

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCXL.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 72 GOVERNMENT VILLAGES

OF THE

JÁN TÁLUKA

OF THE

SÁTÁRA COLLECTORATE.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1890.

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REVISION SURVEY
SETTLEMENT OF 72 GOVERNMENT VILLAGES OF THE MÁN TÁLUKA
OF THE SÁTARA COLLECTORATE.**

	Paras.	Pages.		Paras.	Pages.
Letter No. 442 of 28th February 1890 from Colonel Ward, Acting Superintendent of the Deccan Revenue Survey, to the Collector of Sátara, submitting proposals for the revision survey settlement of 72 Government villages of the Mán Táluka of the Sátara Collectorate ... ..	...	1-16	Appendix D.—Showing details of population ... ..	...	18
CONTENTS.			" E.—Showing occupation of people ... ..	...	19
Introduction	1	...	" F.—Showing the number of houses, chávdias, wells, &c., and of live and dead stock ... ..	...	ib.
Number of villages dealt with in this report.	2	...	" G.—Showing the number of shops, looms and temples and the average rate of birth, death and vaccination. ... ..	...	20
When the original survey lease of these villages expired... ..	3	...	" H.—Showing the number of schools with their average attendance ... ..	...	ib.
Revision operations—measurements... ..	4-6	...	" I.—Showing the proportion of occupied land cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants. ... ..	...	21
Classification	7	...	" J.—Showing the number of wells, tanks and budkis ... ..	...	ib.
Total number of fields and the area actually re-classed	8	...	" K.—Showing the value realized by sales of land ... ..	...	22
Total area found by original as well as by revision survey	9	...	" L.—Showing the value realized by subletting of land ... ..	...	ib.
Area under well and channel irrigation	10	...	" M.—Showing the value realized by mortgages of land ... ..	...	ib.
Situation and boundaries of the tract containing the villages	11	...	" N.—Containing a report from the Inspector of the Registration Department regarding the value of land ... ..	...	23-24
Physical characteristics	12	...	" O.—Showing the prices of produce from 1848-49 to 1887-88 ... ..	...	25
Climate	13	...	" P.—Showing revenue history for 72 villages ... ..	...	26
Crops	14	...	" Q.—Showing in detail the estimated financial result of the proposed rates in each village as compared with the original survey assessment ... ..	...	27-31
Communications	15	...	" R.—Containing correspondence relating to the original survey settlement of the Mán Táluka ... ..	...	32-41
Markets—exports and imports	16	...	Letter No. 1460 of 15th March 1890 from the Collector of Sátara to the Commissioner, C. D., forwarding with his remarks the Survey Superintendent's proposals through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner ... ..	...	42-45
Fairs	17	...	Letter No. 740 of 21st April 1890 from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner to the Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department submitting the above correspondence with his remarks through the Commissioner, C. D. ... ..	...	46-52
Agricultural statistics... ..	18	...	Letter No. 679 of 7th April 1890 from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, submitting a corrected statement of prices for certain years, viz., from 1858-59 to 1881-82 ... ..	...	52-53
The figures of statistics point to a general and substantial increase of prosperity	19	...	Memorandum No. ^R 1949 of 6th May 1890 from the Commissioner, C. D., submitting the above papers with his remarks for the orders of Government ... ..	...	54-55
Population	20	...	Government Resolution No. 3880 of 4th June 1890 passing orders on the above correspondence ... ..	...	56-57
Agricultural cattle	21	...	Government Resolution No. 4878 of 14th July 1890 reviewing the petitions of objections to the revised rates and passing orders thereon ... ..	...	57
Carts	22	...	Statement showing in detail the estimated financial result of the rates proposed by the Acting Survey Commissioner for the villages under report ... ..	...	58-59
Wells and budkis	23	...			
Statistics as arranged according to the proposed groups or assessment circles	24-25	...			
Figures of statistics collected by the Mám-látdár in 1875-76 and 1877-78	26	...			
Schools	27	...			
Sub-tenures	28	...			
Value of land realized by sales, leases and mortgages	29-31	...			
Prices of produce	32-37	...			
Result of the depreciation of the value of silver	38	...			
Past revenue history	39-40	...			
Summary	41	...			
Old scheme of grouping	42	...			
Proposed groups and the maximum dry-crop rates fixed for each moderation of the proposed rates	43-44	...			
Area and assessment of the garden land	45-46	...			
Maximum rate adopted for rice land	47	...			
Estimated financial result of the proposed rates	48-49	...			
Percentage increase of assessment on each group of villages	50-52	...			
Increase of assessments on individual villages over the limit fixed by Government.	53	...			
Contrast between the results of the original and the revision survey under all heads...	54	...			
Incidence of assessment per acre	55	...			
Map showing the proposed groups in different colours	56	...			
Irrigation works in the táluka	57	...			
Duration of the proposed rates	58	...			
APPENDICES.					
Appendix A.—Showing rainfall ... ..	...	17			
" B.—Showing details of cultivation. ... ..	...	ib.			
" C.—Showing the villages in which weekly bázars are held ... ..	...	18			

FROM

COLONEL T. M. WARD,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey,

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF SÁTÁRA.

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,
Násik Districts, Camp Nándgaon, 28th February 1890.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the revision of the survey settlement of 72 Government villages which form the Mán Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

2. Besides the 72 separate villages mentioned above, there are pieces of land scattered about belonging to the old hill-forts of Mahimángad and Wárugad. These forts are remnants of the Sátára Ráj, and the land which appertains to them was, I gather, allotted to the forts for their maintenance. The system has continued since the acquisition by the British Government of the Sátára territory, and the administration of the lands referred to, though altogether in the hands of the revenue officials, is conducted through separate village officers (patels and kulkarnis) for each separate fort. Whether it is now worth while to continue to recognise distinct rights accruing from these lands is a question which the revenue authorities might perhaps consider, and on which they might advise Government. I mention the subject in this report in order to explain that three of these scattered portions of land lie within the limits of the Khatáv Táluka,

Pedgnon.
Daruj.
Darjai.

outside Mán, in the villages noted in the margin, and to state that I have in consequence omitted them from the statistics and proposals to be brought forward. It certainly seems anomalous that, as these lands are situated in Khatáv, the revenue derived from them should be collected by the Mánlatdár of Mán: but so it is; and I see no objection, but on the contrary some advantage, which would result were their management transferred to the officials of the táluka in which they lie.

3. At the time of the original settlement all these villages belonged to the Khatáv Táluka, and came under their present rates under the authority of Government Resolution No. 652 of 22nd February 1859. The lease therefore expired with the last revenue year.

4. The revision measurement of the whole táluka has been done on the partial system first adopted in a tentative manner many years ago in the Southern Marátha Country survey, and since that time gradually extended to all districts subsequently revised. It is not necessary to describe the system particularly, as that has been fully done in former reports and Government are in possession of all its necessary details. It will suffice here to say that in our present revisions, including the táluka under report, the old work is utilised to the fullest possible extent, and that the new work is principally confined to the separation and demarcating of all separately recorded "khátas"; to effecting the corrections rendered necessary by the construction of new roads, canals, &c.; by changes in the course of streams; or by the extension of irrigation; and, generally, to bringing the entire measurement record up to date.

5. The result of these operations is summarised below :—

Old Nos.	Acres.		New Nos. and Pot Nos.	Acres.
9,617	2,28,465	Remeasured became	15,618	2,29,505
6,176	1,49,905	Confirmed	6,176	1,49,905
15,793	3,78,370		21,794	3,79,410

6. The differences found in individual numbers are summarised and tabulated below :—

Number of Villages.	Total old numbers.	NUMBERS MEASURED IN WHICH DIFFERENCE WAS						Included in village sites, forest, &c.	Numbers not re-measured.
		Within 1 per cent.	2 to 5 per cent.	6 to 10 per cent.	11 to 15 per cent.	16 to 20 per cent.	Over 20 per cent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
72	15,793	353	7,213	765	221	103	185	777	6,176

and the causes to which the larger differences are attributable are shown in the following statement :—

Total old Numbers in which difference exceeded 15 per cent.	[NUMBERS IN WHICH DIFFERENCE IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO			
	Alluvion or Diluvion.	Alterations in roads.	Mistakes in old work.	Other reasons.
1	2	3	4	5
288	156	23	27	82

7. The standard and quality of the old classification were found to be sufficiently good to allow of the former record being adopted throughout. This has accordingly been done ; but with a view of placing on the best soils and best situated fields some enhancement of classification which should to some extent raise them in the scale of assessment as compared with other fields less favourably situated, a scale for the relative position of each survey number has been applied. By this scheme, which has recently been approved by Government and has already been applied in one of the talukas of Khándesh now falling in for revision settlement, low-lying lands which receive moisture by means of surface drainage, and which by reason of their level conformation have the capacity for retaining and benefiting by it, have their classification annas raised by an extent proportionate to their ascertained natural advantages, while lands of inferior position receive a smaller increase, or escape it altogether. The determination of the value of each survey number in this scale, which is known as the general position class, formed the main part of the field work of the revision classing establishment : but besides this, every "bandhara" or dam built for the purpose of pátasthal irrigation was examined, and all its particulars recorded. New pátasthal will doubtless be found in future years ; but for the Mán Táluka at the present time we have, with the old classification so good as it has been found to be, with the general position class of every field ascertained, and with the record of irrigated area brought up to date, a very complete and perfect record.

8. The pátasthal area in the táluka is considerable, and has largely increased since the first settlement. All was reclassified for water, and the new for soil also. There is a little rice grown here and there, and this too was classed. The number of fields and the area actually re-classed are shown below :—

Total Survey Numbers and Pot Numbers.	Total Acres.	RECLASSIFIED.		REMARKS.
		Numbers.	Acres.	
1	2	3	4	5
21,794	3,71,739	1,292	12,053	Column 2 excludes village sites, roads, &c., 7,611 acres.

It will thus be seen that the percentage of survey numbers and of acres submitted to re-classification was very small, being only 5.9 in the one case and 3.2 in the other.

9. The area obtained by revision survey is contrasted in the following table with that of the original record, under all heads :—

Description.	Original Survey.	Revision Survey.	Difference.
1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop	2,65,152	2,62,610	—2,542
Garden	7,242	10,651	+3,409
Rice	65	29	—36
Unassessed	1,05,911	1,06,120	+209
Total	3,78,370	3,79,410	+1,040

The total revised area of the táluka is thus seen to exceed that ascertained by the first survey by 1,040 acres, or 0.3 per cent., a very insignificant difference.

10. As already stated (para. 8), the irrigated area has undergone an appreciable increase. The Sátára District is noted for the extent to which the people utilize the water at their disposal in the numerous streams which flow for longer or shorter periods after the cessation of the yearly rains; and it is impossible not to be struck, when visiting any part of the tract, by the ingenuity and perseverance evinced in the construction of dams and channels. Mán is no exception to this rule. Pátasthal irrigation has largely spread during the lease, and besides, as will be more particularly noticed in a subsequent paragraph,* many new wells have been sunk and old ones repaired. Rice, on the other hand, does not seem to be an encouraging crop. By the former survey there were 65 acres recorded, whereas there are now but 29. The total dry-crop area shows a small decrease, which is merely the amount transferred to the irrigated area, after making due allowance for the internal differences alluded to in para. 6, and the un-assessed area exceeds that hitherto recorded by 209 acres, owing, I presume, to the action in recent years of the Forest Department.

* See para. 23.

11. The Mán Táluka is the most easterly of the Sátára Collectorate. It is of a fairly compact and regular outline, with an extreme length from east to west of some 30 miles, whilst its breadth in the eastern portion is about 20 miles, this breadth con-

tracting very gradually till in the north-west corner it is only some 3 or 4 miles across. It is bounded on the north by the Phaltan State and the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District, on the east by Malsiras and the Atpadi Jaghir, on the south by Atpadi and the Khatav Taluka of Satara, and on the west again by Khatav.

12. Man may be said generally (leaving out a few villages in the north-west corner) to consist of an undulating tableland shut in on all sides except the east by well-defined ranges of hills. The soil, except where accumulations have taken place in the valleys, is for the most part poor and shallow, and there is much land which is of scarcely sufficient capacity to pay the risk and expenses of cultivation. The supply of water, however, in almost all these valleys is remarkably plentiful, and, what is of great importance in a country of uncertain rainfall like Man, is near the surface and easily reached when wells are sunk.

13. With regard to the rainfall, all accounts agree that it is better and more certain in the western half of the taluka than further east. This is specially the case with the south-west monsoon rain, *i.e.*, the showers of June, July and August; on the other hand, the fall of September and October is tolerably certain and usually heavy, and under these circumstances we might suppose that late crops, rather than early, would be the rule. We shall see, however, that this is not the case, and the reason of this apparent anomaly must be sought in the fact that but a small proportion of the soil is suitable for the growth of rabi. The information given in Appendix A. has been supplied by the Agricultural Department. The record for Man is compiled, I believe, at Dahiwadi, and I confess that it is with some surprise that I find the recorded average so high as 22.45 inches and almost precisely equal to that of Khatav.

14. Appendix B. is a record of the average for the last five years of the areas devoted to the cultivation of the crops specified, and has been compiled from the accounts kept by the village officers. The following table is a summary of the appendix :—

	Kharif.	Rabi.
<i>Cereals</i> —Bajri 53.8, Jowari 15.8, Rice 0.1, Wheat 2.3, Sata 0.1 ...	54.8	17.3
<i>Pulses</i> —Matki 10.7, Tur 1.7, Hulga 1.5, Varai 0.2, Khorasni 0.1, Pavta 0.1, Gram 0.8 ...	14.3	0.8
<i>Fibre</i> —Ambadi 0.6 ...	0.6	...
<i>Oil-seeds</i> —Bhuminag 0.3, Kardai 1.9 ...	0.3	1.9
<i>Miscellaneous</i> —Chillies 0.2, &c. ...	0.4	0.1
<i>Garden cultivation</i> ...	0.2	0.4
	70.6	20.5
Total ...	91.1	
Grass or fallow ...	8.9	
Grand Total ...	100.0	

It will thus be seen that early bajri covers a greater area than all the other crops put together. Late jowari supplements this staple food-grain to a considerable extent, but we look in vain through the list for any large amount of valuable exportable produce. The present area of patasthal irrigation has not been included in this return, the reason being apparently that a large proportion of it has been newly formed since the first settlement, and has hitherto been assessed as dry-crop: the records of the village officers have therefore not yet been corrected according to our revision survey papers. With regard to the grass and fallow (8.9 per cent.) I should have imagined it to be very much in excess of this figure, and here I view the record with some mistrust.

15. When the original settlement was introduced, the Mán Táluka was not in existence as a separate charge. It formed a part of Khatáv and the rates were fixed* by one and the same operation for the whole of what now constitutes Mán, for Khatáv; for part of Khánápur, and for some villages now in the Málsiras Táluka of Sholápur. Thirty years ago, what is now Mán was traversed from east to west by the Sholápur-Sátára road, which is still the main artery of communication and which is now supplemented by several roads of less importance, but still of great use: but there do not seem to have been at that period any made roads besides the one just mentioned. There is now-a-days direct and easy communication in every direction and for the majority of the villages. A road, branching from the main central line at Gondavli Budruk, joins that village to Dahiwadi, which is the head-quarter town of the táluka. From Dahiwadi there is a road running north and north-west to the important market town of Phaltan, and another in a north-easterly direction to Singnápur and on into the Málsiras Táluka. To the south, Dahiwadi is connected by roads with Waduj, the head-quarter town of Khatáv, and with Tásgaon *viá* Maini and Vita. There is another road from Maini to Pandharpur which traverses the extreme south of the táluka, parallel to the Sholápur-Sátára road, and is of direct benefit to the villages situated in that quarter: while, as for those of the north-west corner of the táluka, they lie in a level country and from them Phaltan is easily reached. Those parts of the táluka which have no made roads are passable by carts, and it may be said that on the whole the tract is well supplied with the means of communication. All the made roads are maintained from Local Funds.

* Captain W. C. Anderson's letter No. 30, dated 27th January 1859, to the address of the Collector of Sátára; with subsequent correspondence ending with Government Resolution No. 652, of 22nd February 1859, now forming Appendix B. to this report.

16. The only markets within the limits of the táluka are held, once a week each, at Dahiwadi and Mhaswad. As the important external market towns are all at some considerable distance from most of the Mán villages, I should have expected that a larger amount of merchandise than is shown in this return would have changed hands weekly, at all events at Mhaswad. Pandharpur is 36 miles to the east of the last-named town, while Sátára is 40 in a westerly direction from Dahiwadi: and both these towns are quite out of reach of the rayats, though doubtless the Mán shopkeepers trade largely with them. Mhaswad and Dahiwadi, however, seem to satisfy the wants of the people in the way of commerce. Those of the north-west corner, by the by, beyond the range of hills, resort to Phaltan.

Markets, exports and imports: Appendix C.

Exports are few and not very valuable or important. Some wheat, sugar, earthnuts, chillies, and other garden produce find their way out of the táluka to some extent: but the chief article of export is blankets (Kambli) which are made in several of the large villages, and being of a superior kind are exported somewhat largely as far even as the Konkan districts.

Among the imports are the usual necessities of life—jowári, bajri, salt, &c.,—together with some luxuries, spices from the coast and tobacco from Sholápur. Cloth of a kind superior to any that is made within the táluka is also imported largely.

17. At Mhaswad twice a year, and at Singnápur once, are held fairs which have great local fame and which are thronged by many thousands from all sides of the surrounding country. Those at Mhaswad take place within a fortnight of each other in the months of November and December, and at both the special object is to buy and sell cattle. It is said that very fine specimens of oxen from Mysore and the Southern Marátha Country are always to be found at these gatherings, and that they command a high price. The Singnápur fair is held in April. The chief traffic here is in utensils of brass and copper. This commerce, and the desire to visit the temple, the fame of which is known far and wide, attract yearly to the spot mixed crowds of devotees and traders. I have heard the average number of people at the Singnápur fair put as high as 25,000, and that of the number at

both the Mhaswad fairs together at 20,000 : but I dare say there is some exaggeration in this statement.

18. The following table is a précis of the figures given in Appendices D., F. and J., and contrasts the condition of the taluka in some very important particulars, as it stood thirty years ago, with its present state. The figures for the year of the first settlement are those of the original survey census, while those for 1888-89 have been supplied as the result of a special enumeration by the Revenue Department in July last:—

Description.	At first settlement.	1888-89.	Increase.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
Population	54,243	71,059	16,816	31.0
Houses ... { Tiled and flat	4,670	7,289	2,619	56.1
{ Thatched	5,228	5,254	26	0.5
Total	9,898	12,543	2,645	26.7
Agricultural cattle	18,883	21,275	2,392	12.7
Cows, buffaloes and young	23,119	26,408	3,289	14.2
Sheep and goats	65,313	96,510	31,197	47.8
Carts	174	1,070	896	514.9
Horses and ponies	1,586	1,731	145	9.1
Wells and budkis	1,554	2,733	1,179	75.9

19. It will not be questioned, I think, that these figures point to a very general and substantial increase of prosperity during the expiring lease. I shall prove presently that in the matter of human and animal life the increase has been in reality much more than is here shown, and I will therefore pass, with but few remarks on the items representing the above, to those which refer to other matters.

20. The increase in population is shown to amount to 31 per cent. and is now 120 to the square mile.* In the same period the number of houses has gone up 26.7 per cent., the increase in the superior class of these being as much as 56.1 per cent., while the number of thatched or inferior houses is almost exactly the same as thirty years ago.

21. Agricultural cattle are now 12.7 per cent. more numerous than at the former census. The calculation in the margin shows that this gives an average of one pair to 23 acres. This in the light soil of Mán is quite sufficient. Milch cattle have risen in number but 14.2 per cent., sheep and goats by 47.8 per cent., and horses and ponies by 9.1 per cent. The large recorded increase in the number of sheep and goats, as compared with the much smaller percentage of all other descriptions of live stock, is remarkable. No doubt Mán is well suited for the support of these animals, much of the country producing nothing but very inferior grazing; but the fact is, I believe, that when a census is taken, the sheep and goats are not always counted, but the number of each flock is often entered in the return as given off-hand by the man who tends them. This is not a random statement but is based on enquiry, not only in Mán but in many other districts. If such is the practice, not of every returning officer but of even some of them, the returns must be far from accurate. The ordinary Deccan "Dhangar" or shepherd is, I apprehend, about as illiterate a being as could be found anywhere, and would be just as likely to reply to a Kulkarni's enquiry in hundreds or scores as in units.

* 379,410 acres = 593 square miles. Total population 71,059, which gives 120 to the square mile.

Live stock: Cattle, sheep and goats, horses and ponies.	
Total occupied acres, including Inám ...	269,064
Deduct, fallow 8.9 per cent. ...	23,947
	<u>245,117</u>

Divided by 10,638 pairs of oxen = 23 acres per pair.

22. With improved communications the number of carts has increased enormously—by no less than 896, or 514·9 per cent. Carts. Mán must have been indeed backward when a total of 174 carts sufficed for the carrying trade of the whole táluka. It now possesses 1,070.

23. There is also a very gratifying increase in the number of wells and budkis, which have risen from 1,554 in 1858-59 to Well and budkis. 2,733 in 1888-89, this being equal to 75·9 per cent. Irrigation in such a tract as Mán is of extreme value and importance, and I have already said enough to show that the people are fully alive to this fact. During a recent tour in the táluka the Mámátdár told me that he had already, since the 1st of August last, advanced the full amount of money at his disposal as "takávi" and that he had received applications for three times the sum available. He further stated that the object in every case was to sink a new well or repair an old one. The sum which the Mámátdár is empowered to advance is Rs. 1,500 yearly, and I cannot but think that it would be a wise policy were Government to sanction an increase of the usual advance in future years should similar applications be renewed, as I have no doubt they will be.

24. I have arranged, in the tables given below, the statistics given in para. 18, according to the different groups of villages into which I shall, in subsequent paragraphs of this report, propose to divide the táluka for the purposes of the revised assessment. They appear in the various groups as under :—

Group I, 2 villages.

Description.	Year of Settlement.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
Population ...	341	630	289	...	84·8
Houses ... { Superior	66	87	21	...	31·8
{ Inferior	8	18	10	...	125·0
Agricultural cattle	205	188	...	17	—8·3
Cows, buffaloes and young	340	438	98	...	28·8
Sheep and goats	77	539	456	...	592·2
Carts	...	8	8	...	800·0
Horses and ponies	8	15	7	...	87·5
Wells and budkis	5	13	8	...	160·0

Group II, 17 villages.

Population ...	13,685	17,282	3,597	...	26·3
Houses... { Superior	1,565	1,865	300	...	19·2
{ Inferior	1,065	1,129	64	...	6·0
Agricultural cattle	4,491	5,143	652	...	14·5
Cows, buffaloes and young	5,259	6,912	1,653	...	31·4
Sheep and goats ...	10,541	20,424	9,883	...	93·8
Carts	70	294	224	...	320·0
Horses and ponies	353	467	114	...	32·3
Wells and budkis	309	529	220	...	71·2

Group III, 28 villages.

Population ...	22,357	30,870	8,513	...	38·1
Houses... { Superior	1,845	3,233	1,388	...	75·2
{ Inferior	2,146	2,071	...	75	— 3·5
Agricultural cattle	8,396	9,822	1,426	...	17·0
Cows, buffaloes and young	10,394	12,020	1,626	...	15·6
Sheep and goats ...	30,065	45,576	15,511	...	51·6
Carts	70	473	403	...	575·7
Horses and ponies	707	780	73	...	10·3
Wells and budkis	736	1,249	513	...	69·7

Group IV, 25 villages.

Description.	Year of Settlement.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.	
Population	17,860	22,277	4,417	...	24·7
Houses... { Superior	...	1,194	2,104	910	...	76·2
Houses... { Inferior	...	2,009	2,036	27	...	1·3
Agricultural cattle	...	5,791	6,122	331	...	5·7
Cows, buffaloes and young	...	7,126	7,038	...	88	-1·2
Sheep and goats	...	24,630	29,977	5,347	...	21·7
Carts	...	34	295	261	...	767·6
Horses and ponies	...	518	469	...	49	-9·5
Wells and budkis	...	504	942	438	...	86·9

25. Little detailed notice of these figures seems necessary. I invite attention to them merely with the object of showing that the enhanced prosperity indicated by the general statement has not been confined to any one part, but has been more or less evenly distributed. There is no group in which the increase of superior houses, carts, and wells—the three items in these returns to which we naturally turn for positive proof of a growth of capital—has not been considerable, and indeed in most cases very large. That the improvement in other particulars has been in reality far above what is indicated in the statements already given will be seen from the statistics given in the next paragraph.

26. The eastern portion of the Sâtára Collectorate was one in which the famine of 1876-77 was severely felt, and I have accordingly obtained from the Mámldár a return, entered in columns 3 and 6 of the subjoined table, showing the number of the population and of agricultural and milch cattle in the two years 1875-76 and 1877-78, the one immediately preceding and the other immediately following the year of failure of rain :—

Description.	In 1858-59.	In 1875-76.	Increase during 17 prosperous years.	Per cent.	In 1877-78.	Decrease from 1875-76 to 1877-78.	Loss per cent.	In 1888-89.	Increase over figures of Column 6.	Gain per cent. in 11 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Population ...	54,243	67,541	13,298	24·5	45,936	21,605	32·0	71,059	25,123	54·7
Agricultural cattle ...	18,883	22,114	3,231	17·1	13,721	8,393	38·0	21,275	7,554	55·1
Milch cattle ...	23,119	16,510	-6,609	-28·6	7,337	9,173	55·6	26,408	19,071	259·9

Group I, 2 villages.

Population ...	341	539	198	58·1	389	150	27·8	630	241	62·0
Agricultural cattle ...	205	208	3	1·5	122	86	41·3	188	66	54·1
Milch cattle ...	340	242	-98	-28·8	103	139	57·4	438	336	325·2

Group II, 17 villages.

Population ...	13,685	15,562	1,877	13·7	12,390	3,172	20·4	17,282	4,892	39·5
Agricultural cattle ...	4,491	5,640	1,149	25·6	3,659	1,981	35·1	5,143	1,484	40·6
Milch cattle ...	5,259	4,519	-740	-14·1	2,151	2,368	52·4	6,912	4,761	221·3

Group III, 28 villages.

Population ...	22,357	30,167	7,810	34·9	22,167	8,000	26·5	30,870	8,703	39·3
Agricultural cattle ...	8,396	10,184	1,788	21·3	6,122	4,062	39·9	9,822	3,700	60·4
Milch cattle ...	10,394	7,707	-2,687	-25·9	3,523	4,184	54·3	12,020	8,497	241·2

Group IV, 25 villages.

Population ...	17,860	21,273	3,413	19·1	10,990	10,283	48·3	22,277	11,287	102·7
Agricultural cattle ...	5,791	6,082	291	5·0	3,818	2,264	37·2	6,122	2,304	60·3
Milch cattle ...	7,126	4,042	-3,084	-43·3	1,560	2,482	61·4	7,088	5,478	351·2

It will be seen from the entries in columns 3, 4 and 5 of this table that, except in the item of milch cattle, there had been up to 1875-76 a satisfactory increase, both general and in all the groups of villages, in population and in the number of working oxen. Column 8 next shows the percentage loss, which is heavy under all heads, and is attributable to the famine; while column 11 contains the figures which measure the recovery during the last 11 years in every item. I ask particular attention to these figures. Whether they are accepted as absolutely accurate or not, matters but very little. It will, I think, be at any rate acknowledged that they show conclusively that there is a wonderful recuperative power in Mán, although it is not unusual to speak of this táluka as one of the poorest in the Deccan.

27. The information regarding Government schools has been furnished by the Educational Department and shows that there are 13 schools in the táluka, attended by an average of 500 boys. There are no girls' schools. The private school mentioned is reported by the classing establishment of this Department, and is said to be the means of instruction to an average of 23 boys. The proportion of the whole population able to read has risen* during the survey settlement from 3.50 to 4.94 per cent.

Appendix H., schools.
*Appendix D., columns 11 and 13.

28. Appendix I. contains in the usual form the information recorded by the classing establishment regarding sub-tenures. It appears that 75.6 per cent. of the total survey numbers are cultivated by the Khátedárs, either by themselves or in partnership with others; 12.6 per cent. are sub-let for money rents, while the old custom of sub-letting for a share of the produce survives in 8.8 per cent. of the total.

Sub-tenures, Appendix I.

29. The information given in the appendices regarding the value of land has been obtained from the Inspector-General of Registration, and the statements received from him have been summarised in this office in the form in which they are now submitted. Care has been taken to exclude cases in which the transactions involved houses or any property other than land. One hundred and two cases of sales during the past five years have been taken at haphazard from the record and tabulated. The results show that both rich and poor land is saleable, judging from the entries in column 5 of the appendix. There were found only two cases in the five years of sales by order of a Court. In these instances the sum realised amounted to twenty times the survey assessment, the average rate of assessment per acre being Re. 0-3-3.

Value of land.—Appendices K. L. and M.
Sales.—Appendix K.

30. The records of 100 leases have also been collected and are given in Appendix L. By far the greater number of cases are those where the land was leased for sums under five times the survey assessment. This is not surprising when it is remembered that a large proportion of the soil in this táluka is of a poor description.

Leases—Appendix L.

31. The cases of mortgage are numerous, and have been selected up to the number of 200, 100 being those of simple mortgage and 100 those of mortgage with possession. It has often been pointed out in settlement reports of late years that the recorded information about mortgages is not to be accepted as an absolutely true criterion of the value of land. The transactions may be, and doubtless often are, complicated by antecedent lendings and borrowings of which we can obtain no knowledge. The same may be said regarding sales: but these returns show at all events that land in the táluka has a very real value, and that there is some competition for its possession.

Mortgages.—Appendix M.

32. The range of prices of the principal grains grown in the táluka is tabulated in Appendix O. and the average of four periods of ten years each is entered. The information has been obtained from the Mámlatdárs of the different districts named. I give below a table of the averages:—

Appendix O., prices.

Period.	SEERS PER RUPEE.		
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.
1	2	3	4
Ten years preceding settlement	47½	53	39½
1st decade of the lease, 1858-59 to 1867-68	14½	13½	10½
2nd decade of the lease, 1868-69 to 1877-78... ..	22½	20½	14½
3rd decade of the lease, 1878-79 to 1887-88... ..	17½	18½	14½
Last year, 1888-89	16½	15½	14

33. During the ten years immediately anterior to the introduction of the survey settlement low prices ruled, though with very important fluctuations. Mán was in those days a land-locked district : the G. I. P. Railway was open as far only as Poona, and not even that, I believe, until the last year or so of the period referred to : there were few made roads anywhere and prices must have altogether depended upon local harvests. With the beginning of the first decade of the lease, however, the railway was extended to Shokápur, and its influence in raising prices (helped still, no doubt, by local causes) seems to have at once begun to make itself felt. Then, in the same decade, came the American War, which, as is well known, was the direct means of raising prices all over the Bombay Presidency. Thus high rates were maintained throughout the first nine years of this period until, the active influences which had been at work dying out, a heavy fall took place in the last year. But on the whole the first ten years of the lease must have been a good time for the cultivators of the soil.

34. The second decade opened with prices somewhat low, and it was not, until the last two years, when the famine was felt, that the value of produce rose again in any very marked degree. The average of this period was some 50 per cent. lower than of the first.

35. The third decade has been steadier in the way of prices than either of the two which preceded it. At the beginning the high rates of the two previous years seem to have been maintained and subsequently there has been, with the exception of one year (1881-82), a fairly steady level. I have little doubt that the construction of the Southern Marátha Railway has been the chief factor in producing this desirable stability, and I believe its influence in the same direction will be permanent. Regarding the prices entered for Mán in the year 1881-82 it is impossible not to doubt the accuracy of the entry. Compared with the prices for the same year in the two districts adjoining, viz., Khatáv on the west and Málsiras on the east, the difference is enormous, and I should reject that year for Mán as untrustworthy.

36. After all due allowance has been made, however, for some inaccuracy here and there in this return, it is quite clear that there has been during the past 30 years a most appreciable rise in the price which the rayat can obtain for the crops to the raising of which he devotes his capital and labour. It would, in my opinion, be a moderate assertion to state that the increase exceeds 100 per cent. all round, and it should be further noted that he has been in the enjoyment of this prosperous state of things during the whole period of the settlement.

37. There is of course a large element of uncertainty in any speculations we may indulge in with regard to the future. Though Mán has a railway on the north, another on the east, and a third line on the west, it is at some distance from one and all of them, and under these circumstances I apprehend that local harvests will still be the cause of prices fluctuating more or less. But it will, I think, be acknowledged without question that these new communications with distant tracts cannot but exercise a powerful influence towards main-

taining stability of value in the future, and I confess I believe that this influence is now already felt and will be permanent. On the whole, therefore, I take a cheerful view of the probability that the value of agricultural produce will be well maintained in years to come.

38. With the above statement of actual facts and the expression of my opinion as to the likelihood of the future range of prices, I might leave the subject: but there is another element in the situation to which I wish to draw attention. It is held by many economists of the present day and appears to be substantiated by the report of the recent Royal Commission on Gold and Silver, that the depreciation of silver as expressed in its gold value, which has now continued for 16 years, acts as a direct stimulus to the Indian export trade (principally in wheat and oil-seeds), and is the main cause of the recent great development of the cotton-spinning industry in Bombay. I am aware that in mentioning this view of the silver question I am entering on debatable ground; but as it is the view which I myself hold, and as I believe that benefit has accrued to the Indian rayat, and is still accruing, from the present currency laws, I am justified, I think, in giving the subject a place in this report. If the opinion as to the depreciated rupee acting as a stimulus to the export trade be sound, then it is clear that producers will everywhere be benefited, because the result must be to raise prices, at all events up to the point at which the demand ceases to be active: and in that case the rayats of Mán must be allowed to have obtained a share of that benefit. With regard to the Bombay mills there can be no question that Mán derives direct good from their existence and extension. I learnt in March 1886, on the occasion of my first visit to the táluka, that numbers of the population habitually go to Bombay for some months of every year in order to obtain employment in the mills: and my enquiries during a recent tour in the táluka fully confirm that information. Many of the people go, earn good wages for half the year or more, and return to their homes at the beginning of the rains in time to cultivate their fields, and with money, which would otherwise not have been in their possession, to enable them to do so, and to live comfortably while the crops are growing and ripening. Here there is a direct benefit which the poorer part of the population of Mán derive from the fall in silver. I do not grudge them it: but at the same time I think it forms good ground for a claim by Government for an addition to their contribution to the State. The Government of India collects all its taxes in silver, and is called upon to pay every year its home charges and the interest of its debt in gold. It is but right then* that those of its subjects who are shown to be in the enjoyment of advantages derived from the very cause which tends to produce the financial difficulty which the Government now feels should be required to contribute from their profits to the relief of that embarrassment.

* See Fawcett's *Mannual of Political Economy*, 5th Edition, page 507, *et seq.*

39. The revenue history of the táluka is given in Appendix P. and is simple and satisfactory. It is curious to note that the occupied area was at about its highest point in the two years 1876-77 and 1877-78, but even in that period of distress there were no outstanding balances and only a trifling amount of remission. The year 1879-80 seems to have been a bad one† and to have imposed a temporary check on what had been an almost unbroken record of prosperity. In that and the next few years we find outstanding balances, and a good deal of land thrown out of cultivation. Then a recovery set in, until in the present year there are but 3,201 acres lying waste, bearing a total assessment of Rs. 364, which is equal to an average of Re. 0-1-10 per acre. This indicates so poor a quality of soil as to be quite beyond the margin of cultivation, and productive of only very inferior grazing. In the last seven years there have been no outstanding balances whatever. The permanent remissions entered in the statement against the years 1877-78 to 1886-87 have reference to land taken up for the Pingli and Mhaswad tanks.

Appendix P.—Revenue history.

† See in this connection statement of rainfall in 1880, Appendix A.

40. The Mámlatdár has furnished me, in illustration of the ease with which the revenue has been of late collected, with the following details of notices, &c. :—

Year.	Number of Villages.	Number of Notices.	Number of cases in which distraint was resorted to.
1	2	3	4
1886-87	25	116	.....
1887-88	22	108	... ..
1888-89	29	109	.....
Total	76	333	.....

41. It will have been gathered from the tone of this report thus far that I am prepared to propose an increase in the land revenue demand from the ensuing year; but before proceeding to these proposals I will briefly recapitulate the grounds on which I base my conclusion that Government is on the granting of a new lease fairly entitled to an enhanced share of the produce of the land. They are as follows:—

(1) Communications have greatly improved, and internal roads have been supplemented by railways, at a distance it is true, but I do not doubt that their influence is felt throughout the táluka.

(2) The value of agricultural produce has at least doubled during the settlement.

(3) Population has increased very considerably, and with this increase an accumulation of wealth has grown up, as evidenced by the returns of superior houses, cattle, carts, and wells.

(4) Cultivation has greatly extended, till there is now hardly any waste land available: and the revenue has been collected with ease and regularity.

(5) I believe that the depreciation of silver has for the last 16 years been of direct benefit to the people: to some, no doubt, more than to others, but with that qualification beneficial to all: and I further believe that this benefit will continue as long as present conditions last.

42. In the original scheme of settlement Captain W. C. Anderson, whose report has already been alluded to in the 15th paragraph of this letter, imposed rates on considerations of climate and proximity to good markets. He began with a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1 for villages lying in the extreme east of the táluka along the Pandharpur boundary, and proceeding thence towards the west he divided the villages into five groups with a gradually increasing maximum rate. Since the time when this arrangement was made, now 30 years ago, there has been little or no change in either of the two above-named particulars. Communications have improved, and on this account I shall propose a slight alteration in the formation of one of the groups. I shall further propose to amalgamate Captain Anderson's two lowest groups, but with these two exceptions I shall adhere to the old grouping.

43. The former number of groups was five. I now propose that there shall be four, of which the particulars and maximum rates are as follows:—

Group I.—Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-2-0. Two villages and one portion of the Mahimangad fort lands, on the western border of the táluka adjoining Khatáv. They have the best climate and easy access to the Khatáv markets. The present maximum rate in these villages is Rs. 1-10-0.

Group II.—Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 1-12-0. Seventeen villages, together with three portions of the Mahimangad fort lands and one portion of the Wáruwad fort lands. These villages lie, some in the north-west corner of the táluka within easy reach of the Phaltan market, two on the southern, and the remainder on the western side of Dahiwadi. All have a fairly good climate. I propose no alteration in the old grouping, under which these villages were all rated at a maximum of Rs. 1-6-0.

Group III.—Dry-crop maximum rate Rs. 1-10-0. Twenty villages with one portion of the Mahimangad fort lands and four pieces appertaining to

Wárugad: also 8 villages now proposed to be raised from the 4th to the 3rd class, on the ground of their position allowing of easy access to the Dahiwadi market. The maximum rate has hitherto been Rs. 1-4-0 except in the 8 villages just mentioned, where it was Rs. 1-2-0.

Group IV.—Dry-crop maximum rate Rs. 1-6-0. Twenty-five villages hitherto forming, with the exception of 8 transferred to Class III, groups 4 and 5. There does not seem sufficient reason to perpetuate the former distinction, either on the score of climate or facility of access to markets. The present rates of the two old groups are respectively Rs. 1-2-0 and Re. 1-0-0.

44. The Mán Táluka is entirely surrounded by villages still everywhere under original settlement. There is thus no question of whether the rates now proposed fit in well or not with recent revisions. The enhancement of the maximum rates which I put forward may at first sight appear high, but I shall be able to show that in only one case, either of group or village, will the new rates produce an increase of demand exceeding the limit fixed by Government. It will be seen, on the contrary, that though in all the groups the enhancement will be substantial, in very many of the individual villages it will be extremely light. The explanation of this lightness of incidence is that the assessment of garden lands under wells has been everywhere greatly reduced.

45. By the original survey there were altogether 7,242 acres of garden land, of which the area belonging to Government was 5,893 acres, assessed at Rs. 12,939, which gives an average rate of Rs. 2-3-2 per acre. By the revised survey the total garden area amounts to 10,651 acres, of which 8,789 are Government land bearing an assessment of Rs. 15,047 or an average of Rs. 1-11-5 per acre. The area is divided below :—

Description.	Acres.	Rupees.	Average per acre.
1	2	3	4
			Rs. a. p.
Motasthal	5,702	5,046	0 14 2
Pátasthal	3,087	10,001	3 3 10

Every pátasthal number has been rated by myself on a consideration of its individual circumstances. The maximum combined rate for soil and water is Rs. 8, as is usual for a Deccan táluka.

46. As regards the assessment of land under wells, the orders of Government have been strictly adhered to. No additional assessment has been placed on land irrigated from wells sunk within the period of the lease, while land watered from old wells has been assessed within the highest dry-crop rate.

47. For the small area of rice I propose a combined soil and water maximum rate of Rs. 6.

48. The estimated result of the new rates is shown for each village in Appendix Q, of which the following table is an abstract for each of the new groups :—

Group.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Number of villages.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.				Percentage.		
			Government occupied land.		Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied land.			Total.	
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I	3 9 0	3	1,400	584	1,408	796	181	40	1,589	836	36.3
II	1 12 0	17	38,946	12,393	38,738	18,576	570	65	39,308	18,641	49.9
III	1 10 0	28	96,498	38,167	96,551	38,796	1,480	227	98,031	39,023	27.8
IV	1 6 0	25	36,739	16,841	36,907	29,590	2,015	320	38,922	23,816	26.6
Total ..	.....	73	2,22,577	89,775	2,23,593	81,763	4,236	653	2,27,818	82,316	36.6

49. It will be seen from the above that the estimated increase of revenue amounts to Rs. 21,988, or 36·3 per cent. over the existing demand. But this sum includes the whole of the new water cess to be imposed on account of the extension of pátasthal irrigation already mentioned. It is not possible to state with absolute accuracy what this increase amounts to, as in the old accounts the soil cess and water cess were not divided. We can, however, arrive at a very close estimate of the actual figures. Under the expiring settlement the total pátasthal area was 1,120 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 3,190. By revision survey the area is 3,037 acres assessed at Rs. 10,001 : of this sum the water cess alone amounts to Rs. 6,720. In order, therefore, to find the proportion of water cess to soil cess in the old pátasthal it is only necessary to work out the following sum by rule of three:—

$$10,001 : 6,720 :: 3,190 : 2,143$$

The fourth item in the proportion gives approximately the amount of the old water cess. I am pretty confident that the result obtained is substantially correct, because at the time of original survey the method of assessing pátasthal was precisely the same as that now in use : and also because another but more complicated method which I have tried gives almost exactly the same result.

50. I accordingly take Rs. 4,577 (being the difference between 6,720 and 2,143) as the increase solely due to new water cess. Deducting this amount from the total estimated increase, which I do on the authority of the Government Resolutions noted in the margin, and applying the same method of calculation to each group of villages, the increase, group by group and on the whole táluka, is as shown in the subjoined statement :—

Group.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Number of Villages.	By Former Survey.		By Revision Survey.				Percentage.		
			Government occupied land.		Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied land.			Total.	
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Ra. a. p.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I ...	2 2 0	2	1,400	584	1,408	789	161	40	1,569	809	31·7
II ...	1 12 0	17	33,940	12,393	38,728	16,864	570	65	39,296	16,929	36·1
III ...	1 10 0	28	96,498	28,157	96,551	36,384	1,480	227	98,031	36,611	29·2
IV ...	1 6 0	25	86,739	18,641	86,907	23,010	2,015	220	88,922	23,230	23·4
Total...	...	72	2,23,577	59,775	2,23,592	77,027	4,226	552	2,27,818	77,579	28·9

51. The estimated enhancement in the 17 villages of the second group is thus seen somewhat to exceed the authorised limit of 33 per cent. I venture, however, to express my hope that in this instance Government will be pleased to relax the ordinary rule on the subject and to sanction my present proposals. An examination of the figures contained in Appendix Q. will show that the increases of individual villages do not on the whole exceed those of the third group: it simply happens that, as a group, the enhancement will be a little higher than in the others: and there seem to me to be two weighty objections to insisting in this case on a strict observance of the letter of the law as laid down in Government Resolution No. 2619 of 26th March 1884, para. 36. They are as follow :—

(1) The alternative to accepting my proposals for this group of villages must be to reduce them to a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0, i.e., to bring them down to the same level as the villages of my third group. I should be very unwilling to recommend this. They were placed in a higher class at the original survey, and have borne the higher rate for 30 years.

The old ground of superior climate still holds good, and I am convinced that they have a distinct advantage in this respect over the more easterly villages.

(2) A reduction in the maximum rate would reduce the assessment in every village to such an extent that, in my opinion, the proportion of the whole assessment imposed on the taluka would not be evenly borne by these villages. Under my proposals, which keep up the proportion between the rates borne by the different classes of villages, the distribution of assessment is very fairly even. To lessen the proportionate burden of this second group would be, I think, to do so at the expense of those villages which constitute the remaining groups.

I trust, therefore, that these objections will be allowed their full force, and will be considered of sufficient weight to allow of a relaxation of the ordinary rule which binds us to a limit of enhancement in making proposals for the renewal of a survey lease.

52. It is with reference to Mán particularly necessary to draw attention to the standing orders of Government on the subject of new water cess, because

* Except Tásgaon, which is exceptional. It was originally part of the Belgaum Collectorate.

which will in every taluka be found to have been converted into garden since the original settlement. It may therefore be confidently expected that heavy increases will occur on this account in all the talukas taken up in the next two or three years, and I have accordingly thought it well to show clearly how the matter stands with Mán, and to point out also that similar and even more important cases are sure to be met with hereafter.

53. The individual villages in which the proposed rates are calculated to produce heavy increases are specified in the margin and the reasons for the enhancements are thus explained. In the first six villages the new water cess is the sole reason. In Mohi (No. 7) the increase is partly due to new water cess and partly to the enhancement of the maximum rate for dry-crop. Deducting the new rate leviable for water, all these villages fall well within the authorised 66 per cent. limit.

54. The results of the two surveys are contrasted below under every head:—

Description.	ORIGINAL SURVEY.		REVISION SURVEY.		Judi.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ...	2,23,577	59,775	2,23,592	81,763	...
Government unoccupied land ..	3,201	364	4,226	552	...
Inám land ...	45,681	15,113	45,472	21,666	6,199
Government unassessed unarable land ...	1,05,911	...	1,06,120	...	...
Total ...	3,78,370	75,252	3,79,410	1,03,981	6,199

55. The average rate of assessment on Government occupied land of all kinds was by original settlement Re. 0-4-3 and by the proposed rates will be Re. 0-5-10. The increase amounts therefore on the average to Re. 0-1-7 per acre: but much of this, as already explained, is due to the new water cess.

1st group Red.
 2nd do. Green.
 3rd do. Blue.
 4th do. Yellow.

56. I forward with this report a map of the táluka on which the proposed new groups of villages are clearly shown in different colours.

57. Two large irrigation works are situated in the Mán Táluka, a tank at Pingli Budruk and another on the eastern frontier, south-east of Mhaswad. They are in the hands of the officers of the Irrigation Department and the revenue derived from them is entirely separate from survey settlement. The Pingli tank was made, I understand, as a relief work during the famine, and the water which it stores is largely used in many villages of Mán. The Mhaswad tank, formed by damming up the river Mán, is on the frontier, and its water is not available for any of the villages within the limits of the district under report.

58. It now only remains for me to express my hope that the proposed new rates may be approved, and that they may be sanctioned by Government in time to allow of their introduction within the current revenue year, under the usual guarantee of thirty years.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
 Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Rainfall furnished by the Agricultural Department.

Years.	RAINFALL AT					
	Mán.		Khatáv.		Málsiraa.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1880	16	09	16	48	17	35
1881	19	13	14	37	15	35
1882	24	69	26	69	18	03
1883	21	43	25	56	26	91
1884	13	66	16	94	12	36
1885	20	13	22	80	25	07
1886	28	47	30	49	25	26
1887	26	14	24	26	21	68
1888	24	16	19	71	19	73
1889	30	62	27	81	34	24
Total ...	224	52	225	11	215	98
Average ...	22	45	22	51	21	60

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. III.

Details of Cultivation, average of five years from A. D. 1884-85 to 1888-89.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INAM LANDS.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Acres.	Acres.
Mán Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.	72 Government Villages	Bájri	53.8	1,45,590	...
		Matki	10.7	28,932	...
		Tur	1.7	4,507	...
		Hulgá	1.5	4,078	...
		Jowári (early)... ..	0.9	2,373	...
		Ambádi... ..	0.6	1,515	...
		Bhuimug	0.3	791	...
		Chillies... ..	0.2	632	...
		Miscellaneous	0.2	492	...
		Sugarcane	0.2	502	...
		Varai	0.2	481	...
		Khordani	0.1	366	...
		Rice	0.1	269	...
		Pávta	0.1	216	...
		Jowári (late)	14.9	...	40,189
		Wheat	2.3	...	6,350
		Kardai	1.9	...	5,104
Gram	0.8	...	2,274		
Garden cultivation	0.4	...	1,056		
Sátu	0.1	...	377		
Miscellaneous	0.1	...	191		
Grass or fallow	8.9	...	24,161		
Total ...			100.0	1,90,744	79,702

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal weekly Bazárs are held in the Mán Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which the Bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mhaswad ...	Wednesday ...	All kinds of grain ...	400	Jowári, bájri, wheat, gram, pulse, rice and minor grains. Oil, ghee, jágri, dried cocoanuts, chillies, salt, &c. Sáris, cholis or women's bodices, chaválias, turbans, kadis and cloths of European manufacture. Vegetables, fruit, &c.
			Groceries ...	150	
Cloth and clothes ...	250				
Miscellaneous ...	10				
Total ...	810				
2	Dahiwadi ...	Monday... ..	All kinds of grain ...	150	Bájri, jowári, wheat, gram, pulse and rice. Oil, ghee, jágri, dried cocoanuts, chillies, salt, &c. Sáris, cholis or women's bodices, chaválias, turbans, and kadis. Vegetables, fruit, &c.
			Groceries ...	50	
Cloth and clothes ...	100				
Miscellaneous ...	5				
Total ...	305				

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. IV.

Detail of Population.

Táluka.	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 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.	Total Females.		Males.		Females.	
									No.	Percent.	No.	Percent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
77 Government villages of the Mán Táluka.	Christians .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jews .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jains	66	100	166	55	98	151	317	110	66.3	1	0.7
	Lingáyats	374	577	951	210	335	545	1,796	96	10.0	2	0.2
	Muslimans	253	315	568	165	300	465	1,093	9	1.6	..	..
	.. ..	335	485	820	244	522	766	1,589	67	8.1	..	..
	Hindus { Bráhmans	377	604	1,071	221	700	921	1,992	500	55.3	..	..
	.. ..	402	732	1,134	254	640	894	2,047	760	67.8	6	0.7
	.. ..	21,760	14,705	36,465	7,095	16,341	23,437	49,872	294	1.1	..	..
	.. ..	14,061	19,797	33,858	10,082	21,473	31,555	65,403	623	1.8	3	0.01
Total	12,764	15,791	28,555	7,662	19,095	26,757	54,243	997	3.5	..	..
	15,229	21,634	36,863	10,576	23,300	34,176	71,650	1,589	4.9	12	0.06	

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement.

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX E.
STATISTICAL TABLE NO. V.
Occupation of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.	
1	2	3	4	
			Number.	Percentage.
Mán Táluka, Sátára Collectorate	72 Government Villages	Agricultural	24,905	45.9
		Partly agricultural... ..	40,839	57.5
			538	1.0
			10,088	14.2
		Non-agricultural	28,800	53.1
		Total	20,132	28.3
			54,243	100.0
			71,059	100.0

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement.

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

Táluka.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CART AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Flat-rooted.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Carts and Ploughs, Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
													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
Mán Táluka, Sátára Collectorate.	72 Government Villages.	2	1,729	2,939	5,228	9,898	No record.			1,430	174	No record.	1,586	1,084	1,700	3,634	10,237	9,248	19,485	18,883	65,813	...	627	...	...	...	...
		27	3,068	4,204	5,254	12,543	1,834	120	541	2,495	1,070	3,162	1,410	321	1,731	2,492	1,770	4,262	13,470	8,670	22,146	21,275	89,625	6,965	317	...	26

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement.

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average of Births, Deaths, and Vaccination in 72 Villages of the Mán Táluka, Sátára Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil Presses.	Looms.		Hand-gins.	Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor Shops.	Tilká bhánda.	Dharmshála.	Temples.		
				Cotton.	Woollen.						Hindu.	Musliman.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10		11	12	13	14	15	
72	Mán Táluka, Sátára Collectorate	158	52	274	148	2	1884-85 ... 2,977 1885-86 ... 2,703 1886-87 ... 2,733 1887-88 ... 3,381 1888-89 ... 3,007	1884-85 ... 1,443 1885-86 ... 2,014 1886-87 ... 1,543 1887-88 ... 1,951 1888-89 ... 1,908	1884-85 ... 2,158 1885-86 ... 1,913 1886-87 ... 1,969 1887-88 ... 2,177 1888-89 ... 1,496	2	3	63	260	22				
							Total ... 14,801 Average ... 2,960	Total ... 8,859 Average ... 1,772	Total ... 9,713 Average ... 1,943									

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools, together with their average attendance, in the year 1888-89.

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
72	Táluka Mán, Sátára Collectorate	13	500	...	...	1	23	

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1888-89.

n 1405 6

Number of Villages.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámáars.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámáars in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants on money-rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	Total Number.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
72	Mán Táluka, Sátára Collectorate.	11,891	1,204	2,745	633	1,455	1,275	1,579	343	247	422	18,339	3,455
		54.6	5.5	12.6	2.9	6.7	5.9	7.2	1.6	1.1	1.9	84.1	15.9

APPENDIX J.

Statement of Wells, Tanks, and Budkis in Villages of the Mán Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate in the year 1888-89.

21

Number of Villages.	District.	WELLS WITHIN VILLAGE SIZA.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAIL OF COLUMNS 8 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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
72	Mán Táluka, Sátára Collectorate	5	1	79	8	1,329	523	41	9	2,495	1,430	1,065	5	2	7	1	15	56	48	68	66

T. M. WARD, Colonel,*
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX K.

An Abstract Statement showing sales in 72 Villages of the Mán Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

Total acres sold.	Total sum for which sold.	Sale rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sold.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
2,040	15,866	7 12 5	573	0 4 6	28	The total number cases is 102.
62 cases in which the land was sold for sums from 10 to 50 times the survey assessment.	1,376	7 12 8	397	0 4 7	27	
20 cases in which the land was sold for sums from 50 to 100 times the survey assessment.	172	15 9 7	40	0 3 9	67	
4 cases in which the land was sold for sums from 100 to 150 times the survey assessment.	23	36 14 7	8	0 5 7	106	
4 cases in which the land was sold for sums from 150 to 200 times the survey assessment.	5	150 0 0	4	0 12 10	187	

APPENDIX L.

An Abstract Statement showing sub-lettings in 72 Villages of the Mán Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

Total acres sub-let.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Sub-letting rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sub-let.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
2,112	2,183	1 0 6	714	0 5 5	3	The total number of cases is 100.
25 cases in which the land was sub-let for sums from 5 to 10 times the survey assessment.	366	1 13 8	104	0 4 7	7	
5 cases in which the land was sub-let for sums from 10 to 15 times the survey assessment.	8	16 4 0	12	1 8 0	11	
2 cases in which the land was sub-let for sums from 15 to 25 times the survey assessment.	4	3 12 0	1	0 4 0	15	
2 cases in which the land was sub-let for sums from 25 to 50 times the survey assessment.	1	62 0 0	2	2 0 0	31	

APPENDIX M.

An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages in 72 Villages of the Mán Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

Total acres mortgaged.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
3,440	23,456	6 13 1	1,226	0 5 8	19	The total number of cases is 200.
82 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 10 to 25 times the survey assessment.	1,779	5 9 2	643	0 5 9	15	
46 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 25 to 50 times the survey assessment.	537	10 12 4	183	0 5 5	32	
24 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 50 to 100 times the survey assessment.	198	18 6 10	61	0 4 11	60	
11 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 100 to 200 times the survey assessment.	14	148 1 2	17	1 3 5	122	

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX N.

No. 267 of 1889.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR OF REGISTRATION AND STAMPS,
Third Division ;

TO

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE, Esq.,
Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps,
Bombay.

*Ratnágiri Districts,
Camp Devgad, 22nd October 1889.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the five statements of local statistics prepared for the taluka of Mán in the Sátára District, as required in your No. 1755, dated 10th July 1889.

2. The statistics have been collected from the registers of the Sub-Registrar and the Village Registrars for the last five years, 1884 to 1888, and the statements have been prepared in the specimen forms which accompanied your above letter of instructions. All the instances noted down in every statement relate only to Government lands and lands without buildings; and no instance has been noted down which affected lands with buildings, or partly lands and partly moveable property. The instances have again been so widely picked up hap-hazard from the registers of all the circles as to touch the different parts of the taluka.

Ordinary Sales.

3. This statement contains full 100 instances for the five years taken up. The total area dealt with is 2,005 acres and 3 gunthás, paying total Government assessment of Rs. 565-1-6, and sold for the total amount of Rs. 15,710, giving the proportion of the purchase money to Government assessment, by the number of instances contained in the statement, at 27 times. The highest proportion is 200 times and the lowest is 3, but in 13 instances it is 10 times and less, in 31 up to 25, in 31 again above 25 and up to 50, in 18 above 50 and up to 100, in 5 above 100, and in 2 it is 200 times. Thus classified, two-thirds of the instances, or by far the larger number, would give averages of more than 10 and up to 50 times of the assessment. The average value of each sale is Rs. 157-1-7 and for each acre it is Rs. 7-13-4. The average Government assessment for each acre is Re. 0-4-6.

4. The instances of more and less proportion being found in some villages and also in different parts of the taluka generally, it cannot be positively said that in a particular portion or portions of this taluka the saleable value is specially high or specially low, although in villages of the Mhaswad circle and in those around Dahiwadi such value can be said to be comparatively higher, though only to a limited extent than in villages of the remaining circles. This remark seems to me to apply also to the instances of both kinds of mortgages and of the leases.

Sales by Court.

5. There were found only 2 instances for the five years. Sales of the agriculturists' lands in satisfaction of judgment-debts being avoided under the Relief Act, it seems such deeds are executed rarely. The two instances show that 36 acres and 24 gunthás, paying assessment of Rs. 7-8-0, were sold for Rs. 156, giving the required proportion at 20 times. The average value of each sale is Rs. 78 and for each acre is Rs. 4-4-2. The average Government assessment per acre is Re. 0-3-3.

Simple Mortgages.

6. Full 100 instances have been noted down. The total of area is 1,845 acres and 30 gunthás, Government assessment Rs. 585-1-2, and the total amount of mortgage Rs. 11,666-3-0. The required average proportion to Government assessment comes to 19 times by the above instances, the highest proportion being 121 times and the lowest 2. If classified as under "ordinary sales" the 100 instances will range themselves, 25 in the class of up to 10 times, 47 in that of above 10 and up to 25, 16 up to 50, 11 up to 100 and one above 100, i. e., 121 times. Thus classified, nearly half of the instances give averages above 10 and up to 25 times and one-fourth those up to 10 times. The average value of each mortgage is Rs. 116-10-1 and for each acre it is Rs. 6-5-1. The average Government assessment per acre is Re. 0-5-0.

Mortgages with Possession.

7. This statement also contains full 100 instances, giving total area mortgaged to be 1,600 acres and 9¼ gunthás, having Government assessment of Rs. 636-14-3, and mortgaged for the total sum of Rs. 11,782-7-0. The required average proportion comes to 18 times of the Government assessment. The highest proportion is 160 times and the lowest 4. Of the 100 instances 20 give the proportion up to 10 times, 35 above 10 and up to 25, 29 up to 50, 8 up to 100, and 8 above 100. Thus classified, two-thirds of the instances give the proportion above 10 and up to 50 times as in the instances of sales. The average value of each mortgage is Rs. 117-14-2, and for each acre it is Rs. 16-15-6. The average Government assessment per acre is Re. 0-6-4.

Leases.

8. The statement contains 100 instances. The total area is 2,115 acres and 11 gunthás, having Government assessment Rs. 714-3-5, and leased for the total rent of Rs. 2,171-6-9, which gives the average proportion to the Government assessment at 3 times, 76 of the instances give such average from 1 to 5, 19 above 5 and up to 10, 1 of 13, 2 up to 20, and 2 of 25 times. The highest is 25 times and the lowest 1. Where the lessee should pay the Government assessment the rent fixed is clear profit to the lessor, but such instances are very few. In majority of the leases the period of rent is 10 years and less. The average value of each lease is Rs. 21-11-5, and for each acre it is Rs. 1-0-4. The average Government assessment for each acre is Re. 0-5-2.

9. The villages of this taluka generally showing higher proportion to the Government assessment according to the instances entered in the statements are Giravi, Hingni, Bhálvadi, Bidál, Pálwan, Mahimángad, Dhawal, Wághosi, Malvadi, Dahiwadi, Sirttáv, Mhaswad, Pángri, Warkuta, Mohi, Táthavda, Bhátki, Pulkoti, Parayanti, Andhli, Wávarhira, Gondvala, Jasi, Shenavdi, Sevri, Khadki, Narvna, and Upalava. But in many of these villages there are also instances showing less proportions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. R. SALDANHA,
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 3rd Division.

(True Copy.)

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX O.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Mán Táluka of the Sátúra Collectorate and adjoining Tálukas for 41 years from 1848-49 to 1888-89, from information furnished by the Mámáitdárs.

Years.	MÁN.					KHAYAV.						MALSHIR.						REMARKS.	
	Measured sars of 80 tolas per rupee.					Measured sars of 80 tolas per rupee.						Measured sars of 80 tolas per rupee.							
	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardal.	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardal.	Rice.	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardal.	Rice.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1848-49	...	67½	38½	35	...	60½	55½	36½	44½	57½	...	84½	96½	54	79½	126	...	...
1849-50	...	79	47½	52½	...	55	52½	41½	50	61½	...	95½	95	53	78	126	...	...
1850-51	...	66½	56½	38½	41	...	71½	66½	52	58½	79½	...	93½	96½	53	79½	108	...	...
1851-52	...	57½	50½	46½	46½	48½	45½	41½	41½	32	48½	...	91½	95	52	77	108	...	...
1852-53	...	54½	64½	51½	42½	...	66	63½	36½	42	61½	...	90½	93½	50½	75½	90	...	...
1853-54	...	30½	56½	49	41	...	77	75	49½	57	70½	...	88	90½	49½	74½	90	...	...
1854-55	...	38½	36½	32½	29½	...	88	83½	57½	72½	89	...	84	82½	47½	70½	60½	...	...
1855-56	...	31½	39½	30	33½	...	49½	44½	39	44½	57½	...	78½	77	45½	66	63	...	...
1856-57	...	...	34	27½	29½	...	60½	55½	36½	50	52½	...	73½	73½	43½	60½	58½	...	...
1857-58	...	...	45½	34	35	...	74½	68	46½	62½	79½	...	68½	66	40½	67½	54	...	...
Total	284½	530½	395½	366½	48½	647½	600½	436½	519½	656½	...	858½	866	489	728½	884½	...	...
Average	47½	53	39½	38½	48½	64½	60½	43½	52	65½	...	85½	86½	49	72½	88½	...	...
1858-59	9½	9½	8½	8½	11	55	50	34	36½	48½	26½	62½	55	31½	43½	71½	11½	...	...
1859-60	10½	10	8½	10½	12	44	38½	31½	33½	35½	20½	58½	52	28	22	72	13	...	...
1860-61	9½	9½	6½	6½	10	41½	40½	21	33½	44	19½	47½	42½	25½	22	36	15½	...	...
1861-62	6½	6½	5½	6½	8½	22	20½	21	19½	27½	13½	26	20½	18½	20½	31½	13	...	...
1862-63	17½	17	15½	17½	...	26	23½	21	22½	28½	16½	20	16	20	20	27½	13½	...	...
1863-64	13	12½	12½	11	...	22	19½	19½	22½	22	15	14	13½	12½	11	23	12	...	...
1864-65	14½	14½	12½	10½	...	27½	22½	17	29½	22	12½	20½	19	15½	10½	20½	8	...	...
1865-66	18½	18	12½	8	...	22	16½	18½	22½	26½	11	18½	15½	14½	9½	16½	7½	...	...
1866-67	16	14½	11	9½	...	13½	12½	10½	14	17½	9½	21½	26	14½	13	20½	10	...	...
1867-68	26	26½	16½	15½	...	33	30½	15½	22½	30½	11	26½	23	9½	18½	24	8½	...	...
Total	142	138½	108½	103½	41½	306½	274½	209	255	302½	155½	314½	287	184½	191	343	112	...	...
Average	14½	13½	10½	10½	10½	30½	27½	21	25½	30½	15½	31½	28½	18½	19	34½	11½	...	...
1868-69	28	22½	13½	15½	...	19½	16½	14½	16½	26½	11	26	21½	14	20	32	7½	...	...
1869-70	19	19½	11½	13½	...	15	14	11½	16	22	9½	17½	17½	12½	22½	20	12	...	...
1870-71	17	17	10½	15½	...	18	16½	13	15½	17½	11	19	17½	11½	20	25½	8	...	...
1871-72	14½	13½	10	16½	...	19½	16½	14½	16½	17½	9½	13½	12½	12½	20½	25½	8	...	...
1872-73	19½	21½	17½	17½	...	23½	14	15½	16½	22	12½	30½	30½	27	25½	38½	13½	...	...
1873-74	34½	30	16½	18	...	23½	25	15½	16	28½	11	28½	26½	22	24	37	12½	...	...
1874-75	42½	37½	28	23½	...	24	25	14½	22½	22	9½	43	37½	26½	17½	22½	11	...	...
1875-76	26½	23½	20½	27	...	13½	27½	16½	22½	26½	10½	27	22½	18½	22	26½	8	...	...
1876-77	13½	13	12	13½	...	6½	11	11½	11	22	5½	10½	10	9	10½	14	7½	...	...
1877-78	11	11½	7½	7	...	13½	6½	5½	8½	13½	4½	9½	11½	6½	9	14½	6	...	...
Total	226½	208½	147½	167½	...	176½	172	131	165½	217½	94½	224½	206½	159½	192½	255½	94½	...	...
Average	22½	20½	14½	16½	...	17½	17½	18	16½	21½	9½	22½	20½	16	19½	25½	9½	...	...
1878-79	10½	10	7½	8½	...	16½	12½	6½	11	14½	5½	9½	10½	6½	8	15½	6½	...	...
1879-80	11½	11½	10	11	...	38½	13½	10½	15½	17½	8½	32½	28½	20½	24	27	14½	...	...
1880-81	22½	22½	16½	17½	...	29	34½	19½	18	30½	9½	39	30	20½	24½	27	14	...	...
1881-82	6½	8½	6½	6½	9½	35½	28½	15½	16½	26½	8½	43½	30½	19½	23½	27½	12½	...	...
1882-83	28	27½	18½	19½	...	23½	33½	15½	18	26½	9½	39½	34½	20½	24½	27	12	...	...
1883-84	22	22½	19½	20½	...	20½	20½	15½	22½	26½	11	23½	24½	17½	20½	23½	14	...	...
1884-85	18	16½	15½	19½	...	23½	18	19½	19½	22	10½	19	18	19	21½	22	12	...	...
1885-86	18½	17	15	14½	...	22	22½	15½	18	17½	11	25	19½	19	22	27½	11	...	...
1886-87	16	20½	19½	18½	...	18	20½	18½	19½	17½	12½	34	30½	15½	22	20½	10	...	...
1887-88	22½	22	15½	20	...	16½	15½	14½	19½	20	10½	26½	24½	12½	20	16½	10	...	...
Total	178½	184½	143½	156	8½	243	219	150½	177½	219	95½	291	250	171½	210	234	116½	...	...
Average	17½	18½	14½	15½	8½	24½	22	15	17½	22	9½	29	25	17½	21	23½	11½	...	...
1888-89	16½	15½	14	18½	17	16½	15½	13	16½	18½	11	19½	18½	16½	16½	14½	9½	...	...

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P.

Revenue Statement for 73 Villages, situated in the Min Taluka of the Sitira Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1853-59. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY, OR PARTIALLY (INAM.)			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 9 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	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.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1848-49	1,17,517	90,461	34,254	5,939	40,218	50,248	9,740	...	115	2,791	1,721	1,376	1,30,048	32,182	51,739	...	
1849-50	1,15,541	83,941	35,352	16,554	51,906	37,036	9,441	...	83	2,029	1,244	1,333	1,27,012	90,185	32,451	...	
1850-51	1,19,095	90,769	35,695	14,001	50,298	40,478	9,205	...	213	3,382	1,934	1,670	1,31,682	92,753	42,356	...	
1851-52	1,20,392	91,502	36,155	13,326	49,491	42,021	7,901	...	196	3,382	1,884	1,656	1,31,675	93,486	43,878	...	
1852-53	1,20,853	91,705	35,344	2,947	38,791	52,914	8,075	...	249	3,378	1,958	1,656	1,32,300	93,948	54,819	...	
1853-54	1,21,915	92,751	37,158	19,488	56,646	36,105	6,687	2	310	3,218	1,811	1,597	1,31,820	94,564	37,812	...	
1854-55	1,22,259	92,815	36,353	4,697	41,050	51,765	6,385	2	348	3,218	1,811	1,897	1,31,892	94,628	53,510	...	
1855-56	1,21,965	93,417	37,008	17,568	54,576	38,841	6,643	2	144	3,705	2,125	1,518	1,32,408	95,544	40,508	...	
1856-57	1,21,043	93,761	36,969	6,392	43,262	50,399	7,578	11	235	3,795	2,125	1,518	1,32,416	95,897	52,152	...	
1857-58	1,22,302	93,264	37,260	14,474	51,734	41,530	6,522	11	952	3,795	2,125	1,518	1,32,510	95,400	43,998	...	
1858-59	2,00,193	59,028	10,357	...	10,857	48,671	18,199	2,062	200	50,293	15,301	1,710	2,77,685	76,891	50,581	...	
1859-60	2,20,358	61,290	...	...	...	61,290	23,231	2,920	748	34,045	12,892	1,089	2,77,685	77,072	63,069	...	
1860-61	2,25,706	61,967	...	...	...	61,967	18,431	2,291	816	34,045	12,894	2,558	2,78,232	77,122	63,339	...	
1861-62	2,25,165	61,713	1,137	...	1,137	60,576	15,075	1,848	478	37,901	13,502	3,021	2,77,281	77,123	64,970	...	
1862-63	2,27,095	61,992	1,089	...	1,089	60,903	13,542	1,608	186	37,992	13,562	3,990	2,77,629	77,162	65,016	...	
1863-64	2,26,723	61,599	1,091	...	1,091	60,508	10,138	1,185	165	42,332	14,423	3,551	2,79,238	77,207	68,324	...	
1864-65	2,26,326	61,213	179	...	179	61,034	8,103	919	128	45,142	15,115	3,766	2,79,571	77,247	69,327	...	
1865-66	2,29,434	61,534	179	...	179	61,355	5,254	629	62	45,143	15,115	4,868	2,79,831	77,278	69,285	...	
1866-67	2,30,172	61,605	...	...	...	61,605	4,656	575	1,217	45,192	15,125	6,212	2,80,050	77,305	69,034	1,040	
1867-68	2,30,519	61,638	...	...	...	61,638	4,438	565	898	45,192	15,125	6,212	2,80,140	77,318	69,748	1,593	
1868-69	2,30,073	61,644	179	14	192	61,451	4,304	555	919	45,192	15,125	6,205	2,80,169	77,324	68,575	...	
1869-70	2,30,758	61,649	8	179	182	61,467	4,277	557	835	45,188	15,125	6,087	2,80,223	77,331	69,490	...	
1870-71	2,30,321	61,603	...	8	3	61,669	4,512	577	904	45,188	15,125	6,087	2,80,521	77,365	68,651	...	
1871-72	2,31,120	61,631	...	142	143	61,539	4,507	584	734	45,182	15,123	6,086	2,80,319	77,338	68,369	...	
1872-73	2,31,393	61,713	...	...	...	61,713	4,257	552	871	45,182	15,125	6,171	2,80,332	77,360	68,755	4	
1873-74	2,31,343	61,700	...	...	...	61,700	4,307	565	871	45,182	15,125	6,171	2,80,632	77,390	68,742	4	
1874-75	2,31,729	61,773	251	...	251	61,525	2,578	269	515	45,835	15,154	6,132	2,80,137	77,109	68,172	...	
1875-76	2,31,380	61,545	...	15	15	61,530	2,631	268	1,200	45,213	15,387	6,219	2,80,174	77,200	68,919	...	
1876-77	2,31,606	61,566	...	1,823	1,823	59,738	2,684	284	1,201	46,212	15,387	6,219	2,80,504	77,237	67,158	...	
1877-78	2,31,516	61,521	290	...	290	61,231	2,712	288	349	46,183	15,363	5,213	2,80,411	77,172	66,708	...	
1878-79	2,31,230	61,494	295	...	295	61,199	2,712	288	536	46,469	15,391	6,222	2,80,611	77,173	67,957	...	
1879-80	2,30,171	61,373	104	...	104	61,269	3,491	389	269	46,469	15,391	6,222	2,80,131	77,153	67,780	7,923	
1880-81	2,25,758	60,700	...	...	...	60,700	7,086	1,010	169	46,469	15,391	6,222	2,79,013	77,101	67,091	1,364	
1881-82	2,25,353	60,723	131	...	131	60,592	7,886	1,006	138	46,170	15,137	6,145	2,79,409	76,915	66,875	20	
1882-83	2,24,367	60,594	...	...	...	60,594	8,157	1,033	277	46,171	15,137	6,145	2,79,196	76,814	67,016	...	
1883-84	2,24,362	60,580	871	...	871	59,709	6,646	835	148	45,959	15,137	6,101	2,77,407	76,002	65,953	...	
1884-85	2,25,228	60,643	871	...	871	59,772	6,175	750	103	45,925	15,137	6,102	2,77,339	76,569	65,977	...	
1885-86	2,25,201	60,630	887	...	887	59,743	2,888	872	43	45,890	15,132	6,099	2,73,979	76,164	65,585	...	
1886-87	2,25,210	60,634	887	...	887	59,747	2,691	345	44	45,892	15,136	6,099	2,73,802	76,165	65,590	...	
1887-88	2,23,448	59,723	...	...	...	59,723	2,513	321	41	45,680	15,104	6,098	2,71,641	75,148	65,862	...	
1888-89	2,23,577	59,775	...	...	...	59,775	3,201	304	46	45,681	15,113	6,199	2,72,459	75,252	66,020	...	

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

General Statement referred to in para. 48 of the Deccan Revenue Survey Superintendent's Report No. 44

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
				Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation including kullin.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										Water-cms.	Total Assessment.
							Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.					
							Acres.	Assessment, Rs.	Acres.	Assessment, Rs.	Acres.	Assessment, Rs.	Acres.	Assessment, Rs.				
Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
Khalav.	Mán.	1	Khokada	1 10 0	400	400	320	139	...	...	...	...	320	139	...	...	750
		2	Sirvali	1 10 0	1,049	628	752	235	...	...	...	...	752	235	...	...	987
		3	Devadi (Part of Killa Mahimangad).	1 10 0	361	108	815	124	13	36	828	100	1,000
		4	Total of the 1st Group...	...	1,850	1,138	1,987	548	13	36	...	...	1,400	584	...	...	788
		5	Malvadi	1 6 0	3,428	1,523	2,340	528	35	90	...	...	2,378	630	...	...	690
		6	Bodka	1 6 0	1,328	206	1,013	276	40	103	...	...	1,438	870	...	...	370
		7	Sindi Budruk	1 6 0	2,196	744	1,768	330	12	28	...	...	1,770	308	...	...	868
		8	Killa Mahimangad
		9	Sindi Budruk (Part of Killa Mahimangad).	1 6 0	959	608	576	128	4	10	...	...	580	138	...	...	138
		10	Bhándavil	1 0 0	1,245	1,038	902	230	12	30	...	...	1,004	260	...	...	260
		11	Kiraksál	1 6 0	2,274	2,131	2,029	596	18	37	...	...	2,047	623	...	...	917
		12	Pálwan Tarf Wáragad	1 6 0	760	1,507	297	186	1	2	...	...	208	138	...	...	138
		13	Killa Wáragad
		14	Pálwan (Part of Killa Wáragad).	1 6 0	2,893	1,103	2,027	619	...	...	...	...	2,027	619	...	...	619
		15	Pingli Khurd	1 6 0	1,418	276	1,178	270	83	74	...	...	1,206	368	...	...	368
		16	Sindi Khurd	1 6 0	1,908	1,416	1,539	374	5	10	...	...	1,538	384	...	...	384
		17	Andhli	1 6 0	8,384	4,308	6,784	1,705	217	610	...	...	7,001	2,315	...	...	2,315
		18	Táthavád	1 6 0	4,005	3,084	2,807	774	30	65	...	...	2,837	899	...	...	899
		19	Giravi	1 6 0	6,857	5,807	6,067	1,510	127	282	...	...	6,194	1,792	...	...	1,792
		20	Wághosi	1 6 0	564	577	347	102	17	37	...	...	304	139	...	...	139
		21	Dhawál	1 6 0	3,566	601	1,692	527	59	150	...	...	1,751	677	...	...	677
		22	Upalava	1 6 0	3,536	2,196	2,605	794	47	114	...	...	2,652	898	...	...	898
		23	Taradaf	1 6 0	2,128	616	1,171	409	76	162	...	...	1,247	671	...	...	671
		24	Hivra (Part of Killa Mahimangad).	1 6 0	3,213	1,274	2,340	608	36	82	...	...	2,376	740	...	...	740
		25	Ukarda (Part of Killa Mahimangad).	1 6 0	2,320	1,028	1,573	388	44	103	...	...	1,617	401	...	...	401
		26	Total of the 2nd Group ... ..	...	52,842	30,908	38,124	10,392	314	1,908	2	3	38,940	12,303	...	...	12,303
		27	Gondvala Budruk	1 4 0	4,912	1,348	3,848	895	216	581	...	...	3,864	1,426	...	...	1,426
		28	Gondvala Khurd	1 4 0	4,300	1,435	3,541	921	108	243	...	...	3,840	1,164	...	...	1,164
		29	Wávarhira	1 4 0	4,951	2,181	4,083	1,050	162	380	...	...	4,247	1,84	...	...	1,84
		30	Bijavdi	1 4 0	3,943	844	3,318	647	30	79	...	...	3,338	727	...	...	727
		31	Bijavdi (Part of Killa Wáragad).	1 4 0	590	5	569	149	21	46	...	...	690	194	...	...	194
		32	Biddál	1 4 0	4,534	1,049	3,476	870	213	630	...	...	3,680	1,500	...	...	1,500
		33	Biddál (Part of Killa Mahimangad).	1 4 0	442	19	413	168	20	80	...	...	442	244	...	...	244
		34	Mográla	1 4 0	2,778	1,487	2,336	494	24	45	...	...	2,300	690	...	...	690
		35	Dahiwadi	1 4 0	7,871	1,914	6,539	1,999	311	792	...	...	6,860	2,761	...	...	2,761
		36	Pángri	1 4 0	3,277	728	2,774	547	14	28	...	...	2,798	675	...	...	675
		37	Dhákani	1 4 0	4,019	82	3,398	792	110	256	...	...	3,509	1,00	...	...	1,00
		38	Wadason	1 4 0	3,574	730	3,150	693	23	46	...	...	3,173	700	...	...	700
		39	Tondala	1 4 0	2,339	1,679	1,838	436	42	92	...	...	1,890	628	...	...	628
		40	Tondala (Part of Killa Wáragad).	1 4 0	122	6	69	15	...	...	...	...	69	15	...	...	15
		41	Thádála	1 4 0	4,056	777	2,917	608	7	12	...	...	2,924	618	...	...	618
		42	Rájwadi	1 4 0	3,105	1,319	2,476	715	12	26	...	...	2,488	741	...	...	741
		43	Rájwadi (Part of Killa Wáragad).	1 4 0	846	62	816	195	...	...	...	...	816	195	...	...	195
		44	Lodhavada	1 4 0	2,203	624	1,672	477	54	112	...	...	1,726	540	...	...	540
		45	Pánchwad	1 4 0	3,542	1,063	2,834	650	22	52	...	...	2,856	711	...	...	711
		46	Pánchwad (Part of Killa Wáragad).	1 4 0	565	53	552	153	1	2	...	...	553	166	...	...	166
		47	Wádjál	1 4 0	1,831	1,224	1,422	291	191	356	...	...	1,548	650	...	...	650
48	Kukudwad	1 4 0	5,179	4,033	4,156	1,113	193	497	...	...	4,349	1,670	...	...	1,670		
49	Pingli Budruk	1 4 0	3,978	1,233	3,177	578	136	340	...	...	3,332	1,098	...	...	1,098		
50	Narvna	1 4 0	6,489	5,024	5,218	1,179	183	347	...	...	5,400	1,928	...	...	1,928		
51	Singrápur	1 4 0	2,600	1,046	1,999	322	54	111	...	...	2,053	493	...	...	493		
52	Sokásan	1 2 0	2,738	1,000	2,511	436	50	84	...	...	2,561	674	...	...	674		
53	Paísi	1 2 0	3,607	1,333	7,790	1,823	211	408	...	...	8,004	2,316	...	...	2,316		
54	Jásí	1 2 0	2,198	1,112	1,752	441	64	137	...	...	1,817	679	...	...	679		
55	Pimpri	1 2 0	2,291	437	1,740	306	101	225	...	...	2,026	605	...	...	605		
56	Ránsand	1 2 0	3,161	1,921	2,494	541	131	261	...	...	2,626	805	...	...	805		
57	Dhámni	1 2 0	2,499	492	2,378	416	89	74	...	...	2,417	499	...	...	499		
58	Sevri	1 2 0	3,373	1,032	3,418	618	54	102	...	...	3,472	715	...	...	715		
59	Mohi	1 2 0	6,087	1,900	6,216	1,270	28	54	...	...	6,290	1,328	...	...	1,328		
60	Total of the 3rd Group ... ..	...	1,14,963	39,491	63,688	21,626	2,793	6,507	17	24	96,498	28,157	...	...	28,157		

of the 28th February 1890 for 72 Government Villages situated in the Mán Taluka of the Sátara Collectorate.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																REMARKS.		
Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation including Inshah.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.									UNOCCUPIED WASTE.		Average assessment of all Government land per acre.	Increase percentage on Government occupied land.			
			Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water-courses.	Total 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	
h. & p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
2 2 0	408	499	322	179	...	...	...	...	322	179	...	179	...	...	0 8 11	28-8	
2 2 0	1,112	607	750	377	...	...	...	...	759	377	...	377	127	34	0 7 5	32-3	
2 2 0	321	108	308	186	19	27	...	...	327	213	27	240	24	6	0 10 11	50-0	
...	1,876	1,119	1,369	742	19	27	...	...	1,408	769	27	796	161	40	0 8 6	36-3	
1 12 0	2,243	1,726	2,104	710	87	91	...	...	2,191	801	232	1,033	...	...	0 7 7	64-0	
1 12 0	1,343	299	1,001	399	64	77	...	...	1,065	474	195	671	...	...	0 10 1	77-0	
1 12 0	2,247	709	1,808	453	17	19	...	...	1,822	472	25	497	81	3	0 4 4	38-8	
...		Has no culturable land of its own, but contains the land of three complete villages and portions of two others. These are shown as they occur in the different groups, but without serial numbers.
1 12 0	954	656	571	189	9	7	680	196	...	196	0 5 5	42-0		Has no culturable land of its own, but contains portions of five different villages. These are shown as they occur in the following groups, but without serial numbers.
1 12 0	1,212	1,053	987	297	84	33	...	...	971	330	68	398	...	...	0 6 7	47-9	
1 12 0	2,349	2,107	2,046	712	41	41	...	...	2,016	813	28	841	89	10	0 6 5	35-0	
1 12 0	752	1,570	292	171	...	...	...	...	292	171	...	171	...	...	0 9 4	23-9	
1 12 0	2,912	1,188	2,043	832	5	5	...	...	2,048	837	6	843	...	...	0 6 7	36-2	
1 12 0	1,413	280	1,151	371	54	53	...	...	1,205	424	14	438	...	...	0 5 10	24-1	
1 12 0	1,921	1,686	1,480	497	21	20	...	...	1,501	517	8	525	...	...	0 5 7	36-7	
1 12 0	4,437	4,338	6,604	2,741	361	388	...	...	7,045	3,129	738	3,917	...	...	0 8 11	69-2	
1 12 0	4,655	3,091	2,707	1,097	77	69	...	...	2,844	1,146	27	1,173	56	5	0 6 6	39-8	
1 12 0	6,623	5,949	4,873	2,133	217	214	...	...	6,090	2,367	123	2,520	69	7	0 7 10	40-6	
1 12 0	570	575	342	142	33	31	...	...	375	173	16	189	10	2	0 7 11	30-0	
1 12 0	2,644	898	1,610	742	151	145	...	...	1,761	887	291	1,088	108	12	0 9 5	60-7	
1 12 0	2,563	2,201	2,584	1,101	74	80	...	...	2,658	1,181	132	1,313	10	2	0 7 11	46-2	
1 12 0	2,147	616	1,153	566	109	105	...	...	1,261	671	219	890	83	10	0 10 9	55-9	
1 12 0	2,201	1,261	2,268	975	100	107	2	2	2,370	1,064	116	1,200	114	14	0 7 10	53-8		
1 12 0	2,805	1,040	1,553	552	45	53	...	...	1,600	665	68	673	...	...	0 6 9	37-1	
...	52,990	31,153	37,235	14,780	1,480	1,528	3	2	38,726	16,310	2,266	18,576	570	65	0 7 7	49-9		
1 10 0	4,990	1,314	3,633	1,299	248	269	...	...	3,858	1,568	49	1,617	137	24	0 6 6	13-4	
1 10 0	4,328	1,411	3,522	1,291	139	160	...	...	3,661	1,451	109	1,500	51	6	0 6 9	34-0	
1 10 0	4,911	2,217	3,007	1,424	239	308	...	...	4,206	1,732	316	2,048	...	...	0 7 9	45-0	
1 10 0	3,989	621	3,319	8-3	65	68	...	...	3,354	9-1	81	1,012	63	8	0 4 8	39-3	
1 10 0	594	7	553	298	36	33	...	...	594	241	48	239	...	...	0 7 9	49-0	
1 10 0	4,626	1,053	3,430	1,290	331	342	...	...	3,761	1,632	1,224	2,856	...	...	0 12 2	89-3	
1 10 0	446	15	391	14	56	56	...	...	446	270	106	406	...	...	1 0 9	91-0	
1 10 0	2,778	1,510	2,292	532	39	31	...	...	2,261	566	...	566	91	13	0 3 9	11-2	
1 10 0	7,942	1,805	6,470	2,883	456	445	...	...	6,006	3,328	221	3,609	159	16	0 8 3	30-7	
1 10 0	3,260	7-4	2,719	7-8	49	49	2	4	2,770	745	34	779	...	...	0 4 6	35-5	
1 10 0	4,190	799	3,334	930	170	146	1	1	3,525	1,097	171	1,268	194	13	0 6 7	32-1		
1 10 0	3,632	742	3,118	863	78	46	1	2	3,197	911	46	957	...	...	0 4 9	35-0	
1 10 0	2,435	1,038	1,870	614	69	53	...	...	1,945	667	21	688	107	18	0 5 6	30-3	
1 10 0	123	6	69	18	3	3	...	...	72	21	2	23	...	...	0 5 1	53-3	
1 10 0	4,945	890	2,503	762	25	20	...	...	2,833	782	26	807	13	19	0 4 7	30-6	
1 10 0	3,110	1,207	2,470	1,001	24	18	...	...	2,494	706	11	1,030	24	3	0 6 7	39-0	
1 10 0	544	92	813	276	...	...	...	...	613	276	...	276	...	...	0 5 5	41-5	
1 10 0	2,214	532	1,655	656	54	53	...	...	1,709	708	...	709	37	5	0 6 6	20-2	
1 10 0	3,330	1,692	2,889	919	34	31	...	...	2,843	950	43	963	14	2	0 5 7	39-7	
1 10 0	569	64	569	213	3	3	...	...	542	216	1	217	...	...	0 6 5	40-0	
1 10 0	1,980	1,162	1,434	419	113	115	...	...	1,571	534	274	806	64	8	0 8 0	24-3	
1 10 0	5,298	4,184	4,106	1,624	243	261	...	...	4,400	1,583	122	2,007	10	2	0 7 3	24-7	
1 10 0	3,980	1,260	3,183	831	166	184	...	...	3,319	1,017	220	1,237	...	...	0 5 11	31-9	
1 10 0	6,456	4,123	5,161	1,989	222	219	...	...	5,325	1,903	159	2,097	218	28	0 6 0	3-3	
1 10 0	2,444	1,297	1,8-1	433	53	43	...	...	1,833	476	4	450	...	...	0 4 11	10-9	
1 10 0	2,416	984	2,476	823	93	93	...	...	2,674	706	97	508	10	2	0 5 0	53-2	
1 10 0	2,225	1,280	7,067	3,007	356	345	4	5	6,027	3,357	26	3,583	144	21	0 6 8	46-3		
1 10 0	2,313	1,114	1,749	703	104	90	...	...	1,853	793	...	793	90	21	0 6 8	37-0	
1 10 0	2,277	1-6	1,237	450	93	103	...	...	1,836	6-3	...	6-3	63	15	0 4 10	5-7	
1 10 0	3,140	1,636	2,435	808	146	155	...	...	2,601	1,023	12	1,035	10	2	0 6 4	26-6	
1 10 0	2,709	486	2,370	626	56	44	...	...	2,425	672	...	672	...	...	0 4 5	37-3	
1 10 0	3,857	1,033	3,390	880	90	72	...	...	3,430	862	16	946	27	3	0 4 5	35-4	
1 10 0	6,043	1,013	5,108	1,970	109	101	4	7	5,221	2,078	167	2,245	...	...	0 6 11	69-1	
...	1,16,323	39,496	92,310	31,103	4,029	3,043	12	19	96,551	36,079	3,725	33,736	1,480	227	0 6 4	27-8		

Former Taluka.		Present Taluka.		BY FORMER SURVEY.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										16	17
Name of Village.				Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation including inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water-courses.	Total Assessment.		
				Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.				
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
48	Márdi ...	1 2 0	0,392	1,995	5,547	1,058	145	229	...	8	12	5,740	1,554	...	1,710			
49	Walal ...	1 2 0	3,338	2,381	2,856	494	91	158	...	...	...	2,946	652	...	1,100
50	Jámbhulni ...	1 2 0	5,176	1,448	4,446	619	166	295	...	...	...	4,641	955	...	1,100
51	Khutbáv ...	1 2 0	2,417	1,384	2,113	502	51	50	...	...	...	2,144	552	...	1,100
52	Injbáv ...	1 2 0	2,628	718	2,015	637	8	4	...	...	...	2,018	643	...	600
53	Sambhukhed ...	1 2 0	2,106	566	1,111	187	14	23	...	...	...	1,125	210	...	600
54	Bháivadi ...	1 2 0	3,601	1,495	3,085	542	44	67	...	...	...	3,129	609	...	600
55	Páiván Tarf Malavdi ...	1 2 0	8,499	545	3,237	512	71	126	...	...	...	3,328	638	...	600
56	Wáki ...	1 2 0	1,897	464	1,677	837	16	34	...	...	...	1,685	394	...	300
57	Warkuta Tarf Mhaswad ...	1 2 0	3,824	1,320	3,517	749	120	269	...	...	...	3,630	1,010	...	1,000
58	Diwad ...	1 2 0	4,405	748	3,957	899	228	457	...	...	...	4,189	1,367	...	1,300
59	Khadki ...	1 2 0	2,710	670	2,198	294	48	77	...	...	...	2,296	871	...	800
60	Kálchaundi ...	1 0 0	2,215	1,489	1,958	335	75	154	...	...	...	2,033	489	...	400
61	Shenavdi ...	1 0 0	2,553	1,463	2,118	336	119	235	...	...	...	2,237	571	...	500
62	Kárkhel ...	1 0 0	3,177	701	2,294	412	29	44	...	...	...	2,329	476	...	400
63	Dhuldev ...	1 0 0	4,172	791	2,706	386	25	42	...	...	...	2,430	428	...	400
64	Parayanti ...	1 0 0	4,660	1,368	3,776	624	58	113	...	...	...	3,435	739	...	700
65	Warkuta Tarf Malavdi ...	1 0 0	13,033	3,185	10,831	1,425	323	614	...	...	...	11,116	2,939	...	2,000
66	Mhaswad ...	1 0 0	17,063	4,442	13,066	2,117	305	714	...	...	...	14,064	2,936	...	1,800
67	Dewápur ...	1 0 0	941	2,069	767	151	14	20	...	...	...	771	180	...	1,100
68	Sirtáv ...	1 0 0	3,138	1,143	2,944	361	84	178	...	...	...	3,038	540	...	500
69	Gangoti ...	1 0 0	2,238	368	2,054	301	59	119	...	...	...	2,120	430	...	400
70	Palaswada ...	1 0 0	2,082	2,135	1,016	235	38	76	...	...	...	1,654	311	...	300
71	Bhátki ...	1 0 0	2,686	866	2,328	407	28	54	...	...	...	2,356	461	...	300
72	Puikoti ...	1 0 0	1,688	597	1,520	247	75	145	...	...	...	1,601	406	...	300
25	Total of the 4th Group...	..	1,02,805	34,394	84,430	14,162	2,273	4,398	36	61	86,739	18,641	...	16,700				
72	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,72,450	1,05,911	2,17,629	46,748	5,893	12,939	55	88	2,23,577	59,775	...	59,700			

Q—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																	
Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation including Inham.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										UNOCCUPIED WASTE.		Average assessment of all Government land per acre.	Increased percentage on Government occupied land.	REMARKS.
			Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water-cms.	Total 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. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1 6 0	6,316	2,086	5,384	1,350	221	165	1	2	5,606	1,517	86	1,603	43	4	0 4 7	18.4	
1 6 0	3,408	2,279	2,821	890	136	73	...	...	2,957	663	19	632	33	7	0 3 8	4.6	
1 6 0	6,115	1,273	4,414	861	195	170	...	...	4,609	1,081	...	1,031	214	18	0 3 6	8.0	
1 6 0	2,424	1,367	2,139	641	39	20	...	...	2,169	661	8	669	16	3	0 4 11	21.2	
1 6 0	2,042	791	2,016	511	6	5	...	...	2,022	816	5	821	12	1	0 6 6	27.7	
1 6 0	1,741	952	1,120	216	30	17	...	...	1,156	233	31	264	378	40	0 3 2	26.7	
1 6 0	8,591	1,477	3,037	701	76	37	...	...	3,114	738	7	745	15	1	0 3 10	22.3	
1 6 0	3,514	546	3,264	641	97	70	...	...	3,361	711	3	714	...	...	0 3 5	11.9	
1 6 0	1,912	466	1,649	408	49	35	1	2	1,710	505	...	505	65	10	0 4 8	28.2	
1 6 0	3,833	1,330	3,447	1,073	181	167	...	...	3,648	1,240	40	1,280	...	...	0 5 7	26.7	
1 6 0	4,474	714	3,934	1,248	290	276	4	5	4,223	1,629	352	1,881	29	4	0 7 1	37.6	
1 6 0	2,724	689	2,139	394	75	57	...	...	2,314	451	...	451	...	...	0 3 2	21.6	
1 6 0	2,175	1,662	1,890	480	84	70	...	...	1,974	559	40	599	21	3	0 4 10	22.5	
1 6 0	2,017	1,442	2,168	607	135	122	...	...	2,301	623	1	630	...	...	0 4 5	10.3	
1 6 0	3,128	839	2,274	679	52	30	...	...	2,326	609	9	618	...	...	0 4 3	35.5	
1 6 0	4,916	970	2,742	641	52	36	...	...	2,794	567	...	567	...	...	0 3 3	32.5	
1 6 0	4,701	1,351	3,710	919	146	95	...	...	3,856	1,014	72	1,086	34	3	0 4 6	47.0	
1 6 0	13,713	3,159	10,734	2,178	418	385	...	...	11,156	2,504	29	2,533	50	14	0 3 9	27.2	
1 6 0	17,582	4,183	13,537	3,410	576	598	2	3	14,115	4,011	...	4,011	431	48	0 4 5	41.4	
1 6 0	913	2,991	749	188	35	24	...	...	784	207	...	207	43	4	0 4 1	15.0	
1 6 0	3,259	957	2,917	625	122	113	...	...	3,039	638	...	638	135	12	0 3 2	18.1	
1 6 0	2,303	351	2,053	428	79	73	...	...	2,126	506	...	506	69	8	0 3 2	17.7	
1 6 0	2,076	2,172	1,603	749	53	61	...	...	1,656	410	...	410	113	10	0 3 10	31.3	
1 6 0	2,879	844	2,928	577	41	29	...	...	2,969	606	...	606	175	30	0 4 0	31.5	
1 6 0	1,705	679	1,536	365	32	31	1	3	1,618	479	...	479	...	...	0 4 6	18.0	
...	1,08,001	34,418	83,646	30,065	3,252	2,824	9	15	86,907	22,804	702	23,506	2,015	220	0 4 3	26.6	
...	2,78,290	1,06,190	2,16,730	66,080	8,789	8,327	28	36	2,23,592	75,043	6,720	31,763	4,226	562	0 5 9	30.8	

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX R.

No. 30 of 1859.

FROM

CAPTAIN W. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Southern Marátha Country;

TO

J. N. ROSE, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Sátára.

*Superintendent's Office, Camp Waryela,
Sátára Districts, 27th January 1859.*

SIR,

The classification being nearly completed, I have the honour to forward the following report regarding the revised rates of assessment proposed to be introduced at the settlement for the current revenue year into the remainder of the Khatáv Táluka (comprising 105 villages (27 villages comprising part of the Náteputa Maháلكari's charge were settled last year) and in 37 villages of the Khánápur Táluka, the Government villages of the entire charge of the Maini Maháلكari.

2. With the exception of about 30 villages which are situated in the "Phaltan Desh" below the Mahádev range of hills in the north of the district, the Khatáv Táluka consists of an elevated table-land divided from the Pandharpur Táluka on the east by a well marked line of ghát, on the north it is separated from the Phaltan Desh or low country between the Mahádev Gháts and the river Bhima by the Mahádev range, and on the west a third line of ghát forms the line of division between Khatáv and Koregaon Tálukas, to the southward the country slopes gradually into the Khánápur Táluka.

3. The Khatáv Táluka is of a tolerably regular oblong form, from east to west about 40 miles and from north to south about 25 miles. The climate varies very much; in the east, on the Pandharpur boundary the fall of rain is somewhat scanty and uncertain; the monsoon becomes more plentiful towards the west, and on the western side of the táluka is sufficient and certain.

4. The district is, on the whole, well situated as regards markets, but in this respect the northern and western villages have a decided advantage over those to the east and south-east. Phaltan and Sátára are the two great markets within reach of the district. The north-western villages are within 6 to 15 miles of the former town and the western villages within 16 to 20 of the latter. The made road from Sholápur to Sátára intersects the district from east to west, and with Phaltan there is ready communication by two roads down the Mahádev range. There are smaller markets in and in the vicinity of the district, which are more or less resorted to.

5. There are a few cotton and kámli weavers scattered about in the different villages, but upon the whole the population is agricultural.

6. The past revenue management of the district corresponds on the whole with that described with reference to the Pandharpur Táluka at para. 5 of my letter to your address, No. 20, dated 17th January 1857. The permanent reductions of revenue granted in the Rája's time do not, however, appear to have been so lavishly made, particularly in the western parts of the táluka. From all I can learn, excessive permanent reductions were only made in the eastern tálukas, those at the greatest distance from head-quarters; in the western districts and in the vicinity of Sátára itself, where a stricter management prevailed, the existing rates will probably be found to err rather on the side of over than of under assessment.

7. The condition of the people in the western half of the district is certainly better than that of those in the east. They have a better climate; the soil is on the whole superior. Streams available for irrigation are more abundant and extensively made use of, and large markets are more accessible. In the eastern villages the very low rates which have prevailed have also tempted rayats to retain more land than they could properly cultivate.

8. The following statement, which includes the years since our acquisition of the Sátára territory, shows the yearly amount of land occupied, with kamál or standard assessment, the "lávni tota" or permanent reduction, the remissions from failure of crops, &c., and the actual realizations. The area under cultivation is derived from a conversion of the bighas of the former survey into acres :—

Years.	Cultivation.	Realized Assessment.	Remissions— failure of crops, &c.	"Lávni Tota" or permanent reduction.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1847-48	1,65,168	1,11,870	668	56,875
1848-49	1,63,816	99,319	12,732	56,262
1849-50	1,64,111	82,198	28,652	57,347
1850-51	1,64,399	89,052	21,952	57,841
1851-52	1,65,818	81,908	29,388	58,327
1852-53	1,66,224	1,02,037	9,788	57,609
1853-54	1,67,192	69,980	41,279	59,016
1854-55	1,67,017	1,03,327	7,763	58,781
1855-56	1,66,431	79,266	31,535	58,773
1856-57	1,65,879	97,478	14,003	58,861
1857-58	1,67,334	91,236	21,185	59,038
Average of eleven years	1,65,763	91,607	19,907	58,066
Average of last five years	1,66,771	88,257	23,153	58,894

According to the present accounts 8,098 acres of arable land were unoccupied waste in the last year, 1857-58.

9. The return of area under cultivation in this statement cannot be considered in any degree trustworthy. In the first place, the variations in the yearly area are far less than experience shows will invariably occur in districts like Khatáv, with much poor soil and over a great part a somewhat uncertain monsoon.

10. The occupied area of Government land at the time of the classification which was executed for the most part in 1857-58 is recorded at acres 2,76,760, and besides acres 23,376 are entered as arable waste. The survey thus shows upward of 1,00,000 acres to be occupied more than appears in the present accounts. As there are only 8,098 acres entered as arable waste in the present accounts, it follows that nearly the whole of the excess of occupied land appearing by the survey accounts consists of land not brought to account at all as arable by the former survey.

11. In the Pandharpur Táluka immediately to the east of Khatáv, maximum dry-crop rates of 14 annas in some villages and 15 annas in others were imposed in the villages settled last year, and in those villages of the Náteputa Maháلكari's division settled last year maximum rates of 15 annas and 1 rupee were imposed. I propose to take 1 rupee as the maximum dry-crop rate for the villages on the extreme east of Khatáv adjoining Pandharpur, and then proceeding towards the west divide the villages of the táluka into five more classes with an increasing maximum rate in each class, to meet the increasing advantages of climate and proximity to great markets. The following statement shows the number of villages in each class and the maximum dry-crop for each. On the completion of the classification papers it may appear advisable to transfer a few villages from one class to another. I do not however anticipate that the alterations required will be otherwise than very few, if any :

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1	10	1	14	0
2	14	1	10	0
3	27	1	6	0
4	21	1	4	0
5	20	1	2	0
6	13	1	0	0

12. In the villages under report there is upwards of 8,500 acres of bágáit land. The larger proportion of this does not produce the superior garden crops, but is devoted to raising wheat, vegetables, &c. The old rates of assessment on this description of cultivation are very variable, but on the average are high. The new bágáit assessment I propose to range from an average of Rs. 2 per acre in the villages of the 6th class to Rs. 3-8-0 per acre in those of the 1st class, the average rates gradually increasing in the intermediate classes. These rates will, I have no doubt, though productive of increased assessment in some cases, be considered on the whole very moderate. On the whole garden land they will, I estimate, effect a reduction of about 15 to 20 per cent. It is impossible to exactly compare the assessment resulting from the new rates on the whole bágáit land with that derivable from the old rates, in consequence of the land entered as bágáit by this Survey by no means uniformly corresponding with that so entered under the former accounts.

13. A very moderate rate of bágáit assessment is very expedient in these districts: first, since the facility with which water is everywhere procurable would, if higher though still moderate rates were imposed, tempt cultivators to desert old bágáit and resort to new made out of land assessed by the Survey at dry-crop rates; secondly, the revision of assessment will be accompanied by an average increase of realizable revenue. Dry-crop lands can be thrown up without any sacrifice of expended labour or capital. This is not the case with garden lands. A very moderate assessment on these tends to reconcile the cultivator to an increase on the unimproved dry-crop lands, which he is aware he can free himself from at any time without loss—not that he does practically avail himself of this liberty, but the knowledge of its existence tends to alleviate any dissatisfaction which he might feel consequent on an increase of assessment on his entire holding.

14. The following statement shows the estimated financial result of the rates above described on each of the classes of villages. The classification of one village in each of the first two classes is not finished; I have therefore assumed the cultivation and revenue of last year for those two villages. Some slight variation in the amounts of the other classes will also probably occur, when the papers are finally made out. These amounts, though, will not vary from those here stated by more than 2 or 3 per cent. :—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Dry-crop maximum rate.	LAND IN CULTIVATION IN 1857-58.		Survey assessment of arable waste in 1857-58.	Total Survey Kamál or assessment of Government land.
			Old assessment, deducting "Lávní Toca."	Assessment at proposed rates.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	10	1 14 0	17,749	14,145	339	14,484
2	14	1 10 0	21,660	19,819	633	20,452
3	27	1 6 0	18,906	21,276	803	22,079
4	21	1 4 0	15,309	20,910	984	21,894
5	20	1 2 0	10,298	16,080	489	16,569
6	13	1 0 0	7,314	11,337	442	11,779
Total ...	105	...	91,236	1,03,567	3,690	1,07,257

15. The amount of past collections shown to the 1st and 2nd classes, though jointly correct, is separately not exactly so. There are lands belonging to a hill fort in several of the villages of these two classes, the total collections on account of which I have information of, but not the amount collected in each village. The proportion of the last year's collections due to the villages of each class has therefore been estimated. The lands of the hill fort being intermixed with those of other villages are measured and classed together with them, but will be separated at the settlement.

16. The above rates of assessment correspond with those fixed in villages similarly situated in other settled districts. In the 1st and 2nd classes a considerable reduction of assessment appears. In many of these villages the old rates were excessively high, particularly those on the bágáit, of which there is much in these villages; the average rate on this is above Rs. 7 an acre in 5 villages of the 1st class and in 3 villages of the 2nd class. In the villages of the last four classes there is an increase of revenue under the new rates. In these there is much inferior soil not brought to account at all by the former Survey which is held at nominal rates, less even than the grazing is worth. The same was found to be the case in the Pandharpur Taluka and in the Náteputa Mahálkari's division of Khatáv, where the introduction of the new rates has greatly increased the revenue without creating any dissatisfaction.

17. The general estimated result of the new settlement is a survey kamál of Rs. 1,07,247, of which making due deduction for possible unoccupied waste Rs. 1,02,000 may be considered yearly realizable against Rs. 88,257, the average realizations of the last five years.

18. I now come to a consideration of the Maini Mahálkari's division of the Khánápur Taluka.

19. The villages of this division are situated immediately to the south of the western half of the Khatáv Taluka, with which they correspond in climate and general character.

20. These villages are also fairly situated as regards markets. The large markets of Sátára and Karád are both within reach and have free communication with them by made roads. There is also a good market at Pusesávli, one of the villages of this division, and there are other minor bazárs conveniently available.

21. The following statement shows the past collections on the Government land of the Maini Mahálkari's division:—

Year.				Area cultivated.	Realized assessment.	Remissions on account of failure of crops.	"Lávní Totá" or permanent reduction.
				Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1847-48	...	...	...	19,153	42,699	1,184	9,927
1848-49	...	...	...	58,944	35,357	7,651	10,449
1849-50	...	...	...	58,606	28,085	13,858	10,761
1850-51	...	...	...	58,329	32,880	9,081	10,838
1851-52	...	...	...	57,722	35,837	5,932	10,621
1852-53	...	...	...	57,401	35,163	6,393	10,552
1853-54	...	...	...	57,618	27,122	14,360	10,539
1854-55	...	...	...	57,041	37,024	4,339	10,545
1855-56	...	...	...	56,779	30,400	10,876	10,564
1856-57	...	...	...	56,883	36,826	4,616	10,459
1857-58	...	...	...	57,809	37,208	4,589	10,478
Average of eleven years				57,799	34,418	7,534	10,519
Average of last five years				51,989	33,716	7,756	10,517

22. The acres of the statement are deduced from a conversion of the bighas of the old survey into acres. In 1857-58 there appear by the present accounts Government unoccupied waste bearing assessment Rs. 4,133. The entries of area under cultivation in each year are not more to be depended upon than in Khatáv. By the survey accounts acres 90,400 of Government land have been ascertained to be cultivated, or, more correctly, occupied in the present year and acres 15,070 remain besides of Government arable unoccupied waste. This great discrepancy arises beyond all doubt from much land fit for the plough and at present occupied not being brought to account at all by the former survey.

23. I propose to adopt for the Maini Mahál the same rates as the corresponding classes of villages in the Khatáv Táluka. The eastern villages (15 in number) correspond with those of the 3rd class of Khatáv, assessed at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-6-0, the central villages (19 in number) with those of the 2nd class with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0, and the western villages (2 in number) with those of the 1st class with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-14-0. The reason of so few villages being in the 1st class is that most of the villages which would otherwise fall in that class are alienated. Some small modification of the number of villages in each of the above classes may appear expedient when the classification papers are made up fairly.

24. There is a considerable quantity of bágáit in these villages, according to the survey accounts upwards of acres 3,800. The average rates in the villages of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes will, I estimate, be Rs. 3-8-0, Rs. 2-12-0 and Rs. 2-4-0, respectively. The old bágáit assessment is in many villages oppressively high and a reduction will tend much to reconcile the people to an increase in the dry-crop land assessment.

25. The total revenue derivable from the above rates is shown in the following statement :—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	GOVERNMENT LAND IN CULTIVATION IN 1858-59.		Assessment of Government arable waste.	Survey Kamál.
			Old Assessment.	New Assessment.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 ...	2	1 14 0	3,634	2,563	165	2,728
2 ...	19	1 10 0	21,384	27,785	1,557	29,342
3 ...	15	1 6 0	12,190	13,109	986	14,095
Total ...	36	...	37,208	43,457	2,708	46,165

26. The survey kamál gives Rs. 46,165, of which, doubtless, after making due deduction for unoccupied waste, &c., Rs. 41,000 will be yearly realizable showing a considerable increase over the average realizations of the last five years, Rs. 33,716.

27. The direct levies hitherto collected by the village officers are abolished and absorbed by the survey assessment. These are claimed to the amount of—

Rs.
5,094 in Khatáv.
940 in Maini.
—
6,034 Total.
—

Pending the permanent settlement of the emoluments of these officials, it is customary to grant some compensation for the loss of the direct levies. This is regulated both by the amount of other emoluments and by the amount to which these levies are after enquiry believed to have been actually collected. The claimed amount is always much exaggerated; it is probable that one-third of that sum, or Rs. 2,000, will furnish ample compensation.

28. Great facilities exist in these districts for the extension of works of irrigation. I would suggest that the provisions of para. 3 of Government Resolution No. 869 of the 26th January 1857, regarding works of irrigation, be extended also to these districts, and as no immediate probability exists of steps being taken for the construction of such works, I would advocate an extension of the reserved time from three years to five years.

29. I would, however, here earnestly press on Government the expediency of appointing at once some Engineer Officer under Captain Kennedy, Executive Engineer at Sátára, who has given much attention to this subject, for the sole purpose of searching for spots on the several streams of the eastern districts of Sátára where works of irrigation may be cheaply and speedily constructed.

30. I shall be obliged by your forwarding this letter with as little delay as possible. The completion of the classification sufficiently to enable me to make this report has been delayed some weeks longer than I anticipated, the season is already advanced, and I am anxious to commence the settlement with as little delay as possible.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

No. 107 of 1859.

Submitted for the consideration of Government through the Revenue Commissioner.

2. The Collector is of opinion that the rates proposed by Captain Anderson are equitable, and should be adopted.

3. He also recommends the adoption of the measures proposed in the 28th paragraph of Captain Anderson's letter.

(Signed) J. N. ROSE,
Collector.

Sátára Collector's Office,
Camp at Padegaon, 28th January 1859. }

No. 272 of 1859.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

FROM

J. D. INVERARITY, ESQUIRE,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D. ;

TO

B. H. ELLIS, ESQUIRE,
Acting Secretary to Government,
Bombay.

Belgaum Districts, Revenue Commissioner's
Camp "Kittoor," 5th February 1859.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the early consideration of His Lordship in Council a communication from the Collector of Sátára, No. 107, dated 28th ultimo, with accompaniment, being Captain Anderson's report, No. 30, dated 27th idem, proposing the introduction of revised rates of assessment into 105 villages of the Khatáv Táluka, and into 37 villages of the Khánápur Táluka, the latter being the entire number of Government villages forming the charge of the Maini Mahálkari.

2. In his 2nd to 7th paragraphs Captain Anderson describes briefly the chief characteristics of that portion of the Khatáv Táluka forming subject of his report, in regard to general features, climate, situation and advantages as respects roads, markets, &c., general condition and occupation of the population and character of the past revenue management; and in paras. 8 to 10 he proceeds to notice the results of the cultivation and assessment of these villages

during the eleven years 1847-48 to 1857-58, or since our acquisition of the Sâtára territory. From the table referred to in his 8th paragraph it is seen that—

	During these 11 years.	During the last 5 years.
The cultivation averaged... ..	Acres. 1,65,763	Acres 1,66,771
The realized assessment averaged.	Rs. 91,607	Rs. 88,257
The remissions averaged... ..	" 19,987	" 23,153
And that the "Lávní Tota" or permanent reduction averaged.	" 58,066	" 58,894

But the return of area under cultivation, as here represented, cannot, it is stated, be considered in any degree trustworthy. The occupied area of Government land recorded at the time of the classification, completed for the most part in 1857-58, was acres 2,76,760 and the arable waste was acres 23,367; and since according to the above return the cultivated area during the same year represents but acres 1,67,334, while the waste is set down at acres 8,098 only, Captain Anderson draws the inference that nearly 1,00,000 acres have hitherto been occupied in excess of what was recorded as arable by the former survey.

3. The Superintendent, after noticing (para. 11) the rates introduced last year into the Pandharpur* Táluka east of Khatáv, and into the Náteputa Mahál of the Khatáv Táluka, proposes in the case of the villages now reported on, to take 1 rupee as the maximum dry-crop rate for the villages to the extreme east of Khatáv adjoining Pandharpur, and then proceeding towards the west, to divide the villages of the táluka into five additional classes with an increasing maximum rate in each class to meet the increasing advantage of climate and proximity to great markets. The following shows the number of classes and the maximum rates of assessment proposed for each class by Captain Anderson, a small margin being allowed for subsequent necessary changes in the number of villages falling under each class after completion of the classification papers:—

1st class—10 villages	Rs. 1 14 0	maximum dry-crop rate.
2nd do. 14 do.	" 1 10 0	do.
3rd do. 27 do.	" 1 6 0	do.
4th do. 21 do.	" 1 4 0	do.
5th do. 20 do.	" 1 2 0	do.
6th do. 13 do.	" 1 0 0	do.

For bágáit lands Captain Anderson proposes, for reasons which appear satisfactory, a similar classification, with rates averaging from Rs. 2 per acre in the villages of the 6th class to Rs. 3-8-0 per acre in those of the 1st class,—the average rates gradually increasing in the intermediate classes.

4. The financial result of the proposed settlement is exhibited in para. 14 of Captain Anderson's report, and it shows that under the rates now recommended the survey kamál (allowing for a small difference of 2·003 per cent. in consequence of unfinished classification) will amount to Rs. 1,07,257, from which making due deduction for possible unoccupied waste, Rs. 1,02,000 have been set down as yearly realizable, against Rs. 88,257, the average realizations of the last five years.

5. From para. 18 the Superintendent commences consideration of the circumstances of the villages of the Maini Mahálkari's division of the Khánápur Táluka, for which likewise he subjoins a statement showing the cultivation and assessment of the past eleven years 1847-48 to 1857-58. This statement shows that—

	During these 11 years.	During the last 5 years.
The cultivation averaged... ..	Acres. 57,799	Acres. 51,989
The realized assessment averaged.	Rs. 34,418	Rs. 33,716
The remissions averaged... ..	" 7,534	" 7,756
And that the "Lávní Tota" or permanent reduction averaged.	" 10,579	" 10,517

No greater dependence can, it is stated, be placed upon the entries of area under cultivation in this district than in Khatáv; and the fact of 90,400 acres of

* Dry-crop maximum rate in some villages, of 14 annas and in others of 15 annas per acre.

† Do. do. 15 annas. do. of 1 rupee.

Government land having been found by the present survey measurement to be under occupation in 1857-58, coupled with that of 15,070 acres being found waste, while the accounts of the yearly conversion of the bighás entered in them show but 57,309 acres of cultivation and Rs. 4,133 worth of waste, leads the Superintendent to the expression of a doubt similar to that expressed as regards the Khatáv Táluka, viz., that much land fit for the plough and at present occupied had not been brought to account by the former survey.

6. The dry-crop rates of assessment proposed for this mahál are the same as those for the corresponding classes of villages in the Khatáv Táluka, and providing for further slight adjustments after completion of the classification papers, are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For the eastern villages, 15 in number, which correspond with those of the 3rd class of Khatáv a maximum dry-crop rate of	1	6	0
For the central villages, 19 in number, which correspond with those of the 2nd class of Khatáv—a maximum dry-crop rate of	1	10	0.
For the western villages, 2 in number, which correspond with those of the 1st class of Khatáv, a maximum dry-crop rate of	1	14	0

For bágáit lands, the average rates in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes are estimated at Rs. 3-8-0, Rs. 2-12-0, and Rs. 2-4-0 respectively.

7. The financial result of the proposed settlement in these villages is given in para. 25 of the Superintendent's report. It shows that the survey kamál under the new rates will amount to Rs. 46,165, which with due deduction for probable waste still gives a yearly realizable revenue of Rs. 41,000, showing an increase over and above the average realizations of the last five years, which amount to Rs. 33,716.

8. The Collector considers the proposed rates equitable and recommends their adoption. I beg to solicit the early sanction of His Lordship in Council to their introduction into the several villages reported on, the power of imposing the usual school-rate not exceeding half an anna in the rupee being reserved and the conditions applicable to land which may hereafter benefit by works of irrigation, approved in para. 3 of Government Resolution No. 869 of 21st February 1857 being extended to these villages, with this addition that five instead of three years be considered as the reserved time, for the reasons given by Captain Anderson.

9. The subject of para. 29 appears to be one for the consideration of His Lordship in Council, to whose attention I beg respectfully to recommend the Superintendent's proposal.

10. With respect to the direct levies of village officers, for which it is computed a probable compensation of Rs. 2,000 will amply suffice, the subject is one for separate enquiry and report.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) J. D. INVERARITY,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 652 of 1859.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Dated, Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1859.

The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, submits for the early consideration of Government a communication from the Collector of Sátára, handing up a report by Captain Anderson, Superintendent of the Revenue Survey Southern Marátha Country, proposing the introduction of revised rates of assessment into 105 villages of the Khatáv Táluka and into 37 villages of the Khánápur Táluka, the latter being the entire number of Government villages forming the charge of the Maini Mahálkari.

2. Captain Anderson describes briefly the chief characteristics of the villages forming the subject of his report in regard to general features, climate, situation, and advantages as respects roads, markets, &c., general condition and occupation of the population and character of the past revenue management, and notices the results of the cultivation and assessment of these villages during the eleven years 1847-48 to 1857-58, or since our acquisition of the Sâtára territory.

3. The following statements show the estimated effect of the proposed rates of assessment:—

Villages of the Khatáv Táluka.

Class.	Number of villages.	Dry-crop maximum rate.	LAND IN CULTIVATION IN 1857-58.		Survey assessment of arable waste in 1857-58.	Total Survey Kamal or assessment of Government land.
			Old assessment deduction, "Lávni Tota."	Assessment at proposed rates.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 ...	10	1 14 0	17,749	14,145	339	14,484
2 ...	14	1 10 0	21,660	19,819	633	20,452
3 ...	27	1 6 0	18,906	21,276	803	22,079
4 ...	21	1 4 0	15,309	20,910	984	21,894
5 ...	20	1 2 0	10,298	16,080	489	16,569
6 ...	13	1 0 0	7,314	11,337	442	11,779
Total ...	105	.....	91,236	1,03,567	3,690	1,07,257

Villages of the Khánápur Táluka.

Class.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	GOVERNMENT LAND IN CULTIVATION IN 1858-59.		Assessment of Government arable waste.	Survey Kamal.
			Old assessment.	New assessment.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 ...	2	1 14 0	3,634	2,563	165	2,728
2 ...	19	1 10 0	21,384	27,785	1,557	29,342
3 ...	15	1 6 0	12,190	13,109	986	14,095
Total ...	36	.....	37,208	43,457	2,708	46,165

4. Captain Anderson concludes his report in the following terms:—

"27. The direct levies hitherto collected by the village officers are abolished and absorbed by the survey assessment. These are claimed to the amount of—

Rs. 5,094 in Khatáv.

" 940 in Maini.

Rs. 6,034 Total.

Pending the permanent settlement of the emoluments of these officials, it is customary to grant some compensation for the loss of the direct levies. This is regulated both by the amount of other emoluments and by the amount to which these levies are after enquiry believed to have been actually collected. The claimed amount is always much exaggerated; it is probable that one-third of that sum, or Rs. 2,000, will furnish ample compensation.

"28. Great facilities exist in these districts for the extension of works of irrigation.

* The assessment now fixed on any lands which may be affected by works of irrigation commenced or constructed by Government on the Mán river or its tributaries during the next 3 years shall be considered permanent only until these works may be completed, when it will be again considered, with a view to permanent settlement to the end of the 30 years' lease, and with reference to the supply of water which may be afforded by the new works.

† But in case of lands for which the means of irrigation may be furnished at the expense of the cultivators, no interference whatever with the rates as fixed for 30 years is intended or will be permitted.

advocate an extension of the reserved time from three years to five years.

I would suggest that the provisions* of para. 3 of Government Resolution No. 869 of the 26th January 1857, regarding works of irrigation, be extended also to these districts, and as no immediate probability exists of steps being taken for the construction of such works, I would

" 29. I would, however, here earnestly press on Government the expediency of appointing at once some Engineer officer under Captain Kennedy, Executive Engineer at Sátára, who has given much attention to this subject for the sole purpose of searching for spots on the several streams of the eastern districts of Sátára where works of irrigation may be cheaply and speedily constructed."

5. The Collector of Sátára considers the proposed rates equitable and recommends their adoption, and the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, solicits early sanction to their introduction into the several villages reported on, the power of imposing the usual school rate not exceeding half an anna in the rupee being reserved, and the conditions applicable to lands which may hereafter benefit by works of irrigation being extended to these villages, with this addition that five instead of three years be considered as the reserved time, for the reasons given by Captain Anderson.

6. With reference to para. 29 of Captain Anderson's report, Mr. Inverarity states that the subject of it appears to be one for consideration of Government, to whose attention he recommends the Superintendent's proposal, and with respect to the direct levies of village officers, referred to in Captain Anderson's 27th paragraph, Mr. Inverarity intimates that the subject is one for separate enquiry and report.

RESOLUTION.—The rates proposed for the 105 villages of Khatáv and for the Maini division of Khánápur are sanctioned with the reservation of power to impose a school rate of half anna in the rupee if necessary, and the condition of liability to alteration consequent on works of irrigation as provided for in the neighbouring districts, the period being extended from three to five years.

2. His Lordship in Council will gladly carry out Captain Anderson's suggestion for the early examination of this district, with a view to the formation of works of irrigation, provided the services of a competent officer are available. Enquiry will be made on this point, and further instructions communicated.

3. The settlement of the emoluments of village officers should, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be coincident with the introduction of the new assessment, and the Revenue Commissioner should report what causes prevent Captain Anderson from settling them at once. In comparing the financial results of the new and old rates, the compensation for haks abolished and absorbed should be taken into account. This Captain Anderson does not appear to have done.

4. The Revenue Commissioner for Alienations to be informed that the revised rates are about to be introduced into the Khatáv and Khánápur Tálukás, and to be requested to report what progress has been made in the adjudication of claims to whole villages and lands in those tálukás.

(Signed) B. H. ELLIS,

(") (Not legible.)

(") (Not legible.)

No. 1460 OF 1890.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF SATARA,

To

THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.,

Poona.

Malhárpeth, 15th March 1890.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the report on the revision survey of the Mán Táluka. Appendix R. is still awaited.

2. The statistics given by the Superintendent point to an increase in the material prosperity of this arid and remote region, but the productive power of the soil has not increased. On the contrary, the yield of dry-crop land, that is, of the greater part of the táluka, is, if I am correctly informed, less than it was thirty years ago. This is attributed by the people to untimely rainfall, but it may be also due to some deterioration of the soil. Whatever increase of material prosperity there is, may be due to a great extent to the moderate rates imposed by Captain Anderson and to the thrift and energy of the people.

3. Only 12 females are reported to be receiving a rudimentary education. This, amongst a population of about 71,000, points to an almost Stygian darkness in the matter of intellectual culture—and the small number of males under tuition has only about doubled in thirty years.

4. There are no manufactures in the táluka worth speaking of, though, as mentioned by the Superintendent, good blankets are made, but the Sangars who make them generally speaking have no land.

5. The Koregaon Station on the Southern Marátha Railway, which is about 28 miles from Dahivadi, the táluka head-quarter town, is the main outlet for garden produce, but the quantity exported is not given.

6. The marked increase in the number of carts shows that there is a good deal more vehicular movement than formerly, but the táluka cannot be said to be well furnished with roads. There is an over-bridge crossing the canal near Gondola Budruk; but I am told that there is not a single other bridge in the táluka, though there is one culvert or small bridge near Wavarhiré.

7. The question of prices is important. It appears from the table given in para. 32 of the Superintendent's report that jowári, bájri and wheat are all cheaper now than they were during the first decade of the expiring lease, though considerably dearer than during the ten years previous to the original settlement. If the figures in the tabular statement were correct, it would seem that the immediate effect of the introduction of the survey rates was to send up prices to an enormous extent, the figures showing that in the ten years previous to the introduction of those rates jowári, bájri and wheat were sold at $47\frac{1}{2}$, 53, and $39\frac{1}{2}$ sers per rupee, and that during the first decade of the expiring lease only $14\frac{1}{4}$, $13\frac{3}{4}$ and $10\frac{3}{4}$ sers were respectively purchasable. The latter (*i.e.*, the lower) figures must be wrong—they ought to be 25, $24\frac{1}{2}$ and $19\frac{1}{2}$ respectively. This result is obtained by multiplying the figures in Appendix O for the first four years of the decade by four, before striking the average. The immediate effect of the survey settlement was, therefore, to raise prices very considerably. A reference to Appendix O shows that in 1858-59 jowári was sold at the rate of only $9\frac{1}{2}$ sers per rupee in Mán and in the same year at the rate of 55 sers in Khatáv and $62\frac{3}{4}$ in Málsiras. This must be wrong, and it appears that páilis (1 páili = 4 sers) have been shown instead of sers as regards Mán for the years 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62 and 1881-82, and where this is the case the figures should be multiplied by 4. When this correction has been made it will still be found that produce was dearer at Mán. There can be no doubt that prices have risen in Mán as in the rest of the Presidency. The extent of the rise is shown in the following table:—

Sers per Rupee.

	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.
Average of 10 years before survey	47½	53	39½
First decade of expiring lease	25	24½	19½
Second decade of do.	22½	20½	14½
Third decade of do.	17½	18½	14½

I would remark that, though the prices of agricultural produce have risen, the general expenses of the peasantry have probably increased; for example, they have to pay more in wages to day-labourers than they did formerly, and if, as is likely, the standard of comfort is somewhat higher than it was, their outgoings must be proportionately increased.

8. The price of land before the survey system was introduced is not given, but the market value of land has increased, and there is a demand for land.

9. An increase of the survey rates is justified: but the main point of course is what the increase should be.

10. The old and proposed rates contrast as under (para. 45 of the revision report):—

Old rates.

Garden average... .. Rs. 2-8-2 per acre.

Dry-crop average per acre—

Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Group V.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1 10	1 6	1 4	1 2	1 0

Proposed rates.

Garden average	Rs. a. p.
...	1 11 5
Bucket irrigation, average	0 14 3
Channel irrigation, average	3 3 10
Dry-crop average—	

Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
2 2	1 12	1 10	1 6

It then appears that the garden average is lower than the dry-crop average of groups I and II, but I shall show below that the dry-crop rates proposed appear to be too high. The garden averages, however, certainly appear to be low. The Superintendent states that the orders of Government regarding the exemption from enhancement on account of new works must, during the currency of the lease, have been duly attended to, but a similar principle has not been applied to new channel irrigation, which is also due to the labour and enterprise of the peasantry. The separation of the soil and water rates is an improvement, as it will enable a remission of the latter to be easily made in years when the water fails. The total amount of water cess is shown in Appendix O to be Rs. 6,720 and the total garden area has increased from 5,893 to 8,789 acres. The total increase of assessment under the head of garden land is small, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Old garden assessment	Rs.	12,939
New garden soil assessment	Rs. 8,327	
New water cess	6,720	
Total new garden rate—	15,047	
Total Increase	2,108	

The total increase in the garden area is 2,896 acres, which, I suppose, is due to the classification of old dry-crop land as garden land in consequence of its having channel or well irrigation. Channel irrigation is charged for at a much higher rate than bucket irrigation. The highest garden rate is Rs. 8 per acre. I may observe that in some of the villages, e.g. Palkoti, the garden area has increased synchronously with a proposed decrease of assessment (see Statement Q). I should like to have this explained. It may be noted here in connection with garden land that when water is taken from a work belonging to the Irrigation Department, the maximum water-rate is Rs. 18 per acre (for sugarcane). The increase of about a thousand in the number of wells (Appendix F) is satisfactory.

11. The area of rice land is small and I have no remarks to offer on the proposals made by the Superintendent.

12. Turning to the dry-crop rates, I would observe that the increase in the survey dry-crop rates in the Kopargaon and Sangamner Talukas (1889) in the Ahmednagar District, (Selections from the Records of Government No. CCXXXIV), and the Tásgaon Taluka (1887) in this district, as compared with that proposed for the Mán Taluka, is as under :—

Names of Talukas.	Number of Villages.	Old Rates.	New Rates.	Approximate fractions, Increase or Decrease.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Kopargaon and Sangamner.	1	1 12 0	2 0 0	+ $\frac{1}{3}$	+14 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3	1 8 0	1 12 0	+ $\frac{1}{3}$	+16 $\frac{1}{2}$
	5	1 8 0	1 10 0	+ $\frac{1}{4}$	+ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1	1 8 0	1 6 0	— $\frac{1}{3}$	— 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2	1 4 0	1 8 0	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	+20
	2	1 4 0	1 6 0	+ $\frac{1}{3}$	+10
	1	1 4 0	1 4 0	same.	...
	1	1 4 0	1 2 0	— $\frac{1}{3}$	—10
	2	1 2 0	1 8 0	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	+33
	1	1 0 0	1 4 0	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	+25
Tásgaon	1	2 6 0	2 10 0	+ $\frac{1}{3}$	+10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1	2 2 0	2 4 0	+ $\frac{1}{3}$	+ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	12	2 0 0	2 4 0	+ $\frac{1}{3}$	+12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3	1 12 0	2 0 0	— $\frac{1}{3}$	+14 $\frac{1}{2}$
	8	1 12 0	1 14 0	+ $\frac{1}{3}$	+ 7
	3	1 8 0	1 10 0	+ $\frac{1}{3}$	+ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1	1 6 0	1 10 0	+ $\frac{1}{3}$	+18
	2	1 4 0	1 6 0	+ $\frac{1}{3}$	+10
	1	1 2 0	1 6 0	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	+22
	1	1 2 0	1 2 0	...	...
Mán	1	1 0 0	1 2 0	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	+12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1	0 14 0	1 2 0	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	+28 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3	1 10 0	2 2 0	+ $\frac{1}{3}$	+31
	19	1 6 0	1 12 0	+ $\frac{1}{3}$	+27
	25	1 4 0	1 10 0	+ $\frac{1}{3}$	+30
	8	1 2 0	1 10 0	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	+44 $\frac{1}{2}$
	12	1 2 0	1 6 0	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	+22 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	1 0 0	1 6 0	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	+37 $\frac{1}{2}$	

From the above tabular statement the following percentages are arrived at :—

Average rate of dry-crop increase per cent.

Kopargaon and Sangamner	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tásgaon	...	...	11
Mán	...	...	31

The above averages are arrived at by multiplying the percentages in the last column of the above tabular statement by the number of villages affected

by each percentage, and dividing the sum of the products by the sum of the villages : thus, *e.g.* :—

Kopargaon and Sangamner Tálukás.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 14\frac{1}{2} \times 1 = 14\frac{1}{2} \\
 16\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 49\frac{1}{2} \\
 8\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 41\frac{1}{2} \\
 -8\frac{1}{2} \times 1 = -8\frac{1}{2} \\
 20 \times 2 = 40 \\
 10 \times 2 = 20 \\
 0 \times 1 = 0 \\
 -10 \times 1 = -10. \\
 33 \times 2 = 66 \\
 25 \times 1 = 25
 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{19 + 256 - 18\frac{1}{2}}{19} = \frac{+237\frac{1}{2}}{19} = 12\frac{1}{2}, \text{ average percentage increase.}$$

The total money increase sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 7406 of 31st October 1887 for Tásgaon was 28·1 per cent. This was calculated on all descriptions of land lumped together. It would perhaps be more perspicuous if the percentage money increases were in future shown separately for each description of land ; but making a calculation for Mán similar to that for Tásgaon, I find that the percentage increase recommended amounts to 36·8 as entered in Appendix Q. Tásgaon is a more favoured táluka than Mán. The railway runs along one side of the Tásgaon Táluka. It has a railway station in it ; and comparing the old as well as the proposed dry-crop rates of each táluka, it will be seen that the dry-crop soil of Tásgaon is superior to that of Mán. The Tásgaon Táluka has the river Krishna flowing through it. Tásgaon itself is a market town of considerable commerce, whereas Dahivadi is a mere village. The biggest town in Mán is Mhasvad, but it is of less importance than Tásgaon.

13. Government were pleased to sanction an average dry-crop rate increase for the Tásgaon villages of 11 per cent., but it is now proposed that the average dry-crop rate in Mán should be increased by 31 per cent. Contrasting, too, the Sangamner and Kopargaon dry-crop rate increase (12½ per cent.) with the proposed 31 per cent. for Mán, the latter seems excessive. The Kopargaon Táluka has a railway running through it as well as the river Godávári. The town of Sangamner is on the Pravara, and the soil of both tálukas is superior to that of Mán. The land on the banks of the river Mán is, I am told, what is known as "*Múl rán.*"

14r Bearing all the above facts in mind, I am of opinion that the dry-crop rates must be reduced ; and I may add that I am unaware of any sufficient reason for exceeding in any case the limit of increase prescribed by Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. E. WINTER,

Collector of Sátára.

Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 740 OF 1890.

FROM

COLONEL C. W. GODFREY,

Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Mahábaleshvar, 21st April 1890.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report No. 442, dated 28th February last, from the Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, in which he submits proposals for the revision settlement of 72 Government villages now comprised in the Mán Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate. These proposals have been commented on by the Collector, Mr. Winter, in his letter No. 1460, dated 15th ultimo, which is also forwarded herewith.

2. It will be observed from the Superintendent's report, that the Mán Táluka has, besides the 72 separate villages, some scattered pieces of land belonging to the hill forts of Mahimangad and Warugad which are intermixed with the lands of some of the villages of this táluka, and also in some villages of the adjacent táluka of Khatáv. These pieces of land, as far as included in the Mán Táluka villages, have been measured, classed and dealt with for assessment in the same manner as the villages within the boundaries of which they are situated and have been shown separately under their various names in the general statement of assessment (Appendix Q), but not numbered as villages. The whole of these villages were originally assessed as belonging to the Khatáv Táluka and the present rates were sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 652, dated 22nd February 1859. The district is therefore ripe for revision of assessment.

3. Colonel Ward has explained in paras. 4 to 10 the extent to which revision survey operations were necessitated and the results obtained thereby, and it only remains for me to point out that the only new departure from the old practice has been the application of the General Position class which is described in para. 7 of Colonel Ward's report, and as the process has also been fully explained to Government by Mr. Stewart in para. 9 of his report No. 906, dated 4th May 1889, on the revision settlement of the Amalner Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate I need not repeat it here.

4. Further I must point out with reference to para. 50 of Colonel Ward's report that when considering the increases of revenue obtained by us with reference to the limitations ordered by Government, the actual increase on Government occupied land is considered on the assessment fixed by the original survey and that now proposed which has in both cases been obtained from a consideration of the productive capabilities and inherent qualities of the soil, and that extraneous water resources such as are supplied from streams, whenever they are or can be made use of, are not brought into the calculation or comparison of old and new assessment. This was authoritatively sanctioned by the Government Resolutions quoted by Colonel Ward, and as the question was again mooted with regard to certain increases above the 33 per cent. in the revision settlement of táluka Khed of the Poona Collectorate, I had the honour of advising Government and explaining the whole matter by my letter No. 2660, dated 17th December 1889, to which I had as yet received no reply. I may here add that in the Násik and Sátára districts, in both of which there are large and ever increasing areas of Pátasthal gardens, or channel irrigation from streams, wherever the revision settlement has not yet been introduced, the Collectors are, under the sanction of Government, taking a water-rate in excess of the survey assessment; and therefore taking the above facts into consideration, I think I am justified in excluding the amount of excess assessment now proposed

to be levied, and which is due to the new water cess on channel irrigation, from the comparison between the results of the old and new rates.

5. I will now proceed to consider Colonel Ward's proposals for the grouping of the villages and the rates for dry-crop garden and a very small area of rice lands. The map accompanying Colonel Ward's report shows clearly how he proposes to divide the district into four groups, of which two are in accordance with the original grouping made by Captain Anderson and the other two have been made of the remaining three original groups with portions of the third included in each new group; so that one original group has thus entirely disappeared. The following table shows at a glance the whole of Colonel Ward's proposals:—

Groups.	Number of villages.	Present rates.		Proposed rate by Colonel Ward.		Revenue according to present rate.	Revenue according to proposed rate.	Percentage increase.
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	Rs.	
I ...	2	1	10	2	2	584	769	31.7
II ...	17	1	6	1	12	12,393	16,864	36.1
III ...	28 { 20 8	1	4	1	10	28,157	36,384	29.2
IV ...	25 { 12 13	1	2						1	6	18,641	23,010	23.4
Total ...	72	...	...	...	...	59,775	77,027	28.9

6. With regard to this grouping and rating I cannot concur entirely, although the results may be considered on the whole fair. There are, in my opinion, several objections to the proposed arrangement. With regard to the grouping, it will be seen from para. 11 of Captain Anderson's report No. 30, dated 27th January 1859, (Appendix R.), that in the original settlement Captain Anderson started with a maximum rate of Re. 1 for the villages on the extreme east adjoining Pandharpur, and then proceeding towards the west divided the villages of the taluka into four more classes, with an increasing maximum rate in each class, "to meet the increasing advantages of climate and proximity to great markets," to which may now be added proximity to the railway line at Koregaon, about 18 miles from the westernmost boundary. As every mile nearer the western boundary is undoubtedly a great step towards all these advantages, as will be seen by both Captain Anderson's original report (para. 7) and Colonel Ward's present report, I consider Captain Anderson's grouping and gradual increasing of assessment most judicious and therefore I cannot approve of the absorption of one of his groups into two large ones and the change of his gradual increase of assessment into a larger jump. The only reason Colonel Ward gives for taking 8 villages out of Captain Anderson's 4th group and including them in the original 3rd group is "on the ground of their position allowing of easy access to the Dahivadi market," but that reason, if sufficient, existed before, and had there been any necessity for the alteration now proposed it would have been so made in the original settlement. Dahivadi may have increased in importance since it became the head-quarters of the Mámlatdár, but I am borne out by what both Colonel Ward (para. 16) and the Collector say with regard to its market being an insignificant one, in observing that it can in no sense be considered a centre of trade and consequently not such as to justify the raising up of certain villages to a higher group and imposing a higher assessment than some other villages originally of the same group in consideration of their being nearer the Dahivadi market.

7. I consider that the old grouping should not be upset unless there is some very strong reason for doing so, and I see none in the case of this taluka, and on the contrary every advantage in dealing with the villages according to their original groups. I would propose maintaining Captain Anderson's grouping, with the exception of a few villages. These are the two villages Khokada and Shirvali and a small piece of land called Devadi belonging to fort Mahimangad which are marked in red colour on the map accompanying Colonel Ward's report and which form his first group, and two villages Pingli Khurd and Kiraksal on

the southern boundary of Colonel Ward's third group and which though surrounded on three sides by villages of the 3rd group have been included in his present 2nd group, the fourth and southern side of these villages being the boundary of the Khatáv Táluka. This placement of these villages in the groups as shown above was not done by Colonel Ward purposely for any special advantages those villages might possess, but because they were originally placed in the higher groups, and Colonel Ward has left them in their respective groups in his anxiety to adhere to the original grouping in the western part of the district. It must however be remembered that when Captain Anderson drew his lines of divisions between the various groups of villages, he was dealing not with the Mán Táluka as a whole but with a much larger district comprising not only the villages now reported on but also others which are now in the Khatáv, Khánápur and even Mál-siras tálukas (*vide* Colonel Ward's para. 15), and therefore these villages are the outlying ones of a more compact group originally made with a somewhat higher assessment, but in dealing with the Mán Táluka as a whole no necessity exists for making the exceptional villages in a group with separate rates.

8. For the first two named villages Khokada and Shirvali and the piece of land Devadi, Colonel Ward states as reason for making them into a separate group with a much higher assessment that "they have the best climate and easy access to the Khatáv markets," but it is evident from a glance at the map that they have not those advantages more so or to a greater degree than the villages immediately adjoining them north and south. Why, therefore, should they have a maximum rate, as proposed, of Rs. 2-2-0 instead of Rs. 1-12-0, which is the maximum rate proposed for the villages adjoining them and exactly similarly situated? I see no reason for this, and as they have already been paying a higher rate for the last thirty years, they may, I think, with justice be brought down and have a smaller increase now by being included in Colonel Ward's 2nd group. Similarly and for the same reasons I consider that the two villages last named above, Pingli Khurd and Kiraksal, should be included in Colonel Ward's 3rd group. Thus I would propose four groups exactly as they were constituted in Captain Anderson's grouping, with two villages and the piece of land added on to Colonel Ward's 2nd group which becomes my first group, and two villages taken from this 1st and included in the 2nd group. I beg to attach a coloured map, marked Appendix I, showing how these groups will be with the above alterations.

9. With regard to the rates proposed by Colonel Ward and to which the Collector, Mr. Winter, has several objections to make, I will first of all say what I think and deal with his objections later on. The rates proposed by Colonel Ward for his 2nd and 3rd groups appear reasonable and are certainly suitable, seeing the increases they produce, but the rate he applies to his 4th and last group will have to be altered if the original grouping is to be adhered to. For the lowest or worst group of villages on the Pandharpur boundary originally bearing a maximum rate of Re. 1 I would propose an increase of only 4 annas or 25 per cent. in the rating and for the group between that and Colonel Ward's 3rd group for which he has proposed a maximum of Rs. 1-10-0 I would propose a medium rate of Rs. 1-7-0 per acre.

The result of my proposal is given in the following table :—

Groups.	Number of villages.	Present rates.	Proposed rate by the Survey Commissioner.	Revenue according to present rate.	Revenue according to proposed rate.	Percentage increase.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	
I	17 { 2 15	1 10 1 6	1 12	12,001	16,285	35·7
II	22 { 2 20	1 6 1 4	1 10	21,849	27,268	24·9
III	20	1 2	1 7	16,039	19,787	23·4
IV	13	1 0	1 4	9,886	11,817	19·5
Total ...	72	...	...	59,775	75,157	25·7

10. The above is merely a statement showing the results obtained by the rates now proposed to compare with those shown in table given in my para. 5, that is, without the water cess on new Pátasthal or channel irrigation. The result with the new water-cess is given below :—

Groups.			Number of villages.	Total present revenue.	Proposed revenue given in para. above	New water-rate added on.	Total proposed revenue.	Percentage increase.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I	...	...	17	12,001	16,285	1,677	17,962	47.2
II	...	...	22	21,849	27,268	2,267	29,535	85.5
III	...	...	20	16,039	19,787	666	20,453	27.5
IV	...	...	13	9,886	11,817	126	11,943	20.8
Total			72	59,775	75,157	4,736	79,893	33.6

This statement gives the results to be compared with those shown in para. 48 of Colonel Ward's report. In para. 49 of his report Colonel Ward states that the original Pátasthal area was 1,120 acres and in his para. 45 that the new Pátasthal area is 3,087, therefore there has been an increase during the term of settlement of 1,967 acres and thus the channel irrigation has increased 175 per cent. and that must necessarily make a great difference in the demand Government is entitled to.

11. The maximum rate for rice land is fixed by Colonel Ward at Rs. 6 per acre. There is very little rice cultivation in this táluka and it is evidently not a paying crop, for the original area of rice which was 65 acres has now been reduced to 29. No increase has been made in the assessment of this rice land, for looking at the old and new proposed assessment, the incidence per acre was by the original settlement Rs. 1-5-8, while it is by the proposed assessment Rs. 1-3-10.

12. The maximum rate adopted by Colonel Ward for the Pátasthal gardens is Rs. 8 per acre, that is, the same as had been applied in most of the Deccan settlements. This rate is not excessive and produces on the whole táluka an average assessment of Rs. 3-3-10 per acre, which is very moderate, considering that, as stated in para. 12 of Colonel Ward's report, the supply of water is remarkably plentiful, and this I can myself corroborate, for when visiting this district in February last I found the streams all flowing and irrigation channels full. All taxation on wells has been foregone in accordance with the orders of Government and as explained in para. 46 of Colonel Ward's report no additional assessment has been placed on land irrigated from wells sunk within the period of the lease, while land watered from old wells has been assessed within the highest dry-crop rate; hence the assessment on Motasthal or well gardens has been considerably reduced.

13. Colonel Ward has reported in detail on the chief questions relating to the progress of the táluka in development and resources during the period of the expired settlement and the great recuperative powers of the district after the severe inflictions of the famine years, and therefore little remains for me to say on the subject. I think it will be sufficient for me to refer you to his paras. 20 to 26 and to add that the conclusion forced upon us by the figures given is that the present state of the district is such as to fully justify an increase of the survey rates up to the limits allowed by Government, and to this even the Collector gives a qualified assent in para. 9 of his letter remarking on these proposals.

14. The revenue history of the district, commented on in para. 39 of Colonel Ward's report and of which the details are given in his Appendix P., show that the realizable revenue on occupied Government land has since the famine year of 1876-77 been realized in full without any casual remissions at all, and the statement in his para. 40 shows the ease with which the collection of the revenues has been made during the last three years, there being no cases of distraint whatever. The area available for cultivation remaining unoccupied is 3,201 acres only, and that from the amount of assessment imposed on it would appear to be of the very worst quality.

15. Regarding the increased value of agricultural produce generally, there can be no question, although, as pointed out by the Collector, the price lists (Appendix O) prepared by Colonel Ward are certainly wrong and therefore unreliable and for the same reason the deductions drawn therefrom in paras. 32 to 36 cannot be accepted in full. With some modification in the comments made by Colonel Ward the conclusion arrived at that during the past 30 years a most appreciable rise in prices has taken place is correct. As this subject of the rise in prices of agricultural produce is most important and one which must have great weight in determining the increase of land assessment I referred the Collector's remarks to Colonel Ward for explanation, and I beg to append his answer by letter No. 679, dated 7th instant, in which Colonel Ward admits the mistake which has been made in the price lists and at the same time answers some of the Collector's arguments on the subject. The statement of prices current before and since the original settlement was prepared from information supplied by the Mámlatdár of the district, and it is to be regretted not only that such information was not recorded for the years prior to the survey settlement in Captain Anderson's original report, but also that prices of agricultural produce for these districts have not since then been published in the *Government Gazette*, as is the case for some districts or large centres of trade. It would be most advantageous to have such price lists published in the *Government Gazette* for each táluka instead of a few places in each district as is now done. The information thus recorded would hereafter be of great use when the next revision of assessment is under consideration and would be very reliable, which we find is not the case whenever we have to depend on information given by the Mámlatdárs. Colonel Ward should certainly have scrutinized the price lists thoroughly before trusting to them; but even with the utmost care it would be difficult to tell which are the true prices of the three given by three different Mámlatdárs for three districts adjacent to each other and which are exhibited in Colonel Ward's Appendix O for Khatáv, Mán and Málsiras. The Collector seems to have correctly fixed the reason for the inaccuracies in the price lists for the Mán Táluka in stating that some of them are given in páilis which are equivalent to 4 sers, while others are given in sers per rupee. The Collector's corrected figures of prices given towards the end of his para. 7 appear from further enquiries I have made to be as nearly correct as we can now state the prices to have been in the several decades in the absence of any thoroughly trustworthy and reliable information. Taking those figures, therefore, as correct we find as follows :—

Kind of Grain.	PRICE PER RUPEE IN SERS.				Difference of Columns 2 & 5.	Percentage Increase in Prices.
	Before Settlement.	First Decade.	Second Decade.	Third Decade.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jowári	47	25	22	18	29	261.1
Bájri	53	24	21	18	35	294.4
Wheat	39	19	15	14	25	278.6

Thus, as far as we can assume it to be correct, the prices of the principal grains grown in the district have risen from 261 to 294 per cent. during the 30 years' lease just expired.

16. Before concluding, I must notice and answer the objections made by the Collector of Sátára, and to do so I will take them successively. Appendix R, received later on through the Collector, is forwarded herewith. The Collector's remarks in his para. 2 are vague and seem to have been made without giving credit to our classification of soils, which deals specially with the productive power of the soil and has been most carefully examined,—in fact, it is the old classification which Mr. Winter gives credit to with Captain Anderson's moderate rates for having produced the increase of material prosperity which he cannot but admit to have taken place during the period of the last lease. The only

alteration made was the imposition of a general position class, as already observed in my para. 3, and this has only had the effect of making a somewhat more marked difference between lands which have certain advantages of superficial drainage and those which have no such advantages. As regards the new rates proposed, you will see from the table in my para. 9 that they are most moderate, for although Government allow us to increase the revenue up to 33 per cent., we propose increasing it only 25·7 per cent. in this táluka described as "arid and remote" by Mr. Winter.

17. The remarks made by the Collector in his para. 6 regarding the roads have been corrected by his letter No. 1571, dated 21st March, received later on, in which he states that he was misinformed regarding the bridges and he finds that the Mahimangad road has actually three bridges and the Pilava Ghát road has one bridge, but he adds that he is told that only half rates are levied at the turnpikes and "this of itself shows that the roads are indifferent." I will leave it to you to decide whether this argument is sufficient for condemning the roads, and can only add my testimony to what Colonel Ward has stated with regard to the roads being on the whole good. The road from Koregaon to Pandharpur passing through the greater length of the táluka is decidedly very good; the road from Dahivadi to Vadúj going south is certainly indifferent, but all roads in that open plain country are sufficiently good for country carts for the purpose of trade, for conveyance of surplus produce to markets, &c., and as there are several more or less made roads travelling the district, I am constrained to differ from the Collector's statement that "the táluka cannot be said to be well furnished with roads."

18. In para. 10 the Collector has mistaken the maximum dry-crop

Groups.			Average Dry-crop Rate.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
I	...	...	0	8	6
II	...	...	0	7	7
III	...	...	0	6	4
IV	...	...	0	4	3

rates for the average rates, which are really for each of Colonel Ward's groups of villages as given in the margin and for the whole táluka comes to Re. 0-5-9, and hence his argument that "the garden average is lower than the dry-crop average" falls to the ground. From this misconception has no doubt arisen Mr. Winter's conviction that the dry-crop rates proposed are excessive. The Collector does not seem to be cognizant of the

orders of Government regarding the abolition of all well taxation and of the rules authorizing a water-rate to be imposed on channel irrigation for water obtained from streams, and therefore his remarks on the subject may be passed over without the full explanation they would seem to call for; nor does it seem necessary for me to explain to you here the difference of the two kinds of irrigation. If the Collector knew the orders of Government regarding the assessment of well irrigated lands, he would not be surprised at the assessment having decreased, while the garden area has increased in village Palkoti and others referred to by him.

19. In para. 12 the Collector endeavours to prove that the dry-crop rates proposed are excessive by comparing the increase in maximum rates proposed for this táluka with those already sanctioned for other tálukas named by him, but he forgets that the result obtained by these rates is the true and only just criterion of their equitability or otherwise. The average rates obtained for the dry-crop lands of the districts compared are as follows:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Kopargaon and Sangamner	...	...	0	9	7
Tásgaon Táluka	...	...	1	1	6
Mán Táluka under report	...	...	0	5	9

This shows clearly that whatever the comparison of rates may prove, the actual result is very fairly in proportion to the respective qualities of the districts dealt with. Need I say more?

20. In conclusion, I have the honour to ask for sanction to the introduction of the rates proposed and now amended by me for a period of thirty years, and should Government approve of my proposals I beg that early sanction may be given to enable us to prepare all the necessary assessment papers and give out the rates during the present fair season.

21. I beg to call attention to remarks made by Colonel Ward in his paras. 2 and 23 which have been passed over without notice by the Collector, as both subjects referred to seem to me to call for the attention of the revenue authorities.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,
Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

(Through the Commissioner, C. D.)

No. 679 of 1890.

FROM

COLONEL T. M. WARD,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey ;

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,
Poona, 7th April 1890.*

SIR,

In reply to your endorsement No. 595, dated 23th ultimo, I have the honour to state that enquiry shows the Collector of Sátára to be right in his surmise that in the return of prices for the Mán Táluka "páilis" have in some years been wrongly entered instead of "sets." I accordingly accept his correction and attach hereto a corrected statement of prices current in the years referred to:—

Year.	MEASURED SEES OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.					REMARKS.
	Mán.					
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardai.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1858-59	38½	36½	32½	35	44	
1859-60	40½	39½	32½	41	48½	
1860-61	38½	36½	24½	26½	39½	
1861-62	27½	25½	21½	24½	35½	
1875-76	27½	25½	21½	24½	30½	
1881-82	35½	34	24½	26½	35½	

2. It is too late now to correct my settlement report. That report has gone in and has been forwarded to you by the Collector with his remarks. I can therefore only express my regret that this mistake should have escaped my notice : and further state my opinion that although a mistake has been shown to have been made, yet my conclusion remains the same, viz., that prices of agricultural produce have been shown to have steadily risen during the period of expiring lease. Moreover, I think it is better for the purpose of showing ground for an enhancement of assessment from the ensuing year that prices should be demonstrated, as they now are by the Collector, to have risen gradually from

decade to decade, than to have fluctuated from one period of ten years to another, as I was led (from incorrect statistics) to represent them in my report as having done.

3. The Collector is doubtless right in supposing that the general expenses of the peasantry have probably increased to some extent during the last thirty years. Those of them who have to hire labour find, of course, that the well-known truth of political economy—that labour is simply a commodity to be bought and sold—is perfectly true. It stands to reason that when the prices of the necessaries of life rise all round, those who have to purchase those necessaries in money, and who have nothing to give in exchange except their labour, must ask more for their labour and obtain it. The price of labour, in fact, always rises or falls with a general rise or fall in prices.

4. Neither do I at all dispute the Collector's suggestion that the standard of comfort amongst the population is now higher than it was when the present settlement was introduced. There can be no doubt that this is the case. It is evidenced by the improved dress they now wear, by the large increase in houses of superior kind, and in various other ways. This is a matter for congratulation and shows, in short, that the people are now, generally speaking, much better off than they were formerly. Whether the Collector is right in saying that the outgoings of the peasantry "must be proportionately increased"—that is, as I understand his remarks, that if they now get twice the money price for their crops that they did formerly, it costs them twice as much to live in their present style—is another question altogether, and one that would have to be enquired into much more closely than has yet been done, before such an opinion could be accepted. I will only say that I have shown in the report that prices of produce may be said to have increased during the lease 100 per cent. (and the Collector's corrections do not disturb this conclusion), but that I should greatly doubt the rayat's cost of living having increased in anything approaching this proportion.

5. The principle on which our system of land assessment rests is that Government is entitled to a share of the produce of the land. In the case of Mán a certain share was fixed thirty years ago as payable, and was guaranteed for the period which has just expired. Now, on revision, it is found that the leaseholders have obtained during the whole period of the settlement a constantly increasing money return for their produce, until at last their money return is just double that which it was at the commencement of the lease. Unless it can be shown that the necessary and everyday expenses of the peasantry are also double what they were thirty years ago, I think the position I have taken up in the report, viz., that Government is now entitled to demand a 30 per cent. increase, perfectly unassailable; and I am further of opinion that a mistake or two in my numerous and voluminous tables of statistics (though much to be regretted) does not in the least affect the main question, unless such mistake is demonstrated to be of absolutely vital importance. In the present case this has not been shown at all.

6. The orders referred to in para. 46 of the Mán report regarding the assessment of land under Government Resolution No. 1028, dated 25th February 1874. wells are quoted in the margin.
Rules for assessment of Motasthal garden lands forwarded with Survey Commissioner's No. 1989, dated 19th October 1885.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. ^{R.}₁₉₄₉ OF 1890.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Mahábaleshvar, 6th May 1890.

Submitted to Government.

2. The report of the Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, contains proposals for the revision settlement of 72 Government villages of the Mán Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

3. The physical characteristics and revenue history of the táluka are detailed in the report and in its Appendix P. The Acting Commissioner shares the mistrust expressed by the Acting Superintendent (paragraph 14) respecting the record of grass and fallow as compiled from village accounts. He believes, with reference to that officer's remarks (paragraph 21) on the large recorded increase in the number of sheep and goats, that the grazing being peculiarly adapted for such stock, they are sent from other tálukas and placed in charge of Dhangars, so that the census may be approximately correct, but not accurately represent the wealth of the Mán Táluka in these items.

4. The particular reference in connection with the revision settlement of Khed Táluka, alluded to in paragraph 4 of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's Memorandum, has not yet been disposed of by Government. The question, however, did not then arise for the first time, and the separation of the increase due to the increased use of water from streams from the general increase was approved in the Secretary of State's despatch quoted under Government Resolution No. 584 and dated 13th November 1878, and further recognized by Government Resolution No. 2159, dated 23rd April 1879. The proceeding appears quite justifiable, it being borne in mind that new pátasthal rates are and will doubtless continue to be levied, irrespective of the settlement, the entire distinction between this rate and the ordinary assessment being thus recognized and preserved.

5. It appears to the Commissioner, who has some acquaintance with the Mán Táluka, that Captain Anderson's grouping was made on very sound principles, and he agrees with the Survey Commissioner that where this is the case, change should not be made without very good reasons. Dahivadi is but a small market and in no sense a centre of trade.

6. The Survey Commissioner's arguments against placing the two villages of Khokada and Shirvali in a separate group No. 1 also commend themselves to the undersigned. An examination of the map will show that there is no such difference between them and the villages near them as would justify the step. His proposal has also the advantage that it both reduces the excess in percentage increase above the authorized limit, to which reference will be made further on, and causes its occurrence to take place in the 1st group instead of the 2nd. Sufficient cause is also shown for transferring Pingli Khurd and Kiraksal from Colonel Ward's 2nd to his 3rd group, and for modifying by reduction his proposals respecting the worst group of villages on the Pandharpur boundary.

7. The results of the settlement as modified by Colonel Godfrey are shown in the table given under his paragraph 10, and it will be observed that they show an excess over the authorized limit of percentage increase in respect of the 1st group of 2.7. Reference may be made to Colonel Ward's paragraph 51 in which, the Commissioner is of opinion, it is clearly shown that this does not result from any undue burden being placed on these villages, which have climatic advantages over the rest and are also situated nearer the railway. Were the assessment placed on them reduced and that placed on the other villages retained, the proportion between the rates would be lost, and were the lower rates reduced proportionally, unfair loss would result to Government. As above observed, the slight excess is, under Colonel Godfrey's proposals, confined to the highest group, and the Commissioner believes there are precedents showing higher excesses authorized by Government for special causes assigned. In the

other groups the increase is much below the prescribed limit, and it will be noted that for the whole táluka it does not exceed 25·7, being as low as 19·5 for the fourth group. In the circumstances, the Commissioner trusts that Government will permit the proposed relaxation of the ordinary rule.

8. The maximum rates for rice-land (a very small area) and pásthal are reasonable and may be accepted.

9. The Commissioner does not consider it necessary to examine at length the objections raised by the Collector as they appear to him to be fully answered in Colonel Godfrey's paragraphs 16—19. In his original report Colonel Ward made some erroneous deductions as to the increased value of agricultural produce from the price list, but, allowing for all error, it is clearly shown that the value of such produce has increased enormously, and paragraphs 20 to 26 of Colonel Ward's report afford conclusive evidence of the progressive prosperity of the táluka. The communications are sufficient for the traffic they bear, and the railway, though not traversing or infringing on the táluka, has undoubtedly opened new markets. The Collector, as observed by Colonel Godfrey, has not given sufficient weight to the effect produced by classification of soil, improved by the application of the "general position class" scale, and has not fully apprehended the scope of the Government orders respecting the abolition of taxation on new wells, and its limitation, in respect of old wells, to the maximum dry-crop rate.

10. The Commissioner would briefly remark, as regards Colonel Ward's paragraph 2, that the subject has occupied much of the attention of the Revenue authorities in Sátára, was taken up by Mr. Pratt, and dealt with by his successor, Mr. King, and the undersigned. Incidental questions arose as to the status, hereditary or otherwise, of these Fort officials converted into pátils and kulkarnis, and the general conclusion arrived at by Mr. King and his immediate successor was that the apparent anomaly did not produce such practical inconveniences as to render it necessary to adopt strong measures for its removal. The undersigned, however, with the assistance of Mr. L. G. Deshmukh, went very fully into the matter either in 1886 or 1887 and submitted full reports, though he cannot pretend to remember the whole course of the somewhat voluminous correspondence or its ultimate result. The question has no close connection with that under consideration.

11. The same remark applies to the point referred to in Colonel Ward's paragraph 23. In 1886 and 1887, partly owing to the efforts of Mr. Deshmukh, there was an increased demand for tagávi advances in the eastern tálukas, which has probably continued. The Commissioner thinks it sufficient to forward a copy of Colonel Ward's remarks to the Collector, who will probably have no difficulty in getting an increased amount allotted to the táluka, if the present one is insufficient to meet the demand.

12. The Commissioner finds the present proposals moderate and well considered and recommends their adoption. He would endorse the remarks of the Superintendent and Survey Commissioner as to the importance of early sanction with a view to the introduction of the new rates during the current fair season.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment, Sítára : Revision Settlement of 72 Government villages of the Mán Táluka of the Sítára District.

No. 3880.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th June 1890.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—1949, dated 6th May 1890—Submitting the papers noted in the

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 442, dated 28th February 1890.

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 679, dated 7th April 1890.

Letter from the Collector of Sítára, No. 1460, dated 15th March 1890.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 740, dated 21st April 1890.

margin containing proposals for the revision settlement of 72 Government villages of the Mán Táluka in the Sítára District; and making remarks.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 986, dated 17th May 1890—Recommending with reference to his letter No. 740, dated 21st April 1890, that the period for receiving resignations under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code should be extended in the case of the Mán Táluka to 20th July for the present year.

RESOLUTION.—Proposals are submitted for the revision settlement of 72 villages which now compose the Mán and were formerly included in the Khatáv Táluka of the Sítára District. Their original settlement expired in 1888-89.

2. Both measurement and classification have been done on the partial system. The old record of classification was found so generally correct that a very small test sufficed, and the work of the classing establishment was for the most part confined to the application of a "position class" scale and a classification of the pástasthal area.

3. It is clear that the prices of agricultural produce since the period immediately previous to the original settlement have risen generally, and that their rise is in itself more than sufficient to justify the maximum enhancement of assessment allowed by the rules. It is also clear that the settlement which has expired proved a very moderate one, under which cultivators prospered and paid their assessment with ease. Even though the exportable produce is small in quantity the construction of two railways must have immensely benefited the population of the táluka. Its road communications have also been improved.

4. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner finds objection to some modifications of the original grouping proposed by Colonel Ward, and the latter officer does not appear to have shown sufficient cause for change. It is somewhat difficult, as no adjacent tálukás have yet come under revision settlement, to judge what should be the range of maximum dry-crop rates; but, looking to their general effect on the total assessment of the whole tract and of the groups into which it has been divided, the maximum rates proposed by Colonel Godfrey, which range from 1 rupee 4 annas to 1 rupee 12 annas per acre, appear to be suitable. These proposals meet to some extent the general objection raised by the Collector to the Survey Superintendent's rates as being too high; but it may be remarked that the tests applied by Mr. Winter, and on which he bases his objections, are scarcely appropriate, and that officer has in some respects imperfectly understood the principles applied. No objection is raised to the application to pástasthal garden land of the maximum rate of Rs. 8 usual in Deccan settlements. Motasthal lands have been treated in the ordinary manner. For rice land the proposed maximum rate of Rs. 6 is accepted as suitable by all the officers whose reports are before Government.

5. The rates proposed by Colonel Godfrey are approved, subject to reconsideration on receipt of any petitions which may have been submitted in accordance with the notifications issued under Government Resolution No. 7447, dated 21st October 1886. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner should be asked to report at once whether any such petitions have been received. He should also publish new notifications in the villages, if any, in which the rates now approved are in excess of those entered in the notifications already published.

6. The result of the imposition of the rates now approved will, as shown in paragraph 9 of Colonel Godfrey's letter, be an increase of revenue by 25·7 per cent. The Governor in Council concurs with that officer in considering that the water-cess on pátasthal land need not be taken into account in estimating the increase of revenue for which 33 per cent. has been prescribed as the limit in Government Resolution No. 2619, dated 26th March 1884. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner should be requested to submit a statement in the form of Appendix Q to Colonel Ward's report, showing in detail, for each village, the result of the settlement now approved.

7. The usual guarantee for thirty years should be given. As recommended by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner the period for receiving resignations under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code should be extended to 20th July for the present year.

J. DEC. ATKINS,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
 The Collector of Sátára,
 The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
 The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
 The Accountant General,
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
 The Government of India,
 The Secretary of State for India, } By letter.

With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of a Selection from the Records of Government, and that when it is ready the usual number of copies of it will be forwarded to them.

NOTE.—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner has been informed by telegram.

Revenue Survey and Assessment : Revision Settlement of 72 villages of the Mán Táluka in the Sátára District.

No. 4878.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1890.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1288, dated 24th June 1890—Submitting with reference to paragraph 6 of Government Resolution No. 3880, dated 4th idem, a statement showing the result in each village of the rates sanctioned for the 72 villages of the Mán Táluka in the Sátára District; and enquiring whether it should be printed as part of the Selection containing the papers regarding the revision settlement of that táluka.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. n.—2897, dated 26th June 1890—Submitting one from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1252, dated 20th idem, together with a letter No. 2738, dated 4th idem, from the Collector of Sátára, who forwards petitions of objection to the revised rates sanctioned for the 72 villages of the Mán Táluka in the Sátára District.

RESOLUTION.—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner should be informed that the statement should be printed as part of the Selection referred to.

2. The petitions of objection now submitted disclose, as usual, no cause for interference with the rates sanctioned by Government.

J. DEC. ATKINS,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
 The Collector of Sátára (with the vernacular petitions),
 The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
 The Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

