

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCXLVI.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 72 GOVERNMENT VILLAGES

OF THE

KARJAT TALUKA

OF THE

AHMEDNAGAR COLLECTORATE.

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

1890.

[Price—7 Annas.]

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SETTLEMENT OF 72 GOVERNMENT VILLAGES OF THE KARJAT
TALUKA OF THE AHMEDNAGAR COLLECTORATE.**

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From

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

To

THE COLLECTOR OF AHMEDNAGAR.

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,
Poona Districts, Camp Indapur,
17th January 1890.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the Revised Survey Settlement of 72 Government villages of the Karjat Táluka of the Ahmednagar District.

2. These villages were formerly part of the old Korti Táluka, and were originally brought under settlement in the years and under the authority shown below :—

Number of Villages.	Former Táluka.	Year of Settlement.	Authority.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
68	Korti ...	1852-53	Government letter No. 3722 of 5th September 1855.	} No record of separate sanction.
2	" ...	1852-53	No record.	
1	" ...	1854-55		
1	" ...	1859-60		
72				

With the exception of one village (Chande Budruk) settled in 1859-60, the whole táluka has enjoyed the advantages of the original rates for a period prolonged considerably beyond the guarantee. Karjat was, however, a heavy sufferer from the famine of 1876-77, and it was decided, under the authority noted in the margin, to defer consideration of revision until such time as it could be shown that the effects of the famine had passed away. The statistics which in the usual form accompany this report will, I trust, show that that time has now fully come.

3. The revision measurement of all the 72 villages under report was conducted under the partial system which is now, and for several years past has been, in force in the Deccan. The system has been fully described in former revision settlement reports, and no detailed description of it is necessary with regard to Karjat. It will be enough to say that under our present rules the work of the original survey is utilised to the fullest possible extent : but that at revision survey everything is brought up to date : all separately recorded "khátas" are measured and demarcated : fields of unmanageable size are broken up into areas of convenient dimensions for cultivation : alterations caused by streams having changed their course, and those necessitated by the construction of new roads are duly effected : newly irrigated areas are brought into the record ; and so on.

4. In these 72 villages the results of the old and new surveys are contrasted in the table given below :—

Old Survey Numbers.	Acres.		New Survey Numbers and Pot Numbers.	Acres.
7,001	1,24,921	Re-measured have become...	7,828	1,24,013
7,534	1,82,266	Confirmed	7,534	1,82,266
14,535	3,07,187		15,362	3,06,279

5. The following statement gives the results of differences of area found in individual survey numbers :—

Number of Villages.	Total Old Survey Numbers.	NUMBERS MEASURED IN WHICH DIFFERENCE WAS					Included in village sites, forests, &c.	Numbers not re-measured.
		Within 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
72	14,535	5,163	525	127	58	106	1,022	7,534

6. The number of fields in which the difference between the old and new measurements exceeded 5 per cent is thus shown to be 816 ; or 14 per cent of the re-surveyed numbers. Many of these differences are due to mistakes in the original work. The causes of the larger discrepancies are shown below :—

Total Old Numbers in which difference exceeded 15 per cent.	NUMBER IN WHICH DIFFERENCE WAS ATTRIBUTABLE TO			
	Alluvion or Diluvion.	Alteration in roads.	Mistakes in old work.	Other reasons.
1	2	3	4	5
164	129	12	12	11

7. The reclassification of the whole taluka was done under the partial system which was adopted in the Shrigonda revision, and described by Mr. Fletcher in his report (No. 247 of 7th February 1889 to your address) submitting proposals for revised rates of assessment for that taluka. No full description of the method adopted seems therefore necessary in this place. It will suffice to say that a very large amount of the old classification was found to be sufficiently near the present standard to be accepted : that certain modifications were made wherever they were found necessary : and that while the old work has been fully utilised, care has been taken to leave the classification record complete, and up to date with the revision measurement papers.

8. The following table shows the number of survey numbers and the area actually re-classed :—

Total Survey Numbers and Pot Numbers.	Total Acres.	RE-CLASSED.		Remarks.
		Survey Numbers.	Acres.	
1	2	3	4	5
15,362	2,96,967	1,194	16,746	Column 2 excludes village sites, roads, &c. = 9,312 acres.

The percentage re-classed thus amounts to 7·8 per cent of fields, and 5·6 per cent of acres.

9. The areas of the old and new surveys are contrasted below under different heads :—

Description.	Original Survey.	Revision Survey.	Difference.
1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop	2,10,701	2,07,298	—3,403
Garden	2,239	8,076	+ 5,837
Unassessed... ..	94,247	90,905	—3,342
Total	3,07,187	3,06,279	—908

10. The difference between the total areas ascertained by the original and revision surveys respectively is thus shown to amount to only 908 acres, or 0·3 per cent ; a result which is so small as to be quite remarkable. The irrigated area has, as usual, increased very considerably during the expiring lease : many new wells have been sunk, and an extended use has been made of streams not formerly used for irrigation. The transfer of unassessed to arable area amounts to between 3,000 and 4,000 acres, which, on so extensive a total area, is not a large amount.

11. The Karjat Táluka lies in the south of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, and is bounded on the north-east by the river Sina : Situation and boundaries. on the north-west and west by the Shrigonda Táluka : on the south-west by the Bhima : on the south by the Karmála Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate : while the Sina runs along the eastern side. The shape is fairly regular except in the extreme north where it narrows to a single point : it has an extreme length from north to south of about 36 miles by 32 from east to west. The town of Karjat, which is the station of the Mámlatdár, and one of the principal markets of the tract, is centrally and conveniently situated.

12. Generally speaking, the surface of the táluka is extremely undulating, with a well marked division of drainage to the Bhima Physical features. on the south and the Sina on the east. The soil is mostly poor, except in the immediate neighbourhood of those two rivers, and to a smaller extent in the valleys of the larger streams. On the whole, it must be admitted that Karjat, with its large rolling tracts of undulating "mál," on which spear-grass is the only product, and the absence within its limits of groves of trees, presents a somewhat dreary and uninteresting appearance.

13. Captain G. S. A. Anderson, writing of the Korti Táluka in 1854,* recorded his opinion that the climate was "decidedly inferior to that of any other district of the Ahmed-nagar Collectorate The whole of Korti may be considered to suffer from a frequent deficiency of rain." From very careful and persistent enquiries which I made on this subject during a recent visit to the táluka, I have been led to the conclusion that the weak point of the rainfall is its irregularity rather than its usual total quantity, and Appendix A, which is a statement obtained from the Mámlatdárs of the different stations named therein, seems to support this conclusion. The complaint of the cultivators is that the early rains, those of June especially, after setting in in the most promising manner, frequently fail at the most critical time ; while, as frequently, they are supplemented after a hot and dry July and August, by deluges of rain in September and October, which are often much heavier than is desired for agricultural purposes. It is notorious that farmers, all the world over, are never satisfied with the weather, but my enquiries certainly lead me to the belief that the people of Karjat do often suffer from an irregular and capricious rainfall, and now and then from a serious failure. On the whole, the northern triangle seems to be a little better off in

*Government Selections, New Series, Volume CXXIII, page 104.

respect of climate than the other parts of the taluka. Captain Anderson, whose report I have already quoted, was of this opinion, and it seems to have been well founded.

14. Appendix B gives details of the early and late crops grown in the district. It has been compiled from the average of the last five years, as recorded in the papers of the village officers. The annexed statement presents a convenient summary of the return :—

						Kharif.	Rabi.
<i>Cereals</i> —Bajri,	Rice,	Bhadli,	Rala,	Jowari,	Wheat,		
6·8	0·1	0·1	0·1	44·2	2·0	7·1	46·2
<i>Pulses</i> —Hulga,	Tur,	Matki,	Mug,	Gram,			
4·5	0·7	0·6	0·1	2·6	...	5·9	2·6
<i>Fibres</i> —Ambadi,							
0·5	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	...
<i>Oil-seeds</i> —Til,	Bhumug,	Kardai,	Linseed,				
0·7	0·1	7·9	1·0	...	...	0·8	8·9
<i>Miscellaneous</i> —Chillies, &c.,	Tobacco,						
0·1	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·1
<i>Garden Cultivation</i> —Sugarcane, &c.,							
0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1
						14·6	57·9
Total						72·5	
Grass and fallow						27·5	
Grand Total						100·0	

It will be noticed that the late, or rabi, crops predominate to a very large extent over the early or kharif: the area under late jowari alone being more than three times the total area of all the early crops taken together. This in itself is proof positive of the truth of the people's assertion as to the frequent failure of the early rains. With a better and more regular climate, the conditions of kharif and rabi crops would be much more nearly equalised: for the nature of a large proportion of the soil throughout Karjat is at least as favourable to the first as to the second. But with existing conditions the rayats evidently look far more to the success of the late than of the early harvest. The large proportion of grass and fallow is due to the fact that whole tracts all over the district are beyond the margin of cultivation, and are fit for nothing but grazing.

15. In no respect has Karjat benefited more during the survey lease than in the matter of communications. At the time of the first settlement there was no made road in the taluka. The best that Captain Anderson could say, in 1854*, of the roads was that several of the country tracks were passable by carts, and that, with a little smoothing and repairing, these tracks might be converted into good roads. There is now no part of the taluka where cart traffic is not only perfectly feasible, but easy; and made roads are sufficiently numerous. From east to west a Local Fund road traverses the centre of the district, coming from Jamkhed and going to Shrigonda, and thence to the railway station at Pimpri. The old Nagar-Sholapur road runs along the eastern side of the taluka parallel with the Sina. Another road branches from the main central road at Walwad, and going in a north-westerly direction, enters the Shrigonda Taluka near Ghogargaon. A very tolerable road, made as a relief work during the famine, connects the three market towns of Mirajgaon, Karjat and Rasin: while the southern portion of the tract under report is passable by wheeled conveyances in all directions. The

* Government Selections, Volume CXXIII, New Series, page 106.

G. I. P. and Dhond-Manmad Railways have been built within the period of the lease, and the four stations noted in the margin are easily accessible, some from some parts and some from others.

Pimpri. | Kartruz.
Dhond. | Pomalwadi.

16. There are three good markets within the limits of the taluka, and they are all so situated that no one village can be said to be out of reach of one or other of them. They are Mirajgaon in the north, Karjat in the centre, and Rasin in the south. Of these the most important is Mirajgaon, where a brisk trade is carried on every Wednesday. The principal articles of export are jowari and chillies, then wheat, safflower, gram and betel-leaves. The imports are rice, sugar, salt, udid (which is said not to be grown in the taluka, but to be largely imported as an article of food), tobacco, coconuts, supari and cloth of superior kinds. While on this subject I may mention that there is a large colony of cowherds at Khed in the south of the taluka. They are camped within easy reach of the Pomalwadi and Kartruz railway stations, and are said to own some 500 milch buffaloes or more. They are apparently very well off and send off, by train, daily or at short intervals, to Poona, Bombay and Sholapur, large quantities of curds and ghi, which they make in sheds substantially built and roofed with corrugated iron. Other similar but smaller colonies are encamped at Patewadi, Durgaon and Kondane.

17. There are no manufactures of importance in the taluka. Coarse blankets, saris, bodices, and cloth of an inferior description are made to some extent: but they are only such as are suited to the requirements of the local population, and are for the most part consumed within the limits of the district—not exported.

18. The following tables are a summary of the appendices noted in the margin, arranged in the first for the whole of the 72 villages under report, and in the second according to the groups into which, for reasons to be stated in subsequent paragraphs, I propose to divide the taluka for the purposes of this revised settlement. The figures for the former settlement are those of the original survey census: those for 1888-89 have been furnished by the Revenue Department from the special census taken in July last:—

Description.	Year of Settlement.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Population ...	33,425	33,921	496	...	1.5
Houses ... { Tiled and flat roofed ...	2,383	3,224	841	...	35.3
Houses ... { Thatched ...	2,222	2,470	248	...	11.2
Total ...	4,605	5,694	1,089	...	23.6
Agricultural cattle ...	17,059	16,975	...	84	-0.5
Cows, buffaloes, and young ...	18,248	24,331	6,083	...	33.3
Sheep and goats ...	37,478	41,074	3,596	...	9.6
Carts ...	310	662	352	...	113.5
Horses and ponies ...	1,408	1,298	...	110	-7.8
Wells and Budkis ...	1,006	1,874	868	...	86.3

Group I.—14 Villages.

Population ...	5,533	6,396	863	...	15.6
Houses ... { Superior ...	375	707	332	...	88.5
Houses ... { Inferior ...	227	458	231	...	101.8
Agricultural cattle ...	3,144	3,203	59	...	1.9
Cows, buffaloes, and young ...	3,281	4,571	1,290	...	39.3
Sheep and goats ...	5,821	6,262	441	...	7.6
Carts ...	51	112	61	...	119.6
Horses and ponies ...	260	253	...	7	-2.7
Wells and Budkis ...	143	328	185	...	129.4

Group II.—25 Villages.

Description.	Year of Settlement.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Population ...	16,186	14,854	...	1,332	-8.2
Houses ... { Superior ...	1,195	1,360	165	...	13.8
Houses ... { Inferior ...	1,147	1,021	...	126	-11.0
Agricultural cattle ...	7,637	6,909	...	728	-9.5
Cows, buffaloes, and young	8,402	9,973	1,571	...	18.7
Sheep and goats ...	15,160	18,411	3,251	...	21.4
Carts ...	159	281	122	...	76.7
Horses and ponies ...	587	539	...	48	-8.2
Wells and Budkis ...	596	963	367	...	61.6

Group III.—33 Villages.

Population ...	11,706	12,671	965	...	8.2
Houses ... { Superior ...	813	1,157	344	...	42.3
Houses ... { Inferior ...	848	991	143	...	16.9
Agricultural cattle ...	6,278	6,863	585	...	9.3
Cow, buffaloes, and young	6,565	9,787	3,222	...	49.1
Sheep and goats ...	16,497	16,401	...	96	-0.6
Carts ...	100	269	169	...	169.0
Horses and ponies ...	561	506	...	55	-9.8
Wells and Budkis ...	267	583	316	...	118.4

It must be admitted that on a first view of these statistics they do not appear to indicate such general prosperity in every particular under the expiring settlement as we should wish to see. First considering the statement for the whole of the 72 villages, we find that population has increased by but 1.5 per cent.: that agricultural cattle and horses and ponies are now not quite so numerous as they were before: and that sheep and goats do not show a very important increase. On the other hand, the better class of houses, carts, and wells and budkis—the three items in the return to which we naturally look for an indication of accumulated capital—are each now so far superior in their percentage increase over the respective numbers of 1852-53 that we may feel confident that we have in them an unfailing measure of enhanced wealth and prosperity. I may here point out that in these three last-named particulars Karjat is shown to have made a more substantial advance than the adjoining taluka of Shrigonda which was brought under revised settlement last year.

Turning now to the abstract of statistics as arranged under the proposed new groups, we find that in the first, which consists entirely of villages situated in the northern division of the taluka, there is an increase under every head except that of horses and ponies. That of agricultural cattle is small, but in everything else the rise has been substantial.

The second group is not so satisfactory by any means. There is an appreciable increase of superior houses, milch cattle, sheep and goats, and carts, while under the heads of population, inferior (or thatched) houses, and working cattle, a loss on the whole period has occurred.

The third group again shows some improvement on the second: the only decrease being an insignificant one in the number of sheep and goats, and one, not very considerable, in the total of horses and ponies.

19. I consider, however, that the famine of 1876-77 is so important a factor in any estimate which we are now called upon to make of the present condition of the Karjat Taluka, and more especially of its capacity for accumulating wealth, that I prefer to stand by the following table in justification of my proposal (to be made in subsequent paragraphs) that Government should from the ensuing year demand an enhanced land revenue. It is notorious that Karjat

suffered very severely from the effects of the famine—how severely the annexed statement will in some measure show : as it will show too that, undoubtedly poor as the taluka is, taken as a whole, it is not without the power of recovering from a disaster even so heavy as that by which it was visited in the year quoted. It appears to me that the recovery has been effected in a marvellously short time, and is complete. In the following table particulars of population and cattle only are given, my object being to show the extent to which the famine affected human and animal life, and the recovery which has since taken place. The items representing other advances in general prosperity have been sufficiently noticed in the preceding paragraph :—

Description.	In 1852-53.	In 1875-76.	Increase during 23 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	33,425	41,155	7,730	23·1	26,595	14,560	35·4	33,921	7,326	27·5
Agricultural cattle	17,059	18,312	1,253	7·3	10,739	7,573	41·4	16,975	6,236	58·1
Milch cattle	18,243	22,663	4,415	24·2	4,565	18,098	79·9	24,331	19,766	433·0

Group I.

Population	5,533	7,076	1,543	27·9	5,093	1,983	28·0	6,396	1,303	25·6
Agricultural cattle	3,144	3,146	2	0·1	2,260	886	28·2	3,203	943	41·7
Milch cattle	3,231	3,678	397	12·1	894	2,784	75·7	3,571	3,677	411·3

Group II.

Population	16,186	19,006	2,820	17·4	11,822	7,184	37·8	14,854	3,032	25·9
Agricultural cattle	7,637	7,957	320	4·2	4,271	3,686	46·3	8,909	2,638	61·8
Milch cattle	8,402	10,600	2,198	26·2	2,018	8,582	81·0	9,973	7,955	394·2

Group III.

Population	11,708	15,073	3,367	28·8	9,680	5,393	35·8	12,671	2,991	30·9
Agricultural cattle	6,278	7,209	931	14·8	4,208	3,001	41·6	6,863	2,655	63·1
Milch cattle	6,565	8,385	1,820	27·7	1,663	6,732	80·3	9,787	8,134	492·1

20. The general view of the effect of the famine which the above table is designed to show is obtained by comparing the figures in column 3 with those in column 6 ; the difference, which is everywhere a *minus* quantity, being entered in column 7 and the percentage in column 8 : while the recovery from 1877-78 to 1888-89 is denoted by the figures in column 10 with the corresponding percentage in column 11. Population, which had suffered a loss in one year of 14,560 souls, or more than 35 per cent. recovered in the following eleven years, till it now shows a small increase over the total of 1852-53 : working cattle, after decreasing in number by 41 per cent., have made a similar recovery : while milch cattle, which the famine affected so disastrously as to reduce their numbers by close upon 80 per cent., are now more numerous by one-third than in the year of original settlement.

21. The above figures, which, with the exception of those for 1852-53, have been supplied by the Revenue Department, speak for themselves. I do not think it necessary to examine the entries separately for each different group of villages : there is a marked similarity between them all, both in the way of loss suffered in 1876-77 and in subsequent development. In the latter particular the 3rd group shows the most decided improvement : but it may safely be said that the progress of the whole taluka during the last eleven years has been very evenly distributed throughout.

22. Regarding the statistics reviewed in the preceding paragraphs I should add that the calculation in the margin shows the number of working cattle available to be 1 pair to 18 acres of occupied land. This is a sufficient, though not perhaps a high number : but it has been shown that the taluka lost in comparatively recent times a very large proportion of its agricultural oxen, and has as yet not quite reached the old numbers. The soil, too, of Karjat is for

	Acres.
Total occupied acres including Inam	2,12,276
Deduct fallow 27·5 per cent	58,442
	1,53,834
Divide by 8,487 pairs of oxen = 18 acres per pair.	

the most part light and easily worked. Population shows a density of 71 to the square mile.

23. From Appendix D it appears that only some 5·2 of the male population can read, or are learning to do so. The females who can read are to be numbered on the fingers, and the total number does not, in the percentage column, even reach a decimal. Appendix H, the details of which have been supplied by the Educational Department, sets forth that there are in the taluka 11 Government schools for boys, at which the average attendance numbers 383. One girls' school has an average of 29 pupils. The information in columns 7 and 8 of this statement is collected by the classing branch of the Survey Department. It seems that they found no private schools.

24. Appendix I summarises in the usual form the information which has been collected regarding sub-tenures. Of 14,522 Government fields 11,616, or 75·6 per cent, are said to be cultivated by the registered occupants, a few (389) are held in partnership with others, 484 are reported to be cultivated by sub-tenures for rent paid in money, while the old custom of sub-letting for a share of the produce survives in 1,431 cases, or 9·3 per cent. of the whole number.

25. The appendices noted in the margin are abstracts of information which has been furnished by the Inspector-General of Registration, and are intended to show, at all events to some extent, the value which land in the taluka has acquired under the survey settlement. Cases in which property other than land was involved have been as far as possible eliminated, so that the record concerns land alone. Twenty instances of sales were taken for each of the five years 1884 to 1888 inclusive, with the particulars of each recorded sale. The range of prices given varies, as is always the case, from a very low multiple of the survey assessment to one many times higher: nor is it always apparent why this wide range should occur. For instance, I find that in 1884, in one village, a field of over 37 acres, partly dry-crop and partly garden, sold for Rs. 50, while, to go no further than the same year, in another, a dry-crop field of little more than an acre and a half fetched Rs. 125. The fact is that these transactions in land do not, it is believed, invariably record *bona fide* sales and nothing else; they may be, and doubtless often are, affected by past transactions of lending and borrowing, and quite conceivably, by other reasons of many different kinds. I do not therefore say that this record should be accepted as an infallible guide to an estimate of the value of the land in Karjat.

26. The return of leases gives many cases of land let for very varying periods, from a month or two to several years, the rent given varying in as great a degree. It would serve no useful purpose to attempt to deduce an average of the value of land from these returns, but it may at least be said that the number of transactions registered indicates a very general feeling that the possession of land is desirable.

27. A similar inference may be drawn from the numerous cases of mortgage. It has been pointed out in many revision settlement reports that, as with sales, so with mortgages, the transactions are often complicated by the admission of considerations foreign to the real business, and of these outside considerations we can obtain no knowledge. Hence with regard to this record it is enough to say that it shows at all events that under the secure tenure afforded by the survey settlement there is evidently some keenness of competition to obtain possession of land.

28. A record of prices prevailing in Karjat and three other important markets in the vicinity has been obtained from the Mamlatdars, and is tabulated in Appendix N. For Karjat itself the record of but one year antecedent to the settlement can be obtained, but as nothing else is available it must be accepted. I give below a short summary of the average prices which have ruled during the lease, divided into five periods:—

Period.	SEERS PER RUPEE.				
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardai.
I	2	3	4	5	6
One year preceding settlement	51	46	36	33	41
1st decade of lease, 1852-53—1861-62	43	35	25	29	42
2nd do. 1862-63—1871-72	25	22	13	16	23
3rd do. 1872-73—1881-82	24	19	13	15	21
The last 7 years, 1882-83—1888-89	28	23	16	21	22

These prices do not differ very materially from those recorded by Mr. Fletcher in his report of last year on the revision settlement of the neighbouring Táluka of Shrigonda, and they present, for the different periods, the same general features. Up to 1860, or thereabouts, there was no railway nearer to Karjat than Poona, and communications by road were in a very backward state. Prices therefore during the first decade of the settlement must have been influenced almost entirely by the harvests within the limits of the táluka itself, and we see accordingly that they rose and fell in the most marked manner, presumably as the outturn of the crops was bad or good. About the beginning of the 2nd decade the railway was opened to Sholápur, and the war in America fell also within this period. These two factors acting, the one over the whole period and the other for a part of it, caused prices to rise and kept them to a point greatly above the average of the preceding 10 years. In the third decade there was a good deal of fluctuation, but the average differs but little from that of the preceding period. The opening year (1872-73) was one of very high prices, and then came the famine, the influence of which affected prices in the district for at least three years. The last period of 7 years has been marked by ups and downs which must be attributed to the variation of the local harvests. It must be borne in mind that Karjat has no very large market within its limits. The general conclusion to which I come regarding this, which is one of the most important questions in a settlement report, is that prices are now, on the average, about 100 per cent. higher than those current before the lease began, and, in round numbers, from 50 to 75 per cent. higher than in the first decade of the settlement: that, after allowing for exceptional influences (*viz.*, the American war and the famine), they are shown to have begun to steady themselves, on the whole, coincidentally with the construction of roads and railways; that this steady influence has now been at work for a period of 25 years or more: and I believe that it will continue to operate with increasing force as new tracts are opened up by the building of new means of communication. I do not, therefore, think that any serious and permanent fall in prices is likely to occur either in the near or in the remote future.

29. The revenue history of 70 villages out of the whole number of 72 is given in full detail in Appendix O¹, from the year 1842-43 down to 1888-89. The most noticeable feature of the history of the first 10 years is, to my mind, the large sums annually remitted, and the large outstanding balances. The introduction of the survey settlement almost at once did away with the necessity for foregoing any portion of the Government demand, and it is not until we come to the disastrous year of 1876-77 that we find that any remissions of importance were granted: nor did the revenue remain unpaid in any degree for the whole period of 23 years from 1853-54 to 1875-76 inclusive. For three

years subsequent to the famine its evil influence is shown to have been productive of considerable outstanding balances, but since that time there have been none of any magnitude. A very encouraging feature in this return is to be found in columns 8, 9, and 10, which refer to Government land bearing assessment. It will be seen from those figures that waste land has been freely taken up during the last few years, so that there are now but 1,550 acres unoccupied bearing a full assessment of Rs. 267, or an average of Re. 0-2-10 per acre, which indicates a very poor quality of soil.

30. Appendices O² and O³ give the revenue history of the two villages settled subsequently to the main body of the táluka. Their prosperity during the lease has been, save for the famine, unbroken, and no detailed examination of the figures contained in these statements is necessary.

31. The following table illustrates the case with which the land revenue has been collected during the last three years. The information has been supplied by the Mámílatdár :—

Year.				Number of Villages.	Number of Notices.	Number of cases in which distraint was resorted to.
1				2	3	4
1886-87	...	...	...	32	140	.....
1887-88	...	...	...	15	36	.....
1888-89	...	...	...	21	97	.....

These figures, it may be noted, compare very favourably with those for the adjoining richer táluka of Shrigonda, into which the Revised settlement was introduced last year.

32. On a general view of the statistics commented on in the preceding paragraphs I think it will be admitted that a very great advance has been shown to have taken place in Karjat during the expiring lease, and especially during the last 10 or 11 years. The opening of the two lines of railway, which run respectively at no great distance from the southern and western boundaries of the táluka, and a vast improvement in internal communications, have brought about a very marked enhancement in prices of all agricultural produce, and will, I doubt not, be the means of preventing their permanently falling below their present level. Wells, carts, and superior houses are now more numerous by 86, 113, and 35 per cent. respectively than in 1852-53, a sure indication of a growth of capital. Human and animal life, which suffered sorely in the terrible year 1876-77, has recovered to an extent and with a rapidity which appear to me quite phenomenal; and the extension of cultivation in recent years, together with the ease with which the revenue is now collected (as shown by the absence of remissions, outstanding balances, and cases of distraint)—all these facts point surely to an unmistakable and regular course of accruing prosperity. I therefore do not hesitate to recommend from the ensuing year a moderate increase on the assessment of the land, and I now proceed to make proposals to that effect.

33. In the first settlement the grouping of the villages was carried out mainly with reference to climate and proximity to the Nagar market. As regards the first of these considerations, I have already stated (paragraph 13) that the northern portion of the táluka is a little better off than the other parts: and it is certain that the villages in the valley of the Bhima are at a disadvantage in this respect with the rest. In the matter of communications there is not much difference in the way of advantage or disadvantage, except that the eastern side of the tract is somewhat further from the large market of Shrigonda and the Dhond-Manmád Railway than the western, and further from the G. I. P. Railway than the villages of the south. On the whole, taking into consideration

these two main factors (climate and railways), and bearing also in mind the position of the market towns within the taluka itself and those of the adjoining taluka of Karmála, I propose now to group the villages as shown below :—

Group I.—Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 1-1-0; 14 villages, all in the northern portion of the taluka. These have a slight superiority of climate, are all close to the best market, and are within easy access of the Dhond-Manmád Railway. Of these 14 villages 8 were in the 1st group of the original settlement with a maximum rate of Re. 1-0-0, six were in the second group with a maximum rate of Re. 0-14-0.

Group II.—Maximum dry-crop rate Re. 0-15-0; 25 villages in the central belt of the taluka. All these are conveniently situated with regard to at least one of the internal markets: those in the south-east are within easy access of the Korti market and the Pomalwadi Railway Station: while those on the western side of the belt are connected with Shrigonda and the Pimpri station by a made road. Of these 25 villages, 10 were by the first settlement in the second group with a maximum rate of Re. 0-14-0: the remaining 15 were in the third group, of which the maximum was Re. 0-12-0.

Group III.—Maximum dry-crop rate Re. 0-13-0; 33 villages: of which 13 lie in the eastern portion of the taluka, along the Sina, and the other 20 form a compact group in the south and south-west, in the valley of the Bhima and along the Shrigonda boundary. The climate of these villages is on the whole slightly inferior to that of Groups I and II, and their communications are not quite so good. All these villages are in the original third group, with a maximum rate of Re. 0-12-0.

34. I have not found it possible to propose new rates for Karjat which should everywhere fit in accurately with those of adjoining talukas recently revised. Thus, the villages of

Appendix P. Shrigonda, which on its eastern side march with Karjat, were settled last year on maximum dry-crop rates of Rs. 1-3-0 and Rs. 1-2-0: on the south, just across the Bhima, the Bhimthadi villages are under a maximum rate of Re. 1-0-0: and the Karmála villages, adjoining those of the eastern side of Karjat, bear a maximum rate of Re. 1-0-0. But although, as pointed out by the Survey Commissioner in his review of the Shrigonda revision settlement proposals (paragraph 14) I am not debarred from proposing an enhancement of assessment exceeding 33 per cent on the old, yet I should hesitate before making any such recommendation in the case of the district under report. Karjat is undoubtedly a poor taluka. The soil is poor throughout the greater part, and although our system of classification takes every care of this natural defect, it nevertheless remains as a standing protest against high rates, except perhaps where villages are extremely well situated and in the enjoyment of a first rate climate. The rainfall is, especially in the early monsoon months, precarious: and lastly, about one-fourth of the taluka is unfit for cultivation and is only available for indifferent grazing. The rent of the land must, therefore, remain pitched at low rates, and I trust that those which I have proposed may be considered moderate.

35. By the original survey there were 2,239 acres of garden land, of which the area belonging to Government was 2,143 acres assessed at Rs. 3,831, which shows an average of Rs. 1-12-7 per acre. By revision survey the total garden area amounts to 8,076 acres, of which 7,875 are Government land bearing an assessment of Rs. 6,182, or an average of Re. 0-12-7 per acre. The area is divided below :—

Description.				Acres.	Rs.	Average per Acre.
1				2	3	4
						Rs. a. p.
Motasthal	...	...	...	7,591	5,441	0 11 6
Pátasthal	...	...	...	284	741	2 9 9

Every pátasthal number has been rated by myself on a consideration of its individual circumstances. Taking into account the low maximum dry-crop rates imposed and the uncertainty of the climate, I have thought it advisable to fix the maximum rate for these gardens at Rs. 6-0-0 for soil and water combined, instead of Rs. 8-0-0 as in Shrigonda.

36. As regards the assessment of land under wells, the orders of Government have been strictly adhered to. No additional assessment has been placed on lands 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.

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

Appendix Q.

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 ...	1 1 0	14	31,020	10,327	31,401	13,480	182	40	31,583	13,520	30.5
II ...	0 15 0	25	82,735	21,375	83,241	27,327	1,603	246	84,844	27,573	27.8
III ...	0 13 0	33	85,475	22,250	85,521	28,673	1,313	238	86,834	28,911	28.9
Total ...		72	1,99,230	53,952	2,00,163	69,480	3,098	524	2,03,261	70,004	28.8

Thus it will be seen that the estimated increase of revenue amounts to Rs. 15,528 or 28.8 per cent over the present demand. It now remains to notice those cases of individual villages in which the enhancement is considerable.

38. In no case does the increase amount to so much as 66 per cent, and only in those noted in the margin does it go over 40. In all these villages the main increase is to be attributed to their having each been moved up a class: while the adjustment of the old classification is responsible for a portion of the rest: and in some of the villages the newly formed pátasthal garden accounts for the remainder.

39. 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.	
Government occupied land ...	1,99,230	53,952	2,00,163	69,480	...
Government unoccupied land ...	1,575	271	3,098	524	...
Inám land ...	12,135	3,036	12,113	4,043	1,243
Government unassessed unarable land ...	94,247	...	90,905	...	...
Total ...	3,07,187	57,259	3,06,279	74,047	1,243

40. The average rate of assessment on Government occupied land of all kinds was by original settlement Re. 0-4-4 and under the proposed rates will

be Re. 0-5-7. The increase, therefore, amounts in the average to Re. 0-1-3 per acre.

1st Group Red.
2nd „ Blue.
3rd „ Yellow.

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

42. In concluding this report I would invite attention to the memo. by Colonel G. S. A. Anderson, which is printed as an Appendix to the volume of Government Selections from which I have already quoted. Colonel Anderson wrote before the disastrous year 1876-77, and could not, of course, foresee any such calamity. But his view of the condition of the Ahmednagar district, and especially of Korti, after some 27 years of Survey settlement, which period had been by no means without bad seasons, was that the settlement had been eminently successful, and that under it a remarkable degree of prosperity had been attained.

43. It only remains to add the expression of my hope that the proposed new rates may be approved, and that they may be sanctioned by Government in time to allow of their being announced within the current revenue year, under the usual guarantee of 30 years.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Rainfall registered at the Mámlatdárs' Kacheris.

Years.	RAINFALL AT							
	Karjat.		Shrigonda.		Bhimthadi.		Karmála.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1879	22	47	16	89	20	40	24	52
1880	24	19	14	48	18	23	28	51
1881	21	25	18	23	11	54	20	33
1882	32	11	23	12	11	07	34	61
1883	38	28	29	98	25	38	32	68
1884	14	12	14	31	22	20	16	05
1885	23	48	27	03	18	30	30	97
1886	36	13	32	48	31	69	35	76
1887	25	95	20	23	24	38	25	62
1888	17	67	16	44	14	11	17	49
Total ...	255	65	213	19	197	30	266	54
Average ...	25	56	21	31	19	73	26	65

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

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 INA M LANDS.		
			Total.	Khárif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Acres.	Acres.
Karjat Táluka of the Ahmed-nagar Collectorate	72 Government villages	Bájri	6.8	14,260	.....
		Hulga	4.5	9,525	.....
		Tur	0.7	1,463	.....
		Til (sesamum)	0.7	1,376	.....
		Matki	0.6	1,330	.....
		Ambádi	0.5	1,099	.....
		Chillies	0.1	324	.....
		Mug	0.1	322	.....
		Rice	0.1	251	.....
		Bhuimug	0.1	153	.....
		Bhádlí	0.1	139	.....
		Sugarcane	0.1	125	.....
		Rala	0.1	122	.....
		Miscellaneous crops	0.1	159	.....
		Jowárij	44.2	...	92,641
		Kardaj	7.9	...	16,592
		Gram	2.6	...	5,386
Wheat	2.0	...	4,092		
Linseed	1.0	...	2,077		
Tobacco	0.1	...	220		
Garden cultivation	0.1	...	179		
Grass or fallow	27.5	...	57,458		
Total ...			100.0	30,648	1,78,635

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

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly Bazars are held in the Karjat Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mirajgaon ...	Wednesday ...	All kinds of grain ...	950	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, kardai, tur, and minor grains. Oil, ghee, dried cocoanuts, jagri, salt, chillies, &c. Saris, cholis or women's bodices, chavális, turbans, khádís, and cloth of European manufacture. Bullocks, she-buffaloes, cows, horses, he-buffaloes, sheep and goats. Vegetables and fruits.
			Groceries ...	150	
			Cloth and clothes ...	310	
			Live stock ...	400	
			Miscellaneous ...	15	
	Total ...	1,825			
2	Karjat ...	Saturday ...	All kinds of grain ...	60	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur and minor grains. Oil, ghee, supári, dried dates, salt, dried cocoanuts, &c. Sáris, cholis or women's bodices, chavális, turbans, khádís, and cloth of European manufacture. Vegetables and fruits.
			Groceries ...	50	
			Cloth and clothes ...	40	
			Miscellaneous ...	5	
				Total ...		155
3	Ráshin ...	Tuesday ...	All kinds of grain ...	50	Wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur and minor grains Oil, ghee, dried cocoanuts, jagri, salt, chillies, &c. Sáris, cholis or women's bodices, chavális, turbans, khádís and cloth of European manufacture. Vegetables and fruits.
			Groceries ...	25	
			Cloth and clothes ...	75	
			Miscellaneous ...	5	
				Total ...		155

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

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population.

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of columns 6 and 8.	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNING TO DO SO.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.			Males.		Females.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
70 Government villages of the Karjat Taluka, Ahmednagar Collectorate.	Christians ..	2	2	4	3	2	5	9	4	100.0	4	80.0
	Jews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jains ..	2	3	5	2	3	5	10	..	..	..
	Lingayats ..	56	92	148	39	38	127	275	108	71.6	3	2.4
	Musalmánas ..	44	85	129	37	93	130	259	21	16.9	..	..
	Hindus. (Bráhmíne ..	30	68	107	27	55	82	189	25	28.4	..	..
	{Others ..	245	349	594	194	337	531	1,125	8	1.8	1	0.2
		218	365	583	176	352	528	1,101	24	4.2	..	..
		196	423	619	153	387	540	1,184	453	70.9	..	..
		6,209	9,308	15,517	4,900	9,958	14,558	30,220	339	68.4	1	0.2
		6,540	9,579	16,119	4,788	9,804	14,747	30,363	394	2.4	..	..
	Total ..	6,776	10,253	17,029	4,891	10,778	15,769	32,798	831	4.8	1	..
		7,051	10,432	17,483	5,179	10,770	15,949	38,432	919	5.3	8	..

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

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

APPENDIX D².

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. IV.

Detail of Population.

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES.			FEMALES.			Total of Columns 5 and 8.	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNING TO DO SO.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total Males.	Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.	Total Females.		Males.		Females.	
									No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Government village, Berdi, of the Karjat Taluka, Ahmednagar Collectorate.	Christians...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lingáyats...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Musalman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hindus. { Bráhmíns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Others	23	28	51	23	49	72	123	2	3.9	...	...
		38	52	90	32	51	83	173	1	1.1	...	...
	Total ...	23	28	51	23	49	72	123	2	3.9	...	...
		38	52	90	32	51	83	173	1	1.1	...	...

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

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

APPENDIX D³.

1 Government village, Chánda Budruk, of the Karjat Taluka, Ahmednagar Collectorate.	Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Lingáyats	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Musalman	4	8	7	1	4	5	12	...	...	...	...
	Hindus. { Bráhmíns	1	4	5	...	2	2	7	1	20.0	...	...
	{ Others	9	6	15	1	11	12	27	5	33.3	...	...
		2	3	5	3	5	8	13	4	80.0	...	...
		98	123	221	82	160	242	463	4	1.8	...	...
		66	85	151	51	94	145	296	3	2.0	...	...
Total ..	111	133	244	84	176	260	504	9	3.7	...	...
	69	92	161	54	101	155	316	8	5.0	...	...

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

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

APPENDIX E¹.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

Occupation of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.	
1	2	3	4	
Karjat Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.	70 Government villages ...	Agricultural ...	18,984	57·9
			17,550	52·5
		Partly agricultural .	...	...
			8,607	10·8
		Non-agricultural ...	18,814	42·1
			12,275	36·7
Total ...	32,798	100·0		
	33,432	100·0		

APPENDIX E².

Karjat Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.	1 Government village, Berdi.	Agricultural ...	58	47·2
			96	55·5
		Partly agricultural .	...	...
			14	8·1
		Non-agricultural ...	65	52·8
			63	36·4
Total ...	123	100·0		
	173	100·0		

APPENDIX E³.

Karjat Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.	1 Government village, Chánda Budrak.	Agricultural ...	225	44·6
			200	63·3
		Partly agricultural .	...	...
			14	4·4
		Non-agricultural ...	279	55·4
			102	32·3
Total ...	504	100·0		
	316	100·0		

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

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

APPENDIX F¹.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

Return of Houses, Chauries, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock.

Taluka.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CART AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Chauris.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	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
Karjat Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.	70 Government Villages.	45	...	2,292	2,204	4,541	No record.			882	305	1,362	No record.	1,378	No record.	2,856	No record.	15,024	16,792	30,810	5,875	358	1	...			
		66	6	3,090	2,446	5,608	1,058	150	399	1,607	646	1,153	978	306	1,379	1,772	1,246	3,018	11,339	2,500	20,839	16,706	36,242	4,720	316	3	...

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APPENDIX F².

Karjat Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.	1 Government village, Berdi.	16	6	19	No record.		5	1	7	No record.	7	No record.	5	No record.	41	46	191	130		
		14	5	19	6	...	2	3	6	5	2	1	3	8	7	15	55	39	94	102	...	42	...

APPENDIX F³.

Karjat Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.	1 Government village, Chanda Budruk.	38	12	45	No record.		3	4	20	No record.	23	No record.	42	No record.	280	221	462	10	9		
		1	...	50	18	69	8	...	1	9	10	14	11	5	16	21	13	34	155	126	281	167	32	28	8

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 Births, Deaths, Vaccination, in 72 villages of the Karjat Taluka, Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil Presses.	Looms.		Hand-gins.	Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor Shops.	Talukhanas.	Dharamshahs.	Temples.		
				Cotton.	Woollen.						Hindu.	Musliman.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
72	Karjat Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.	162	38	48	48	48	1884-85 ...	1,257	1884-85 ...	805	1884-85 ...	1,121	}	...	1	15	194	27
							1885-86 ...	1,338	1885-86 ...	1,130	1885-86 ...	1,379						
							1886-87 ...	1,584	1886-87 ...	888	1886-87 ...	1,081						
							1887-88 ...	1,655	1887-88 ...	1,199	1887-88 ...	1,462						
							1888-89 ...	1,221	1888-89 ...	838	1888-89 ...	962						
							Total ...	7,055	Total ...	4,860	Total ...	6,005						
							Average ...	1,411	Average ...	972	Average ...	1,201						

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

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	Karjat Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.	9	231	1	29	Schools in 8 villages for revision settlement. Do. 2 villages not for revision settlement.
		2	152	...	...	...	...
		11	383	1	29	...	...

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.

Number of Villages.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdars.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdars 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 Numbers.	
		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	Karjat Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.	11,616	560	389	23	484	95	1,431	162	415	187	14,522	840
		75·6	3·6	2·5	0·2	3·2	0·6	9·3	1·1	2·7	1·2	94·5	5·5

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

APPENDIX J.

Statement of Wells, Tanks, and Budkis, in villages of the Karjat Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate in the year 1888-89.

Number of Villages.	District.	WELLS WITHIN VILLAGE SITE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAIL OF COLUMNS 3 TO 10.		TANKS.				Total.	BODKIS.			
		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	Karjat Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.	12	1	133	21	1,060	370	17	10	1,624	895	729	...	2	1	-	3	67	91	44	48

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

APPENDIX K.

An Abstract Statement showing sales in 72 villages of the Karjat Taluka of the Ahmednagar 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	
3,081	Rs. 19,643	Rs. a. p. 6 6 0	Rs. 1,140	Rs. a. p. 0 5 11	17	The total number of cases is 114.	
49 cases in which the land was sold for sums from 5 to 15	1,412	5,158	3 10 5	507	0 5 9		10
22 cases in which the land was sold for sums from 15 to 25	494	3,388	6 13 9	187	0 6 2		18
21 cases in which the land was sold for sums from 25 to 50	488	6,347	13 0 1	184	0 6 0		34
8 cases in which the land was sold for sums from 50 to 100	112	4,095	36 9 0	54	0 7 9		76

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Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX L.

An Abstract Statement showing sub-lettings in 72 villages of the Karjat Taluka of the Ahmednagar 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
2,136	Rs. 2,459	Rs. a. p. 1 2 5	Rs. 779	Rs. a. p. 0 5 10	3	The total number of cases is 91.
26 cases in which the land was sub-let for sums from 5 to 15	389	913	2 5 7	128	0 5 3	

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
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APPENDIX M.

An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages in 72 villages of the Karjat Taluka of the Ahmednagar 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	
4,336	Rs. 23,103	Rs. a. p. 5 5 3	Rs. 1,586	Rs. a. p. 0 5 10	15	The total number of cases is 170.	
75 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 5 to 15	2,126	6,206	2 14 8	720	0 5 4		9
35 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 15 to 25	678	5,484	8 1 5	289	0 6 10		19
25 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 25 to 50	386	5,354	18 13 11	160	0 6 8		33
9 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 50 to 100	132	8,932	29 12 7	62	0 7 6		93
4 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 100 times and upwards	20	1,085	54 4 0	10	0 8 0	108	the survey assessment.

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

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Karjat Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, and adjoining Talukas, for 47 years from 1842-43 to 1888-89 from information furnished by the Mamludars.

Years.	KARJAT.					SHRIGONDA.					BHIMTHADI.					KARNA'LA.			Remarks.
	Measured seers of 80 tolas per rupee.					Measured seers of 80 tolas per rupee.					Measured seers of 80 tolas per rupee.					Measured seers of 80 tolas per rupee.			
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardal.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardal.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardal.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Kardal.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1842-43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No record.	...	...	...	100½	56	70	
1843-44	...	...	...	...	...	...	No record.	...	...	...	47½	38½	31	30	54	96	56½	80	
1844-45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	25	20	19½	44	42½	37	67½	
1845-46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16½	16½	14	12	21	23½	26	43½	
1846-47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1847-48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1848-49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1849-50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1850-51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1851-52	60½	46½	36	38	41½	50½	35½	35½	32½	39½	42	31	26	27½	39	44½	32	48	
Total	50½	46½	36	38	41½	353½	320½	199½	178½	287½	375	322	218½	229	391½	643	480	633½	
Average	50½	46½	36	38	41½	58½	53½	33½	29½	44½	41½	35½	24½	25½	43½	64½	46	63½	
1852-53	56½	46½	36	49½	61	62½	55	42	31½	52½	57	42½	38	26	54½	66	52	63½	
1853-54	34	29	24	27½	43	48	39	35½	32	44½	26½	25	24	21	34	48	35	52	
1854-55	29½	27½	24	33	34½	27	24	19	21	29	33	30	21	24	37½	39½	33	51	
1855-56	51	29	25	30½	37	50½	41½	38	65	62½	24	21	21	25½	34½	26½	26	45½	
1856-57	34	27½	25	30½	41½	46	22	27½	27	43½	30	26	25	19	30½	47½	36	39	
1857-58	36½	32	25	27½	52½	37	34½	29½	27	45	27½	22	23	20½	42	41½	36	28½	
1858-59	79	58	25	35	56	51	48	32½	32½	59½	41	34	28	27½	55	44	42	64	
1859-60	56½	46½	24	24½	50	55	48	28	27	35½	38	28	21	40	50½	41	72		
1860-61	45½	34½	19	17½	21½	49½	39	21	21	36½	30	23	18	18	23	47	36½	41	
1861-62	31	28½	19½	20½	26	35	30	19½	18	21½	20	16	11½	15½	23	37½	28	26½	
Total	433½	354	247½	294	424	461½	370½	293	304	428½	327	268	224	218	379	451	368	477	
Average	48½	35½	24½	29½	42½	46½	38	29½	30½	42½	33½	26½	22½	21½	38	45	36½	47½	
1862-63	19½	14½	14½	17½	15½	17	15½	15½	16	20	14	10½	10	17	20½	17½	14½	26	
1863-64	19½	17½	15	19½	24	14½	10½	13	12½	20	13	11	9	10	18	16	13½	25	
1864-65	17	13	13½	15	21½	21½	17½	11	10½	16½	13½	13½	9	9	15	13	13	21½	
1865-66	29½	26	9½	10½	22½	15	22	9	9	13	15	15	9	9	13	26	20½	17½	
1866-67	23	32	11	11½	17	17	16½	13	13	13	15	14	11	11	16	16½	16½	16	
1867-68	19	21½	11	12½	16	20	23	14	15	23	34	23	14	14	29	23	21	18	
1868-69	46½	36½	15	22	34½	19	17½	12	14	20	14	14	10	10	16	28	22	29	
1869-70	22	18	12	16½	26	22	18½	10	10	31	10	10	8	8	24	21	17	23	
1870-71	22	23	10	12	17	22	19	11	14	24	17	15	10	15	24	11	17	26	
1871-72	22	18	13	22	34	15	13	12	12	18	12	11	10	10	18	16	11	22	
Total	252½	221½	122½	159	230½	190½	171½	118½	124	300½	172	143	100	114	196	203	167	226	
Average	25½	22½	12½	16	23	19	17½	11½	12½	20	17½	14½	10	11½	19½	20½	16½	22½	
1872-73	18	11½	10	11	17	24	21	16	16	24	22	18	13	9	20	20	19	28	
1873-74	38	23	15	16	24	35	29	21	18	28	30	22	19	14	28	36	...	29	
1874-75	45	34	20	22	34	45	38	23	21	39	39	36	22	21	35	42	35	31	
1875-76	34	30	17	20	28	35	27	18	25	31	36	25	18	24	30	33	29	29	
1876-77	13	12	7	13	10	12	11	11	12	17	16	13	12	15	15	12	12	...	
1877-78	10	11	11	8	13	10	10	7	8	13	9	9	8	8	14	10	11	13	
1878-79	10	11	7	8	15	10	11	7	8	14	10	10	7	8	12	9	9	14	
1879-80	13	12	10	14	17	12	11	10	12	16	12	11	10	10	11	13	14	22	
1880-81	17	13	10	13	20	27	23	17	21	27	27	19	10	17	15	16	12	21	
1881-82	46	29	23	20	28	37	30	17	23	22	33	25	16	18	20	31	24	21	
Total	245	189	134	152	215	251	213	151	165	284	236	190	142	146	201	230	166	204	
Average	24	19	13	15	21	25	21	16	16	23	23	19	14	14	20	28	16	22	
1882-83	30	29	15	27	24	32	26	17	19	22	31	23	18	14	25	31	24	21	
1883-84	31	29	15	19	26	17	17	17	22	21	21	20	15	16	20	24	19	21	
1884-85	17	17	15	22	23	16	17	17	22	21	16	15	17	16	24	27	17	20	
1885-86	25	20	15	17	20	24	19	16	18	19	25	16	14	18	24	27	19	21	
1886-87	34	29	10	20	23	38	23	12	22	17	26	17	18	18	26	27	21	21	
1887-88	23	23	22	22	21	22	17	20	20	18	23	16	16	18	21	20	17	10	
1888-89	18	14	17	16	16	19	17	17	17	16	16	18	14	14	12	20	14	14	
Total	194	162	111	145	153	165	138	116	143	138	159	121	113	122	159	169	133	136	
Average	27	23	16	20	22	23	19	16	20	19	22	17	16	17	22	24	19	19	

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

APPENDIX O¹.

Revenue Statement for 70 Government villages situated in the Karjat Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1852-53.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY, OR PARTIALLY (INA'M.)			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INA'M.			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, 8, and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of columns 9, and 12.	Collections. 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
1842-43	68,870	84,250	2,698	11,268	13,966	70,268	56,450	46,108	202	10,727	6,791	243	1,66,077	1,37,158	70,738	6,202	
1843-44	88,802	66,267	1,258	26,138	27,396	88,861	66,631	45,912	118	10,637	6,890	239	1,66,070	1,19,059	39,218	1,891	
1844-45	93,652	60,822	1,544	48,173	49,717	20,105	61,871	42,407	188	10,637	6,890	116	1,66,160	1,19,119	20,408	2,178	
1845-46	1,01,390	75,498	1,870	39,067	40,946	34,547	54,183	36,736	1,728	10,637	6,890	142	1,66,160	1,19,119	36,417	3,457	
1846-47	1,11,186	32,006	2,146	21,664	23,810	58,196	44,364	30,230	1,883	10,637	7,061	276	1,66,197	1,19,306	60,365	11,509	
1847-48	1,08,253	79,386	1,323	4,928	6,254	78,132	47,378	32,923	2,056	10,570	7,002	263	1,66,201	1,19,311	75,451	8,623	
1848-49	96,048	70,113	557	31,505	32,062	88,051	59,314	40,695	1,626	10,846	7,212	208	1,66,212	1,18,020	40,080	705	
1849-50	90,654	67,123	499	29,874	30,373	36,750	64,641	44,741	2,130	10,738	7,410	206	1,66,233	1,19,274	39,086	1,407	
1850-51	82,400	61,241	572	15,233	15,805	45,436	73,677	51,061	2,051	10,659	7,391	163	1,66,756	1,19,693	47,680	861	
1851-52	89,396	67,376	541	16,098	17,539	49,837	66,983	46,063	2,055	10,649	6,884	173	1,67,038	1,19,823	62,970	670	
1852-53	1,38,435	39,868	361	4,591	4,952	34,906	90,862	19,204	3,226	12,705	3,282	181	2,42,002	62,344	38,313	59	
1853-54	1,60,902	45,059	364	1,298	1,657	44,002	68,336	13,309	8,610	12,704	3,278	233	2,42,002	62,246	47,895		
1854-55	1,60,724	47,261	364	7	371	46,890	62,610	11,714	3,140	12,668	3,370	527	2,42,002	62,245	50,557		
1855-56	1,69,526	50,777	355		355	50,422	45,910	8,221	2,229	12,566	3,247	529	2,42,002	62,245	53,186		
1856-57	1,91,715	52,451	337		337	52,114	37,766	6,553	1,970	12,558	3,241	529	2,42,029	62,245	54,613		
1857-58	2,04,622	54,939	302		302	54,637	24,830	4,076	1,140	14,799	3,231	531	2,44,301	62,245	56,308		
1858-59	2,07,858	55,397	287	6	272	55,095	21,644	3,947	1,223	14,799	3,231	578	2,44,301	62,245	56,896		
1859-60	2,09,239	55,352	267	4	271	55,081	20,311	3,663	1,079	14,705	3,220	588	2,44,255	62,236	56,749		
1860-61	2,07,218	54,674	367	17	284	54,690	22,381	4,161	1,251	14,650	3,210	597	2,44,240	62,235	56,738		
1861-62	2,09,958	55,446	368	10	234	55,162	20,011	3,660	1,282	14,173	3,141	1,152	2,44,147	62,247	57,596		
1862-63	2,13,244	56,232	267		267	55,965	16,941	2,899	1,026	14,100	3,115	1,222	2,44,145	62,246	58,213		
1863-64	2,15,907	56,832	267		267	56,565	14,138	2,299	749	14,100	3,115	1,172	2,44,145	62,246	68,486		
1864-65	2,19,184	57,598	257		267	57,181	10,361	1,734	872	14,100	3,115	1,212	2,44,145	62,247	59,216		
1865-66	2,25,901	56,471	267		267	58,204	4,137	660	845	14,100	3,115	1,219	2,44,138	62,246	60,068		
1866-67	2,20,834	58,607	267		267	58,340	3,178	519	557	14,100	3,115	1,219	2,44,112	62,241	60,416		
1867-68	2,27,094	58,636	255		255	58,401	2,716	414	355	14,080	3,102	1,215	2,43,890	62,172	60,471		
1868-69	2,27,090	58,645	248		248	58,397	2,700	412	324	14,100	3,117	1,219	2,43,890	62,174	60,440		
1869-70	2,27,381	58,698	234		234	58,459	2,409	364	636	14,100	3,117	1,319	2,43,890	62,174	60,364		
1870-71	2,27,409	58,704	214	7	221	58,483	1,815	252	611	14,068	3,106	1,216	2,43,292	62,062	60,310		
1871-72	2,27,312	58,677	193		193	58,484	1,806	246	437	14,054	3,112	1,216	2,43,171	62,035	60,187		
1872-73	2,26,371	58,463	171		171	68,292	2,746	480	521	14,064	3,113	1,216	2,43,171	62,035	60,029		
1873-74	2,25,564	58,356	167		167	58,189	4,523	766	601	14,064	3,112	1,216	2,44,536	62,234	60,066		
1874-75	2,23,916	58,068	152		152	57,916	6,506	1,064	602	14,064	3,112	1,216	2,44,536	62,234	59,734		
1875-76	2,22,610	57,820	121		121	57,690	7,860	1,302	609	14,054	3,112	1,216	2,44,536	62,234	59,524		
1876-77	2,13,356	57,173	305	84,995	35,300	21,873	12,126	1,049	442	14,054	3,112	1,216	2,44,536	62,234	23,531	11,147	
1877-78	2,14,467	56,417	61		61	56,350	16,016	2,703	103	14,054	3,112	1,216	2,44,536	62,234	57,770	12,521	
1878-79	2,03,547	54,438				54,438	26,933	4,637	317	14,050	3,114	1,213	2,44,535	62,239	55,973	68,278	
1879-80	1,57,328	44,788				44,788	48,732	10,177	198	14,050	3,114	1,213	2,20,110	58,079	46,204	627	
1880-81	1,46,471	42,413				42,413	50,558	12,549		14,050	3,114	1,213	2,20,109	58,076	43,631		
1881-82	1,51,794	43,804				43,804	54,266	11,161		14,050	3,114	1,213	2,20,110	58,079	43,022		
1882-83	1,65,681	46,048				46,048	40,428	8,017		14,050	3,114	1,217	2,20,109	58,079	43,165	1	
1883-84	1,73,309	48,655				48,655	24,691	4,994	619	14,030	3,116	1,213	2,12,229	56,765	50,387		
1884-85	1,93,733	52,716				52,716	7,930	1,437	408	14,040	3,115	1,214	2,15,303	57,318	54,338		
1885-86	1,84,486	52,377				52,377	4,506	835	322	13,975	3,119	1,222	2,13,267	56,829	54,421		
1886-87	1,95,127	53,076				53,076	3,989	651	303	12,012	3,119	1,222	2,11,128	56,845	54,300		
1887-88	1,95,538	53,136				53,136	3,606	600	287	12,090	3,118	1,223	2,11,234	56,854	54,046		
1888-89	1,97,305	53,346				53,346	1,550	267	114	12,060	3,015	1,222	2,10,915	56,640	54,682		

The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

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

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for one Government village, Berdi, situated in the Karjat Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1854-55.

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, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of columns 2, 9 and 12.	Collections 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.	
1844-45	690	507	...	258	258	249	...	...	...	30	38	6	720	545	255	...	
1845-46	690	507	...	258	258	249	...	...	...	30	38	6	720	545	255	...	
1846-47	690	507	...	258	258	249	...	...	...	30	38	6	720	545	255	...	
1847-48	690	507	...	258	258	249	...	...	...	30	38	6	720	545	255	...	
1848-49	690	507	...	258	258	249	...	...	...	30	38	6	720	545	255	...	
1849-50	690	507	...	258	258	249	...	...	...	30	38	6	720	545	255	...	
1850-51	690	507	...	273	273	234	...	...	...	30	38	3	720	545	237	...	
1851-52	690	473	...	154	154	319	...	...	...	30	38	6	720	511	325	...	
1852-53	690	475	...	273	273	202	...	...	...	30	38	6	720	513	208	...	
1853-54	334	427	...	186	186	241	356	454	17	30	38	6	720	919	264	...	
<hr/>																	
1854-55	587	226	...	71	71	155	283	69	...	38	13	6	908	308	161	...	
1855-56	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1856-57	584	294	...	...	...	294	24	8	6	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1857-58	584	294	...	...	...	294	24	8	5	20	6	6	908	308	305	...	
1858-59	584	294	...	...	...	294	24	8	5	20	6	6	908	308	305	...	
1859-60	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1860-61	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1861-62	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1862-63	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1863-64	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1864-65	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1865-66	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1866-67	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1867-68	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1868-69	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1869-70	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1870-71	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1871-72	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1872-73	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1873-74	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1874-75	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1875-76	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1876-77	588	302	...	189	189	113	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	119	44	
1877-78	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	4	
1878-79	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1879-80	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1880-81	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1881-82	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1882-83	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1883-84	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1884-85	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1885-86	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1886-87	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1887-88	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	
1888-89	588	302	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	20	6	6	908	308	308	...	

The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

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

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for one Government village, Chánda Budruk, situated in the Karjat Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1859-60.

Year.	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.	RE-MARKS.
	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, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of columns 2, 9 and 12.	Collections, Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Canal.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1849-50	788	615	194	66	260	355	187	130	...	60	40	...	1,035	785	355	...	
1850-51	825	645	206	91	357	288	150	100	...	60	40	...	1,035	785	288	...	
1851-52	863	670	236	26	262	408	112	75	...	60	40	...	1,035	785	408	...	
1852-53	855	665	208	62	270	395	120	80	...	60	40	...	1,035	785	395	...	
1853-54	878	680	205	22	227	453	97	65	...	60	40	...	1,035	785	453	...	
1854-55	855	665	162	15	177	488	120	80	...	60	40	...	1,035	785	488	...	
1855-56	878	680	173	38	211	469	97	65	...	60	40	...	1,035	785	469	...	
1856-57	844	653	259	34	293	360	131	92	7	60	40	...	1,035	785	367	...	
1857-58	908	700	254	17	271	429	67	45	4	60	40	...	1,035	785	433	...	
1858-59	953	730	268	22	290	440	22	15	2	60	40	...	1,035	785	442	...	
<hr/>																	
1859-60	1,042	307	21	52	73	234	254	61	6	82	20	...	1,378	388	240	...	
1860-61	835	279	...	...	...	279	461	89	18	82	20	15	1,378	388	312	...	
1861-62	951	304	...	...	...	304	372	69	12	55	15	15	1,378	388	331	...	
1862-63	1,060	322	...	...	...	322	263	51	4	55	15	15	1,378	388	341	...	
1863-64	1,132	336	...	...	...	336	191	37	7	55	15	15	1,378	388	358	...	
1864-65	1,266	363	...	...	...	363	57	10	2	55	15	15	1,378	388	380	...	
1865-66	1,323	373	...	...	...	373	...	...	...	55	15	15	1,378	388	388	...	
1866-67	1,323	373	...	...	...	373	...	...	...	55	15	15	1,378	388	388	...	
1867-68	1,323	373	...	...	...	373	...	...	...	55	15	15	1,378	388	388	...	
1868-69	1,323	373	...	...	...	373	...	...	...	55	15	15	1,378	388	388	...	
<hr/>																	
1869-70	1,323	373	...	...	...	373	...	...	...	55	15	15	1,378	388	388	...	
1870-71	1,323	373	...	...	...	373	...	...	...	55	15	15	1,378	388	388	...	
1871-72	1,323	373	...	...	...	373	...	...	...	55	15	15	1,378	388	388	...	
1872-73	1,323	373	...	...	...	373	...	...	...	55	15	15	1,378	388	388	...	
1873-74	1,323	373	...	...	...	373	...	...	...	55	15	15	1,378	388	388	...	
1874-75	1,252	361	...	...	...	361	71	12	1	55	15	15	1,378	388	377	...	
1875-76	1,252	361	...	...	...	361	71	12	1	55	15	15	1,378	388	377	...	
1876-77	1,218	355	...	216	216	139	105	16	1	55	15	15	1,378	388	155	23	
1877-78	1,078	323	...	...	...	323	245	50	2	55	15	15	1,378	388	340	119	
1878-79	1,093	326	...	...	...	326	229	47	2	55	15	15	1,377	388	343	40	
<hr/>																	
1879-80	807	265	...	...	...	265	339	73	2	55	15	15	1,201	353	282	9	
1880-81	790	259	...	...	...	259	356	79	...	55	15	15	1,201	353	274	6	
1881-82	790	259	...	...	...	259	356	79	...	55	15	15	1,201	353	274	6	
1882-83	759	253	...	...	...	253	387	85	...	55	15	15	1,201	353	268	...	
1883-84	759	253	...	...	...	253	230	44	2	55	15	15	1,044	312	270	...	
1884-85	985	296	...	...	...	296	56	9	...	55	15	15	1,096	320	311	...	
1885-86	962	291	...	...	...	291	78	14	...	55	15	15	1,095	320	306	...	
1886-87	880	294	...	...	...	294	57	10	...	55	15	15	992	319	309	...	
1887-88	880	294	...	...	...	294	57	10	...	55	15	15	992	319	309	...	
1888-89	1,037	304	...	...	...	304	25	4	...	55	15	15	1,117	323	319	...	

The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

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

APPENDIX P¹.

Revenue Statement for 6 Government villages situated in the Bhimhadi Taluka of the Poona Collectorate which adjoin the villages of the Karjat Taluka, Ahmednagar District, under report, and into which the Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in 1870-71.

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 out-standing at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Full Assessment Total of Columns 3, 9, and 12.	Collections. 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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1871-72	23,256	15,111	...	5,450	5,450	9,661	392	403	12	1,457	965	272	25,105	16,479	9,945	3,108	
1872-73	23,411	15,228	...	.89	89	15,129	237	279	11	1,457	965	272	25,105	16,472	15,422	4,447	
1873-74	23,392	15,192	38	2,505	2,543	12,649	256	311	11	1,457	965	272	25,105	16,468	12,932	10,485	
1874-75	21,658	14,037	34	1,383	1,417	12,620	1,987	1,472	262	1,460	966	272	25,105	16,475	13,154	536	
1875-76	20,393	10,897	31	3,322	3,353	7,544	3,252	1,821	232	1,460	837	272	25,105	13,555	8,048	299	
1876-77	19,813	10,594	29	32	61	10,533	3,832	2,122	...	1,460	838	362	25,105	13,554	10,895	7,712	
1877-78	19,380	10,468	30	...	30	10,438	4,031	2,059	101	1,460	838	362	24,871	13,365	10,901	3,422	
1878-79	17,386	9,671	35	...	35	9,636	6,025	2,791	3	1,460	831	355	24,871	13,293	9,993	3,124	
1879-80	13,903	7,947	...	87	87	7,860	9,300	4,368	5	1,460	831	355	24,663	13,146	8,220	108	
1880-81	13,987	8,028	...	84	84	7,944	9,424	4,434	...	1,460	832	355	24,871	13,294	8,299	4	
1881-82	13,934	7,997	...	284	284	7,713	9,552	4,516	...	1,384	780	310	24,870	13,293	8,023	18	
1882-83	14,007	8,157	...	...	...	8,157	5,722	2,940	...	1,299	735	303	21,028	11,832	8,460	7	
1883-84	13,998	8,160	...	...	...	8,160	5,685	2,919	322	1,299	735	302	20,982	11,814	8,784	7	
1884-85	14,768	8,470	...	...	...	8,470	4,905	2,593	177	1,294	736	302	20,957	11,799	8,949	...	
1885-86	15,945	9,005	...	...	...	9,005	3,719	2,060	269	1,294	735	302	20,958	11,800	8,576	...	
1886-87	16,574	9,405	...	...	...	9,405	3,088	1,557	416	1,294	735	302	20,956	11,797	10,123	...	
1887-88	16,250	9,246	...	...	...	9,246	1,831	1,169	173	1,286	755	302	19,367	11,170	9,721	...	
1888-89	17,415	9,963	...	...	...	9,963	561	375	63	1,286	754	302	19,262	11,092	10,323	202	

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

APPENDIX P².

Revenue Statement for 5 Government villages situated in the Karmála Táluka of the Sholdpur Collectorate, which adjoin the villages of the Karjat Táluka, Ahmednagar District, under report, and into which the Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in 1872-73.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND,			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY IN A.M.			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND IN A.M.			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, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of columns 2, 9 and 12.	Collections. 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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1873-74	...	20,574	10,279	...	1,974	1,974	8,305	171	70	34	659	360	55	21,404	10,709	8,394	128
1874-75	...	19,911	9,956	...	...	...	9,956	834	393	124	659	360	55	21,404	10,709	10,135	...
1875-76	...	19,387	9,712	...	...	...	9,712	1,358	637	181	659	360	55	21,404	10,709	9,948	66
1876-77	...	19,482	9,761	...	1	1	9,760	1,263	588	...	659	360	55	21,404	10,709	9,815	2,723
1877-78	...	19,225	9,641	...	...	...	9,641	1,520	707	67	659	360	55	21,404	10,708	9,763	888
1878-79	...	19,132	9,593	...	...	...	9,593	1,613	755	45	659	360	55	21,404	10,708	9,693	4,150
1879-80	...	14,786	7,503	...	...	...	7,503	5,959	2,845	46	669	360	55	21,404	10,708	7,604	774
1880-81	...	13,818	7,098	...	...	...	7,098	6,693	3,160	51	659	359	55	21,170	10,617	7,204	15
1881-82	...	14,391	7,342	...	...	...	7,342	6,120	2,917	67	659	359	55	21,170	10,618	7,465	...
1882-83	...	14,341	7,285	1,671	...	1,671	5,614	6,169	2,975	211	659	358	55	21,169	10,618	5,880	...
1883-84	...	16,198	8,162	...	...	...	8,162	4,314	2,096	139	692	359	55	21,204	10,617	8,356	...
1884-85	...	16,363	8,259	...	...	...	8,259	4,146	1,909	160	691	359	55	21,200	10,617	8,494	...
1885-86	...	17,034	8,646	...	...	...	8,646	3,475	1,612	175	691	359	55	21,200	10,617	8,876	...
1886-87	...	17,024	8,640	...	...	...	8,640	1,205	598	177	659	359	55	18,888	9,597	8,872	...
1887-88	...	17,002	8,626	...	...	...	8,626	911	461	148	659	359	55	18,572	9,446	8,829	...
1888-89	...	17,002	8,626	...	...	...	8,626	853	438	107	659	359	55	18,514	9,423	8,788	21

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

General Statement referred to in para. 37 of the Deccan Revenue Survey Superintendent's Report No. 122

		BY FORMER SURVEY.																
Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation including Indam.	Total Area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										Water-cess.	Total Assessment.
							Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.					
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
				Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
		1	Nimbgaon-Gangarda	1 0 0	2,890	300	2,618	1,176	78	187	...	...	2,694	1,318	...	1,318
		2	Ghumari	1 0 0	3,107	518	2,970	1,146	36	64	...	...	3,005	1,210	...	1,210
		3	Mandali	1 0 0	1,311	260	1,228	409	8	15	...	...	1,236	424	...	424
		4	Chinchoil-Ramjan	1 0 0	1,224	744	1,007	287	8	12	...	...	1,015	290	...	290
		5	Thergaon	1 0 0	2,725	1,203	2,468	982	42	77	...	...	2,510	1,060	...	1,060
		6	Nagamthan	1 0 0	727	214	723	259	4	6	...	...	727	265	...	265
		7	Khandvi	1 0 0	4,143	2,768	3,880	1,000	33	54	...	...	3,913	1,054	...	1,054
		8	Kombhall	1 0 0	3,045	1,738	2,800	712	58	90	...	...	2,933	808	...	808
		9	Belgaon	0 14 0	1,949	255	1,818	600	18	36	...	...	1,836	685	...	685
		10	Konkangaon	0 14 0	1,517	257	1,400	452	14	26	...	...	1,414	477	...	477
		11	Bavalgaon	0 14 0	2,600	2,237	2,285	588	66	111	...	...	2,351	697	...	697
		12	Gurav-Pimpri	0 14 0	5,202	1,275	4,879	1,248	41	73	...	...	4,920	1,324	...	1,324
		13	Godardi	0 14 0	337	69	334	135	3	4	...	...	337	139	...	139
		14	Diksal	0 14 0	2,301	766	2,126	558	3	5	...	...	2,120	563	...	563
		14	Total of the First Group...	...	33,084	12,089	30,614	9,608	408	719	...	...	31,020	10,327	...	10,327
Kord Taluka.	Karjat Taluka.	15	Kavandana	0 14 0	3,682	2,645	3,434	887	59	103	...	...	3,498	940	...	940
		16	Chande-Budruk	0 14 0	1,117	518	1,004	245	33	50	...	...	1,037	304	...	304
		17	Chande-Khur	0 14 0	2,618	2,200	2,581	695	9	16	...	...	2,590	711	...	711
		18	Bhosa	0 14 0	3,548	3,198	3,208	707	51	83	...	...	3,259	79	...	790
		19	Robekuri	0 14 0	2,733	2,400	2,635	615	2	2	...	...	2,637	617	...	617
		20	Vilvad	0 14 0	2,259	1,058	2,233	538	5	10	...	...	2,238	643	...	643
		21	Supa	0 14 0	1,810	807	1,791	495	...	...	...	...	1,791	495	...	495
		22	Takli-Khandeshvari	0 14 0	4,187	788	3,682	944	71	133	...	...	3,653	1,077	...	1,077
		23	Chinoholi-Kaldet	0 14 0	2,020	1,498	2,530	637	13	24	...	...	2,543	691	...	691
		24	Karjat	0 14 0	14,875	8,721	13,309	3,644	333	729	...	...	11,142	4,373	...	4,373
		25	Sinda	0 12 0	6,676	3,988	6,367	1,080	79	135	...	...	6,440	1,225	...	1,225
		26	Nandgaon	0 12 0	2,044	1,784	1,781	338	7	12	...	...	1,788	350	...	350
		27	Vadgaon-Tanpurá	0 12 0	2,757	2,180	2,289	496	6	10	...	...	2,816	508	...	508
		28	Durgaon	0 12 0	3,687	1,482	3,784	734	15	24	...	...	3,719	758	...	758
		29	Theraodi	0 12 0	3,169	1,361	2,909	447	17	30	...	...	2,926	417	...	417
		30	Kolaodi	0 12 0	1,422	830	1,322	289	11	18	...	...	1,333	307	...	307
		31	Benaodi	0 12 0	2,568	1,638	2,320	446	48	74	...	...	2,368	520	...	520
		32	Kumbhal	0 12 0	699	493	598	120	4	6	...	...	514	126	...	126
		33	Koregaon	0 12 0	10,172	2,140	9,310	2,080	91	200	...	...	9,401	2,290	...	2,290
		34	Ambi-Jalgaon	0 12 0	2,230	295	2,114	593	40	78	...	...	2,151	673	...	673
35	Alsunda	0 12 0	3,658	3,208	3,385	704	67	101	...	...	3,452	805	...	805		
36	Khatgaon	0 12 0	1,581	110	1,516	429	12	21	...	...	1,528	450	...	450		
37	Lon-Masdupur	0 12 0	4,248	558	4,127	1,179	16	29	...	...	4,133	1,208	...	1,208		
38	Nimba	0 12 0	893	474	786	201	7	11	...	...	798	212	...	212		
39	Chisaodi	0 12 0	3,901	3,386	3,458	834	66	117	...	...	3,519	961	...	961		
		25	Total of the Second Group...	...	88,094	42,631	81,678	19,350	1,057	2,025	...	...	82,736	21,376	...	21,376
Kord Taluka.	Karjat Taluka.	40	Hingangaon	0 12 0	589	458	538	161	7	12	...	...	546	173	...	173
		41	Baradgaon Sudrik	0 12 0	3,629	2,437	3,555	695	23	38	...	...	3,578	733	...	733
		42	Malthan	0 12 0	4,521	638	4,500	1,338	2	2	...	...	4,502	1,340	...	1,340
		43	Babhuigaon	0 12 0	3,152	654	3,035	673	30	49	...	...	3,065	722	...	722
		44	Kuldharan	0 12 0	7,694	4,105	7,232	1,034	68	113	...	...	7,290	1,147	...	1,147
		45	Dudhodi	0 12 0	1,396	393	1,386	512	30	36	...	...	1,390	547	...	547
		46	Tajw	0 12 0	1,131	2,075	1,128	176	3	6	...	...	1,131	182	...	182
		47	Belaodi	0 12 0	758	1,048	758	169	3	4	...	...	759	159	...	159
		48	Nimbgaon-Daku	0 12 0	4,055	712	3,521	739	86	62	...	...	3,557	801	...	801
		49	Mohi	0 12 0	2,227	213	2,141	629	12	21	...	...	2,153	550	...	550
		50	Jalgaon	0 12 0	2,051	168	1,310	544	2	4	...	...	1,312	548	...	548
		51	Nimbodi	0 12 0	3,481	439	3,185	1,116	29	51	...	...	3,214	1,173	...	1,173
		52	Patevadi	0 12 0	5,596	4,234	4,103	988	24	61	...	...	4,132	1,034	...	1,034
		53	Khed	0 12 0	10,028	3,852	9,506	2,821	85	93	...	...	9,591	3,014	...	3,014
		54	Bhambora	0 12 0	4,166	1,757	3,852	1,220	117	162	...	...	3,969	1,382	...	1,382
		55	Chapadgaon	0 12 0	3,687	1,139	3,394	927	46	82	...	...	3,440	1,009	...	1,009
		56	Dighi	0 12 0	1,054	161	1,607	426	...	...	...	...	1,607	426	...	426
		57	Pach Pimpal	0 12 0	615	431	471	50	...	...	...	...	471	50	...	50
		58	Karpadi	0 12 0	4,111	1,108	3,882	1,088	16	27	...	...	3,998	1,060	...	1,060
		59	Simpora	0 12 0	1,797	612	1,724	608	25	44	...	...	1,749	647	...	647
60	Akhoni	0 12 0	1,091	625	1,023	262	2	4	...	...	1,025	268	...	268		
61	Yesodi	0 12 0	2,991	1,044	1,922	357	14	28	...	...	1,936	355	...	355		
62	Bharadgaon	0 12 0	1,412	247	1,350	273	2	2	...	...	1,352	275	...	275		
63	Talaodi	0 12 0	1,448	684	1,270	252	2	3	...	...	1,272	255	...	255		
64	Rakhasvadi Budruk	0 12 0	1,903	2,121	1,750	281	5	10	...	...	1,755	291	...	291		
65	Rakhasvadi Khurd	0 12 0	1,567	2,103	1,439	198	...	...	...	...	1,439	183	...	183		
66	Dhalaodi	0 12 0	2,253	639	2,067	429	7	12	...	...	2,074	442	...	442		
67	Pimpalvadi	0 12 0	4,643	2,438	4,251	892	33	80	...	...	4,247	872	...	872		
68	Kopari	0 13 0	1,909	1,251	1,883	353	20	36	...	...	1,708	389	...	389		
69	Tharadgaon	0 12 0	1,940	129	1,024	265	16	29	...	...	1,040	294	...	294		
70	Ratanjan	0 12 0	1,854	177	1,741	746	...	...	...	...	1,741	746	...	746		
71	Nagalvadi	0 12 0	3,425	693	3,197	740	10	18	...	...	3,207	768	...	768		
72	Berdí	0 12 0	908	376	877	280	11	22	...	...	898	302	...	302		
		38	Total of the Third Group	...	91,762	38,927	84,795	21,163	680	1,087	...	...	85,475	22,250	...	22,250
		73	Grand Total	...	2,12,940	94,247	1,97,087	60,121	2,143	3,831	...	...	1,99,230	53,952	...	53,952

of the 17th January 1890 for 72 Government villages situated in the Karjat Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																	
Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation including Indam.	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.		Gardens.		Rice.		Total.		Water-cum.	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.	Rs.	Rs.
1 1 0	2,880	405	2,514	1,534	173	179	...	...	2,602	1,713	...	1,713	1	1	0 10 2	30.5
1 1 0	3,103	500	2,840	1,308	156	123	...	...	2,996	1,521	...	1,521	3	2	0 8 1	25.7
1 1 0	1,311	255	1,170	466	64	50	...	...	1,234	515	...	515	1	1	0 5 3	21.5
1 1 0	1,229	731	952	320	69	47	...	...	1,021	367	...	367	64	16	0 5 8	22.8
1 1 0	2,742	1,176	2,402	1,208	114	93	...	...	2,516	1,301	...	1,301	12	2	0 5 3	22.9
1 1 0	725	212	704	311	21	17	...	...	735	328	...	328	...	...	0 7 2	20.4
1 1 0	4,601	2,287	4,185	1,789	182	124	...	...	4,367	1,963	...	1,963	...	...	0 4 8	19.3
1 1 0	3,026	1,717	2,735	827	181	120	...	...	2,916	947	...	947	...	...	0 7 4	17.2
1 1 0	1,948	240	1,733	802	95	90	...	...	1,828	982	...	982	...	...	0 6 2	41.4
1 1 0	1,525	233	1,324	582	80	69	...	...	1,404	651	...	651	...	...	0 7 4	36.5
1 1 0	2,803	2,200	2,136	763	206	172	...	...	2,342	845	161	1,096	...	...	0 7 4	57.2
1 1 0	5,165	1,277	4,687	1,662	197	164	...	...	4,884	1,226	9	1,835	...	...	0 6 0	38.6
1 1 0	337	60	322	191	15	14	...	...	337	295	...	295	...	...	0 9 9	47.5
1 1 0	2,335	742	2,130	751	9	5	...	...	2,139	756	...	756	...	...	0 5 7	34.3
...	83,542	12,041	29,834	12,043	1,567	1,267	...	...	31,401	13,310	170	13,480	182	40	0 6 10	30.5
0 15 0	3,664	2,569	2,371	654	305	160	...	...	3,476	1,114	...	1,114	...	...	0 5 2	18.5
0 15 0	1,120	482	882	256	103	33	...	...	1,040	341	...	341	24	...	0 5 4	12.1
0 15 0	2,685	2,203	2,558	823	78	74	...	...	2,616	877	...	877	40	12	0 5 4	23.3
0 15 0	3,660	2,938	3,141	803	122	88	...	...	3,263	591	...	591	209	26	0 4 3	12.8
0 15 0	2,312	2,312	2,669	703	9	3	...	...	2,673	768	...	768	38	5	0 4 7	24.1
0 15 0	2,241	1,032	2,185	615	35	24	...	...	2,220	639	...	639	...	...	0 4 7	17.7
0 15 0	1,797	789	1,767	601	13	7	...	...	1,780	608	...	608	...	...	0 5 6	22.8
0 15 0	4,131	829	3,414	1,091	212	167	...	...	3,623	1,259	7	1,265	183	33	0 5 6	17.5
0 15 0	2,642	1,486	2,462	750	25	54	...	...	2,537	810	...	810	53	9	0 5 1	22.5
0 15 0	15,003	3,707	12,962	3,939	1,214	877	...	...	14,170	4,816	...	4,816	21	4	0 5 5	10.1
0 15 0	6,681	3,684	6,145	1,594	290	208	...	...	6,425	1,792	4	1,796	145	24	0 4 5	46.8
0 15 0	2,074	1,711	1,725	454	59	37	...	...	1,784	491	...	491	47	8	0 4 4	40.9
0 15 0	2,758	2,135	2,325	691	49	31	...	...	2,374	722	13	735	2	1	0 4 11	45.3
0 15 0	3,730	1,346	3,332	954	235	184	...	...	3,567	1,188	...	1,188	38	3	0 5 1	50.1
0 15 0	2,190	1,224	1,935	605	111	82	...	...	2,046	635	...	635	...	...	0 5 4	43.6
0 15 0	1,428	343	1,384	397	58	38	...	...	1,337	425	2	437	1	1	0 5 3	42.3
0 15 0	2,573	1,631	2,277	614	88	63	...	...	2,365	680	...	680	7	1	0 4 7	30.8
0 15 0	699	484	477	161	32	10	...	...	609	181	...	181	90	11	0 5 2	43.7
0 15 0	10,759	2,081	9,658	2,803	318	226	...	...	9,978	3,028	36	3,064	155	31	0 4 11	33.4
0 15 0	2,267	259	1,885	732	163	137	...	...	2,143	889	...	889	...	...	0 6 9	29.1
0 15 0	3,915	2,001	3,168	969	207	129	...	...	3,375	1,098	...	1,098	...	...	0 4 11	34.2
0 15 0	1,531	111	1,417	565	112	85	...	...	1,520	850	...	850	...	...	0 6 9	44.4
0 15 0	4,253	581	4,043	1,093	98	70	...	...	4,141	1,763	...	1,763	...	...	0 6 10	45.9
0 15 0	799	457	753	270	34	25	...	...	791	295	...	295	...	...	0 6 0	39.2
0 15 0	4,167	2,771	3,240	1,139	227	162	...	...	3,467	1,291	37	1,328	239	21	0 5 10	39.6
...	89,366	40,726	79,085	24,221	4,156	3,007	...	...	83,241	27,223	99	27,327	1,608	246	0 5 2	27.8
0 13 0	569	418	518	209	27	19	...	...	545	223	...	223	...	...	0 6 8	31.9
0 13 0	8,613	2,480	3,484	800	33	47	...	...	3,587	907	...	907	2	...	0 4 1	23.7
0 13 0	4,645	496	4,440	1,605	56	34	...	...	4,496	1,699	9	1,708	31	25	0 6 2	27.5
0 13 0	3,123	644	2,986	812	55	34	...	...	3,041	846	...	846	82	14	0 4 5	17.2
0 13 0	7,641	4,033	6,976	1,441	265	144	...	...	7,241	1,585	...	1,585	...	...	0 3 0	36.2
0 13 0	1,423	836	1,338	705	10	10	...	...	1,398	715	...	715	24	...	0 8 0	30.7
0 13 0	1,127	2,033	1,100	230	27	15	...	...	1,127	245	...	245	...	...	0 3 6	34.6
0 13 0	792	990	777	196	15	6	...	...	792	302	...	302	...	...	0 4 1	27.0
0 13 0	4,044	698	3,408	921	116	71	...	...	3,524	892	27	1,019	45	11	0 4 7	27.2
0 13 0	2,227	214	2,100	673	63	36	...	...	2,153	709	...	709	...	...	0 5 8	38.9
0 13 0	2,054	180	1,808	710	9	4	...	...	1,817	714	...	714	...	...	0 6 3	30.3
0 13 0	3,450	470	3,032	1,392	144	110	...	...	3,176	1,502	10	1,521	22	5	0 7 8	29.7
0 13 0	6,612	4,061	4,053	1,329	47	51	...	...	4,120	1,220	41	1,321	458	168	0 5 0	27.3
0 13 0	10,302	3,754	9,033	3,789	49	25	...	...	9,032	3,314	...	3,314	161	18	0 6 3	29.5
0 13 0	4,289	1,627	3,303	1,703	162	121	...	...	3,965	1,524	...	1,524	126	8	0 7 2	32.0
0 13 0	3,740	1,113	3,319	1,294	185	90	...	...	3,454	1,384	...	1,384	17	2	0 6 5	37.2
0 13 0	1,656	161	1,571	529	31	17	...	...	1,602	546	...	546	4	2	0 5 6	23.2
0 13 0	814	416	271	62	...	...	...	...	271	62	...	62	89	17	0 3 6	24.0
0 13 0	4,225	1,054	3,989	1,342	95	61	...	...	4,083	1,403	76	1,479	25	3	0 5 9	30.5
0 13 0	1,787	636	1,653	734	85	64	...	...	1,738	799	...	799	1	1	0 7 4	23.3
0 13 0	1,077	730	975	333	23	13	...	...	998	351	...	351	12	1	0 6 7	32.0
0 13 0	2,123	964	1,886	431	44	36	...	...	1,930	467	70	587	61	5	0 4 4	39.7
0 13 0	1,408	254	1,332	317	13	11	...	...	1,350	328	...	328	...	...	0 3 11	19.3
0 13 0	1,446	681	1,264	298	19	10	...	...	1,273	308	...	308	...	...	0 8 10	29.8
0 13 0	1,952	2,063	1,691	342	31	40	...	...	1,772	372	...	372	32	3	0 3 4	27.8
0 13 0	1,575	2,018	1,419	225	16	9	...	...	1,436	284	...	284	13	1	0 2 7	24.5
0 13 0	2,360	816	1,994	478	76	49	...	...	2,099	827	8	530	...	...	0 4 1	19.9
0 13 0	4,649	2,411	4,161	1,076	132	98	...	...	4,298	1,171	...	1,171	...	...	0 4 4	23.0
0 13 0	1,799	1,395	1,617	396	76	49	...	...	1,693	445	...	445	...	...	0 4 3	14.4
0 13 0	1,037	129	1,005	343	32	26	...	...	1,037	369	1	370	...	...	0 5 0	25.0
0 13 0	1,361	174	1,719	692	30	19	...	...	1,749	1,011	...	1,011	...	...	0 9 3	35.5
0 13 0	3,436	622	3,119	939	84	51	...										

No. 596 of 1890.

From

THE COLLECTOR OF AHMEDNAGAR;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

*Ahmednagar Collector's Camp,
Kopargaon, 30th January 1890.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith Colonel Ward's proposals for the Revised Settlement of 72 Government villages of the Karjat Taluka.

2. I consider that the rates proposed by Colonel Ward for each group are satisfactory. I am well acquainted with the Karjat Taluka, having had charge of it for four or five years as Assistant Collector over 20 years ago and having seen it annually on my tour during the last four seasons. The rainfall is as noted by Colonel Ward more irregular and unseasonable of late years than actually scanty in quantity, and I have been much struck with the general inferiority of the crops as compared with those in former years when the rainfall was certainly far more regular. This remark I would note refers not only to Karjat but to the whole district.

3. Notwithstanding this I consider that the increase of good communications throughout the taluka and the ready access to the line of rail are in themselves quite sufficient to justify the moderate increase in rates proposed. The rates now in force are certainly not by any means too high as is sufficiently exemplified by the ease with which the revenue was collected both last year and in the preceding year, both having been exceptionally poor seasons.

4. The grouping adopted varies somewhat from the old grouping, but the changes are the necessary consequence of the improved communications. This is specially noticeable in the case of Alsunde and other villages near it to the south of Karjat the rates in which have been raised from those for the 3rd to those of the 2nd group in consequence of their accessibility from Karjat and Rasin and from the Pomalwadi Railway Station.

5. I have a slight doubt as to whether the proposed maximum patasthal rate of Rs. 6 is not almost too low and almost think it might be raised to Rs. 7.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. WADDINGTON,

Collector.

Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 407 of 1890.

From

COLONEL C. W. GODFREY,
Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 27th February 1890.*

SIR,

In forwarding herewith Colonel Ward's proposals for the revision settlement of the Karjat Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate received with the

Collector's letter No. 596 of 30th ultimo, which does not seem to call for any particular remark, I have the honour to make the following observations and recommendations, regarding the revision settlement of a district which is described as the poorest in the Collectorate, for the orders of Government, to be issued as early as convenient, so as to enable us to introduce the revision rates in the taluka before the end of the current revenue year.

2. It is generally agreed by the Original Settlement Officer, Captain G. S. Anderson, and now by Colonel Ward that the district under report is one which on the whole is extremely poor and must be subjected to very low rates. Captain Anderson admits that his rates were as low as it was possible to make them and even expresses doubts as to the probability of the villagers prospering under the rates then adopted (para. 176, Original Settlement Report). Colonel Ward however points out (para. 29) that remissions which used to be allowed were almost entirely done away with since the introduction of the original survey settlement until the disastrous famine year of 1876-77, and that since then no remissions have been given and the full amount of revenue due to Government has been realized each year with great facility (para. 31). It may therefore be assumed that the rates of assessment introduced by Captain G. S. Anderson were extremely moderate and in no case pressed heavily on the cultivators said, at the time of the introduction of those rates, to be in an impoverished and demoralized condition (para. 163, Original Settlement Report).

3. With regard to the proposals now made by Colonel Ward respecting the new grouping and the revision settlement rates I cannot quite agree with the Superintendent of the Survey for the following reasons:—

1st.—Because the enhancements of the rates proposed by Colonel Ward are unequal and not in proportion to the general estimation of advantages acquired by the respective villages since the original survey settlement.

2nd.—That the advantages stated to have been gained by the respective parts of the district in the matter of roads and communications is faulty.

3rd.—That Colonel Ward has shown no good reason for altering the original grouping made by Captain Anderson on a consideration of climate, rainfall and markets.

4. To begin with the first of these objections to my recommending the adoption of the groups and rates of assessment fixed by Colonel Ward I must point out that by Colonel Ward's proposals the rates of assessment are unequally increased as exhibited in the following table which shows increases of rates proposed for the various original groups of villages:—

Original Rating, Class or Groups.	Maximum Rate applied by Original Survey.	Number of Villages.	Proposed maximum Rate.	Percentage increase of Rating.	Percentage of increase in total Revenue resulting from these Rates.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
1st	1 0 0	8	1 1 0	6.25	} 30.5
2nd	0 14 0	6	1 1 0	21.43	
2nd	0 14 0	10	0 15 0	7.14	} 27.8
3rd	0 12 0	15	0 15 0	25.0	
3rd	0 12 0	33	0 13 0	8.33	28.9

From the above it will be seen that the villages considered originally, and even now by Colonel Ward, the best in the taluka have their maximum rates increased only 6.25 per cent; that, of the second class villages, some have their rating increased 21.43 per cent., while others are increased only 7.14 per cent., and finally that the same anomaly occurs in the villages considered the poorest in the district, which culminates in some villages having their rates increased as much as 25 per cent.

5. With regard to roads and communications dealt with in para. 15 of Colonel Ward's report I beg to state that from personal enquiries, I

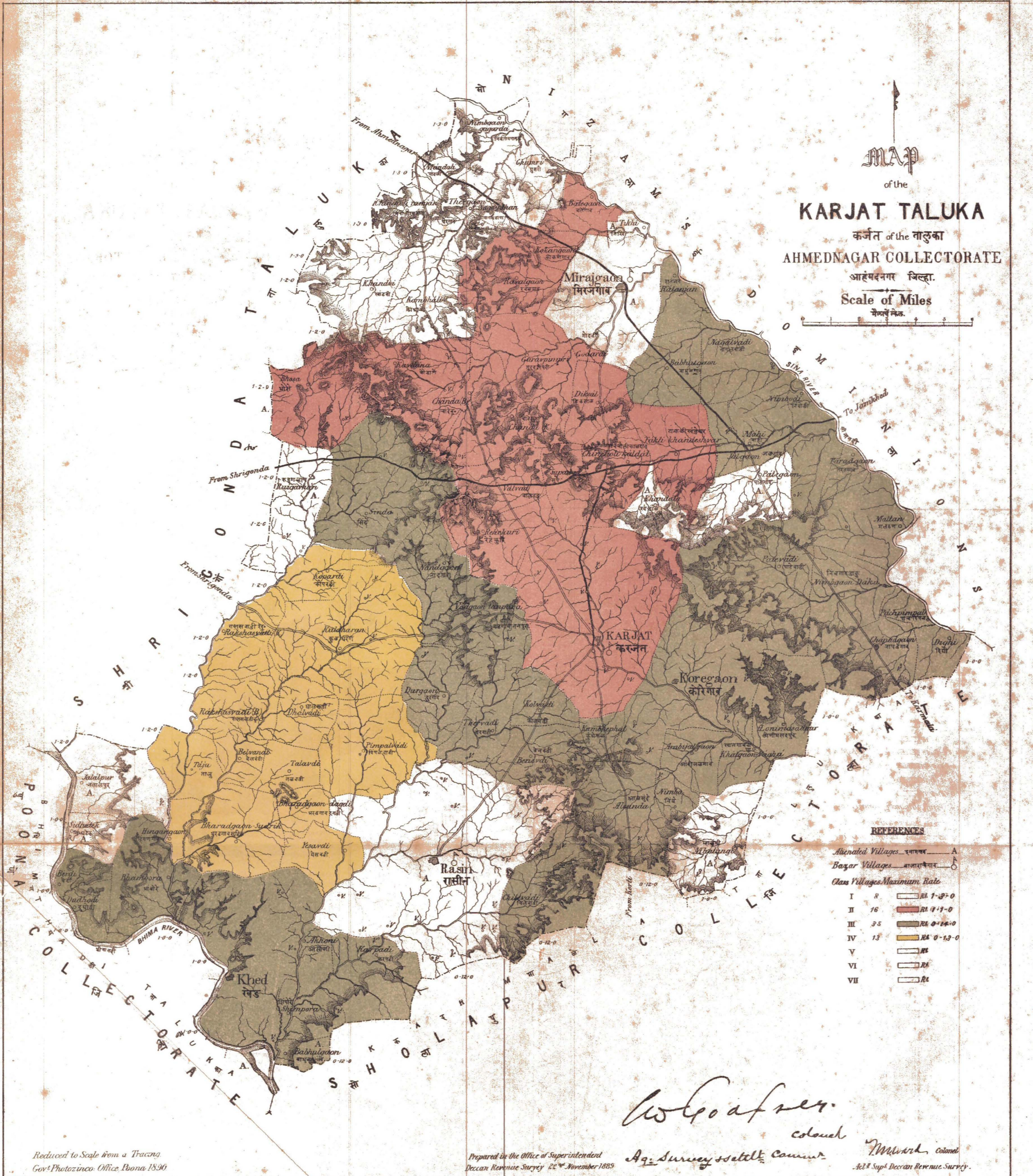
have made on a visit to the district reported on, it appears that the only made roads deserving such a name, are those marked by a thick black line by me on the accompanying map marked 1 and countersigned by me. The road from Shrigonda to Jankhed is good, as far as the river Sina bounding the Karjat district; the road branching off from the main road at Mahi and Jalgaon northwards through Mirajgaon to Ahmednagar is said to be good, as well as that branching off south from the main road, in the lands of village Chincholi Kaldat and going to Karjat; the road branching off south from the main road at Mahi, towards Karimāla, is said to be indifferent; and as for the other roads in the district, shown on the accompanying map with a double line, all that can be said is that those roads were lined out and had earth thrown on them and ditches made as famine work, but they have never been attended to since and are therefore no better than common cart tracks, which in an open undulating district like Karjat exist almost everywhere. The road from Karjat to Korti and Pomalvādi Station *viā* Alsunda is so bad that my kit and tent carts had difficulty in reaching Karjat; and the road shown on the map by a double line from Valvad to Karjat was so bad that I had to get out of a hired tonga and walk some distance for fear of the springs breaking. All these roads, with the exception of the one main road mentioned above and the branches therefrom which are said to be good, should not now be taken into consideration as communications which can justify an increase of assessment.

6. The reasons, if any, for upsetting and modifying the original settlement groups do not appear in Colonel Ward's report, and I think that unless there is some good reason for doing so, the original grouping of the villages should not be put aside. It is shown by paragraphs 162 to 164, and also more particularly by paragraph 179 of Captain Anderson's report, that the original grouping was done with great care in consideration of climate, rainfall and markets; the only factor, which we must consider now, and which could not be taken into consideration then, is the matter of roads and communications and proximity to railways, for there were then "no made roads in the táluka." Colonel Ward states in his paragraph 33 that "in the first settlement the grouping was carried out mainly with reference to climate and proximity to the Nagar market" and further that now "in the matter of communications there is not much difference in the way of advantage and disadvantage," and still without any strong grounds for doing so, as far as I can see, he has altered the old grouping which I can see no reason for and cannot therefore recommend.

7. I am of opinion that, as far as climate and rainfall is concerned, the old grouping was good. As regards markets, Colonel Ward admits in his paragraph 28 that "Karjat has no very large market within its limits," and I entirely concur from what I have seen myself of the "market day" in Karjat itself, therefore the original grouping was undoubtedly correctly made in consideration of the good and superior markets of Ahmednagar and Shrigonda. As regards roads and communications, I think I have shown that the only roads which ought to be taken into consideration as affecting the revision rates are those situated north and on the east, and therefore the villages mainly benefited by the new made roads are those originally placed in the 1st and 2nd groups.

8. The result of my very careful consideration of the proposals made by Colonel Ward is that, as far as possible, the original groups of villages should be maintained. Both Captain Anderson and Colonel Ward are agreed that the táluka is naturally well divided into two portions by a ridge of hills, which is plainly seen on the map, showing the division of drainage to the Bhima on the south and to the Sina on the east. They appear also to be agreed that, in the words of Captain Anderson "the climate towards the north and in the valley of the Sina is not quite so bad," and in the words of Colonel Ward that "on the whole the northern triangle seems to be a little better off in respect of climate than the other parts of the táluka" and similarly they seem to agree that "towards the Bhima the fall of rain is most uncertain." Therefore taking these different parts of the district as the best and worst and maintaining the old grouping I recommend the following rates for final adoption:—

1st.—The original group of first class villages, assessed formerly at a maximum of Re. 1, to remain as it was, with a maximum of Rs. 1-3-0 instead of Rs. 1-1-0 proposed by Colonel Ward.



MAP
 of the
KARJAT TALUKA
 कर्जत of the तालुका
 AHMEDNAGAR COLLECTORATE
 आहंमदनगर जिल्हा.
 Scale of Miles
 मैलचे निर. 0 1 2 3 4 5

REFERENCES

Alienated Villages. दनापण A

Bazar Villages. बाजारगाव B

Class Villages Maximum Rate

I	8	Rs 1-0-0
II	16	Rs 1-1-0
III	35	Rs 0-14-0
IV	13	Rs 0-13-0
V		Rs
VI		Rs
VII		Rs

Reduced to Scale from a Tracing
 Govt Photoinc. Office Poona 1890

Prepared in the Office of Superintendent
 Deccan Revenue Survey 22nd November 1889

W. G. A. Fraser
 Colonel
 Ag. Survey & Settlement Commr.
J. M. Ward
 Colonel
 Actg. Sup. Deccan Revenue Survey.

2nd.—That the original group of 2nd class villages, assessed formerly at a maximum of Re. 0-14-0, should be confirmed in that group with a maximum of Rs. 1-1-0 instead of Rs. 1-1-0 for some villages and Re. 0-15-0 for some others as proposed by Colonel Ward.

3rd.—That the original 3rd group, consisting of villages having a maximum rate of Re. 0-12-0, should be sub-divided into two parts, those having exceptional advantages with a maximum of Re. 0-14-0 and the others a maximum rate of Re. 0-13-0 only.

9. It will be seen that the rates I propose for the better situated villages are somewhat higher than those proposed by Colonel Ward the explanation is as follows :—

1st.—The rainfall, which is said to be uncertain and precarious, averages 25·64 for the last 10 years and seems, from a statement obtained from the Agricultural Department, of which an extract for the same period is attached marked 2, to have generally been very fairly distributed, the averages for each month during which rainfall is required being :—

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
4·28	2·35	3·67	8·50	3·71	1·32

and therefore the district cannot be said to have much to complain of in that respect except in what occurs everywhere exceptional bad seasons.

2nd.—The first group villages all adjoin and are of the same kind as those of the Shrigonda Taluka which were assessed at revision at a maximum rate of Rs. 1-3-0, and had it not been for the mere accident that these 8 villages have been included in the Karjat Taluka instead of in the Shrigonda Taluka, they would undoubtedly have been assessed at the same rates.

3rd.—The second group villages lie between those of Shrigonda Taluka on the north-west boundary assessed on revision at a maximum of Rs. 1-2-0 and those of the Karmala Taluka on the south-east boundary assessed at a maximum of Re. 1, and therefore if the rating of those talukas is just and correct, these villages should bear the average rate between the two, which is Rs. 1-1-0.

4th.—As for the poorer villages, less well situated with fewer advantages, the justification of rates showing a smaller increase on the old rates will be found further on in paragraph 12.

10. The result of the rates I beg to recommend is shown in the following table :—

Original rating. Class or Group.	Maximum Rate applied by Original Survey.			Number of Villages.	Proposed Maximum Rates.			Percentage Increase of rating.	Percentage Increase in total Revenue resulting from these Rates.
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		
1st ...	1	0	0	8	1	3	0	18·75	36·8
2nd...	0	14	0	16	1	1	0	21·43	32·3
3rd ...	0	12	0	35	0	14	0	16·66	35·9
3rd...	0	12	0	13	0	13	0	8·33	27·3

Although the above figures show results which are not quite as satisfactory as I should wish, still the increase is more in proportion to the advantages enjoyed by each group being low for the worst group and higher in proportion for the best. On a reference to appendix marked 3 it will be seen that by the rates proposed by me for the first three groups the percentage of increase in the respective villages varies :—

For 1st group from 29 to 44,
Do. 2nd " 22 to 57,
Do. 3rd " 22 to 49,

and that there is no case of individual villages in which the increase is excessive. The one village (Ravalgaon) having an increase of 57 per cent is exceptionally well situated between the 1st class villages and the large market of Mirajgaon and close to the good made road to Ahmednagar. The total revenue produced by my proposals is Rs. 72,412 as compared with Rs. 69,480 obtained by Colonel Ward, and the percentage of increase for the whole taluka comes to 34.2 per cent. I must here point out that in the revision settlement of this taluka we are not bound down by any prescribed limits of enhancement, the taluka being in a district to which the orders of Government Resolution No. 5739, dated 29th October 1874, do not apply and to which, as the original settlement fell in 1881-82, the orders of March 1884 are equally inapplicable.

11. The increases of assessment shown by the above table which might perhaps be considered a little high for a poor district are, I think, justifiable in consideration of—

1st.—The original settlement rates being admittedly very low—made so purposely for specific reasons.

2nd.—The large increases since then in the value of agricultural produce reported on in paragraph 28 of Colonel Ward's report.

3rd.—The general increase in prosperity and the extraordinary recuperative power of the district so clearly demonstrated in Colonel Ward's paragraphs 18 to 21.

The district has recovered from its former state of poverty and depression, it has also overcome the evil effects of the famine years, and the time has, therefore, most decidedly come to raise it to its proper level and assess it in proportion to the surrounding districts.

12. It remains for me to explain why I have sub-divided the original 3rd group into two portions with different rates. There are some villages of this group which are decidedly better off in various ways than a small minority of them; for instance, the villages in the valley of the Sina have, as already stated, a somewhat better climate, those to the north near Mirajgaon have there a market described by Colonel Ward as "of the markets the most important," those to the south are not far from Karmála which outside the district is also a good market and the whole of them have a fair road, portion of which, viewed in the light of a made road, has been described above as indifferent. Then the villages near Alsunda have an advantage described by Captain Anderson as follows: "in some favoured localities (Alsoondeh for instance) water is found very near the surface" (paragraph 162) and besides they are all within easy reach of the two markets of Karjat and Rasin. Those villages of the 3rd group, which I have rated at a maximum of Re. 0-14-0 on the banks of the Bhima besides being near the market of Rasin are the nearest to the Railway Station of Diksal which is only five miles from the village Khed with a good road and with another market at Bhigwan, a mile beyond Diksal, and during the fair season the river is always fordable. For the above reasons I consider all those villages are better off and should be assessed somewhat higher than the out of the way small group of 13 villages due west of Karjat and Rasin which are far from everything, have no roads, only country cart tracks and a bad climate. I consider that justice demands that these should be assessed a little lower than the other 3rd class villages, and therefore I have confirmed for them a maximum rate of 13 annas only proposed by Colonel Ward.

13. The maximum rate of Rs. 6 per acre for the pátasthal garden lands, of which there are only 284 acres, proposed by Colonel Ward in his 35th paragraph, I consider sufficient and proper. I see no reason for raising it to Rs. 7 as suggested by the Collector. The rates for pátasthal garden lands in more favoured districts is Rs. 8 only.

14. I beg to recommend that the concessions relating to gradual levy of the assessments on khátas which have been largely increased which have been granted in recent Deccan Revision Settlements should be extended to this taluka also.

15. If sanction is received to these proposals at an early date, ákárbands will be prepared and the rates announced as soon as possible. As a special case the date for receiving resignations under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code may be postponed for this year until the 5th June.

16. A fresh map showing the alterations recommended by me in the grouping proposed by the Superintendent, is appended to this report. I also annex a statement showing the result of my alterations in the case of each village.

17. In conclusion I beg to state that up to this date no petitions against the proposed revised rates have been received. The period for presenting such petitions extends to the 17th proximo and if any are received in the meanwhile they will be forwarded to Government in due course.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your most obedient Servant,

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,

Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, Central Division.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Extract from a Statement showing monthly Rainfall recorded at Karjat in the Ahmednagar Collectorate during the years 1880—1889.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
1880 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1 16	1 95	2 27	0 50	10 68	4 13	3 50	...	24 19
1881 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5 41	1 74	3 52	6 69	1 14	2 75	...	21 25
1882 ... ..	...	...	...	...	0 60	4 20	1 87	7 28	17 35	0 10	0 30	0 41	32 11
1883 ... ..	...	...	...	...	2 40	12 30	1 25	7 97	10 10	3 96	0 30	...	38 28
1884 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 82	2 87	2 50	1 71	...	2 10	14 12
1885 ... ..	...	...	...	0 65	1 45	0 79	2 12	1 84	8 75	6 14	0 80	0 94	23 48
1886 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1 10	5 81	2 71	7 53	4 39	9 77	0 6	4 76	36 13
1887 ... ..	...	...	...	...	2 48	1 96	4 35	3 91	8 37	3 19	1 0	0 69	25 95
1888	0 55	...	...	...	...	5 98	1 9	0 20	4 57	2 35	1 83	1 10	17 67
1889 ... ..	...	...	0 19	...	0 22	2 25	3 25	1 5	11 65	4 58	...	...	23 19
Total ...	0 55	...	0 19	0 65	9 41	42 77	23 47	36 67	85 05	37 07	10 54	10 0	256 37
Average ...	0 55	...	0 19	0 65	1 34	4 28	2 35	3 67	8 50	3 71	1 32	1 67	25 64

(True extract.)

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

APPENDIX No. 3.

Statement to accompany the Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner's letter
No. 407, dated 27th February 1890.

No.	Name of Village.	Old Assessment.	AS PROPOSED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT.			AS PROPOSED BY THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER.		
			Rate.	Amount.	Increase per cent.	Rate.	Amount.	Increase per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1	Nimbgaon Gangarda ...	1,313	1 1 0	1,713	30.5	1 3 0	1,893	44.1
2	Ghumari ...	1,210	...	1,521	25.7	...	1,685	39.2
3	Mandali ...	424	...	515	21.5	...	569	34.1
4	Chincholi Ramjan ...	299	...	367	22.8	...	405	35.4
5	Thergaon ...	1,059	...	1,301	22.9	...	1,443	36.2
6	Nagamthan ...	265	...	328	20.4	...	364	37.3
7	Khandvi ...	1,054	...	1,263	19.8	...	1,397	32.6
8	Kombhali ...	808	...	947	17.2	...	1,045	29.3
	Total, 1st Class ...	6,432	...	7,955	23.6	...	8,801	36.8
9	Belgaon ...	695	1 1 0	982	41.4	1 1 0	982	41.4
10	Kokangaon ...	477	...	651	36.5	...	651	36.5
11	Ravalgaon ...	697	...	1,096	57.2	...	1,096	57.2
12	Gurav Pimpri ...	1,324	...	1,835	38.6	...	1,835	38.6
13	Godardi ...	139	...	205	47.5	...	205	47.5
14	Diksál ...	563	...	756	34.3	...	756	34.3
15	Kavandána ...	940	0 15 0	1,114	18.5	...	1,242	32.1
16	Chándi Budruk ...	304	...	341	12.1	...	375	23.3
17	Do. Khurd ...	711	...	877	23.2	...	987	38.8
18	Bhosa ...	790	...	891	12.8	...	999	26.4
19	Rehekuri ...	617	...	766	24.1	...	868	40.6
20	Valvad ...	543	...	639	17.7	...	721	32.7
21	Supa ...	495	...	608	22.8	...	688	39.0
22	Takli Khandevadi ...	1,077	...	1,265	17.5	...	1,411	31.0
23	Chincholi Káldat ...	661	...	810	22.5	...	910	37.6
24	Karjat ...	4,373	...	4,816	10.1	...	5,340	22.1
	Total, 2nd Class ...	14,406	...	17,652	22.8	...	19,066	32.3
25	Sinda ...	1,225	0 15 0	1,796	46.6	0 14 0	1,691	38.0
26	Nándgaon ...	350	...	491	40.3	...	461	31.7
27	Vadgaon Tanpurá ...	506	...	735	45.3	...	689	36.1
28	Durgaon ...	758	...	1,138	50.1	...	1,075	41.9
29	Theraodi ...	477	...	685	43.6	...	645	35.2
30	Kolaodi ...	307	...	437	42.3	...	411	33.8
31	Benaodi ...	520	...	680	30.8	...	639	22.9
32	Kumbhefal ...	126	...	181	43.7	...	171	35.7
33	Koregaon ...	2,296	...	3,064	33.4	...	2,877	25.3
34	Ambhi Jalgaon ...	673	...	869	29.1	...	821	22.0
35	Alsunda ...	805	...	1,088	35.2	...	1,024	27.2
36	Khátgaon ...	450	...	650	44.4	...	613	36.2
37	Lcni Masadpur ...	1,208	...	1,703	45.9	...	1,650	36.6
38	Nimba ...	212	...	295	39.2	...	277	30.6
39	Chilaodi ...	951	...	1,328	39.6	...	1,252	31.6
40	Malthan ...	1,340	0 13 0	1,708	27.5	...	1,836	37.0
41	Babhulgaon ...	722	...	846	17.2	...	908	25.7
42	Nimbgaon Daku ...	801	...	1,019	27.2	...	1,090	36.0

APPENDIX No. 3—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Old Assessment	AS PROPOSED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT.			AS PROPOSED BY THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER.		
			Rate.	Amount.	Increase per cent.	Rate.	Amount.	Increase per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
43	Mohi	550	0 13 0	709	28·9	0 14 0	761	38·3
44	Jalgaon	548	...	714	30·3	...	768	40·3
45	Nimbodi	1,173	...	1,521	29·7	...	1,628	38·7
46	Pátevadi	1,034	...	1,321	27·8	...	1,415	36·8
47	Chápadgaon	1,009	...	1,384	37·2	...	1,484	47·0
48	Dighi	426	...	546	28·2	...	586	37·5
49	Pách Pimpal	50	...	62	24·0	...	67	34·0
50	Taradgaon	294	...	370	25·9	...	396	34·7
51	Ratanjan	746	...	1,011	35·5	...	1,087	45·4
52	Nágalvadi	768	...	990	28·9	...	1,062	38·2
53	Dudhodi	547	...	715	30·7	...	769	40·6
54	Khed	3,014	...	3,814	26·5	...	4,105	36·1
55	Bhámhora	1,382	...	1,824	32·2	...	1,955	41·4
56	Karpadi	1,060	...	1,479	39·5	...	1,582	49·2
57	Simpora	647	...	798	23·3	...	854	32·0
58	Akhoni	266	...	351	32·2	...	377	41·7
59	Berdi	302	...	399	32·1	...	427	41·3
	Total, 3rd Class ...	27,543	...	36,781	33·5	...	37,453	35·9
60	Hingangaon	173	0 13 0	228	31·8	0 13 0	228	31·8
61	Baradgaon Sudrik	733	...	907	23·7	...	907	23·7
62	Kuldharan	1,147	...	1,585	38·2	...	1,585	38·2
63	Táju	182	...	245	34·6	...	245	34·6
64	Belaodi	159	...	202	27·0	...	202	27·0
65	Yesaodi	385	...	537	39·7	...	537	39·7
66	Bháradgaon	275	...	328	19·3	...	328	19·3
67	Talaodi	255	...	308	20·8	...	308	20·8
68	Rakshasvadi Budrukh	291	...	372	27·8	...	372	27·8
69	Do. Khurd	188	...	234	24·5	...	234	24·5
70	Dhálaodi	442	...	530	19·9	...	530	19·9
71	Pimpalvadi	952	...	1,171	23·0	...	1,171	23·0
72	Koperdi	389	...	445	14·4	...	445	14·4
	Total, 4th Class ...	5,571	...	7,092	27·3	...	7,092	27·3
	GRAND TOTAL ...	53,952	...	69,480	28·8	...	72,412	34·2

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

(Letter No. 407, dated 27th February 1890, with accompaniments.)

No. $\frac{R}{1204}$ OF 1890.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 15th March 1890.

Submitted, with compliments, to Government.

2. The tract of country, for which revised rates are proposed, is one of the poorest in the Dekkan: the soil is not rich, the rainfall is light and uncertain, in its physical aspect it is dry and barren, and there are few signs of any commercial or industrial activity. The assessments, imposed at the original survey settlement, are not, therefore, capable of any substantial enhancement, such increase as is proposed being solely based on the general prosperity of the country in which the táluka, in question, must necessarily have participated.

3. This participation is clearly proved by the statistics furnished by Colonel Ward. The number of houses has increased 23 per cent. and the number of carts has more than doubled. The population shows only a slight increase, while agricultural cattle have decreased by 84. These adverse results are, however, to be accounted for by the great famine of 1877 which devastated the country for miles and miles, but from which the people have recovered with wonderful facility. The tables, embodied in paragraph 19 of Colonel Ward's report, show how the famine has retarded the development of the agricultural resources and with what ease the people have regained their lost ground.

4. Prices have nearly doubled since the time of the original settlement; and, although, there have been fluctuations, due to extraordinary causes, such as the American War, and the famine, a steady and normal tendency to rise is noticeable.

5. In the matter of communications, there has, doubtless, been some improvement, as the táluka is traversed, from east to west and from north to south, by fairly good roads. But the somewhat rosy view taken by Colonel Ward is not concurred in by Colonel Godfrey; and the undersigned, having very recently visited the táluka, is in a position, from his personal experience, to agree with the latter officer.

6. The groups, into which the táluka was divided, at the time of the original survey settlement, have been rearranged by Colonel Ward with considerable modifications. But he has not assigned clear reasons for such a material deviation from the original grouping, as he has proposed. Colonel Godfrey does not approve of the rearrangement and, with one exception, adheres to the groups, as originally constituted. The Commissioner agrees with Colonel Godfrey and considers that the arrangement, proposed by him, is reasonable and proper.

7. The rates, proposed by the Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, for the 4 groups into which he has divided the táluka, are fair, and the undersigned recommends them for the approval and sanction of Government. The net result of the proposals made by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, is an increase of Rs. 2,932 over those made by the Superintendent, which is very slight.

8. As regards the rate for "pátasthal lands," the Commissioner agrees with Colonel Godfrey that Rs. 6 per acre is a sufficiently high rate for Karjat, and there is no reason to raise it to Rs. 7 per acre as proposed by Mr. Waddington.

9. Sanction is also solicited to the proposals made in paragraphs 14 and 15 of Colonel Godfrey's letter.

J. MOORE,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision Settlement of 72 villages of the Karjat Táluka of the Ahmednagar District.

No. 3192.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th May 1890.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—1204, dated 15th March 1890—Sub-

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 122, dated 17th January 1890.

Letter from the Collector of Ahmednagar, No. 596, dated 30th January 1890.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 407, dated 27th February 1890.

mitting the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the revision settlement of 72 villages of the Karjat Táluka in the Ahmednagar District; and making remarks.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 615, dated 31st March 1890.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 738, dated 21st April 1890.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—1880, dated 30th April 1890—Forwarding a letter No. 2200, dated 25th idem, from the Collector of Ahmednagar.

RESOLUTION.—The revision settlement of 72 villages of the Karjat Táluka has been postponed for nine years in order to enable them to recover from the effects of the famine. The reports now before Government show that the recovery has been complete, that the táluka, though undoubtedly a very poor one, has shared in the general improvement of the district, and that prices have for many years past been nearly double those which prevailed before the original settlement, which is shown to have been very favourable to cultivators. In these circumstances the Governor in Council considers that the enhancement of assessment proposed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner is justified. That officer is unable to accept in their entirety the proposals, as regards either groups or dry-crop rates, made by the Survey Superintendent and approved by the Collector; but, as remarked by the Commissioner, C. D., Colonel Ward has not assigned any clear reasons for altering the groups formed at the original settlement, and Government observe, moreover, that the modifications of the Survey Superintendent's proposed rates recommended by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner are only of material importance in the case of eighteen well situated villages, of which eight, forming the first group (with a maximum rate of Re. 1-3-0) adjoin villages to which the same rate has already been applied in the Shrigonda Táluka, and the remainder adjoin the first group and include the market town of Karjat.

2. In fixing rates the poverty of the táluka has been taken into account by both the Survey Superintendent and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and consequently the rates proposed by both are, with a few exceptions, materially lower than those which prevail in adjoining tálukas. The dry-crop rates proposed by Colonel Godfrey for each of the four groups into which he

Group.	Present rate.			Proposed rate.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	...	1	0 0	1	3	0
2	...	0	14 0	1	1	0
3	...	0	12 0	0	14	0
4	...	0	12 0	0	13	0

divides the táluka are compared with the existing rates in the marginal table. The maximum rate proposed for pátasthal garden land is only Rs. 6 as compared with Rs. 8 in the adjoining Shrigonda Táluka. The net result of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's proposals is an increase from Rs. 53,952 to Rs. 72,412 or by 34.2 per cent. in the assessment of the táluka. This is slightly in excess of the limit of 33 per cent. prescribed for ordinary revision settlements, but it is explained that Government Resolution No. 2619, Revenue Department, dated 26th March 1884, does not apply to the Karjat Táluka.

3. The rates proposed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner are sanctioned as are also the proposals made in paragraphs 14 and 15 of his

report and that in paragraph 43 of the report of the Survey Superintendent. This sanction, however, is subject to reconsideration on receipt of petitions of objections, if any are received, to the rates proposed by either Colonel Ward or the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. A notification embodying the latter rates should be published in the manner directed in Government Resolution No. 7447, dated 21st October 1886, in all villages for which the rates proposed by Colonel Godfrey are in excess of those proposed by Colonel Ward and embodied in the notification already published.

J. DEC. ATKINS,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Ahmednagar,
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.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision Settlement of 72 villages of the Karjat Taluka in the Ahmednagar District.

No. 3876.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th June 1890.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—2164, dated 17th May 1890—Forwarding with reference to Government Resolution No. 3192, dated 8th idem, one from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 911, dated 12th idem, together with a letter No. 2352, dated 2nd idem, from the Collector of Ahmednagar, who submits petitions of objection, received by him from the inhabitants of certain villages of the Karjat Taluka, against the revised rates proposed to be introduced into the 72 villages of that taluka; and makes remarks.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 987, dated 17th May 1890—Enquiring whether the orders of Government that may be passed on consideration of the petitions of objection to the rates conditionally sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 3192, dated 8th May 1890, are required to be printed as part of the Government selection containing the papers on the subject.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1013, dated 21st May 1890—Forwarding a letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 972, dated 20th idem; and recommending that the date for receiving resignations in the Karjat Taluka may be extended to 10th July for the present year.

RESOLUTION.—Orders will be passed separately regarding petitions of objection when those which may hereafter be submitted in accordance with the new notification referred to in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 3192, dated 8th May 1890, are received by Government. Such orders should be printed as part of the Government selection of papers relating to this Revision Settlement.

2. The date for receiving resignations in the current year should as recommended be extended to July 10th.

J. DEC. ATKINS,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Ahmednagar,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision Settlement of 72 villages of the Karjat Táluka of the Ahmednagar District.

No. 7952.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th November 1890.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 2116, dated 18th October 1890:—

“With reference to Government Resolution No. 3876 of 4th June last, I have the honour to forward a letter from the Collector of Ahmednagar, No. 5939 of 15th instant, stating that no petitions of objections have been received by him against the revised rates fixed for the villages of the Karjat Táluka and to ask Government whether I am now at liberty to issue instructions to the Superintendent, Government Central Press, to complete the work of printing the settlement compilation on that táluka now in press.”

RESOLUTION.—The question asked by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner should be answered in the affirmative.

J. DE C. ATKINS,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Commissioner, C.D.,
The Collector of Ahmednagar,
The Superintendent, Government Central Press.

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