	100	1 7 3	2,820	2,481	1 1 4
56	Khandala	III	1 8 0	...	...	2,268	1,697	0 8 2	...	...	...	M. 81	119	1 7 8	2,820	1,768	0 8 7
57	Rajuri	III	1 8 0	...	...	2,697	1,468	0 6 6	...	...	...	M. 177	228	1 6 1	3,774	1,791	0 7 2
58	Shiragaon	III	1 8 0	...	...	2,444	1,100	0 7 2	...	...	...	M. 115	123	1 5 3	2,829	1,262	0 7 10
59	Gondarni	III	1 8 0	...	...	4,391	2,000	0 7 2	...	...	...	M. 221	219	1 7 1	4,612	2,219	0 8 2
60	Jalgaon	III	1 8 0	...	...	2,449	1,843	0 10 1	...	...	...	M. 68	81	1 4 11	2,611	1,624	0 10 4
61	Kanbagaon	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,778	1,828	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,778	1,828	1 0 9
62	Yes	III	1 8 0	...	...	2,728	1,787	0 10 5	...	...	...	M. 121	124	1 8 5	2,829	1,971	0 11 4
63	Ranjangaon Khurd	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,408	1,444	1 0 3	...	...	...	M. 102	246	1 8 3	1,671	1,480	1 1 2
64	Pantamba	IV	1 4 0	...	...	19,620	12,177	0 14 10	...	...	...	M. 629	368	0 9 10	20,179	12,646	0 14 8
65	Wari	IV	1 4 0	...	...	2,624	2,028	0 12 6	...	...	...	M. 125	112	0 13 5	2,729	2,126	0 12 6
66	Bhugwe	IV	1 4 0	...	...	2,027	4,522	0 14 6	...	...	...	M. 49	49	0 13 4	2,025	4,628	0 14 5
67	Chanda	IV	1 4 0	...	...	2,714	1,700	0 10 0	...	...	...	M. 79	82	0 14 2	2,724	1,722	0 10 2
68	Kasare	IV	1 4 0	...	...	2,446	1,549	0 8 10	...	...	...	M. 26	23	0 14 2	2,472	1,272	0 8 11
69	Shingapur	IV	1 4 0	...	...	978	779	0 12 2	...	...	...	M. 21	20	0 12 2	999	798	0 12 2
70	Sangvi Shumar	I	1 10 0	...	...	2,289	2,728	1 2 11	...	...	...	M. 9	12	1 5 4	2,398	2,728	1 2 11
71	Dhamori	IV	1 8 0	...	...	2,465	2,064	1 9 9	...	...	...	M. 27	45	1 10 2	2,492	2,099	1 9 4
72	Madhi Budruk	IV	1 8 0	...	...	1,229	1,050	0 12 4	...	...	...	M. 89	93	1 8 2	1,229	1,169	0 12 2
73	Madhi Khurd	IV	1 4 0	...	...	617	525	0 12 2	...	...	...	M. 21	22	1 0 0	649	616	0 12 2
74	Hinganwadhe	IV	1 8 0	...	...	647	512	0 12 1	...	...	...	M. 7	6	0 12 9	654	522	0 12 1
75	Derde Chandod	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,122	1,210	1 0 2	...	...	...	M. 26	25	1 5 6	1,219	1,222	1 0 4
76	Sonari	IV	1 4 0	...	...	1,129	1,249	1 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,129	1,249	1 1 9
77	Mahagaon Deh- gaokh.	IV	1 4 0	...	...	2,224	1,944	0 12 2	...	...	...	M. 22	21	0 12 6	2,226	1,972	0 12 2
78	Kolgaon	IV	1 4 0	...	...	1,827	1,308	0 11 5	...	...	...	M. 7	9	0 10 10	1,844	1,211	0 11 5
79	Shakjapur	IV	1 4 0	...	...	902	512	0 9 1	...	...	...	M. 20	14	0 11 2	922	527	0 9 2
80	Velapur	IV	1 4 0	...	...	1,602	1,187	0 11 10	...	...	...	M. 5	2	0 9 7	1,607	1,120	0 11 10
81	Manjur	IV	1 4 0	...	...	2,241	2,105	0 12 4	...	...	...	M. 8	4	1 5 4	2,244	2,109	0 12 4
82	Chas	IV	1 4 0	...	...	1,729	1,420	0 12 11	...	...	...	M. 23	22	1 0 8	1,729	1,422	0 12 11
83	Handewadi	IV	1 4 0	...	...	491	310	0 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	310	0 10 1
84	Bakhatapur	IV	1 4 0	...	...	1,222	712	0 9 2	...	...	...	M. 22	14	0 10 2	1,244	729	0 9 2
85	Wadgaon	IV	1 4 0	...	...	797	617	0 12 2	...	...	...	M. 12	17	1 2 2	812	626	0 12 2
86	Norvis	IV	1 4 0	...	...	1,240	971	0 21 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,240	971	0 21 7
87	Mayagaon Devi	IV	1 4 0	...	...	1,294	1,122	0 12 9	...	...	...	M. 12	12	1 2 2	1,299	1,202	0 12 9
88	Malegaon Thadi	IV	1 4 0	...	...	2,420	2,140	0 14 1	...	...	...	M. 24	29	1 8 6	2,456	2,169	0 14 2
89	Barande	IV	1 4 0	...	...	1,225	1,127	0 12 2	...	...	...	M. 122	126	1 0 2	2,249	2,212	0 12 9

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33					
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	34	Group I—contd.	35		
1 8 0	1,468	1,554	1 0 8	...	...	...	M. 18	21	1 9 10	1,509	1,575	1 0 9	+8.7	Murahitpur ...	74		
1 8 0	930	1,038	1 1 10	...	...	...	M. 10	13	1 3 2	940	1,047	1 1 10	+8.4	Ghari ...	75		
1 8 0	641	798	1 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	641	798	1 3 8	+8.09	Hingul ...	76		
1 8 0	1,084	1,223	1 3 1	...	...	...	M. 25	27	1 1 3	1,109	1,250	1 3 0	+7.9	Dauch Budruk ...	77		
1 8 0	1,129	957	0 18 7	...	...	...	M. 68	70	1 4 0	1,186	1,027	0 13 10	+8.2	Dauch Khurd ...	78		
1 8 0	3,314	3,021	0 14 0	...	...	...	M. 187	227	1 7 2	3,471	3,248	0 14 7	+14.5	Gondegaon ...	79		
1 8 0	3,980	1,863	0 8 10	...	...	...	M. 87	131	1 8 1	3,497	1,993	0 9 2	+10.5	Chitaji ...	80		
1 8 0	1,224	994	0 13 1	...	...	...	M. 68	104	1 9 9	1,390	1,038	0 12 9	+9.8	Nandar Budruk ...	81		
1 8 0	2,761	1,784	0 10 2	...	...	...	M. 102	257	1 9 5	2,933	3,011	0 11 0	+11.0	Mandapur ...	82		
1 8 0	1,008	989	0 11 0	...	...	...	M. 43	89	1 9 8	1,046	756	0 11 7	+10.8	Banjankhal ...	83		
1 8 0	1,998	848	0 7 11	...	...	...	M. 29	40	1 6 1	1,127	888	0 8 3	+10.4	Dighi ...	84		
1 8 0	2,850	2,039	0 12 10	...	...	...	M. 38	119	1 6 5	3,935	3,159	0 18 1	+11.7	Khatigaon ...	85		
1 8 0	3,074	1,809	0 11 5	...	...	...	M. 81	127	1 8 1	3,665	1,946	0 11 8	+9.8	Nimgaon ...	86		
1 8 0	3,477	5,617	0 10 7	...	...	...	M. 661	918	1 10 0	9,038	6,830	0 11 7	+5.03	Wakdi ...	87		
1 8 0	3,126	2,544	1 3 1	...	...	...	M. 75	119	1 9 5	3,208	2,563	1 3 8	+10.0	Matulthan ...	88		
1 8 0	3,283	1,916	0 9 5	...	...	...	M. 81	133	1 10 3	3,339	2,046	0 9 13	+14.7	Khandala ...	89		
1 8 0	3,607	1,677	0 7 5	...	...	...	M. 107	240	1 7 0	3,774	1,917	0 8 2	+8.7	Bajari ...	90		
1 8 0	3,478	1,224	0 8 0	...	...	...	M. 116	165	1 6 11	3,688	1,389	0 8 8	+11.7	Shiragaon ...	91		
1 8 0	4,391	2,288	0 8 1	...	...	...	M. 221	349	1 9 2	4,612	2,974	0 8 11	+11.0	Gondavli ...	92		
1 8 0	3,422	1,958	0 11 0	...	...	...	M. 93	87	1 6 8	3,494	1,749	0 11 3	+7.7	Jalgaon ...	93		
1 8 0	1,776	2,047	1 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,776	3,047	1 3 5	+8.9	Kanhegaon ...	94		
1 8 0	2,798	2,047	0 11 10	...	...	...	M. 103	158	1 8 7	3,203	3,208	0 12 4	+11.9	Vaa ...	95		
1 8 0	1,468	1,680	1 1 11	...	...	...	M. 103	287	1 10 3	1,571	1,847	1 3 10	+8.3	Banjangaon Khurd ...	96		
1 8 0	19,836	21,497	1 1 7	...	...	...	M. 601	755	1 4 1	20,135	22,212	1 1 8	+10.5	Puntamba ...	97		
1 8 0	3,654	3,709	1 0 8	...	...	...	M. 185	138	1 0 4	3,789	3,845	1 0 8	+20.4	Wari ...	98		
1 8 0	5,001	5,408	1 1 4	...	...	...	M. 46	147	0 15 8	5,049	5,455	1 1 3	+18.8	Shingwe ...	99		
1 8 0	3,714	3,656	0 12 0	...	...	...	M. 79	74	1 0 11	3,784	3,105	0 12 1	+19.8	Chande ...	100		
1 8 0	2,445	1,823	0 10 7	...	...	...	M. 26	27	1 0 7	2,573	1,649	0 10 8	+20.9	Kasara ...	101		
1 8 0	978	881	0 15 3	...	...	...	M. 21	23	1 2 6	999	864	0 16 3	+19.9	Shingapur ...	102		
1 8 0	3,359	3,545	1 1 3	...	...	...	M. 9	10	1 1 9	3,388	2,556	1 1 3	-8.0	Saagvi Dhasar ...	103		
1 8 0	2,455	3,959	1 9 9	...	...	...	M. 27	43	1 10 8	2,482	4,002	1 9 9	+9.08	Dhamori ...	104		
1 8 0	1,289	1,265	0 15 11	...	...	...	M. 89	116	1 7 2	1,339	1,371	1 0 5	+19.6	Madhi Budruk ...	105		
1 8 0	617	997	1 2 1	...	...	...	M. 31	37	1 3 1	649	784	1 2 1	+19.2	Madhi Khurd ...	106		
1 8 0	547	621	1 2 2	...	...	...	M. 7	7	1 0 0	554	628	1 2 2	+20.3	Hingawedha ...	107		
1 8 0	1,192	1,307	1 1 7	...	...	...	M. 26	38	1 7 5	1,216	1,348	1 1 8	+4.03	Derde Chandol ...	108		
1 8 0	1,150	1,601	1 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,169	1,501	1 4 9	+20.3	Sonari ...	109		
1 8 0	2,364	2,818	0 15 9	...	...	...	M. 32	38	1 3 0	2,366	3,256	0 15 19	+19.2	Mahagaon Deshmukh ...	110		
1 8 0	1,527	1,578	0 12 9	...	...	...	M. 7	4	0 9 2	1,544	1,580	0 18 9	+20.6	Kolgaon ...	111		
1 8 0	923	917	0 10 11	...	...	...	M. 23	13	0 14 5	923	936	0 11 0	+20.6	Shahajapur ...	112		
1 8 0	1,908	1,423	0 14 2	...	...	...	M. 6	4	0 22 10	1,907	1,426	0 14 2	+19.8	Velapur ...	113		
1 8 0	2,841	2,837	0 14 10	...	...	...	M. 3	4	1 5 4	2,844	3,641	0 14 10	+20.1	Manjuri ...	114		
1 8 0	1,793	1,906	0 15 9	...	...	...	M. 22	29	1 3 6	1,795	1,784	0 15 5	+19.3	Chas ...	115		
1 8 0	491	572	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	572	0 12 1	+20.0	Handewadi ...	116		
1 8 0	1,223	953	0 12 4	...	...	...	M. 22	17	0 12 4	1,244	880	0 11 4	+20.08	Bakhatapur ...	117		
1 8 0	797	786	0 12 10	...	...	...	M. 15	21	1 5 6	812	798	0 15 0	+19.5	Wadgaon ...	118		
1 8 0	1,240	1,173	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,240	1,173	0 14 0	+20.3	Norvin ...	119		
1 8 0	1,394	1,429	1 0 6	...	...	...	M. 14	20	1 6 10	1,399	1,449	1 0 7	+20.5	Mayagaon Deri ...	120		
1 8 0	2,430	2,564	1 0 11	...	...	...	M. 26	34	1 6 3	2,464	2,568	1 0 11	+19.8	Mahagaon Thadi ...	121		
1 8 0	2,226	2,915	1 2 10	...	...	...	M. 123	120	3 8	2,249	3,795	1 2 20	+19.4	Ravande ...	122		

		By FORMER SURVEY.															
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Occup.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group K—contd.</i>		Rs. & p.	Rs.	Rs. & p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. & p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. & p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. & p.
10	Brahmagoon Taki.	IV	1 4 0	...	...	3,531	3,181	0 18 4	...	...	...	M. 270	270	1 0 0	4,091	3,461	0 18 6
11	Ta.Ni	IV	1 4 0	...	...	1,664	1,467	0 18 8	...	...	...	M. 86	86	1 1 20	1,660	1,383	0 18 4
12	Yogga	IV	1 4 0	...	...	1,931	1,323	0 13 7	...	...	...	M. 94	113	1 8 1	1,776	1,436	0 12 11
13	Bhojda	IV	1 4 0	...	...	2,285	2,337	1 0 4	...	...	...	M. 116	156	0 8 6	2,401	2,463	1 0 7
14	Lanki	IV	1 4 0	...	...	850	838	0 16 0	...	...	...	M. 111	140	1 4 2	931	878	1 0 2
15	Dahigaon Bodka	IV	1 4 0	...	...	2,017	1,987	0 15 9	...	...	...	M. 149	185	1 4 11	2,180	2,158	1 0 1
16	Pohgaon Badruk.	IV	1 4 0	...	...	940	675	0 9 7	...	...	...	M. 81	80	1 1 7	1,011	664	0 10 2
17	Karanji Badruk	IV	1 4 0	...	...	3,224	2,370	0 11 9	...	...	...	M. 177	220	1 2 11	3,401	2,590	0 12 2
18	Bolki	IV	1 4 0	...	...	690	690	1 0 9	...	...	...	M. 25	20	1 2 6	690	720	1 0 20
19	Anchalgaon	IV	1 4 0	...	...	791	807	1 1 3	...	...	...	M. 141	186	1 5 1	872	908	1 2 8
20	Vogdi	IV	1 4 0	...	...	859	678	0 8 10	...	...	...	M. 64	64	1 0 0	823	537	0 9 4
21	Khirdi Gausah	IV	1 4 0	...	...	1,383	1,361	0 15 1	...	...	...	M. 98	86	1 2 8	1,466	1,387	0 15 2
22	Rampur	IV	1 4 0	...	...	691	678	0 15 2	...	...	...	M. 5	6	1 2 2	690	609	0 12 2
23	Naur	IV	1 4 0	...	...	3,098	1,797	0 12 1	...	...	...	M. 49	69	1 8 6	3,078	1,866	0 14 6
24	Undirgaon	IV	1 4 0	...	...	6,205	4,434	0 11 6	...	...	...	M. 189	221	1 7 9	6,284	4,715	0 11 10
25	Brahmagoon Total.	IV	1 4 0	...	...	1,172	582	0 7 6	...	...	...	M. 146	164	1 2 2	1,318	745	0 9 1
26	Malawadi	IV	1 4 0	...	...	1,387	1,382	0 15 11	...	...	...	M. 69	89	1 5 7	1,468	1,471	1 0 2
27	Jafarabad	IV	1 4 0	...	...	1,090	669	0 14 6	...	...	...	M. 2	2	1 2 0	1,088	968	0 14 8
28	Naragaon	IV	1 4 0	...	...	3,368	3,863	0 11 8	...	...	...	M. 48	65	1 4 11	3,306	3,488	0 11 10
29	Buragaon	IV	1 4 0	...	...	2,568	1,790	0 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,562	1,790	0 11 2
30	Padhagaon Khurd	IV	1 4 0	...	...	686	392	0 9 10	...	...	...	M. 8	10	1 4 0	644	402	0 10 0
31	Nalagaon	IV	1 4 0	...	...	1,169	1,098	0 16 2	...	...	...	M. 37	127	1 7 4	1,246	1,233	0 16 6
32	Dhotre	V	1 2 6	...	...	2,666	2,214	0 12 4	...	...	...	M. 159	177	1 1 10	2,615	2,391	0 12 7
33	Khopdi	V	1 2 0	...	...	644	678	0 12 9	...	...	...	M. 79	58	1 3 0	914	766	0 12 2
34	Tilavani	V	1 2 0	...	...	1,371	870	0 12 2	...	...	...	M. 73	71	0 15 9	1,348	1,041	0 12 2
35	Sirangaon Tilavani	V	1 2 0	...	...	1,149	839	0 12 4	...	...	...	M. 59	46	0 14 9	1,219	945	0 12 6
36	Kasti	V	1 2 0	...	...	1,247	919	0 11 9	...	...	...	M. 126	123	1 1 5	1,372	1,086	0 12 6
37	Godhagaon	V	1 2 0	...	...	1,168	1,168	0 15 8	...	...	...	M. 98	119	1 3 4	1,288	1,262	0 15 11
38	Ghoyagaon	V	1 2 0	...	...	1,144	771	0 10 9	...	...	...	M. 43	36	0 12 9	1,186	807	0 10 11
39	Savagaon	V	1 2 0	...	...	822	822	0 11 7	...	...	...	M. 16	20	1 4 0	842	402	0 11 10
40	Talagaon Male	VI	1 0 0	...	...	2,121	1,049	0 7 10	...	...	...	M. 77	67	0 11 10	2,188	1,077	0 8 9
41	Uladgaon	VI	1 0 0	...	...	2,072	1,115	0 6 8	...	...	...	M. 80	86	0 11 0	2,728	1,170	0 6 10
42	Apegaon	VI	1 0 0	...	...	547	546	0 10 4	...	...	...	M. 66	56	0 12 7	613	602	0 19 7
43	Total of the Group	...	...	...	...	269,075	2,06,760	0 12 11	...	...	...	M. 11,800	14,352	1 4 3	270,942	2,23,797	0 12 8
												P. 74	76	1 12 9	W.C. 66		

Explanation (—M. = Months)
 Note.—Percentage shown in column 18

Q—concluded.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-drop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-drop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rg.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ru.	Rs.	Acres.	Ru.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ru.	Rs. a. p.		Group I—concl'd.		
1 8 0	3,846	3,848	1 0 0	...	...	...	M. 246	308	1 3 8	4,092	4,145	1 0 3	+20.1	Brabmangaoon Takli	90	
1 8 0	1,604	1,783	1 3 8	...	...	...	M. 86	119	1 5 7	1,650	1,809	1 2 5	+20.0	Takli	91	
1 8 0	1,961	1,658	0 15 1	...	...	...	M. 94	124	1 6 10	1,775	1,719	0 15 6	+19.6	Yogaoon	92	
1 9 0	2,285	2,309	1 3 6	...	...	...	M. 116	189	1 9 8	2,402	2,395	1 4 0	+20.1	Bhojade	93	
1 9 0	650	390	1 2 9	...	...	...	M. 111	167	1 8 1	961	1,168	1 2 4	+18.9	Lanki	94	
1 8 0	2,017	2,378	1 2 10	...	...	...	M. 149	231	1 8 10	2,108	2,609	1 2 3	+19.0	Dahigaoon Bodka	95	
1 8 0	950	696	0 11 7	...	...	...	M. 61	105	1 4 9	1,041	801	0 12 4	+20.8	Pohogaoon Budrukhi	96	
1 8 0	2,224	2,222	0 14 1	...	...	...	M. 127	268	1 7 8	2,401	2,094	0 14 7	+19.5	Karanji Budrukhi	97	
1 8 0	680	688	1 4 2	...	...	...	M. 29	36	1 6 2	686	689	1 4 3	+20.7	Bolki	98	
1 8 0	791	663	1 6 1	...	...	...	M. 141	227	1 9 9	872	1,190	1 5 10	+19.8	Anchalgaon	99	
1 9 0	668	658	0 10 7	...	...	...	M. 64	78	1 3 0	622	644	0 11 2	+19.9	Vogdi	100	
1 8 0	1,268	1,451	1 8 0	...	...	...	M. 49	67	1 6 4	1,406	1,698	1 2 2	+19.5	Khirdi Gaoon	101	
1 8 0	712	810	1 3 2	...	...	...	M. 5	7	1 6 5	717	817	1 2 3	+19.8	Rampur	102	
1 8 0	2,036	2,140	1 0 11	...	...	...	M. 49	59	1 11 1	2,075	2,229	1 1 2	+19.8	Naur	103	
1 8 0	6,205	5,321	0 13 0	...	...	...	M. 189	366	1 14 1	6,394	6,970	0 14 2	+20.4	Undrigaoon	104	
1 8 0	1,172	680	0 9 5	...	...	...	M. 140	232	1 9 5	1,319	929	0 11 9	+22.9	Brabmangaoon Vetal.	105	
1 8 0	1,287	1,631	1 3 1	...	...	...	M. 66	105	1 9 5	1,469	1,766	1 2 4	+19.4	Malewadi	106	
1 8 0	1,080	1,179	1 1 5	...	...	...	M. 2	3	1 6 0	1,089	1,178	1 1 5	+19.8	Jatarabad	107	
1 8 0	2,289	2,298	0 14 1	...	...	...	M. 43	67	1 9 6	2,395	2,295	0 14 8	+20.4	Nayegaon	108	
2 8 0	2,462	2,168	0 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,662	2,198	0 12 8	+22.2	Surogaon	109	
1 8 0	636	498	0 12 5	...	...	...	M. 8	12	1 2 0	644	514	0 12 8	+25.4	Pudhogaon Khurd	110	
1 8 0	1,163	1,214	1 9 1	...	...	...	M. 64	137	1 10 1	1,246	1,461	1 2 3	+18.6	Natogaon	111	
1 8 0	2,025	2,349	1 1 9	...	...	...	M. 129	240	1 3 2	2,315	2,199	1 2 2	+25.4	Dhotre	112	
1 8 0	244	908	1 1 2	...	...	...	M. 70	110	1 9 2	914	1,016	1 1 9	+24.4	Khopadi	113	
1 8 0	1,271	1,286	1 0 2	...	...	...	M. 72	91	1 4 3	1,243	1,377	1 0 5	+23.3	Thivani	114	
1 8 0	1,169	1,211	1 0 7	...	...	...	M. 60	63	1 4 2	1,219	1,274	1 0 9	+24.8	Sirangaon Thivani	115	
1 8 0	1,247	1,212	0 15 7	...	...	...	M. 135	162	1 7 4	1,372	1,294	1 0 8	+22.1	Kastli	116	
1 8 0	1,183	1,642	1 4 0	...	...	...	M. 98	149	1 10 9	1,398	1,701	1 5 2	+23.7	Godhogaon	117	
1 8 0	1,144	1,022	0 14 4	...	...	...	M. 42	49	1 3 8	1,186	1,071	0 14 6	+22.7	Gboyegaon	118	
2 8 0	826	617	0 12 9	...	...	...	M. 18	27	1 11 0	542	544	1 0 1	+25.8	Savaiogaon	119	
1 8 0	2,121	1,559	0 11 9	...	...	...	M. 77	82	1 3 2	2,198	1,641	0 11 11	+20.6	Thalogaon Male	120	
1 8 0	2,672	1,675	0 10 0	...	...	...	M. 80	87	1 1 5	2,752	1,762	0 10 2	+28.0	Uladgaon	121	
1 8 0	847	854	0 15 0	...	...	...	M. 60	87	1 5 1	918	921	1 0 2	+25.0	Apegaoon	122	
...	269,656	2,36,144	0 14 6	...	...	...	M. 11,769	16,685	1 6 8	279,617	2,51,529	0 14 11	+12.3	Total of the Group	123	

W = Fاضل، W. C. = Water Cons. irrespective of the water cons.

H. V. SATHE,
Acting Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, C. D.

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 REVISION SETTLEMENT OF PARNER TALUKA OF THE
 AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

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1920

No. S. 393 of 1916.

From
J. H. GARRETT, Esq., I. C. S.,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Western Tálukas, Ahmednagar;

To
THE COLLECTOR,
Ahmednagar.

Ahmednagar, 22nd May 1916.

Sir,

1. I have the honour to submit proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the Párner táluka.

The whole of the preliminary work was done by Mr. N. H. Hay. He unfortunately fell ill and I now submit the proposals based on his notes.

2. There are 104 Government and 13 alienated villages. The former were last settled in the years and under the authority given below :—

Villages.	Year of Settlement.	Authority.	Where printed.
102	1884-85 ...	Government Resolution No. 6846 of 25th August 1884.	Selection No. CLXXXVII.
1 (Padli Ale)	1883-84 ...	Government Resolution No. 5579 of 28th July 1883.	Selection No. CCV.
1 (Banjangaon)	1875-76 ...	Not available.	

3. Four villages in the south-west, between the Kukadi and Ghod rivers, have been transferred to Sirur táluka; one, Padli Ale, has been received from Sirur on the west, adjoining Alkuti, and two Government and one Inam villages have been transferred to Nagar táluka in the extreme south-east. No other changes have been made since the last settlement. Two villages, Kanhur and Banjangaon, became wholly khálsa during the lease.

4. Párner is bounded on the north by Sangamner and Ráhuri tálukas, on the east by Nagar, on the south by Shrigonda, on the south-west by Sirur,—the Ghod and Kukadi rivers forming the boundary all the way—, and on the west, north of Kukadi river by Junnar táluka.

The north and north-east of the táluka is filled with a mass of rugged and stony hills running steeply down to the south bank of the Mula. The same chain of hills rises sharply up from its northern bank, and fills the south of Ráhuri and Sangamner tálukas, the river flowing through in a deep gorge.

South of this a broad chain of hills covers the whole centre of the táluka running east and west. In formation this is originally a single high plateau with rugged cliff-like edges on the north and south, and it retains this character in places notably at and around Kanhur. But elsewhere it has worn and weathered into a straggle of broken hills.

Between this and the northern chain lies the broad dale of Wásunda and the long but narrower valley of Dhotra,—through which runs the Nagar-Junnar road—, opening out into rolling flat country on the east at Bhálavni.

South of the central plateau there is a strip of flattish ground between it and the Kukadi and Ghod rivers on the south-west, but due south there are low rugged hills all along the Shrigonda border and in the south-east an offshoot of the central range runs roughly parallel with the Sina river into the south of Nagar and north-east of Shrigonda talukas.

The Mula on the northern boundary and the Kukadi and Ghod on the south-western, are the only rivers, the rest are only brooks or little hill streams.

5. The soil is very varied. The best is found not in the valleys, but on some of the high tablelands or "pathárs", like that of Kanhur. This is a fine purplish black soil, very fertile, and fairly retentive of moisture. It grows the best wheat. There are fairly fertile black or dark brown soils in some of the valleys, and some of the redder soils answer well to tillage; but the true deep black cotton soil is lacking and very little of that crop is grown.

The "mál" lands of the hill slopes and poorer uplands are thin, greyish or reddish soils, coarse and stony, yielding only inferior crops of bájri or jawári.

6. Párner has a fairly healthy climate much like that of Nagar. The extremes of heat and cold are not great as a rule, the central plateau particularly being cool in summer, and except in a few hilly villages in the north malaria is nowhere very virulent or widespread.

7. There is only one rain gauge, that at Párner itself. Appendix A gives the statistics of rainfall in detail from the year 1905. As will be seen the monsoon kharif and monsoon rabi rains are nearly equal, while the ante-monsoon and late rains are scanty but seldom fail altogether.

8. As regards the quality of rainfall in the taluka generally I cannot do better than refer to the remarks of Mr. Stewart, the Settlement Commissioner, in paragraph 8 of his review of Colonel Laughton's First Revision Settlement Report, wherewith I heartily agree. But besides the villages of the south and south-east mentioned by him, my own inquiries, coupled with the details of "annewari" suspensions and remissions supplied by the Mámálatdár, lead me to believe that the villages of the extreme east and north-east, bordering on Nagar, also belong to the "famine tract" of very fluctuating and uncertain rainfall.

9. Roughly speaking those villages lying on a level with or north of Párner and west of a line drawn from the latter to Dhoki have the best climate. East and south of these the rainfall becomes less certain, till the worst climate is reached in the extreme south and east, bordering on Shrigonda and Nagar.

10. The following table gives the figures of Párner and Nagar for 11 years 1905 to 1915:—

Period 1905—1915.				Monsoon Kharif.	Monsoon Rabi.	Total average of year.
Párner	...	...	...	9.91	8.22	21.10
Nagar	...	...	...	10.22	8.73	22.09

Compared with Nagar the total average fall is a little less, but, except in the eastern and southern fringe, its distribution and regularity are better. In Nagar on the whole extremes are greater. In recent famine years Párner has suffered less on the whole than Nagar. The number of rainy days during the monsoon is on an average 7 more in Párner than in Nagar. This shows that the rainfall is more evenly distributed than in Nagar. The statistics without this explanation hardly bear out the conclusion that Nagar is worse off than Párner as regards rainfall. It is hardly necessary to point out that an evenly distributed light rainfall is far better than heavy downpours with long breaks.

11. Appendix B gives the area under different crops during the years 1909-10 to 1913-14 with the average and percentages.

12. The total occupied area is 265,205 acres. Of this the net area cropped is 243,018 acres and the fallow 22,187 acres. 10,364 acres are twice cropped, making gross area cropped 253,382 acres. The percentage for each crop is calculated on this last figure.

13. The following table summarizes the information in the appendix:—

Crop.	Area in acres.	Percentage of gross area cropped.
Jawari	68,108	25.69
Bajri	109,713	43.29
Kharif pulses	26,998	10.65
Safflower	12,230	4.82
Tur and Gram	22,576	8.90
Wheat	10,433	4.11
Sugarcane	116	0.04
Tobacco	46	0.01

For comparison with the figures of the First Revision Settlement I give a different table.

14. In this I have added the figures for the 4 villages ceded to Sirur and the two Government villages given to Nagar and deducted those for Padali Ale, transferred from Sirur, so as to get statistics for the same area as was included in the taluka at the time of First Revision Settlement.

Details of area under cultivation as compared with that of the time of the First Revision Settlement.

Name of Commodity.	At First Revision 1894-95.		At present time 1913-14.	
	Area.	Percentage of occupied area.	Area.	Percentage of occupied area.
Occupied area	255,404	100	283,324	100
Jawari	75,855	29.7	68,477	24.1
Bajri	109,568	42.9	116,529	41.1
Wheat	10,982	4.3	10,751	3.7
Gram	3,554	1.0	3,201	1.1
Safflower-seed	9,705	3.8	12,230	4.3
Kharif pulses, i. e., Kulthi, Math, Tur and Mug.	32,946	12.8	67,927	23.9
Unsown	13,794	5.4	4,209	1.48

It will be seen that cultivation has extended, the biggest increase being in safflower, gram and the kharif pulses.

15. Kharif crops are in the majority forming 66.08 per cent. of the total cultivation. Coarse grains for local consumption greatly predominate. The money making crops are wheat, gram, and safflower. Cotton is only grown in Jamgaon to a trifling extent in one or two villages near it. Sugarcane is unimportant. There are still some good orange and lemon gardens left and mango groves form very pleasant camping grounds in a good few villages; but grapes are only grown in one garden at Pimpri-Jalsen.

16. It is noticeable that there is no extension of wheat cultivation. This is a sure indication of the general poor quality of the soil.

16A. There are no reported experiments from this taluka. In fact, the Nagar District is very poorly represented throughout owing to the frequent occurrence of abnormal seasons.

Crop experiments.

Sales of standing crops.

A few examples of sales of standing crops have been obtained; these relate to 1914-15.—

Village.	Crop.	Area.	Assessment.	Price.	Percentage of assessment on price.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Daithane Gunjal	Bajri	6 80	7 0 0	40	17.5
Bhalavani	Do.	7 10	8 0 0	50	16.0
Jamgaon	Jawari	13 24	15 0 0	110	13.6
Bhandgaon	Do.	15 7	8 0 0	85	9.4
Sheri	Do.	13 34	12 0 0	100	12.0
Kohokadi	Do.	8 8	2 12 0	42	6.5
Randhe	Do.	14 38	12 0 0	175	6.8
Chincholi	Wheat	1 17	1 7 9	65	2.2

The figures are, of course, less accurate than those of crop experiments as the "khoti" price is considerably less than the gross market value of the outturn. It is safe to conclude that the purchaser in these cases has the best of the bargain. In spite of this the percentage of assessment on khoti price is quite low in most cases.

17. Appendix B' gives details of irrigated crops. The gross area of irrigated crops averaged 10,762 acres or 4.6 per cent.

Irrigated crops. of the gross cropped area. This percentage is low and indicates that Pärner is in a sterile tract.

18. The progress of irrigation can be estimated roughly from the increase in wells. Owing to the rocky character of much of the taluka there is not much scope for bagait cultivation but the increase in the number of wells in the 103 villages is from 1,626 at the time of the First Revision to 2,980 at the present time. The increase is therefore over 80 per cent. This increase is most satisfactory. In the adjoining taluka of Nagar which is on the whole less broken than Pärner the increase in wells is only 50 per cent.

19. The taluka cannot be called well off in this respect as compared with Nagar, and there has been but little improvement during the current settlement. The only new roads made during the lease are, the extension of the metalled road from Pärner to Supa as far as Sarola Railway Station and the branch some two miles beyond Pärner to Visapur Station.

20. On the other hand the Nagar-Junner road between Bhalavani and Savargaon has been allowed to fall into such disrepair that in most places it is now no better than a cart-track of the roughest kind.

21. This is a great evil as it is along this road that the produce of all the north and middle of the taluka goes to Ahmednagar, and that of several western villages to Junner market. And it is the more disgraceful as a toll is levied on this road by the District Local Board at Takli-Khatgaon, just inside the Nagar boundary.

22. The thorough repair of this road is the work most urgently called for in the taluka, and next to it that of the road from Pärner to the foot of the Chincholi Ghat and its continuance through Wadjhira to Alkuti and the Junner border.

23. The cart-track from Kurund through Nighoj to Alkuti does not so much need making as it runs through fairly flat country all the way and forms a very fair road in dry weather.

Beyond the two above noted the only made roads in the taluka are the Nagar-Poona highway, crossing it in the south-east from Supa to Sirur, and the road from Pärner to Sangamner through Kanhur, Takli and Wasunda.

There are middling good country roads and tracks nearly everywhere however, and all but two or three villages are more or less easily accessible to carts in the fair weather.

24. Appendix C gives the list of markets in the táluka. The figures of sales are as supplied by the Mamlatdar, checked where possible by a rough census of the market made by Mr. Hey on the spot. But they are anything but accurate as sales are not registered nor records kept, and they merely give a rough idea of the relative size of the markets.

25. Mr. Hey has seen them all, and none is of any real importance. The big markets whither cartloads of produce go outside the táluka, being Ahmednagar, Junnar, and Sirur always called by the people "Ghodnadi". Of these Nagar is the most important for the disposal of produce. To the local markets come only headloads of grain together with vegetables, fruit and sometimes tobacco, while small purchases are made from the stallholders of cloth and trinkets, sweetmeats, dried fish and the like.

There are no fairs of commercial importance.

26. Appendix D gives details of population according to occupation.

The following table gives the population at various periods in the villages both Government and inam, now included in the Párner táluka :—

Number of villages.	Year.	Population.	Variation per cent. from previous census.
117	1881	68,548	.....
	1891	79,063	15.3
	1901	72,615	8.1
	1911	82,342	13.3

These figures show satisfactory progress except for a setback after the famines of 1899 and following year. The population is now greater than ever before.

27. The population is 78.3 per cent. dependent on agriculture. This is natural in a táluka like Párner where there are no industries except the minor services required to meet the needs of the agricultural population.

Appendix E gives the numbers of the principal castes. The agricultural castes are Marathas and Kunbis (46,129) and 4,680 Malis. Practically all these are pure agriculturists.

On the whole these classes are careful and thrifty cultivators. But they are excessively conservative and show little of the enterprise of the Kanadi or even the Thakur of the Siunar and Akola tálukas.

No doubt the continual struggle against a precarious rainfall is a great check on improvements. A cultivator who ventures on a large outlay for improved implements, careful tillage, heavy manuring, embanking, levelling and the like may be caught by one or two bad seasons. The credit of very few farmers can stand this. He must have an immediate and reasonably sure return on his outlay. On the whole caution is perhaps the best policy in the Deccan.

28. The number of wells and budkis compares with the number at 1st Revision Settlement as below :—

	At First Revision Settlement.	In 1912-13.
For irrigation	1,626	2,980
For other purposes	60	196
In disuse	788	462

The increase in irrigation wells is striking, so also the reduction in useless wells.

29. Irrigation wells are found all over the taluka, but Párner and a few villages near it are particularly well supplied, while the villages of the east and north-east are about the worst off in this respect.

The taluka is well supplied with drinking water, there being wells for that purpose in all the villages.

30. There were no less than 6,389 acres settled under pátasthal rates at the 1st Revision Survey. But subsequent experience showed that, the settlement having been made in a year of specially heavy rainfall following or 3 or 4 other good years, the state of things then found was quite misleading. Many of the páts afterwards failed altogether and remissions had to be repeatedly granted, till, after exhaustive inquiries on the spot by the Sub-divisional Officers in 1909 and 1910 a large number were struck off the list and the water rate permanently remitted under Government Resolution No. 4681 of 15th May 1911.

31. As Mr. Hey also toured in the taluka in a year of unusually good rainfall, following on another good year, I consider his own observations not safe ground whereon to propose the assessing of any new páts or the re-assessing of any old ones. The present area of assessed pátasthal land is 644 acres, with a total water rate of Rs. 1,398-8-0, is found in 26 villages only.

32. The general remission of pátasthal assessment is a very great boon to the lucky owners. In years of good rainfall like 1914 and 1915 they derive great advantage from the water at very little expense. They are hardly yet convinced that the remission is a permanent concession.

33. Párner is a purely agricultural taluka. There are no industries beyond the usual handicrafts necessary to every rural district.

Trade and Industries.

Even the larger activities connected with the grain and produce markets lie outside the taluka. It is for this reason that the export business is directed more towards Nagar and Sirur than towards the stations of Sarola and Visápur. These stations receive goods but are little used, even by villages which are nearer to these stations than to Nagar.

34. The following table compiled from information supplied by the courtesy of the G. I. P. Railway Company gives the figures of exports and imports at stations near to Párner taluka :—

Exports in maunds from stations on G. I. P. Railway.

Sarola.		1905.	1910.	1915.
Grain, pulses and oil-seeds	... ..	893	5,037	14,837
Cotton	... ..	Nil.	5	Nil.
Other articles	... ..	3,253	785	6,296
Total		4,146	5,827	20,633

Visápur.		1905.	1910.	1915.
Grain, pulses and oil-seeds	... ..	1,462	7,356	32,729
Cotton	... ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Other articles	... ..	6,498	6,621	8,753
Total		7,960	13,977	41,482

Nagar.				1905.	1910.	1915.
Grain, pulses and oil-seeds.	...	...	...	186,032	236,152	629,320
Cotton	...	...	...	109,424	180,244	136,396
Other articles	...	...	...	141,017	136,621	196,023
Total				436,503	553,017	961,739

35. It is of course impossible to make an estimate of how much of these exports come from Párner. Nagar Station is the export centre of several talukas and parts of the Hyderabad State. The figures are useful however to show that very little use is made of the stations at Visápur and Sárola. The increase of exports in 1915 from these stations is due principally to the good crop. Nagar shared in the increase in a similar manner.

The exports in order of importance are. (1) jawári and bájri, (2) pulses, (3) cotton-seed (Nagar Station only), (4) wheat.

36. The class "other articles" consists chiefly of tanning barks, firewood, skins, bones and manufactured goods of wood and wool and metal.

Imports in maunds at stations on G. I. P. Railway.

Sárola.				1905.	1910.	1915.
Total	...	...	...	3,192	3,657	5,767
Visápur.				1905.	1910.	1915.
Total	...	...	...	27,149	7,430	13,199
Nagar.				1905.	1910.	1915.
Total	...	...	...	654,894	901,535	782,426

The figures of imports fluctuate greatly according to the season. Thus in 1905 nearly 20,000 maunds of grain were imported at Visápur, largely no doubt for the Deccan Convict Gang.

37. Appendix F gives the statistics of live and dead stock at First Revision Settlement (1885) and at intervals since up to the cattle census taken by Mr. Hey in 1915.

There was a steady increase up to 1895, but then the big famine of 1899-1900 and the lean years following caused a setback

38. It is the general opinion that the effect of the famine cannot be judged from the mere figures. The useless cattle—old oxen, cows, etc.—were the first to go. The stock which survived was the better sort. In the last two years there has been no sign that cattle are deficient. The total number of male cattle has again reached the high level of 1894-95. In all the more important classes there is an improvement over the pre-revision figures. At the present time there is every reason to believe that cattle are adequate for all purposes.

39. There has been also a marked increase in ploughs. Carts show a slight falling off which can only be explained as due to faulty enumeration.

The following table gives the figures at the First Revision Settlement and at the present time :—

	1883-84.	1915.	Difference per cent.
Cattle (male)	21,697	25,822	+ 19 01
Cows, she-buffaloes and young	26,384	36,421	+ 38 04
Carts	1,710	1,417	- 17 13
Ploughs	3,537	4,641	+ 31 21

40. Appendix K gives the sale prices of dry-crop land arranged in three periods 1885-86 to 1904-05, 1905-06 to 1909-10, and 1910-11 to 1914-15. These sales were carefully selected by Mr. Hey and consist only of genuine sales of unencumbered lands for cash.

Similar information for pátasthal and motasthal bagait is given in Appendix K¹.

Mr. Hey has prepared the statistics for pátasthal and motasthal separately but the distinction cannot be rigidly accepted as pátasthal lands are in many cases watered by wells. The páts are to a great extent only the second string.

41. The following tables give an abstract showing villages where sale prices are unusually high and unusually low :—

I.—Villages where average sale price of jirait land exceeds 100 times the survey assessment.	Villages where average sale price of bagait land exceeds 150 times the survey assessment.
Pimpri Jalsen	The examples are so few and relate to such small parcels of land that the statistics are not to be relied on.
Vadjhira	
Garkhind	
Darodi	
Padali Darya	
Hatakhind	
Esdare	
Vadgaon Darya	
Kasare	
Savargaon	
Tikhol	
Akkalwadi	
Pimpalgaon Turuk	
Vadgaon Gund	
Panoli	
II.—Villages where average sale price of jirait land is less than 30 times the survey assessment.	See notes above.
Shirapur	
Renavdi	
Dhoki	
Dhotre Khurd	
Sirsule	
Supa	
Vaghunde Khurd	
Vaghunde Budruk	
Ralegan Therpal	
Gadilgaon	
Malkup	
Bhalavni	
Raitale	
Baburdi	
Bhoyre Gangarde	
Kadus	
Kurund	
Kohokadi	
Mhase Khurd	
Banjangaon	

These lists are not relied on for the grouping of individual villages but, taken as a whole, support the proposed grouping. In the first list there is a marked preponderance of villages proposed to be put in the new Group I while in the second list all but two villages fall in the new Groups II and III. As far as the sale prices are a true indication the assessment is very moderate.

42. The sale statistics obtained by Colonel Laughton at the time of the First Revision Settlement show that the sale price of land was at that time on an average 24·1 multiples of the original survey assessment or 20·1 multiples when corrected to the existing assessment, as against 76·3 multiples in the present settlement period. The figures cannot be relied on for a strict comparison, but it is safe to conclude that most of the apparent increase is real.

43. Statistics for rents are given in Appendix M and M'. The rents taken are cash-rents or rents for a fixed quantity of produce. The usual rents in this taluka are crop-share rents but these are useless for Settlement purposes and have been omitted. The transactions have been rigidly scrutinized and all doubtful cases excluded. The figures in all cases give the total amount paid by the tenant. Hence in cases where the tenant pays assessment, this is added to the rent.

44. These statistics are, next to those of prices, the most important guide to the settlement Officer in framing his proposals. Rents are useful both as a guide to grouping and as an indication of the pitch of the assessment. If it be admitted that Government is entitled to 40 per cent. of the rental value, a general increase of even 66 per cent. in the present assessment would not cause any hardship in most parts of the taluka.

45. The assessment at present amounts to the very low proportion of 19·1 per cent. of the rental value. The percentage of assessment to rent in Colonel Laughton's time was 22·4 per cent. on the then existing assessment which is equivalent to about 26·18 per cent. on the existing assessment.

It is of course useless to attempt any exact comparison with the rental figures given by Colonel Laughton as these relate only to registered leases. Such leases are for the most part transactions between sawkar and tenant. Registered leases form a very small part of the present statistics. But it may be taken for granted that such rents are higher than genuine rents. It is therefore a fair conclusion that the real increase in rents is much greater than the apparent increase.

46. The following statement gives the villages in which dry crop rents bear an exceptionally low ratio to the assessment:—

Villages in which rents are less than 20 per cent. of the assessment.

Parner.	Kasare.
Chincholi.	Sawargaon.
Shirapur.	Karjune Harya.
Majre Sheri.	Tikhol.
Randhe.	Kinhi.
Babulwade.	Padli tarf Ale.
Dhoki.	Gatewadi.
Diksal.	Ralegan Sinde.
Vadgaon Gund.	Majampur.
Vaghunde Bk.	Vadner Bk.
Sultanpur.	
Valvane.	Vadgaon Savtal.
Bhoyre Gangarde.	Gajdipur.
Vadegavhan.	

This list shows that in spite of an existing higher average rate of assessment the proposed Group I is more strongly represented than the proposed lower groups.

47. The following table shows in a compact form the statistics of sales and rents:—

Proposed Groups.	Sales. (Average multiple of existing assessment.)			Rents. (Average percentage of rent represented by assessment).
	1885—1904.	1905—1910.	1911—1915.	1885—1915.
	I	54.38	73.75	93.90	19.7
II	24.11	38.51	51.44	24.08
III	27.11	40.07	45.68	31.91

This table gives a very clear indication, first, that there has been a striking rise in land values during the lease in all parts of the taluka and, secondly, that the selling and letting values of land strongly corroborate the proposed grouping: the highest group has the highest land values. The formation of the groups is based on entirely independent considerations. These figures therefore are decidedly remarkable.

48. It is now one of the principal objects of revision settlement to secure the relative equality of assessment in neighbouring talukas.

The value of land as ascertained by statistics is perhaps the best guide to ascertain whether assessments worked out independently on other data fit in with those of other talukas.

For the present a comparison with Nagar Taluka is alone possible.

The following table gives comparative figures for the two talukas:—

Comparative value of dry-crop land in Párner and Nagar Talukas.

Taluka.	Sales in multiples of assessment.			Rents. (Percentage of assessment represented by rent.)
	1885—1904.	1905—10.	1911—15.	
Párner	36.81	59.52	68.30	23.17
Nagar	18.71	31.35	33.79	30.15

This table strongly confirms the conclusion that Párner Taluka is from the agricultural point of view more prosperous than Nagar. It is somewhat startling to find that a taluka like Nagar which has infinitely greater advantages of markets and communications is less able to bear enhancement of assessment than Párner.

49. Another comparison which is useful to check conclusions about the economic progress of the taluka is made in the following table:—

Sale price of land (dry-crop and bagáit) in Párner Taluka in multiples of the existing assessment.

Before first Revision Settlement.					1885—1904.	1908—1915.
21 ... ..	...	...	...	...	42.4	61.5

The corresponding increase in Nagar Táluka is from 18·1 multiples to 43·2 multiples. Párner therefore shows better progress than Nagar.

50. Appendix N gives statistics of prices recorded at Párner during the current lease.

Prices.

The crops for which price statistics are available cover no less than 95·9 per cent. of the produce of the táluka. But the prices of jowári and bájri are far more important than any others. Wheat is important only in villages of the Kanhur plateau. Gram is negligible.

Jowári and bájri fluctuate in much greater measure than either wheat or gram. And what is more important jowári and bájri depend much more on local conditions. A high price of these grains generally means that the local crops are deficient. On the other hand, a local bumper crop of wheat often coincides with high prices. The reason of this is obvious and need not be discussed here.

Owing to the violent fluctuations of bájri and jowári it is easier to get an idea of the trend of prices by taking decennial averages. In taking averages I have included even famine years. This course is sometimes objected to as tending to give abnormal results. It cannot be helped. It is, I think, safer to take the figures as they stand rather than to attempt to get at normal prices.

51. The following abstract gives the course of prices of four principal grains:—

Period.	Sers per rupee.			
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Safflower-seed.
1853-54—1862-63 ...	47½	38½	29½	40½
1863-64—1872-73 ...	31½	25½	10	31½
1873-74—1882-83 ...	24½	23½	13½	16½
1883-89—1897 ...	19½	16½	13½	14½
1898—1907 ...	17½	15½	9½	14½
1908—1915 (8 years) ...	14	12½	8½	10½
Increase per cent. last 8 years over last decade of previous lease ...	73·0	62·7	55·8	60·9

It may be admitted that the figures are not absolutely exact. Allowing for a reasonable margin of error the rise in prices since the period on which the First Revision Settlement was based is nearly double the 53 per cent. which is the highest permissible increase in assessment. For the purposes of settlement it is enough to establish the fact. The causes of the universal rise in prices need not be discussed here.

52. It might be supposed that prices at Párner would be less than at the important centre Nagar. The average price of jowári during last 8 years was 14 sers at Nagar and 14 sers at Párner. Bájri was 12½ sers at Nagar and 12½ sers at Párner. The Nagar cultivator has no advantage therefore over the Párner cultivator in this respect. Similarly the prices at Junnar were 14 and 12½, and at Sirur 13½ and 12½ for jowári and bájri, respectively. The prices at all four centres on the average are remarkably uniform.

53. It is the general experience in Párner Táluka as in all parts of India that the labourer can obtain a much higher wage than formerly. He does no more work. He is more independent and has not learnt any improved methods. All this is a drawback to the cultivator. It to some extent discounts the rise in money-value of his produce.

Wages.

But Párner Táluka has a great advantage over a táluka like Nagar where at times labour can hardly be got.

From the inquiries of classers it appears that at the time of the First Revision Settlement daily wages ordinarily ranged from annas 1½ to annas 3 per day. Exceptionally wages might rise to annas 4 in a few villages during harvest. The normal rate now is annas 4 per day, rising to annas 6 in times of heavy demand.

The wages of "saldars" or labourers by the year has risen from about Rs. 48 to Rs. 90.

The effect of this rise is of course disadvantageous to the cultivator. But the question in this táluka is not acute and the additional cost of cultivation is more than covered by the additional profits, even though assessment is taken on a 33 per cent. higher basis.

54. The revenue history of the Táluka can be seen from Appendices O¹ and O². The former shows changes in area occupied, Revenue History. unoccupied and alienated; the latter shows the course of revenue collection.

The most important part of Appendix O¹ is that relating to unoccupied assessed waste.

At the introduction of the First Revision Settlement there was an area of 9,386 acres of cultivable waste. The waste area dropped to 3,792 acres in the next 2 years. This large drop in waste area was due to the taking up of 3,778 acres for cultivation in 1885-86, to the transfer of 2,059 acres to forest and of 2,017 acres of waste land to other tálukas in 1886-87. There were other minor causes of increase and decrease. It is clear that the introduction of the First Revision Settlement was well received and had a marked effect in inducing people to take up more land.

The only other point which requires explanation in Appendix O¹ is the drop of nearly Rs. 8,000 in assessment in 1911-12. This was due to the permanent remission of patasthal cess in a large number of villages.

55. Appendix O² shows a somewhat unsatisfactory state of collections beginning from the year 1899-1900. This however is due entirely to bad seasons. In ordinary years recovery is exceedingly easy. It has been found for instance in 1913-14 that the recovery of nearly twice the assessment in one year is by no means difficult. There are at present no arrears outstanding.

56. Coercive processes are not usually required. Up to 1908-09 it was usual to issue notices fairly freely. Now it is never done. From 1909-10 the average number of coercive processes of all kinds was only 30 per annum. This is not bad considering that forfeiture of non-economic holdings is now enforced strictly on failure to pay assessment when due.

57. During the last few years steps have been taken to ascertain whether there is any tendency for the land to pass into the hands of non-agriculturists. The figures are at present inaccurate because ideas differ as to classification. Some seem to think that Mhárs and Kolis who live by field labour are non-agriculturists, others are confused by the classification of economic and non-economic holders and class the non-economic holder as a non-agriculturist although he ekes out his living by field labour.

The figures at present available are as follows :—

Year.	Area held by agriculturists.	Area held by non-agriculturists.
1912-13	320,951	41,609
1913-14	321,208	40,462
1914-15	314,238	47,538

The proportion of total land held by non-agriculturists is in the latest year 13.1 per cent. of the whole. This is quite satisfactory and is far better than the adjoining Nagar taluka where 25.66 per cent. is held by non-agriculturists. The apparent transfer of 7,000 acres in 1914-15 from agriculturists to non-agriculturists is not easy to explain. In so far as it is not due to wrong classification it probably denotes only temporary mortgages and so-called sales entered into for raising capital.

58. The taluka is by no means difficult to deal with. It is marked by no great variations in soil, physical features or rainfall. In respect of communications and markets no part is very conveniently situated. All the trade centres—Ahmednagar, Sirur and Junnar—lie outside the taluka. It is of very little importance to the cultivator whether he lives 5 or 15 kos from his dealer provided he has a decent cart-road leading there. Párner has several good made roads and in most parts the cart-tracks are passable even in the rains.

The taluka is, of course, liable to famine and since 1899 has had several severe blows. But its present condition is decidedly happy. Cattle are as numerous as ever they were, carts and ploughs are plentiful, wells have been sunk in large numbers and cultivation has absorbed nearly all the waste land.

The labour problem which is so serious an impediment to agriculture in many places is not acute in Párner. Owing to the increase in population there is a sufficient supply of labour available.

It is quite evident from the high sale price, and more especially, the high letting price of land, that agriculture is very profitable in this taluka.

I show in a later paragraph that the First Revision rates were extremely moderate—there was hardly any increase in assessment. The increase in revenue was due almost entirely to the more careful classification and measurement.

This being so the rise in prices during the lease ought to be followed by a proportionate rise in assessment. But the rise in prices greatly exceeds the 33 per cent. increase which is permissible by rule. The cultivator will therefore be better off, even if the full increase is taken, than he was in 1884.

59. The taluka is at present divided into four groups. The highest group contains only the village of Kanhur. Ever since the Original Settlement in 1854-55 this village has borne the high rate of Rs. 1-14-0. This was 0-6-0 higher than the rate in surrounding villages at the Original Settlement. At the First Revision Settlement this rate was kept unchanged while the adjoining villages were raised to Rs. 1-10-0. Kanhur is in an excellent wheat growing tract and has good communication with Párner and the railway at Visápur and Sarole. But the first advantage is covered by the classification while many other villages are better off as regards communications. Mr. Stewart, the Settlement Commissioner, in reviewing the proposals for the first revision, wrote: "I would have been tempted to do away with the great distinction between this village and those immediately adjoining, seeing that Kanhur is a bazar village of no special importance; but the village is half alienated and, although it may be easy for the British Government to sacrifice a little revenue to symmetry of grouping, it is not to be expected that the alienee of a single village can afford to do so".

As Kanhur became wholly khálsa in 1896-97 this consideration no longer holds. There is no justification on Survey principles for rating Kanhur more highly than neighbouring villages.

60. Mr. Hey's proposals follow in their general outlines the present grouping. The new Group I follows the old Groups I and II with changes on the borders only. There is reason to believe that this tract, especially towards the west, has a better rainfall than the eastern and southern parts of the taluka. It may be argued that under the lenient system of suspensions and remissions now in force, less weight need be given to climate. But I do not think so. The remission of assessment which may amount to less than 5 per cent. of the value of a normal

crop hardly affects the economic situation of a cultivator. It is no compensation for the loss of his crop. The character of the rainfall must therefore remain the basis of grouping.

The tract is traversed by a good metalled road through Vasunde, Kanhur and Párner whence there is easy access to the markets of Sirur, Nagar and to the railway at Sarola and Visápur. The plateau round Kanhur has always been regarded as the most prosperous part of the táluka.

Some villages in this group, such as Karegaon, Akkalwádi, Pimpalgaon Rotha, Nandur Pathar and Kasara, are in very broken country with poor communications. But there is no indication either from rents, sales or otherwise that they should be given any concession. The hills no doubt contribute to a better rainfall.

61. Mr. Hey considers that eight villages on the eastern part of the existing Group I are worse off than the rest of the group as regards climate. These villages (Dhoki to Jamgaon) are approaching the precarious tract to which the western half of Nagar Táluka belongs. The average sale-price of land in these 8 villages is 33·4 multiples of the assessment as against 74·5 for the proposed Group I. The assessment averages 22·4 per cent. of the rent in these villages as against 19·7 per cent. for Group I. The contrast is not very marked but there is sufficient corroboration of the view that these 8 villages are less prosperous than the rest and deserve some concession.

62. One village, Vadgaon Savtal, at present forming part of Group III, seems to be more appropriately included in the same group as Dhoki. It can easily bear the rise of 7 annas in the rupee. I accordingly place it in Group II.

63. Mr. Hey continues this Group II round the southern edge of Group I. This formation is based on climate grounds rather than on other considerations. Naturally the proposed Group II owing to its shape merges imperceptibly into Group I on one side and Group III on the other. It is really a transition group formed in order to avoid an unnecessarily steep drop in rates. There is a well marked distinction between the central villages of the táluka and those on the southern and eastern boundary. The formation of this transition group is the most obvious way to smooth out the difference.

64. On the north there is no transition group between the proposed Group I and Group III. The villages on the north probably enjoy a better rainfall than most parts of the táluka but they are at a great disadvantage owing to the poor communications and distance from markets. Mr. Loughton in paragraph 41 of his report gives an unfavourable description of these villages. "These are all hilly villages with a poor population, and scarcely any facilities in the shape of roads and markets—they are situated above the plain on an arid plateau with very little good soil and great difficulty in obtaining water during the hot season while those adjacent to them in the valleys below are favoured in every way both as regards roads and water." The same considerations exist at present and justify the grouping.

The inclusion of the eastern and southern villages in the lowest group is purely due to the deficient rainfall which is usual in this tract.

65. There are two villages which require special mention.

Padli-Ale was transferred from the Sirur táluka in 1886. It is at present assessed at Rs. 1-8-0 as against Rs. 1-10-0 in the adjoining Párner villages. There is no reason to maintain the distinction. I accordingly propose to place it in Group I.

Ranjangaon was formerly alienated. It lapsed to Government in 1914-15. The present maximum rate is Re. 1-0-0. The original authority for the settlement could not be traced. The Settlement was introduced in 1875 and was not revised with the rest of the táluka. There is nothing to justify the continuance of the exceptional treatment of this village. It has enjoyed an undeserved advantage for 40 years and must now put up with an exceptionally heavy increase in order to rectify the past error.

66. In conclusion, I may remark that the differences between the three Groups are not very striking. Had this been an Original Settlement it would have been tempting to make a single group of the whole taluka. But this could not now be done without an undue sacrifice of revenue. The division into 3 groups no doubt rather verges on hair splitting as the Survey settlement cannot be reduced to mathematical accuracy. But it is, I think, fair to weigh the respective advantages of rainfall, communications and markets, and to make slight differentiation in maximum rates accordingly.

67. There is one village, Supe, which geographically falls in Group III rather than Group II. But it is an exceptionally prosperous village, most favourably situated at the junction of main roads. Its sales and rents support the proposal to place it in Group II.

68. The rates at present in force are as follows:—

Maximum rates.

Group.	No. of villages.	Maximum rate.
		Rs. a. p.
I	1	1 14 0
II	46	1 10 0
III	48	1 8 0
IV	8	1 6 0
Ungrouped	1	1 0 0

The information of these rates produced an increase of 19.8 per cent. in the assessment over the Original Settlement. This increase was extremely moderate in view of the fact that prices of produce had risen over 200 per cent. during the thirty years' lease. The real increase was moreover less than what appears. The original measurement was, as Mr. Laughton remarked, found to be exceedingly faulty. The occupied cultivable area was found to measure 255,404 acres as against recorded 227,956 acres; that is to say, the occupied area was found to be 12.0 per cent. greater than the recorded measurements. This important difference is due almost entirely to the more careful classification of "pot kharab." Mr. Stewart writes: "The country is of that broken nature in which cultivation is usually sparse, and in which under the old system lands out of cultivation were examined in a very perfunctory manner to ascertain their possibilities of profitable cultivation. Waste areas surrounding a piece of cultivated land were included with that piece in a Survey number, usually of large extent, under the head of Pot Kharab, whereas the careful examination of the present survey shows many portions of this so-called "Pot Kharab" to be of real value for cultivation, and already utilised for the purpose without any visible or appreciable improvement." The increase of assessment at the First Revision Settlement was in fact due less to the increase in maximum rate than to the improved methods of measurement and classification. It is only necessary to refer to Appendix M on pages 32, 33 of the First Revision Settlement report to see that alteration in maximum rate had very little to do with the increase in assessment, *e. g.* :—

Village.	Percentage change in maximum rate.	Percentage change in assessment.
Kanbur	Nil.	+ 23.1
Akalwadi	+ 8.25	— 1.4
Pimpalgaon Rotha	+ 8.25	+ 54.6
Dhotre Kurd	+ 44.4	— 9.4

The results throughout are equally surprising.

69. My object in referring to this matter is only to show that there was little real increase in the pitch of assessment at the First Revision Settlement. The increase is due very largely to the correct classification of Pot Kharab.

But in spite of the very low price of produce during the first lease it appears from paragraph 33 of Mr. Laughton's report that the assessment was recovered without difficulty.

It need hardly be argued that even the imposition of the full permissible increase of 33 per cent. would leave the landowner far better off than he was in 1882-83 and *a fortiori* in 1851-52.

70. It has been suggested that in spite of the rise in value of produce, the cultivator has no more surplus owing to the difficulty of obtaining labour. This argument deserves consideration; but it hardly applies to the Párner Táluka. The labour problem is acute only in large business centres and on railways. Párner is little affected. Labour can be had at 4 annas a day for the most part. The labourer accepts this rather than leave his village to get 6 or 8 annas in Nagar.

71. The rates proposed are as follows :—

Group.		Proposed maximum rate.
		Rs. a. p.
I	... ..	2 2 0
II	... ..	2 0 0
III	... ..	1 14 0

The effect of these proposals will be as follows :—

Number of villages.	Old Group.	New Group.	Increase per cent.	Increase to nearest ½ anna in rupee.
1	I	I	13.8	2
36	II	I	30.7	5
1	III	I	41.6	6½
10	II	II	23.0	4
25	III	II	33.3	5
1	IV	II	45.4	7
22	III	III	25.0	4
7	IV	III	36.3	5½
1	Ungrouped.	III	70.3	11

The total increase in dry crop assessment will be Rs. 31,249 or 30.25 per cent.

72. The increase is quite moderate except in Vadgaon Sávtal where the rise is 45.4 per cent. and in Ranjangaon, where it is 37.5 per cent. In the latter village the permissible limit of 66 per cent. increase is exceeded; but I respectfully submit that the present increase is necessary in order to rectify an old mistake.

In this village the assessment of motasthal is under a maximum rate of Rs. 3. It was the practice at the time of the original survey to impose a high motasthal rate in order to avoid loss of revenue to the inámdár. It is contrary to survey principles to retain this rate. Although the present rate can be paid without difficulty it will be necessary to reduce the maximum rate of *bágáit* from Rs. 3 to Rs. 1-14-0, i. e., by 37.5 per cent. or 6 annas in the rupee. This will result in the total increase of the village being 70.3 per cent. instead of the full 87.5 per cent. stated above.

73. The patasthal irrigation in this táluka is of a poor description. The amount of water cess imposed at the First Revision Settlement amounted to Rs. 9,156. In 1911 Government in Resolution No. 4631, dated 15th May 1911, abolished water-cess amounting to Rs. 8,129. There remains now water-cess of Rs. 1,027 only, scattered over 25 villages.

All the bandhárás except one at Bhálavni are kaccha. Those which remain are found to hold water in normal years. But none of the páts flow long enough to grow the better class crops such as sugarcane. The pásthal cultivation is not secure as in many villages of Násik District where the cultivator can safely afford to improve his land by manure, careful embankment and laborious tillage.

I do not consider that any detailed villagewar statement of existing pásthal would serve any useful purpose. The páts were all inspected by Mr. Hey, but in 1915 and 1916 the water-supply was abnormal so that no fair deduction could be made.

74. As for the water-cess to be fixed now I propose no change. Government has adopted a liberal policy in precarious tálukas by abolishing water-cess freely. The owners of land on which water cess is remitted get advantage from the water, occasionally at any rate, without any charge. It is therefore not unreasonable to give some concession to those who have a slightly more regular water-supply but have to pay for it.

75. In conclusion, I recommend that the rates as finally sanctioned be guaranteed for a period of 30 years. In some recent Settlement reports shorter periods have been recommended. But I consider that the revision of rates at more frequent periods is undesirable. The system of 30-year settlements is well established in this Presidency. The risk of some loss of revenue was no doubt foreseen when this policy was adopted. But the advantage of liberality towards the cultivating class outweighs the possible loss of revenue. The present system of suspension and remission, and the permanent remission of pásthal assessment in many villages are precedents for generous treatment. It does not seem desirable to be more severe in the direction of settlement leases. I would only suggest that if the introduction of the rates in this tálika does not take place in the same year as in Shevgaon Pathardi, the guarantee may be for the same period as for that tálika.

Conclusion,

Párner Inám Villages.

The Inám villages of Párner Tálika are 13 in number.

All have been surveyed and settled except Nighoj. The inámdár refused settlement of this village.

The information about the settlement of each village is as follows:—

Name of village.	Existing settle- ment, whether O. O. S. or R. S.	Period of settlement.		Authority.
		From	To	
Narayangavan ...	Revision ...	1886-87 ...	1919-14 ...	G. R. No. 5062 of 2nd August 1887.
Loni Mavla ...	" ...	1884-85 ...	" ...	G. R. No. 8586 of 4th May 1885.
Rui ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"
Pimpri Gavli ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"
Mhasna ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"
Mandve Khurd ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"
Dhavalpuri ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"
Palsi ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"
Nighoj ...	" ...	1885-86 ...	" ...	"
Alkuti ...	Original ...	1909-10 ...	" ...	Notification No. 11108A of 7th December 1910.
Pimpri Pathar ...	" ...	1911-12 ...	" ...	Notification No. 4171-E of 29th April 1911.
Karand ...	" ...	1912-13 ...	" ...	Notification No. 6202-A of 4th July 1912.
Javle ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"

It is unnecessary to make a detailed inquiry into the conditions of each village. Scattered as they are over the taluka they differ in no respect from adjoining Government villages.

The rates at present in force are as follows:—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Karandi	1	14 0
Narayangavan	1	12 0
Alkuti	1	10 0
Loni Mavla	1	10 0
Nighoj	1	10 0
Pimpri Pathar	1	10 0
Javla	1	8 0
Mhasne	1	8 0
Mandve Khurd	1	8 0
Pimpri Gavli	1	8 0
Rui	1	8 0
Dhavalpuri	1	6 0
Palsi	1	6 0

According to the usual practice the inám villages have been rated as far as possible at the same rates as adjoining Government villages.

Karandi adjoins Kanhur which had from the time of the Original Settlement a higher rate than its neighbours. When Karandi was settled it was found necessary to put Karandi in the higher class in order to avoid loss to the inámdár. Kanhur will now fall in Group I and Karandi naturally follows.

The increase will be 13·3 per cent. or annas 2 in the rupee. I may point out that in Karandi there are 58 acres of Government land which are rated at Rs. 1-10-0 and will therefore take an increase of 30·7 per cent. or 5 annas in the rupee.

Narayangavan has at present an exceptional rate of Rs. 1-12-0 although it is surrounded by villages rated at Rs. 1-8-0. The maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0 was imposed at the Original Settlement in 1878-79 and kept unchanged at the 1st Revision Settlement. Mr. Stewart writes "Narayangavan is an exceptionally good village." In view of these considerations I propose to place Narayangavan in Class II rated at Rs. 2-0-0. The village lies on the border line between Groups II and III. The increase in assessment will be 14·28 per cent. or 2½ annas in the rupee. I do not see any reason to make any special increase in the rate merely because this village has borne a higher rate hitherto.

Next come four vilages, Alkuti, Loni-Mávla, Pimpri Pathar and Nighoj, rated at Rs. 1-10-0. There can be no doubt that the first three will fall in Group I proposed to be rated at Rs. 2-2-0. Nighoj on the other hand would naturally fall into Group II. I propose to adopt this grouping as Nighoj verges on the dry southern strip. Two Government villages Sirsul and Vadgaongund adjoining it on the north have been similarly dealt with.

Javla and Mhasne at present rated at Rs. 1-8-0 will also fall in Group II, taking 33 per cent. increase like surrounding Government villages.

Rui and Pimpri Gavli are at present rated are Rs. 1-8-0 but they are in the dry south-eastern portion of the taluka. They will be included in Group III and take an increase of 25·00 per cent.

The remaining villages Mandve Khurd, Dhavalpuri and Palsi fall into the lowest group. Mandve Khurd is at present assessed at Rs. 1-8-0, while Palsi is at Rs. 1-6-0. The only object of this distinction was to save the inamdar from loss. There is no longer any reason for the distinction.

The problem of dealing with the patasthal assessment in inám villages in this táluka is extremely difficult. Government has ruled in G. R. No. 11926, dated 11th November 1915, that the strict letter of the law is to be applied in Inám villages. The practice of the Survey Department was to assess every pát even though its flow was only occasional. For the purposes of fixing the maximum water-cess on each pát a certain date was selected as the probable date up to which a pát was expected to flow. Naturally this date was arbitrary. The only basis of the estimate is (1) personal observation during one or two years, (2) records of crops grown, and (3) general repute.

It has been found in very many tálukas that personal observation based on one or two inspections is most misleading. For example, an inspection of páts during 1915-16 would give an altogether misleading idea. Páts which have not flowed for ten years are now flowing well. There is ample water everywhere for rabi crops, such as wheat, gram and vegetables. But it cannot be admitted that these are normal conditions.

Crop statistics are misleading because they show the crops sown; they may or may not have matured. It is not even certain whether they received pát water or not. Wheat, and more especially gram, grows well enough without any irrigation. It is also usual to grow the ordinary dry crops, bájri and jowári, in bágáit land—irrigating if water is available. The patasthal of eleven inám villages was inspected during the years 1882 and 1883. The rainfall in 1882 was 28·96 inches and in 1883 36·25 in both years above the average. It follows that an inspection under these conditions could only be misleading.

I am now proposing to strike off the patasthal assessment on the so-called bandhárás which are put up only on the rare occasions of abnormal water-supply like the present year. This proposal does not, I think, violate the orders of Government referred to above. I am not proposing to strike off assessment on any pát merely because it is precarious.

The detailed proposals based on Mr. Hey's personal inspection are as follows:—

Karandi.—No change is proposed.

Narayangavan.—No change is proposed.

Alkuti.—Retain.

Lóni Maota.—There are 20 petty bandhárás, all kaccha. Only eight flowed in 1914-15. During 1915-16 they all flowed but this is no indication. It is not possible to make any accurate statement as to which are entirely useless. I feel that the water cess must be retained, as the páts are certainly useful at times.

* *Nighoj.*—There is water cess of Rs. 566-15-0 imposed on 13 bandhárás. Of these 11 are not worth calling bandhárás and can only be put up in exceptional years. I would therefore propose to retain only the useful páts on the larger streams reducing the proposed water cess. The effect of this will be to reduce water cess from Rs. 566-15-0 to Rs. 403-12-0.

Pimpri Pathar.—No change is proposed.

Javla.—The patasthal assessment was imposed after inspection in 1907-08 and was judicious. Although the páts are not very important I cannot recommend any change as it was found that in 1910—a year of good rainfall—more area was irrigated than has been treated as patasthal.

Bui.—The water-supply in this village is fair. I propose no change.

Dhawalpuri.—There are five assessed páts in this village but they are now non-existent. Even in 1915-16 no water was taken. I therefore propose to remit the water cess entirely.

Palshi.—The remarks against Dhawalpuri apply to this village. I propose entire abolition of patasthal.

I consider that none of the *pátasthāl* in these villages can bear enhanced water-cess. All *bandhārās* are *kaocha*.

Where there is a really reliable flow, as in many villages of the *Násik* District, I consider that enhancement of water-cess should follow *pari passu* with enhancement of dry-crop rate. But in the case of villages in a precarious tract like *Párner*—and more particularly in *inám* villages—I consider that any enhancement would be an undue burden on the *raiyat*.

In conclusion, I recommend that the rates in *inám* villages be guaranteed for a period to end at the same date as in Government villages.

J. H. GARRETT,
Assistant Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Purner, district Ahmednagar,
for the years 1905—1915.

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late Rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1905	0.28	1	4.94	15	4.14	11	0.27	1	9.03	28	See remarks on this reverse.
1906	1.28	1	0.03	...	7.03	18	11.77	23	0.18	1	20.20	42	
1907	0.76	2	1.98	3	12.64	23	2.68	11	1.38	1	19.63	44	
1908	...	...	...	...	5.95	14	8.24	17	0.82	3	14.41	34
1909	...	...	4.48	2	0.36	20	7.85	18	...	...	18.29	43
1910	...	...	0.42	1	10.42	20	17.85	23	2.50	6	34.19	50
1911	0.25	1	3.75	3	11.38	19	1.89	5	1.80	4	19.46	32	
1912	...	...	1.76	1	5.30	15	0.43	10	2.42	3	15.41	29
1913	...	...	1.83	4	19.15	23	2.89	9	0.42	1	18.25	36
1914	...	...	1.19	2	10.53	23	18.79	23	0.77	2	31.28	53
1915	0.69	2	3.31	5	18.60	23	7.80	16	0.88	2	31.13	49	
Average	0.27	1	1.73	2	9.61	20	8.23	15	0.97	2	21.10	40	

Remarks with regard to the character of Rainfall Season in Ahmednagar, Páner and Akola Talukas of the Nagar District during 1905-1915.

1905.—Rain during the year was much below the average. There was light rain in the ante monsoon period. Monsoon set in early in June but general sowing rain was not received till the end of the month. Sowing was continued in July except in Páner where the fall was insufficient. The fall in August was inadequate except in Akola and the crops began to suffer. The rain in September was again deficient and the break having prolonged to the middle of October, kharif crops almost withered. The fall in the third week of October and in November was scanty and insufficient for general rabi sowing and the seedlings where germinated did not fare well. December was almost rainless. Season on the whole was very poor.

1906.—Except at Akola the total rain of the year was in excess of the average. Ante monsoon rain was practically absent. The usual sowing rain commenced early in June and kharif sowing started everywhere. It was continued and completed in July under favourable rain. The seedlings were in good condition. They were favoured by good rain in August and the crops promised well. It also enabled rabi sowing to be undertaken in places. But the rain in September was much below requirements and affected kharif crops. The rain in October was again light and rabi sowing was checked. The November fall was partial and slight rain in December helped but little. The season on the whole was fair for kharif and poor for rabi.

1907.—The year's rain was in excess of the average at Páner and Akola; at Nagar it was in defect of it. Fairly heavy rain fell in the ante monsoon period and it was useful for preparation of land. The monsoon began rather late in June. The fall being inadequate kharif sowing commenced only in places. July rain was favourable for the completion of kharif sowings and the seedlings were in good condition. The August fall further helped them. But September rain was scanty and being received only in the last week the standing crops suffered. October opened with very light rain and November was practically dry. Rabi sowing was retarded and the seedlings where germinated wanted more rain. December was rainless. Season on the whole was poor.

1908.—Except at Páner the rain during the year was slightly in excess of the average. Ante monsoon rain was absent. Regular monsoon opened timely in June but the fall being insufficient kharif sowing was confined to moist places only. In July the fall was light and scattered and general kharif sowing was retarded. August rain was again deficient and the crops where germinated grew stunted. Good rain in September was beneficial to the surviving kharif crops and gave rabi a good start and large areas were put under these crops. In October rain fell in the last week and was much below requirements. The break was useful for completing the rabi sowings. Practically no rain fell in November or December. Rabi crops on light soil suffered. Season on the whole was poor to fair.

1909.—The rain during the year exceeded the average except at Páner. The ante monsoon rain was good and useful for preparation of land. The monsoon set in early in June affording sufficient moisture for kharif sowings which progressed everywhere. They were completed in July though the fall in this month was below the average. August rain was seasonable and the crops thrived well. In September the fall exceeded the average and was very beneficial to the standing crops. It also induced rabi sowing which was completed in October though the fall in that month was below the requirements. The seedlings were doing well. November was rainless and the December fall was light and partial. Rabi crops required more rain for their proper development. Season on the whole was fairly good for kharif and poor to fair for rabi crops.

1910.—The total fall was much above the average. There was light rain in ante monsoon period. Regular monsoon opened timely in June and kharif sowing was commenced except in Akola where it was retarded owing to excessive moisture. The fall in July was beneficial for completion of kharif sowings and the seedlings were thriving. But heavy rain at the end of August and in September proved injurious to these crops turning them yellow in places. Lands were ready for rabi cultivation but sowing was retarded for want of a break. In October rain fell in first and last weeks affecting cotton but was useful for rabi sowings which were pushed on. The rabi crops were favoured in November with useful rain. December was dry. The rabi prospects were light but a severe frost later on in the season prejudicially affected their yield. Season on the whole was middling.

1911.—Rain during the year was short of the average. Ante monsoon rain was fairly good. The monsoon set in early in June and the fall being insufficient kharif sowing was confined to moist places. July rain exceeded the average and facilitated the retarded kharif sowing. The seedlings were favoured by useful rain in August and were in fair condition. But September rain was far below requirements and affected the crops injuriously and rain was urgently needed to save them and also to start rabi sowing. The fall in October was very light and did not help rabi sowings, which were taken in hand only after useful rain at the end of November. There was no rain in December though more was badly wanted for the growth of rabi seedlings. Season on the whole was very poor.

1912.—Except at Akola the total fall was in defect of the average. Ante monsoon rain was light. The monsoon commenced in the second week of June and the fall being inadequate kharif sowing was confined to light soil. July rain was general and useful for the completion of kharif sowings. The fall in August being scanty the seedlings began to suffer, except in Akola where they were fair. September rain did not improve the situation as the fall of the month was only a few cents and kharif crops further deteriorated. Rabi sowing was also delayed. October rain was "extraordinarily partial"; rabi sowing was started in places but more rain was required to push them on. Rain in the third week of November enabled further rabi sowing to be undertaken. There was no rain in December though it was badly wanted for rabi crops. The season was fair in Akola and very poor elsewhere.

1913.—Rain during the year was in excess of the average except at Páner. Fairly good rain fell in the ante monsoon period. The monsoon opened timely in June and the fall was sufficient for kharif sowings which were in rapid progress everywhere. July rain though below average was useful for the completion of kharif sowings and for helping growth of seedlings. The fall in August though below requirements was general and beneficial to the standing crops. They were further favoured by seasonable rain in September. The rain also induced rabi sowings for which, however, more rain was needed. The fall in October was favourable for rabi sowing and the seedlings were generally in fair condition. There was no rain in November or December though rabi crops required it for proper development. The season on the whole was fairly good.

1914.—The total fall of the year exceeded the average at Páner and Akola and was below it at Ahmednagar. Ante monsoon rain was light and partial. Monsoon opened timely in June and the kharif sowing was started everywhere. It was completed in July under favourable rain and the seedlings were in good condition. August rain was upto requirements. The fall in September was almost continuous which threatened damage to the standing crops in parts of Páner and Akola. It however gave a good start for rabi sowing which was completed in October and the standing crops thrived well. November rain was beneficial and December was rainless. Rabi crops continued to be in good condition. The season on the whole was good.

1915.—The total fall of the year was much over the average. Ante monsoon rain was useful for the preparation of the land. Regular monsoon opened in the third week of June and the fall being beneficial kharif sowing was commenced in the last week. July rain was more than double the average and kharif sowing was continued though retarded in places and transplantation commenced in Akola. Light scattered rain was received in August which was quite inadequate and the standing crops began to wither in parts of Nagar and Páner. Relief however came in September when the fall was general considerably above the average and somewhat excessive in places. It revived the kharif crops and enabled rabi sowing being started but the latter was retarded owing to subsequent continuous rain. It was resumed under favourable rain in October and was completed in November. The rabi prospects were good. Some useful rain fell in December and the crops thrived well. Season on the whole was good.

(Signed) K. H. GOKHALE,
for Director of Agriculture,

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Government

		Occupied and unoccupied area.													
Taluka.	Years.	Number and area of villages.						Area for which Agricultural statistics							
		Government.		Allotted.		Total of Government.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of column 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.				
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.				Cropped (Net).		Fallow.	Total.	
											Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.			Acres.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Punjab.	1904-05	104	868,438	14	97,894	104	868,438	104	868,438	...	10,365	288,706	18,707	262,680	
	1905-06	108	868,438	14	97,894	108	868,438	108	868,438	...	4,346	196,967	88,948	262,678	
	1906-07	108	868,438	14	97,894	108	868,438	108	868,438	...	6,468	237,524	18,708	262,670	
	1907-08	108	868,438	14	97,894	108	868,438	108	868,438	...	6,881	229,750	86,100	265,681	
	1908-09	108	868,438	14	97,894	108	868,438	108	868,438	...	6,862	240,447	15,488	262,707	
	1909-10	108	868,438	14	98,346	108	878,430	108	868,430	...	6,080	242,678	18,067	265,683	
	1910-11	108	868,434	14	98,380	108	868,434	108	868,434	...	11,068	240,170	13,076	264,884	
	1911-12	108	868,436	14	100,548	108	868,436	108	868,436	...	18,313	216,068	36,308	265,689	
	1912-13	108	88,436	14	100,548	108	868,436	108	868,436	...	8,072	239,669	27,876	265,247	
	1913-14	108	868,439	14	100,548	108	868,439	108	868,439	...	6,068	237,718	17,977	265,302	
	Averages of 8 years 1909-10 to 1913-14	108	868,436	14	99,894	108	868,436	108	868,436	10.0	9,771	238,247	22,167	265,306	
	Percentages of Crops on the gross area cropped (column 8).														

		Crops—continued.													
Taluka.	Years.	Pulses.				Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and spices.	Sugar-cane.	
		Muz and Urid.	Moth and Kullch.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			
															29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Punjab.	1904-05	188	3,388	6	5,079	628	37	66	751	37	...	37	356	86	
	1905-06	1,008	17,385	37	36,305	446	165	94	704	16	...	16	328	187	
	1906-07	5,027	28,067	48	53,708	161	103	73	336	37	...	37	328	79	
	1907-08	3,738	21,430	123	41,849	205	74	104	443	52	...	52	313	87	
	1908-09	1,217	20,972	208	51,414	423	69	109	601	36	...	36	336	90	
	1909-10	2,439	24,368	108	51,006	35	81	127	243	65	...	65	371	46	
	1910-11	3,838	23,855	310	60,108	30	69	119	227	43	...	43	353	66	
	1911-12	5,809	19,307	95	46,160	36	268	180	464	48	...	48	476	234	
	1912-13	1,612	22,169	106	45,078	73	236	206	501	36	...	36	432	176	
	1913-14	7,063	26,027	108	55,539	60	239	167	446	42	...	42	469	88	
	Averages of 8 years 1909-10 to 1913-14	3,886	22,976	136	49,574	45	179	154	378	46	...	46	430	116	
	Percentages of Crops	1.58	9.07	0.05	19.88	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.16	0.03	...	0.03	0.17	0.06	

B.
Villages of the Pärner Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Area unoccupied.				Cereals.									Tur.	Gram.
Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		Total.	Jowar.	Bajr.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.				
	Forest.	Others.												
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.											
8,618	65,079	37,061	108,768	160,668	14,069	9	23,137	120	189	207,202	1,961	3,610		
5,623	66,074	37,063	108,760	50,736	108,371	14	3,390	486	140	162,118	16,054	960		
3,523	65,074	37,063	108,760	44,743	120,568	17	11,504	1,384	134	184,664	23,059	1,546		
3,599	65,076	37,107	108,793	64,190	120,834	18	3,080	769	135	184,006	16,260	1,305		
3,544	65,076	37,047	108,666	82,280	102,838	35	6,535	622	111	194,609	14,323	1,820		
8,555	62,040	37,143	108,737	67,694	132,883	23	7,615	1,075	157	189,558	22,022	1,778		
3,446	65,508	37,151	104,100	66,541	113,089	44	14,468	986	138	193,330	20,600	3,206		
3,148	62,136	38,668	102,960	62,187	103,067	33	9,146	960	119	174,605	19,287	1,869		
3,404	62,136	38,092	108,193	77,680	101,631	7	9,018	1,075	123	159,548	13,795	2,403		
2,390	62,137	38,080	108,177	62,631	108,945	34	12,601	2,255	238	186,983	21,830	1,691		
2,729	62,300	38,032	108,231	65,108	109,713	30	10,433	1,353	165	186,697	20,420	2,147		
				35'09	42'29	0'01	4'15	0'48	0'08	73'66	8'03	0'35		

Oil-Seed.						Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder Net area cropped.
Besam.	Linseed.	Castor oil seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.				
43	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
											Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
198	450	2	28,058	207	28,913	...	114	143	263	704	245,659	1,716	248,978
617	77	1	6,315	270	7,260	...	62	667	729	802	205,790	1,435	204,323
1,033	118	1	8,100	480	9,784	...	1,609	1,054	2,663	253	251,445	7,469	248,976
697	22	5	13,786	430	13,994	...	1,655	698	3,313	378	242,965	6,374	236,581
423	136	...	16,418	367	17,304	...	11	819	890	507	262,941	5,032	247,909
107	102	...	11,640	489	12,398	...	548	1,163	1,699	368	256,751	7,155	249,599
973	373	1	13,016	594	14,061	...	1,362	1,141	2,503	317	261,819	10,660	251,289
740	405	3	10,616	638	12,717	...	446	966	1,442	606	236,715	7,434	229,281
749	180	11	13,608	204	14,065	...	...	729	729	738	251,908	14,287	237,671
603	203	3	13,365	468	13,817	...	914	1,179	2,099	556	250,608	12,368	248,226
907	252	3	13,320	507	13,909	...	656	1,037	1,693	540	253,562	...	...
0'06	0'12	...	4'33	0'20	6'40	...	0'26	0'41	0'67	0'22	100	...	...

Details of cultivation and crops in the alienated village

Taluka.	Years.	Occupied and Unoccupied Area.														
		Number and area of villages.						Area for which Agricultural statistics are available.								
		Government.		Allotted.		Total.		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of cultivation on the gross area.	Area occupied.				Area unoccupied.	
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.				Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.	Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						14	15	16	17	18
Pärner	1904-05	14	97,884	14	97,814	10	85,907	...	1,771	43,888	19,730	65,087	8,050	86	17.1	
	1905-06	14	97,884	14	97,884	10	85,907	...	1,047	48,008	20,400	64,151	4,818	80	17.2	
	1906-07	14	97,874	14	97,864	10	85,907	...	730	45,088	18,446	64,263	4,374	86	17.2	
	1907-08	14	97,898	14	97,888	10	85,908	...	836	41,380	22,098	64,761	4,390	86	17.1	
	1908-09	14	97,895	14	97,905	10	85,908	...	1,121	44,887	18,060	65,294	2,868	80	17.0	
	1909-10	14	98,945	14	98,945	11	80,485	...	1,328	51,701	17,091	68,888	1,708	86	18.7	
	1910-11	14	98,830	14	98,830	13	91,821	...	3,018	59,418	16,297	70,013	1,708	86	18.8	
	1911-12	14	100,548	14	100,548	14	100,548	...	3,594	58,780	21,123	78,466	1,707	70	20.8	
	1912-13	14	100,548	14	100,548	14	100,548	...	3,200	57,310	19,047	78,499	1,707	70	20.8	
	1913-14	14	100,548	14	100,548	14	100,548	...	3,268	57,638	17,880	78,466	1,707	70	20.8	
Average of 5 years from 1908-10 to 1913-14.		14	97,864	14	97,864	13	94,780	97.05	3,400	54,380	19,803	75,268	1,707	68	19.0	
Percentage of crops on the gross area cropped (Column 63).		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Taluka.	Years.	Crops—continued.												
		Pulses—continued.		Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and spices.	Sugar-cane.	Sesame.	Linseed.
		Others.	Total.	Vegetable.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.				
1	2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Pärner.	1904-05	...	1,283	74	9	1	78	6	...	6	49	7	83	
	1905-06	...	4,469	171	27	4	202	1	...	1	43	9	24	
	1906-07	...	6,036	108	20	8	124	14	...	14	47	8	109	
	1907-08	...	5,088	128	16	11	130	12	...	12	80	11	64	
	1908-09	...	4,337	117	13	9	129	7	...	7	50	3	61	
	1909-10	...	5,309	11	19	28	58	13	...	13	71	9	104	
	1910-11	3	6,198	7	9	28	36	11	...	11	86	29	256	
	1911-12	...	6,470	10	60	338	428	13	...	13	457	46	609	
	1912-13	...	5,984	25	165	35	225	9	...	9	74	62	158	
	1913-14	...	5,319	16	77	18	111	16	...	16	96	26	390	
Average of 5 years from 1908-10 to 1913-14.		1	6,468	14	70	87	171	11	...	11	166	51	210	
Percentage of crops on the gross area cropped (column 63).		0.00	11.12	0.02	0.12	0.15	0.29	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.22	0.06	0.37	

B.

of the Párun Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Crops.													Years.	Táluk
Cereals.							Pulses.							
Total.	Jowári.	Bájlí.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grams.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Mug and Udid.	Mash and Kullth.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	3	1	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
20,870	27,990	11,978	...	781	36	51	40,536	309	119	31	2,043	1904-05	...	
21,782	16,110	21,908	...	841	23	24	37,480	2,231	18	33	2,163	1905-06	...	
21,844	9,270	27,547	...	570	108	27	37,530	2,576	57	285	3,435	1906-07	...	
21,637	18,127	21,707	...	712	50	25	33,621	1,763	69	271	2,059	1907-08	...	
20,070	17,302	22,624	5	577	39	11	40,558	1,637	95	68	2,632	1908-09	...	
20,500	12,509	31,918	4	423	115	42	45,001	2,166	98	162	2,043	1909-10	...	
20,906	13,580	29,809	8	2,179	71	6	46,709	2,340	226	131	3,428	1910-11	...	
22,022	16,306	26,497	3	1,980	52	35	46,905	2,572	213	294	3,221	1911-12	...	
22,022	19,213	31,131	...	1,227	80	80	51,340	2,173	429	146	3,127	1912-13	...	
22,022	16,461	32,039	4	1,819	208	60	50,611	2,288	319	662	4,050	1913-14	...	
21,470	15,613	20,601	3	1,551	111	44	48,013	2,504	257	207	3,389	Average of 5 years from 1909-10 to 1913-14.	...	
...	3638	52 95	0 00	2 67	0 10	0 08	52 67	4 31	0 44	0 51	5 88	Percentage of crops on the gross area cropped (column 53).	...	

Crops—continued.													Years.	Táluk
seeds.				Dyos.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder net area cropped.			
Castor oil-seed.	Sesamum seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.							
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	3	1	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
...	3,443	21	2,533	...	90	36	126	...	45,596	280	45,307	1904-05	...	
...	1,071	48	1,727	...	8	110	118	...	44,028	387	43,629	1905-06	...	
...	1,057	75	1,837	...	224	109	333	...	46,519	700	45,819	1906-07	...	
...	1,412	11	1,607	...	224	47	271	...	48,698	518	48,175	1907-08	...	
...	2,539	16	2,711	...	2	78	76	...	47,330	752	47,178	1908-09	...	
...	2,205	35	2,878	...	60	114	174	122	53,306	505	52,804	1909-10	...	
...	2,479	126	2,907	...	383	148	531	139	55,700	1,050	54,626	1910-11	...	
...	2,228	123	2,672	...	101	265	366	205	57,683	1,338	56,314	1911-12	...	
...	2,703	51	2,688	...	...	91	91	219	61,465	2,047	59,410	1912-13	...
...	2,126	112	2,505	...	173	63	236	295	62,159	1,539	60,527	1913-14	...	
...	2,204	101	2,742	...	143	121	269	203	65,076	1,320	63,756	Average of 5 years from 1909-10 to 1913-14.	...	
...	4 13	0 17	6 72	...	0 23	0 24	0 60	0 35	100 00	...	...	Percentage of crops on the gross area cropped (column 53).	...

This is for 14 villages, i.e., includes Bajangaon which became khálas in 1914-15.

APPENDIX B⁽¹⁾.

Showing area (in acres) irrigated from different sources of irrigation and acreage of crops grown under them in Government and Indm villages in Pärner Taluka of the Ahmednagar District, during the years 1909-10—1913-14.

Years.	Area irrigated from						Cropping of irrigated area.	
	Government canals.	Private canals.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	Wheat.	Rice.
<i>Government villages.</i>								
1909-10	6,420	...	500	6,920	3,297	13
1910-11	6,565	...	4,497	11,062	5,565	15
1911-12	12,025	...	1,168	13,213	3,033	23
1912-13	7,798	...	379	8,073	2,041	1
1913-14	9,252	...	317	9,569	3,607	4
Average	8,415	...	1,856	9,771	3,507	11
<i>Indm villages.</i>								
1909-10	1,398	...	...	1,398	264	...
1910-11	1,651	...	362	2,013	944	...
1911-12	3,237	...	237	3,524	753	...
1912-13	2,200	...	...	2,200	531	...
1913-14	2,366	...	2	2,368	332	4
Average	2,279	...	120	2,399	574	1

Years.	Cropping of irrigated area—continued.						Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance not irrigated area.
	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugar-cane.	Other food crops.	Non-food crops.	Fodder crops.	Total.		
<i>Government villages.</i>								
1909-10 ...	3,013	43	530	579	81	7,558	698	6,920
1910-11 ...	5,439	86	445	714	89	12,355	1,273	11,062
1911-12 ...	9,148	224	682	970	268	14,537	1,324	13,213
1912-13 ...	4,786	170	1,044	603	238	8,373	301	8,073
1913-14 ...	5,037	53	754	753	223	10,487	913	9,569
Average ...	5,495	116	731	724	179	10,762	991	9,771
<i>Indm villages.</i>								
1909-10 ...	894	9	165	131	18	1,431	83	1,398
1910-11 ...	751	29	169	133	9	2,065	72	2,013
1911-12 ...	2,104	46	643	544	80	4,169	645	3,524
1912-13 ...	1,436	63	308	111	165	2,383	413	2,200
1913-14 ...	2,005	26	222	165	77	2,381	13	2,368
Average ...	1,438	34	301	227	70	2,346	246	2,399

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly Bazars are held in the Pärner Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly Sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Alkuti	Sunday	Grain	Nearly Rs. 50	Jowári, bájri, tur.
2	Jamgaon	Saturday	Grain	310	Jowári, bájri, wheat, pulses and miscellaneous groceries.
3	Supé	Wednesday	Grain	215	Jowári, bájri.
			Cloth	150	Wheat and cloth.
			Total	365	Miscellaneous groceries.
4	Pärner	Sunday	Grain	80	Jowári, bájri and cloth.
			Cloth	20	
			Vegetables	10	
			Fruits	10	
			Total	100	
5	Ranjanagaon	Thursday	Grain	50	Jowári, bájri and cloth.
			Cloth		
6	Kanhur	Wednesday	Grain	800	Wheat, bájri and jowári.
7	Javale	Thursday	Grain	10	Jowári and bájri.
8	Njgboj	Tuesday	Grain	150	Jowári, bájri.

APPENDIX D.

Details of population according to occupation by percentages in the Pärner Táluka (as per the Imperial Census of 1911).

Agricultural population.									Non-agricultural population.			
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm Servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Population ...	1,277	54,498	83	55,805	3,696			64,504	10,084	519	7,235	17,838
Percentages .	1.5	66.2	...	67.7	10.6			78.2	12.3	0.6	8.8	21.7

APPENDIX E.

Details of population according to religion and education in the Pärner Táluka.

Sex.	As per Imperial census of 1911.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	Religion.											
			Hindu Castes.							Muslims sects.		Christians.	París.	Others.
			Brahmins.	Dhangars.	Kunbis.	Mahars.	Mallis.	Maráthas.	Others.	Shaikhs.	Others.			
Males ...	41,064	7.2	1,171	1,496	5,057	3,277	2,373	17,974	7,123	919	610	294	...	890
Females ...	41,268	0.8	1,197	1,500	5,033	3,410	2,307	18,065	7,234	907	404	255	...	856
Total ...	82,332	3.7	2,368	2,996	10,090	6,687	4,680	36,039	14,357	1,826	1,014	549	...	1,746

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock in Government villages in the Pirner Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate during the years 1884-85—1915.

Number of villages.	Yr.	Cattle.													Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per year of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Total.	Small.	Large (i.e. of cows & 2 cattle.)				For passenger.	For produce and goods.			
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull Buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.											
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12									13	14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
108	1881-85	...	Not available.	...	...	...	...	22,708	3,847	Not available.	...	...	20,640	1,388	47,750	2,604	2,980	408	1,540	Not available.	
108	1891-92	29,562	10	181	13	489	89	17,728	2,914	9,473	1,897	...	56,057	1,290	24,260	10,310	2,568	8,600	591	1,808	10*28	
103	1894-95	24,512	14	77	20	940	78	16,765	5,080	13,077	1,613	...	62,315	525	32,506	16,398	155	4,376	833	1,894	...	
103	1898-99	900	...	9	...	30	1	602	58	410	28	...	2,097	101	9*8	955	...	158	25	80	Not available.	
109	1901-02	17,343	1	20	6	140	8	9,484	1,181	7,781	717	...	26,518	884	21,888	21,600	...	3,200	818	1,070	...	
109	1905-06	16,169	9	20	6	138	21	12,397	2,307	10,153	945	...	41,946	4,708	29,458	17,106	260	8,389	692	1,724	31*27	
103	1909-10	21,008	23	28	11	208	14	14,838	1,771	12,421	1,162	...	51,444	957	47,380	21,963	...	4,000	900	1,804	23*73	
104	1915	25,513	14	23	20	273	23	18,058	2,483	13,483	1,868	...	62,205	978	24,312	21,308	...	4,641	1,417	...	20*9 for 1912.	

APPENDIX F³.

Statement showing the agricultural stock of the *Indam* villages in the *Párnar Táluka* of the *Ahmednagar* Collectorate during the years 1894-95 to 1915.

Years.	CATTLE.												Total.	Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Crippled land per pair of plough cattle
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Large (1/2 of cows & bullocks).	Small.					For passenger.	For produce and stock.			
	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	He-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloes calves.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1894-95 ...	4,382	2	4	2	342	18	2,798	394	1,711	177	9,658	78	9,107	1,928	29	941	80	169			
1898-99 ...								Not available.													
1901-02 ...	9,329	2	4	1	84	...	1,101	141	796	97	4,495	110	4,490	2,751	...	822	87	187		Not available.	
1905-06 ...	2,444	4	...	...	43	2	1,879	146	1,900	103	5,720	123	7,352	3,194	83	809	61	180		61-66
1906-10 ...	3,357	14	4	3	171	...	2,282	201	2,110	132	8,274	249	14,658	5,300	...	643	80	227		15-60	
1914 ...	4,167	13	12	10	80	3	3,318	315	3,664	319	10,692	270	5,680	4,628	87-3		81			56-16 for 1913-14	

APPENDIX G.¹

Statement showing shops, industries, etc., in the 117 Government villages of the *Párnar Táluka*, *Ahmednagar* District.

Shops.	Liquor shops.	Hand industries.					Mechanical power.				
		Oil presses.	Cotton looms.	Woollen looms.	Silk looms.	Gins.	Gins.	Rice husking machines.	Cotton presses.	Grinding mills.	
411	1	14	67	59	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX H.

Statement of schools together with their average attendance in the year 1914-15.

Number of villages.	Name of Táluka.	Local Board Schools.				Municipal Schools.				Private Schools.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
108	Párnar	...	21	809	1	74-0	...	...	...	...	18	163
107	Do.	...	48	1,136-9	1	50-8	...	...	...	...	11	183

The upper line of figures is that of previous settlement.

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing wells, Budhis, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in the 103 Government villages of the Pärner Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate for the year 1912-13.

Number of villages.	Taluka.	Wells, Budhis and the like.								Tanks.			
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
103*	Pärner	2,421	548	161	21	7	7	360	108	...	...	...	...

Number of villages.	Taluka.	Tanks.				Other sources.								Remarks.	
		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.			
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
103*	Pärner	...	3	2	...	29	67	486	2	15	6	35	15		

*Banjaraon is not included.

Abstract.

District.	Details.	Wells, Budhis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmednagar	For irrigation	2,421	548	...	...	30	67
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation ...	161	21	...	...	486	3
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, &c.	7	7	...	3	15	6
	In disuse ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	50
	Total	2,599	577 + 403 = 1,080	...	3 + 2	480	75 + 60 = 135
	Total recorded as the original statement ... ..	...	...	...	2,674	...	...

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing wells, Bunkis, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in the Alienated villages of the Pärner Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate for the year 1912-13.

Number of villages.	Taluka.	Wells, Bunkis and the like.								Tanks.			
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14*	Pärner	570	91	28	1	3	..	30	2	..	..	..	..

Number of villages.	Taluka.	Tanks.				Other sources.								Remarks.
		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
14*	Pärner ... ..	..	1	..	..	2	5	163	3	30	..	25	..	..

*This is for 14 villages, i.e., includes Ranjangaon which became Kachha in 1914-15.

Abstract.

District.	Details.	Wells, Bunkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmednagar	For irrigation	570	91	..	..	2	5
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.	28	1	..	..	163	2
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	3	..	..	1	30	..
	In disuse .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	25
	Total	598	92+33 = 124	..	1	165	7+25 = 32
	Total recorded at the original settlement of 9 villages only.				393		

Information for remaining villages not available.

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the selling value of dry crop lands in the villages of the Pärner Taluka, Ahmednagar District.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Group number.	1885-86-1904-05.				1905-06-1909-10.				1910-11-1914-15.			
			Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.
Group I.														
1	Kánhar	I	76 0	48 8 0	2,278 0 0	80 85	146	78 0 0	4,811 0 0	61 97	137 0	107 8 0	8,418 0 0	79 27
2	Pärner	I	189 0	100 0 0	4,380 0 0	49 8	200	103 8 0	8,908 0 0	80 06	196 0	108 0 0	9,568 0 0	88 74
3	Gánji Bhotrá	I	...	...	...	...	60	20 0 0	1,377 0 0	63 95	172 0	48 8 0	4,890 0 0	113 02
4	Pimpri Jalasa	I	82 0	10 0 0	530 0 0	63 09	8	2 0 0	350 0 0	173 00	38 0	7 9 0	1,300 0 0	128 71
5	Chinchoh	I	66 0	13 8 0	825 0 0	66 00	80	10 6 0	1,250 0 0	110 04	134 0	38 8 0	8,718 0 0	81 04
6	Vadstre	I	143 0	42 8 0	2,528 0 0	59 8	115	28 0 0	4,689 0 0	129 21	54 0	33 8 0	6,123 0 0	129 74
7	Koldare	I	...	...	...	...	81	23 0 0	1,680 0 0	82 8	20 0	5 0 0	400 0 0	83 00
8	Dev Bhotre	I	1 0	0 10 0	80 0 0	80 00	47	16 0 0	1,317 0 0	62 31	65 0	29 0 0	1,763 0 0	87 14
9	Pábal	I	17 0	14 0 0	635 0 0	80 21	16	13 8 0	976 0 0	67 40	13 0	7 8 0	201 0 0	86 8
10	Shirdpur	I	85 0	22 0 0	271 0 0	12 31	55	18 8 0	610 0 0	31 23	33 0	4 0 0	300 0 0	80 03
11	Chombhat	I	68 0	16 8 0	431 8 0	21 15	82	21 0 0	859 0 0	44 71	...	...	...	...
12	Renavadi	I	30 0	28 8 0	502 8 0	17 68	16	13 8 0	835 0 0	40 28	...	...	...	...
13	Kalsa	I	17 0	4 8 0	140 0 0	31 1	63	28 0 0	2,033 0 0	71 48	65 0	22 8 0	3,650 0 0	108 02
14	Gárkhind	I	24 0	5 6 0	493 0 0	68 18	38	8 0 0	1,175 0 0	144 87	11 0	8 8 0	440 0 0	128 71
15	Majre Sheri	I	47 0	14 0 0	199 0 0	14 21	63	38 0 0	1,900 0 0	43 6	46 0	21 0 0	2,287 0 0	137 47
16	Rándhe	I	11 0	5 0 0	400 0 0	30 00	54	42 0 0	2,862 8 0	70 53	232 0	69 8 0	8,710 0 0	87 03
17	Darodi	I	23 0	6 8 0	1,079 0 0	179 8 1	15	4 0 0	889 0 0	234 75	80 0	14 8 6	3,214 8 0	72 58
18	Bhúbalvade	I	6 0	8 0 0	370 0 0	35 71	44	19 0 0	1,335 0 0	96 05	18 0	9 0 0	1,000 0 0	111 1
19	Pádali Daryá	I	6 0	2 0 0	350 0 0	175 00	14	6 0 0	2,690 0 0	416 8	2 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	490 00
20	Hásti Khud	I	14 0	1 0 0	505 0 0	505 00	9	2 0 0	500 0 0	250 00	2 0	0 12 0	100 0 0	18 8
21	Vizoj	I	49 0	22 0 0	769 0 0	84 46	16	9 0 0	622 0 0	91 6	30 0	17 0 0	1,090 0 0	42 24
22	Edare	I	44 0	28 0 0	1,876 0 0	72 83	9	8 0 0	625 0 0	87 5	49 0	17 0 0	2,401 0 0	114 17
23	Vadgaon Daryá	I	17 0	4 0 0	359 8 0	60 87	44	21 0 0	2,700 0 0	122 57	25 0	7 8 0	810 0 0	119 9
24	Gárgundi	I	24 0	12 8 0	1,047 0 0	83 76	6	4 0 0	280 0 0	72 6	...	...	...	...
25	Bhodre	I	...	...	...	...	6	8 0 0	300 0 0	50 00	2 0	1 0 0	89 0 0	99 00
26	Pimpalgáon Bóthá	I	44 0	43 0 0	400 0 0	11 00	28	8 8 0	600 0 0	83 22	60 0	21 0 0	1,2 0 0 0	90 00
27	Kásdre	I	20 0	5 0 0	500 0 0	100 00	19	7 8 0	1,280 0 0	170 00	53 0	11 0 0	1,316 0 0	219 64
28	Nándur Puthár	I	28 0	6 0 0	589 8 0	99 75	47	35 8 0	1,520 8 0	68 63	44 0	16 8 0	1,850 0 0	87 69
29	Sávangáon	I	79 0	14 6 0	1,177 8 0	31 23	43	8 8 0	754 8 0	83 78	116 0	31 8 0	5,177 0 0	164 84
30	Karjune Haryá	I	329 0	61 0 0	3,168 0 0	75 28	211	40 8 0	3,660 0 0	71 91	271 0	68 0 0	6,266 0 0	131 24
31	Vasunde	I	687 0	196 0 0	13,261 0 0	67 80	418	124 0 0	5,334 0 0	47 07	448 0	122 0 0	10,080 0 0	70 13
32	Táki Dhokashwar	I	328 0	98 0 0	4,838 0 0	48 28	122	41 8 0	2,038 0 0	50 31	83 0	123 0 0	7,2 7 6 0	56 80
33	Tákiol	I	20 0	2 0 0	200 0 0	100 00	28	2 0 0	860 0 0	130 8	15 0	3 8 0	300 0 0	100 63
34	Kinhi	I	82 0	19 8 0	1,322 0 0	72 00	126	68 0 0	2,851 8 0	68 26	20 0	14 8 0	2,183 0 0	160 96
35	Pimpalgáon Turuk	I	...	...	...	...	16	2 0 0	600 0 0	250 03	16 0	5 8 0	812 0 0	80 72
36	A'kalvadi	I	7 0	1 8 0	200 0 0	128 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Korogáon	I	22 0	7 0 0	120 0 0	17 14	9	2 0 0	289 0 0	140 2	11 0	4 8 0	300 0 0	66 6
38	Pádli Tarf A'le	I	68 0	16 0 0	385 0 0	19 21	126	62 0 0	2,424 0 0	65 21	65 0	19 0 0	1,278 0 0	93 05
Total of Group I.			2,436 0	260 10 0	48,085 0 0	64 38	2,630	987 8 0	68,149 0 0	73 76	2,894 0	1,169 6 0	99,427 8 0	89 90
Average per acre			...	0 5 6	18 14 8	...	...	0 5 11	27 5 5	...	...	0 5 10	84 7 11	...
Group II.														
39	Dhoki	II	179 0	36 8 0	422 0 0	15 92	169	21 0 0	800 0 0	22 60	229 0	43 8 0	1,043 0 0	24 51
40	Dhotre Khud	II	...	...	...	...	31	2 0 0	80 0 0	26 6	...	...	...	...
41	Dhotre Budrak	II	24 0	5 0 0	176 0 0	58 3	2	0 8 0	100 0 0	200 00	128 0	22 0 0	1,420 0 0	60 28
42	Hivra Korde	II	...	...	...	...	6	5 8 0	289 0 0	64 36	...	...	...	...
43	Gorogáon	II	...	...	...	...	29	14 8 0	1,071 0 0	73 88	...	...	...	...
44	Dikhal	II	1 0	0 22 0	75 0 0	100 00	...	...	...	...	12 0	8 0 0	57 0 0	89 87

APPENDIX K—continued.

Name of village.	Group number.	1895-96—1904-05.				1905-06—1909-10.				1910-11—1914-15.				Remarks.
		Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	
<i>Group II—contd.</i>														
1 Pádol Tarf Kánbur.	II	87 0	18 8 0	615 0 0	45 5	20	11 8 0	600 0 0	52 17	10 0	5 0 0	300 0 0	60 00	
2 Jángdon	II	313 0	182 0 0	3,731 0 0	20 68	107	54 0 0	3,108 8 0	30 04	207 0	116 0 0	3,868 0 0	38 44	
3 Sirnole	II	89 0	56 0 0	1,188 8 0	20 68	22	11 0 0	308 0 0	28 00	84 0	40 0 0	1,432 0 0	35 8	
4 Vadgón Gund	II	...	...	...	...	4	1 8 0	249 0 0	189 00	10 0	5 0 0	604 0 0	120 8	
5 Loni Kolbyáohi	II	12 0	5 8 0	800 0 0	54 54	108	42 8 0	1,335 0 0	43 34	27 0	11 0 0	544 0 0	49 46	
6 Hunge	II	26 0	20 0 0	450 0 0	23 5	37	25 0 0	1,175 0 0	42 00	25 0	14 0 0	725 0 0	51 78	
7 Sape	II	100 0	35 0 0	874 0 0	10 68	97	40 0 0	1,373 0 0	34 23	46 0	18 8 0	780 0 0	56 30	
8 Vághande Khurd	II	7 0	3 8 0	60 0 0	17 14	23	10 0 0	460 0 0	45 00	...	...	...	...
9 Vághande Budruk	II	20 0	14 8 0	289 0 0	20 68	31	19 0 0	539 0 0	31 47	...	...	...	...
10 Sultángur	II	...	...	...	...	12	7 0 0	300 0 0	42 85	5 0	3 0 0	400 0 0	133 3	
11 Mungsi	II	80 0	35 0 0	1,000 0 0	28 37	14	8 0 0	600 0 0	65 6	...	...	...	...
12 Vadner Haveli	II	...	...	...	...	11	8 0 0	310 0 0	56 6	5 0	3 0 0	400 0 0	133 3	
13 Gatewadi	II	...	...	...	...	31	8 0 0	320 0 0	40 00	24 0	9 0 0	1,159 0 0	127 7	
14 Ghánagón	II	16 0	7 0 0	325 0 0	46 43	12	5 8 0	334 0 0	63 61	5 0	3 8 0	650 0 0	167 14	
15 Játágón	II	...	...	...	...	3	2 0 0	100 0 0	50 00	41 0	9 0 0	600 0 0	66 6	
16 Bágga Bndi	II	87 0	17 8 0	1,267 0 0	72 38	2	0 8 0	25 0 0	60 00	2 0	0 8 0	60 0 0	120 00	
17 Pánoli	II	...	...	...	...	7	8 0 0	625 0 0	78 12	53 0	11 0 0	2,338 0 0	312 54	
18 Vadole	II	35 0	15 0 0	480 0 0	62 00	90	52 0 0	3,660 0 0	61 15	59 0	29 0 0	1,635 0 0	70 85	
19 Sónvi Buryá	II	...	...	...	...	65	14 0 0	536 0 0	41 65	129 0	43 0 0	2,379 0 0	54 30	
20 Pimpalner	II	61 0	40 8 0	465 0 0	11 46	48	32 8 0	1,423 0 0	44 06	13 0	8 8 0	475 0 0	55 88	
21 Májampur	II	28 0	8 0 0	250 0 0	31 23	...	...	...	...	34 0	10 0 0	550 0 0	55 00	
22 Hakikapur	II	63 0	13 0 0	231 0 0	17 23	...	...	...	...	102 0	26 0 0	1,000 0 0	38 46	
23 Bágga Thorpál	II	96 0	40 0 0	814 0 0	14 06	6	6 0 0	99 0 0	13 6	...	...	...	...
24 Gádligón	II	32 0	31 0 0	496 0 0	16 0	48	28 8 0	274 0 0	10 18	68 0	25 0 0	775 0 0	31 00	
25 Vadner Budruk	II	90 0	34 0 0	8 3 0 0	23 61	80	24 8 0	1,849 8 0	67 32	100 0	49 0 0	2,700 0 0	35 10	
26 Apdhu	II	35 0	14 8 0	499 0 0	34 41	2	2 0 0	100 0 0	30 00	7 0	5 0 0	500 0 0	103 00	
27 Palwa Khurd	II	15 0	9 0 0	490 0 0	41 4	43	24 0 0	880 0 0	36 6	...	...	...	...
28 Palwa Budruk	II	33 0	16 0 0	1,027 0 0	63 48	10	4 8 0	300 0 0	63 8	12 0	8 0 0	150 0 0	50 00	
29 Vadgón Bástal	II	33 0	8 8 0	40 0 0	11 42	327	57 8 0	678 0 0	9 67	427 0	74 0 0	3,012 0 0	40 70	
Total of Group II	II	1,854 0	613 4 0	14,779 8 0	24 11	1,482	673 8 0	22,230 0 0	38 61	1,829 0	681 0 0	20,615 0 0	51 44	
Average per acre	...	...	0 7 2	10 14 7	...	...	0 6 2	15 0 6	...	...	0 5 1	16 5 8	...	
<i>Group III.</i>														
30 Mátup	III	5 0	8 0 0	90 0 0	30 00	...	...	...	...	41 0	23 0 0	550 0 0	29 31	
31 Kátup	III	...	...	...	...	11	5 0 0	175 0 0	35 00	10 0	7 8 0	550 0 0	73 3	
32 Bhálavani	III	0 20	0 8 0	30 0 0	60 00	61	43 0 0	733 0 0	18 44	199 0	123 8 0	2,298 0 0	18 60	
33 Vadgón Amli	III	8 0	6 0 0	243 0 0	40 83	5	4 8 0	50 0 0	11 1	5 0	4 8 0	50 0 0	11 1	
34 Bhándgón	III	...	...	...	...	10	10 0 0	200 0 0	20 00	3 0	3 0 0	30 0 0	40 00	
35 Séroli A'ábái	III	...	...	...	...	5	2 0 0	130 0 0	75 10	8 0	8 8 0	238 0 0	36 14	
36 Dálthano Gunjal	III	1 0	3 0 0	90 0 0	46 5	12	11 0 0	757 0 0	68 61	11 0	9 0 0	739 0 0	67 0	
37 Bhoyrá Pakhar	III	52 0	33 0 0	1,100 0 0	36 6	10	7 0 0	300 0 0	42 55	30 0	22 0 0	1,000 0 0	65 45	
38 Bhoyrá Khurd	III	...	...	...	...	139	33 0 0	1,570 0 0	47 67	31 0	9 8 0	475 0 0	30 00	
39 Sháhdápur	III	3 0	1 0 0	99 0 0	99 03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Pimpalgón Kanda	III	18 0	8 8 0	175 0 0	31 61	33	10 0 0	561 0 0	56 1	31 0	11 0 0	630 0 0	77 27	
41 Válavane	III	140 0	9 0 0	99 0 0	11 00	8	1 0 0	50 0 0	50 00	15 0	7 0 0	490 0 0	70 00	
42 Bálitale	III	7 0	4 0 0	25 0 0	9 23	7	4 0 0	60 0 0	15 00	...	...	...	...
43 Aángón	III	31 0	21 0 0	754 0 0	37 30	34	10 0 0	300 0 0	30 00	...	...	...	...
44 Baburd	III	54 0	23 0 0	790 0 0	37 24	17	10 8 0	563 0 0	36 37	0 39	1 8 0	50 0 0	23 3	
45 Bhoyrá Gángardá	III	20 0	7 0 0	150 0 0	21 43	...	...	...	...	16 0	8 0 0	85 0 0	33 3	

APPENDIX K.—continued.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Group Number.	1925-26—1926-27.				1927-28—1928-29.				1929-30—1930-31.				Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
			Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.		
90	Koyna	III	45 0	27 0 0	900 0 0	24 23	16	11 0 0	500 0 0	45 45	...	...	...	...	...
91	Pádali Yerti	III	...	...	...	...	80	24 8 0	1,049 0 0	87 32	4 0	2 0 0	180 0 0	73 00	...
92	Vadagavhán	III	243 0	151 0 0	4,820 0 0	29 98	105	62 0 0	2,122 0 0	24 27	210 0	21 0 0	5,261 0 0	72 01	...	
93	Kurund	III	98 0	18 0 0	324 0 0	18 7	193	70 0 0	1,931 0 0	24 68	86 0	21 0 0	1,200 0 0	27 94	...	
94	Kohokadi	III	104 0	42 0 0	448 0 0	10 6	87	26 0 0	648 0 0	18 00	70 0	50 8 0	1,237 0 0	24 49	...	
95	Mhase Khurd	III	197 0	103 8 0	979 0 0	9 45	44	25 0 0	598 0 0	23 92	...	...	...	...	...
96	Gájdápur	III	98 0	8 0 0	100 0 0	12 5	46	5 0 0	180 0 0	22 00	225 0	20 0 0	863 0 0	42 05	...	
97	Vankute	III	8 0	8 0 0	50 0 0	13 8	69	24 8 0	827 0 0	23 75	245 0	20 0 0	3,902 0 0	44 77	...	
98	Desvandi	III	73 0	20 8 0	624 8 0	20 47	26	9 0 0	418 0 0	40 25	27 0	24 0 0	915 0 0	28 12	...	
99	Pokhari	III	363 0	67 0 0	2,554 0 0	44 8 0	702	115 0 0	6,855 0 0	77 00	639 0	69 0 0	5,272 0 0	77 22	...	
100	Palasur	III	101 0	27 0 0	1,820 0 0	77 04	92	15 0 0	1,934 0 0	108 98	61 0	13 8 0	1,582 0 0	12 06	...	
101	Kátalvedhe	III	116 0	20 0 0	1,513 0 0	75 65	61	10 0 0	947 0 0	64 7	52 0	9 0 0	900 0 0	100 00	...	
102	Bánjangan	III	454 0	127 0 0	3,189 8 0	23 22	480	197 0 0	4,729 0 0	24 00	2 7 0	158 0 0	5,520 0 0	24 28	...	
Total of Group III.			3,221 20	742 0 0	20,218 0 0	27 11	2,366	764 0 0	30,515 8 0	40 07	2,500 20	768 0 0	24,927 0 0	45 62	...	
Average per acre			...	0 5 4	9 1 7	...	...	0 5 1	12 15 0	...	...	0 4 10	12 15 1	...	...
Grand Total			6,010 20	2,201 14 0	81,022 8 0	26 21	6,278	2,220 0 0	1,22,046 8 0	23 62	7,218 29	2,406 14 0	1,64,309 8 0	68 20	...	
Average per acre			...	0 5 10	12 7 9	...	...	0 5 8	19 2 1	...	...	0 5 4	22 12 7	...	...

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the selling value of dry crop lands in idam villages of Tarnar Taluka, Ahmednagar

Serial No. in Appendix C.	Name of village.	1885-86-1904-05.				Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	1905-06-1909-10.			Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	1910-11-1914-15.			Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
		Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale-price.			Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.		Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale-price.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	Group I.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1	Aikni	219	69 0 0	1,051 0 0	15-37	117 0	53 0 0	1,224 0 0	23-55	144	66 0 0	2,700 0 0	33-14		
2	Pimpri Pathar	7	6 8 0	400 0 0	41-53	0 5 0	0 4 0	100 0 0	400-00	15	19 0 0	900 0 0	90-00		
3	Karandi	105	76 0 0	3,507 0 0	44-69	35 0	17 0 0	900 0 0	52-94	21	11 8 0	900 0 0	69-55		
4	Loni Mavalachi	28	8 0 0	190 0 0	12-5	25 0	8 0 0	289 0 0	48-12	50	30 8 0	2,155 0 0	70-65		
	Total of Group I	359	189 8 0	6,968 0 0	31-08	165 5	78 4 0	2,513 0 0	33-5	230	108 0 0	6,565 0 0	48-19		
	Average per Acre	...	0 7 1	19 13 11	...	...	0 7 8	15 8 8	...	...	0 8 5	28 8 0	...	
	Group II.														
5	Nighoj	455	209 0 0	3,079 0 0	14-73	265 0	191 0 0	5,575 0 0	23-19	144	66 8 0	3,229 0 0	48-51		
6	Javale	879	221 8 0	4,330 0 0	19-5	39 0	49 0 0	906 0 0	13-59	61	34 0 0	1,460 0 0	42-94		
7	Naryan Gavhan	59	21 0 0	1,031 0 0	50-53	7 0	8 8 0	400 0 0	61-53	51	21 8 0	975 0 0	40-69		
8	Mhane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	24 0 0	900 0 0	37-5	
	Total of Group II	802	461 8 0	8,440 0 0	18-73	401 0	248 8 8	6,870 0 0	27-27	221	146 0 0	6,461 0 0	44-25		
	Average per acre	...	0 8 1	9 7 8	...	...	0 8 7	14 14 8	...	...	0 7 7	30 2 0	...	
	Group III.														
9	Mandve Khurd	20	13 0 0	298 0 0	30-46	79 0	45 0 0	1,974 0 0	37-2	10	6 0 0	700 0 0	119-0		
10	Palsi	130	64 0 0	1,050 0 0	16-56	407 0	133 8 0	4,055 0 0	30-43	269	131 0 0	7,504 0 0	60-33		
11	Dhavalpuri	12	7 0 0	198 0 0	33-29	108 0	23 0 0	607 0 0	27-59	210	39 0 0	1,507 0 0	33-51		
12	Dul	23	10 0 0	199 0 0	19-9	9 0	8 8 0	55 0 0	15-7	15	11 0 0	300 0 0	27-27		
13	Pimpri Gavali	1	1 0 0	50 0 0	50-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Group III	191	95 0 0	1,908 0 0	20-68	509 0	204 0 0	6,599 0 0	31-36	518	187 0 0	10,211 0 0	54-8		
	Average per acre	...	0 7 11	9 15 4	...	...	0 5 5	10 11 2	...	...	0 5 9	19 14 5	...	
	Grand total	1,442	708 0 0	15,321 0 0	21-7	1,324 5	635 13 0	15,758 0 0	30-0	1,064	469 0 0	23,227 0 0	49-53		
	Average per acre.	...	0 7 10	9 11 11	...	...	0 8 10	12 14 3	...	...	0 7 0	21 13 3	...	

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the selling price of garden and Patasthal land in Government Villages in Parner Taluka of Ahmednagar District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q	Name of village	Group Number	1885-89-1904-05.				1904-05-1906-10.				1910-11-1914-15.			
			Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	Num of times the assessment price by price
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Group No. I.		A. S.	Ra. S. P.	Ra. S. P.		A. S.	Ra. S. P.	Ra. S. P.		A. S.	Ra. S. P.	Ra. S. P.	
1	Kanbur	I	M 0 5	0 4 0	30 0 0	130 0	M 1 0	1 0 0	300 0 0	300	M 1 0	1 8 0	775 0 0	510
2	Parner	I	M 17 0	7 0 0	2,375 0 0	330 00	M 5 0	4 0 0	500 0 0	174 75	P 18 0	11 0 0	1,325 0 0	130
			P 19 0	14 0 0	2,375 0 0	163 75	P 4 0	7 0 0	630 0 0	99 25				
3	Ganji Bhoira	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	M 25 0	8 8 0	500 0 0	89 25	M 4 0	3 0 0	500 0 0	150
4	Pimpri Jalgaon	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	M 3 0	2 0 0	300 0 0	150	P 0 20	1 0 0	200 0 0	200
5	Ohincholi	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M 1 30	1 0 0	190 0 0	190
6	Vadgaon	I	M 7 0	5 5 0	300 0 0	100	M 3 0	1 0 0	300 0 0	350	M 6 0	3 0 0	700 0 0	350
			P 1 0	1 0 0	300 0 0	300	P 1 0	0 8 0	100 0 0	300	P 2 0	3 8 0	1,400 0 0	400
8	Devi Bhoirga	I	M 1 0	1 0 0	800 0 0	300	M 2 0	2 0 0	500 0 0	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Shirgaon	I	M 11 0	6 0 0	20 0 0	18 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Chombhat	I	M 1 0	0 8 0	45 0 0	90 0	M 1 0	1 0 0	75 0 0	75 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Kalna	I	M 7 0	1 8 0	100 0 0	57 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	M 3 0	1 8 0	100 0 0	60
			P 1 0	1 8 0	100 0 0	120	P 1 0	1 8 0	300 0 0	120	P 1 0	1 8 0	300 0 0	120
14	Garkhindi	I	P 5 0	1 8 0	454 0 0	305 0	M 7 0	8 8 0	649 0 0	259 0	M 1 0	0 8 0	300 0 0	300
			P 5 0	1 8 0	454 0 0	305 0	P 5 0	1 8 0	300 0 0	300	P 3 0	1 0 0	200 0 0	150
15	Majre Sheri	I	M 20 0	20 8 0	600 0 0	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Ranohi	I	M 7 0	3 0 0	638 0 0	231 0	M 3 0	2 0 0	600 0 0	300	M 15 0	3 0 0	2,600 0 0	310
17	Darodi	I	M 9 0	4 8 0	500 0 0	112 1	M 4 0	3 0 0	240 0 0	53 10	M 13 0	4 0 0	600 0 0	150
18	Babhalvedha	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	M 3 0	2 0 0	300 0 0	150	M 2 0	3 0 0	600 0 0	300
19	Padali Darya	I	P 5 0	5 0 0	900 0 0	180 0	P 11 0	11 0 0	2,350 0 0	208 08	P 6 0	3 0 0	2,000 0 0	660
21	Vitoli	I	P 3 0	1 0 0	180 0 0	180 0	P 3 0	1 0 0	250 0 0	150	P 5 0	3 8 0	600 0 0	250
22	Vadgaon Darya	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P 2 0	0 8 0	90 0 0	190
23	Pimpelgaon Rotha	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	P 2 0	1 0 0	970 0 0	970	P 16 0	3 0 0	600 0 0	200
27	Kandri	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P 3 0	1 0 0	100 0 0	100
28	Nandur Pathar	I	M 2 0	4 0 0	600 0 0	300	M 1 0	1 0 0	300 0 0	300	M 0 6	0 8 0	50 0 0	100 0
			P 2 0	1 0 0	100 0 0	100	P 2 0	1 0 0	100 0 0	100	P 6 0	2 8 0	1,120 0 0	440
29	Bavargaon	I	M 3 0	1 8 0	100 0 0	65 0	M 20 0	8 0 0	100 0 0	13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			P 1 0	1 0 0	100 0 0	100 0	P 0 15	0 4 0	100 0 0	400	P 3 0	1 0 0	300 0 0	300 0
30	Karjune Haryal	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	M 5 0	3 0 0	974 0 0	324 0	M 17 0	7 0 0	1,720 0 0	247 0
31	Vasande	I	M 3 0	3 0 0	698 0 0	199 0	M 11 0	18 0 0	1,218 0 0	99 20	M 5 0	4 0 0	620 0 0	314 0
			P 9 0	2 0 0	400 0 0	332 0	P 9 0	2 0 0	400 0 0	332 0	P 9 0	2 0 0	400 0 0	332 0
32	Takli Dhokestwar	I	M 0 2	0 3 0	90 0 0	70 0	M 20 0	17 0 0	600 0 0	53 24	M 9 0	2 0 0	400 0 0	300 0
			P 1 0	1 8 0	120 0 0	120 0	P 1 0	1 8 0	120 0 0	120 0	P 2 0	2 0 0	620 0 0	312 0
33	Nikholi	I	P 4 0	6 0 0	780 0 0	180 0	P 1 0	2 0 0	300 0 0	150 0	P 8 0	4 0 0	600 0 0	150 0
34	Kinhi	I	M 3 0	1 0 0	200 0 0	200 0	M 3 0	2 8 0	400 0 0	134 0	M 2 0	3 0 0	500 0 0	160 0
			P 0 0	0 4 0	35 0 0	140 0	P 0 0	0 4 0	35 0 0	140 0				
37	Koregaon	I	P 4 0	4 0 0	500 0 0	125 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Padali, tarf Abu	I	M 3 0	3 0 0	275 0 0	137 5	M 2 0	3 0 0	100 0 0	83 5	M 2 0	3 0 0	350 0 0	175 0
	Total of Group No. I.		M 86 7	68 8 0	12,703 8 0	137 58	M 118 0	102 0 0	12,614 8 0	183 47	M 86 31	91 0 0	250 0 0	246 4
			P 49 0	.....	.....	.....	P 25 25	.....	.....	.....	P 78 26	.....	.....	.....
			129 7	.....	.....	.....	188 25	.....	.....	.....	165 17	.....	.....	.....
	Average per acre		.....	0 11 6	99 1 9	.....	.....	0 11 8	97 15 1	.....	.....	0 8 9	127 0 5	.....
	Group No. II.													
40	Koregaon	II	.....	.....	.....	.....	P 1 0	3 0 0	301 0 0	100 0	M 0 11	1 0 0	150 0 0	150 0
40	Padali, tarf Kachur.	II	.....	.....	.....	.....	M 5 0	2 0 0	460 0 0	230 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX K¹-continued.

Serial No. in Appendix C	Name of village.	Group Number.	1895-98-1904-05.				1905-08-1908-10.				1910-11-1914-15.			
			Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.
Group No. II--contd														
45	Jāngson	II	M 11 0	18 0 0	967 0 0	73 61	M 11 0	18 0 0	969 0 0	68 76				
47	Siraule	II	M 3 0	1 0 0	184 0 0	134 0	M 1 0	1 0 0	200 0 0	200				
49	Loni Kolhyachi	II	M 8 0	3 8 0	1,390 0 0	132 94	M 4 0	3 0 0	850 0 0	168 3	M 10 0	9 0 0	1,000 0 0	111 1
50	Hāngū	II	M 8 0	450 0 0	168 8 0		M 1 0	1 0 0	289 0 0	289 0	M 2 2	2 0 0	350 0 0	175 0
53	Jatogān	II					M 5 0	1 0 0	200 0 0	200				
55	Rāleḡan Shindī	II					M 1 0	0 8 0	100 0 0	300 0				
58	Sangvi Sūryā	II					M 1 0	1 0 0	99 0 0	99 0	M 7 0	1 8 0	683 0 0	442
64	Pimpalner	II									M 3 0	3 8 0	900 0 0	267 24
65	Hālikatpūr	II					M 25 0	2 0 0	400 0 0	62 2				
70	Vadner Budruk	II					M 3 0	3 0 0	199 0 0	66 3				
73	Talwe Budruk	II					M 3 0	3 0 0	350 0 0	116 6				
76	Vadgōn Sāvta	II					M 1 0	2 0 0	100 0 0	50 0				
							P 1 0	1 8 0	100 0 0	66 6				
	Total of Group No. II.		M 24 0	25 8 0	2,861 0 0	211 80	M 63 0	46 8 0	4,217 0 0	90 68	M 22 12	17 0 0	2,063 0 0	180 17
	Average per acre			1 1 0	113 13 8			0 10 11	62 0 2			0 12 4	139 3 7	
Group No. III.														
75	Mālkup	III	M 1 0	1 0 0	99 0 0	66 0								
76	Kālkup	III												
77	Bhalavani	III	M 1 0	1 0 0	80 0 0	80 0					M 1 0	2 0 0	280 0 0	130 0
79	Bhārdgōn	III									M 1 0	1 8 0	300 0 0	132 3
81	Dāithane Gunjāl	III	M 3 0	3 8 0	100 0 0	45 71								
84	Shāhājānār	III					M 1 0	1 0 0	99 0 0	99 0				
85	Pimpalgōn Kowdā	III	M 3 0	2 8 0	246 0 0	123 5					M 2 0	1 0 0	300 0 0	300 0
89	Bābardi	III					M 4 0	3 0 0	208 0 0	66 6				
92	Pādālī Evtī	III	M 3 0	3 0 0	300 0 0	90 0					M 1 0	1 0 0	80 0 0	60 0
93	Vādegavhān	III	M 1 0	1 8 0	236 0 0	236 00	M 12 0	11 0 0	999 0 0	90 91	M 8 0	7 0 0	800 0 0	114 28
94	Kurund	III					M 12 0	2 0 0	450 0 0	80 0	M 41 0	28 0 0	1,700 0 0	65 98
98	Vānkute	III	M 1 0	1 0 0	100 0 0	100	M 1 0	0 4 0	300 0 0	400 0	M 3 0	2 0 0	275 0 0	127 5
100	Dugvandi	III	M 9 0	6 0 0	300 0 0	33 3								
101	Pokhari	III					M 1 0	0 4 0	100 0 0	400 0	M 31 0	5 0 0	1,500 0 0	300 0
102	Palsapur	III					M 2 0	0 3 0	180 0 0	800 0				
103	Kātalvedhe	III	M 8 0	1 0 0	100 0 0	100 0					P 0 0	0 3 0	100 0 0	800 0
			P 7 0	3 8 0	300 0 0	190 0					P 21 0	4 0 0	650 0 0	129 5
104	Bānjangōn	III	M 26 0	15 8 0	628 0 0	40 61	M 15 0	19 0 0	936 0 0	20 94	M 0 8	1 0 0	100 0 0	100 0
			P 10 0	8 6 0	280 0 0	8 80								
	Total of Group No. III.		M 63 0	36 8 0	2,287 0 0	61 38	M 49 0	79 12 0	2,902 0 0	36 37	M 88 9	60 8 0	5,825 0 0	116 54
	Average per acre			0 9 10	36 4 0			1 6 0	60 0 0			0 8 1	68 12 0	
	Grand Total		M 169 7	154 6 0	17,811 8 0	115 28	M 223 0	228 5 0	20,723 8 0	90 79	M 197 13	163 8 0	21,605 0 0	189 78
			P 49 0				P 41 34				P 89 29			
	Average per acre			0 11 8	84 6 7			0 13 9	78 3 10			0 8 10	109 12 8	

APPENDIX K'—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Group Number.	1894-95—1904-05.				1905-06—1909-10.				1910-11—1914-15.			
			Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Inam Villages.</i>														
<i>Group No. I.</i>														
1	Alkuth	I	{ M 30 0 P 1 0 }	43 0 0	1,408 8 0	34'24	{ M 50 0 P 1 0 }	71 8 0	2,224 0 0	31'10	M 9 0	23 0 0	1,099 0 0	48'1
2	Karandi	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ M 4 0 P 1 0 }	4 8 0	600 0 0	133'2	M 2 0	3 8 0	600 0 0	200'1
4	Loui Mavalychi	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	M 8 0	4 0 0	800 0 0	200'00	M 8 0	8 0 0	235 0 0	112'1
Total of Group No. I			{ M 30 0 P 1 0 }	46 8 0	1,599 8 0	34'26	{ M 50 0 P 1 0 }	84 0 0	3,824 0 0	45'02	M 14 0	26 8 0	1,824 0 0	64'1
Average per acre			.....	1 2 7	39 15 4	.....	.....	1 10 4	78 15 8	.....	.....	1 14 2	130 4 6	.....
<i>Group No. II.</i>														
5	Nighol	II	{ M 21 0 P 19 0 }	19 0 0	1,121 0 0	59'00	M 8 0	20 8 0	1,208 0 0	68'09	M 2 0	7 8 0	640 0 0	56'1
8	Javle	II	.....	.....	.....	.....	M 5 0	12 0 0	260 0 0	73'07	M 2 0	1 0 0	920 0 0	120'1
Total of Group No. II			{ M 21 0 P 19 0 }	48 0 0	1,446 0 0	53'02	M 13 0	32 8 0	1,468 0 0	70'03	M 4 0	8 8 0	1,560 0 0	128'1
Average per acre			.....	1 1 5	36 3 4	.....	.....	2 2 2	130 7 4	.....	.....	2 2 0	390 0 0	.....
<i>Group No. III.</i>														
9	Mandve Khurd	III	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M 7 0	7 8 0	400 0 0	57'1
12	Ruf	III	.....	.....	.....	.....	M 1 0	8 0 0	96 0 0	33'00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Group No. III			.....	.....	.....	.....	M 1 0	8 0 0	96 0 0	33'00	M 7 0	7 8 0	400 0 0	57'1
Average per acre			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	96 0 0	.....	.....	1 1 1	57 2 3	.....
Grand Total			{ M 60 0 P 20 0 }	99 8 0	3,039 8 0	33'26	{ M 66 0 P 1 0 }	130 8 0	6,396 0 0	53'02	M 25 0	48 8 0	3,784 0 0	69'1
Average per acre			.....	1 1 10	37 15 10	.....	.....	1 12 7	98 7 2	.....	.....	1 11 2	151 5 9	.....

APPENDIX M.

Statement showing leases of dry crop lands in the Párner Talúka
of the Ahmednagar District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks
<i>Group No. I.</i>		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Kánhur	287	182 8 0	684 0 0	26.68	
2	Párner	1,017	479 0 0	2,477 0 0	19.38	
3	Gánji Bhoirá	12	4 0 0	10 0 0	40.00	
5	Chincholi	100	26 8 0	155 0 0	17.00	
8	Devi Bhoire	127	55 0 0	190 8 0	28.97	
10	Shirépur	98	41 8 0	259 0 0	16.02	
15	Majre Sheri	45	25 8 0	200 0 0	12.75	
16	Bándhe	95	42 0 0	220 0 0	19.09	
18	Bábhalyáde	51	23 8 0	160 0 0	14.68	
20	Hátalkhind	19	6 0 0	23 8 0	26.6	
21	Viroli	6	2 8 0	12 0 0	20.68	
23	Vadgaon Darya	110	40 0 0	183 0 0	21.85	
26	Pimpalgaon Bothe	12	6 0 0	25 0 0	24.0	
27	Káádro	126	41 0 0	373 0 0	10.99	
29	Sávargaon	27	8 0 0	75 0 0	10.6	
30	Karjune Harya	36	7 0 0	36 0 0	19.4	
31	Vásunde	61	22 8 0	65 0 0	34.61	
32	Táklí Dhokeshwar	52	38 8 0	175 0 0	22.0	
33	Tikhól	86	17 0 0	95 0 0	17.89	
34	Kinhi	257	93 0 0	502 0 0	18.52	
35	Pimpalgaon Taruk	92	23 0 0	79 0 0	29.11	
38	Pádali Tarf Ale	4	1 0 0	15 0 0	6.6	
Total of Group No. I ...		2,720	1,185 0 0	6,013 0 0	19.70	
Averages per acre ...		.....	0 6 11	2 8 4	.....
<i>Group No. II.</i>						
39	Dhoki	17	6 0 0	93 0 0	15.78	
42	Hivre Korde	286	128 0 0	637 0 0	20.09	
43	Goregaon	8	7 8 0	14 0 0	53.57	
44	Diksal	93	43 0 0	247 0 0	17.40	
45	Pádali Tarf Kánhur	13	12 0 0	21 0 0	57.14	
46	Jámgaon	77	60 0 0	154 0 0	35.96	
47	Sirale	21	12 0 0	42 0 0	35.57	
48	Vadgaon Gund	9	8 0 0	91 0 0	8.79	
49	Loni Kolhyáshi	354	125 8 0	807 0 0	40.37	
50	Hange	56	55 8 0	142 0 0	39.08	
51	Supa	716	313 0 0	1,477 0 0	21.19	

APPENDIX M—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
		Acres.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.		
<i>Group No. II—continued.</i>						
53	Vághunde Budruk ...	1	1 8 0	50 0 0	80	
54	Sultánpur ...	24	9 0 0	50 0 0	180	
55	Mungel ...	68	45 0 0	188 0 0	2469	
56	Vadner Haveli ...	22	8 0 0	25 0 0	820	
57	Gatevádi ...	54	17 0 0	90 0 0	188	
58	Ghánegaon ...	69	47 0 0	135 0 0	3481	
59	Játegaon ...	42	20 8 0	68 0 0	2329	
60	Balegan Sindi ...	185	52 0 0	320 0 0	1625	
61	Pánoli ...	186	74 0 0	340 0 0	2178	
62	Vadole ...	9	5 0 0	15 0 0	388	
63	Sáogvi Surya ...	42	19 8 0	63 0 0	2349	
64	Pimpalner ...	335	219 0 0	405 0 0	4709	
65	Májampur ...	21	4 0 0	25 0 0	160	
66	Hakikatpur ...	44	25 0 0	105 0 0	2980	
67	Rálegan Therpal ...	181	68 8 0	262 0 0	2932	
68	Gunore ...	46	17 8 0	78 0 0	2243	
69	Gádilgaon ...	18	8 8 0	40 0 0	2125	
70	Vadner Budruk ...	50	17 0 0	95 8 0	1780	
71	Apdhup ...	20	30 0 0	115 0 0	2808	
72	Palwe Khurd ...	102	53 0 0	172 0 0	3081	
73	Palwe Budruk ...	54	36 0 0	141 0 0	2563	
74	Vadgaon Sávtal ...	82	28 8 0	205 0 0	1075	
Total of Group No. II ...		3,255	1,566 0 0	6,312 8 0	2408	
Averages per acre ...		.....	0 7 8	1 15 0	.....
<i>Group No. III.</i>						
75	Málkup ...	40	31 0 0	52 0 0	5961	
76	Kálkup ...	8	6 8 0	18 0 0	361	
77	Bhálavani ...	26	18 8 0	33 0 0	5606	
78	Bhoira Pothár ...	27	14 0 0	64 0 0	2592	
79	Bhoira Khurd ...	13	4 0 0	16 0 0	250	
85	Pimpalgaon Káuda ...	33	6 8 0	11 8 0	5052	
86	Válavano ...	14	4 0 0	25 0 0	160	
87	Ráitale ...	34	15 0 0	30 0 0	500	
88	Astgaon ...	42	20 0 0	47 8 0	4210	
89	Bhoira Gángaria ...	16	5 0 0	29 0 0	1724	
91	Kadus ...	102	31 8 0	243 8 0	3347	
92	Fádali Evti ...	482	109 8 0	365 0 0	2800	
93	Vádegarhán ...	50	12 8 0	70 0 0	1785	

APPENDIX M—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
	<i>Group No. III—continued.</i>	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
94	Kurud	24	4 8 0	20 0 0	22.5	
95	Kohokadi	121	55 0 0	150 0 0	85.3	
97	Gajdipar	37	5 0 0	36 0 0	15.8	
	Total of Group No. III ...	1,118	333 8 0	1,201 8 0	31.81	
	Average per acre ...	.....	0 5 5	1 1 2	.....
	Grand Total ...	7,091	3,134 8 0	13,527 0 0	23.17	
	Average per acre ...	.....	0 7 0	1 14 6	.....
	INAM VILLAGES.					
	<i>Group No. I.</i>					
1	Alkuti	88	56 8 0	134 0 0	42.16	
3	Karandi	127	76 0 0	271 8 0	27.99	
	Total of Group No. I ...	225	132 8 0	405 8 0	32.67	
	Average per acre ...	.....	0 9 5	1 12 10	.....
	<i>Group No. II.</i>					
7	Narayan Gavhan... ..	11	4 0 0	16 0 0	25.00	
8	Mhasne	112	60 8 0	106 8 0	56.80	
	Total of Group No. II ...	123	64 8 0	122 8 0	52.65	
	Average per acre ...	.....	0 8 4	0 15 11	.....
	<i>Group No. III.</i>					
	Grand Total ...	348	197 0 0	528 0 0	37.31	
	Average per acre ...	.....	0 9 0	1 13 3	.....

APPENDIX M¹.

Statement showing leases of Garden land in the Párner Taluka of the Ahmednagar District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
<i>Group No. I.</i>						
1	Kánbur ...	88 0	29 0 0	888 0 0	7.57	
2	Párner ...	352 0	212 0 0	2,072 0 0	10.23	
3	Gánji Bhoira ...	21 6	5 0 0	65 0 0	7.69	
5	Chincholi ...	24 0	18 8 0	235 0 0	7.02	
10	Shirápúr ...	2 0	1 8 0	40 0 0	8.75	
12	Benavadi ...	81 0	38 0 0	118 0 0	32.75	
14	Gárkhind ...	1 0	0 8 0	25 0 0	20	
16	Rándhe ...	18 0	15 8 0	96 0 0	16.14	
17	Darodi ...	1 0	0 8 0	9 0 0	5.5	
18	Báhhulvade ...	6 0	4 2 0	50 0 0	9.0	
19	Pádali Darya ...	2 0	1 8 0	55 0 0	2.72	
23	Vadgón Darya ...	4 0	2 0 0	16 0 0	12.5	
26	Pimpalgón Rotha ...	1 0	0 8 0	50 0 0	1.0	
32	Táki Dhokashwar ...	81 0	13 0 0	40 0 0	32.5	
34	Kinhi ...	6 0	7 0 0	108 8 0	6.76	
35	Pimpalgón Turuk ...	15 0	7 0 0	60 0 0	11.6	
37	Koregón ...	2 0	2 0 0	45 0 0	4.4	
38	Pádali Tarf A'le ...	15 0	15 8 0	90 0 0	17.2	
Total of Group No. I ...		563 0	871 8 0	3,553 8 0	10.45	
Average per acre ...		...	0 10 6	6 4 11	.....
<i>Group No. II.</i>						
43	Goregón ...	2 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	35.0	
44	Diksal ...	0 16	0 4 0	12 0 0	2.08	
45	Pádali Tarf Kánbur ...	9 0	8 0 0	40 0 0	0.0	
46	Jámgón ...	30 0	23 0 0	183 0 0	17.29	
49	Loni Kolhyáchi ...	16 0	6 0 0	87 0 0	6.89	
50	Hange ...	4 0	4 0 0	85 0 0	4.70	
51	Supé ...	50 0	54 8 0	408 0 0	13.35	
60	Bálegan Sindi ...	1 0	1 0 0	30 0 0	8.9	
63	Sángv Surya ...	1 0	1 0 0	11 0 0	9.09	
70	Vadner (Budruk) ...	0 7	0 3 0	10 0 0	1.87	
72	Palwe (Khand) ...	8 0	12 0 0	50 0 0	24.0	
73	Palwe (Budruk) ...	3 0	5 0 0	61 0 0	8.19	
Total of Group II ...		124 23	121 15 0	947 0 0	12.88	
Average per acre ...		.....	0 15 7	7 9 2	.....

APPENDIX M¹.—concluded.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	• Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
<i>Group No. III.</i>						
77	Bhālavani	2 0	3 0 0	25 0 0	12·0	
78	Vadgōn Amli	3 0	5 0 0	56 0 0	8·92	
79	Bhāndgōn	8 0	3 0 0	39 0 0	10·0	
86	Vālavane	4 0	2 0 0	20 0 0	10·0	
89	Bāburdi	9 0	3 0 0	99 0 0	8·08	
90	Bhoirā Gāngavāda	4 0	5 8 0	39 0 0	14·10	
92	Pādālī Yovati	47 0	26 8 0	274 0 0	9·67	
98	Vādegavhān	13 0	5 0 0	45 0 0	11·1	
95	Kahokādi	0	3 0 0	35 0 0	9·41	
	Total of Group No. III	97 0	71 0 0	723 0 0	9·82	
	Average per acre ... ..	.....	0 11 8	7 7 3	.....
	Grand Total	784 23	564 7 0	5,223 8 0	10·80	
	Average per acre ... ..	.....	0 11 6	6 10 5	.....
INA'M VILLAGES.						
<i>Group No. I.</i>						
1	Alkuti	21 0	38 8 0	170 0 0	22·64	
3	Karandi	3 0	2 8 0	30 0 0	8·3	
	Total of Group No. I	24 0	41 0 0	200 0 0	20·5	
	Average per acre ... ..	.....	1 11 4	8 5 4	.....
<i>Group No. II.</i>						
7	Nāryāngavhān	16 0	18 0 0	50 0 0	36·	
	Total of Group No. II	16 0	18 0 0	50 0 0	36·	
	Average per acre ... ..	.....	1 2 0	3 2 0	.....
<i>Group No. III.</i>						
	Grand Total	40 0	9 0 0	250 0 0	23·6	
	Average per acre ... ..	.....	1 7 7	6 4 0	.....

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Pärner Taluka from 1888-89 to 1915.

Years.	Per Rupee. Seer=80 tolas. Chhatak=5 tolas.							Remarks
	Jowári.	Bájni.	Wheat.	Tur dal.	Gram.	Safflower seed.	Kulthi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Seer. ch.	Seer. ch.	Seer. ch.	Seer. ch.	Seer. ch.	Seer. ch.	Seer. ch.	Seer. ch.
1888-89	16 9	14 12	14 1	12 1	16 7	14 0	20 9	
1889-90	17 14	15 8	12 12	10 14	14 3	14 5	18 15	
1890-91	19 15	18 4	14 14	12 11	16 2	18 5	23 10	
1891-92	22 8	17 7	11 2	12 6	18 10	16 6	23 10	
1892-9	17 12	17 4	10 0	10 9	13 3	14 4	22 2	
1893-94	20 2	17 10	11 14	13 8	15 14	16 4	23 10	
1894-95	21 14	18 8	15 0	11 12	17 5	17 12	27 7	
1895*	27 15	22 9	15 12	11 7	18 3	14 14	27 2*	
1896	18 8	15 12	13 1	10 5	12 7	12 2	18 15	
1897	8 6	8 3	7 0	6 7	7 8	9 12	9 14	
1898	16 11	16 1	10 7	8 7	12 0	20 3	15 9	
1899	15 0	12 6	10 14	9 14	12 9	16 11	17 12	
1900	8 7	8 15	7 4	6 15	6 8	12 1	10 11	
1901	12 7	13 0	7 8	7 11	10 4	12 11	14 12	
1902	16 4	15 5	8 6	10 9	11 10	13 9	19 11	
1903	21 9	24 7	12 2	10 12	22 15	16 3	26 14	
1904	26 5	21 12	12 12	11 1	15 0	17 3	22 12	
1905	17 14	12 14	12 10	10 7	14 0	16 0	24 2	
1906	12 10	12 8	8 4	7 12	9 4	10 14	23 0	
1907	17 12	12 1	8 8	8 2	9 14	9 9	22 7	
1908	12 9	12 3	7 10	6 5	7 5	9 0	17 1	
1909	12 2	15 2	8 8	7 9	9 6	15 7	20 2	
1910	18 0	17 2	8 14	11 5	11 2	12 15	22 2	
1911	14 4	12 7	10 14	14 9	14 11	10 7	24 12	
1912	10 15	9 2	8 0	7 14	11 4	8 6	18 0	
1913	11 11	11 3	8 4	8 0	11 9	8 10	12 5	
1914	15 0	12 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	17 2	
1915	16 7	12 12	7 5	6 12	8 9	10 11	22 7	

* Figures from 1895 represent average prices of the calendar year.

APPENDIX N—continued.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Junnar Taluka from 1884-85 to 1914.

Years.	Per Rupee. Seer=80 tolas. Chhatak=5 tolas.					Remarks.	
	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Túr dal.	Gram.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Seer. ch.	Seer. ch.	Seer. ch.	Seer. ab.	Seer. ch.		
1884-85	20 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	20 0		
1885-86	19 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	20 0		
1886-87	23 0	19 0	16 0	14 0	20 0		
1887-88	24 0	21 0	17 0	13 0	20 0		
1888-89	17 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	23 0		
1889-90	17 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	23 0		
1890-91	19 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	23 0		
1891-92	18 0	15 0	11 0	9 0	14 0		
1892-93	19 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	17 0		
1893-94	17 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	20 0		
1894-95	20 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	15 0		
1895	23 0	20 0	15 0	12 0	20 0		
1896	18 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	14 0		
1897	9 0	8 0	7 0	6 8	7 8		
1898	17 0	15 0	10 0	9 0	14 0		
1899	13 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	12 0		
1900	13 0	12 0	8 0	7 0	7 0		
1901	18 0	15 0	9 0	8 0	11 0		
1902	18 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	11 0		
1903	29 0	29 0	13 0	9 0	17 0		
1904	21 0	16 0	13 0	10 0	14 0		
1905	15 0	13 0	19 0	9 0	12 0		
1906	15 0	13 0	9 0	7 0	10 0		
1907	15 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0		
1908	15 0	13 0	8 0	6 0	7 0		
1909	16 0	16 0	10 0	7 0	10 0		
1910	18 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	14 0		
1911	12 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0		
1912	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0		
1913	12 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	12 0		
1914	14 0	12 0	9 0	6 0	8 0		

APPENDIX N—continued.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Sirur Taluka from 1892-93 to 1913-14.

Years.	Per Rupee. Seer = 80 tolas. Chatak = 5 tolas.						Remarks.
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Whcat.	Rice.	Tur pulse.	Gram.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Seer. ch.	Seer. ch.	Seer. ch.	Seer. ch.	Seer. ch.	Seer. ch.	
1892-93	10 9	16 15	10 2	8 12	12 9	15 8	
1893-04	10 9	15 8	11 9	8 12	11 3	15 8	
1894-95	22 6	10 12	14 8	8 12	11 8	14 2	
1895-96	22 8	15 8	15 1	8 12	12 6	14 2	
1896-97	7 0	5 10	5 13	5 13	5 9	5 13	
1897-98	12 9	12 7	7 4	8 12	7 0	7 2	
1898-99	9 13	9 13	8 11	8 0	8 6	8 9	
1899-1900	8 6	8 2	8 8	9 0	7 0	8 9	
1900-01	12 8	13 4	7 14	9 7	7 7	10 10	
1901-02	13 14	14 6	8 11	10 13	9 13	13 0	
1902-03	28 12	23 1	11-12	8 15	11 6	13 3	
1903-04	24 7	19 9	18 3	9 6	12 4	16 0	
1904-05	16 8	11 15	11 14	8 5	10 0	12 13	
1905-06	13 13	11 9	8 11	7 10	8 5	9 4	
1906-07	17 6	16 1	8 5	7 9	8 9	10 1	
1907-08	12 3	11 1	7 7	6 8	6 12		Not avail- able.
1908-09	15 14	13 5	7 10	7 3	6 15	9 9	
1909-10	13 9	16 2	8 8	7 10	10 14	12 8	
1910-11	15 3	13 1	9 4	7 3	12 14	13 12	
1911-12	10 12	9 1	8 1	6 8	9 9	10 10	
1912-13	11 0	11 4	6 5	6 0	7 7	8 12	
1913-14	14 7	12 9	7 11	5 11	11 6	8 0	
1914	14 8	12 4	8 1	5 15	6 4	7 15	

Statistics from 1894-95 to 1891-92 are not available.

APPENDIX O¹.

Changes in occupied area for 103 Government villages of the Pärner Taluka of Ahmednagar District into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1884-85.

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government, occupied, unoccupied and inalienable.		Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Full assessment.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment (total).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1884-85	229,812	1,00,871	9,396	2,943	18,013	6,981	3,187	256,791	1,10,305	
1885-86	285,938	1,23,236	7,598	1,678	18,208	8,167	3,169	351,794	1,33,881	increase due to introduction of revised measurements.
1886-87	238,216	1,14,708	9,708	731	16,123	7,589	3,046	257,811	1,23,463	
1887-88	238,335	1,14,755	8,427	746	16,123	7,689	3,046	257,885	1,23,400	
1888-89	239,556	1,15,056	8,996	679	16,099	7,698	3,352	266,627	1,23,985	Decrease due to transfer of villages to other Talukas.
1889-90	240,468	1,15,313	8,627	736	16,094	7,597	3,355	266,184	1,24,007	
1890-91	240,704	1,15,381	8,463	54	16,094	7,637	3,358	266,244	1,24,023	
1891-92	241,774	1,15,426	8,181	683	16,100	7,639	3,387	264,055	1,27,043	
1892-93	244,594	1,18,420	8,790	689	16,100	7,639	3,387	263,474	1,27,007	
1893-94	246,063	1,15,648	1,87	413	16,099	7,639	3,387	264,039	1,27,000	
1894-95	246,251	1,18,678	1,732	360	16,099	7,639	3,387	264,039	1,27,007	
1895-96	246,723	1,18,606	1,341	261	16,099	7,639	3,387	264,063	1,27,006	
1896-97	246,723	1,18,616	1,343	261	16,099	7,639	3,387	264,063	1,27,016	
1897-98	246,723	1,18,616	1,343	261	16,099	7,639	3,387	264,063	1,27,016	
1898-99	246,723	1,18,613	1,343	261	16,099	7,639	3,387	264,066	1,27,012	
1899-1900	246,723	1,18,613	1,342	261	16,099	7,639	3,387	264,064	1,27,013	
1900-01	246,700	1,15,807	1,381	268	16,099	7,639	3,387	264,080	1,27,014	
1901-02	246,691	1,18,800	1,381	268	16,099	7,639	3,387	264,071	1,27,007	
1902-03	246,691	1,18,808	1,384	268	16,099	7,639	3,387	264,054	1,27,001	
1903-04	246,644	1,18,773	1,384	268	16,098	7,638	3,387	264,006	1,26,970	
1904-05	246,637	1,18,740	1,384	268	16,091	7,634	3,387	263,942	1,26,933	
1905-06	246,632	1,18,713	1,384	268	16,091	7,634	3,387	263,967	1,26,906	
1906-07	246,633	1,18,713	1,384	268	16,091	7,634	3,387	263,969	1,26,908	
1907-08	246,632	1,18,728	1,384	268	16,090	7,634	3,387	263,968	1,26,908	
1908-09	246,671	1,16,767	1,189	244	16,090	7,634	3,387	263,950	1,26,985	
1909-10	246,603	1,18,730	1,386	301	16,090	7,634	3,387	263,987	1,26,961	
1910-11	246,670	1,18,774	1,384	279	16,028	7,544	3,377	263,983	1,26,933	
1911-12	246,463	1,10,905	1,402	681	16,028	7,544	3,355	263,932	1,18,830	
1912-13	246,338	1,10,843	1,671	443	16,028	7,544	3,355	263,932	1,18,830	
1913-14	246,311	1,10,862	1,646	433	16,028	7,544	3,355	263,934	1,18,829	

APPENDIX O¹.

Changes in occupied area for 8* *taim* villages of the *Pärner Taluka* of *Ahmednagar District* into which the *Revision Settlement* was introduced in the year 1884-85.

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and inam.		Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Full assessment.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment (full).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1884-85	45,408	15,918	138	8	2,986	1,311	368	48,505	17,537	
1885-86	45,408	15,918	138	8	2,986	1,311	368	48,505	17,537	
1886-87	45,408	15,918	138	8	2,986	1,311	368	48,505	17,537	
1887-88	45,408	15,918	138	8	2,986	1,311	368	48,505	17,537	
1888-89	45,408	15,918	138	8	2,986	1,311	368	48,505	17,537	
1889-90	45,408	15,918	138	8	2,986	1,311	368	48,505	17,537	
1890-91	45,408	15,918	138	8	2,986	1,311	368	48,505	17,537	
1891-92	45,408	15,918	138	8	2,986	1,311	368	48,505	17,537	
1892-93	45,408	15,918	138	8	2,986	1,311	368	48,505	17,537	
1893-94	45,408	15,918	138	8	2,986	1,311	368	48,505	17,537	
1894-95	45,408	15,918	138	8	2,986	1,311	368	48,505	17,537	
1895-96	45,408	15,918	138	8	2,986	1,311	368	48,505	17,537	
1896-97	45,408	15,918	138	8	2,986	1,311	368	48,505	17,537	
1897-98	45,408	15,918	138	8	2,986	1,311	368	48,505	17,537	
1898-99	45,408	15,918	138	8	2,986	1,311	368	48,505	17,537	
1899-1900	45,408	15,918	138	8	2,986	1,311	368	48,505	17,537	
1900-01	45,377	15,903	138	8	2,984	1,309	365	48,477	17,520	
1901-02	45,377	15,903	138	8	2,984	1,309	365	48,477	17,520	
1902-03	45,377	15,903	138	8	2,984	1,309	365	48,477	17,520	
1903-04	45,349	15,884	138	8	2,940	1,084	337	47,724	16,946	
1904-05	45,348	15,884	138	8	2,940	1,084	337	47,724	16,946	
1905-06	45,375	15,912	138	8	2,913	1,025	337	47,724	16,946	
1906-07	45,375	15,912	138	8	2,913	1,025	337	47,724	16,946	
1907-08	45,375	15,912	138	8	2,913	1,025	337	47,724	16,946	
1908-09	45,375	15,912	138	8	2,913	1,025	337	47,724	16,946	
1909-10	45,375	15,912	138	8	2,913	1,025	337	47,724	16,946	
1910-11	45,371	15,906	138	8	2,913	1,025	337	47,720	16,946	
1911-12	45,507	15,914	137	11	2,913	1,025	337	47,887	16,950	
1912-13	45,507	15,914	137	11	2,913	1,025	337	47,887	16,950	
1913-14	45,507	15,914	137	11	2,913	1,025	337	47,887	16,950	

* 1. *Loni Waria*,
2. *Dhavalpuri*,
3. *Mandro Khurd*,
4. *Narkyan Gaván*,
5. *Misane*,
6. *Pimpri Gaván*,
7. *Kul*,
8. *Fald*.

APPENDIX O.

Changes in occupied area for Indm village Nighoj of the Pärner Taluka of Ahmednagar District into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1955-56.

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and inam.		Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Full assessment.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment (full).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acrea.	Rs.	Acrea.	Rs.	Acrea.	Rs.	Rs.	Acrea.	Rs.	
1885-86	9,363	6,122	374	68	148	107	30	9,885	6,297	
1886-87	9,363	6,122	374	68	148	107	30	9,885	6,297	
1887-88	9,363	6,122	374	68	148	107	30	9,885	6,297	
1888-89	9,363	6,122	374	68	148	107	30	9,885	6,297	
1889-90	9,363	6,122	374	68	148	107	30	9,885	6,297	
1890-91	9,363	6,122	374	68	148	107	29	9,885	6,297	
1891-92	9,363	6,122	374	68	148	107	29	9,885	6,297	
1892-93	9,363	6,122	374	68	148	107	29	9,885	6,297	
1893-94	9,363	6,122	374	68	148	107	29	9,885	6,297	
1894-95	9,333	6,016	503	174	148	107	29	9,834	6,297	
1895-96	9,361	6,122	375	63	148	107	29	9,885	6,298	
1896-97	9,372	6,125	365	66	148	107	29	9,885	6,298	
1897-98	9,372	6,125	365	66	148	107	29	9,885	6,298	
1898-99	9,372	6,125	365	66	148	107	29	9,885	6,298	
1899-1900	9,372	6,125	365	66	148	107	29	9,885	6,298	
1900-01	9,372	6,125	365	66	148	107	29	9,885	6,298	
1901-02	9,372	6,125	365	66	148	107	29	9,885	6,298	
1902-03	9,372	6,125	365	66	148	107	29	9,885	6,298	
1903-04	9,372	6,125	365	66	148	107	29	9,885	6,298	
1904-05	9,372	6,125	365	66	148	107	29	9,885	6,298	
1905-06	9,372	6,125	365	66	148	107	29	9,885	6,298	
1906-07	9,372	6,125	365	66	148	107	29	9,885	6,298	
1907-08	9,372	6,125	365	66	148	107	29	9,885	6,298	
1908-09	9,277	6,104	459	86	148	107	29	9,884	6,297	
1909-10	9,277	6,104	459	86	148	107	29	9,884	6,297	
1910-11	9,372	6,125	365	66	148	107	29	9,885	6,298	
1911-12	9,264	6,109	472	81	148	107	29	9,884	6,297	
1912-13	9,521	6,156	216	35	148	107	29	9,885	6,298	
1913-14	9,521	6,156	216	35	148	107	29	9,885	6,298	
1914-15	9,524	6,159	213	34	148	107	29	9,885	6,297	

APPENDIX O¹.

Changes in occupied area for Inám village Alakuti of Párnar Táluka of Ahmednagar District into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1909-10.

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and inám.		Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Full assessment.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1909-10	3,373	2,293	8	1	408	167	24	3,789	2,406	
1910-11	3,373	2,293	8	1	408	167	24	3,789	2,406	
1911-12	3,378	2,238	8	1	408	167	24	3,789	2,406	
1912-13	3,373	2,238	8	1	408	167	4	3,789	2,406	
1913-14	3,373	2,238	8	1	408	167	24	3,789	2,406	

APPENDIX O¹.

Changes in occupied area for 3^a Inám villages of the Párnar Táluka of Ahmednagar District into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1911-12.

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and inám.		Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Full assessment.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1911-12	7,825	5,631	117	49	569	377	35	8,371	6,087	
1912-13	7,896	5,659	107	39	569	377	35	8,372	6,075	
1913-14	7,724	5,680	79	18	569	377	35	8,373	6,075	

* (1) Jáve, (2) Pimpri Pathá, (3) Karandi

APPENDIX O².

Land revenue collections for 103 villages of the Pärner Taluka, Ahmednagar District, into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1884-85.

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections of past year's arrears.	Remissions.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1884-85	1,10,182	1,10,155	27	0 1 11	.....
1885-86	1,38,267	1,33,211	56	27 2 4	.....
1886-87	1,28,452	1,28,452	.....	56 1 6	.....
1887-88	1,28,437	1,28,437	.....	.....	.....
1888-89	1,24,158	1,24,158	.....	.....	.....
1889-90	1,24,351	1,24,351	.....	.....	.....
1890-91	1,24,391	1,24,391	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	1,27,228	1,27,228	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	1,27,176	1,27,176	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	1,27,437	1,27,437	.....	2 4 0	.....
1894-85	1,27,414	1,27,414	.....	80 8 0	.....
1895-96	1,27,542	1,27,542	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	1,27,608	1,27,608	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	1,27,604	1,26,059	1,545	304 13 8	.....
1898-99	1,27,550	1,25,608	1,947	1,682 2 8	.....
1899-1900	1,27,602	48,073	79,529	842 5 6	.....
1900-01	1,27,597	58,980	68,617	.....	.....
1901-02	1,27,580	20,816	1,06,774	6,307 11 2	.....
1902-03	1,27,540	1,28,284	4,286	9,235 1 1	.....
1903-04	1,27,456	1,22,666	5,391	3,965 18 5	.....
1904-05	1,31,058	85,826	45,232	3,502 12 5	.....
1905-06	1,29,387	7,382	1,22,055	789 4 5	9,005 7 4	
1906-07	1,29,387	1,16,310	13,077	13,591 7 0	8,343 8 5	
1907-08	1,29,373	25,544	1,03,829	26,940 6 8	7,631 13 1	
1908-09	1,19,397	77,874	41,513	15,271 13 7	.....
1909-10	1,27,504	1,09,455	18,049	19,569 3 10	.....
1910-11	1,27,490	1,16,947	9,143	37,782 12 11	.....
1911-12	1,19,618	48,285	71,333	3,961 3 8	.....
1912-13	1,19,625	62,645	56,980	9,216 6 5	926 15 1	
1913-14	1,19,553	1,18,853	700	71,988 15 7	11 8 2	

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on

Number.	Name of Village.	UNDER FORMER SETTLEMENTS.																
		No. of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Geog. Z.																		
1	Kánbur	I	1 14 0	1 14 0	M. 1 14 0	5,838	5,187	0 10 0	2	1 0 8 0	M. 240	388	1 8 2	8,524	5,678	0 10		
2	Párner	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0 P. 8 0 0	14,547	5,748	0 6 3	...	...	M. 443 P. 51	532 44 73	1 8 11 3 4 8	15,040	6,418	0 8
3	Gánjibhoyara	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0 P. 8 0 0	3,208	871	0 6 3	...	...	M. 77 P. 83	94 33 58	1 2 10 2 12 1	2,313	1,056	0 7
4	Pimpri Jalsen	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	1,658	448	0 4 8	...	...	M. 223	223	1 2 9	1,279	710	0 8
5	Chincholi	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	1,945	605	0 4 10	...	...	M. 203	164	0 12 11	2,140	789	0 5
6	Vadkhira	II	1 10 0	1 10 0	M. 1 10 0	2,731	1,074	0 6 3	12	13 1 1 6	M. 208	217	1 0 10	3,940	1,704	0 8		
7	Koldara	II	1 10 0	...	...	610	179	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	610	179	0 4
8	Devibhoyara	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	3,069	1,463	0 7 6	...	...	M. 270	268	0 15 7	3,333	1,715	0 8
9	Páhal	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	1,388	608	0 8 8	...	...	M. 20	25	1 4 0	1,308	714	0 8
10	Shirépur	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	3,603	1,337	0 5 11	...	...	M. 35	46	1 5 0	3,988	1,388	0 6
11	Chombhut	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	2,743	1,302	0 7 7	...	...	M. 168	245	1 7 7	3,269	1,547	0 8
12	Rouvadi	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	570	512	0 14 4	...	...	M. 98	151	1 9 2	668	389	0 13
13	Kalaa	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	2,088	1,124	0 8 7	...	...	M. 91	94	1 0 8	2,177	1,218	0 8
14	Gárkhind	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0 P. 8 0 0	1,369	477	0 5 6	...	...	M. 38 P. 7	45 10	1 2 4 2 9 1	1,444	641	0 8
15	Majre Sheri	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	898	498	0 8 10	...	...	M. 12	16	1 5 4	908	513	0 9
16	Káandhe	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	2,963	1,575	0 8 6	...	...	M. 32	40	1 4 0	3,086	1,615	0 8
17	Darodi	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0 P. 8 0 0	1,440	444	0 4 11	...	...	M. 41 P. 19	49 13	1 1 9 1 6 6	1,500	517	0 8
18	Bábulwáde	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	2,764	1,384	0 8 0	...	...	M. 131	166	1 4 7	2,975	1,540	0 8
19	Pódali Darya	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0 P. 8 0 0	1,183	541	0 7 8	...	...	M. 143 P. 15	181 23	1 2 1 2 8 6	1,350	740	0 8
20	Hátalkhind	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0 P. 8 0 0	780	283	0 5 9	...	...	M. 7 P. 4	8 3	0 12 8 1 0 0	791	392	0 5
21	Viroli	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	1,602	685	0 7 4	...	...	M. 14	44	2 2 3	1,618	739	0 7
22	Esdare	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0 P. 8 0 0	1,227	584	0 7 7	...	...	M. 13 P. 8	20 4	1 8 7 2 10 8	1,243	612	0 7
23	Vadgaon Darya	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	1,167	544	0 7 4	...	...	M. 3	3	1 0 0	1,190	547	0 7
24	Gárgundi	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0 P. 8 0 0	1,301	606	0 8 6	...	...	M. 6 P. 1	7 1	1 2 3 2 0 0	1,308	705	0 8
25	Bhondse	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	869	373	0 6 10	...	...	M. 4	3	0 12 0	873	376	0 6
26	Pimpalgaon Rotha	II	1 10 0	1 10 0	M. 1 10 0 P. 8 0 0	2,694	1,224	0 6 8	2	1 0 8 0	M. 72 P. 10	77 8	1 1 1 2 2 2	2,978	1,256	0 7		
27	Kásáro	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0 P. 8 0 0	1,321	417	0 5 0	...	...	M. 18 P. 9	19 4	1 4 3 2 3 6	1,345	447	0 8
28	Nándur Pathár	II	1 10 0	1 10 0	M. 1 10 0 P. 8 0 0	3,593	1,116	0 6 9	2	1 0 8 0	M. 48 P. 14	40 11	0 12 4 2 6 8	2,850	1,191	0 2		
29	Sávargaon	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	3,031	909	0 4 8	...	...	M. 7	9	1 4 7	3,038	919	0 4
30	Karjune Harya	II	1 10 0	1 10 0	M. 1 10 0 P. 8 0 0	4,090	938	0 3 10	2	2 1 0 0	M. 55 P. 40	47 24	0 12 6 1 9 2	4,166	1,100	0 4		
31	Vásonde	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	6,242	2,166	0 5 6	...	...	M. 290	331	1 3 3	6,509	2,467	0 6
32	Táki Dhokoshwar	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	4,027	1,774	0 7 0	...	...	M. 130	171	1 2 9	4,167	1,845	0 7
33	Tikhól	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	1,965	483	0 3 11	...	...	M. 13	11	0 14 6	1,977	499	0 6
34	Kinhi	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0 P. 8 0 0	2,134	1,234	0 6 3	...	...	M. 62 P. 11	51 19	0 15 8 2 7 2	2,197	1,312	0 8
35	Pimpalgaon Turak	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0 P. 8 0 0	1,680	347	0 5 1	...	...	M. 31 P. 9	18 8	0 9 1 2 0 0	1,130	377	0 5

Q.

Government occupied land in the Pärner Taluka.

UNDER DIVISION SURVEILLANCE.																	Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group I.				
2 2 0	2 2 0	M. 2 2 0	8,396	6,695	0 11 3	3	1 0 8 0	M. 246	486	1 12 4	6,634	6,272	0 11 9	1248	Kánhur	1.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	14,647	7,549	0 8 9	---	---	{ M. 442 P. 51 } { S. W. }	724 58 73	1 10 2 2 9 1	15,040	8,401	0 8 11	3125	Pärner	2.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	2,308	1,148	0 8 8	---	---	{ M. 77 P. 33 } { S. W. }	123 43 89	1 8 6 3 0 11	3,318	1,387	0 9 5	3116	Ganjbhoyara	3.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	1,658	698	0 6 9	---	---	M. 203	344	1 8 8	1,879	838	0 7 11	3126	Pimpri Jaleni	4.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	1,948	764	0 6 6	---	---	M. 208	315	1 0 11	2,148	1,009	0 7 6	3120	Chincholi	5.			
2 2 0	2 2 0	M. 2 2 0	3,731	1,935	0 8 8	12	17	1 6 8	M. 206	386	1 6 1	3,949	2,337	0 9 0	3127	Vadghira	6.		
2 2 0	---	---	610	355	0 8 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	610	235	0 6 1	3128	Koldara	7.		
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	3,069	1,908	0 9 11	---	---	M. 270	345	1 4 6	3,339	2,201	0 10 9	3125	Dovibhoyara	8.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	1,288	917	0 11 4	---	---	M. 30	38	1 10 4	1,308	950	0 11 7	3121	Pábal	9.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	3,638	1,765	0 7 9	---	---	M. 36	60	1 11 5	3,698	1,815	0 7 11	3123	Shajapur	10.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	2,748	1,708	0 9 11	---	---	M. 108	392	1 15 0	2,909	2,001	0 11 2	3128	Chombhut	11.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	870	673	1 3 10	---	---	M. 96	198	2 1 9	606	670	1 4 10	3122	Renvadi	12.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	2,088	1,476	0 11 3	---	---	M. 91	138	---	2,177	1,596	0 11 8	3119	Kalas	13.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	1,399	690	0 7 1	---	---	{ M. 38 P. 7 } { S. W. }	60 10 10	1 9 3 2 13 8	1,444	706	0 7 8	3107	Garkhind	14.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	896	651	0 11 7	---	---	M. 12	21	1 12 0	908	673	0 11 10	3125	Majre Shari	15.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	3,968	2,067	0 11 2	---	---	M. 32	52	1 10 0	2,968	2,119	0 11 4	3120	Rándhe	16.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	1,440	829	0 6 6	---	---	{ M. 41 P. 19 } { S. W. }	60 18 13	1 7 4 1 10 1	1,500	674	0 7 2	3115	Darodi	17.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	2,764	1,818	0 10 6	---	---	M. 131	205	1 11 1	2,975	2,021	0 11 2	3123	Bábulwáde	18.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	1,193	710	0 9 6	---	---	{ M. 142 P. 15 } { S. W. }	211 17 25	1 7 0 2 12 9	1,360	963	0 11 4	3118	Pádali Darya	19.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	780	370	0 7 7	---	---	{ M. 7 P. 4 } { S. W. }	8 2	1 2 3 1 4 0	781	389	0 7 5	3137	Hátalkhind	20.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	1,602	952	0 10 1	---	---	M. 14	19	1 4 6	1,616	970	0 10 2	3125	Viroli	21.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	1,237	786	0 9 11	---	---	{ M. 19 P. 3 } { S. W. }	28 5 4	2 0 0 3 0 0	1,243	801	0 10 3	3106	Kadure	22.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	1,167	714	0 9 7	---	---	M. 5	4	1 5 4	1,180	719	0 9 7	3120	Vadgaon Darya	23.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	1,301	913	0 11 2	---	---	{ M. 6 P. 1 } { S. W. }	9 1	1 8 0 1 8 0	1,308	924-9	0 11 3	3120	Gárgundi	24.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	869	480	0 9 0	---	---	M. 4	4	1 0 0	873	464	0 9 0	3138	Bhondre	25.			
2 2 0	2 2 0	M. 2 2 0	2,894	1,608	0 8 10	2	1	0 8 0	{ M. 72 P. 10 } { S. W. }	101 10 14	1 6 5 2 6 4	2,978	1,732	0 9 3	3124	Pimpalgaoi Botha	26.		
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	1,231	647	0 6 7	---	---	{ M. 18 P. 9 } { S. W. }	26 5 7	1 10 8 1 5 4	1,240	834	0 6 11	3113	Kásare	27.			
2 2 0	2 2 0	M. 2 2 0	2,638	1,465	0 8 11	2	1	0 8 0	{ M. 49 P. 14 } { S. W. }	52 14 36	1 11 4 3 9 1	2,650	1,561	0 9 4	3116	Nándur Pathya	28.		
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	3,081	1,103	0 6 2	---	---	M. 7	13	1 11 6	3,098	1,203	0 6 2	3120	Sávargáon	29.			
2 2 0	2 2 0	{ M. 2 2 0 P. 8 0 0 }	4,060	1,377	0 8 1	3	3	1 2 0	{ M. 05 P. 40 } { S. W. }	03 31 39	1 12 0	4,105	1,432	0 5 6	3129	Karjune Harve	30.		
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	6,346	2,848	0 7 3	---	---	M. 200	421	1 9 10	6,809	3,204	0 8 0	3124	Váunde	31.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	4,087	2,338	0 9 2	---	---	M. 120	224	1 13 10	4,137	2,538	0 9 10	3120	Tákhí Dhokabwar	32.			
2 2 0	---	M. 2 2 0	1,983	640	0 8 3	---	---	M. 12	14	1 2 8	1,997	654	0 6 3	3105	Tikhal	33.			
2 2 0	---	{ M. 1 2 0 P. 3 0 0 }	3,134	1,630	0 8 3	---	---	{ M. 82 P. 11 } { S. W. }	67 10 19	1 4 7 3 10 2	3,197	1,716	0 8 7	3126	Kishí	34.			
2 2 0	---	{ M. 2 2 0 P. 6 0 0 }	1,080	453	0 6 8	---	---	{ M. 91 P. 9 } { S. W. }	16 8 13	0 12 2 2 3 6	1,120	461	0 7 0	3123	Pimpalgaoi Tarak	35.			

Name of Village.		UNDER FORMER SETTLEMENT.																
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18								
Group I—contd.		Es. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Es. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Es. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Es. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Es. a. p.		
Akalwadi ...	II	1 10 0	...	...	856	332	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	866	323	0 5 8
Koregaon ...	II	1 10 0	...	P. 8 0 0	808	276	0 5 1	...	...	...	P. 18	(S. 81 W. 67)	4 14 2	891	864	0 4 11
FADH Tart A/le ...	III	1 8 0	1 8 0	M. 1 8 0	2,940	1,001	0 6 1	3	3	1 8 0	M. 86	113	1 5 1	3,727	1,110	0 6 6		
Total for Group I ...	...	...	...	...	98,424	41,189	0 6 8	22	21	0 15 3	3,409 Debala. M. 3,356 P. 244	(S. 3915 W. 2154 370-8)	1 4 6	101,945	45,710	0 7 2
Group II.																		
Dhoki ...	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	1,706	402	0 8 0	...	...	...	M. 11	13	1 1 5	1,717	414	0 8 10
Dhotre Khurd ...	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	841	194	0 8 8	...	...	...	M. 9	2	1 0 0	848	196	0 8 8
Do. Budruk ...	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	2,637	638	0 8 10	...	...	...	M. 13	12	1 0 0	2,650	646	0 8 10
Hivve Korda ...	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	3,333	1,246	0 5 11	...	...	...	M. 45	68	1 8 0	3,376	1,308	0 6 2
Goregaon ...	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	3,540	1,578	0 6 4	...	...	...	(S. 112 W. 86)	121 210	1 1 10 3 5 6	4,148	2,019	0 7 8
Diksal ...	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	1,380	668	0 7 8	...	...	...	M. 36	22	1 4 5	1,406	695	0 7 10
FADH Tart Kankur ...	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	1,605	923	0 9 9	...	...	...	M. 125	120	0 16 4	1,630	1,042	0 10 2
Jangdon ...	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	4,069	2,666	0 8 7	...	...	...	M. 132	180	1 8 8	5,091	3,645	0 8 11
Sirule ...	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	843	498	0 9 9	...	...	...	M. 24	28	1 1 0	867	514	0 9 5
Vadgaon Gund ...	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	453	177	0 6 3	...	...	...	M. 68	70	1 4 0	508	347	0 7 9
Lonkolbhachi ...	III	1 8 0	1 8 0	M. 1 8 0	2,748	1,117	0 6 6	1	1	1 0 0	M. 77	80	1 2 5	3,244	1,207	0 6 5		
Hanga ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	5,043	2,324	0 10 3	...	...	...	M. 239	291	1 2 0	6,932	3,615	0 10 7
Supa ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	3,639	1,568	0 7 0	...	...	...	M. 144	104	1 5 6	3,773	1,789	0 7 6
Vaghunde Khurd ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	729	415	0 9 1	...	...	...	M. 63	62	1 7 4	792	607	0 10 3
Do. Budruk ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,450	691	0 9 9	...	...	...	M. 40	47	1 2 10	1,480	829	0 10 0
Suldasapur ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	868	141	0 6 5	...	...	...	M. 10	18	1 8 0	276	166	0 8 0
Mungai ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,067	693	0 10 5	...	...	...	M. 19	21	1 1 8	1,078	719	0 10 7
Vadner Havali ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	2,619	921	0 7 3	...	...	...	M. 63	62	1 3 0	2,672	984	0 7 7
Oatewadi ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,197	489	0 6 6	...	...	...	M. 13	15	1 2 5	1,210	504	0 6 7
Ghanasapur ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	879	487	0 8 3	...	...	...	M. 16	16	1 3 0	895	475	0 8 1
Jatgaon ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,203	466	0 5 8	...	...	...	M. 23	20	0 13 10	1,285	496	0 8 10
Kalgaoli Sindol ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,374	362	0 4 6	...	...	...	M. 107	81	0 13 1	1,482	473	0 5 1
Panoli ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	2,683	925	0 5 6	...	...	...	M. 120	120	0 14 8	2,668	1,085	0 5 10
Vadule ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,190	666	0 7 6	...	...	...	M. 84	78	0 13 0	1,214	574	0 7 6
Sanyal Suryas ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,773	671	0 6 0	...	...	...	M. 70	75	1 1 1	1,843	746	0 6 8
Pimpalner ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	3,513	2,068	0 9 5	...	...	...	(S. 83 W. 73)	48 22 73	1 2 1 7 8 8	3,604	3,225	0 9 11
Majampur ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	717	205	0 4 0	...	...	...	M. 6	8	1 0 0	723	311	0 4 8
Hakikatpur ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,101	403	0 5 6	...	...	...	M. 30	30	1 0 0	1,191	439	0 5 8
Ralgaon Therpal ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,804	796	0 7 0	...	...	...	M. 102	106	1 0 5	1,907	801	0 7 8
Gunore ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,206	670	0 8 11	...	...	...	M. 65	74	1 2 2	1,270	744	0 9 4
Gadilgaon ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	777	469	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	777	469	0 9 7
Vadner Budruk ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	3,111	1,017	0 7 8	...	...	...	M. 93	115	1 4 0	3,203	1,132	0 8 1
A'p'hap ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,029	574	0 8 11	...	...	...	M. 63	64	1 3 2	1,082	629	0 9 1
Falve Khurd ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	2,120	1,120	0 8 5	...	...	...	M. 101	123	1 5 2	2,221	1,248	0 8 11
Do. Budruk ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	2,965	1,455	0 7 10	...	...	...	M. 68	111	1 8 4	3,048	1,569	0 8 2
Vadgaon Sarval ...	IV	1 6 0	...	M. 1 6 0	4,093	1,035	0 4 0	...	...	...	(S. 84 W. 32)	84 32	1 1 0 1 10 9	4,143	1,092	0 4 2
Total of Group II ...	...	...	...	...	70,430	31,739	0 7 2	1	1	1 0 0	2,392 Debala. M. 2,165 P. 127	(S. 121 W. 514)	1 4 6	73,723	34,685	0 7 7

		URUGA KANARA SURNAME.															
Number.	Name of village.	Number of group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group III.</i>		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
75	Malkup ...	III	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	1,698	928	0 6 10				M. 85	38	1 0 5	1,708	968	0 8 1
76	Kalkup ...	III	1 6 0		M. 1 8 0	1,498	1,006	0 10 9				M. 80	100	1 2 7	1,579	1,108	0 11 1
77	Bhāngal ...	III	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	4,324	3,741	0 10 1				M. 213	240	1 3 1	4,588	3,989	0 10 1
					P. 8 0 0							P. 17	19	5 6 7			
78	Vadgaon Amblo ...	III	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	968	888	0 14 7				M. 160	220	1 6 7	1,128	1,108	0 15 1
79	Bhāndgaon ...	III	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	1,380	791	0 10 9				M. 98	118	1 8 3	1,328	909	0 10 11
80	Bārolā Adhā ...	III	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	1,807	687	0 8 10				M. 90	99	1 1 7	1,807	688	0 8 1
81	Dathano Ganjā ...	III	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	2,487	1,876	0 10 1				M. 300	256	1 3 10	2,678	1,831	0 10 10
82	Bhoyarā Patār ...	III	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	1,498	783	0 8 1				M. 88	85	1 0 11	1,531	798	0 8 1
83	Bhoyarā Kā ...	III	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	1,484	859	0 8 2				M. 84	46	1 5 2	1,408	804	0 8 1
84	Shāhāpur ...	III	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	962	423	0 7 0				M. 80	87	0 15 3	1,001	460	0 7 1
85	Pimpalgaon ...	III	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	2,103	613	0 6 2				M. 68	69	2 0 0	2,170	841	0 8 1
86	Vatvane ...	III	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	2,680	1,123	0 8 11				M. 176	233	1 6 9	2,855	1,360	0 8 1
87	Rāyātila ...	III	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	1,383	922	0 8 4				M. 202	126	1 5 7	1,508	1,341	0 10 1
					P. 8 0 0							P. 76	94	3 8 4			
88	Astagaon ...	III	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	2,378	1,423	0 6 11				M. 168	224	1 5 4	2,644	1,647	0 7 1
89	Bābardi ...	III	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	1,498	651	0 9 1				M. 124	174	1 6 3	1,670	1,028	0 10 1
90	Bhoyarā Gāngardā ...	III	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	2,031	894	0 8 10				M. 62	88	1 8 8	2,113	973	0 7 4
91	Kadus ...	III	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	2,765	1,451	0 7 2				M. 82	81	1 1 0	2,846	1,323	0 7 5
					P. 8 0 0							P. 12	18	3 1 4			
92	Pādali Yevā ...	III	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	2,089	793	0 4 1				M. 130	134	0 15 9	2,227	1,035	0 5 2
					P. 9 0 0							P. 48	49	3 1 1			
93	Vadgavan ...	III	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	2,192	1,713	0 5 8				M. 218	223	1 3 2	2,415	2,095	0 6 1
94	Kurund ...	III	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	1,819	513	0 4 8				M. 37	42	1 2 1	1,861	654	0 4 8
95	Kobokadi ...	III	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	2,787	1,285	0 7 4				M. 39	72	1 4 11	2,848	1,357	0 7 7
96	Mhase Kā ...	III	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	1,688	687	0 3 4				M. 20	35	1 4 9	1,708	613	0 8 6
97	Gājdipur ...	IV	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	666	160	0 2 3				M. 19	9	0 14 5	689	170	0 2 9
					P. 8 0 0							P. 4	3	3 18 0			
98	Vankute ...	IV	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	2,403	953	0 4 7				M. 86	64	0 15 6	2,476	1,027	0 4 8
					P. 8 0 0							P. 6	7	1 28 4			
99	Tās ...	IV	1 8 0			879	213	0 8 11							879	213	0 8 11
100	Dyavandi ...	IV	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	1,748	683	0 5 4				M. 15	17	1 3 1	1,763	600	0 5 1
101	Pokhari ...	IV	1 8 0		M. 1 8 0	2,190	1,684	0 3 8				M. 30	40	1 5 4	2,230	1,734	0 4 1
102	Palapur ...	IV	1 8 0	1 8 0	M. 1 8 0	2,908	871	0 8 1	9	1 0 0		M. 19	23	1 3 4	2,934	868	0 8 1
					M. 1 8 0							M. 7	8	1 2 3			
103	Kitalwode ...	IV	1 8 0	1 8 0	P. 8 0 0	3,320	597	0 2 11	15	12	0 13 9	P. 7	3	1 0 1	3,346	628	0 2 1
					M. 3 0 0							M. 176	409	3 10 10			
104	Bānjagaon ...	V	1 0 0		M. 3 0 0	7,137	2,873	0 8 6				M. 110	70	4 4 5	7,423	3,812	0 8 1
					P. 8 0 0							P. 110	401				
30	Total of Group III...					76,307	20,887	0 8 4	24	31	0 14 0	2,895	4,402	1 6 5	79,218	24,751	0 7 0
104	Grand Total					245,161	103,288	7 6 8	67	43	0 14 7	6,676	11,849	1 5 10	253,884	118,176	0 7 1
												Details.					
												M. 2,612	2,434	1 5 0			
												P. 273	258	3 8 9			
												(S. W.)	714				
												Details.					
												M. 8,032	9,854	1 3 7			
												P. 644	638	2 1 0			
												(S. W.)	1,398				

UNDER REVISION SETTLEMENTS.																of Increase column 24 over column 17.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Percentage			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
Group I.																		
2 3 0	...	P. 8 0 0	3,838	2,453	0 11 8	...	...	...	P. 111	{ S. 80 W. 210 }	3 2 5	3,464	2,803	0 12 11	31-24	IMAM VIHARAS. Group I.	
2 3 0	...	{ M. 2 2 0 P. 8 0 0 }	777	612	0 13 4	...	...	...	{ M. 44 P. 18 }	{ S. 83 W. 37 }	1 5 1 2 3 4	839	767	0 14 5	30-26	Almaji	1
2 3 0	...	{ M. 2 2 0 P. 8 0 0 }	3,046	2,308	0 13 1	...	...	...	{ M. 20 P. 40 }	{ S. 40 W. 52 }	1 5 4 2 1 3	3,118	2,419	0 12 5	12-11	Pimpri Pathar	2
2 3 0	...	{ M. 2 2 0 P. 8 0 0 }	3,463	3,070	0 9 6	...	...	...	{ M. 91 P. 203 }	{ S. 144 W. 245 }	1 9 3 2 5 11	3,733	2,710	0 11 6	31-21	Karandi	3
...	10,636	7,427	0 11 2	...	...	...	543	1,222	3 4 0	11,152	8,839	0 12 6	24-78	Loai Mat'yachi	4	
...	{ M. 68 P. 278 }	{ S. 242 W. 539 }	1 7 5 2 9 5	...	...	...	...	Total of Group I.	4	
Group II.																		
2 0 0	...	P. 8 0 0	9,666	6,332	0 11 1	...	...	...	P. 170	{ S. 265 W. 424 }	3 14 11	9,736	7,301	0 11 11	24-99	Nighoj	5
2 0 0	...	{ M. 2 0 0 P. 8 0 0 }	3,748	3,107	0 13 3	...	...	...	{ M. 156 P. 127 }	{ S. 244 W. 133 }	1 9 0 2 6 2	4,031	3,654	0 14 6	31-26	Javla	6
2 0 0	...	{ M. 2 0 0 P. 8 0 0 }	3,029	1,389	0 7 4	...	...	...	{ M. 24 P. 363 }	{ S. 88 W. 235 }	1 9 4 2 3 4	3,216	1,788	0 8 10	16-65	Narayan Gavhan	7
2 0 0	...	M. 3 0 0	1,248	630	0 8 0	...	...	...	M. 73	140	1 14 8	1,322	770	0 9 8	31-17	Mhasene	8
...	17,692	11,766	0 10 8	...	...	...	713	1,789	3 7 3	13,305	13,507	0 11 9	25-68	Total of Group II.	4	
...	{ M. 359 P. 460 }	{ S. 423 W. 660 }	1 10 9 2 14 1	...	...	...	...
Group III.																		
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,147	1,143	0 16 11	...	...	...	M. 26	45	1 11 8	1,173	1,167	1 0 2	24-24	Mindvi	9
1 14 0	...	{ M. 1 14 0 P. 8 0 0 }	19,938	5,181	0 8 4	...	...	...	{ M. 69 P. 6 }	{ S. 63 W. 4 }	1 9 0 0 10 8	12,996	5,248	0 8 5	34-25	Fajahi	10
2 14 0	...	{ M. 1 14 0 P. 8 0 0 }	19,119	4,333	0 8 7	...	...	...	{ M. 179 P. 94 }	{ S. 281 W. 97 }	1 9 1 1 4-11	12,872	4,710	0 8 10	34-37	Dhavalpuri	11
2 14 0	...	{ M. 1 14 0 P. 8 0 0 }	3,190	1,372	0 10 0	...	...	...	{ M. 96 P. 116 }	{ S. 170 W. 194 }	1 12 7 4 7 3	2,461	2,068	0 13 8	24-28	Ruf	12
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	3,241	1,500	0 10 8	...	...	...	M. 58	94	1 10 10	3,297	1,594	0 11 1	25-01	Pimpri Gavhi	13
...	37,633	13,537	0 8 9	...	...	...	608	1,3	3 1 5	38,341	14,797	0 8 2	31-20	Total of Group III.	5	
...	{ M. 413 P. 194 }	{ S. 653 W. 225 }	1 9 8 3 2 4	...	...	...	...
...	25,964	31,763	0 7 11	...	...	...	1,364	4,341	3 4 4	27,728	26,993	0 6 8	27-70	Grand Total	14	
...	{ M. 830 P. 1,034 }	{ S. 1,317 W. 1,538 }	1 9 4 3 3 10	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the proposed increases in percentages and in annas per rupee of existing assessments in Pärner Taluka.

Proposed group.	Number of villages.	Current dry crop rate.	Proposed dry crop rate.	Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Government villages.</i>		Rs. as.	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
I	1	1 14	2 2	13.3	0 2
I	36	1 10	2 2	30.7	0 5
I	1	1 8	2 2	41.6	0 6½
II	10	1 10	2 0	23.0	0 4
II	25	1 8	2 0	33.3	0 5
II	1	1 6	2 0	45.4	0 7
III	22	1 8	1 14	25.0	0 4
III	7	1 6	1 14	36.3	0 5½
III	1	1 0	1 14	70.3	0 11
<i>Inam villages.</i>					
I	1	1 14	2 2	13.3	0 2
I	3	1 10	2 2	30.7	0 5
II	1	1 12	2 0	14.28	0 2½
II	1	1 10	2 0	23.0	0 4
II	2	1 8	2 0	33.3	0 5
III	3	1 8	1 14	25.0	0 4
III	2	1 6	1 14	36.3	0 5½

Below Settlement Report No. S.—393, dated 22nd May 1916, from the Assistant Settlement Officer, Western Tálukas, Ahmednagar, to the Collector of Ahmednagar.

No. Lnd. 79—1916 of 1916.

Ahmednagar, 2nd June 1916.

Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Poona.

2. The report submitted by Mr. Garrett was to a considerable extent drafted by Mr. Hey before he left. The grouping and rates were settled between Mr. Hey and myself in consultation. I saw the northern half of the táluka in the famine year and the remainder in the year following. I have again seen some of it this year.

The táluka was comparatively lightly hit in the last famine, and its history shows that towards the west at any rate it enjoys a more certain rainfall than most of the district. Mr. Garrett, judging from statistics alone, is under the impression that the average total rainfall is less than the neighbouring táluka of Nagar though its distribution is better. He has however only examined the figures for the last ten years. The statistics given in the last statistical atlas shew clearly that the rainfall is superior to that of the Nagar Táluka, and it is a matter of common knowledge that it is less liable to drought, while the pathar lands are specially favoured climatically.

3. In paragraph 16 Mr. Garrett notes there has been no extension of the wheat area, but he omits to mention that the pathar wheat has a valuable reputation of its own in all local markets where it commands a specially high price. The year 1913-14 was a good kharif but a bad rabi year.

4. As regards communications I must correct a few misconceptions. The toll at Takli covers the Nagar-Párner road *via* Jamgaon which is in very fair order and provides access to far the most important market for Párner produce.

The branch road to Takli-Dhokeshwar constructed in the famine of 1899-1900 is hardly used and is not of sufficient importance to justify heavy expenditure by the impoverished District Local Board, and its construction *via* Sawargaon to Junnar is entirely out of the question so long as the Poona authorities shew their inability to keep their roads in passable condition.

In any case it is a far cry to Junnar and the Anna Ghát would be presumably costly to maintain. Nagar is the natural market.

The Párner-Chincholi road with its continuation to Alkuti is quite passable in the fair season and steps are being taken to eliminate gradually the few difficult crossings that remain.

5. Mr. Hey's comparison between the Thákurs and Kanadis of Akola and the Párner ryot is justified. At the same time the Párner cultivator has not the same incentive to protect and improve his fields. Even in Párner however good work has been done where there is a demand for land in the more hilly portions.

6. The figures given in paragraph 29 are interesting and afford a marked contrast, as I anticipated they would, to the similar statistics worked out for Shevgaon. The táluka undoubtedly suffered no such set back at the last famine as the eastern tálukas. In paragraph 46 there has been a slip of the pen. The villages quoted are, of course those in which rents have an exceptionally *high* ratio to the assessment, the percentage of rent represented by the assessment being less than 20. The next paragraph makes this clear.

7. The comparison with Nagar given in paragraph 48 is interesting and I believe perfectly fair. With a better appreciation of the superiority of the Párner climate, less surprise will be caused by these statistics.

8. The prices given by Mr. Garrett in his paragraph 52 are a little remarkable. As noted above, the Junnar market is of little importance. Ghodnadi, *i. e.*, Sirur, is the principal market for the southern villages, and Nagar for the rest.

9. Mr. Garrett has rightly commented on the labour difficulties which have been taken into consideration when submitting all these settlement proposals. A large family with several working members is not affected, but I have been much struck in making certain recent enquiries with the numerous cases of a general decline in prosperity dating from a reduction of man power and the employment of unsatisfactory servants.

10. As regards transfers of land from agriculturists to non-agriculturists, I commented in the last administration report on the unreliability of the figures owing to the difficulties of classification. Mr. Garrett's explanation is probably correct.

11. Coming to the proposals themselves, I recommend the adoption of the groups and rates suggested. The reduction of Kanhur from its pride of place is obviously sound. The suggestion that the northern groups enjoy better rainfall is not, I think, correct; the rainfall tends to decrease towards Sanganner. The new grouping is, I consider, an undoubted improvement on the old, and its appropriateness is fully borne out by the figures given in paragraph 47. I agree with the view taken as regards Padali-Ale and Ranjan-gaon. Supa can also well bear the increase proposed.

12. In paragraph 71 the percentage increases are clearly shewn. No new group exceeds the 33 per cent. limit. Individual villages do, but to this there can be no objection.

13. A wise discretion has, I think, been exercised in dealing with the pátasthal rates. The abnormally favourable late rains of last monsoon set páts running all over the district, but such occasional advantages may well be lightly taxed.

14. I recommend a 30 years' guarantee on the understanding that the same will be recommended for Nagar.

15. I accept the proposals made for the Inám villages for the reasons given, including those for Pátasthal lands.

(Signed) P. J. MEAD,
Collector of Ahmednagar.

No. S. T.-81.

Poona, 12th June 1916.

From

R. D. BELL, ESQUIRE, M.A., B.Sc., I. C. S.,
Acting Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL DIVISION.

Sir,

I have the honour of forwarding a Revision Settlement Report by Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., on the Párner Táluka of the Ahmednagar District. The remarks of the Collector, Mr. Mead, accompany. The enquiries in the villages were made by Mr. N. H. Hey, I. C. S., who was unable to complete his report on account of illness. Notwithstanding the obvious difficulties with which he had to contend Mr. Garrett has submitted an excellent report.

2. Mr. Mead points out that the climate and rainfall of the táluka are somewhat superior to that of the adjoining táluka of Ahmednagar. The rainfall appears to be also better than it is, on the whole, in its southern neighbour, the Sirur Táluka of the Poona District. Exactly what this superiority amounts to will be discussed later.

3. As regards crops, the táluka stands or falls by its jowári and bájri, though wheat and the kharif pulses are important. The fallow area is not large; the average for the five years ending 1913-14 was only 8.4 per cent. of the occupied area (Appendix B, col. 14). It should be noted that the statement in paragraph 14 of the report is incorrect. It has been compiled by adding statistics of six villages to the figures for 1913-14 in Appendix B and deducting the returns of one village (Padli Ale). If the areas for wheat and "unsown" in paragraph 14 are compared with columns 23 and 14 of Appendix B, 1913-14, the incorrectness of paragraph 14 will be clear.

4. Irrigated cultivation is not important or of a high class. The area irrigated fluctuates considerably; in Appendix B it is shown as 4,300 acres in 1905-06 and as 13,200 acres in 1911-12; apparently water-sources were greatly improved by the heavy rainfall, 34 inches, of 1910. There is a recorded increase of 80 per cent. in wells but nothing to correspond in irrigated area. The average irrigated area, 11,234 acres, for the four years 1885-86 to 1888-89 may be compared with the figures in column 12 of Appendix B. It is probable that the explanation is the same as that elicited by two censuses of wells referred to in my report on Sirur—that many more wells than those returned as "in disuse" are never used.

5. There has been practically no improvement in communications during the lease. The Dhond-Manmád Railway barely touches the táluka in the south-east corner. The táluka appears to be not ill-off for roads. I agree with the local officers about the desirability of improving the old Nagar-Junnar road. The ghat portion between Ana and Belha in Junnar Táluka is in bad order, and as part of an inter-district road this portion might be restored at the expense of the Provincial Government. Junnar is still an important mart for bájri from the Nagar District.

6. The increase in population during the current settlement is an indication of prosperity. The present numbers of cattle are satisfactory. Appendix F must be read with caution. The figures for 1834-35 are incomplete. The year 1891-92 was a bad season when a drop in the numbers of agricultural stock was recorded over most of the Deccan. Cattle in 1894-95 were as numerous as they are now. The return for 1898-99 is obviously wrong. The cropped area per pair of plough-cattle is given as 20 acres in 1915 and on that figure it cannot be said that cattle are more than sufficient for moderately good cultivation.

7. The selling and letting values of land are good. The tables given in paragraph 41 of the report are not, however, in accord with Appendix K. The rental statistics in Appendix M should perhaps be applied with caution. From paragraph 43 of the report it appears that they include rents for a fixed quantity of produce. It would have assisted in an appreciation of the statistics if these had been shown separately from cash rents. It is generally the case that rents in kind are on a higher scale than cash rents; indeed, they are often only an estimate of what the landlord's share of the crop would be on the customary share basis. In a bad season the landlord usually has to remit part of a fixed rent paid in kind while arrears of cash rents are more commonly added to the following year's rental. Some caution has also to be observed in transforming rents in kind into cash equivalents; it is not quite so simple an operation as it may appear on paper to be. I consider that Appendix M has lost some of its value by the combination of cash rents with rents in kind and the absence of any explanation as to how the latter were converted into cash equivalents.

8. Prices have risen greatly during the settlement but I cannot accept the comparison of the period 1908-1915 with the ante-settlement decade 1873-74 to 1882-83. To begin with, prices fluctuated in the wildest fashion during this decade; the return of prices given at page 25 of the last Settlement Report (Selection CLXXVII) shows that in 1877-78 and 1879-80 prices were about 4 times what they were in 1874-75 and later in 1881-82. If the discussion on prices in my report on Sirur is recollected it will be recognized that any arithmetical average for this period has no practical meaning. In the second place, while it is in one sense true that the current settlement was based on the prices of the decade just discussed, in the present case, and to some extent in all cases, this may be described as somewhat in the nature of a settlement fiction. In dealing with this very subject at the last settlement of the Párner Táluka the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mr. T. H. Stewart, alluded to the argument of "one of the able officers who sat upon the Deccan Riots' Commission that the period to be selected for the purpose of comparison with recent prices should be that in which it is incontestably shown that the settlement was successful, instead of adopting arbitrarily a period immediately preceding or succeeding the early settlement." The wisdom of that argument will not be contested, though the argument need not be pushed to extremes. The current rates were first levied in Párner in 1885-86. According to Appendix N prices at Párner are not available before 1888-89. It appears, however, from paragraph 52 of the report, and it will be accepted on general grounds, that the price record of Ahmednagar will serve the purposes of this discussion. The following table is compiled from the Government of India publication "Prices and Wages in India." Prices are in rupees per maund so that the averages are truer than when working with seers per rupee.

Average prices in rupees per maund.

	Jow ri.	Bájrí.	Wheat.
1) 1883-87	1-7838	2-2216	2-7888
2) 1888-92	2-1586	2-5160	3-2292
3) 1905-13	2-8097	3-0470	4-077
Percentage increase in period (2) over period (1)...	20	13	16
Percentage increase in period (3) over period (2)...	30	21	28
Percentage total increase in period (3) over period (1)	57	37	46

During the first five years 1883-87 prices were remarkably steady and it is fairly accurate to take the average of this period as the price level at the introduction of the current settlement. The average level of prices in the next quinquennium was distinctly higher. This rise was general and not merely

local. It has been noticed; in all my reports on the talukas of the Poona District. The "great rise in prices" during the five years 1886—90 is referred to in Appendix C at page 201 of "Prices and Wages in India," thirty-first issue, 1915. It is quite clear that the current settlement was introduced on a rising wave of prices and this fact must have contributed to its success.

The final period of comparison, 1905-1913, has been chosen so as to make the rise during the current settlement appear as large as possible. It omits the two years of low prices 1903 and 1904 and includes three years of phenomenally high prices, *viz.*, 1908 (widespread failure of crops in Northern India), 1912 and 1913. Prices later than 1913 are not yet available in the publication quoted.

The rise in prices may fairly be described as over 40 per cent. but allowance must be made for the fact that the current settlement was introduced when they were rapidly on the rise.

9. The treatment of the important subject of revenue history is disappointing. Nothing is said in Appendix O³ except that the unsatisfactory collections are due to bad seasons. It is just in the long series of bad monsoons which began in 1896-97 that a thorough test has been applied both to existing grouping and existing rates. In the Haveli and Junnar Talukas of the Poona District there are villages which have gone through the whole series of famine years without even getting into arrears. It is very nearly true of the wonderful champaign in central Junnar that it was unaffected by the famine years. What that means can only be understood after a comparison with the revenue history of Pärner. It is especially to be regretted that the revenue history was not examined in the report with the object of checking the grouping. It is quite clear that if a group of villages has, in nearly all instances, paid two instalments yearly, since the introduction of the suspension and remission rules in 1904-5, it can bear a higher maximum dry-crop rate than a group which has ultimately paid all its revenue but which has suffered, say, one total and two partial crop failures; and that the second group in turn can pay a higher rate than villages where the good harvests are fully taxed for payment of arrears but are insufficient in frequency to prevent suspended revenue from being ultimately remitted.

10. The history of the assessed waste given in Appendix O¹ is satisfactory. The same cannot be said of the history of collections in Appendix O². According to this appendix the total demand for the eighteen years 1896-97 to 1913-14 was Rs. 22,72,924. I am doubtful of the correctness of the figures for 1904-05 to 1908-09, especially 1908-09. The demand according to Appendix O¹, columns 3 + 8, was Rs. 21,75,036. (For Nagar Taluka Appendices O¹ and O² are in agreement here). The total collections during the same 18 years were Rs. 17,47,717 (Appendix O², columns 3 + 5). The uncollected balance is Rs. 5,25,207. There were no arrears at the end of 1913-14 (paragraph 55) so that the whole of these 5½ lakhs has been remitted. I surmise that the remissions shown in column 6 of Appendix O² are on account of pátasthal. If these are omitted, the remissions are equal to 4 years' average demand, as calculated from Appendix O². If we include the pátasthal remissions and calculate the average annual demand from columns 3 and 8 of Appendix O¹, the total remissions are equal to 4·7 times one year's revenue. The significance of these figures is not to be missed. I find from Mr. Garrett's report on the Ahmednagar Taluka that the total remissions there have also been 4·7 times one year's revenue. In the Sirur Taluka, after allowing for collections of arrears in 1914-15, but not for subsequent collections on account of Rs. 33,000 still under suspension at the end of 1914-15, the figure is exactly the same, 4·7. These figures indicate that weak monsoons reduce the three talukas more or less to an equality. In Junnar Taluka, immediately to the west of Pärner, the remissions since 1896-97 were only 0·9 times one year's revenue. I draw particular attention to the case of the 19 Deshi villages (excluding Nalauna in the hills) which are in the extreme east of this taluka and which in my settlement report I proposed to group at Rs. 2-4-0. The remissions in them for the 18 years beginning 1896-97 were 2·1 times one year's demand. I argue from this that Pärner is distinctly inferior to eastern Junnar as regards certainty of rainfall, that eastern Junnar

may get a 12-anna crop when Párner gets only an 8-anna crop, and that, in short, on crossing the border from Junnar to Párner, we must be prepared to make another decrease in rates. No one who knows this part of the country could expect anything else.

11. It throws a little more light on the situation when I mention that in the seven villages of north-east Haveli which the Collector is against promoting from Re. 1-6 to Re. 1-9, the remissions for the period under discussion were 3·1 times a year's revenue. The remissions for the whole of Haveli were 1·1 times and for Purandhar Táluka 1·5 times a year's revenue.

12. The revenue history till 1896-97 is clean. Since 1896-97 it has become clear that the táluka suffers severely when the monsoon is below normal. It is not the case that this weakness is met by the suspension and remission rules. Omitting years when suspensions are necessary it can hardly be doubted that the average harvest in Párner is below that of eastern Junnar.

13. I have few remarks to make on the proposed grouping. In its broad lines it agrees with my knowledge of the neighbouring tracts. Both east and south of Group I it is doubtless correct that conditions become less favourable for agriculture. From what I know of the neighbouring parts of Junnar I have no doubt that Mr. Garrett's surmise that the broken country in the north of his proposed Group I has the compensation of a rainfall better than that in the southern part of the group.

14. As regards the dry-crop rates of the new groups I venture to press the need of caution. Mr. Garrett asserts in his paragraph 69 that there was little increase in the pitch of the assessment at the first revision settlement. There seems to me to be little foundation for the suggestion that the táluka escaped unduly lightly in 1884-85. The broad fact is that the settlement resulted in an increase of revenue amounting to 19·8 per cent. The new assessments doubtless were moderate, but we lay claim to all our assessments being moderate, and it is most unlikely that a Survey Officer of Colonel Laughton's experience failed to bring the pitch of the assessments in Párner far short of the recognized standard.

15. In his paragraph 58 Mr. Garrett says that the rise in prices during the lease ought to be followed by a proportionate rise in assessment. I do not think this argument can be accepted. It may look well on paper; it would never work in practice. In his paragraph 68 he refers to an increase of 200 per cent. in prices during the original lease and in paragraph 50 he evidently puts the increase during the first revision lease at about 60 per cent. These figures are sufficient to show how rude a guide the price records are in determining the increment at a revision settlement. Similar arguments were advanced in the early seventies, and rates, then proposed in settlement reports but afterwards cut down, are found to be too high even at recent second revision settlements. The Settlement Report on Pábal and other tálukas in Government Selection CLI will bear this out.

16. It is only 10 or 11 years since reports for a number of Deccan Tálukas (*e. g.*, Sirur, Purandhar, Haveli and some Násik Tálukas) were submitted and no increases in the assessment were found practicable. Since 1905 there has been a wave of high prices and increased prosperity. It would be most unsafe to take increased assessments with both hands in the confidence that no trough will follow the crest on which the agriculturist is now swimming. If any mistake is made it must be in the direction of taking too little. The result may be some loss of revenue; but if the assessments are too high the manifold evils which will ensue are not to be compared with the loss of a few thousand rupees.

17. Group I is bordered on the west by Junnar Táluka. In the north is a plateau on which lies the large inám village of Ana now rated at Re. 1-12-0. It is not prosperous, neither has it been well managed, and it would be incorrect to institute too close a comparison between it and Group I, Párner. Below the ghat are Junnar villages, from Belha southwards, for which proposals for a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 2-4-0 are now before Government. If that rate

is accepted the question arises whether on crossing the border the fall to Rs. 2-2-0 proposed by Mr. Garrett is sufficient. I have compared the revenue history of the Junnar group with that of Párner Táluka and both areas are known to Government.

18. Sirur Táluka in the south-west has a group, rated at Re. 1-8-0, touching all the three proposed groups in Párner. In the north of the Sirur group, opposite Shirápúr, there are one or two good villages which have undoubtedly been let off lightly. Further south the Sirur villages have very poor soils. On general grounds I should expect the Párner villages north of the Ghod river to be more highly rated than the Sirur villages on the southern bank, but it seems to me that the difference between the rate of Re. 1-8-0 sanctioned for the Sirur villages and the rates of Rs. 2-0-0 and 1-14-0 proposed for Groups II and III of Párner is too great.

19. Comparison with neighbouring tálukas are apt to be false, and the comparison with the adjoining parts of Sirur should certainly not be pushed too far, for I am persuaded that the valuation of the soil in Sirur made in the early seventies is higher than the valuations made in Junnar in the eighties. (The Government villages south of the Ghod in Sirur are, however, old Párner villages revised in 1884-85). Despite equally bad revenue histories in all these cases there are good grounds—for instance in selling and letting values and fluctuations in population and cattle—for considering Párner as distinctly more prosperous, on the whole, than the Nagar Táluka, and the latter as somewhat more prosperous than Sirur. But I do not think that the Párner Táluka can be put on a level with eastern Junnar. The Assistant Settlement Officer describes Párner as a sterile tract (paragraph 17) and its rainfall is certainly precarious (paragraph 27). Both in general fertility and certainty of rainfall eastern Junnar is superior. Both tálukas were last settled about the same time by the same Superintendent. The difference between the rates in eastern Junnar and western Párner is now 23 per cent. I doubt whether it should be less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (two annas in the rupee), so that if Rs. 2-4-0 is accepted as a correct rate for eastern Junnar, the rate for Group I Párner should be Rs. 2-0-0. The rates for Groups II and III would then be Re. 1-14-0 and Rs. 1-12-0: these would accord fairly well with the rates recently sanctioned for Sirur. With much deference for the opinion of Messrs. Garrett and Mead I suggest the lower rates for the consideration of Government.

20. If these rates are accepted the total assessment of the soil will be Rs. 9,200 less than the figure proposed by Mr. Garrett and the total increase in the revenue of the táluka will become $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. On independent grounds this seems quite as much as it is sound to take from a non-cotton growing, not very fertile táluka with a precarious rainfall and a bad revenue history.

21. Mr. Garrett proposes to leave the water share of the existing pátasthal assessments unchanged. The present scale is an 8-rupee one on water and soil combined, but most of the páts are of a low class. In such a case the pitch of the assessments depends on the jantri that was used; I have been unable to secure a copy of this jantri in Poona. The result of Mr. Garrett's proposal will be that the revised assessments on soil and water combined will not be on a uniform basis, neither will the water cess if considered separately. It is not, for instance, correct to show the pátasthal rate of village No. 30 in Appendix Q as Rs. 8-0-0 in column 21, when the soil share of the assessment has been raised. The new pátasthal rate is really Rs. 8-8-0. It would be somewhat pedantic, in this táluka, to object to the Settlement Officer's proposal on this ground. If the pátasthal rate is to be retained at Rs. 8-0-0, the water cess on each pátasthal number should be diminished by the same amount as the soil share of the combined assessment is raised. I mention this here because this course seems to me a good one to meet the case of the precarious pátasthal which is retained in the inám villages of the táluka; and it is a suggestion which certainly deserves consideration in connection with the pátasthal in inám villages of the Nagar Táluka.

22. The rice rates, of which no mention is made in the report, are practically dry-crop assessments (paragraph 45 of Colonel Laughton's report,

Selection CLXXVII, page 12). Unlike ordinary rice rates they apparently require no separate consideration and may be raised in each village to the same extent as the dry crop-rates.

23. The proposals for the inám villages may be accepted subject to any modifications which Government may see fit to make in the maximum dry-crop rates of the Government villages, and to their orders on my suggestion that the *combined* pátasthal assessment, not merely the water cess, should remain unaltered. There cannot be much doubt that most of the water cess, which amounts to Rs. 1,558 on the páts retained, is burdensome, and if the soil share is raised the water share should be diminished *pro tanto*.

Your most obedient servant,

R. D. BELL.