

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCXLVIII—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 14 VILLAGES

OF THE

PEINT TALUKA

OF THE

NÁSIK COLLECTORATE.

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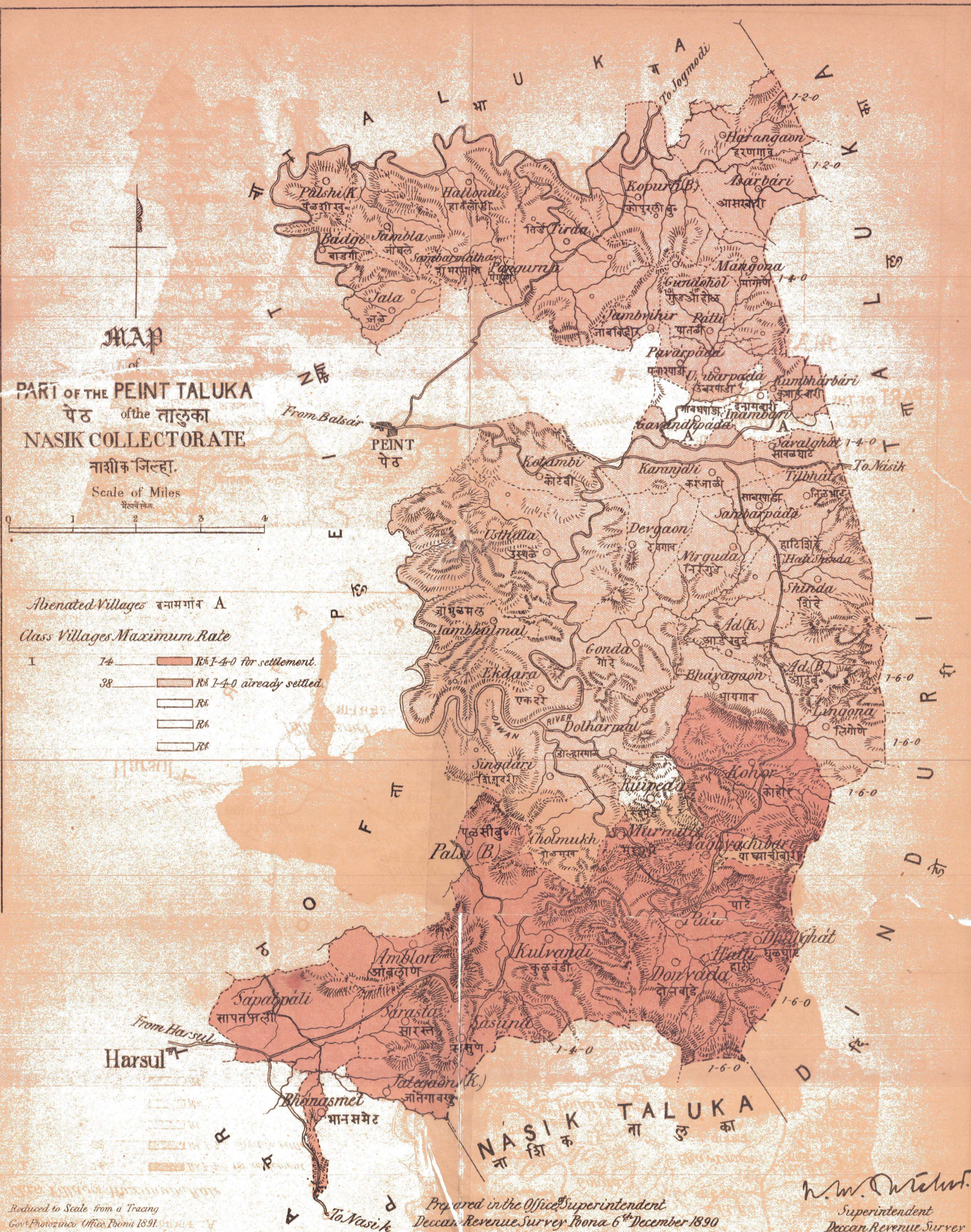
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SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 14 VILLAGES OF THE PEINT TALU-
KA OF THE NASIK COLLECTORATE.**

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No. 91 of 1891.

FROM
W. M. FLETCHER, ESQUIRE,
 Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey ;
 To
THE COLLECTOR OF NÁSÍK.

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,
 Sátára Districts, Camp Bhillár,
 31st January 1891.*

SIR,

In continuation of my report* and correspondence ending with the Government Resolution† quoted in the margin, I have the honour now to submit proposals for the settlement of 14 more villages of the Peint Taluka in which the survey operations having been completed, the survey settlement may now be introduced.

2. As the general questions concerned in the settlement of the Peint Taluka have been discussed and disposed of by Government in the correspondence above referred to, I will confine myself to details concerning only the 14 villages now to be dealt with, premising merely that this and subsequent reports are to be read with the first, of which they must be treated as continuations. This is the course which was followed, with the approval of Government, in dealing with the settlement of the Kánara Collectorate, and which seems equally applicable to Peint.

3. The 14 villages now in question form a compact group immediately to the south of the 38 villages already settled. They lie in the south-east corner of the taluka, touching the Dindori and Násik talukas respectively on the east and south, and extending westwards as far as the boundary of Harsul, which is, next to Peint, the most important village and market in this taluka.

4. There is nothing in the circumstances of this group—whether in physical features, climate, or communications—which distinguishes it from the group already settled, or calls for any special description. The 14 villages have been treated in every way by the survey as were the 38 already reported on, with the one exception, that, in compliance with 5th paragraph of the Government Resolution above quoted, the lands of all plough-holders have been separately measured and demarcated. In the course of revision measurement, 796 old survey numbers have become 2,050 revision survey and pót numbers.

5. The following table gives the areas obtained by the revision survey, contrasted with the figures of the first settlement:—

Description.	By first Survey.	By revision Survey.	Difference.
1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry crop	13,142	9,720	-3,422
Rice	767	830	+63
Unassessed { Forest	3,159	2,291	-868
	{ Ráb areas	5,119	+5,119
	{ Unarable roads, nálás, &c. ...	1,137	482	-655
Total	4,296	7,892	+3,596
Grand Total	18,205	18,442	+237

The rice area has slightly increased, but the differences which appear against the other heads are merely the result of the re-distribution of areas now effected.

6. The information regarding rainfall given in my first report has been brought up to date in Appendix A herewith attached, Climate—Appendix A. the average for the past 14 years being 93·83 inches. *Vide para. 21 of first Report.*

7. Here, as in the already settled villages, náchni, warai and khorásni (with sáwa as an occasional change) are the staple crops on the mál lands. Rice of the coarser kinds is also raised; and for pulses, tur, udid and gram are grown over small areas. *Vide paras. 22, 23 of first Report.*

8. For communications the villages under report have (1) the made road from Harsul to Násik which starts from their north-western extremity and ascends to the Násik plateau by a well-engineered ghát; (2) a rough cross road which runs through their midst connecting the road just mentioned with (3) that from Peint to Násik, which passes about 4 or 5 miles only to the north of the group. The market which rules prices is Násik, distant some 25 miles, but Harsul is the principal local bazár, while smaller bazárs are also held weekly at 3 villages in the group under report. *Vide paras. 24, 25 of first Report.*

9. Statistics for the year of first settlement are only forthcoming for 5 of the villages under report: the following table, therefore, only relates to those 5 villages:—
Statistics—Appendices B and C. *Paras. 26 to 32 inclusive of first Report.*

Description.	FOR 5 VILLAGES.					For 14 Villages. 1890.
	1865.	1890.	Difference.		Percentage.	
			More.	Less.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Population	959	2,344	1,385	...	144·4	4,741
Houses ... { Superior ... ..	...	42	42	...	...	68
{ Inferior	219	419	200	...	91·3	877
Total	219	461	242	...	110·5	945
Agricultural cattle	145	871	726	...	500·7	1,499
Cows, buffaloes and young	802	1,275	473	...	59·0	2,323
Sheep and goats	9	399	390	...	4,333·3	589
Carts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2
Horses and ponies	6	2	...	4	-66·6	10

10. Under all heads it will be seen there are signs of great progress since the first settlement in 1865. In the whole 14 villages there are now 4,741 souls, or a density of 163 to the square mile. Agricultural cattle number 1,499, which gives the high average of 1 pair to 11½ acres of cultivated land.

Education—Appendix E. *Vide para. 33 of first Report.*

11. There are no schools in the 14 villages under report, and but 6 persons are entered as able to read.

Value of land. *Vide para. 34 of first Report.*

12. No transactions in land are registered, and thus no inferences can be drawn.

Prices—Appendix G. *Vide para. 35 of first Report.*

13. The table of prices given with the first report has been brought up to date in the Appendix herewith attached, but no further remark seems called for on the subject.

14. As explained at length in my first report, the figures of area given in Revenue history—Appendix H. *Vide* para. 36 in first Report. the usual form in the Appendix cannot, in consequence of the mál land having hitherto been given out in the lump, show the expansion of occupied land from year to year. From the columns for unoccupied land, however, some progress may be noted, especially it would appear since the increase in the revenue made by Government in 1881-82 and the news that a survey settlement of the mál lands was to be expected.

15. It will appear, from the above remarks and the statistical information which has been furnished, that the 14 villages under Summary. report are in every respect on one plane for assessment purposes with the part by the táluka already settled.

16. I propose, therefore, to apply to them the same maximum rates for dry-crop and rice, respectively, *viz.* Re. 1-4-0 and Proposed rates. *Vide* paras. 38-42: in- Rs. 6. The subjoined table shows the estimated results of these rates:—

No. of villages.	BY EXISTING SETTLEMENT.			BY SURVEY SETTLEMENT.				Percent-ago increase.		
	Description of land.			Government occupied land.		Government assessed waste land.			Total occupied and unoccupied land.	
1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		
14	Rice land under Survey secure	788	1,474	Old rice ... 658 New rice ... 170	1,461 166	Rice ... 3	4	10,560	4,468	65
	Mál land given out in the block under mál makta system	18,148	2,253	Mál ... 7,859	2,814	Mál ... 1,981	491			
	Total	18,900	3,727	8,667	3,671	1,888	496	10,560	4,468	65

The mál area shown by the present survey under the occupied head is that in actual cultivation last year, *i. e.* the area on which the revenue was paid. On this area the proposed rates show a slight increase, but there is little doubt that on the introduction of the rates sufficient of the unoccupied area will be taken up to show a material addition to the revenue, while, when the whole of the waste has been taken up, the revenue obtained will be equivalent to an increase of 20 per cent. on the present collections.

17. This forecast may be made with greater confidence, because the result of the settlement introduced in the first settled group of villages more than realized the expectation which in my first report I ventured to express to the same effect. I give below for reference the result then obtained:—

Description.	OCCUPIED.		WASTE.	
	Acres.	Rupces.	Acres.	Rupces.
1	2	3	4	5
By my first report ...	15,889	6,952	9,226	2,374
After introduction of settlement ...	24,703	9,006	442	174
Taken up at time of announcement of rates.	8,814	2,054	8,784	2,200

18. The new rice area has been assessed as dry-crop receiving some addition proportioned to its advantages of water-supply, but in no case being assessed above the highest dry-crop rate.

19. A reference to Appendix I will show, in detail for each village, the estimated incidence of the proposed assessment. As explained in para. 42 of my first report, the effect on each village is very variable, owing to the avowedly rough nature of the existing assessment on the mál lands.

20. An area of 5,119 acres has been separately measured and demarcated as ráb, and will be dealt with under the settlement as Protected Forest in the manner directed by Government in its Resolution* on my first report.
 Ráb.
 *No. 4004 of 1st June 1889.

21. The results of the revised survey are contrasted below under every head with the existing record:—

Description.	OLD RECORD.		NEW RECORD.	
	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5
Government occupied land (including under old record mál land leased in the block).	13,900	3,727	8,667	3,971
Government unoccupied assessed waste ...	9	15	1,883	495
Inám ... ..	...	...	...	...
Government unassessed, unarable, forest, ráb lands, roads, &c., &c. ...	4,296	...	7,892	...
Total ...	18,205	3,742	18,442	4,466

22. In conclusion, I have the honour to press for a speedy disposal of the present proposals, as the circumstances of the district make it necessary that the settlement should be announced by the end of April.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,
 W. M. FLETCHER,
 Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Rainfall.

Years.	RAINFALL AT						Remarks.
	Peint.		Dindori.		Násik.		
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1877...	42	43	20	65	19	24	
1878...	117	93	41	29	51	96	
1879...	113	03	41	74	34	98	
1880...	83	22	21	43	20	87	
1881...	91	02	25	33	22	13	
1882...	111	58	42	04	41	51	
1883...	121	40	54	17	62	62	
1884...	85	24	32	89	31	07	
1885...	85	59	26	17	31	80	
1886...	92	12	33	07	37	28	
1887...	107	73	32	23	33	55	
1888...	78	07	26	90	19	99	
1889...	65	35	22	22	22	93	
1890...	118	94	32	57	27	18	
Total ...	1,313	65	452	70	457	11	
Average ...	93	83	32	34	32	65	

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX B.

Detail of Population.

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES.			FEMALES.			Total of Columns 5 and 8.	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNING TO DO SO.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total Males.	Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total Females.		Males.		Females.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8		Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14 villages of the Peint Taluka, Násik Collectorate. Villages.	Bhudas	280	238	518	167	284	451	969	..	..	..	..
	Do.	604	714	1,318	404	572	976	2,294	..	..	..	..
	Total	884	952	1,836	571	856	1,427	3,263	6	0.5	..	..
		1,013	1,410	2,423	977	1,383	2,360	4,741	6	0.2	..	..

* This line of figures is for the previous settlement.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX C.
 STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.
 Return of Houses, Chávdís, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock.

Taluka.	Surveyed Villages.	Houses.					Wells.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.						Cattle and Poultry, Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.			
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of Repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.									Cows.		
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.							Old.	Young.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Peint Taluka, Násik Collectorate.	5 Government Villages.	...	42	...	*219	219	...	10	...	10	No record.	304	4	2	6	43	32	75	371	356	727	146	9	...	4	...	
	9 Government Villages.	...	26	...	458	454	...	3	...	3	No record.	354	6	2	8	54	42	96	681	871	662	628	1	189	...	...
	Total ... 14 Government Villages...	...	68	...	877	845	...	13	...	13	2	658	8	2	10	91	49	140	1,406	687	2,183	1,409	1	688	...	...

* This line of figures is for the previous settlement.

W. M. FLETCHER,
 Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX D.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths, Vaccination in 14 Villages of the Peint Taluka, Násik Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil-Presses.	Looms.		Hand-gins.	Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor Shops.	Talmíh-káuds.	Dharmshálas.	TEMPLES.	
				Cotton.	Woollen.								Hindu.	Musalman.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
14	Peint Taluka, Násik Collectorate ...	8	4	...	...	...	1885-86 ... 25	1885-86 ... 27	1885-86	2	...	1	8	...
							1886-87 ... 127	1886-87 ... 155	1886-87					
							1887-88 ... 133	1887-88 ... 181	1887-88 ... 74					
							1888-89 ... 151	1888-89 ... 122	1888-89 ... 20					
							1889-90 ... 133	1889-90 ... 142	1889-90 ... 100					
						Total ... 619	Total ... 627	Total ... 194						
						Average .. 124	Average .. 125	Average ... 65						

W. M. FLETCHER,
 Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX E.

Statement of Schools, together with their average attendance, in the year 1889-90.

Number of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	Peint Taluka, Nasik Collectorate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX F.

Statement of Wells, Tanks and Budkis in Villages of the Peint Taluka of the Nasik Collectorate in the year 1889-90.

Number of Villages.	District.	WELLS WITHIN VILLAGE SITE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAIL OF COLUMNS 3 to 10.		TANKS.				Total.	BUDKIS.			
		Used for Irrigation.		Used for Drinking.		Used for Irrigation.		Used for Drinking.			Wells dug before last settlement.	Wells dug since last settlement.	According to old measurement.		According to new measurement.			Pakka.		Kacha.	
		In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.				Used for Irrigation.	Used for Drinking.	Used for Irrigation.	Used for Drinking.		Old.	New.	Old.	New.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	19	20	21	22
14	Point Taluka, Nasik Collectorate.	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	No record.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent from 1855-56 to 1889-90 in the
Násik Táluka of the Násik Collectorate.

Years.	MEASURED SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.				Remarks.
	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Cleaned Rice.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1855-56	29	32	35	19	
1856-57	23½	27	32	17½	
1857-58	34½	30½	27	19½	
1858-59	30	32	28½	17	
1859-60	38	32	28½	16	
1860-61	31½	32	24½	14	
1861-62	22½	23	17	15	
1862-63	18½	19½	20	15½	
1863-64	13	15	15½	12½	
1864-65	11½	12½	12	9	
Total	252	255½	240	155	
Average	25½	25½	24	15½	
1865-66	13	13½	13½	6	
1866-67	20	14	12	8	
1867-68	14	15	13	8	
1868-69	20½	19½	18	12	
1869-70	13½	13½	12½	8½	
1870-71	18	15	18	12	
1871-72	18	15	19	11	
1872-73	15½	14	18	12	
1873-74	22½	16	17	12	
1874-75	26	17	19	12	
Total	181	152½	160	101½	
Average	18	15½	16	10½	
1875-76	21	17	22½	12½	
1876-77	13½	13	16	10	
1877-78	9½	8½	10	7½	
1878-79	11	8	10	8	
1879-80	10½	10	12½	8½	
1880-81	18½	11½	21½	10½	
1881-82	23	16	22½	11½	
1882-83	19½	14½	16½	13½	
1883-84	17	17½	18½	11½	
1884-85	20	22	22	14	
1885-86	17½	15	17½	11	
1886-87	18½	13½	17½	11	
1887-88	17½	12	17½	9½	
1888-89	14½	15	17½	8½	
1889-90	15½	14½	13½	10½	
Total	247	208	255½	159	
Average	16½	13½	17	10½	

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX H.

Revenue Statement for 14 Villages situated in the Point Taluka of the Ndsik Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1865-66. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND RATING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (I.A.M.).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND I.A.M.				Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	As Full Standard assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realisation from Sale of Grading.	Acres.	As Full Standard assessment.	Quit-Collections, Rent, &c.	Total of Columns 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of Columns 9, 10 and 12.	Collections, Total of Columns 13 and 14.	Balance outstanding at close of year.	
			Permanant.	Canal.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
55-56	...	1,291	144	14	168	1,138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,291	1,138	...	
56-57	...	1,291	144	2	146	1,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,291	1,145	...	
57-58	...	1,291	135	58	193	1,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,291	1,098	...	
58-59	...	1,287	135	...	135	1,152	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1,291	1,152	...	
59-60	...	2,068	298	...	298	1,770	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	2,135	1,770	...	
60-61	...	2,225	298	...	298	1,927	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	2,286	1,927	...	
61-62	...	2,277	298	...	298	1,979	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	2,337	1,979	...	
62-63	...	2,182	298	...	298	1,884	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	2,301	1,884	...	
63-64	...	2,442	298	...	298	2,144	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	2,464	2,144	...	
64-65	...	2,353	298	...	298	2,055	...	162	...	...	...	...	...	2,515	2,055	...	
65-66	14,324	2,954	...	...	...	2,954	185	245	...	...	...	...	14,529	3,199	2,954	...	
66-67	14,295	2,895	...	...	...	2,895	294	305	...	...	...	...	14,529	3,200	2,895	...	
67-68	14,358	2,960	...	...	...	2,960	170	239	...	...	...	...	14,528	3,199	2,960	...	
68-69	14,328	2,951	...	...	...	2,951	200	248	...	...	...	...	14,528	3,199	2,951	...	
69-70	14,341	2,930	...	...	...	2,930	187	269	...	...	...	...	14,528	3,199	2,930	...	
70-71	14,379	2,987	...	...	...	2,987	149	213	...	...	...	...	14,528	3,200	2,987	...	
71-72	14,405	3,028	...	...	...	3,028	123	172	...	...	...	...	14,528	3,200	3,028	...	
72-73	14,451	3,097	...	...	...	3,097	77	108	...	...	...	...	14,528	3,200	3,097	...	
73-74	14,312	3,072	...	...	...	3,072	316	128	...	...	...	...	14,528	3,200	3,072	...	
74-75	14,443	3,088	...	...	...	3,088	65	113	...	...	...	...	14,528	3,200	3,088	...	
75-76	14,457	3,109	...	...	...	3,109	71	91	...	...	...	...	14,528	3,200	3,109	...	
76-77	14,473	3,129	...	...	...	3,129	55	71	...	...	...	...	14,528	3,200	3,129	...	
77-78	13,679	2,948	...	...	...	2,948	549	253	...	...	...	...	14,528	3,200	2,948	...	
78-79	14,070	3,029	...	...	...	3,029	458	173	21	...	...	...	14,528	3,201	3,050	...	
79-80	14,101	3,070	...	...	...	3,070	428	132	1	...	...	...	14,529	3,202	3,071	...	
80-81	14,108	3,090	...	...	...	3,090	413	113	1	...	...	...	14,521	3,203	3,091	...	
81-82	14,505	3,726	...	...	...	3,726	16	20	1	...	...	...	14,520	3,746	3,727	...	
82-83	14,498	3,718	...	...	...	3,718	20	25	1	...	...	...	14,518	3,743	3,719	...	
83-84	14,501	3,721	...	...	...	3,721	17	22	1	...	...	...	14,518	3,743	3,722	...	
84-85	14,491	3,704	...	...	...	3,704	30	37	...	...	...	...	14,521	3,741	3,704	...	
85-86	14,467	3,708	...	...	...	3,708	52	39	20	...	...	...	14,519	3,742	3,723	...	
86-87	14,473	3,708	...	...	...	3,708	45	34	3	...	...	...	14,518	3,742	3,711	...	
87-88	14,483	3,720	...	...	...	3,720	36	18	6	...	...	...	14,519	3,744	3,732	...	
88-89	13,902	3,729	...	3	3	3,726	8	13	4	...	...	...	13,910	3,743	3,730	...	
89-90	13,900	3,727	...	...	...	3,727	9	15	3	...	...	...	13,909	3,742	3,730	...	

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX

General Statement referred to in para. 19 of the Deccan Revenue Survey Superintendent's Report Taluka of the

Former Taluka.		Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
Present Taluka.				Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total Area for cultivation, including inham.	Total Area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										Water-cess.	Total Assessment.
1	2						Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.					
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.				
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
		Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
	1	Kohor	1,995	1,019	1,899	614	..	..	96	159	1,994	578	..	678		
	2	Sarasta	566	457	534	79	..	..	80	63	564	142	..	142		
	3	Sapatpall	1,592	573	1,261	288	..	..	131	262	1,393	640	..	640		
	4	Bhāosamet	373	7	265	32	..	..	8	15	273	47	..	47		
	5	Jātegron Khurd	646	116	569	108	..	..	56	121	645	229	..	229		
	6	Dhulghāt	512	76	299	54	..	..	13	26	312	80	..	80		
	7	Murmut	269	13	252	45	..	..	7	9	256	53	..	53		
	8	Hatti	69	..	63	9	..	..	6	13	66	21	..	21		
	9	Pāta	1,594	241	1,542	189	..	..	60	112	1,592	292	..	292		
	10	Pald Budruk	373	221	358	54	..	..	30	28	373	83	..	83		
	11	Sasuna	431	292	419	72	..	..	12	16	431	88	..	88		
	12	Kulrandi	3,463	464	3,267	540	..	..	193	391	3,460	931	..	931		
	13	Doovada	1,768	418	1,697	189	..	..	71	136	1,768	315	..	315		
	14	Ambhon	768	379	703	198	..	..	65	136	768	354	..	354		
	14	Total	13,909	4,326	13,142	2,268	768	1,474	13,900	3,737	..	3,427			

I.

Report, No. 91, of the 31st January 1891, for 14 Government Villages situated in the Násik Collectorate.

BY REVISION SURVEY.*																Remarks		
Maximum dry-crop rate.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.														Unoccupied Waste.		Average Assessment of all Government land per acre.	Increased percentage on Government occupied land.
	Total Area for cultivation, including tanks.		Total Area not available for cultivation.		Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water-courses.					
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.			
1 4 0	2,122	1,001	1,306	327	..	..	116	239	1,421	696	..	696	701	180	0 6 10	4'0	
1 4 0	508	257	216	109	..	..	56	82	372	191	..	191	136	48	0 7 5	34'5	
1 4 0	1,335	691	818	281	..	..	130	251	943	522	..	522	520	85	0 7 10	—1'6	
1 4 0	169	110	146	40	..	..	9	16	164	68	..	68	16	4	0 5 8	19'1	
1 4 0	492	292	375	114	..	..	51	111	420	225	..	225	66	18	0 7 10	—1'7	
1 4 0	220	128	122	84	..	..	11	19	143	53	..	53	77	22	0 6 5	—33'9	
1 4 0	180	221	171	47	..	..	9	18	180	65	..	65	..	..	0 5 9	22'6	
1 4 0	72	..	64	16	..	..	7	12	61	29	..	29	11	2	0 6 11	22'1	
1 4 0	1,062	470	632	329	..	..	67	114	390	343	..	343	172	45	0 8 10	17'6	
1 4 0	294	209	136	39	..	..	30	46	166	85	..	85	118	21	0 6 5	2'7	
1 4 0	410	304	214	75	..	..	19	29	332	104	..	104	77	17	0 4 9	12'2	
1 4 0	2,029	2,039	1,721	529	..	..	102	416	1,974	945	..	945	85	12	0 7 7	1'6	
1 4 0	1,152	951	955	279	..	..	87	180	1,042	459	..	459	110	20	0 6 10	45'7	
1 4 0	527	530	508	165	..	..	54	122	562	222	..	222	25	6	0 8 0	12'8	
..	10,550	7,262	7,239	2,214	..	..	222	1,627	8,027	3,971	..	3,971	1,222	495	0 8 9	6'5	

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX J.

No. 420 of 1865.

FROM

MAJOR W. WADDINGTON,
- Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Thána ;

To

MAJOR J. T. FRANCIS,
Survey Commissioner.

Poona, 1st September 1865.

SIR,

I have the honour to report that I have completed the settlement of the Peint State and explained to the people that it will come in force from the present revenue year 1865-66, subject to the confirmation of Government.

2. Before proceeding to explain the plan of the proposed settlement, I will make a few brief remarks on the present condition of the Peint State and its past revenue system.

3. The management of the State, as you are aware, was assumed by the British Government in the year 1839, and is still administered by British officers on behalf of the Begam, who receives an allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem from the revenues.

4. The territory thus held in trust is a long strip of very broken ground averaging 12 miles in breadth by 34 in length, which is equal to 408 square miles. It consists of plateaus of level land (called "Mál") intersected by precipitous ravines and forests more or less dense. The Dindori Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate (of which it is part) bounds it on its east, and the country belonging to the Dharampor Rája on its west, and it reaches from the confines of the Thána Collectorate on its south, to the Surgana Dángs of Khándesh on its north. Up to the period of its coming under British management there were no roads in the State. It is now connected with Násik by two very good roads, the one of about 24 miles in length leading thence to Harsul, and the other to Peint, a distance of 32 miles. A third road has also been sanctioned and commenced, which is to connect Harsul with Peint. The necessity of this last line of communication is not apparent, as the traffic must be infinitesimal. A road to connect Peint with Bulsár would complete all the necessary means of communication required to open up the country, but it would have to pass through the independent State of the Dharampor Rája.

5. The inhabitants of this territory are chiefly Maráthás and Kulis, and in some of the more jungly villages a few Thákore and Warlis are found, but, with the exception of the villages adjoining the Dindori Táluka, and which appear to be in a fair state of prosperity, the people are chiefly of the three last named tribes, and in a very low state of civilization ; but, although possessing little or no property, they have no difficulty in earning a livelihood. The climate is notorious for its unhealthiness during the rains and cold season, but in April and May it will bear comparison with some of our minor hill stations, being then cool and free from malaria. The total number of the population amounts to 22,690, which gives an average of 55 souls per square mile.

6. There are in all 244 villages, of which 223 are Khálsa and 21 Dumála. Of these 1 Khálsa village, which was wholly waste, was absorbed into forest, but I have made the hamlet of Karanjali into a separate village, subject to the sanction of Government. There are therefore 223 villages to which the survey settlement will be immediately applicable. The rates for rice lands were fixed @ Rs. 3-0-0, Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2-0-0, according to the position and circumstances of the different villages. The number of villages which come under each rate is shown in the following statement:—

Number of Villages.	Rate.	Remarks.
41	Rs. 3 0 0	On the borders of the Dindori Táluka.
77	2 8 0	Villages further removed from the above táluka.
105	2 0 0	Jungly villages and those adjoining the Dharampor State.
223		

7. The annual revenue of the State for the last three years will be seen from the following statement:—

No.	Year.	Land Revenue.	Forest.	Transit Duties on Grain.	Other Sýyar.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	A. D. 1861-62...	16,952 3 2	11,656 1 9	10,390 13 1	1,422 13 9	40,411 15 9*
2	A. D. 1862-63...	21,823 5 1	10,298 4 10	8,305 15 0	2,862 9 11	43,088 2 10
3	A. D. 1863-64...	21,204 10 3	24,668 0 11	6,252 12 1	3,320 4 6	55,445 11 9

I have arranged for absorbing the amount shown under the head of "Transit duties on grain" in the land revenue, as requested in the Collector of Nagar's letter No. 390 of 8th March last.

8. The measurement of the district was commenced in 1862 under Mr. Stevenson and Lieutenant Grant, and completed in 1864 by Lieutenant Lloyd, the measurement and classification being simultaneous operations. The measurement consisted, in the case of the two villages of Peint and Harsul, of a definition of the village boundaries, a detailed field measurement of the rice lands, similar to that which has been carried out in the Thána Collectorate (the survey numbers, however, being somewhat smaller), a partitioning of the "Mál" lands into fields varying from 20 to 35 acres, and a demarcation of forest lands where they exist. To have carried out a detailed measurement of "Mál" lands throughout the whole of the State would have entailed an expense to meet which the revenue of the State would have been totally inadequate, nor indeed are the wild tribes who range at will from village to village, cultivating a few acres here one year, and there another, as yet prepared for the introduction of a field settlement. For the remaining villages then whilst the rice lands were measured in detail, the "Mál" lands were not broken into numbers, but measured in the lump, and dali lands marked off in such places as it was deemed absolutely necessary to allot land for that species of cultivation.

9. It has been customary in the Thána Survey for some years past to mark off all forest lands into separate numbers. This rule has been carefully observed in the Peint State, and at the time of settlement I personally examined each individual map, and made enquires as to the correctness of the forest boundaries, and in any case where I had any doubt on the point, I despatched a surveyor to examine the work, and correct it if necessary. The people were also informed that Government reserved the right of correcting the boundaries in the event of any forest land having been inadvertently included in the "Mál" numbers.

10. The people were informed that no one is allowed to cut timber of any kind in the portions set aside as Government forest reserves. In accordance with para. 4 of the Collector's letter of 8th March 1865, a royalty was reserved over teak, tivus, blackwood and bambus throughout the State, permission being given to cut bambus for domestic purposes alone.

11. To this arrangement the Conservator of Forests objected in his letters Nos. 148 and 202 of 22nd March and 17th April last. The rice lands (to which alone, except in Peint and Harsul, the field measurement has been extended) form so small a portion of the whole area of the district that, as you remark in

your letter No. 167 of 30th March 1865, it would be unadvisable to have a special ruling for such cases alone, and, moreover, teak trees are rarely, if ever, found in rice land. The "Mál" land can scarcely be regarded as an "occupied number," inasmuch as no individual claims any part of it as his own, but moves from one patch to another, the land which he abandons being free to any other person. Small tracts covered with teak, &c., were frequently included in the "Mál" numbers, as it would have been impossible to measure them into separate fields, and we accordingly considered it expedient to reserve under Clause XI of Act I of 1865 at the time of settlement the Government right to teak and blackwood growing in other than forest numbers.

12. The total cost of the combined operations of measurement and classification, including superintendence and the erection of boundary marks, amounts to Rs. 33,128, or 2 annas per acre, as shown in the following statement:—

EXPENDITURE.		Total.	ACRES.				Total Acres.	Cost per Acre for measurement and classification.	Estimated Cost of preparing Maps and Registers.	Total Costs.	Total Cost per Acre.
Measurement and Classification.	Boundary Marks.		Rice.	Rabi.	Dali.	Forest.					
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					As. p.	Rs.	Rs.	As. p.	
23,552	5,422	33,128	7,957	1,85,839	4,727	63,733	2,62,256	2 0	2,500	35,628	2 2
4,154											
27,706											

A further sum of Rs. 2,500 will be required for the preparation of village maps and registers.

13. You will see that I have included the sum of Rs. 5,422 on account of expenses incurred for boundary marks. You remark in your letter No. 539 of 10th October 1863 on this head that as this sum may "possibly be recovered from the cultivators, it should not properly be shown as part of the cost of the survey." I consider, however, that it would be more politic and tend more to make the settlement popular if this small expense were borne by the State.

14. The chief collection in the district is that of the "Mál" or "Varkas" lands, the assessment on the rice lands being only about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total revenue. These "Mál" lands produce a rotation of crops generally in the following order: 1st year "Nágli," 2nd year "Khorásni," 3rd year "Nágli," and are then left fallow for three or four years. The rice lands are, as a rule, very inferior to those of the Konkan, and the cultivation of that grain is confined chiefly to the coarser kinds.

15. The land revenue up to the present period has been levied by a tax apportioned on the number of ploughs acknowledged by each village irrespective of the quantity and quality of the land cultivated. This tax varied from Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 10 per plough for Kunbis and Rs. 3 for watani "Kulis." In the Harsul and Peint Tarafs the rate has for some years been assimilated, and all classes have paid alike, but in the Málegaon and Bárha tarafs the distinction is still in force, but will be equalized in the new settlement. The poorer cultivators, who do not possess bullocks, till such quantity of land, either varkas or dali, as they can, by hand, and are charged at the rate of Rs. 3 per hattaleh. The patel furnishes a list of the owners of ploughs and hattaleh cultivators, and is answerable for the collections, the remuneration for his trouble being the enjoyment of the use of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ or a whole plough gratis.

16. In your letter No. 332 of 1861, you wrote of this system as follows:—

"The plan seemed to me to work well and to be admirably suited for this rough, hilly and small revenue-paying country. The patels, no doubt, make something out of the contract, as they seemed to be generally well-to-do and men of substance, but this our patels ought to be. I would continue this system under the settlement to be effected by my survey operations; but in place of an annual agreement with the patel, it would be desirable to have leases for short periods, say of five years' duration."

There can be no doubt, I think, that the system is peculiarly applicable to the wild country now under settlement; but, as at present carried out, it is open to the grave objection that it entails an annual enquiry by the revenue officers into the number of ploughs and hattalehs in each village. This inquisition naturally gives rise to fraud or oppression on the part of such officers, and attempts—not unusually successful—on the part of the cultivators to conceal the real number of their cattle. It doubtless also has the effect of discouraging the breeding of cattle and making these nomad tribes even more ready to migrate than they naturally are.

17. In the beginning of March I accompanied you to Peint for the purpose of consulting as to the form of settlement which would be best suited to the requirements of the district. The rice lands had been measured and classified in detail, the "Mál" lands (except in Peint and Harsul) being merely marked off in the lump. It was evident that from the whole "Mál" lands of a village being included in a single number, they could only be dealt with by letting them for a lump sum. We decided that the best mode of procedure would be to assess the "Mál" land, as usual, on its quality and area, the sum total of such assessment to be levied from the whole body of cultivators by a proportionate rate, the rice lands being classed separately as usual and paid for by the individual in whose name they stand.

18. In order to suit the system the better to the understanding of these rude and ignorant people, each village was rated at a fixed number of ploughs, among which the lump sum assessed on the "Mál" land is equally divided, the patel passing an agreement (as he at present does) for the sum total of the "Mál" assessment.

19. Among people of so migratory a character it was not unnatural that the patels should feel some hesitation in binding themselves down to pay for a fixed number of ploughs for ten years, that being the period for which I propose the settlement shall be guaranteed. It was necessary, therefore, to make provision for cases where a great decrease in the number of cultivators might occur. Accordingly I entered a clause in the agreement by which it was stipulated that, in the event of a decrease of one-half in the number of ploughs, application for remission would be entertained. In case of an increase in the number of cultivators, the profits are to belong one-half to the patel and the other half to the cultivators. These terms were readily accepted, and the patels signed their agreement with alacrity.

20. Payment for the rice lands being separately fixed and its occupation being optional, it is possible that some land of that description may be thrown out of cultivation; but I do not think this will be the case to any extent, as, after the settlement had been explained, rice land thrown up by one man was in most cases immediately taken up by another.

21. I have mentioned that "Dali" numbers have been marked out in some villages. With one or two exceptions these numbers were not taken up, the reason given being that the people were afraid of setting fire to teak trees. It is well that the cultivation of dali should be restricted as much as possible, and I therefore did not press the people to take up these lands, but I have left the numbers intact in case the poorer classes should find that they cannot exist without this species of cultivation. Should no one apply for the dali numbers during the next two years, we may conclude that they are not required, and they can be then transferred to the forest reserves.

22. The highest rate for "Mál" lands was 3 annas per acre, but this was made applicable only to Harsul, Peint and one or two adjoining villages; the lowest rate was 1 anna, which applied to some villages in the Bárha Taraf. The rate for rabi was 8 annas, but there is very little of this description of land.

23. I do not submit the usual diagram with my report; for, owing to an extra sum being imposed to cover allowances to patels and kulkarnis, and the absorption of the customs in the land revenue, the comparative statement, as shown in the usual form of diagram, would be of little or no use. The following table will supply all the information required:—

No.	Names.	Average 5 years' Collection.		Patels' Allowances.	Total.	SURVEY ASSESSMENT.										Total.
		Ra.	Ba.			On Land in Cultivation.					On Uncultivated Land.					
						Rice.	Rabi.	Mál.	Dall.	Total.	Rice.	Rabi.	Mál.	Dall.	Total amount on Waste.	
1	Peint	7,335	1,168	8,503	8,695	17	7,990	5	11,707	978	21	138	74	1,504	12,911	
2	Harsul	6,885	569	6,944	3,267	2	6,119	..	9,388	870	2	..	85	437	9,825	
3	Bárha	3,138	389	3,527	1,271	38	8,256	..	4,556	250	11	83	139	488	5,038	
4	Málegaon ..	1,019	217	1,236	544	10	1,122	..	1,678	155	51	..	16	222	1,898	
	* Total ..	17,877	2,333	20,210	8,777	67	18,487	5	27,828	1,748	85	219	294	2,346	29,672	

24. The survey assessment shows an increase of Rs. 9,449 on land in cultivation over the average collections for the last five years. From this, however, must be deducted Rs. 2,659 on account of allowances to patels, kulkarnis and vatandárs, as explained in a succeeding para. This will leave a balance of Rs. 6,790 on land in cultivation over average collections to meet the transit duties which it is proposed to abolish. In addition to this there is uncultivated land to the amount of Rs. 2,346, making a total of Rs. 29,672, or an advance of about 45 per cent. on past collections.

25. This appears, at first sight, to be a heavy increase of assessment, but it must be taken into consideration that the actual revenue heretofore realized has been dependent rather on what the people have chosen to pay, that is, on the number of ploughs which they have acknowledged, than on a rate based on any principle of assessment. The great increase of revenue shown in the last year or two has been mainly attributable to the exertions of an active and energetic Mámátdár. It must also be borne in mind that the country has been relieved from a tax averaging* upwards of Rs. 8,000 per annum and the vexations which ever attend the collection of a tariff levy.

26. I have said that a certain portion of the total assessment is on account of allowances to patels and kulkarnis. The remuneration of the patels, according to the present system, consists in the grant, rent free, of a plough or part of a plough, according to the size of the village, and the total of which amounts to Rs. 2,333, or more than 10 per cent. of the land revenue of the district. In lieu of this I propose to grant them a money payment fixed according to the following scale calculated on the total assessment on cultivated land in each village:—

Up to Rs. 300.	From Rs. 300 to Rs. 500.	From Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 and upwards.
5 per cent. ...	4 per cent. ...	3 per cent.

A separate statement will be furnished showing the patels' allowances.

27. There are 3 watani kulkarnis in the district, who levy a hak of 4 páilis of nágli per plough, the total value of which, calculated at 7 páilis per rupee, equals Rs. 635 on the number of ploughs assessed last year. This sum is wholly inadequate to provide for the efficient performance of the duties required of the kulkarnis.

I therefore propose to divide the district into 10 suzas, each of which will require a kulkarni who should be provided by the watandárs under the same rules as are in force in the Deccan. A sum of Rs. 1,200 will be required to meet this expense, which I propose to provide by a percentage of about 4.3 calculated on the gross revenues of the State. This sum will be sufficient to allow Rs. 10 per month to each kulkarni, and should be made over to the different watandár kulkarnis in the proportions which will be forwarded in a separate statement.

28. In Peint there is a body of Culis numbering 87 who perform the duty of rakhvâldárs of the village, 8 men being told off for the duty daily who report to the Jamâdâr of Police. They pay a makta of Rs. 70 annually, and at present employ 27 ploughs representing a sum of Rs. 327; a similar body of Culis exists in Harsul, where, however, in addition to the rakhvâldárs' duties, they escort revenue instalments to the head office. They pay the sum of Rs. 125 per annum (called mûnd) and hold land which is assessed in the survey papers at Rs. 435. The lands held by these Culis have been shown separately in the papers of both villages, but they have had them entered in their respective names, and are quite willing to pay the survey assessment on them. I would suggest, however, that an allowance of Rs. 10 per annum be granted to a certain number of them (to be fixed by the Collector) in remuneration of their services. I have made provision for the sum of Rs. 80 on this account in each of the two villages.

29. In Peint there is also a class of men called "Kanadeh" or cattle-breeders. They are 25 in number and employ 14 ploughs equivalent to Rs. 175, for which they pay a makta of Rs. 65. From enquiry I find that originally, in consideration of their supplying milk, ghee, &c., to the Râja, the right of free pasturage only was granted to three individuals. I see no reason to continue the privilege.

30. The Mhârs of Peint levy a hak of nominally 8 páilis of nágli per plough in almost all the villages of the taraf. At harvest time they collect a number of their fellow-caste-men from above the ghâts and levy the hak by force. None, however, but the smaller villages submit to this imposition. They perform the usual service of Mhârs for the town of Peint only, and there is not the slightest ground that can justify the continuance of this vexatious and oppressive blackmail.

31. The people were anxious that the revenue should be collected by two instalments—on the 1st January and the 1st March, respectively. I see no objection to this arrangement.

32. I explained carefully to all the people that Government reserved the right of imposing a cess of 1 anna in the rupee for a local fund.

33. I also notified that the present assessment would be imposed for one year, to be extended to a period of ten years if approved by Government.

34. A map of the State accompanies my report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM WADDINGTON, Major,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Thána and Ratnâgiri.

MEMORANDUM.

Poona, 21st September 1865.

The report herewith submitted is of considerable importance, for, besides the revenue settlement, it contains proposals for fixing the allowances of patels and kulkarnis, for fixing the dates of the revenue instalments—in short, it comprises almost every subject connected with the future revenue administration of the Peint State.

2. In the first part of the report Major Waddington has given a description of the features of the country—of the present revenue system, and of other matters connected with the general condition of the State. With regard to this part of the subject, I would merely observe that this description of the *features of the country* seems scarcely to convey to the mind a full appreciation of the rugged nature of the country generally. For, with the exception of a small tract on the eastern border of the State and around the villages of Harsul and Peint, the whole country is one continued succession of steep hills alternated with precipitous ravines.

3. The map, which is submitted, will perhaps give a better idea of the features of the country than can be conveyed by a written description. It will also be found very useful not only for revenue purposes, but for other departments of the service, for it is the only map of this part of the country which has hitherto been prepared.

4. With regard to the survey and settlement operation the rice lands, as Major Waddington has explained, have been subjected to a detailed field survey, and classified also in the usual manner. The system of classification was somewhat rough, as it comprised only four classes for soil and water combined, but, in my opinion, it was sufficiently minute for the rude kind of cultivation which prevails in the Peint State. Major Waddington and myself personally examined the classification of a few villages, and found the work to be done on a uniform plan; and the care bestowed in supervision by Lieutenant Lloyd, who was in charge of the classification operations, furnishes good guarantee for the correctness of the work.

5. Major Waddington explains in his 6th para. that for rice-land assessment, the villages have been divided into three classes or divisions, for which a maximum rate of 3, 2½ and 2 rupees, respectively, has been adopted.

6. These rates will give a low standard of assessment, for I find that when applied to the classification valuation the average rate upon the whole rice land of the district will be only Rs. 1-5-0 per acre. I consider, however, that it is advisable to have a low assessment for this rice land as a means of securing its regular cultivation, and of attaching the people to their fields and villages, and thereby breaking through their present migratory habits.

7. It is advisable also to have a low rate for rice lands as tending to secure the cultivation of mál lands also; for, as a general rule, every man who cultivates a rice will also cultivate a mál crop, so that if we secure the permanent occupation for rice lands by a light field assessment, the cultivation of the mál will follow as a matter of course. I am therefore strongly in favour of the light rates for rice cultivation fixed by Major Waddington.

8. The settlement of the mál lands is perhaps the most important question in the present proposals. Under the plan adopted, a certain sum was fixed as the annual payment for all the mál lands of the village. The amount was generally determined from an estimate of the area and value of all such land available for cultivation exclusive of forest tracts. But in fixing the actual payment the cultivating capabilities of the village, as shown by the average number of ploughs for which it had been rated during the last three years, were taken into account, and the amount slightly increased or decreased as might seem advisable from a consideration of such circumstances.

9. Different rates, too, were fixed according to locality; for, as a larger area can be cultivated by a plough and the land also is more productive in the more

open parts of the district than in the rough jungly tracts, a lower rate was of course required in the latter case. These and other details of the plan were settled with much care by Major Waddington, and, in my opinion, we may safely rely upon his judgment in carrying out this part of the settlement.

10. The mál assessment of the whole village being fixed in the manner explained above, an agreement was then made with the patel for the annual payment of the whole sum. Under the conditions of this agreement the payments of individual cultivators will be fixed by a rate on the plough apportioned over the whole assessment. The rate of payment will, therefore, vary, being more or less according to the annual increase or decrease in the number of ploughs. The details of this part of the settlement have been fully explained in paras. 17 and 19 of the Report.

11. It will be thought, perhaps, that under the proposed plan of management too much power has been left in the hands of the patel in respect to the collection of the mál land revenue. To a certain extent this was unavoidable, for as no field measurement of such lands has been made, except in the villages of Peint and Harsul, the survey furnishes no data for apportioning the assessment of such lands. It was necessary to adopt some plan which requires no inspection by village or district officers, would be intelligible to the class of cultivators we have to deal with, and popular amongst them also. They are well acquainted with a plough tax, or certain levy per plough managed by the patel. For under the system now in force the patel has been responsible for all the revenue of the village, whilst its apportionment has been left almost entirely in his hands. The present proposals embrace a continuation of this system for mál lands only, with this important alteration that the amount of the annual payment has been fixed once for all for ten years, and not left dependent upon returns given in by the patel as heretofore.

12. Under the new settlement the Government revenue will be steady, and there will be no inducement for the patel to make fictitious returns of the number of ploughs. It was manifestly to his advantage to understate the number under the former system, whereas it will be a direct loss to him to follow this course under the arrangements now proposed. He may perhaps make his own and his connections' payments to the general sum somewhat less than they ought to be at the expense of the other cultivators of the village. But this plan cannot well be resorted to to an extent likely to be prejudicial to the working of the settlement, for the body of the cultivators were made acquainted with the sum fixed for the whole village. Still, it will be advisable for the jamábandi officer to see that no abuses of the kind are allowed to creep into the system of management. I would, however, deprecate any regular enquiry into this subject, unless complaints are brought before that officer.

13. The agreement made with the patel provides for a remission of part of the mál assessment in seasons when from desertion or other causes there may be a decrease to the extent of half the number of ploughs at which the village has been rated. This arrangement may perhaps be thought objectionable, in that it leaves it open to the cultivator to abandon a village for a year or two, and then return to it, and in this way all the revenue for the year in which the village was out of cultivation would be lost to Government. I do not, however, anticipate that this practice will be resorted to, except in very rare cases; but, as a means of checking it, I would recommend that when a village has been deserted, all its mál land should be thrown into forest, and no cultivation afterwards allowed during the settlement. Only small villages, such as are situated in the more rugged and well-wooded parts of the country, are likely to be deserted; and supposing the land revenue to be lost to the State by the desertion of such villages, the deficiency would be fully covered by an increase to the forest revenue. In the absence of a regular field survey, which, for the reasons given in the Report, it was not practicable to carry out, there is no plan of settlement—that I know of at least—which is not open to objection. But, after giving the subject my best attention, it has appeared to me that the arrangements for the management of mál lands proposed in this Report, when considered with reference to the nature of the country and the habits of the people, are perhaps the best that could be devised.

14. The settlement, as Major Waddington has explained, is intended to provide for the revenue hitherto realized by transit duties on grain, the abolition of which forms part of his general scheme. It is also to provide the amount required to cover a regular scale of remuneration to the patels and kulkarnis of the district.

15. The present allowances to patels, Major Waddington estimates to be about Rs. 2,333. This sum represents the amount calculated at the present rate of reduction in the plough-tax assessment which has hitherto been enjoyed by patels. The kulkarnis, who appear to perform the duties of the village and taraf kulkarnis also, have been allowed to levy a hak of 4 pailis of grain per plough as the remuneration for their services. This levy is estimated to be about Rs. 635 per annum. But as it will cease under the new settlement, and the patels' plough assessment deduction will also be discontinued, the funds to meet the charge for the payment of their future scale of remuneration have to be provided out of the new assessment.

16. If we take the several payments which have to be covered by the new assessment at the valuation given in the report the following statement will furnish a more correct comparison of results than that which is given in para. 23, viz :—

Five years' average annual collection.	Estimated value of transit duties taken on 2 years' average.	Total present Revenues.	Survey assessment on cultivation and waste combined.	Increase in favor of Survey Settlement.
17,877	8,315	26,192	29,672	3,480

being equal to an increase of about 13 per cent. But from this increase we have to provide, as explained in the preceding para., the funds for the future salaries of both patel and kulkarnis, which, according to Major Waddington's estimates, will be about Rs. 2,499.* There will, therefore, be a balance of only Rs. 981 after meeting this charge. The estimate of kulkarnis' pay is a little too high, as will be explained in the sequel,† but the general result will not be materially affected by the difference here alluded to.

Rs.
*Patel's allowance ...1,299
Kulkarnis' „ ...1,200
Rs. 2,499

†See para. 23

17. It will be seen from the remarks in para. 24 that Major Waddington estimates the survey assessment to be an increase of 45 per cent. on the average revenues of the State. But this result is obtained by omitting the collections from transit duties and making the comparison with past payments upon the amount brought to account as *actual land revenue*. But as transit duties form a direct levy upon the produce of the soil, and as the amount foregone by their abolition has to be made good by the new assessment, it seems to me that it is more correct to show the result deduced from the realization on this account combined with the land revenue (in the manner explained in the preceding para.) as the effect of our proposals, than to adopt Major Waddington's plan of showing it, which gives nominally a large increase in favour of the survey assessment.

18. The actual amount of the settlement is, of course, the same under both plans of exhibiting the result, and the question to be considered is, not whether it is so much more or less than a given sum, but whether the State can afford to pay the amount imposed.

19. In forming an opinion upon the subject we may safely reckon that the abolition of the transit duties will be found to be a great relief to the people. For we may assume that the sum brought to account under that head falls short considerably of the actual levy, and, therefore, that though the settlement is shown to be a slight increase on *past official realization*, it will be a decrease on the actual payments made by the cultivators. It was not the object of the settlement to increase the revenue, but to introduce an improved system of man-

agement. Major Waddington's proposals seem well calculated to do this, and as the revenues are not likely to suffer by their adoption, I would recommend his settlement being sanctioned on a ten-years' lease.

20. Major Waddington proposes to remunerate patels in future by a cash payment, calculated in the usual manner, at a certain percentage rate upon the revenues of the village. He proposes the following scale for adoption :—

- 5 per cent. for villages whose revenues are below 300 Rupees.
- 4 per cent. for villages whose revenues range from 300 to 500 Rupees.
- 3 per cent. for villages whose revenues amount to Rs. 500 and upwards.

These rates are higher than the rates upon which patels' allowances in the Deccan have been calculated, but as no salary payment is to be made in addition to the percentage allowance, the scale of remuneration will in most cases be less than would result from the application of the Deccan system throughout. The scale seems to be applicable to a district in which the village revenues are small, and I would recommend its adoption.

21. With regard to the kulkarnis, as explained in para. 27, there are at present only 3 officials of this class for the whole 224 villages belonging to the State. One man has hitherto performed the duties of a *tarf*; but as the settlement will entail more work, Major Waddington proposes to divide the district into *suzas*, or divisions containing a group of villages, for each of which a kulkarni is to be appointed. According to this plan there will be 10 *suzas*, and as the pay of each man* has been calculated at 10 Rupees per mensem, the total charge for the scheme will be 1,200 rupees per annum. He suggests that the appointment of the persons for the above duties should left in the hands of the *tarf* kulkarnis, subject to the rules* in force in the Deccan district.

*Regarding the appointment of officiating kulkarnis.

22. These proposals are generally good, and will provide the assistance required for the performance of the kulkarnis' duties under the settlement. But instead of calculating the allowances required to meet the charge at one general percentage rate on the whole *revenues of the State*, as Major Waddington has done, it will be advisable to fix a certain scale for each village, and then calculate the total allowance of each *tarf* separately. For, as the *tarf* forms a separate *watan* like the village in the Deccan, the allowance for each such division must be separately fixed, and set apart expressly for the payment of the officiating kulkarnis entertained for the performance of the duties of the respective *tarfs*.

23. In carrying out this plan I would propose that the scale by which the remuneration of the Deccan kulkarnis has been fixed should be adopted generally in the *Peint* districts, with this modification, *viz.*, that the several percentage rates of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively be applied to every hundred rupees of the village revenue in the same manner as they are applied to each thousand in the Deccan. This modification of system seems to be necessary to meet the case of villages of small revenues like those of the *Peint* State. For in the majority of cases the total assessment under the settlement will range from two to three hundred rupees, and there is not a single village in which it will amount to Rs. 1,000. The Deccan plan of calculating the allowance of the office would therefore be liberal, as it would give a general rate of 5 per cent. throughout on the whole assessed revenue of the State. But by the plan which I have proposed to adopt, the allowance, whilst affording sufficient remuneration for the work of small villages, will at the same time supply the necessary funds for entertaining the number of officials proposed by Major Waddington, though at somewhat lower rates of pay in the *tarfs* of *Bārha* and *Mālegaon*, for owing to the small amount of their revenues the sum resulting from the application of the fixed percentage scale will not be sufficient to provide the proposed rate of remuneration, *viz.*, Rs. 10 per mensem.

24. The total remuneration for kulkarnis according to the plan here proposed will be about Es. 1,090, or Es. 110 less than Major Waddington's scale

would give. I propose sending him extracts of my remarks upon this subject, requesting him to submit a detailed statement showing the amount payable to each *tarf kulkarni*, under the modified scheme explained in the preceding paras.

* See para. 26. It can accompany the statement of *patels'* allowances which he intends to submit.*

25. In para. 28 Major Waddington explains that there is a body of *Culis* in Harsul and Peint who have hitherto enjoyed the privilege of cultivating large tracts of land at a small fixed payment, considerably less than the usual plough rate. In consideration of the privilege enjoyed they appear to have performed service as *rakhvâldârs*, and the *Culis* of Harsul have also acted as guards in escorting revenue collections to the head-quarter station.

† 8 in each village, to be paid 10 Rs. per annum. It is proposed to retain a certain number of men for the duties hitherto performed by them, and with this view an allowance of Rs. 160 has been set apart from the revenue of Peint and Harsul as payments for their services. The scale of pay fixed is rather too small I think. I would propose that it be increased to Rs. 12 per annum for each man, which, I believe, is what is paid to the village *rakhvâldâr* in the *Nâsik* District. In addition to the duties mentioned above, these *Culis* were employed as watchmen at the stations where the transit duties were collected. Their services will, of course, cease on the abolition of the latter duties. The number named by Major Waddington will be sufficient, I should think, for the performance of the other general duties on which they have hitherto been employed. The allowance to cover this charge, which will be Rs. 192, with the increase now proposed should be shown as a payment for service under the same head with the salary to the *patels* and *kulkarnis* of the village.

26. I agree entirely with Major Waddington that there is no occasion to continue the remission of assessment hitherto granted to the *kanadehs* or *gowlis*. It ought to have been discontinued at the time the management of the State was assumed by the Collector, as the service for which the allowance was granted ceased on the establishment of the late *Râja* being removed from Peint.

27. I agree with him also that the *Mhârs* ought not to be permitted to levy *haks* generally throughout the villages of the State. There were great complaints from all parts of the district of the oppression exercised in the enforcement of their levies. They perform no special service for the villages generally, and, in my opinion, their levies should in future be restricted to the chief villages of the *tarf* where they reside, and for which they should perform the duties belonging to the *Mhâr's* office. Measures should be taken for stopping their levies elsewhere on the settlement being brought into operation.

28. The collection of the revenue by two instalments, as proposed in para. 31, is a measure which may be advantageously adopted, and the dates named are suitable for a jungly district.

29. I have omitted to notice, in its proper place, Major Waddington's suggestion that the cost of erecting boundary marks, amounting to Rs. 5,422, should be borne by the State, and included as part of the ordinary expenses of the survey. I would strongly advocate the adoption of this plan, not only on grounds of policy, but as a measure of justice to the cultivators; for it would be unfair to charge them with the expenses of demarcating lands over which they have hitherto claimed no right of occupancy. Moreover, as with this sum added the total cost of the survey will not exceed 2 annas per acre, I think the charge may be borne by the State.

J. FRANCIS, Major,
Survey Commissioner.

To

F. S. CHAPMAN, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the accompanying report by Major Waddington, Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Thána and Ratnágiri, and a memorandum by Major Francis, Survey Commissioner, on the settlement of the Peint State.

2. The management of this district appears to have been assumed by the British Government after the death, without legitimate male issue, of the late Chief in 1837. Certain claims, among them that of the daughter, the "Begam," as the lady is styled, had been fully enquired into by the late Mr. Goldsmid, and disposed of under the orders* of the Government of India, and since then up to the present time the district has been administered by British officers.

* Secretary to the Government of India, dated 2nd March 1840, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.
Ditto dated 18th July 1844.

3. The district was first under Ahmednagar and under the political charge and management of the Sub-Collector of Násik. It was afterwards transferred to Thána in 1857, and in 1860 it was replaced under the control of the First Assistant Collector at Násik, under whose charge it has remained.

4. The only information regarding the district on the records of this office is contained in the notes (historical, statistical, and other) by the late Mr. Turquand, Acting Sub-Collector of Násik, submitted to Government in 1854, and in Captain Francis' report dated 4th July 1860, to which I would respectfully beg to refer.

5. With reference to the concluding paragraph of Captain Francis' report dated 4th July 1860, it would appear that it was finally decided by the Government of India on a petition from the Begam, (requesting, as she had not been allowed to marry the person she wished, that Government would select a husband for her, and place her in possession of the savasthán,) in modification of former orders, that the estate was to be continued under the charge of the officers of Government, and not, under any circumstances, to be made over to the Begam, who during her life-time was to receive a pension equal to two-thirds of the net revenues of the State, the remaining one-third to be expended on improvements.

6. It was decided by Government that the Begam was to receive Rs. 500 per month out of the net revenue, and at the end of the year any balance that might remain due to her after the actual revenue had been ascertained was to be paid. The lady continues to receive this pension.

Secretary to Government, P. D., dated 31st March 1849, to Sub-Collector of Násik.

7. There is nothing on the records of this office to show how the above orders have been carried out, how the revenues of the State have been utilized, what improvements have been made, and what the present condition of the country is compared with what it was twenty-five years ago.

8. I would beg to suggest, for the consideration of Government, whether information on the above points should not be on the records of this office, either in the shape of printed reports or a memorandum containing a summary or the substance of the reports that Government may have received.

9. The survey of the Peint State was ordered in 1857, and Captain Francis, then Superintendent of the Thána Survey, was the officer instructed to make it. In 1861, in a letter dated 4th July, Major Francis submitted proposals for the survey and assessment of the district, and at the same time fully explained the reason of his not having been able to undertake the work before.

10. Major Francis' report, with a transcript of the Collector's letter forwarding it, was submitted by the Revenue Commissioner for the consideration and orders of Government.

11. The plan of survey and assessment proposed by Major Francis did not appear to have been fully understood by the Collector and the Revenue Commissioner, who suggested certain modifications, which Major Francis afterwards showed were not in the least required; or, in the words of the Revenue Commissioner—

“Major Francis has explained that it was his intention to have effected the settlement of these lands in the manner approved by Government,” and that “it was his intention to have separately measured and defined the forest lands in the manner directed by Government.”

Note.—The lands referred to were the rice, and the modifications suggested by the Collector and Revenue Commissioner embraced the manner of the assessment, and were approved by Government.

12. The proposals, which the Collector summarized as follows—

“The system of survey proposed by Captain Francis consists—

1stly.—In a detailed measurement and classification of all rice lands.

2ndly.—A theodolite measurement of every village boundary, so as to obtain an accurate map of each village, and of the entire territory.

3rdly.—No field measurements in the varkas or hill lands. He proposes instead thereof to lease such lands out in lump on a five years' contract: *the rice payments forming part of the contract payment.*”

were approved, and the commencement of operations in the current season was authorized by Government.

13. Major Francis was not, however, for reasons fully explained by him, able to commence operations that season, and recommended that the measure be postponed until the following season. This recommendation, supported by the Revenue Commissioner, was approved by Government.

14. The full and able report by Major Waddington, now submitted, shows how Major Francis' proposals have been carried out.

15. The Collector of Ahmednagar, in handing up the report and Major Francis' memorandum, has observed as follows:—

“The plan adopted has been to survey and assess the rice land into separate numbers, the occupants of which will pay their assessment separately, as under the survey rules. The mál land has been surveyed in lump in each village, and the patel passes an agreement for the whole assessment, collecting from the rayats on certain understood rules.

“2. The maximum rates for rice land have been fixed at Rs. 3-2-8 and 2, according to the situation of the village: but great reductions are made on these rates, on account, no doubt, of blemishes in the soil, &c., as Major Francis states (paragraph 6) that the average rate on rice land is Rs. 1-5-0. This is no doubt a low rate, but I have no objection to offer to it.

“3. The mál land has been assessed at from annas 1 to 3, but as the greater portion of the hill land is unculturable by the plough, the assessment which falls on the culturable portion is much in excess of the lower rate. In kasbas Peint and Harsul alone the mál land has been divided into survey numbers; in all other villages the assessment on the mál land has been fixed in lump.

“4. The result is stated by Major Waddington in paragraph 24, and by Major Francis in paragraph 16. It may be briefly stated that they estimate that the settlement will yield a revenue which, after providing for payments to patels, kulkarnis and rakhvaldars, will equal the average collections of land revenue and transit duties of the last five years; in round numbers Rs. 27,000.

“5. The dates for the collection of revenue are the 1st January and 1st March. It is proposed that the settlement should extend over ten years.

“6. Premising that I consider the plan of settlement the best that can be devised, it is necessary to point out what appear to me the weak points of the settlement. In the absence of competition and with a sparse population it is possible that a considerable

portion of the rice land may remain unoccupied. It is probable that portions will be thrown up periodically in order to give a fallow, as was the custom in the neighbouring Dāngs of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, and where even now the custom has not entirely disappeared. The system of leasing the māl lands of a village to the patel in lump effectually protects the cultivator, but places the patel at rather a disadvantage: it will induce competition among the patels for cultivators. The latter are to a great extent nomads, and have little or no tie or attachment to any village. Supposing the cultivators of village A to desert in a body and take up land in village B, the revenue of village A is lost, as the patel without cultivators cannot fulfil his contract, while the revenue of village B remains as it was originally fixed; and as the patel has a double number of cultivators, he can afford to assess them at a much lower rate per plough than when he had only his original number of cultivators. Thus all parties are gainers, except Government and the patel of village A. Major Francis is fully alive to the possibility of such an occurrence, and proposes (paragraph 13) as a remedy that any village so deserted should be turned into forest.

"7. I understand the term māl to apply to all cleared land (excepting rice and rabi) on which the plough can work. This definition is necessary, because Major Waddington speaks of 'māl or varkas' as synonymous terms; whereas the Konkani term varkas is applied to much land where the plough cannot work, and which is, therefore, cultivated by the koita. This, however, will not be allowed in Peint, excepting in the portions marked out for dali cultivation. The portion set apart for dali cultivation amounts only to 4,727 acres, or less than $\frac{1}{20}$ of the area of the State. The portion assessed as rabi is so small that it does not call for any special remark.

"8. Acres 63,733 have been set apart as forest, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the area of the State, but by far the greater portion of the land measured as māl is not capable of cultivation by the plough, and is useful only as forest. It is, therefore, worthy of consideration whether a larger area should not be marked off as forest reserve, or whether the restriction as to felling the valuable kinds of timber is sufficient. I think this is a question on which the Conservator should be consulted, and report requested after he himself, or his Assistant, has inspected the most valuable forest land in the State.

"9. The detailed statement of the remuneration of the patels and kulkarnis is to be submitted hereafter. I have no objection to offer to the scale proposed, but in the case of patels and Culis (rakhvaldārs) I am rather inclined to the opinion that remuneration in the form of remission of revenue would have been preferable to a money payment, which has to be realized by attendance at the kacheri.

"10. The remission to the kanadehs or gowlis should, of course, be discontinued. Enquiry will be made as to what haks the Mhārs realize and what service they perform.

"11. I beg to state that I concur in the opinion that the expense of the boundary marks should be borne by the State. The survey has been very economically carried out, and the revenues of the State are well able to bear the expense.

"12. I have issued orders for the discontinuance of the collection of transit duties.

"13. The only other point to which I think it necessary to draw attention is the period over which it is proposed that the settlement should extend, viz., 10 years. During this period there is no possibility of the revenue increasing beyond Rs. 29,672, as shown by Major Waddington in paragraph 23, which sum is subject to deductions, while there is at least the possibility of the revenue falling off. I would submit therefore whether, as the settlement is avowedly in a great measure experimental, it would not be better to introduce it for a shorter period. I would suggest that in the first instance it be continued from year to year, and if it should be found to work well it might after a trial of 2 or 3 years be introduced for 5 or 10 years. In order, however, to give the people confidence in the settlement, I would not allow any alteration in the assessment, unless a serious falling off in the revenue should occur, and then the question of re-adjustment of assessment should be referred to the Superintendent of Survey. I would on no account allow the officer who settles the jamābandi to make any annual alteration of the assessment.

"14. I forward the map of the Peint State, which appears to have been carefully prepared. I would suggest, however, that principal tracks and passes up the ghāts be shown, also the boundaries of the parganas, as the divisions are used for revenue purposes; and that the forest reserves be shown."

16. Government will observe that Mr. D'Oyly, who is in a position to form an opinion on the subject, approves of the rates fixed for the rice and māl lands, and considers the plan of the assessment as carried out the most suitable to the peculiar requirements of the district that could be devised, and in his opinion I would respectfully add my concurrence.

17. The rates for the rice lands certainly appear low, but I think Major Waddington and Major Francis have shown sufficient reason why they should be low. If it should hereafter, on the termination of the present settlement, appear that higher rates may be safely imposed, the necessary revision will, of course, be made. There is no doubt that there is ample room for improvement in the exist-

ing style of rice cultivation, and the soil of some of the mál lands would appear, from what Mr. Turquand states, to be capable of producing more valuable crops than are now grown.

18. From what Major Francis has personally explained to me, it seems that the Collector is under some misapprehension in supposing that the greater part of the land measured as "Mál" is not capable of plough cultivation: the extent incapable of being so cultivated is considered both by Major Waddington and Major Francis to be inconsiderable.

19. The Conservator will, of course, inspect and take charge of Forest Reserve, and in case of any valuable forest land having been included in the "Mál" division the mistake can be corrected. I do not think that any fresh demarcation will be necessary. The restriction on felling valuable kinds of timber in unreserved tracts will probably be found sufficient to ensure the protection of such timber in the Peint District.

20. As regards the duration of the settlement, I do not agree with the Collector in the view expressed by him in paragraph 13. I have personally conferred with Major Francis on the subject, and I concur with him in thinking that there is no apparent ground for apprehending any falling off in the revenue under the settlement, and that it is not unreasonable to expect that it may be higher than it has ever been under the former system.

21. An experimental settlement restricted to a few villages, and limited to a year or two, has undoubtedly its advantages in a large district, when the applicability of the survey system to a whole Collectorate or to a Province, such as Gujarát, has to be judged before extending operations; but in a district like Peint I do not see that such a settlement could be attended with any good result.

22. On the contrary, I am inclined to think it might have a very injurious effect. It would probably engender distrust of the survey operations, and keep the minds of the cultivators in a state of suspense and anxiety which would be prejudicial to the successful working of the settlement.

23. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the sanction of Government for the guarantee being given to the settlement for the period proposed by Major Waddington and Major Francis. An additional reason for the settlement being sanctioned for the period recommended may be found in the circumstance that ten years is about the period at which the leases in the adjoining Dáng districts will expire, so that the revision, if any be necessary, of the Peint settlement can conveniently be effected at the same time.

24. I fully concur in the proposal to discontinue the remission which it has been usual to allow the gowlis. There appears to be no reason whatever why the indulgence should be continued to these men.

25. As regards the Mhárs' haks, the Collector, it will be observed, has reserved his opinion of the proposal to prohibit their exaction by the Mhárs, it being his intention to make some enquiry, the result of which he will, of course, report. I think it would be advisable to await this report.

26. Mr. D'Oyly concurs, and I am of the same opinion, that the expenses of the boundary marks should be met out of the State revenues, which appear to be well able to bear the expense.

27. I approve generally of the mode of settlement of the remuneration of patels and kulkarnis which has been adopted, and would recommend that it be sanctioned. Mr. D'Oyly thinks that a remission of revenue would have been preferable to a money payment. The detailed statement of the remuneration is to be submitted hereafter.

28. I have requested Major Francis to have the alterations in the map suggested by the Collector made, and it shall be forwarded to Government as soon as I receive it back from Major Waddington.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. W. HADOW,

Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Poona, 2nd November 1865.

No. 4843.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department dated 29th November 1865.

Read the accompanying letter from the Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 3819, dated 2nd November 1865—Submitting, for consideration and orders of Government, a report by Major Waddington, Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Thána and Ratnágiri, and a memorandum by Major Francis, Survey Commissioner, on the settlement of the Peint State.

RESOLUTION.—The proposed settlement is sanctioned for a term of ten years. At the expiration of that period cultivation will, it is hoped, have so much increased, and the value attached to the possession of land be so much higher, as to render it worth while to measure and classify the máI land into separate numbers.

2. The present arrangement, by which the greater portion of the country has been merely marked off in the lump, must be considered a very rude and incomplete one.

3. Government approve of the scale by which it is proposed to remunerate the village patels and kulkarnis; but with respect to the latter class of officers direct that the modifications recommended by Major Francis be adopted. The Collector should be requested to arrange for the rakhvâldárs and Mhârs being suitably remunerated.

4. The cost of erecting the boundary marks should be defrayed from the State.

5. There is no reason to defer the collections referred to in paragraph 32 of Major Waddington's report, which should be made from the current year, and the proceeds credited to the local funds of the district.

Ordered that the above be communicated to—

Major J. T. Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.,
The Accountant General,
The Political Department of the Secretariat.

H. BIRDWOOD,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 428 of 1865.

Karáchi, 5th December 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Forwarded to Major Waddington, Superintendent, Thána Revenue Survey, for information and guidance.

J. T. FRANCIS, Major,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

EXTRACT, paragraphs 1 to 3, of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India (Revenue) dated 9th March 1866, No. 16.

I have had under my consideration in Council the proceedings of your Excellency in Council relative to the settlement of the Peint State, which were transmitted in the letter from the Under Secretary to your Government, numbered 82, Revenue, and dated the 13th of December last.

2. The reports which accompanied your Resolution are very interesting, and show that the settlement which you have sanctioned is that which is best suited to the present condition of this State and its inhabitants. I concur with your Excellency in the hope that when the ten years for which the settlement

is fixed have expired, such an advance will be made in the civilization of the inhabitants that it will be worth while to classify the mal lands in separate numbers.

3. It is satisfactory to learn that the practice of dali seems likely to fall into desuetude. Major Waddington's measures in regard to it were very judicious. The settlement effected with the patels and kulkarnis, and the abolition of the transit duties on grain, and also of the haks received by the Mhars and rakhvaldars, are important features of the settlement, and promise to confer a permanent benefit on the district.

No. 1375 of 1866.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1866.

Forwarded to—

Major J. T. Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.,
The Accountant General,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,

with reference to Government Resolution No. 4843, dated 29th November 1865.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 291 of 1866.

Mhad, 23rd April 1866.

Forwarded to Major Waddington, Superintendent, Thana Revenue Survey, for information in continuation of No. 428, dated 5th December last.

J. T. FRANCIS, Major,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner,

No. 26 of 1874.

To

COLONEL J. T. FRANCIS,
Survey Commissioner, N. D.

Poona, 5th January 1874.

SIR,

I have the honour to report that the settlement leases* of the Peint State and Mokhada Petha which were guaranteed for ten years only will expire in 1875.

2. It is a question as to what extent a re-survey will be necessary; but, in as much as in both these districts the question of forest demarcation is still unsettled, I am of opinion that until that operation shall have been completed it will be useless for this Department to move in the matter. I shall, however, feel obliged by your instructions on the subject, or by your referring the case to Government.

I have, &c.,

W. WADDINGTON,

Superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey.

Poona, 5th January 1874.

* N.B.—The rates were introduced in 1865, but not until after 31st March.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 1114.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1874.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 44, dated 6th January 1874—Submitting a letter from the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, relative to the revision of the assessment of Peint State and Mokháda Petha, the settlements of which expire in 1875; and stating that he agrees with the Superintendent that it is not important to have the forests defined before a re-settlement of the hilly lands of these jungle districts is carried out, and that he thinks that with the exception of dividing the hilly tracts into survey numbers in some of the more open parts of the districts, nothing need probably be done in the way of re-survey.

Memorandum from the Conservator of Forests, N. D., No. 125, dated 19th January 1874—Stating that the demarcation of forests in the Násik Collectorate is to be carried on this season by Mr. Wroughton, District Forest Officer, in co-operation with Mr. Charles, Second Assistant Collector, and it is proposed by Mr. Erskine to operate upon the Igatpuri Táluka, but if thought desirable, the Peint State might possibly be substituted for the Igatpuri Táluka; and adding, as regards the Mokháda Petha, that he cannot at present fix any date or approximate time for its demarcation.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 445, dated 30th January 1874—Expressing his concurrence in the opinion stated by the officers named above that the re-survey of the district should not be begun until after the forest demarcation.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 775, dated 21st February 1874—Submitting, with reference to Government memorandum No. 678 of the 6th idem, one from the Collector of Násik, (No. 528 of 1874), who states that, in his opinion, the present settlement may with advantage be continued without change for another period of five or even ten years, as the revenues of the Peint State are very small and a re-survey would be costly.

RESOLUTION.—The existing settlement in Peint may be continued for a further period of five years.

2. Orders with regard to Mokháda will be issued hereafter.

F. S. CHAPMAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Násik,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.,
The Conservator of Forests, N. D.

No. 356 of 1874.

Bombay, 11th March 1874.

Forwarded to the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, for information and guidance with reference to his letter No. 26, dated the 5th January last.

J. T. FRANCIS, Colonel,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 1570 of 1880.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF NÁSİK;

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT, POONA AND NÁSİK.

*Collector's Office,
Násik, 26th April 1880.*

SIR,

The extension granted in Government Resolution No. 1114, dated 2nd March 1874, of the period of the revenue survey and settlement in the Peint

State expired at the end of 1879, and as some years must elapse before a new settlement could be made, I am of opinion that the present settlement be extended for a further period of five years. I, therefore, request that you will be good enough to take steps in this direction through proper channel. At the same time I am of opinion that a new survey would lead to a decided increase in the Government revenues, and I would suggest that this question be taken into consideration as speedily as possible.

I have, &c.,
W. RAMSAY,
Collector of Násik.

No. 420 of 1880.

Camp Girnára, 30th April 1880.

Forwarded for the information and orders of the Survey Commissioner, N. D.

2. The present orders of Government, No. 1114 of the 2nd March 1874, were passed some years before the undersigned took charge of this Department, and the matter never having been brought to his notice, steps have not, before now, been taken to obtain another extension to the existing settlement in Peint.

3. With the large and more important settlements already due in several of the talukas of Nagar and Poona, the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, has the honour to state that he considers it would not be advisable to commence the re-survey of this district just yet, especially as work could only be carried on there for about three months in the year, and it would, in consequence, take some years to complete; he, therefore, begs to concur in the opinion expressed by the Collector of Násik "that the present settlement be extended for a further period of five years."

G. A. LAUGHTON,
Superintendent, Poona and Násik Revenue Survey.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 4353.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1880.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 835, dated 31st July 1880—Submitting correspondence noted

Letter from the Collector of Násik, No. 1570, dated 28th April 1880. in the margin, regarding the revision of the survey of the Peint State; stating that as the old settlement has expired and as

Memorandum from the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, No. 420, dated 30th of April 1880. time must pass before the survey operations could be completed on which to base a new and more detailed settlement, he does not think that there is any reason for confirming the old settlement in its entirety for any period of years; and suggesting, under the circumstances, the propriety of extending the old settlement for three years commencing with 1881-82, with an increase of 4 annas on the rupee of the rice-land assessment and of 2 annas on the rupee on the payments on account of dry-crop land, whether mál or rabi, which would raise the present average rate of rice land from Rs. 1-5-0 to about 1-10-0 per acre, still a very low rate.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. r-2467, dated 4th August 1880—Submitting the above.

RESOLUTION.—It is desirable that a detailed survey of Peint should be effected at the earliest practicable date, as the original survey was, as pointed out by Colonel Anderson, very rough and the rates are exceedingly low.

2. At present it is not possible to depute any officers and establishments to conduct the survey in Peint. As soon, however, as a measuring establishment can be spared from the Ratnágiri Survey, it should be sent to commence operations in Peint.

3. Pending the completion of the new survey and settlement, the existing rates may be enhanced as proposed by the Survey Commissioner, 25 per cent. in the case of rice lands and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the case of dry-crop lands.

JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Collector of Násik.

No. 929 of 1880.

Poona, 1st September 1880.

For information of the Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey.

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey Commissioner, N. D.

No. 946 OF 1891.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF NA'SIK;

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Camp Yeola, ²⁰/₂₅ February 1891.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the report of the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, on the survey settlement of 14 more villages of the Peint Táluka of this district.

2. I have as yet a very slight acquaintance with the district, and of the Peint Táluka I have no personal knowledge at all. I shall not reach the táluka in the course of my tour for two months to come, but the circumstances of the villages now to be settled resemble so closely those of the 38 villages already settled that I doubt if anything would be gained by my delaying this report: on the other hand, it is desirable that it should reach Government as speedily as possible, so that the rates to be sanctioned may be given out before the end of April.

3. No detailed criticism of the report seems to me to be required; it is, as the Superintendent of Survey indicates, merely a continuation of, or addition to, the first report. At the original settlement of the táluka in 1865, only rice lands were separately classified and separately assessed, and of the mál or varkas lands of each village a very rough valuation was made, a lump assessment based on this valuation being imposed on them. These mál or varkas lands have now been made into separate survey numbers, and it is proposed to assess them as has been done in the case of the 38 villages before referred to.

4. Events have shown that the rates for rice as well as mál land adopted for these villages have commended themselves to the people, and there is no reason why lower rates should now be imposed in the 14 villages. I think the rates proposed are moderate and can well be paid: they have my approval therefore.

5. In paragraph 8 of his report, the Superintendent of Survey specifies the communications which lie adjacent to or intersect the 14 villages. It must, I fear, be admitted that any system of roads in the particular portion of this táluka is still in its infancy. The original report of 1865 mentions all the roads now mentioned, and calls them good. If they were good then, I am not prepared to say that they are now any better. My information is that both the Peint road and the Harsul road require a great deal to be done to them to make them easily available for heavy cart traffic. Where there are good roads, and the adjacent villages can get at them, carts invariably make their appearance in increasing numbers from year to year. But there are only 2 carts in all the 14 villages together, and facilities for cart traffic must still be considered as very imperfect. Under the liberal policy of Government, however, in dealing with the Peint Táluka, there is every reason to hope that a very few years will effect great changes. The Harsul-Násik road will be improved, and the cross road to Wagbera on the south and to the Peint-Násik road on the north will probably be made continuous and of good surface and fair gradients throughout. That this particular road, however, will ever attract much traffic is, I consider, very doubtful.

6. In spite of the absence of really good roads, the 14 villages have made immense strides in material prosperity since the original survey. The population has largely increased; so have the numbers of agricultural cattle and of cows and buffaloes. Sheep and goats, which previously numbered 9, have increased to 400; but, as far as the welfare of the 14 villages or rather of Government interests in the forest lands within their limits are concerned, this is a very dubious advantage. The táluka is not a grazing táluka, and I should be sorry to see any large increase in the future of animals so destructive as sheep and goats are to all tree growth.

7. The tree-clad lands marked off separately as ráb lands should be made protected forests, and all cutting or lopping of trees must be done under careful supervision. My experience teaches me that unless the preservation and proper treatment of unreserved trees is duly safeguarded, they will in a few years become non-existent. The timber will be stolen, and the area available for ráb will become more and more circumscribed. As this area does contract however, and as population increases, the tendency increases to resort surreptitiously or openly to the Government reserves and to clamour against the restrictions which may be imposed. Every restriction, therefore, must be imposed now, on account as much of the well-being and contentedness of the people concerned as of the Government interests, in the reserved forests and in the tree-covered lands not reserved, but meant to be protected.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. PORTEOUS,
Collector.

P.S.—I would add that Appendix J only reached me yesterday.

(Signed) W. PORTEOUS,
Collector.

No. 354 of 1891.

Poona, 24th February 1891.

Forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, through the Commissioner, C. D.

2. The Survey Commissioner thinks that Mr. Fletcher has wisely adopted for these 14 villages the principles on which the settlement of the first 38 villages was sanctioned in their entirety: *vide* correspondence ending with Government Resolution No. 4004 dated 1st June 1889. There is nothing in the circumstances of this group to call for special treatment.

3. In the Peint sub-division, where the country after the rains is very malarious, operations can only be carried on late in the season, and often on account of sickness in a somewhat fitful manner. The same conditions prevailed in Kánara: hence it was the custom to settle groups of villages as soon as they were ripe for settlement. The same course should be pursued in Peint, small groups being taken up and given the advantage of the new rates as soon as possible and without waiting for the settlement of an entire tract.

4. Applying the same rates to these villages for mal and rice land as were formerly sanctioned, the percentage increase of revenue is small. But Mr. Fletcher shows in paragraphs 16 and 17 that a larger revenue is likely to be realized almost immediately after the survey rates have been introduced by the occupation of waste.

5. The ráb arrangements have been carried out as decided by paragraph 9 of Government Resolution No. 4004 of 1st June 1889.

6. The Survey Commissioner recommends that Mr. Fletcher's proposals should be sanctioned in full, and intimation given him by telegram, so that there may be no delay in their introduction.

T. H. STEWART,
Commissioner, 1st Grade,
(Survey and Settlement).

No. ^R₇₈₇ OF 1891.*Poona, 3rd March 1891.*

Forwarded. The present is a second batch of villages in the Peint Taluka, for which proposals for revision of assessments are submitted, and the circumstances of this and the first batch of 38 villages are so analogous, that the conclusions accepted by Government as correct in regard to the latter, must, also, hold good, in regard to the former. The Commissioner, C. D., has, therefore, no hesitation in recommending Mr. Fletcher's proposals, which are supported by the Collector and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, for the approval and sanction of Government.

J. G. MOORE,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Introduction of Survey Settlement into fourteen villages of the Peint Taluka of the Násik District.

No. 2147.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th March 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—787, dated 3rd March 1891—Submitting the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of Survey Settlement into fourteen villages of the Peint Taluka of the Násik District.

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 91, dated 31st January 1891.

Letter from the Collector of Násik, No. 946, dated 23rd February 1891.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 354, dated 24th February 1891.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals of the Survey Superintendent are accepted as suitable by the Collector, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, C. D.; and as the villages now under consideration are similar to the adjoining ones dealt with in Government Resolution No. 4004, dated 1st June 1889, the Governor in Council has no hesitation in sanctioning the proposals which will result, however, in only a small increase of revenue.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Násik,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Accountant General.