

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCXVI.—New Series.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 102 DANGI VILLAGES

OF THE

AKOLA TALUKA

OF THE

AHMEDNAGAR COLLECTORATE.

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1888.

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**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE ON THE REVISION SURVEY
SETTLEMENT OF 102 GOVERNMENT VILLAGES FORMING THE
DANGI OR HILLY PORTION OF THE AKOLA TALUKA OF THE
AHMEDNAGAR COLLECTORATE.**

	Paras.	Pages.		Paras.	Pages.
Letter No. 512, dated 21st April 1887, with appendices, from the Superintendent, Poona and Nasik and Southern Marátha Country Revenue Surveys, to the Collector of Ahmednagar, submitting proposals for the revision survey settlement of 102 Government villages forming the Dangi or hilly portion of the Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate	1-48	1-57	Appendix G.—Showing the number of snops, looms, oil-presses, &c., and the average births, deaths, and vaccination.	16	16
Introduction	1-2	1-2	Appendix H.—Showing the number of schools with their average attendance...	19	19
Review of the former settlement	3-10	3-10	Appendix I.—Showing the proportion of Government occupied and inám lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, &c.	19	19
Re-measurement	11-12	11-12	Appendix J.—Showing the number of wells, tanks, and budkis...	20	20
Differences found at re-measurement	13	13	Appendix K.—Showing transactions of sale of land	21-27	21-27
Re-classification	14	14	Appendix L.—Showing transactions of land leased	28-31	28-31
Contrasted statement showing particulars of the total area by the original and the revision surveys	15	15	Appendix M.—Showing mortgage transactions	32-49	32-49
Position and physical features	16	16	Appendix N.—Showing the prices of the principal food-grains for the last 48 years (1838-39 to 1885-86)	50-51	50-51
Soil	17	17	Appendix O.—Showing revenue history for 97 villages	52	52
Climate	18	18	Appendix P.—Showing revenue history for five villages	53	53
Crops	19	19	Appendix Q.—Showing the comparative general result of the present and proposed rates of assessment on each village	54-57	54-57
Communications	20	20	Index to the report by Mr. Fraser Tytler on the first survey and settlement of the Akola Dangs, 1848	58	58
Markets and trade	21	21	Correspondence relating to the original settlement of the 102 villages forming the Dangi or hilly portion of the Akola Taluka	59-83	59-83
Statistics	22-29	22-29	Memorandum No. 921, dated 17th May 1887, from the District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, submitting the foregoing correspondence with his remarks to the Collector of Ahmednagar	84	84
Education	30	30	Memorandum No. 2724, dated 18th May 1887, from the Collector of Ahmednagar, submitting the foregoing correspondence with his remarks	84	84
Sub-tenures	31	31	Letter No. 1396, dated 9th August 1887, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, submitting with his remarks the foregoing correspondence for the orders of Government through the Commissioner, C. D.	85-89	85-89
Value of land	32	32	Letter No. ^R 3444, dated 6th September 1887, from the Commissioner, C. D., forwarding with his remarks the foregoing correspondence for the orders of Government	89-90	89-90
Prices	33	33	Government Resolution No. 835, dated 6th February 1888, passing orders on the foregoing correspondence	90-92	90-92
Revenue history	34-38	34-38			
Summary	37	37			
Scheme of old rates	38	38			
Proposed rate and grouping of the villages	39	39			
Treatment of old and new rice land	40-41	40-41			
Garden land	42	42			
Estimated result of the proposed rates	43-45	43-45			
Contrasted statement showing the results of the proposed and expiring settlements under every head	46	46			
The incidence of assessment per acre	47	47			
Recommendation as to the term of guarantee for the new rates and the manner of levying the revised assessment	48	48			
APPENDICES—					
Appendix A.—Showing rainfall	14	14			
Appendix B.—Showing details of cultivation	15	15			
Appendix C.—Showing the villages in which the principal weekly bázars are held	16	16			
Appendix D.—Showing details of population and the percentage of those who can read	17	17			
Appendix E.—Showing occupation of the people	18	18			
Appendix F.—Showing return of houses, chávdís, wells, &c., and of live and dead stock	18	18			

FROM

W. M. FLETCHER, Esq.,
 Superintendent, Poona and Násik and
 Southern Marátha Country Revenue Surveys;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF AHMEDNAGAR.

*Survey Superintendent's Office,
 Camp Pusegaon, 21st April 1887.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the revision settlement of the 102 Government villages of Akola which form the Dángi or hilly portion of the táluka, and beg to refer you to my reports noted in the margin, which deal with the settlement of the remaining 51 Government villages.

No. 115 of 24th January 1886,
 in Government Selection
 No. CLXXXIV and No. 290 of
 12th March 1887.

2. The 102 villages treated of in this report were originally settled in the years and under the authority given below :—

Year of Settlement.	Number of Villages.	Former Táluka.	Authority for Sanction of Settlement.
1848-49 	97	Akola ...	Government letter No. 419 of 23rd January and (for mál lands) 1849.
1850-51 	5	Junnar ...	Government Resolution No. 3799 of 20th October 1860.

3. The original settlement report by Mr. Fraser Tytler, which has been printed as an accompaniment to these papers, gives full information as to the nature of that settlement, and shows that it may rightly be regarded as a progressive and preparatory one, intended to pave the way for the more exact system which has now been introduced. When Mr. Tytler commenced operations he found 4 different systems of assessment in force, each of which was worse than the other, and which were alike only in that irregularity and uncertainty pervaded them all, and in all of them the Kulkarni was supreme. The whole tendency of this mixed system was to hamper and check industry.

Review of the former Settlement.
 Paras 5—16.

1. Bighanni.	3. Nakt Chal.
2. Autbandi.	4. Dalhi.

4. Any attempt to put an end to this anarchical state of revenue affairs at one *coup*, and substitute for it a revenue system which should be complete in all its branches, must obviously have failed ; and it was Mr. Tytler's aim to introduce a rough and inexpensive system, containing the germs of order and completeness, which should by gradual development prepare the ground for a complete Survey and Settlement.

Para. 19.

5. All superior soils, rice, dry-crop, or garden, were at once measured, demarcated and assessed ; of the rest, *i. e.*, the mál and hill lands, portions roughly defined were assessed

Para. 17.

in the lump, and given out on 5 years' leases, each cultivator paying for his portion a proportionate share of the lump assessment. Even this very partial measure of settlement was not, it appears, found practicable to a like extent in all villages; it is explained that only in the most easterly tract was it fully

carried out, the rice, garden and a great portion of the jirait being there all measured into fields, and the remainder leased: in the middle portion of the district the rice alone was measured and none of the jirait, this latter being partially given out on leases; in the most remote and western villages it appears no separate leases of the mál lands were given, but the rice lands merely measured and assessed.

6. The method of measurement had to be adapted to the agency at Mr. Tytler's disposal, viz., the Kárkúns of the Mámlat-dár's establishment and the Village Kulkarnis,—and though each village boundary was fixed by Theodolite under the direction of a competent engineer, and thus the accuracy of the lump area sufficiently secured, it is evident that the internal measurements were merely approximate, and no large amount of accurate test was taken.

7. All the actually measured fields were classed by the same Kárkúns as were employed on the measurement, but 10 per cent. of all classification was tested by European agency. Nine classes were made of dry-crop land ranging from 18 annas to 4 annas in assessment, and the rice land was ranged in 8 classes, the assessment of which varied from Rs. 2-8-0 in the highest to Re. 0-12-0 in the lowest class.

8. These rates, on the sanction of Government being obtained, were guaranteed for 30 years and applied, it will be understood, only to the land which had at this time been measured into fields and demarcated. The remainder lands were considered as mál and treated under a system of leases which were to be revised every five years.* Subsequently, however, when, in 1855, Government ordered the work of revising these leases to be taken up, enjoining at the same time that all newly developed rice land and dry-crop land should be measured and added to the existing registers, it was found practicable to extend measurement and classification so as to include the whole of the lands hitherto not so dealt with, and the leasing system was entirely superseded.

* A translation of the old form of lease will be found among the old correspondence printed with this report.

Mr. Fraser Tytler's report, No. 588 of April 18th, 1860, paragraphs 1—5 inclusive.

9. The classification of these mál lands subsequently measured, was done under similar rules to those used in assessing the dry-crop lands which had first been measured up, the range of values on the poorest soils being considerably higher than the scale now in use. The rules will be found printed, together with the old correspondence, among the accompaniments to the settlement

Report by Colonel Taverner, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, on 22 villages of Dindori, No. 893 of 15th October 1875, and Government Selection CLXVIII on Revised Settlement of Igatpuri.

Government Resolution No. 3799 of 20th October 1860.

10. There can be no doubt that the measures which have been reviewed above were admirably suited to the circumstances to which they were applied. They have paved the way most efficiently for the introduction of the regular survey system, which can now be brought in without risk of failure.

11. The imperfect nature of the old work convinced Government of the necessity of carrying out an entire re-measurement and re-classification as the basis of the revised settle-

Re-measurement.

ment. In the course of these operations which have placed the revenue record of this tract in all ways on a par with present requirements, 29,248 old numbers have become 25,410 new survey numbers and pot numbers.

Survey Nos. 19,426.
Pot Nos. 5,984.

12. It is unusual to find the total number of fields decreased by revision survey, and the explanation in this case is that every minute portion of low-lying land which seemed likely ever to be made into rice was entered in the old record as a separate 'chak' number, but from not being demarcated or correctly shown on the map, very many of these cannot now be traced at all, while many more, being held by the same cultivator who holds the surrounding mál land, have now been included in his survey number. Another cause which has reduced the number of new survey numbers is that 975 old numbers have been included in large forest numbers at Revision Survey.

13. The differences in area found in individual fields, between the old measurement and the revised survey record, are shown in the subjoined table :—

Number of Villages.	Serial old Number.	DIFFERENCE WITHIN						Gone into Forest.	
		5 per cent.	6 to 10 per cent.	11 to 15 per cent.	16 to 20 per cent.	21 to 25 per cent.	26 to 30 per cent.		Over 30 per cent.
102	29,248	5,801	3,408	2,670	2,341	1,968	1,526	10,559	975

The differences found therefore were very great in a large proportion of cases, for in 56 per cent. of the total old numbers the area differed by more than 15 per cent. The apparent causes for the larger differences are tabulated below :—

Total old Numbers in which difference exceeded 15 per cent.	Adjoining Rivers and Roads.	Adjoining Hills and Forest.	Errors in old work.
16,394	1,363	6,435	8,596

The system of measurement employed at original survey was very rough, and the ground in this district is hilly and difficult, added to which is the fact that the old demarcation was not always kept up with care; it was to be expected therefore that large discrepancies would appear on a regular survey being introduced.

14. The re-classification which has been entire, as stated above, has been done in the usual manner; the scale used* being the same which has been applied in all recent revisions, viz., the Joint Report valuation scale with the addition of a 10th class. The rice classification has been done under the system originated in the Southern Marátha Country and adopted in this survey since the last 9 or 10 years.

Class.	Value.	Class.	Value.
*1	16	6	6
2	14	7	4
3	12	8	3
4	10	9	2
5	8	10	1

15. The area obtained by the revision survey is given below under heads of cultivation, contrasted with the figures of the old record :—

Description.	By Old Record.	By Revision Survey.	Difference.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop	129,468	141,159	+11,691
Rice	4,237	7,666	+3,429
Garden	205	556	+351
Not available for cultivation	108,371	90,006	—18,365
Total	242,281	239,387	—2,894

The difference on the lump area is inconsiderable, and amounts to something more than 1 per cent. This was to be anticipated from what has been said above, but it is evident that the waste lands have been largely encroached on, while the rice area has increased by upwards of 80 per cent. and more than 11,000 acres have been added to the dry-crop head. It must be borne in mind however that the internal measurements of the old survey were not very accurate, and these figures therefore cannot be considered more than approximate.

16. The tract of country comprised in the villages under report is irregular in shape; its southern border, along which is its greatest length, is marked for some 18 miles by the edge of the Gháts overlooking the Thána District, and then follows for about an equal distance the spur of hills, which begin from the old mountain fastness of Harischandragad, and run eastwards along the border of the Nagar and Poona Collectorates; to the west and north the boundary is also formed by a range of hills, or rather a precipitous descent, beneath which lies the Igatpuri Táluka of Násik; to the west are the Deshi villages of this same táluka which were brought under revision settlement last year. In general aspect the country is bleak and bare, but so broken up by valleys and ravines and hills that one loses sight of the fact that it forms one lofty plateau, and with difficulty recognises its main features. It is divided into three principal valleys which trend from north-west to south-east; the southernmost valley is drained by the Mula, the central one by the Pravara, and the northernmost by the Ardhala. Each river flows in a deep ravine far below the general surface of the neighbouring country, which thus derives no benefit from its waters. The central valley is the most open in conformation and advanced in progress; the southern is most rugged and inaccessible; the northern appears to have the greatest general altitude and contains the fewest villages.

17. The soil varies very little in kind, though its fertility differs with its depth; it is usually of a light color (reddish or yellow) and yields with a good rainfall very good crops of the hill grains usually here grown. The rice soil is not often good, and is seldom or never found with a really good supply of water.

18. The climate is on the whole, no doubt, much moister than that of the villages immediately to the east which were settled last year, but is dry for a tract which lies on the crest of the Gháts, and I am inclined to think must now have a less heavy rainfall than when the original settlement was introduced. From Mr. Tytler's description of the country it would appear at that time to have been clothed with forest and scrub jungle; it is now quite bare except for the few forest reserves, and such a change can hardly have been unaccompanied by a decrease in the rainfall. There is no place in the tract where a rain-guage is kept, but at Akola

The average fall* for the last ten years has been 22·8, while at Igatpuri, which ad-
 joins on the west, the average for the same period has
 * *Vide* Appendix A. been 131·6 inches. It is probable that the valley of
 the Mula, which is narrower and walled in with loftier hills than the others, has
 a heavier rainfall than the rest of the táluka.

19. The following précis of Appendix B. which is compiled in average of the
 last 5 years from the village records, shows the pro-
 portionate areas covered by the different crops raised :—
 Crops, Appendix B.

		Kharif.	Rabi.
<i>Cereals.</i> —Nágli, Bájri, Rice	...	45·5	1·2
18·1 13·9 4·2	...		
Sawa, Bhadli, Jovári,	...		
7·1 1·9 0·3	...		
Wheat	...		
1·2	...		
<i>Pulses.</i> —Udid, Kulthi, Tur	...	2·2	1·4
1·1 0·6 0·3	...		
Matki, Mug, Gram	...		
0·1 0·1 1·4	...		
<i>Oil seeds.</i> —Khorasni, Kardai	...	16·9	0·7
16·9 0·7	...		
Miscellaneous ...	...	2·1	1·1
		66·7	4·4
Total	...	71·1	
Grass or fallow	...	28·9	
Grand Total	...	100·	

The early harvest almost monopolises the whole produce, but the second crops grown in rice land after the rice is harvested find no place in this return ; they amount perhaps in proportion to about 1·5 and consist of wheat, watána, &c. Of the cereals rice and wheat are the most valuable though their area is not large, they are grown chiefly for export, as also to a less extent is bájri ; náchni and sawa are the food grains locally consumed. Gram is the only pulse exported, the remainder are grown for food. The staple produce of the country however, is the oil-seed khorásni, which grows luxuriantly in the climate and soil here found, and covers, it will be seen, nearly 17 per cent. of the total cultivable area ; it is largely exported.

20. The villages in the valley of the Pravara are best off in the matter of
 Communications. communications, being traversed by the made-road
 which runs from Ghoti Station, on the Bombay and
 Calcutta main line of railway, to the Dhond and Manmád loop line, and thus
 serves as a feeder to each. The Bari Ghát by which this road descends into the
 Igatpuri valley is well engineered, and Rajur, the chief market of the tract under
 report and most eastern of the villages under report in the valley of the
 Pravara, is by this route within 32 miles of the railway. The only other made-
 road in the tract under discussion is that which connects Kotul and the villages
 on its plateau with Akola ; this is a local fund road and is kept in fair order.
 Another road, not yet completed but still under construction, is being made to
 open up communication between the Mula and Pravara valleys, and thus furnish
 the former with an outlet to the railway. This road runs due north from
 Ambit at the foot of Harischandragad and joins the Ghoti main road at Málegaon.
 Except where roads have been made the country is difficult for wheels, and
 away from the made-roads produce is chiefly carried by pack bullocks. There is
 a bullock track leading down into the Konkan from Ghátghar, at the head of the
 Pravara valley, which is much used ; and another in the northern corner of the
 táluka gives access to the Igatpuri valley.

21. The produce of the country, however, is chiefly collected by itinerant traders, who have their head-quarters at Rájur and Kotul and visit the villages with strings of bullocks soon after harvest. Khorásni is the principal product; it is most usually exported in the seed, though the oil is locally expressed in some cases. There are 21 oil-presses of the usual rude description in the villages under report. The hirda or myrobalam is largely exported; Mr. Turnbull, who spent last fair season in the district, states that the produce of Government trees realised in that year Rs. 20,000, and he estimates that double that amount may be set down as the value of the yield from trees in occupied land. These figures refer to the whole táluka, but as a matter of fact almost the whole of the trees must grow in the villages now under report.

22. The statistics of the 102 villages included in the present proposals are summarised below. The figures for the year of settlement are taken from the old survey record, and those for 1885-86 have been furnished by the Collector's Department as the result of a special census, taken last July:—

	Year of Settlement.	1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
Population	23,887	36,405	12,518	...	52.4
Houses... { Flat-roofed or tiled	708	1,481	773	...	109.2
{ Thatched	3,564	5,123	1,559	...	43.7
Agricultural cattle	11,338	11,238	...	100	-0.9
Cows, buffaloes and young	16,405	19,483	3,078	...	18.8
Sheep and goats	3,061	2,929	...	132	-4.3
Carts	111	315	204	...	183.8
Horses and ponies	322	328	6	...	1.9
Wells and budkis	107	309	202	...	188.8

23. Population is increased by 52.4 per cent. and now represents a density of 97 to the square mile, which is still sparse for a district with so many natural advantages. Of the total area however 38 per cent. is hill, or forest, &c., not available for occupation, and the remainder gives a proportion of 4 acres per head of population.

Population Total area of the 102 villages = 374 square miles.

24. Houses show on the whole a slightly higher rate of increase than population, and the greater proportion of the better description that have come into existence indicates an improvement in the standard of comfort.

25. Agricultural cattle are found to have remained nearly stationary in numbers, and indeed show a small decrease. It is evident, however, that as they are in proportion of one pair to every 17 acres of cultivated area the number kept is amply sufficient.

Cattle.
Government occupied and Inám acres 138,360
Deduct 28.9= 39,987
98,373

Divided by 5,619 pairs of oxen = 17 acres per pair.

The Akola Dáng country with its moist climate, and great expanse of poor hilly lands that if tilled yield only the coarser grains, is by nature well fitted for grazing, and accordingly we find that breeding cattle have here largely increased (by 18.8 per cent.); a fact which supplies the complement to the opposite state of things found everywhere to exist in tálukas better suited for cultivation.

26. Sheep and goats which were never numerous enough to be important and which do not thrive in a moist climate have decreased.

27. Carts have risen in number from 111 to 315 and are numerous in the villages of the Pravara valley where they ply for hire on the made-road to the railway: in the remainder of

the villages they are as might be expected very scarce. Horses and ponies are not numerous but stand at about the same number as before settlement.

Horses and ponies.

28. Wells and budkis (the latter are but 6 in number) are now 309 against 107, at the time of settlement; but of the whole present number only 39 are used for irrigation, 163 are for drinking, and 101 are out of repair. The old record does not distinguish between different classes of wells, but it is needless to observe that a tract where rainfall is certain and soil uniformly poor, is not one where wells would ever be much used for irrigation.

Wells and Budkis.

29. In the subjoined tables the same figures which have above been commented on as a whole, are re-compiled under heads of the groups of villages for which, later in this report, separate rates of assessment will be proposed. The groups will be readily distinguished on reference to the accompanying map :—

Group of villages.		Popula- tion.	Houses.		Agricul- tural Cattle.	Cows, Buffaloes and Young.	Carts.
			Tiled and Flat roofed.	Thatch- ed.			
I.—1 Village. Occupied acres per head of Popula- tion 1·2.	Year of settlement	1,623	175	98	1,369	490	...
	1885-86	2,262	296	62	1,118	588	15
	Increase	639	121	...	...	108	15
	Decrease	...	...	36	251	...	...
	Percentage	39·4	69·1	-36·7	-18·3	22·5	...
II.—6 Villages. Occupied acres per head of Popula- tion 3·0.	Year of Settlement	3,704	314	164	1,550	1,986	63
	1885-86	3,822	396	148	1,251	2,088	101
	Increase	118	72	...	...	102	38
	Decrease	...	...	16	299	...	...
	Percentage	3·2	2·9	-9·8	-19·3	5·1	60·3
III.—6 Villages. Occu- pied acres per head of Population 4·3.	Year of Settlement	1,525	91	196	838	987	29
	1885-86	1,583	145	174	677	1,108	74
	Increase	58	54	...	...	119	45
	Decrease	...	...	22	161	...	...
	Percentage	3·8	59·3	-11·2	-19·2	12·1	155·2
IV.—21 Villages. Occu- pied acres per head of Population 3·8.	Year of Settlement	4,336	71	734	1,864	2,763	12
	1885-86	7,369	295	1,053	2,375	3,252	93
	Increase	3,033	224	319	511	489	81
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Percentage	69·9	315·5	43·5	27·4	17·7	675·0
V.—5 Villages. Occupied acres per head of Popu- lation 5·0.	Year of Settlement	1,004	21	134	483	552	2
	1885-86	1,262	39	205	397	608	6
	Increase	258	18	71	...	56	4
	Decrease	...	...	...	86	...	...
	Percentage	25·7	85·7	53·0	-17·8	10·1	200·0
VI.—37 Villages. Occu- pied acres per head of Population 4·7.	Year of Settlement	8,137	33	1,518	3,747	6,438	5
	1885-86	13,221	256	2,171	3,840	7,302	26
	Increase	5,084	223	653	93	864	21
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Percentage	62·5	675·8	43·0	2·5	13·4	420·0
VII.—26 Villages. Occu- pied acres per head of Population 2·9.	Year of Settlement	3,558	3	720	1,487	3,199	...
	1885-86	6,886	78	1,310	1,580	4,539	...
	Increase	3,328	75	590	93	1,340	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Percentage	93·5	2,500·0	81·9	6·3	41·9	...

These figures show that the material progress attained during the last 30 years has been shared by the whole of the district. It is in the four last groups, however, which at the time of the old settlement were chiefly uncultivated waste and overgrown with jungle, that progress has been most rapid, and this of course was to be expected. In all the groups the improvement in the description of dwellings is clearly seen. The increase or decrease in working cattle appears at first sight uneven in the different localities, but the proportion borne by the number to the area cultivated is amply sufficient in all. In the first and second groups, where some of the traders of Rájur and Kotul keep considerable

strings of pack-bullocks, the proportion is abnormally high, but elsewhere it does not differ very much.

30. The figures for Government schools given in Appendix H. are obtained from the Educational Department : from enquiries made by the classing establishment it would appear there are no private schools in the villages under report.

There are 10 Government schools for boys, with an average attendance of 381, and 24 girls attend at the girls' school. The proportion of the male population able to read is 3 per cent. (*vide* Appendix D.) including the 2 per cent. under instruction ; the smallness of these proportions is easily explained by the wild character of the tract under report.

31. In Appendix I. will be found the usual information on the subject of sub-tenures. Of the total number of fields 76 per cent. are cultivated by the Khátedárs themselves, and 4.6 per cent. more by the Khátedárs in partnership with others. Three per cent. of the whole are sublet for money rents and 6 per cent. for rents paid in kind. Nine and a half per cent. are waste or not available for cultivation.

32. The three appendices mentioned in the margin are an abstract of the sub-registrar's records for the last 3 years ; all transactions which referred to other property than land have been carefully eliminated. The 209 cases of mortgage show a high range of value, but there is nothing special to note regarding them ; the same remark applies to the 142 instances recorded of sales of land. Leases are comparatively few in number (49) and show a tendency to long periods, which is no doubt partly explained by the practice common in ghát districts of cultivating a three or four year rotation of crops followed by a fallow.

33. The course of prices in the Akola Táluka, and in the tálukás adjoining, is shown in Appendix N. for each year since the settlement, and with a few exceptions for the 10 years previous. The figures have been furnished by the Mámlatdárs and are for the most part the same as those submitted with the report on the Igatpuri Revision Settlement. The actual accuracy of the figures obtainable on this subject has never been asserted, but there is no reason to doubt their usefulness in ascertaining the general course of prices over a given period of years, though if the returns of one táluka are compared closely with those of another for each year differences are apparent. In the present tables it will be seen that there is an approximate agreement between the average prices of grains over considerable periods in 3* out of the four markets entered, and the inference must be that the figures of these three are probably more trustworthy than those of the fourth, *viz.* Igatpuri. In the subjoined table are given the average prices in the Akola Market of four grains, for 10 years before the introduction of the settlement and for 3 periods which together embrace the duration of the lease. Nágli is the main food-grain of the district, and I have, therefore, entered it here though the record of it for some years is wanting. Bájri is partly consumed and partly exported, but wheat and rice are raised chiefly for sale :—

Period.	IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.			
	Nágli.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Cleaned Rice.
Ten years before Settlement from 1838-39 to 1847-48	58½	41½	34½	20
First 10 years of the lease from 1848-49 to 1857-58.	49	28½	25½	21½
Second 10 years of the lease from 1858-59 to 1867-68	22½	15½	11½	9½
Concluding 18 years of the lease from 1868-69 to 1885-86	25½	18	14½	9½

The second 10 years of the lease, which contain the period of the American War, show a higher average range of prices than the last 18 years, but the average of the latter is still more than 60 per cent. in advance of the average prices of the first 10 years after settlement, a period during which, as we shall presently see, the area of cultivation nearly doubled itself. There can be no danger in accepting the inference that the margin of profit has very largely extended since the present rates of assessment were settled.

34. The revenue history of the 97 villages which belong to the old Dáng settlement, and that of the 5 villages which belonged originally to the Junnar Táluka, are shown in separate appendices. In the Dángi villages, as has been already explained, the settlement at first embraced only the rice land and the superior soil of other descriptions; and until the remaining lands were brought under survey, some 11 years later, the record does not fully show the increase in cultivated area that was going on. During the first period the cultivated area of measured land rose from 44,900 acres and 18,026 rupees to 52,199 acres and 19,466 rupees of revenue. In 1860-61* when the mál land, till then held on lease and unmeasured, has been brought on to the record of Government occupied land, the total area is at once further raised by 52 per cent. and the revenue by some 35 per cent.* From this point progress continued rapidly but steadily until 1872-73, whence for the next 10 years we find an unimportant decline with slight fluctuations, but from 1882-83 the revenue has risen steadily and in the final year of the table (1885-86), has reached the highest figure yet attained. The history from a revenue point of view of the five villages which belonged formerly to the Junnar Táluka is more simple. In the year of settlement the occupied and unoccupied areas were nearly equal, viz., 2,963 and 2,905 acres respectively, and a gradual transfer from the latter to the former head went on until 1876-77, since which year the figures have remained steady at 6,073 acres occupied and 1 acre unoccupied.

35. Temporary remissions appear against the years 1853-54, and 1882-83, in the latter case being specially granted on account of damage by locusts. In the 97 Dángi villages the figures in the remission columns opposite the year of the mál settlement, 1859-60, merely indicate that the excess of the new over the old assessment was not levied in the first year. On the whole it will be seen that remissions have been quite unimportant, and outstandings unknown ever since the existing settlement was introduced.

36. From the information given in the subjoined form, furnished by the Mámlatdár, it appears that the revenue has been collected with ease, though last year 12 cases of distraint are reported :—

Year.	No. of Villages.	No. of Notices.	No. of Cases in which distraint was resorted to.
1883-84	68	1,168	.....
1884-85	53	528	.....
1885-86	53	456	12

37. The prosperity of the district and its great progress during the course of the settlement now to be revised, cannot, I think, be doubted by any one who considers as a whole the information above submitted. The increase in population, which has been great,

* The figures of 1859-60, the actual year of introduction of the Mál settlement, evidently include much land which the lease holders threw up when it was made to pay a regular assessment; I take therefore the succeeding year's figures as more truly showing the actual state of things.

has been attended by a great extension of cultivation, by an increase of material wealth, and by indications of an improvement in the standard of comfort, while the increased revenue has been regularly and easily collected. All this has been the natural outcome of improved local communications and the approach of the railway, which have enabled the tract under report to share in the great general advance made by the whole country during the last 30 or 40 years. Government therefore, in revising the settlement, may well impose a moderate increase of assessment, and with that object the following proposals are submitted.

38. In the old Dángi settlement all the villages were treated alike and brought under similar rates; the process of bringing the whole of the lands of the district under those rates was gradual and was not completed for several years, but the rates of assessment were the same proportionately in the first as in the last villages, and no attempt appears to have been made to take into account the relative advantages of position possessed by different villages. Considering indeed the general absence of all roads, the great similarity of climate and the elementary stage in which the whole tract then was, any graduating of rates on such grounds was not called for.

The maximum dry-crop rate was fixed alike in all at Rs. 1-2-0. The five villages once belonging to the Junnar Táluka were settled by the method at that time practiced by the Poona survey, under maximum dry-crop rates of Re. 1-0-0 and Re. 0-12-0.

39. The revised rates of assessment sanctioned last year for the eastern portion of the táluka give a clue to the rates which will be suitable on that side, while Igatpuri which was settled two years since adjoins on the west, and Junnar Táluka, also lately settled, touches the southern border of the tract now to be dealt with. The maximum rates in force in all the adjoining tálukás are noted in the map; the groups of villages settled last year in this táluka are shown fully coloured, while the boundaries only are colored of the groups now proposed. These latter are as follows:—

GROUP I.—ONE VILLAGE (RÁJUR), MAXIMUM DRY-CROP RATE Rs. 1-14-0.

This village, which is the principal market in the district, lies immediately to the west of the group for which Rs. 2 maximum was last year sanctioned. Its climate is somewhat moister and its lands are more hilly, but these drawbacks are partly counterbalanced by its advantages as a market town situated on a made-road. The maximum rate proposed for it is the same as was sanctioned last year for the villages in the valley of the Ardhalá in the north of the táluka.

Bordered with yellow ochre on the map.

GROUP II.—SIX VILLAGES—MAXIMUM DRY-CROP RATE Rs. 1-10-0.

This group consists of the market town of Kotul and the villages which lie between it and Akola. These villages are situated on a plateau which borders on the Dáng country, but have immediate access to the plain of Akola by the made-road which connects Kotul with that place. The climate is moister here than in the plain, but admits of more valuable produce being grown than is possible farther west.

Bordered with dark, green on the map.

GROUP III.—SIX VILLAGES—MAXIMUM DRY-CROP RATE Rs. 1-8-0.

Four of these villages lie east of and have the same climate as the last group, but are worse off for communications. The other two lie north of Rájur, and share its climate; these have direct access to the Akola plain through the gorge of the Pravara. The whole six villages adjoin others which were settled last year under the maximum rate now proposed.

Bordered with light green on the map.

GROUP IV.—TWENTY-ONE VILLAGES—MAXIMUM DRY-CROP Rs. 1-6-0.

The main portion of this group embraces most of the villages in the valley of the Pravara, and extends along both sides of the made-road from the western border of the táluka as far east as Rájur (which, however, lies on a lower level

Bordered with brown on the map.

and nearer the plain). This part is as well furnished with means of communication as any in this year's settlement. The western villages which are on the crest of the ghát have a very moist climate, but are compensated for it by being nearest to the railway, and thus come suitably under the same maximum rate as the more eastern villages which lie further off with a somewhat better climate. Under this same maximum rate are included 3 villages which adjoin Kotul on the west, and have much the same climate as the second group, but worse communications.

GROUP V.—FIVE VILLAGES—MAXIMUM DRY-CROP RATE Rs. 1-4-0.

This group is to the south of Kotul, and adjoins the villages for which a maximum of Rs. 1-4-0 was sanctioned last year. In climate it much resembles the second group, but means of communication are very bad and carts cannot be used.

Bordered with purple in the map.

GROUP VI.—THIRTY-SEVEN VILLAGES—MAXIMUM DRY-CROP RATE Rs. 1-2-0.

This group is made up of two divisions, lying north and south of the 4th group, the climate of which they may be said generally to share. The southern villages, which are rather more cramped, and perhaps get somewhat heavier rainfall than the remainder, have the advantage of the newly made Local Fund road, and can thus get their produce removed by cart to the railway. In the same way the northernmost villages of the northern division of this group are compensated for their greater distance from the made-road, by occupying a rather more open country than the southern villages, and possessing a separate route of exit to the north by a rough cart track into the Sinnar Táluka.

Bordered with vermilion on the map.

GROUP VII.—TWENTY-SIX VILLAGES—MAXIMUM DRY-CROP RATE Re. 1-0-0.

This group includes the rough remote country which lies round the sources of the Pravara and the Mula, and overhangs the Konkan for a distance of some 18 miles. The greater part of the Harischandragad mountain is also included in these villages, together with a strip of rough country east of it on the border of Junnar Táluka. The climate it need hardly be said is excessively moist, and cart tracks are almost unknown. The Junnar villages which adjoin have most of them been settled on the same maximum, *viz.* Re. 1, now proposed for this group.

Bordered with indigo in the map.

40. For old rice land the maximum rates proposed are Rs. 8 in the first three of the above groups, Rs. 7 in the 4th, 5th and 6th groups, and Rs. 6 in the last. It is impossible to compare the old and new maxima for rice land, as the old maximum indicates the rate put on the best rice land then found in the district, while the new is what would be applied to the best possible combination of soil and water-supply if found; as a matter of fact there is no rice land in the villages now in question possessing the advantages which would be assessed at the actual maximum rates just quoted. The new rice land has been assessed in all cases within the ordinary maximum dry-crop rate, and thus treated in the same way as in the villages settled last year.

Treatment of rice old and new.

41. The total area of rice recorded by the old survey was 4,237 acres. Of this area 3,829 acres were Government land and assessed at Rs. 5,822 or an average of Rs. 1-8-4 per acre; by the revision survey these are found to be in all 7,666 acres of rice land of which 7,118 acres belong to Government and will, under the proposed rates, pay Rs. 11,493 or an average rate of Rs. 1-9-10 per acre.

42. The total area recorded as garden by the old survey was 205 acres, all Government land, which paid Rs. 525, or an average assessment of Rs. 2-9-0 per acre. By revision survey there are 556 acres, of which the Government area is 512 acres. Of this again 102 acres are Motastal and will pay under the proposed rates Rs. 150 or

Garden Land.

Rs. 1-7-6 per acre; the remaining area, 402 acres, is Pátasthal and will pay an average rate of Rs. 2-6-5 per acre, or Rs. 966 in all. The streams from which the paths are drawn for this irrigation are not perennial, and are useful only for raising inferior kinds of garden produce. The orders of Government have been closely adhered to in assessing the well garden land; no addition on account of irrigation has been made to the assessment of lands watered by wells sunk since the commencement of the lease, and land under wells previously constructed has been assessed within the maximum dry-crop rate.

43. The following table which is a précis of Appendix Q. gives the estimated results of the rates of assessment above explained:—

Class.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	Number of Villages.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.						Percentage Increase.
			Government occupied Land.		Government occupied Land.		Government unoccupied Land.		Total.		
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	1 14 0	1	2,051	878	2,555	1,341	110	39	2,665	1,380	52·7
2	1 10 0	6	9,579	4,718	10,904	5,637	2,607	652	13,511	6,339	20·5
3	1 8 0	6	5,708	2,564	6,265	2,595	1,528	325	7,792	2,920	1·2
4	1 6 0	21	25,072	7,796	26,667	10,402	722	158	27,389	10,560	33·4
5	1 4 0	5	5,119	1,400	6,119	1,825	1,247	241	7,366	2,066	30·4
6	1 2 0	37	52,368	14,080	59,492	17,240	3,665	578	63,157	17,818	22·4
7	1 0 0	26	15,066	3,574	18,659	4,271	884	130	19,543	4,401	19·4
Total ..		102	115,584	35,012	130,722	43,361	11,021	2,123	1,41,743	45,484	23·8

The total increase imposed on Government occupied land amounts, it will be seen, to Rs. 8,349 which is equivalent to 23·8 per cent., but it is to be noted that as the occupied head includes upwards of 15,000 acres which have hitherto escaped assessment, the net rise is in reality less. The increase on the first group appears at first sight to overstep the limits laid down for increase on groups of villages, but as only one village is concerned the limit which really applies is 66 per cent. and this has not been exceeded. This village (Rájur) moreover must be regarded as forming part of the group in last year's settlement under the maximum rate of which it has been brought. On the 3rd group which contains 6 villages the increase will be but 1·2 per cent. This is due to the unaccountably high rates of assessment formerly placed on the villages of Digámbar, Pimpaldari and Pimpalgaon—Nakinda; no explanation of such exceptionally high rates can be given, and these villages must be taken merely as extreme cases of inequality which the roughness of the old system sometimes failed to detect.

44. The general inequality of the old assessment may be seen from the percentages in column 34 of Appendix Q. But many cases which seem greatest are found on examination to be due mainly to difference in area. The villages noted in the margin are those which show increase beyond the allowed limit of 66 per cent., and an explanation of the causes to which the abnormal increase is due in one or two of them will suffice to make the subject clear. To take Kumshet as an extreme instance,—a village which lies in quite the wildest part of the district, as indeed do most of the villages in which the old survey record appears specially imperfect—in Kumshet the increase of assessment by the new rates amounts actually to 800 per cent. which is due to the fact that the existing revenue is but Rs. 4, recorded as covering 20 acres of dry-crop land, whereas the revenue survey shows there are 35 acres of dry-crop and 34 acres of rice in cultivation. The latter area has now been assessed at dry-crop rates averaging Re. 0-11-9 per acre, and the revision assessment on the whole occupied land (69 acres), will amount to Rs. 36. In Shirpunj Khurd, where the increase of assessment amounts to 100 per cent., there are found to be 205 acres of dry-crop land in occupation, now assessed at Rs. 33; whereas the old

No.	Villages.	Increase per cent.
38	Keli Otur...	82·4
77	Pánjra ...	84·3
80	Udadawna ...	93·1
81	Ghátghar ...	84·2
82	Sayanvádi ...	86·1
89	Sátévádi ...	66·6
91	Kumshet ...	800·0
98	Shirpunj Khurd ...	100·0
100	Ambit ...	76·5
102	Loháli Otur ...	93·0

survey records but 82 acres; which pay Rs. 13. The old rice area is 6 acres assessed at Rs. 7, there are by revision survey 9 acres assessed in all at the same sum. It seems useless here to go through in detail any further cases; but enough perhaps has been said to show that though considerable inequalities no doubt existed, and were inseparable from the rough nature of the old system, yet the cases which appear at first glance excessive are often due to ordinary causes.

45. There is an assessed unoccupied area shown by revision survey of 11,021 acres assessed at Rs. 2,123, but as the forest settlement of this taluka is not yet finally completed some alteration may be expected in these figures.

46. The results of the revision survey are contrasted below with the figures of the old settlement under every head:—

Description.	By Former Survey.		By Revision Survey.		Judi or Quit-rent.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
Government occupied land ...	115,584	35,012	130,722	43,361	...
Government unoccupied assessed land ...	10,867	2,683	11,021	2,123	...
Inám ...	7,459	2,806	7,638	2,874	1,376
Government unassessed, un-arable hills, &c. ...	108,371	...	90,006	...	...
Total ...	242,281	40,501	239,387	48,358	1,376

47. The average assessment on Government occupied land of all descriptions by the former survey was Re. 0-4-10; by the proposed rates it is Re. 0-5-4 which is equivalent to an increase per acre of 6 pies.

48. I beg to recommend in conclusion that the proposed rates, if approved, be guaranteed for 28 years so as to expire simultaneously with the lease sanctioned last year for the rest of this Taluka; in introducing them all increases of more than 25 per cent. on individual Khátás will be gradually imposed under the provisions of Government Resolution No. 3541 of 4th May 1885.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent, Poona and Násik Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT OF RAINFALL.

Registered at the Mámíatdárs' Kacheris.

Years.	RAINFALL AT									
	Akola.		Igatpuri.		Sangamner.		Junnar.		Sinnar.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1875	No	record.	148	27	No	record.	No	record.	No	record.
1876	8	98	114	57	6	59	12	38	08	50
1877	11	88	68	26	16	29	37	79	17	38
1878	30	53	160	54	26	73	51	80	33	48
1879	31	33	133	25	22	17	35	35	36	62
1880	16	11	123	95	15	41	20	44	17	89
1881	18	27	126	83	14	69	26	91	20	90
1882	28	61	161	70	26	02	29	89	27	87
1883	30	55	133	42	31	95	55	28	39	98
1884	28	90	153	88	21	09	46	79	29	53
1885	23	37	123	17	23	36	29	61	31	15
Total ...	228	53	1,447	84	204	30	346	24	263	30
Average ...	22	85	131	62	20	43	34	62	26	33

W. M. FLETCHER,
 Superintendent, Poona and Násik and
 S. M. Country, Revenue Surveys.

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Detail of Cultivation, Average of five years from A. D. 1881-82 to 1885-86.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of Total Cultivation of Government Lands.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Percentage.	Acres.	Acres.
Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate	Khálsa 102 villages	Nágli	18.1	21,867	.....
		Khorásni	16.9	20,354	.....
		Bájri	13.9	16,805	.....
		Sáva	7.1	8,619	.....
		Rice	4.2	5,087	.....
		Miscellaneous	2.1	2,496	.....
		Bhádli	1.9	2,306	.....
		Urid	1.1	1,297	.....
		Kulthi	0.6	761	.....
		Tur	0.3	370	.....
		Jowári	0.3	367	.....
		Matki	0.1	128	.....
		Mug	0.1	92	.....
		Gram	1.4	.....	1,678
		Wheat	1.2	.....	1,421
		Miscellaneous	1.0	.....	1,174
		Kardai or Safflower	0.7	.....	907
Tobacco	0.1	.....	67		
Grass or fallow	28.9	.....	34,855		
		Total	100.0	80,549	40,102

N. B.—The areas in this statement refer to Government land only.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Poona and Násik
and S. M. C. Revenue Surveys.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal Weekly Bázárs are held in the Akola Táluka of the Ahmédnagar Collectorate.

No.	Villages.	Days on which the Bázár is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kotul	Wednesday ...	All kinds of grain... .. Groceries Cloth and clothes Miscellaneous Total ...	Rs. 100 20 25 5 150	Wheat, gram, rice, Bájri, Nágli, and minor grains. Ghee, jágri, Supári, salt, spices, chillies, and oil. Sáris, Pásodis, Cholis or women's bodices, and Dhotarjodas. Vegetables, fruits and Pánvel.
2	Akola	Saturday	All kinds of grain... .. Groceries Cloth and clothes Miscellaneous Total ...	200 100 125 10 435	Wheat, gram, rice, Bájri, Jowári and minor grains. Ghee, Jágri, Supári, salt, chillies, spices, and oil. Sáris, Pásodis, cholis or women's bodices and Chavalis. Vegetables, fruits and Pánvel.
3	Rájur	Monday	All kinds of grain... .. Groceries Cloth and clothes Miscellaneous Total ...	2,500 225 300 25 3,050	Wheat, gram, rice, Bájri, Jowári, Nágli, Khorásni and minor grains. Ghee, jágri, Supári, spices, chillies, oil, cocoanuts, &c. Sáris, Pásodis, Cholis or women's bodices, Dhotars and Chavalis, Vegetables, fruits and Pánvel.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population.

Táluka.	Caste.	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total 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.		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.			Males.		Females.	
									No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
102 Government Villages of the Akola Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.	Christians ... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews ... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains ... {	48	118	166	45	60	105	19	271	129	77.7	...
	Lingáits ... {	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Musalmán's ... {	118	117	235	90	120	210	252	445	19	8.1	...
	Hindus. { Bráhmans ... {	75	102	216	54	120	192	408	351	134	75.7	...
	{ Others ... {	8,626	9,552	18,181	6,179	10,978	17,157	23,207	35,338	296	1.6	...
	Total ... {	8,870	9,889	18,759	6,368	11,278	17,646	23,887	36,405	578	3.1	...

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

W. M. FLETCHER,
 Superintendent, Poona and Násik
 and S. M. Country, Revenue Surveys.

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

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.	
1	2	3	4	
Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate ...	102 Government villages ...	Agricultural ...	No. 25,393	Percentage. 69·8
		Partly agricultural ...	3,816	10·5
		Non-agricultural ...	7,196	19·7
		Total ...	23,887*	100·0
			36,405	

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

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

Taluka.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough 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
Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.	102 Government villages ...	No record.	706	2	2,564	4,272	No record.	No record.	No record.	107	111	2,270	No record.	No record.	222	No record.	No record.	2,117	No record.	No record.	12,222	11,222	1,022	2,022	70	..	..
		14	1,481	..	5,122	6,612	29	162	101	202	215	4,276	222	20	222	1,947	1,022	2,042	10,402	6,022	12,441	11,222	222	2,002	92	..	..

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths, Vaccination, in 102 villages of Akola Taluka, of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	Looms.		Hand-gins.	Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor shops.	Tāllimkhāna.	Dharmshālas.	Temples.	
				Cotton.	Woollens.								Hindu.	Musalman.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
102	Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate	61	21	1	28		1881-82 No record 1882-83 .. 1,163 1883-84 .. 1,026 1884-85 .. 1,072 1885-86 .. 1,050 Total .. 4,497 Average .. 1,162	1881-82 No record 1882-83 .. 775 1883-84 .. 823 1884-85 .. 847 1885-86 .. 826 Total .. 3,269 Average .. 817	1881-82 No record 1882-83 .. 1,257 1883-84 .. 2,353 1884-85 .. 2,177 1885-86 .. 2,208 Total .. 8,295 Average .. 2,024	1	1	4	190	4

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1885-86 in the Villages of the Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

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
2	Akola Taluka	10	381	1	24	—	—	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Proportion of Government Occupied and Inām lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1885-86.

Number of Villages.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Ināmdars.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Ināmdars 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.	Paraspoḥ Numbers.	Total Number.		REMARKS.
		Government.	Inām.	Government.	Inām.	Government.	Inām.	Government.	Inām.			Government.	Inām.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			13	14	
102	Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate	15,868	722	1,605	72	749	20	1,533	180	2,257	22	21,491	916	
		784	28	42	62	22	61	64	64	59	69	904	26	

W. M. FLETCHER,
 Superintendent, Poona and Nāsik
 and S. M. Country, Revenue Surveys.

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Sales of Land in Villages of the Akola Taluka, Ahmednagar Collectorate, from the Records of the Sub-Registrar from 1883-84 to 1885-86.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		REMARKS.
							Rupees.	Number of years' Multiple of Survey Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.		
1883-84	1	Pimpalgaon Nákinda...	199 ...	Government ...	9 24	7 13 0	40 0	5.1	
"	2	Do. ...	193 ...	Do. ...	20 7	8 13 0	100 0	11.3	
"	3	Do. ...	Portion of 237 Gat No. 20 chak No. 16 ...	Do. ...	2 34	7 1 6	100 0	13.2	
				Do. ...	0 10	0 8 0			
				Total ...	3 4	7 9 6			
"	4	Páitan ...	Gat No. 11 chak No. 13 ...	Government ...	1 54	1 14 8	179 0	93.4	
"	5	Do. ...	Portion of 36 63 ...	Do. ...	0 20 4	1 1 1	290 0	76.6	
				Do. ...	1 20	2 11 6			
				Total ...	2 0 4	3 12 7			
"	6	Kotal Mukundji	108 ...	Government ...	11 27 1/2	22 14 3	399 0	17.4	
"	7	Do. ...	242 ... 111 ... 169 ... 183 ...	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	12 8 4 38 14 30 10 9	9 2 0 4 14 0 4 10 0 6 6 0	500 0	20.0	
				Total ...	42 3	25 0 0			
"	8	Kotal Bhágévadi	384 ...	Government ...	15 4	6 1 0	65 0	10.7	
"	9	Do. ...	346 ... 354 ...	Do. ... Do. ...	12 0 10 19	2 4 0 7 3 0	35 4	9.0	
				Total ...	22 19	9 7 0			
"	10	Do. ...	Portion of 247 Do. 252 ... Do. 253 ... Do. 255 ...	Government ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	2 31 3 37 0 31 2 9	2 12 6 3 3 10 0 5 4 2 13 2	799 0	37.1	Private sale.
				Total ...	9 28	9 2 10			
"	11	Do. ...	Portion of 244 Do. 286 ... Do. 290 ...	Government ... Do. ... Do. ...	4 9 0 29 0 32	2 14 8 0 4 0 0 5 0	200 0	68.6	
"	12	Do. ...	561 ... 362 ... 364 ... 395 ... Portion of 548 ...	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	9 31 3 29 12 34 9 17 0 10	4 14 0 2 3 0 7 4 0 1 12 0 0 7 0	375 0	22.0	
				Total ...	37 22	17 1 0			
"	13	Do. ...	131 ... Portion of 126 ...	Government ... Do. ...	10 14 2 29	7 2 0 2 10 0	790 0	81.0	
				Total ...	13 3	9 12 0			
"	14	Do. ...	52 ...	Government ...	8 6	23 11 0	499 0	21.1	
"	15	Do. ...	211 ...	Do. ...	5 21	4 13 0	300 0	62.3	
"	16	Do. ...	Portion of 213 Gat No. 12 chak No. 3 ...	Do. ...	0 37	0 4 0	49 0	196.0	
"	17	Dhámangaon Pátá- chá.	Portion of 316 Do. 322 ...	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	0 7 1/2 0 9 0 22 1/2	0 8 3 0 3 6 0 8 6	99 0	78.2	
				Total ...	0 39 1/2	1 4 3			

APPENDIX K—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		REMARKS.	
							Rupees.	Number of years' Multiple of Survey Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.			
1883-84.	18	Dhámangaon Pátá-chá—continued.	Gat. No. 1 chak No. 11 Do. 1 do. 12 Do. 1 do. 14 Do. 1 do. 15 60 63	Government Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	0 6 0 5 0 21 0 23½ 14 20 9 5	0 3 3 0 2 8 0 6 6 0 14 1 8 2 0 2 14 0	75 0	5 9		
			Total		25 0½	12 10 6				
		19	Palsunda	Gat. No. 19 chak No. 9.	Government	0 2½	0 1 6	20 0	213 3	
		20	Pádalna	27	Do.	4 2	2 8 0	30 0	12 0	
		21	Pimpalgaon Khánd...	Portion of 26	Do.	1 0	0 5 0	50 0	8 5	
	Do. 27			Do.	1 0	0 9 4				
	Do. 28			Do.	2 0	1 6 0				
				Do. 50	Do.	1 0	3 1 0			
				Gat. No. 2 Portion of chak No. 1.	Do.	0 12½	0 8 9			
				Total		5 12½	5 14 1			
		22	Khadki...	20	Government	7 24	1 14 0	30 0	16 0	
		23	Abitkhind	Gat. No. 3 chak No. 2.	Do.	0 13½	0 7 1	340 0	84 9	
				6	Do.	7 6	3 9 0			
				Total		7 19½	4 0 1			
		24	Kotal Nimsa...	Portion of 247	Government	0 27	0 10 1	120 0	144 0	
				Do. 252	Do.	0 10	0 3 3			
				Total		0 37	0 13 4			
		25	Do.	Portion of 10	Government	3 21	8 9 6	50 0	3 3	Private sale.
				Do. 205	Do.	2 26	2 5 0			
				Do. 209	Do.	5 16	4 6 6			
				Total		11 23	15 5 0			
		26	Shelad	Gat. No. 8 chak No. 10.	Government	0 14½	0 10 8	99 0	20 7	
				41	Do.	20 12	4 2 0			
				Total		20 26½	4 12 8			
		27	Kalungan	Gat. No. 3 chak No. 112.	Government	0 25½	1 1 10	30 0	26 9	
		28	Do.	Do. 2 do. 18...	Do.	0 26	0 13 7	55 0	17 6	
				Do. 2 do. 19...	Do.	0 12½	0 7 4			
				94	Do.	7 20	1 13 0			
				Total		8 18½	3 1 11			
		29	Shelvihiira	Gat. No. 4 chak No. 54.	Government	0 30½	1 2 6	100 0	58 9	
				Do. 4 do. 78	Do.	0 18	0 8 8			
			Total		1 8½	1 11 2				
	30	Ámbevangan	Gat. No. 6 chak No. 13.	Government	0 15½	0 10 2	10 0	15 7		
	31	Ládgaon	Do. 1 do. 26...	Do.	0 6	0 2 10	27 0	36 3		
			Do. 1 do. 27...	Do.	0 13	0 9 1				
			Total		0 19	0 11 11				

APPENDIX K—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Insm or Government.	Arable Area.	Assesment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		REMARKS.
							Rupees.	Number of years' Multiple of Survey Assesment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1883-84.	32	Ladgaon ...	Gat No. 1 chak No. 24. Do. 1 do. 25.	Government ... Do. ...	A. g. 0 44 0 10 0 144	Rs. a. p. 0 3 3 0 6 0 0 9 3	33 0	57.1	
"	33	Do. ...	Gat No. 3 chak No. 3. Do. 3 do. 8.	Government ... Do. ...	0 44 0 294 0 34	0 2 3 1 1 1 1 3 4	60 0	49.7	
"	34	Terungan ...	79 ...	Government ...	14 39	2 13 0	30 0	10.7	
"	35	Do. ...	Gat No. 8 chak No. 7. Do. 1 do. 11. Do. 1 do. 18. Do. 2 do. 67.	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	0 17 0 94 0 3 0 344 1 64	0 11 5 0 6 11 0 1 6 1 2 11 1 11 4	20 0 100 0	28.8 58.5	
"	37	Mánhera ...	Gat No. 8 chak No. 6. Do. 19 do. 2.	Government ... Do. ...	0 324 0 25	1 7 4 0 14 10	20 0 30 0	13.7 32.4	
"	38	Do. ...	65 ...	Do. ...	17 8	3 4 0	21 0	6.5	
"	39	Bhandardara ...	162 ...	Do. ...	6 19	2 0 0	51 0	25.5	
"	40	Rajur ...	355 ...	Do. ...	13 35	7 13 0	399 0	51.1	
"	41	Do. ...	75 ...	Do. ...	1 18	1 6 0			
"	42	Keli Kotal ...	Portion of 110 ... 120 ... 121 ... 122 ... 131 ... 132 ... 141 ... 142 ... 143 ... 176 ...	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	0 21 23 17 2 12 2 33 2 8 0 29 16 23 4 22 6 11 19 0	0 2 0 9 0 0 1 1 0 1 14 0 0 8 0 1 3 0 2 0 0 0 12 0 0 13 0 3 0 0	70 0	3.2	Private sale.
"	43	Do. ...	Gat No. 12 chak No. 2. Do. 12 do. 4. Do. 12 do. 5. Do. 12 do. 10. Do. 12 do. 7.	Government ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	0 244 0 64 0 8 0 3 0 7 1 9	0 15 5 0 3 1 0 4 0 0 1 6 0 3 6 1 11 6	46 0	28.8	
"	44	Chándsuraaj ...	27 ...	Government ...	12 34	4 13 0	99 0	20.6	
"	45	Do. ...	26 ...	Do. ...	5 16	2 6 0	59 0	24.8	
"	46	Do. ...	5 ...	Do. ...	14 4	4 6 0	51 0	11.7	
"	47	Lahit Khurd ...	Portion of 15 ... Do. 17 ...	Do. ... Do. ...	0 11 0 31 1 2	0 1 0 0 5 0 0 6 0	99 0	264.0	
"	48	Pimpaldari ...	124 ... 120 ...	Government ... Do. ...	3 17 10 20 13 37	1 10 0 4 5 0 5 15 0	300 0	50.5	
"	49	Do. ...	121 ...	Government ...	5 33	2 14 6	380 0	130.8	
"	50	Bholevádi ...	72 ... 73 ... 74 ...	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	1 4 12 4 0 7 13 15	0 4 0 6 13 0 0 1 0 7 2 0	299 0	42.0	

APPENDIX K.—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, inasm or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	ASSESSMENT REALIZED.		REMARKS.
							Rupees.	Number of years' Multiple of Survey Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a.		
1884-85.	73	Khirvira ...	283 284	Government Do.	13 4 16 1	3 4 0 3 0 0	80 0	12·8	
				Total	29 5	6 4 0			
"	74	Do. ...	21	Government	10 16	3 4 0	21 0	6·5	
"	75	Bori ...	138 147 148	Do. Do. Do.	13 1 12 3 7 0	4 1 0 3 2 0 3 1 0	200 0	19·5	
				Total	32 4	10 4 0			
"	76	Do. ...	166	Government	16 5	9 1 0	200 0	22·1	
"	77	Do. ...	Portion of 32	Do.	8 16	8 7 1	200 0	23·7	
"	78	Kotul Nima ...	147	Do.	8 14	6 4 0	350 0	56·0	
"	79	Do. ...	205 209	Do. Do.	5 12 10 33	4 10 0 8 13 0	675 0	50·2	
				Total	16 5	13 7 0			
"	80	Do. ...	67	Government	3 22	2 11 0	99 0	36·8	
"	81	Do. ...	Portion of 156	Do.	2 18	2 8 0	165 0	66·0	
"	82	Do. ...	Do. 147	Do.	4 7	3 2 0	350 0	112·0	
"	83	Pāngri ...	176	Do.	14 16	9 0 0	150 0	16·7	
"	84	Do. ...	83	Do.	2 5	1 0 0	25 0	25·0	
"	85	Pimpalgaon Khānd ...	107	Do.	15 7	5 11 0	50 0	8·8	
"	86	Do. ...	244	Do.	1 26	0 10 0	75 0	120·0	
"	87	Do. ...	216	Do.	5 15	2 11 0	71 0	26·4	
"	88	Do. ...	307	Do.	2 19	1 3 0	140 0	117·9	
"	89	Kotul Mukundji ...	Portion of 81 Do. 82 Do. 112	Do. Do. Do.	3 10½ 2 15 2 19	6 3 0 2 10 6 0 14 9	1,500 0	153·6	
				Total	6 4½	9 12 3			Private sale.
"	90	Do. ...	Portion 183	Government	4 16½	2 12 0	95 0	34·5	
"	91	Do. ...	Do. 166	Do.	2 17	0 14 0	20 0	22·9	
"	92	Palsunda ...	10	Do.	10 22	2 10 0	125 0	47·6	
"	93	Do. ...	9	Do.	3 24	0 11 0	125 0	181·8	
"	94	Shelad ...	Gat No. 8 chak No. 1. Do. 8 do. 2. Do. 8 do. 3. Do. 8 do. 4.	Do. Do. Do.	1 6½ 0 6½ 0 11½ 0 6½	2 0 6 0 4 4 0 6 10 0 6 2	300 0	96·3	
				Total	1 31½	3 1 10			
"	95	Do. ...	Gat No. 7 chak No. 10. Do. 1 do. 8.	Government	2 11½	4 13 9	99 0	20·4	
"	96	Tala ...	47 52	Do. Do.	1 12½ 22 6 9 11	1 15 4 5 8 0 1 9 0	82 0	9·1	
				Total	32 29½	9 0 4			
"	97	Vihir ...	42 Gat No. 1 chak No. 20.	Government Do.	5 20 0 2½	4 10 0 1 0 3	163 0	28·7	
				Total	5 22½	5 10 3			
"	98	Mogras ...	22	Government	11 32	5 14 0	60 0	10·2	
"	99	Maveai ...	Gat No. 1 chak No. 34.	Do.	0 36	1 7 8	46 0	31·1	
"	100	Lahit Khurd ...	11	Do.	11 37	3 12 0	20 0	5·3	
"	101	Keli Kotul ...	141 142	Do. Do.	16 23 4 22	2 0 0 0 12 0	40 0	14·5	
				Total	21 5	2 12 0			

APPENDIX K—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		REMARKS.
							Rupees.	Number of years' Multiple of Survey Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s.		
1884-85	102	Chándsauraj ...	2	Government ...	7 39	3 0 0	49 0	16.3	
"	103	Do. ...	29	Do. ...	6 29	3 12 0	49 0	13.1	
"	104	Pimpaldari ...	35	Do. ...	3 29	2 9 0	100 0	39.0	
"	105	Ekdars ...	Gat No. 21 chak No. 3.	Do. ...	0 4½	0 2 4	21 0	144.0	
"	106	Muthalna ...	176	Do. ...	6 0	2 4 0	50 0	22.2	
"	107	Do. ...	187	Do. ...	35 6	7 5 0	41 0	5.6	
1885-86	108	Pimpalgaon Nákinda ...	146	Do. ...	9 33	4 15 0	100 0	20.3	
"	109	Do. ...	148	Do. ...	12 5	3 0 0	200 0	66.6	
"	110	Do. ...	145	Do. ...	17 3	9 10 0	300 0	31.2	
"	111	Do. ...	212 189	Do. ...	9 22 8 22	26 4 0 3 12 0	300 0	10.0	
				Total ...	18 4	30 0 0			
"	112	Mánikvozar ...	28	Government ...	20 29	3 14 0	40 0	10.3	
"	113	Shelvihira ...	Gat No. 4 chak No. 55.	Do. ...	0 14½	0 7 1	40 0	90.4	
"	114	Pimparkana ...	Do. 6 do. 2.	Do. ...	1 27½	3 2 7	100 0	31.3	
"	115	Do. ...	Do. 7 do. 11.	Do. ...	0 27½	1 5 6	90 0	67.0	
"	116	Do. ...	Do. 4 do. 15. Do. 15 do. 42.	Do. ...	0 19½ 0 18½	0 14 1 0 13 1	40 0	23.6	
				Total ...	0 38½	1 11 2			
"	117	Vánjuhahet ...	20 Gat No. 3 chak No. 4.	Government ...	19 38	1 6 0	100 0	72.7	Private sale.
"	118	A'bitkhind ...	Do. 3 do. 5. Do. 3 do. 6. Do. 3 do. 7. 95	Do. ...	0 20½ 0 6½ 0 2½ 4 6	0 9 7 0 3 1 0 1 4 1 1 0	200 0	91.9	
				Total ...	5 2½	2 2 10			
"	119	Pángri ...	99 102	Government ...	6 10	1 2 0	200 0	51.6	
				Do. ...	12 19	2 12 0			
				Total ...	18 29	3 14 0			
"	120	Do. ...	79	Government ...	4 22	3 2 0	20 0	6.4	
"	121	Mavesi ...	Gat No. 6 chak No. 4.	Do. ...	0 22½	1 3 7	86 0	70.3	
"	122	Paitan ...	175	Do. ...	14 5	2 10 0	25 0	9.5	
"	123	Gondosi ...	Gat No. 7 chak No. 10.	Do. ...	3 3½	6 8 9	299 0	45.6	
"	124	Do. ...	Do. 7 do. 38.	Do. ...	0 25½	1 5 2	45 0	34.0	
"	125	Do. ...	Do. 7 do. 37. 16 17	Do. ...	0 14½ 26 9 1 11	0 11 7 5 0 0 0 7 0	45 0	62.2	
"	126	Shelad ...	Gat No. 7 Portion of chak No. 7.	Do. ...	2 11½	4 13 9	200 0	19.4	
				Total ...	29 31½	10 4 9			

APPENDIX K—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		REMARKS.
							Rupees.	Number of years' Multiple of Survey Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1885-86.	127	Shelad ...	Gat No. 7 Portion of chak No. 7.	Government ...	A. g. 0 9½	Ra. a. p. 0 7 9	Ra. a. 44 0	90·8	
"	128	Rájur ...	16	Do. ...	5 6	1 5 0	50 0	38·1	
"	129	Ghoti ...	Gat No. 45 chak No. 90.	Do. ...	1 8	2 0 4	225 0	111·3	
"	130	Shisvad ...	44	Do. ...	15 2	2 13 2	40 0	14·2	
"	131	Sávarkuta ...	Gat No. 1 chak No. 7. Do. 16 do. 102. Do. 17 do. 23	Do. ... Do. ...	0 8½ 0 4¾ 0 3½	0 4 8 0 3 1 0 1 9	35 0	58·9	
				Total ...	0 16½	0 9 6			
"	132	Titvi ...	Gat No. 11 chak No. 36. Do. 11 do. 39.	Government ... Do. ...	0 12 0 6	0 9 0 0 4 2	30 0	36·5	
				Total ...	0 18	0 13 2			
"	133	Kohondi ...	Gat No. 4 chak No. 8. Do. 4 do. 9.	Government ... Do. ...	0 10½ 0 6½	0 5 4 0 10 1	35 0	36·3	
				Total ...	0 16½	0 15 5			Private sale.
"	134	Ambevangan ...	Gat No. 3 chak No. 1. Do. 3 do. 2. Do. 3 do. 3. Do. 3 do. 4. Do. 3 do. 5. Do. 3 do. 6. Do. 2 do. 2.	Government ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	0 3½ 0 5 0 4¾ 0 11½ 0 7 0 6½ 0 13½	0 2 3 0 3 6 0 3 3 0 7 10 0 3 6 0 3 1 0 9 9	100 0	48·2	
				Total ...	1 11½	2 1 2			
"	135	Devgaon ...	24	Government ...	15 30	3 15 0	30 0	7·6	
"	136	Do ...	Gat No. 6 chak No. 2.	Do. ...	0 23	1 1 2	22 0	20·5	
"	137	Shenit ...	Do. 7 do. 23.	Do. ...	0 18	0 13 11	125 0	143·7	
"	138	Do. ...	Do. 7 do. 17. Do. 7 do. 20.	Do. ... Do. ...	0 23 1 2½	0 10 11 1 14 9	200 0	76·8	
				Total ...	1 25½	2 9 8			
"	139	Do. ...	Gat No. 6 chak No. 28.	Government ...	0 26½	1 1 4	150 0	138·5	
"	140	Kelungan ...	Do. 3 do. 69.	Do. ...	0 6½	0 12 0	50 0	66·6	
"	141	Digambar ...	Portion of 3 ...	Do. ...	2 39½	2 10 0	150 0	57·1	
"	142	Baltan ...	Do. 62 ...	Do. ...	7 0	2 3 0	50 0	22·9	

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Poona and Násik and S. M. C.
Revenue Surveys.

APPENDIX L.

Statement of Leases in Villages of the Akola Taluka, Ahmednagar Collectorate, taken from the Sub-Registrar's Records from 1883-84 to 1885-86.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance or how.	Government due paid by	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Yrs. ms.			
1883-84.	1	Vihir ...	Gat No. 1 chak No. 15 ... Do. 7 do. 18 ... Do. 7 do. 24 ... Do. 8 do. 1 ... Do. 8 do. 4 ... Do. 8 do. 6 ... Do. 8 do. 7 ... Do. 8 do. 8 ... Do. 8 do. 9 ... Do. 8 do. 10 ... Do. 8 do. 12 ...	Government ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	0 3 0 33½ 0 8½ 0 5 0 1½ 0 1 0 5½ 0 1 0 8 0 2½ 0 7½	0 0 10 1 8 1 0 4 3 0 2 6 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 3 6 0 0 8 0 1 6 0 1 4 0 3 0	200 0	15 0	In advance ...	Lessee ...	
				Total ...	1 31½	2 10 4					
" ...	2	Kátlápur ...	35	Government ...	6 34	8 0 0	30 0	4 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	
" ...	3	Ládgaon ...	Gat No. 1 chak No. 13 ...	Do. ...	0 31	0 15 6	50 0	9 0	Do. ...	Owner ...	
" ...	4	Titvi ...	Do. 14 do. 18 ... Portion of 15 ... 17 ... 18 ... 20 ... Portion of 24 ... Do. 206 ...	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	0 17½ 0 11 10 20 3 1 4 31 0 37 2 38	0 12 0 0 2 0 20 14 0 0 10 0 3 4 0 1 1 0 3 2 0	40 0	8 0	Do. ... Do. ...	Lessee ...	
" ...	5	Kotul Nima ...		Total ...	22 18	29 1 0	175 0	6 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	
" ...	6	Tala ...	Portion of 5 ... Gat No. 2 chak No. 14 ...	Government ... Do. ...	10 25 0 3	5 6 0 0 2 0	40 0	5 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	
				Total ...	10 28	5 8 0					
" ...	7	Páchnai ...	Gat No. 1 chak No. 16 ... 25 ...	Government ... Do. ...	0 10 12 20	0 6 0 8 8 0	60 0	5 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	
				Total ...	12 30	8 14 0					

"	8	Ghátghar ...	25	Government ...	25 20	10 0 0	50 0	8 0	Do.	Do.
"	9	Sámrad ...	Gat No. 1 chak No. 5	Do. ...	0 4	0 2 6	20 0	2 0	Do.	Owner
"	10	Dhámánvan ...	Portion of 4	Do. ...	0 8	0 5 0	30 0	3 0	Do.	Lessee
			Gat No. 1 chak No. 5	Do. ...	0 9	0 4 0				
				Total ...	0 17	0 9 0				
"	11	Fopsandi ...	11	Government ...	7 5	3 8 0	100 0	7 0	Do.	Do.
			19	Do. ...	12 20	7 12 0				
				Total ...	19 25	11 4 0				
"	12	Somalvádi ...	25	Government ...	25 0	10 0 0	50 0	4 0	Do.	Do.
"	13	Laváli Kotul ...	Gat No. 1 chak No. 3	Do. ...	0 5	0 3 0	40 0	4 0	Do.	Do.
			Do. 1 do. 4	Do. ...	0 4	0 2 0				
			5	Do. ...	3 12	2 2 0				
				Total ...	3 21	2 7 0				
"	14	Khetevádi ...	10	Government ...	9 20	4 0 0	30 0	3 0	Do.	Do.
"	15	Baltán ...	Gat No. 1 chak No. 2	Do. ...	0 10	0 6 6	20 0	2 0	Do.	Do.
			Do. 1 do. 3	Do. ...	0 3	0 2 0				
				Total ...	0 13	0 8 6				
"	16	Kohona ...	Portion of 19	Government ...	2 5	1 2 0	50 0	4 0	Do.	Do.
			25	Do. ...	12 0	5 10 0				
				Total ...	14 5	6 12 0				
"	17	Do. ...	16	Government ...	8 4	5 8 0	20 0	2 0	Do.	Owner
"	18	Shenit ...	Gat No. 9 chak No. 4	Do. ...	0 11½	0 5 6	50 0	13 0	Do.	Lessee
			Do. 9 do. 6	Do. ...	0 5½	0 4 2				
				Total ...	0 17½	0 9 8				

APPENDIX L—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance or how.	Government due paid by	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Yrs. ms.			
1884-85.	19	Shenit	46	Government ...	11 20	2 2 0	50 0	13 0	In advance ...	Lessee ...	
" ...	20	Do.	{ Gat No. 8 chak No. 16 ... Do. 8 do. 19 ...	Do. ... Do. ...	0 9½ 0 7½	0 4 5 0 3 5	} 50 0	13 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	
				Total ...	0 17½	0 7 10					
" ...	21	Khirvira	{ Portion of 345 Do. 350	Government ... Do. ...	1 10 2 15	0 4 0 0 10 0	} 96 0	9 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	
				Total ...	3 25	0 14 0					
" ...	22	Do.	85	Government ...	5 18	1 5 8	100 0	10 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	
" ...	23	Do.	Portion of 7 ...	Do. ...	6 13	2 4 6	100 0	10 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	
" ...	24	Do.	Gat No. 1 chak No. 4 ...	Do. ...	1 5½	1 10 3	100 0	10 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	
" ...	25	Do.	148	Do. ...	18 15	3 7 0	75 0	10 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	
" ...	26	Pimpalgaon Khánd...	249	Do. ...	11 0	2 12 0	199 0	6 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	
" ...	27	Do.	229	Do. ...	20 0	3 12 0	38 0	5 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	
" ...	28	Shirpunja Khurd ...	19	Do. ...	4 20	2 13 0	25 0	3 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	
" ...	29	Sinda... ..	35	Do. ...	11 3	5 4 0	30 0	4 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	
" ...	30	Sátevádi	{ Gat No. 3 chak No. 8 ... Do. 3 do. 9 ...	Do. ... Do. ...	0 7 0 10	0 3 6 0 6 0	} 40 0	4 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	
				Total ...	0 17	0 9 6					
" ...	31	Uddávna	Portion of 4 ...	Government ...	3 12	1 4 0	25 0	3 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	
" ...	32	Náchantáv	Do. 17	Do. ...	3 12	2 2 0	20 0	2 0	Do. ...	Owner ...	
" ...	33	Shirpunja Budrukh..	25	Do. ...	5 20	3 12 0	30 0	4 0	Do. ...	.....

" ...	34	Kumbhshet ...	{ Gat No. 1 chak No. 4 ... Do. 1 do. 5 ...	Do. ... Do. ...	0 5 0 10	0 2 6 0 7 6	} 40 0	5 0	Do. ...	Do. ...
				Total ...	0 15	0 10 0				
" ...	35	Ambit ...	Gat No. 1 chak No. 4 ...	Government ...	0 7	0 4 0	20 0	2 0	Do. ...	Do. ...
" ...	36	Vágdari ...	16 ...	Do. ...	9 30	5 0 0	25 0	3 0	Do. ...	Lessee ...
1885-86	37	Pimparkana ...	Gat No. 3 chak No. 6 ...	Do. ...	0 16	0 9 7	35 0	8 0	Do. ...	Do. ...
" ...	38	Do. ...	{ Do. 7 do. 45 ... Do. 6 do. 100 ... Do. 6 do. 25 ...	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	0 8 0 2½ 0 11½	0 5 9 0 1 9 0 8 2	} 100 0	15 0	Do. ...	Do. ...
				Total ...	0 22	0 15 8				
" ...	39	Khadki ...	Gat No. 1 chak No. 9 ...	Government ...	0 18½	0 12 10	60 0	11 0	Do. ...	Do. ...
" ...	40	Do. ...	Portion of 34 ...	Do. ...	7 15	0 14 0	55 0	7 0	Do. ...	Do. ...
" ...	41	Ghoti ...	{ Gat No. 1 chak No. 7 ... Do. 4 do. 31 ... Do. 5 do. 45 ...	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	1 11½ 0 36 0 20½	1 1 6 1 10 1 0 14 2	} 75 0	11 0	Do. ...	Do. ...
				Total ...	2 28	3 9 9				
" ...	42	Purusvádi ...	5 ...	Government ...	19 35	4 15 0	99 0	15 0	Do. ...	Do. ...
" ...	43	Kotul Mukundji ...	20 ...	Do. ...	18 20	13 4 0	100 0	10 0	Do. ...	Do. ...
" ...	44	Do. ...	49 ...	Do. ...	11 5	9 0 0	50 0	7 0	Do. ...	Do. ...
" ...	45	Do. ...	Gat No. 2 chak No. 12 ...	Do. ...	0 8	0 6 0	50 0	8 0	Do. ...	Do. ...
" ...	46	Dhámánvan ...	Do. 1 do. 12 ...	Do. ...	0 5	0 4 0	50 0	10 0	Do. ...	Do. ...
" ...	47	Kotul Nima ...	25 ...	Do. ...	10 15	7 12 0	80 0	9 0	Do. ...	Do. ...
" ...	48	Sátevádi ...	Portion of 19 ...	Do. ...	9 36	5 4 0	50 0	6 0	Do. ...	Do. ...
" ...	49	Laváli Otur ...	Gat No. 2 chak No. 5 ...	Do. ...	0 7	0 4 6	20 0	3 0	Do. ...	Do. ...

APPENDIX M.

Statement of Mortgage Transactions in Villages of the Akola Taluka, Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what Term.	Land to be in whose Possession.	Interest payable per cent. per Mensm.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on Non-payment within Date fixed, or any other Condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a.	Yrs. ma.		Ra. a. p.		
1883-84.	1	Pimpalgaon Nákinda.	Portion of 203 ...	Government ...	0 33½	2 1 6	40 0	.....	Mortgagee ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
" ...	2	Do. ...	Do. 90 ... Gat No. 1 Portion of chak No. 15.	Do. ... Do. ...	7 24½ 0 6½	4 4 6 0 4 8	50 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
" ...	3	Paitan ...	Do. ... Gat No. 1 Portion of chak No. 16. Gat No. 1 chak No. 17.	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	0 5½ 0 3½ 0 2½	0 4 10 0 3 6 0 2 3	27 0	3 0	Do. ...	1 8 0	Owner ...	If the debt is not paid in full within 3 years, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
				Total ...	0 18½	0 16 3						
" ...	4	Do. ...	Gat No. 17 chak No. 12. Do. 16 do. 1 Do. 16 do. 2	Government ... Do. ... Do. ...	0 5½ 0 4½ 0 2	0 4 0 0 3 1 0 1 4	20 0	6 0	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
				Total ...	0 12½	0 8 5						
" ...	5	Do. ...	7	Government ...	8 30	2 9 0	91 0	5 0	Do. ...	1 8 0	Do. ...	Do. do.
" ...	6	Do. ...	Gat No. 11 chak No. 51.	Do. ...	0 24	1 2 1	30 0	5 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
" ...	7	Dhámangam Pátáchá.	Gat No. 12 Portion of chak No. 3.	Do. ...	0 5	0 5 6	49 0	3 0	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Do. do.
" ...	8	Do. ...	Do. ... Gat No. 12 chak No. 7.	Do. ... Do. ...	0 30½ 0 3½	2 1 0 0 3 6	37 0	3 0	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
				Total ...	0 31½	2 4 6						

9	Do.	303 305 Portion of 285 ...	Government ... Do. ... Do. ... Total ...	1 10 1 5 31 8 33 18	1 14 0 0 11 3 7 12 0 10 5 3	100 0	4 0	Do.	1 8 0	Do.	Do. do.
10	Do.	Portion of 252 ...	Government ...	3 20	2 6 0	30 0	.....	Do.	...	Do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
11	Ghoti ...	Gat No. 5 chak No. 15.	Do. ...	0 9 1/2	0 6 6	62 0	5 0	Do.	...	Do.	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
12	Kotul Nima ...	Portion of 252 ...	Do. ...	3 37	3 3 10	40 0	5 0	Do.	...	Do.	Do. do.
13	Do.	244	Do. ...	8 19	5 12 4	270 0	.....	Do.	...	Do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
14	Do.	Portion of 243 ... Do. 247 ... Do. 252 ... Do. 253 ... Do. 555 ...	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Total ...	0 11 0 18 1 2 0 8 0 3 2 2	0 1 7 0 7 2 0 14 5 0 1 4 0 4 0 1 12 6	40 0	4 0	Do.	...	Owner	Debt to be liquidated within the date fixed, failing which the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
15	Do.	156	Government ...	3 25	3 6 4	65 0	2 0	Do.	...	Do.	Do. do.
16	Do.	Portion of 243 ...	Do. ...	1 29	1 4 8	40 0	2 0	Do.	...	Do.	Do. do.
17	Do.	Do. 235 ...	Do. ...	4 12	2 2 4	65 0	4 0	Do.	...	Do.	Do. do.
18	Do.	146	Do. ...	12 4	12 6 0	175 0	2 0	Do.	...	Do.	Do. do.
19	Abitkhind ...	Gat No. 2 chak No. 11.	Do. ...	0 18	0 11 3	40 0	2 0	Do.	...	Do.	Do. do.
20	Mavesi ...	Do. 1 do. 37	Do. ...	0 30	1 8 0	30 0	3 0	Do.	...	Do.	Do. do.
21	Padalna ...	28	Do. ...	21 38	4 2 0	40 0	4 0	Do.	...	Do.	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
22	Kotul Mukundji ...	Gat. No. 4 chak No. 1. Do. 4 do. 5. 385	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Total ...	0 7 0 9 13 0 13 16	0 3 6 0 5 4 5 11 0 6 3 10	50 0	4 0	Do.	1 8 0	Do.	If the debt is not paid in full within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
23	Do.	437 439	Government ... Do. ... Total ...	15 11 11 15 26 26	7 12 0 3 9 0 11 5 0	125 0	2 0	Do.	1 8 0	Owner	Do. D ^o

APPENDIX M—continued.

Date of Transaction.	No.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what Term.	Land to be in whose Possession.	Interest payable per cent. per Mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on Non-payment within Date fixed, or any other Condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Yrs. ms.		Rs. a. p.		
1883-84.	24	Kotub Mukundji ...	Portion of 108...	Government ...	2 14	4 9 6	190 0	3 0	Mortgagee ...	1 0 0	Mortgagee ...	If the debt is not paid in full within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
" ...	25	Do. ...	52 ...	Do. ...	1 38	1 12 11	75 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
" ...	26	Do. ...	Portion of 108...	Do. ...	1 7	2 4 8	250 0	4 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
" ...	27	Do. ...	Do. 214...	Do. ...	2 23	5 7 0	49 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
" ...	28	Do. ...	Do. 108...	Do. ...	0 29	1 4 7	85 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
" ...	29	Do. ...	Do. 121...	Do. ...	2 37	2 5 9	400 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
" ...			Do. 108...	Do. ...	0 18	1 0 0						
				Total ...	3 15	3 5 9						
" ...	30	Khadki ...	{ 41 ... 42 ... 43 ...	Government ... Do. ... Do. ...	2 14 13 38 15 10	0 9 0 3 8 0 3 13 0	35 0	2 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
				Total ...	31 22	7 14 0						
" ...	31	Bori ...	{ 73 ... 104 ...	Government ... Do. ...	5 14 22 19	3 0 0 6 3 0	70 0	1 0	Owner ...	2 0 0	Owner ...	Do. do.
				Total ...	27 33	9 3 0						

"	...	32	Gondosi ...	Gat No. 7 chak No. 46.	Government ...	1 21	2 3 0	40 0	2 0	Mortgages ...	2 0 0	Mortgages	...	If the debt is not paid in full within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
"	...	33	Vángulehet ...	Do. 6 do. 6. Do. 6 do. 7. Do. 6 do. 8. Do. 6 do. 9. Do. 6 do. 10. Do. 6 do. 11. Do. 7 do. 3.	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	0 11½ 0 28½ 0 24 1 22 0 24 0 1½ 0 24	0 10 7 1 3 9 1 0 7 2 3 9 0 14 3 0 0 10 1 2 2	99 0	5 0	Do. ...	...	Do.	...	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
				Total ...		4 15½	7 3 11							
"	...	34	Kelungan ...	4 ...	Government ...	9 4	4 9 0	99 0	9 0	Do. ...	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	...	35	Titvi ...	13 ...	Do. ...	19 0	7 2 0	51 0	...	Do. ...	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
"	...	36	Do. ...	Gat No. 8 chak No. 2. Do. 11 do. 43. Do. 12 do. 2.	Government ... Do. ... Do. ...	0 9 0 9½ 0 8½	0 5 4 0 6 5 0 5 3	40 0	8 0	Do. ...	2 0 0	Owner	...	If the debt is not paid in full within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
				Total ...		0 27	1 1 0							
"	...	37	Kátlápur ...	Gat No. 3 chak No. 15.	Government ...	0 37½	1 6 6	27 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Mortgages	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
"	...	38	Rájur ...	37 ... Gat No. 3 chak No. 15.	Do. ... Do. ...	4 10 0 37½	2 3 0 1 6 6	50 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
				Total ...		5 7½	3 9 6							
"	...	39	Pimparkana ...	Gat No. 7 chak No. 99.	Government ...	0 25	1 2 11	40 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	...	40	Guhira ...	8 ...	Do. ...	20 3	3 12 0	25 0	.....	Do. ...	2 0 0	Do.	...	If the debt is not paid in full within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
"	...	41	Do. ...	Gat No. 1 chak No. 58. Do. 1 do. 82. 6 ...	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	0 28½ 0 6 18 24	1 0 2 0 3 1 5 13 0	65 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
				Total ...		19 18½	7 0 3							

APPENDIX M—continued.

Date of Trans- action.	Num- ber.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Assess- ment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what Term.	Land to be in whose Possess on.	Interest payable per cent. per Men- sem.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on Non-payment within Date fixed, or any other Condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Yrs. ms.		Rs. a. p.		
1883-84 .	42	Terungan ...	Gat No. 2 chak No. 13.	Government ...	2 9	3 3 2	21 8	.....	Mortgagee ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to con- tinue till payment of debt. If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction. Mortgagee's possession to con- tinue till payment of debt.
" ...	43	Ladgaon ...	Do. 1 do. 13...	Do. ...	0 31	0 15 6	50 0	8 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	
" ...	44	Do. ...	Do. 1 do. 23...	Do. ...	1 9	2 2 1	40 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	
" ...	45	Varangus ...	225 ... Gat No. 8 chak	Do. ...	4 34	1 8 0	30 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	
" ...	46	Kodni ...	Do. 8 do. 11...	Do. ...	0 17½	0 11 4	83 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
				Total ...	0 31½	1 1 4						
" ...	47	Lahit Budruk ...	50 ...	Government ...	1 37	1 5 0	30 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
" ...	48	Do. ...	8 ...	Do. ...	11 23	7 4 0	264 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
" ...			9 ...	Do. ...	6 12	1 2 0						
				Total ...	17 35	8 6 0						
" ...	49	Pimpaldari ...	213 ...	Government ...	8 1	3 8 0	20 0	2 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction. Do. do. Do. do.
" ...	50	Do. ...	137 ... Portion of 25 ...	Do. ...	5 39	3 6 0	34 8	1 0	Owner ...	...	Owner ...	
" ...	51	Do. ...	Do. 205 ...	Do. ...	2 7	1 3 6	99 0	2 0	Mortgagee ...	...	Mortgagee ...	
" ...			Do. 206 ...	Do. ...	2 24	1 15 4						
				Total ...	18 18	7 15 10						
" ...	52	Do. ...	178 ...	Government ...	9 31	3 1 0	99 0	6 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
" ...	53	Chándsuraaj ...	23 ...	Do. ...	9 6	5 11 0	80 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to con- tinue till payment of debt.

54	Do.	22	Do.	7 18	4 10 0	40 0	4 0	Do.	Do.	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
55	Lahit Khurd...	Gat No. 4 chak No. 12.	Do.	0 6	0 4 0	25 0	2 0	Do.	Owner	Do. do.
56	Bitáka	Do. 1 do. 5	Do.	0 4	0 2 0	20 0	2 0	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
57	Váki	10	Do.	5 25	3 11 0	40 0	3 0	Do.	Mortgagee	Do. do.
58	Do.	Gat No. 261 chak No. 10.	Do.	0 4 1/2	0 2 6	25 0	.....	Do.	Do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
59	Shendi	9	Do.	10 0	3 2 0	25 0	3 0	Do.	Do.	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
60	Ranat Khurd	39	Do.	14 10	5 8 0	40 0	4 0	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
61	Málegaon	Portion of 15	Do.	3 18	2 5 0	30 0	2 0	Do.	0 12 0 Owner	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt in full.
62	Do.	Gat No. 1 chak No. 4.	Do.	0 5	0 2 0	20 0	2 0	Do.	Do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
63	Mutkhel	Do. 1 do. 16	Do.	0 5	1 3 6	22 0	2 0	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
64	Do.	Portion of 8	Do.	3 5	1 14 0	20 0	2 0	Do.	Mortgagee	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
65	Tirdha	Gat No. 1 chak No. 13.	Do.	0 9	0 5 0	25 0	.....	Do.	Do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
66	Do.	Portion of 16	Do.	4 15	2 3 0	25 0	.....	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
67	Ratanvádi	Gat No. 1 chak No. 16.	Do.	0 2	0 1 6	18 0	.....	Do.	Owner	Do. do.
68	Do.	Portion of 16	Do.	3 18	1 8 0	40 0	3 0	Do.	Mortgagee.	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
69	Pendshet	25	Do.	15 9	5 0 0	40 0	4 0	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
70	Do.	Gat No. 3 chak No. 50.	Do.	0 8	0 8 6	25 0	.....	Do.	Do.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
71	Somtán	Do. 1 do. 4...	Do.	0 4	0 2 0	20 0	2 0	Do.	Owner	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
72	Murshet	16	Do.	10 15	4 12 0	30 0	1 0	Do.	Mortgagee	Do. do.
73	Bábhulvandi...	Gat No. 1 chak No. 5.	Do.	0 8	0 4 0	20 0	2 0	Do.	Owner	Do. do.
1884-85..	74	Dhámangson Pátáchá.	Do.	5 13	3 5 0	43 0	3 0	Do.	Mortgagee	If the debt is not liquidated within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
75	Do.	Portion of 320	Do.	0 38	0 7 0	40 0	0 0	Do.	Owner	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
76	Do.	{ Do. 259... Do. 258...	Do. Do.	1 21 1 30	1 4 0 0 9 0	50 0	0 0	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
Total				3 11	1 13 0					

APPENDIX M—continued.

Date of Transaction.	No.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what Term.	Land to be in whose Possession.	Interest payable per cent. per Mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on Non-payment within Date fixed, or any other Condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Yrs. ms.		Rs. a. p.		
1884-85.	77	Dhamangaon Pátáchá.	{ Portion of 265 ... 267 ... 168 ... 31 ...	Government ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	2 24 3 16 3 12 4 5½	1 10 0 0 14 0 1 0 0 2 13 6	50 0	2 0	Mortgagee ...	...	Mortgagee ...	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
				Total ...	13 17½	6 5 6						
" ...	78	Kotul Mukundji ...	{ Portion of 346 ... Do. 417 ...	Government ... Do. ...	8 22 3 26	6 13 0 2 0 6	40 0	2 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
				Total ...	12 8	8 13 6						
" ...	79	Do.	{ Portion of 502 ... Do. 564 ... Do. 567 ... Do. 573 ...	Government ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	1 16 0 28 1 4 3 17	3 7 0 0 12 0 1 13 0 6 11 0	200 0	5 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
				Total ...	6 25	12 11 0						
" ...	80	Do.	{ Portion of 590 ... Do. 592 ... Do. 586 ... 574	Government ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	0 24 0 29 1 23 2 3	0 12 7 0 12 3 3 13 5 6 11 3	85 0	4 0	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Do. do.
				Total ...	4 39	12 1 6						

"	81	Do. ...	Portion of 212...	Government ...	1 15	1 1 3	} 80 0	10 0	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...
		Do. ...	213...	Do. ...	0 37	0 4 0							
				Total ...	2 12	1 5 3							
"	82	Do. ...	Do. 109...	Government ...	2 19½	4 2 9	300 0	Do.	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
"	83	Do. ...	Do. 218...	Do. ...	3 39	3 0 0	100 0	3 0	Do.	Owner	...	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
"	84	Keli Kotul ...	Gat No. 10 chak	Do. ...	0 15½	0 8 10	} 200 0	Do.	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
			No. 8.	Do. ...	0 11	0 4 0							
			Do. 10 do. 11	Do. ...	0 10	0 4 0							
			Do. 10 do. 12	Do. ...	0 38	1 5 10							
			Do. 10 do. 13	Do. ...	1 5	1 11 0							
			Total ...	2 39½	4 1 8								
"	85	Do. ...	Gat No. 11 chak	Government ...	0 4½	0 2 1	} 60 0	4 0	Do.	Owner	...	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
			No. 19.	Do. ...	0 3½	0 2 4							
			Do. 10 do. 35	Do. ...	0 7½	0 5 5							
			Do. 10 do. 32	Do. ...	0 3½	0 2 3							
			Do. 10 do. 27	Do. ...	0 19½	0 12 1							
			Total ...	0 19½	0 12 1								
"	86	Do. ...	Portion of 112...	Government ...	0 25	0 15 0	30 0	2 0	Do.	Mortgagee	...	Do. do.
"	87	Do. ...	7	Do. ...	19 1	6 5 4	200 0	5 0	Do.	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	88	Digambar ...	2	Do. ...	4 23	5 2 0	50 0	Do.	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
"	89	Guhira ...	Gat No. 1 chak	Do. ...	11 8	2 13 0	45 0	Do.	Do.	...	Do. do.
			No. 43.	Do. ...	0 7½	0 4 8	} 43 0	Do.	Do.	...	Do. do.
			Do. 6 do. 7	Do. ...	0 3½	0 2 1							
			Do. 8 do. 1	Do. ...	0 15	0 10 6							
			Do. 11 do. 5	Do. ...	0 5	0 3 6							
"	90	Titvi ...	Do. 11 do. 34	Do. ...	0 31½	1 4 9			Do.	Do.	...	Do. do.
				Total ...	0 31½	1 4 9							

APPENDIX M—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what Term.	Land to be in whose Possession.	Interest payable per cent. per Mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on Non-payment within Date fixed, or any other Condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a.	Yrs. ms.		Ra. a. p.		
1884-85	91	Do. ...	Gat No. 13 chak No. 1. Do. 13 do. 4.	Government ... Do. ...	0 7½ 0 6	0 3 7 0 3 3	20 0	.....	Mortgagee ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
				Total ...	0 13½	0 6 10						
"	92	Pimparkana...	Gat No. 6 chak No. 20. Do. 6 do. 23. Do. 6 do. 36.	Government ... Do. ... Do. ...	0 7½ 0 3½ 0 11½	0 4 4 0 2 3 0 8 5	61 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
				Total ...	0 22½	0 15 0						
"	93	Do. ...	97 Gat No. 7 chak No. 11. Do. 4 do. 3.	Government ... Do. ...	5 20 0 28½	2 12 0 1 4 5	99 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	94	Do. ...	Do. 4 do. 3.	Do. ...	0 13½	0 7 11	50 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
				Total ...	1 1½	1 12 4						
"	95	Chichondi ...	Gat No. 7 chak No. 18.	Government ...	1 10½	1 6 10	50 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	96	A'mbevangan ...	Do. 8 do. 17.	Do. ...	0 34½	1 9 2	99 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	97	Do. ...	Do. 6 do. 20.	Do. ...	1 8½	2 1 9	199 0	7 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.

"	98	Terungan	...	Do. 9 do. 10.	Do.	...	0 34	1 10 4	40 0	.....	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
"	99	Rájur...	...	1	Do.	...	18 15	13 11 0	50 0	.....	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	100	Do.	...	Gat No. 1 chak No. 2.	Do.	...	0 9	0 4 6	25 0	.....	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	101	Muthalna	...	Do. 2 do. 4. Do. 2 do. 9.	Do.	...	0 7½	0 3 1	100 0	12 0	Do.	...	Owner	...	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
				Do. 2 do. 9.	Do.	...	0 12½	0 6 4							
					Total	...	0 20½	0 9 5							
"	102	Ekdara	...	Gat No. 12 chak No. 8.	Government	...	1 26½	0 9 2	23 0	3 0	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	Do. do.
"	103	Do.	...	Do. 32 do. 3.	Do.	...	0 29	1 1 4	20 0	.....	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
"	104	Khivira	...	Do. 22 do. 24.	Do.	...	0 27½	0 11 9	100 0	5 0	Do.	...	Owner	...	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
"	105	Do.	...	Do. 32 do. 5.	Do.	...	0 3½	0 1 10	40 0	.....	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
"	106	Do.	...	Do. 17 do. 7. 91	Do.	...	1 5½	1 6 9	65 0	10 0	Do.	...	Do.	...	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
				91	Do.	...	1 27	0 13 3							
					Total	...	2 32½	2 4 0							
"	107	Do.	...	62	Government	...	6 10	1 9 0	40 0	3 0	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do. do.
"	108	Paitan	...	Gat No. 18 chak No. 3.	Do.	...	0 15½	0 9 5	25 0	2 0	Do.	...	Owner	...	Do. do.
"	109	Pimpalgaon Khánd	...	Portion of 194 ... 195	Do.	...	0 31	0 7 0	175 0	5 0	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	Do. do.
				195	Do.	...	7 11	3 10 6							
					Total	...	8 2	4 1 6							
"	110	Do.	...	200	Government	...	5 16	2 12 0	60 0	.....	Do.	...	Do.	...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
"	111	Do.	...	15	Do.	...	12 34	8 0 0	149 0	.....	Do.	...	Owner	...	Do. do.
"	112	Do.	...	Portion of 149 ...	Do.	...	1 20	0 6 0	199 0	18 0	Do.	...	Mortgagee	...	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.

APPENDIX M—continued

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what Term.	Land to be in whose Possession.	Interest payable per cent. per Mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on Non-payment within Date fixed, or any other Condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Yrs. ms.		Rs. a. p.		
1884-85.	113	Palsunda ...	Gat No. 9 chak No. 9.	Do. ...	0 9 2	0 6 9	44 0	2 0	Mortgagee ...	2 0 0	Owner ...	In lieu of interest on 31 Rs. Mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, and for the remaining 13 Rs. interest at 2 per cent. per mensem is to be paid. Debt to be paid in full in two years, failing which the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
" ...	114	Do. ...	Portion of 14 ...	Do. ...	0 30	0 3 0	26 0	3 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
" ...	115	Do. ...	32	Do. ...	1 0	0 4 0	34 0	4 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
" ...	116	Do. ...	27	Do. ...	2 22	0 10 0	30 0	2 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
" ...	117	Do. ...	29	Do. ...	2 21	0 8 0	25 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
" ...	118	Do. ...	{ Portion of 14 ... Do. of 32 ...	{ Do. ... Do. ...	{ 4 18 4 30	{ 0 14 6 1 3 0	{ 50 0	{ 4 0	{ Do. ... Do. ...	{	{ Do. ... Do. ...	{ If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
				Total ...	9 8	2 1 0						
" ...	119	Kotul Nima ...	76	Government ...	11 14	12 12 0	25 0	3 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
" ...	120	Do. ...	{ Portion of 76 ... Do. of 77 ...	{ Do. ... Do. ...	{ 1 8 0 17	{ 1 3 2 0 12 6	{ 125 0	{ 9 0	{ Do. ... Do. ...	{	{ Mortgagee ... Mortgagee ...	{ Do. do. Do. do.
				Total ...	1 20	1 15 8						
" ...	121	Do. ...	Do. 58...	Government ...	1 5	1 0 10	30 0	4 0	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Do. do.
" ...	122	Do. ...	Do. 77...	Do. ...	1 11	2 7 5	125 0	5 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
" ...	123	Do. ...	{ 188 189	{ Do. ... Do. ...	{ 1 8 6 32	{ 0 7 0 4 4 0	{ 26 0	{ 1 0	{ Owner ... Owner ...	{	{ Do. ... Do. ...	{ Do. do. Do. do.
				Total ...	8 0	4 11 0						

...	124	Do. ...	Do. 563 ... Do. 567 ... Do. 569 ... Do. 573 ... Do. 572 ...	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	0 7 0 11 0 30 0 34½ 0 6	0 3 9 0 7 3 0 10 0 2 6 6 0 1 0	175 0	5 0	Mortgagee ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
			Total ...		2 22½	4 10 0						
"	125	Pángri ...	Gat No. 5 chak No. 2	Government ...	0 13½	0 7 11	30 0	5 0	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Do. do.
"	126	Pisevádi ...	Portion of 64 ...	Do. ...	0 39	0 5 0	25 0	1 0	Owner ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	127	Mogras ...	24	Do. ...	5 26	3 8 6	199 0	11 0	Mortgagee ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
"	128	Pimpaldari ...	15	Do. ...	14 3	13 3 0	100 0	3 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	129	Do. ...	Portion of 15 ...	Do. ...	5 10	6 14 8	100 0	5 0	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Do. do.
"	130	Do. ...	Do. 19 ...	Do. ...	3 23	3 13 0	100 0	4 0	Do. ...	...	Half by owner and half by the mortgagee.	Do. do.
"	131	Do. ...	25	Do. ...	13 1	7 5 0	99 0	10 0	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee.	Do. do.
"	132	Do. ...	182	Do. ...	6 11	2 12 0	45 0	...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
"	133	Do. ...	119	Do. ...	4 14	3 0 0	60 0	4 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
"	134	Lahit Khurd ...	7	Do. ...	13 26	4 14 0	50 0	2 0	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Do. do.
"	135	Sángvi ...	Portion of 55 ...	Do. ...	1 31	1 10 0	85 0	3 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	136	Kombhalna ...	Do. 15 ...	Do. ...	3 11	2 14 0	50 0	2 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	137	Koltembha ...	25	Do. ...	14 8	10 8 0	100 0	4 0	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
"	138	Máhlungi ...	Gat No. 1 chak No. 8.	Do. ...	0 9	0 6 0	25 0	2 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	139	Pánjra ...	Do. 1 do. 10 Do. 1 do. 11	Do. ... Do. ...	0 4 0 8	0 2 0 0 5 6	30 0	3 0	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Do. do.
			Total ...		0 12	0 7 6						
"	140	Pábulvandi ...	Gat No. 1 chak No. 5.	Government ...	0 7	0 4 0	20 0	2 0	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
1885-86	141	Pimpalgaon Nákinda.	201	Do. ...	2 29	6 13 0	40 0	...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
"	142	Do. ...	Portion of 15 ... Gat No. 1 chak No. 47.	Do. ... Do. ...	0 28½ 0 15½	1 2 10 0 11 5	100 0	...	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	143	A'mbevangan	Do. 1 do. 49 Do. 1 do. 50	Do. ... Do. ...	0 3 0 4½	0 1 6 0 2 11	100 0	1 0	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
			Total ...		0 23½	0 15 10						

APPENDIX M—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what Term.	Land to be in whose Possession.	Interest payable per cent. per Mens.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on Non-payment within Date fixed, or any other Condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Yrs. ms.		Rs. a. p.		
1885-86.	144	Ámbevangan...	Gat No. 7 chak No. 12.	Government ...	0 15½	0 15 3	26 0	.....	Mortgagee ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt. Do. do. Do. do.
"	145	Pimparkana ...	Do. 1 do. 18.	Do. ...	0 11½	0 8 0	20 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	
"	146	Do. ...	Do. 13 do. 20. Do. 3 do. 12.	Do. ... Do. ...	0 5½ 0 9½	0 3 1 0 4 11	17 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	
				Total ...	0 8½	0 8 0						
"	147	Do. ...	Gat No. 6 chak No. 49.	Government ...	0 15½	0 11 0	41 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	148	Titvi ...	Do. 1 do. 2. Do. 16 do. 5.	Do. ... Do. ...	0 7½ 0 16½	0 4 6 0 10 10	46 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
				Total ...	0 23	0 15 4						
"	149	Do. ...	Gat No. 16 chak No. 4.	Government ...	0 22	0 15 11	25 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Do. do.
"	150	Do. ...	Do. 11 do. 35.	Do. ...	0 19	0 9 0	14 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	151	Rájur ...	161 ...	Do. ...	13 38	4 6 0	60 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
"	152	Do. ...	Gat No. 3 chak No. 27. Do. 3 do. 28. Do. 3 do. 29. 1 ...	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	0 4 0 2½ 0 1½ 18 14	0 1 7 0 1 7 0 0 7 13 11 0	100 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
				Total ...	18 21½	13 14 9						

" ...	153	Kotal Mukundji ...	{	216 ...	Government ...	11 17	9 4 0	} 200 0	2 0	Do. ...	1 8 0	Owner ...	... If the debt is not paid in full within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
				248 ...	Do. ...	3 16	2 8 0						
				249 ...	Do. ...	8 37	6 11 0						
					Total ...	23 30	18 7 0						
" ...	154	Do.	{	Portion of 263...	Government ...	0 2½	1 5 0	} 25 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	... Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
				Do. 565...	Do. ...	0 3½	0 1 4						
				Do. 568...	Do. ...	0 7	0 6 10						
				Do. 574...	Do. ...	0 12	0 12 0						
					Total ...	0 24½	2 9 2						
" ...	155	Do.	...	Portion 432...	Government ...	4 9	1 9 0	77 0	2 0	Do. ...	1 0 0	Do.	... If the debt is not paid in full within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
" ...	156	Do.	...	Do. 432...	Do. ...	4 38½	1 9 0	44 0	2 0	Do. ...	1 8 0	Owner ...	... In lieu of interest on 25 Rs. mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, and for the remaining 19 Rs. interest at Rs. 1-8-0 per cent. per mensem is to be paid. Debt to be paid in full in two years, failing which, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
" ...	157	Do.	{	Do. 563...	Do. ...	0 4	0 2 1	} 85 0	4 0	Do. ...	...	Do.	... If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
				Do. 565...	Do. ...	0 5	0 2 0						
				Do. 568...	Do. ...	0 11	0 10 2						
				Do. 574...	Do. ...	0 19	1 2 0						
					Total ...	0 39	2 0 3						
" ...	158	Do.	...	Portion 81...	Government ...	1 0	2 0 0	50 0	2 0	Do. ...	...	Do.	... Do. do.
" ...	159	Do.	...	Do. 81...	Do. ...	0 30	1 8 0	50 0	2 0	Do. ...	...	Do.	... Do. do.
" ...	160	Do.	...	Do. 214...	Do. ...	2 23	5 7 0	50 0	2 0	Do. ...	...	Do.	... Do. do.
" ...	161	Do.	...	Do. 250...	Do. ...	12 10	10 11 0	40 0	3 0	Do. ...	...	Do.	... Do. do.
" ...	162	Abitkhind ...	...	Gat No. 1 chak No. 32.	Do. ...	0 10½	0 13 8	45 0	3 0	Do. ...	...	Do.	... Do. do.
" ...	163	Do.	{	Do. 1 do. 81	Do. ...	0 5½	0 2 6	} 30 0	2 0	Do. ...	...	Do.	... Do. do.
				Do. 1 do. 36	Do. ...	0 8½	0 3 3						
					Total ...	0 14	0 5 9						

APPENDIX M—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what Term.	Land to be in whose Possession.	Interest payable per cent. per Mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on Non-payment within Date fixed, or any other Condition.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Yrs. ms.		Rs. a. p.			
1885-86	164	Keli Kotul ...	Gat No. 4 chak No. 25.	Government ...	1 2½	1 9 6	42 0	2 0	Mortgagee ...	...	Mortgagee ...	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
"	165	Do. ...	Do. 10 do. 43.	Do. ...	0 24½	1 0 6	25 0	4 0	Do.	Do. ...		Do. do.
"	166	Do. ...	Do. 6 do. 5. Do. 10 do. 20.	Do. ... Do. ...	0 27 0 35	1 0 10 1 5 0	50 0	1 0	Do.	Owner ...		Do. do.
				Total ...	1 22	2 5 1							
"	167	Do. ...	Gat No. 4 chak No. 27.	Government ...	0 21	0 8 4	40 0	4 0	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
"	168	Shelad ...	Gat No. 18 chak No. 11.	Do. ... Government ...	1 0 0 20½	0 14 0 0 12 3	17 0	2 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
				Total ...	1 20½	1 10 3							
"	169	Do. ...	Gat No. 1 chak No. 15.	Government ...	0 13½	0 6 7	17 0	3 0	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Do. do.
"	170	Do. ...	Do. 1 do. 43. Do. 1 do. 44.	Do. ... Do. ...	0 6½ 0 18	0 8 1 0 8 6	100 0	5 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
				Total ...	0 24½	0 11 7							
"	171	Do. ...	Gat No. 1 chak No. 26.	Government ...	0 22	0 15 4	46 0	4 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	172	Pimpalgaon Khánd...	Do. 5 do. 5. Do. 2 do. 1.	Do. ... Do. ...	0 22½ 0 13½	1 3 1 0 9 11	75 0	3 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	173	Do. ...	24	Do. ...	18 0	3 6 0	70 0	2 0	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
				Total ...	18 13½	3 15 11							

" "	174	Khadki ...	No. 3 chak	Government	0 8	0 6 4	15 0	4 0	Do.	...	Owner ...	Do. do.
" "	175	Do. ...	Do. 6 do.	Do.	0 19	0 13 3	65 0	5 0	Do.	...	Mortgagee	Do. do.
" "	176	Do. ...	Do. 1 do. 1.	Do.	0 18½	0 5 3	11 0	4 0	Do.	...	Owner ...	Do. do.
" "	177	Kotul Nima ...	Portion of 17 ...	Do.	1 30	4 4 3	150 0	4 0	Do.	1 4 0	Do. ...	In lieu of interest on Ra. 125 mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land and for the remaining Ra. 25 interest at Ra. 1-4-0 per cent per mensem is to be paid. Debt to be paid in full in 4 years, failing which, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
" "	178	Do. ...	125 ...	Do.	7 14	5 8 0	25 0	3 0	Do.	...	Mortgagee	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
" "	179	Do. ...	Portion of 158 ...	Do.	0 85	0 14 7	40 0	8 0	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
" "	180	Do. ...	Do. 252...	Do.	2 25	2 2 7	40 0	4 0	Do.	...	Owner ...	Do. do.
" "	181	Paitan ...	Portion of 9 ...	Do.	1 30	2 13 4	30 0	2 0	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
" "	182	Laváli Kotul ...	Do. 2 ...	Do.	0 32½	1 11 0	30 0	4 0	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
" "	183	Purusvádi... }	Gat No. 10 chak No. 28.	Do.	0 18½	0 12 9	100 0	8 0	Do.	...	Mortgagee	Do. do.
			Portion of 20 ...	Do.	6 29	1 4 0						
			Total ...		7 7½	2 0 9						
" "	184	Do. ...	19 ...	Government	25 11	4 8 0	100 0	4 0	Do.	...	Owner ...	Do. do.
" "	185	Do. ...	Gat No. 7 chak No. 1.	Do.	0 4½	0 2 6	50 0	9 0	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
			Do. 7 do. 2.	Do.	7 7½	0 3 7						
			Do. 7 do. 4.	Do.	0 7½	0 4 3						
			Total ...		0 19	0 10 4						
" "	186	Do. ...	Gat No. 10 chak No. 28.	Government	0 18½	0 12 9	50 0	11 0	Do.	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
" "	187	Do. ...	Do. 6 do. 26.	Do.	1 10½	2 9 7	99 0	6 0	Do.	...	Mortgagee	Do. do.
" "	188	Do. ...	Do. 6 do. 28.	Do.	0 37½	1 14 2	100 0	2 0	Do.	...	Owner ...	Do. do.
" "	189	Ghoti... }	Do. 1 do. 7.	Do.	1 11½	1 8 6	75 0	.....	Do.	...	Mortgagee	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
			Do. 4 do. 31.	Do.	0 36	1 10 1						
			Do. 5 do. 45.	Do.	0 20½	0 14 2						
			Total ...		2 28	4 0 9						

APPENDIX M--continued.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable Acres.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what Term.	Land to be in whose Possession.	Interest payable per cent. per Mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on Non-payment within Date fixed, or any other Condition.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Yrs. ms.		Rs. a. p.			
1885-86.	190	Dhámangaon Pátácha *	252	Government ...	1 18½	1 0 0	100 0	5 0	Mortgagee ...	...	Mortgagee ...	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction. Do. do.
" ...	191	Shinganvádi ...	Gat No. 1 chak No. 13.	Do. ...	0 30½	1 3 9	100 0	1 0	Do.	Do. ...		Do. do.
" ...	192	Lahit Khurd ...	2	Do. ...	10 35	4 12 0	40 0	1 0	Do.	Do. ...		Do. do.
" ...	193	Keli Otur ...	136	Do. ...	5 12	0 12 0	40 0	3 0	Do.	Owner ...		Do. do.
			Portion of 94 ...	Do. ...	0 22	0 14 0							
			101	Do. ...	25 0	5 0 0							
			108	Do. ...	8 10	0 12 0							
			109	Do. ...	4 0	1 12 0							
" ...	194	Do. ...	Portion of 115 ...	Do. ...	0 25	1 2 0	250 0	10 0	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
			117	Do. ...	4 37	1 6 0							
			118	Do. ...	17 0	1 8 0							
			124	Do. ...	8 10	1 0 0							
			130	Do. ...	5 10	1 0 0							
			152	Do. ...	22 85	4 0 0							
			Total ...		96 29	18 6 0							
" ...	195	Do. ...	Portion of 86 ...	Government ...	0 29	0 4 0	99 15	.....	Do. ...	...	Half by owner and half by the Mortgagee.	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt.
			Do. 29 ...	Do. ...	0 35	1 0 0							
			Total ...		1 24	1 4 0							
" ...	196	Digámbar ...	3	Government ...	5 39	5 4 0	50 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
" ...	197	Varangus ...	Gat No. 5 chak No. 11.	Do. ...	0 23½	1 3 9	41 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Do. do.
			Do. 5 do. 12 ...	Do. ...	0 23½	1 4 2							
			Total ...		1 7	2 7 11							

"	198	Kohondi ...	117	Government ...	8 6	5 2 0	14 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Mortgages ...	Do. do.
"	199	Muthaina ...	135	Do. ...	25 37	8 2 0	100 0	.....	Do. ...	1 0 0	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment of debt in full.
"	200	Khirvihir ...	Gat No. 30 chak No. 11.	Do. ...	0 15½	0 5 5	12 0	5 0	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
"	201	Do. ...	109	Do. ...	12 0	2 4 0	48 0	6 0	Do. ...	...	Mortgages ...	Do. do.
"	202	Sángvi ...	163	Do. ...	12 8	6 13 0	87 0	2 0	Owner ...	1 0 0	Owner ...	If the debt is not paid in full within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
"	203	Do. ...	Gat No. 9 chak No. 25, 102	Do. ...	0 17	0 12 3	49 0	2 0	Do. ...	1 8 0	Do. ...	Do. do.
				Do. ...	6 28	4 2 0						
				Total ...	7 5	4 14 3						
"	204	Pádosi ...	Gat No. 10 chak No. 15, Do. 10 do. 16	Government ...	0 14½	0 9 5	75 0	3 0	Mortgagee ...	...	Mortgagee ...	If the debt is not paid within the date fixed, the land is to be sold in satisfaction.
				Do. ...	1 5½	1 15 10						
				Total ...	1 20	2 9 3						
"	205	Do. ...	Gat No. 10 chak No. 4, Do. 10 do. 8	Government ...	0 11½	0 6 9	40 0	3 0	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Do. do.
				Do. ...	0 10½	0 7 2						
				Total ...	0 21½	0 13 11						
"	206	Do. ...	Gat No. 4 chak No. 13, Do. 8 do. 15	Government ...	1 6½	1 12 0	40 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
				Do. ...	0 7	0 4 10						
				Total ...	1 13½	2 0 10						
"	207	Pimpaldari ...	Gat No. 3 chak No. 12.	Government ...	0 10	0 5 6	20 0	2 0	Do. ...	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
"	208	Lahit Budrukh ...	73 75	Do. ...	13 0	4 1 0	199 0	.....	Do. ...	...	Mortgagee ...	Do. do.
				Do. ...	6 3	1 14 0						
				Total ...	19 3	5 15 0						
"	209	A'mbhol ...	Gat No. 1 chak No. 15.	Government ...	0 10	0 6 7	40 0	4 0	Do. ...	...	Owner ...	Do. do.

W. M. FLETCHER,
 Superintendent, Poona & Násik and S. M. C.
 Revenue Surveys.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar have already been introduced for 48

Years.	AKOLA.							IGATPURI.					
	Measured seers of 80 tolas per Rupee.							Measured seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.					
	Jovari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Cleaned Rice	Nagli.	Waral.	Jovari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Cleaned Rice	Nagli.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1838-39 ...	63	54½	51½	51½	24½	...	...	...	...	No record.	...	...	...
1839-40 ...	63	54½	51½	51½	24½	...	...	...	...	No record.	...	...	...
1840-41 ...	63	54½	51½	51½	24½	...	...	...	...	No record.	...	...	...
1841-42 ...	31½	27½	25½	25½	12½	...	...	...	...	No record.	...	...	...
1842-43 ...	31½	27½	25½	25½	12½	...	...	33½	31	27½	27	23	31½
1843-44 ...	56	44½	38½	38½	21½	66½	32½	32½	29½	27½	27	23	31½
1844-45 ...	46½	37	15½	18½	16½	57½	32½	32½	31	25	24½	20	36½
1845-46 ...	48½	37	26½	26½	19½	57½	32½	31	28½	22	21½	17½	34
1846-47 ...	42	29½	26½	26½	22½	52½	29½	32½	29½	25	24½	17½	31½
1847-48 ...	54	44½	30½	38½	22½	57½	29½	31	30½	19½	19	15½	36½
Total ...	498½	411½	343½	355½	200½	291½	156½	193½	180½	147	143½	116½	201½
10 years average. ...	49½	41½	34½	35½	20	58½	31½	32	30	24½	24	19½	33½
1848-49 ...	59½	44½	30½	42	33	59½	19½	31	29½	16½	16½	17½	31½
1849-50 ...	59½	43½	18½	42	16½	61½	19½	33½	32½	16½	16½	17½	27½
1850-51 ...	37	23	23	26½	20½	41½	19½	32½	31	19½	19	17½	31½
1851-52 ...	37	23½	21	24½	20½	41½	19½	32½	32½	22	21½	17½	29½
1852-53 ...	37	22½	34½	21	25½	41½	16½	31	29½	22	21½	17½	27½
1853-54 ...	42	26	30½	23	20½	49½	16½	29½	28½	22	21½	17½	27½
1854-55 ...	46½	26½	30½	23	20½	57½	14½	29½	28½	22	21½	17½	27½
1855-56 ...	46½	26½	20½	30½	...	57½	12½	28½	27	25	23	20	22½
1856-57 ...	37	26	19½	23	20½	41½	26½	32½	31	22	24½	17½	25
1857-58 ...	37	25½	18½	21	16½	39½	26½	31½	31½	25	23	17½	22½
Total ...	438½	287½	256	276½	195½	491½	191	312½	301½	212½	209	175½	272½
10 years average. ...	43½	28½	25½	27½	21½	49	19	31½	30½	21½	21	17½	27½
1858-59 ...	28	22½	15½	18½	16½	29½	22½	31	32½	23½	24½	18½	21½
1859-60 ...	28	22½	15½	18½	16½	29½	22½	33½	32½	26½	24½	20	25
1860-61 ...	36½	22½	11½	17½	14½	32½	22½	33½	32½	25	24½	21½	26
1861-62 ...	16½	12½	13	15½	10½	20½	19½	32½	31	20½	24½	23	27½
1862-63 ...	18½	14½	13	15½	10½	21½	19½	32½	29½	19½	23	24½	28½
1863-64 ...	11½	9	8½	9½	6½	11½	5	29½	28½	16½	21½	17½	29½
1864-65 ...	11½	9	8½	10	6½	12½	4½	28½	27	16½	21½	17½	31½
1865-66 ...	22½	15½	7½	8½	4½	26½	5	32½	28½	16½	21½	17½	31½
1866-67 ...	14½	11½	8½	7½	4½	18	5	31	29½	16½	21½	17½	31½
1867-68 ...	22½	16½	13	13	8	24½	6½	31	29½	18	24½	18½	33
Total ...	209½	156½	114½	133½	98	227½	133½	316	301½	199	232½	195½	286
10 years average. ...	21	15½	11½	13½	9½	22½	13½	31½	30	20	23½	19½	28½
1868-69 ...	16½	12	11½	11½	7	26½	7½	31	29½	19½	20½	17½	31½
1869-70 ...	16½	12½	8½	5½	7	21½	7½	31	28½	18	20½	18½	29½
1870-71 ...	20½	16½	12½	17½	8	21½	5	32½	29½	18	20½	18½	25
1871-72 ...	11½	9	8½	9½	6½	16½	16½	33½	32½	18	19	20	29½
1872-73 ...	22½	18½	11½	11½	8½	24½	16½	35	31	18	19	20	29½
1873-74 ...	29½	22½	15½	15½	9½	32½	22½	27	20½	16½	16½	17½	26
1874-75 ...	20½	20½	11½	16	8½	32½	22½	20½	16	15½	16½	14½	14½
1875-76 ...	36½	29	20½	27½	12	...	...	13½	12	11	8	8½	8
1876-77 ...	13½	12½	11½	12½	8½	...	...	8	6½	8½	15	11½	9
1877-78 ...	11	9½	8	7½	7½	...	...	9½	8	11	16½	13	11½
1878-79 ...	13½	12	8	8½	8½	...	...	19	13½	11	16½	15½	16
1879-80 ...	14½	11½	10½	13	9	...	...	21½	20½	11	16½	15½	14½
1880-81 ...	29	22½	18	24	12	...	...	24½	23	15½	21½	17½	18
1881-82 ...	35½	26½	16½	25½	15	...	...	24½	23	16½	23	18½	20½
1882-83 ...	37	28	20½	32	12½	...	...	24½	21½	16½	21½	18½	19½
1883-84 ...	26½	21	18½	21½	13½	22½	...	23	19	18	21½	13	18
1884-85 ...	23	21	26	13	...	...	...	22½	16½	18½	18½	11½	19½
1885-86 ...	24½	20½	18½	22½	10½	27½	17½	21½	17½	16½	20	12	25
Total ...	401½	325½	255½	307	177½	227	115½	422	368½	277	330	282½	365½
18 years average. ...	22½	18	14½	17	9½	25½	14½	23½	20½	15½	18½	15½	20½

N.

Collectorate, and adjoining talukás into which Revised Survey rates of Assessment years from 1838-39 to 1885-86.

SINNAR.					SANGAMNER.					JUNNAR.					REMARKS.
Measured seers of 80 tolas per Rupee.					Measured seers of 80 tolas per Rupee.					Measured seers of 80 tolas per Rupee.					
Jovári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Cleaned rice.	Jovári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardai.	Jovári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Cleaned rice.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
...	44	34½	28	23	42	33	34½	33	...	51	46½	43	44½	19½	
...	44	34½	28	23	39½	25½	31½	24½	...	44	39½	32½	27	19	
...	22	20	16½	20	63	49½	36	26	...	54½	54	43	36½	24	
...	66	57½	44½	23	78½	66	46	38½	...	50½	46	47½	42	21½	
...	88	69	67½	34½	73½	55	46	44	...	56	54	42	50½	34	
...	88	63½	67½	28½	78½	66	46	44	...	57	51	50	56	28	
...	39	34	33	18	58½	46½	34½	34½	46½	45	46	42	42	26	
...	27½	23	18	17	28½	19½	19½	16½	20	32	30	27	23½	24	
...	29	23	16	14	112½	93	46½	49½	106½	31	30½	23	24	17½	
...	60	33	33	13½	105	87	68	54	46	58	57½	34½	37	23	
...	507½	391½	352	214½	679½	544½	408½	364½	219	479	455	384½	383	236½	
...	50½	39½	35½	21½	68	54½	40½	36½	54½	48	45½	36½	38½	23½	
...	66	45	48	15½	60	48	48	54	45	87	88	64	56	26	
...	43	39½	47	21½	54	44	38	42	37	66½	69½	62	51	27	
...	31	30	34	18	58½	52½	33	33	53	44	32	38	43	27	
...	37½	36	34	17½	66	48	37½	34½	46	45	43	45½	43	27	
...	41	41	33	19½	46½	37½	45	36	45	55	53	43	35	30½	
...	50	50	35½	18	61½	49½	45	46½	49½	51	48	48	42½	30½	
...	33	32½	30	15½	58½	40½	34½	30	46½	38½	30	36	35	27	
...	31	36	31	25	58½	45	36	31½	57	35½	35	35	36½	25	
...	41	30	32	17	51	46½	28½	22½	46½	40½	35	27½	40	18	
...	36	29	30	17	46½	40½	25	19½	40½	41½	34	32½	33	21½	
...	409½	369	354½	184½	561	458	370½	349½	466	504½	467½	431½	415	259½	
...	41	37	35½	18½	56	45½	37	35	46½	50½	46½	43½	41½	26	
...	38	36½	31½	14½	43½	34½	23	17	34½	39	37	32½	32½	25	
...	38½	29½	27	13	41	34	24	19½	39	41½	42	32½	29½	13½	
...	30	27	22	14	29	25	23	19	39	40	33½	27	30	13½	
...	24½	22½	18½	14	23	16½	25	20	22	36	29	23	22	13	
...	18½	17	18	9½	22	14	14	13½	20½	21	17	12½	13	11	
...	12	13	14	9	22	16	13	12	23	16	12	12	12	10	
...	15	12	12	7	43	30	11	11	28½	20	16½	14	17	10	
...	18	12½	12½	6	16½	14	14	11	20	21	19	12	16	9	
...	18½	14	10½	6	31	25	17	13½	27	24	19	14	12	8	
...	18	15½	14	9	34½	21	18	12	34	24	18	14	16	9	
...	231	190½	180	102	305½	230	182	148½	287½	282½	243	193½	200	122	
...	23	20	18	10½	30½	23	18½	14½	28½	28½	24½	19½	20	12½	
...	19	15½	14	9	21	13½	13½	14	28	24	20	19	21	9½	
...	16	12	10	8½	34	27	16½	13	31	21	18	12½	12	9½	
...	22	14½	13½	10	30	24	16	16	34	21	18	13½	18½	11	
...	13½	14	15	10	28½	19	16	14	28½	20½	17	13½	17	10½	
...	21	16	18	12	39	31	23	19½	23½	23	20	13	15½	10	
...	28½	19	17	12½	49½	36	24	22	52½	29½	24½	17½	15½	11½	
...	28½	19	23	13	49½	37½	22½	23	36	36½	30	20½	21	12	
...	25½	19	24	13½	33	27	19½	25½	33	34	24	18	24	11	
...	13½	12½	14½	6½	15	13	13	13½	14	12	10½	10½	13	8	
...	10½	9½	10½	7	11	10	8	9	13	10½	9	7½	8	7½	
...	12	9	10	9½	12	12	9	9	...	10	9½	8	9	8½	
...	13	11	13½	10	14	13	10	12½	16	12	11	9	12½	8	
...	20	17½	22	12	26½	22½	16½	22½	22½	23	17	14½	18	17	
...	23	15½	21½	12	33	26½	15½	22½	24	29½	20	15½	19	12½	
...	19½	14½	17½	12½	18½	16½	14½	16½	22½	25½	20	15½	16½	12½	
...	19	18	19½	12	26½	22	23	27½	27	21	18	16½	22	11½	
...	18	18½	19½	11½	23½	19½	20	22	24½	20½	17	17½	24½	10½	
...	18½	17½	20	10½	23½	18	16	17½	20	19½	16½	16½	21½	9½	
22	341½	272½	302½	194½	467½	387½	296½	319½	449½	393½	319½	288½	308½	183½	
22	19	15½	16½	10½	27	21½	16½	17½	25	21½	17½	14½	17½	10½	

W. M. FLETCHER,
 Superintendent, Poona & Násik and
 S. M. Country Revenue Surveys.

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 97 Villages situated in the Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1848-49.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (ISA'M).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND ISA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Remissions 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 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.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
1838-39 ..	23,984	22,897	1,333	4,155	5,488	17,409	23,933	20,412	34	4,891	2,430	88	52,508	45,739	17,926	354	
1839-40 ..	23,579	21,905	1,619	2,156	3,775	18,130	24,032	19,025	41	5,327	3,000	361	62,938	48,930	18,532	36	
1840-41 ..	24,257	22,490	1,289	347	1,636	20,854	23,860	18,480	35	5,328	3,000	350	52,945	48,970	21,239	52	
1841-42 ..	23,755	22,983	740	5,265	6,005	16,888	23,879	17,928	25	5,328	3,009	288	52,962	48,920	17,196	..	
1842-43 ..	23,139	21,589	411	885	796	20,793	24,423	19,312	34	5,328	2,998	300	52,880	43,899	21,127	4	
1843-44 ..	22,280	20,869	241	1,592	1,333	19,036	25,403	20,047	31	5,321	2,994	277	53,004	43,910	19,344	1	
1844-45 ..	20,874	19,050	216	1,636	1,852	17,198	26,314	21,839	323	5,321	2,985	216	53,009	43,874	17,737	..	
1845-46 ..	19,740	18,538	324	3,294	3,518	15,020	27,951	22,367	455	5,321	2,985	193	53,012	43,890	15,969	16	
1846-47 ..	21,637	20,160	176	265	431	19,729	26,074	20,655	449	5,322	2,995	255	53,033	43,810	20,433	79	
1847-48 ..	22,957	21,267	199	123	321	20,946	24,821	19,190	439	5,562	2,339	273	53,340	43,796	21,657	347	
1848-49 ..	44,900	18,026	..	292	293	17,734	7,161	3,451	44	9,000	3,900	344	61,061	25,377	13,122	51	
1849-50 ..	43,848	17,335	..	611	611	17,224	8,243	3,667	210	8,977	3,881	397	61,068	25,383	17,381	1	
1850-51 ..	43,190	17,759	..	245	245	17,514	8,377	3,737	182	9,589	3,885	441	61,656	25,381	13,137	109	
1851-52 ..	42,208	17,352	..	518	518	16,834	9,061	4,179	213	9,573	3,883	463	61,742	25,419	17,515	..	
1852-53 ..	42,771	17,634	..	23	23	17,612	11,551	4,642	276	7,420	3,127	507	61,742	25,403	13,395	..	
1853-54 ..	40,470	16,977	..	1,088	1,088	15,239	13,904	5,315	263	7,361	3,111	1,352	61,733	25,403	13,904	..	
1854-55 ..	37,932	16,228	..	115	115	16,173	16,624	6,086	253	7,134	3,029	1,358	61,740	25,403	17,789	..	
1855-56 ..	44,267	17,633	..	29	29	17,604	13,063	5,247	196	6,745	2,892	1,196	64,075	25,772	13,995	..	
1856-57 ..	40,235	18,806	..	..	..	18,806	11,401	4,511	231	6,445	2,780	1,148	67,081	26,097	20,185	..	
1857-58 ..	50,642	19,083	..	..	..	19,083	10,368	4,091	249	7,197	2,773	1,145	63,207	25,952	20,482	..	
1858-59 ..	52,199	19,466	..	7	7	19,459	9,197	3,632	227	7,178	2,768	1,140	63,574	25,866	20,523	..	
1859-60 ..	93,894	30,243	10,319	349	10,568	19,675	25,104	6,793	257	7,218	2,761	1,140	1,31,216	39,797	21,072	..	
1860-61 ..	79,420	26,344	..	..	..	26,344	44,905	10,732	601	7,121	2,744	1,121	1,31,446	39,820	23,066	..	
1861-62 ..	81,340	27,013	12	..	12	27,001	45,015	10,038	533	7,092	2,719	1,169	1,31,447	39,820	23,723	..	
1862-63 ..	84,663	27,909	..	..	..	27,909	39,608	9,168	736	7,174	2,743	1,162	1,31,450	39,820	23,827	..	
1863-64 ..	92,543	29,806	..	..	..	29,806	31,734	7,266	618	7,175	2,743	1,181	1,31,453	39,820	31,906	..	
1864-65 ..	95,548	30,427	..	..	..	30,427	23,761	6,652	508	7,146	2,741	1,225	1,31,455	39,820	32,160	..	
1865-66 ..	97,161	30,853	..	..	..	30,853	27,150	6,226	534	7,143	2,741	1,323	1,31,454	39,820	32,710	..	
1866-67 ..	93,787	31,167	..	..	..	31,167	25,479	5,913	564	7,143	2,741	1,318	1,31,469	39,821	33,049	..	
1867-68 ..	1,00,773	31,632	..	5	5	31,527	23,149	6,434	555	7,144	2,741	1,316	1,31,085	39,707	33,396	..	
1868-69 ..	1,02,129	31,910	..	14	14	31,896	21,792	5,066	704	7,143	2,741	1,300	1,31,064	39,707	33,900	..	
1869-70 ..	1,04,104	32,338	..	..	..	32,338	20,208	4,741	574	7,143	2,741	1,301	1,31,455	39,820	34,213	..	
1870-71 ..	1,06,485	32,915	..	..	..	32,915	17,435	4,134	565	7,143	2,741	1,325	1,31,063	39,840	34,305	..	
1871-72 ..	1,03,112	33,313	..	..	..	33,313	15,767	3,645	421	7,143	2,741	1,325	1,31,023	39,699	35,059	..	
1872-73 ..	1,03,423	33,404	..	..	..	33,404	15,451	3,554	540	7,143	2,741	1,325	1,31,022	39,699	35,269	..	
1873-74 ..	1,06,396	32,965	..	..	..	32,965	17,525	4,092	428	7,124	2,737	1,323	1,31,045	39,704	34,718	..	
1874-75 ..	1,05,013	32,646	..	1	1	32,645	18,908	4,321	440	7,124	2,737	1,325	1,31,045	39,704	34,410	..	
1875-76 ..	1,04,622	32,519	..	4	4	32,515	19,305	4,450	461	7,124	2,737	1,325	1,31,051	39,706	34,501	..	
1876-77 ..	1,04,729	32,498	..	491	491	32,007	16,347	3,949	316	7,124	2,737	1,325	1,29,700	39,184	33,648	4,736	
1877-78 ..	1,05,113	32,577	..	..	..	32,577	15,401	3,363	304	7,104	2,724	1,325	1,29,613	39,184	34,206	1,575	
1878-79 ..	1,05,596	32,726	..	..	..	32,726	14,910	3,503	282	7,108	2,729	1,29	1,27,616	38,958	34,337	1,307	
1879-80 ..	1,05,418	32,719	..	..	..	32,719	15,959	3,506	249	7,106	2,718	1,327	1,27,582	38,943	34,295	476	
1880-81 ..	1,04,795	32,453	..	..	..	32,453	15,689	3,737	255	7,109	2,719	1,326	1,27,584	38,939	34,034	..	
1881-82 ..	1,06,009	32,734	..	..	..	32,734	14,462	3,432	236	7,105	2,720	1,333	1,27,576	38,936	34,295	54	
1882-83 ..	1,06,787	32,686	..	4,525	4,525	28,361	12,708	3,850	223	7,081	2,712	1,231	1,27,576	38,948	29,815	4,148	
1883-84 ..	1,06,110	33,212	..	..	..	33,212	12,378	3,017	311	7,079	2,713	1,323	1,27,567	38,947	34,748	108	
1884-85 ..	1,09,337	33,470	..	..	..	33,470	11,089	2,758	396	7,077	2,719	1,323	1,27,563	38,947	35,189	..	
1885-86 ..	1,09,512	33,533	..	..	..	33,533	10,866	2,833	364	7,079	2,712	1,309	1,27,457	38,928	35,206	6	

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Poona & Nasik, and S. M. C. Revenue Surveys.

APPENDIX P.

Revenue Statement for 5 villages situated in the Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, in which Survey Settlement was introduced in 1850-51.

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 for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard Assessment.	Collections quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 3 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of Columns 8, 9 and 12.	Collections, Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Perman.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
1840-41	2,201	1,483	221	12	283	1,260	3,070	1,891	28	427	326	21	5,698	3,700	1,299	..	
1841-42	2,212	1,486	221	299	520	966	3,059	1,888	37	427	326	21	5,698	3,700	1,024	..	
1842-43	2,408	1,577	206	66	271	1,306	2,863	1,797	41	427	326	108	5,698	3,700	1,450	..	
1843-44	2,501	1,617	173	240	413	1,304	2,770	1,757	37	427	326	18	5,698	3,700	1,259	..	
1844-45	2,314	1,494	167	182	349	1,145	2,957	1,830	41	427	326	18	5,698	3,700	1,204	..	
1845-46	2,011	1,399	170	67	237	1,062	3,260	2,075	118	427	326	18	5,698	3,700	1,198	..	
1846-47	1,827	1,212	157	..	157	1,055	3,402	2,139	89	427	326	21	5,656	3,677	1,165	..	
1847-48	2,378	1,560	137	80	237	1,323	2,781	1,737	98	427	326	21	5,686	3,623	1,442	..	
1848-49	2,404	1,600	131	66	197	1,403	2,755	1,697	100	427	326	21	5,686	3,623	1,524	..	
1849-50	2,273	1,521	123	26	149	1,372	2,886	1,776	111	427	326	21	5,596	3,623	1,504	..	
1850-51	2,063	915	..	21	21	894	2,905	519	51	466	184	21	6,334	1,568	996	..	
1851-52	4,551	1,215	..	..	..	1,215	1,317	221	32	466	184	21	6,334	1,670	1,268	..
1852-53	5,195	1,307	..	..	..	1,307	661	124	19	442	129	21	6,298	1,500	1,347	..
1853-54	5,206	1,305	..	652	652	653	650	126	20	442	129	25	6,298	1,560	698	..	
1854-55	5,060	1,333	..	..	..	1,333	936	163	29	293	94	51	6,298	1,560	1,363	..
1855-56	4,623	1,209	..	..	..	1,209	1,377	257	44	293	94	51	6,298	1,560	1,304	..
1856-57	4,862	1,246	..	..	..	1,246	1,143	220	40	293	94	51	6,298	1,560	1,337	..
1857-58	5,055	1,275	..	..	..	1,275	950	191	37	293	94	51	6,298	1,560	1,263	..
1858-59	5,203	1,312	..	..	..	1,312	802	154	24	293	94	51	6,298	1,560	1,387	..
1859-60	5,474	1,367	..	..	..	1,367	601	112	19	293	94	51	6,368	1,573	1,437	..
1860-61	5,576	1,333	..	..	..	1,333	499	96	12	293	94	51	6,368	1,573	1,446	..
1861-62	5,538	1,367	..	..	..	1,367	437	93	20	293	94	54	6,368	1,573	1,461	..
1862-63	5,570	1,384	..	..	..	1,384	505	96	21	293	94	55	6,368	1,574	1,460	..
1863-64	5,707	1,412	..	..	..	1,412	368	66	15	293	93	55	6,368	1,571	1,482	..
1864-65	5,707	1,416	..	..	..	1,416	308	66	15	293	93	55	6,368	1,575	1,486	..
1865-66	5,711	1,417	..	..	..	1,417	364	64	18	293	94	54	6,373	1,575	1,469	..
1866-67	5,708	1,424	..	..	..	1,424	306	57	18	330	94	54	6,454	1,575	1,496	..
1867-68	5,894	1,450	..	..	..	1,450	180	31	19	330	94	56	6,454	1,575	1,525	..
1868-69	5,959	1,465	..	..	..	1,465	115	16	15	330	94	55	6,454	1,575	1,535	..
1869-70	6,033	1,474	..	..	..	1,474	41	7	11	330	94	55	6,454	1,575	1,540	..
1870-71	6,041	1,475	..	..	..	1,475	22	6	2	330	94	55	6,454	1,575	1,532	..
1871-72	6,041	1,476	..	..	..	1,476	23	5	1	330	94	55	6,454	1,575	1,532	..
1872-73	6,060	1,479	..	..	..	1,479	14	2	1	330	94	55	6,454	1,575	1,535	..
1873-74	6,064	1,479	..	..	..	1,479	10	2	1	330	94	55	6,454	1,575	1,535	..
1874-75	6,064	1,479	..	..	..	1,479	10	2	1	330	94	55	6,454	1,575	1,535	..
1875-76	6,064	1,479	..	..	..	1,479	10	2	1	330	94	55	6,454	1,575	1,535	..
1876-77	6,073	1,481	..	..	..	1,481	1	..	1	330	94	55	6,454	1,575	1,537	351
1877-78	6,073	1,481	..	..	..	1,481	1	..	1	330	94	55	6,454	1,575	1,537	..
1878-79	6,072	1,480	..	..	..	1,480	1	..	..	330	94	55	6,453	1,574	1,535	187
1879-80	6,072	1,480	..	..	..	1,480	1	..	..	330	94	55	6,453	1,574	1,535	8
1880-81	6,072	1,480	..	..	..	1,480	1	..	..	330	94	56	6,453	1,574	1,536	29
1881-82	6,072	1,480	..	..	..	1,480	1	..	..	330	94	55	6,453	1,574	1,535	..
1882-83	6,072	1,480	..	245	245	1,235	1	..	..	330	94	47	6,453	1,574	1,233	112
1883-84	6,072	1,480	..	..	..	1,480	1	..	..	330	92	55	6,453	1,573	1,635	..
1884-85	6,072	1,480	..	..	..	1,480	1	1	1	330	93	58	6,453	1,573	1,536	..
1885-86	6,072	1,479	..	..	..	1,479	1	..	2	330	94	56	6,453	1,573	1,637	..

N.B.—The years above the line are those antecedent to the year of Survey Settlement.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Poona and Nasik
and S. M. C. Revenue Surveys.

General Statement referred to in paragraph 13 of the Poona and Nasik and Southern Maratha Villages of the Akola Taluka

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	BY FORMER SURVEY.											
							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. s. p.	Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
		1	Rajur	1 2 0	2,976	448	2,528	770	..	..	88	108	2,661	878	..	878
		2	Mogras	1 2 0	1,518	602	1,146	438	..	..	19	36	1,164	469	..	469
		3	Pimpalgaon Khand ..	1 2 0	2,336	1,510	1,546	616	..	..	12	22	1,658	638	..	638
		4	Dhamangaon Patacha ..	1 2 0	2,087	640	2,491	917	..	..	30	68	2,521	960	..	960
		5	Pangri	1 2 0	2,032	643	1,018	408	..	..	7	10	1,023	418	..	418
		6	Kotul Mukundji	1 2 0	2,086	336	1,647	898	65	166	7	12	1,719	1,077	..	1,077		
		7	Kotul Nime	1 2 0	2,052	335	1,608	909	85	221	3	6	1,684	1,186	..	1,186		
			Total of the 2nd Group ..	..	12,711	2,966	9,851	4,181	150	337	78	150	9,579	4,718	..	4,718	
		8	Pimpalgaon Nakinda ..	1 2 0	2,639	1,127	1,466	619	54	138	71	118	1,591	875	..	875		
		9	Digambar	1 2 0	846	1,058	474	268	..	..	8	5	477	268	..	268
		10	Lahit Budruk	1 2 0	1,468	533	1,164	446	..	..	..	..	1,164	446	..	446
		11	Pimpaldari	1 2 0	1,043	1,918	1,360	587	..	..	..	..	1,360	587	..	587
		12	Chand Suraj	1 2 0	174	135	156	71	..	..	..	..	156	71	..	71
		13	Lahit Khurd	1 2 0	1,083	749	961	317	..	..	..	..	961	317	..	317
			Total of the 3rd Group ..	..	7,848	5,570	5,551	2,303	54	123	74	123	5,709	2,564	..	2,564	
		14	Katalapur	1 2 0	1,680	177	1,432	897	..	..	73	95	1,504	463	..	463
		15	Waki	1 2 0	982	93	844	210	..	..	53	75	897	285	..	285
		16	Terungan	1 2 0	1,096	937	934	230	..	..	96	153	1,030	343	..	343
		17	Kohodi	1 2 0	1,103	838	929	241	..	..	23	29	952	270	..	270
		18	Shendi	1 2 0	600	67	555	123	..	..	28	40	583	164	..	164
		19	Kondani	1 2 0	756	248	683	164	..	..	20	29	703	193	..	193
		20	Chichondi	1 2 0	1,544	722	1,414	339	..	..	83	101	1,497	440	..	440
		21	Kelungan	1 2 0	1,687	329	1,413	382	..	..	58	81	1,486	463	..	463
		22	Ranad Budruk	1 2 0	1,280	102	1,110	247	..	..	68	101	1,178	348	..	348
		23	Ranad Khurd	1 2 0	324	84	292	75	..	..	17	26	309	101	..	101
		24	Warangul	1 2 0	3,078	2,191	2,771	690	..	..	121	200	2,892	870	..	870
		25	Malegaon	1 2 0	986	301	900	196	..	..	45	74	945	270	..	270
		26	Pendshet	1 2 0	692	573	557	134	..	..	40	57	597	191	..	191
		27	Manhera	1 2 0	1,829	228	1,569	392	..	..	32	123	1,651	485	..	485
		28	Ambewangan	1 2 0	1,398	403	1,183	274	..	..	20	48	1,213	322	..	322
		29	Bhandardara	1 2 0	1,160	491	1,063	287	..	..	58	89	1,121	326	..	326
		30	Padalna	1 2 0	1,806	741	1,506	412	1	..	15	20	1,514	432	..	432		
		31	Bori	1 2 0	1,197	187	1,047	466	..	..	..	1	1,037	456	..	456
		32	Ambhol	1 2 0	2,785	1,390	1,850	455	..	..	121	182	1,971	637	..	637
		33	Guhira	1 2 0	657	152	612	147	..	..	33	47	644	194	..	194
		34	Patban	1 2 0	1,560	465	1,267	251	..	..	98	163	1,200	614	..	614
			Total of the 4th Group ..	..	27,580	10,189	23,921	6,061	1	..	1,150	1,785	25,072	7,796	..	7,796	
		35	Pisewadi	1 2 0	690	421	546	129	..	..	2	3	548	131	..	131
		36	Nachantaw	1 2 0	1,087	461	731	274	..	..	15	23	746	297	..	297
		37	Keli Tarf Kotul	1 2 0	2,333	884	1,679	843	..	..	74	110	1,653	453	..	453
		38	Keli, Tarf Otur	0 12 0	1,783	1,661	1,673	259	..	..	45	64	1,718	323	..	323
		39	Bholewadi	1 2 0	768	103	454	196	..	..	..	..	454	196	..	196
			Total of the 5th Group ..	..	6,060	2,930	4,963	1,201	..	..	136	199	5,119	1,400	..	1,400
		40	Chinchwan	1 2 0	1,317	333	1,108	241	..	..	56	91	1,164	339	..	339
		41	Muthalna	1 2 0	2,765	1,924	2,303	553	..	..	16	23	2,319	580	..	580
		42	Kombhalna	1 2 0	3,488	1,803	3,192	783	..	..	35	44	3,227	827	..	827
		43	Khirwhir	1 2 0	4,256	1,274	3,334	790	..	..	163	169	3,987	959	..	959
		44	Bitaka	1 2 0	490	377	429	84	..	..	4	5	433	89	..	89
		45	Tirdha	1 2 0	5,593	4,542	4,745	965	..	..	123	219	4,868	1,184	..	1,184
		46	Somthán	1 2 0	1,078	307	995	297	..	..	3	5	998	301	..	301
		47	Mhalungi	1 2 0	968	410	923	262	..	..	..	..	923	262	..	262
		48	Sangwi	1 2 0	1,588	1,039	957	396	..	..	15	24	972	420	..	420
		49	Shenit	1 2 0	2,919	1,045	2,523	512	..	..	64	87	2,577	699	..	699
		50	Pimparkana	1 2 0	2,247	661	2,039	470	..	..	30	138	2,069	608	..	608
		51	Ekdara	1 2 0	4,600	1,499	4,098	930	..	..	81	123	4,179	1,053	..	1,053
		52	Devgaon	1 2 0	1,214	118	1,055	236	..	..	42	65	1,097	301	..	301
		53	Murshet	1 2 0	1,186	947	1,131	178	..	..	26	40	1,157	218	..	218
		54	Titwi	1 2 0	1,406	327	1,273	297	..	..	29	47	1,301	344	..	344
		55	Shelwhir	1 2 0	1,081	283	806	187	..	..	35	45	841	272	..	272
		56	Kaulgaon	1 2 0	1,070	146	919	212	..	..	38	60	957	272	..	272
		57	Fabulwadi	1 2 0	1,229	274	1,103	237	..	..	27	34	1,130	271	..	271
		58	Mutkhi	1 2 0	1,634	1,712	1,482	332	..	..	96	138	1,558	470	..	470
		59	Pandoel	1 2 0	2,470	459	1,958	498	..	..	47	73	2,033	606	..	606
			Babulwandi	1 2 0	1,711	741	1,333	306	..	..	61	77	1,387	383	..	383

Country Revenue Survey Superintendent's Report No. 512 of 20th April 1887, for 102 Government of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																	
Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED WASTE.		Average Assessment of Government land per acre.	Increased percentage.	REMARKS.
			Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water-cms.	Total Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.							
16	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. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1 14 0	2,890	509	2,855	872	23	28	177	420	2,555	1,812	29	1,341	110	39	0 8 8	52.7	
1 10 0	1,860	335	1,351	541	28	28	62	112	1,441	681	48	729	344	69	0 7 2	55.4	
1 10 0	2,761	1,362	1,851	773	2	9	74	114	1,907	889	..	889	752	206	0 6 7	39.3	
1 10 0	2,906	647	2,512	851	100	87	113	176	2,785	1,114	140	1,263	119	31	0 7 8	28.9	
1 10 0	2,024	490	1,030	523	10	11	43	62	1,083	596	15	611	844	199	0 6 0	46.2	
1 10 0	2,245	235	1,768	843	82	104	76	116	1,916	1,063	47	1,110	242	59	0 8 8	8.1	
1 10 0	2,347	449	1,744	822	89	108	59	88	1,892	1,018	67	1,035	365	88	0 8 4	4.5	
..	14,148	2,559	10,228	4,358	311	340	427	668	10,964	5,361	326	5,687	2,667	652	0 7 5	20.5	
1 8 0	2,517	1,163	1,330	454	118	89	127	236	1,575	779	106	945	847	177	0 7 5	8.0	
1 8 0	935	1,003	646	187	..	..	9	7	555	194	..	194	215	86	0 6 9	27.6	
1 8 0	1,531	638	1,225	495	..	..	..	..	1,225	495	..	495	178	55	0 6 3	11.0	
1 8 0	1,394	1,841	1,586	501	..	..	1	1	1,587	502	..	502	246	48	0 4 10	14.5	
1 8 0	204	113	181	82	..	..	..	..	181	82	..	82	12	3	0 7 1	15.5	
1 8 0	1,259	549	1,141	376	2	1	..	..	1,143	377	..	377	38	6	0 5 8	18.9	
..	8,840	5,305	6,009	2,095	120	90	137	244	6,266	2,429	166	2,595	1,536	325	0 6 0	1.2	
1 6 0	1,522	200	1,300	337	..	..	114	199	1,414	538	..	538	..	..	0 6 1	15.6	
1 6 0	990	54	851	239	..	..	70	148	921	387	..	387	..	..	0 6 9	35.8	
1 6 0	1,132	813	818	291	..	..	148	310	1,099	606	..	616	..	..	0 9 3	60.8	
1 6 0	1,234	303	1,049	353	..	..	41	68	1,090	421	..	421	..	..	0 6 2	55.9	
1 6 0	809	44	654	180	..	..	85	67	689	247	..	247	..	..	0 6 9	51.5	
1 6 0	848	129	1,228	308	..	..	29	67	797	265	..	265	..	..	0 5 4	27.3	
1 6 0	1,484	695	1,828	348	..	..	119	214	1,447	562	..	562	..	..	0 6 3	27.7	
1 6 0	1,791	219	1,452	459	..	..	123	199	1,675	657	..	657	115	37	0 6 6	41.9	
1 6 0	1,287	76	1,080	345	..	..	67	175	1,177	420	..	420	..	..	0 6 8	20.7	
1 6 0	339	10	296	89	..	..	23	43	319	132	..	132	..	..	0 6 7	30.7	
1 6 0	8,225	990	2,817	822	..	..	193	355	8,048	1,244	..	1,318	33	5	0 6 10	53.3	
1 6 0	1,011	150	852	227	..	..	88	137	940	374	..	374	20	3	0 6 3	33.6	
1 6 0	703	440	573	166	..	..	52	95	623	261	..	261	..	..	0 6 6	34.6	
1 6 0	1,704	196	1,410	378	..	..	127	268	1,637	646	..	646	..	..	0 6 4	33.2	
1 6 0	1,394	319	1,142	279	..	..	69	138	1,211	417	..	417	..	..	0 5 9	29.5	
1 6 0	1,271	468	1,133	285	..	..	100	157	1,293	442	..	442	..	..	0 5 4	29.5	
1 6 0	1,751	572	1,420	382	..	..	80	78	1,485	464	..	464	..	..	0 4 10	8.3	
1 6 0	1,139	196	1,054	347	..	..	6	6	1,059	363	..	363	..	..	0 5 5	45.5	
1 6 0	2,899	542	2,531	601	..	..	221	328	2,752	927	..	927	..	..	0 5 5	25.1	
1 6 0	676	113	601	170	..	..	52	92	653	262	..	262	..	..	0 6 5	32.5	
1 6 0	1,891	264	1,466	430	..	..	160	251	1,626	681	..	681	145	39	0 6 6	32.5	
..	28,896	6,551	24,695	8,845	51	46	1,921	3,428	26,667	10,814	88	10,402	722	158	0 6 2	38.4	
1 4 0	860	219	683	180	..	..	7	7	690	187	..	187	136	30	0 4 2	42.7	
1 4 0	1,173	501	745	265	..	..	47	55	702	320	..	320	328	70	0 5 7	7.7	
1 4 0	2,364	471	1,644	339	..	..	112	175	1,756	514	..	514	612	82	0 4 2	13.5	
1 4 0	2,401	730	2,244	446	..	..	94	143	2,338	589	..	589	..	..	0 4 0	82.4	
1 4 0	840	58	524	192	..	..	19	28	543	215	..	215	276	59	0 5 4	9.7	
..	7,688	1,779	5,840	1,422	..	..	379	408	6,119	1,825	..	1,825	1,247	241	0 4 0	30.4	
1 2 0	1,550	158	1,812	254	..	..	80	139	1,922	398	..	398	..	..	0 4 6	18.4	
1 2 0	3,069	1,680	2,558	557	..	..	72	77	2,680	634	..	634	396	49	0 3 7	9.3	
1 2 0	4,248	1,084	3,744	678	..	..	92	137	3,836	815	..	815	344	53	0 3 4	1.5	
1 2 0	5,243	607	4,656	1,107	..	..	303	398	4,939	1,505	..	1,505	224	35	0 4 10	56.9	
1 2 0	530	870	4 8	98	..	..	8	12	484	110	..	110	..	..	0 3 7	23.6	
1 2 0	6,054	3,153	5,814	1,203	..	..	190	353	6,004	1,556	..	1,556	834	117	0 3 11	31.4	
1 2 0	1,218	219	1,104	388	..	..	21	33	1,127	423	..	424	33	4	0 5 2	40.4	
1 2 0	1,211	376	1,136	322	..	..	5	6	1,141	328	..	328	28	7	0 4 7	25.2	
1 2 0	1,702	1,035	1,056	393	..	..	83	58	1,069	451	..	451	221	40	0 5 2	14.8	
1 2 0	2,932	822	2,467	494	..	..	114	194	2,581	688	..	688	274	40	0 4 1	14.9	
1 2 0	2,340	415	2,085	425	..	..	150	268	2,235	693	..	693	82	12	0 5 0	26.9	
1 2 0	5,092	1,022	4,304	980	..	..	226	363	4,580	1,343	..	1,343	252	40	0 4 7	46.5	
1 2 0	1,341	21	1,144	289	..	..	78	150	1,223	440	..	441	3	1	0 5 9	17.9	
1 2 0	1,191	1,066	1,079	181	..	..	57	76	1,136	267	..	267	23	3	0 3 7	46.5	
1 2 0	1,430	271	1,276	382	..	..	44	83	1,320	365	..	365	57	7	0 4 5	6.1	
1 2 0	1,114	271	855	182	..	..	76	146	931	328	..	328	..	..	0 5 8	41.4	
1 2 0	984	98	836	187	..	..	54	114	890	301	..	301	..	..	0 5 2	10.7	
1 2 0	1,292	192	1,137	242	..	..	50	100	1,207	342	..	342	..	..	0 4 6	26.2	
1 2 0	2,015	1,012	1,764	339	..	..	158	325	1,917	564	..	564	18	2	0 4 4	20.0	
1 2 0	2,580	322	2,019	442	..	..	90	167	2,109	609	..	609	394	67	0 4 4	7.6	
1 2 0	1,768	564	1,324	274	..	..	117	203	1,443	478	..	481	242	40	0 4 11	26.6	

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	BY FORMER SURVEY.												
				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.
Akola	Junnar	61	Shelad	1 2 0	1,817	658	1,225	289	..	..	72	116	1,297	405	..	405
		62	Gondosi	1 2 0	674	848	585	145	..	..	44	77	609	222	..	222
		63	Mānikozar	1 2 0	594	181	534	113	..	..	29	43	508	156	..	156
		64	Sāwarkute	1 2 0	1,444	530	1,281	298	..	..	55	91	1,337	359	..	359
		65	Wānjulshah	1 2 0	722	627	612	140	..	..	69	115	681	255	..	255
		66	Shingawādi, Tarf Kotul	1 2 0	149	74	137	34	..	..	9	12	146	46	..	46
		67	Mewāsi	1 2 0	1,177	625	928	208	..	..	82	135	1,010	263	..	263
		68	Ghoti	1 2 0	1,166	139	994	216	..	..	71	116	1,065	282	..	282
		69	Shirwandi	1 0 0	551	233	484	108	..	..	88	58	522	166	..	166
		70	Shirpunja Buduruk	1 2 0	1,645	1,218	1,419	217	..	..	58	71	1,473	258	..	258
		71	Dhāmanwan	1 2 0	1,234	523	1,093	220	..	..	29	50	1,122	270	..	270
		72	Balthan	1 2 0	1,065	244	956	221	..	..	83	52	989	278	..	278
		73	Pimpri	1 2 0	777	418	690	148	..	..	13	20	708	168	..	168
		74	Somalwādi	1 2 0	697	562	617	146	..	..	26	44	663	190	..	190
		75	Kohona	1 2 0	831	436	697	161	..	..	35	62	732	223	..	223
		76	Shinda	1 2 0	860	25	829	82	4	5	830	87	..	87
Total of the 6th Group .. .. .				..	58,728	27,557	80,764	11,502	..	..	1,624	2,578	52,588	14,080	..	14,080
Akola	Junnar	77	Panjra	1 2 0	579	3,246	505	69	..	..	20	14	525	88	..	88
		78	Ratanwādi	1 2 0	1,579	2,633	1,434	230	..	..	123	214	1,562	444	..	444
		79	Koltembha	1 2 0	463	2,076	407	60	..	..	30	44	443	104	..	104
		80	Uddawana	1 2 0	113	3,637	38	5	..	..	26	24	64	29	..	29
		81	Ghātghar	1 2 0	63	5,995	16	3	..	..	17	16	33	19	..	19
		82	Shingawādi, Tarf Rājpur	1 2 0	130	1,971	88	13	..	..	23	28	114	36	..	36
		83	Rāmrad	1 2 0	725	3,604	495	78	..	..	93	107	588	180	..	180
		84	Abtkhind	1 2 0	683	547	635	152	..	..	19	26	654	178	..	178
		85	Shiswad	1 2 0	1,148	564	1,075	204	..	..	20	23	1,095	229	..	229
		86	Fāsuoda	1 2 0	1,702	1,068	1,331	258	..	..	25	41	1,356	299	..	299
		87	Khatewādi	1 2 0	527	131	485	97	..	..	6	10	491	107	..	107
		88	Esarthāv	1 2 0	1,072	215	839	165	..	..	6	10	845	175	..	175
		89	Sātewādi	0 12 0	1,727	2,944	1,577	241	..	..	41	55	1,618	296	..	296
		90	Wihire	1 2 0	609	609	513	119	..	..	29	44	552	163	..	163
		91	Kuunshet	1 2 0	84	7,356	20	4	..	..	..	..	20	4	..	4
		92	Purushwādi	1 2 0	584	314	528	107	..	..	20	31	548	138	..	138
93	Phopasaudi	1 2 0	650	1,932	653	124	..	..	2	2	655	126	..	126		
94	Khadki	1 2 0	1,102	431	951	205	..	..	46	76	997	281	..	281		
95	Wāgdari	1 2 0	962	280	805	178	..	..	15	21	880	199	..	199		
96	Tala	1 2 0	927	1,858	752	149	..	..	38	62	790	211	..	211		
97	Kothals	1 2 0	524	1,514	406	80	..	..	6	20	422	100	..	100		
98	Shirpunj Khurd	1 2 0	160	2,434	82	13	..	..	16	7	88	20	..	20		
99	Pāchnai	1 2 0	48	6,318	17	3	..	..	17	23	84	26	..	26		
100	Ambit	1 2 0	359	1,911	197	28	..	..	7	6	294	34	..	34		
101	Lavāli Kotul	1 2 0	829	2,832	239	82	..	..	6	6	245	38	..	38		
102	Lavāli Otur	0 12 0	255	831	226	38	..	..	..	..	17	24	243	57	..	57
Total of the 7th Group .. .. .				..	17,462	57,711	14,384	2,647	..	..	682	929	15,066	3,576	..	3,576
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .				..	133,910	108,371	111,560	28,665	205	525	3,820	5,822	115,584	35,013	..	35,012

Q—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																		
Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation including Indan.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED WASTE.		Average Assessment of Government land per Acre.	Increased percentage.	REMARKS.	
			Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water-corr.	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. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1 0 0	1,740	197	1,601	365	2	1	115	195	1,718	551	1	552	..	..	0 5 2	30.3
1 1 0	933	65	765	160	..	..	80	149	845	309	..	809	1	..	0 5 10	39.2
1 1 0	764	19	686	145	..	..	44	73	730	213	..	218	..	..	0 4 0	39.7
1 1 0	1,466	298	1,268	243	..	..	99	146	1,367	350	..	339	1	..	0 4 7	8.4
1 1 0	1,087	225	941	226	..	..	87	180	1,028	406	..	406	..	..	0 4 4	59.2
1 1 0	231	10	214	40	..	..	14	26	238	66	..	66	1	..	0 4 7	48.5
1 1 0	1,610	142	1,291	256	..	..	153	202	1,444	468	..	468	1	1	0 5 1	26.2
1 1 0	1,100	74	912	192	..	..	102	159	1,014	351	..	351	1	..	0 5 6	5.7
1 1 0	706	45	617	121	..	..	01	114	678	235	..	235	..	..	0 5 7	41.6
1 1 0	1,757	1,092	1,519	264	..	..	94	114	1,613	378	..	378	103	17	0 3 3	31.2
1 1 0	1,221	290	1,063	196	..	..	56	85	1,119	281	..	281	19	2	0 4 0	4.1
1 1 0	1,129	116	975	209	..	..	67	83	1,042	297	..	297	..	..	0 4 7	9.8
1 1 0	861	104	756	130	..	..	22	27	780	106	..	106	2	1	0 3 5	-1.2
1 1 0	694	350	613	125	..	..	47	76	600	201	..	201	..	..	0 4 0	5.8
1 1 0	892	325	724	163	..	..	44	60	768	223	..	223	2	1	0 4 8	..
1 1 0	349	18	305	70	..	..	9	12	314	82	..	82	17	2	0 4 1	-5.7
...	66,294	18,958	56,478	12,221	7	5	8,007	5,008	50,492	17,234	6	17,240	3,865	578	0 4 6	22.4		
1 0 0	751	2,960	698	108	..	..	45	45	743	153	..	153	7	1	0 3 3	34.3
1 0 0	1,797	2,597	1,469	232	..	..	185	211	1,674	443	..	443	89	10	0 4 1	-0.2
1 0 0	670	2,618	601	59	..	..	48	55	649	144	..	144	..	..	0 3 7	38.5
1 0 0	120	4,186	43	11	..	..	35	45	78	56	..	56	15	9	0 11 2	33.1
1 0 0	87	5,385	25	6	..	..	27	29	52	33	..	36	5	1	0 10 1	34.2
1 0 0	165	1,768	115	19	..	..	43	48	158	67	..	67	..	..	0 0 9	30.1
1 0 0	818	3,727	560	88	..	..	131	153	691	246	..	246	111	16	0 5 3	36.7
1 0 0	1,048	157	953	161	..	..	54	53	1,007	214	..	214	1	..	0 3 5	20.2
1 0 0	1,231	304	1,144	165	..	..	32	36	1,176	201	..	201	..	..	0 2 9	-12.2
1 0 0	2,220	532	1,736	288	..	..	58	69	1,854	356	..	356	52	7	0 2 0	18.7
1 0 0	557	66	567	90	..	..	22	28	589	118	..	118	..	..	0 2 2	10.3
1 0 0	1,024	247	785	135	..	..	15	10	300	151	..	151	145	22	0 2 11	-18.7
1 0 0	2,498	1,808	2,230	379	..	..	108	114	2,390	493	..	493	..	..	0 3 4	66.6
1 0 0	736	505	636	111	..	..	44	55	680	166	..	166	..	..	0 3 11	1.8
1 0 0	124	7,357	35	11	..	..	34	25	69	36	..	36	..	..	0 3 4	300.0
1 0 0	750	181	671	114	..	..	37	40	708	154	..	154	..	..	0 3 6	11.6
1 0 0	1,148	3,640	965	148	..	..	9	8	974	156	..	156	..	..	0 2 7	23.8
1 0 0	1,234	167	1,069	190	..	..	76	103	1,144	293	..	293	19	2	0 4 1	4.3
1 0 0	970	83	850	229	..	..	28	25	873	254	..	254	8	1	0 4 3	27.0
1 0 0	789	1,330	539	80	..	..	48	55	587	145	..	145	146	21	0 3 7	-31.3
1 0 0	623	1,359	478	81	..	..	20	20	498	101	..	101	108	15	0 3 1	1.0
1 0 0	302	2,455	305	33	..	..	9	7	214	40	..	40	12	1	0 2 11	100.0
1 0 0	83	5,517	19	4	..	..	24	23	43	27	..	27	..	..	0 10 1	3.3
1 0 0	329	1,822	224	46	..	..	10	15	240	60	..	60	..	..	0 4 0	76.5
1 0 0	448	2,370	268	43	..	..	8	11	276	58	..	58	132	10	0 2 0	39.5
1 0 0	534	661	464	77	..	..	22	33	486	110	..	110	34	5	0 3 6	93.0
....	21,181	68,350	17,489	2,944	..	..	1,170	1,327	18,659	4,271	..	4,271	894	130	0 3 7	19.4
....	149,881	90,006	123,092	30,752	512	501	7,118	11,493	130,722	42,746	615	43,361	11,021	2,123	0 5 2	23.8		

W. M. FLETCHER,
 Superintendent, Poona & Násik
 and S. M. C. Revenue Surveys.

**INDEX TO THE REPORT BY MR. FRASER-TYTLER ON THE FIRST
SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OF THE AKOLA DANGS, 1848.**

Number.	Subjects.	Paras.
1	Introduction	1
2	Description of the Dáng: its state under former rule	2—3
3	Management under our rule from 1818 to 1848	4—16
4	Account of the revision now made	17—19
5	Amount of survey work performed: its cost	20—21
6	Size and survey division of fields: their boundaries	22—23
7	Test and its results	24—25
8	Village and Táluka maps	26
9	General statistics of the Dáng	27—31
10	Ukti rates or round sums imposed on each village	32—35
11	Rice land rates	36—37
12	Jiráit land rates	38
13	Garden land rates	39
14	Entire financial change consequent on the new rates	40
15	Remissions, past and future	42
16	Parbhára Haks: their amount	43
17	Old and new rates contrasted	44—45
18	Parbhára Haks: proposal regarding them	46
19	Revenue instalments proposed	47
20	General points: renewal of the five-year leases considered	48—52
21	Necessity for a full and final inspection of field boundary-marks	53—54
22	Tendency of rice cultivation to extend	55
23	Entire time, work and expense of the Dáng Survey in both divisions of the Zilla	56—57
24	Total cost of Dáng Survey compared with the average amount of annual remissions before survey	58—59
25	New boundary line proposed between Junnar and Ankola	60—61
26	Conclusion	62
 APPENDIX. 		
1	Four statements contrasting old and new assessment	B.
2	Copy of village lease	C.

No. 108 OF 1848.

To

RICHARD SPOONER, ESQUIRE,
Collector.

Nagar, 22nd August 1848.

SIR,

I have the honour to report the completion of the survey of the Ankola Dáings, and to solicit sanction for the introduction at the approaching jamábandi of the new rates herein proposed.

2. The Ankola Dáings form a portion of the Syhádri range, and of the country known by the name of the Konkan Ghát-Mátha or Konkan on the top, to distinguish it from the Thal or Konkan below the Gháts. The average breadth of the ghát-mátha is 30 miles, extending from the summit of the ridge facing the Konkan to the Desh or Deccan plains. The features of the ghát-mátha, now commonly called the Dáng, in no way resemble those of the Desh or champaign country. Produce, customs, castes, climates, trades, pursuits, revenue management past and present, all differ more or less. Antecedent to the Mahomedan conquest the ghát-mátha appears to have been divided into small States under petty Chiefs. Nor was this state of things much altered by the conquest: authorities, European and Native, agree that the authority of the Mahomedan kings was never fully established in the Dáng. "Old papers evince in their time a state of things approaching to anarchy, when the Government depended entirely on what it could exact from the Zamindárs, who appear to have assumed some degree of independence." Chiefs, Killedárs and land-holders seem to have been nearly supreme, occasionally paying tribute and occasionally receiving pay to keep their hill-tribes in order. The various Dáng Hill Forts had the surrounding villages and districts severally apportioned to them for their maintenance, and the Governors thereof exercised civil and military authority over these various tracts of country.

3. Much the same state of things continued under the Marátha rule. The subjugation of the ghát-mátha was always imperfect, and its revenue management was never either by Mogals or Maráthas reduced to a system. The Police Náik system now prevailing throughout much of the ghát-mátha or Dáng territory is a standing proof of (because it had its origin in) the anarchy usually prevailing here. This consecutive state of things was the consequence of the Dáng being, as pronounced by competent authorities, the strongest country in the world in a military point of view. It was left to our Government to introduce more thorough control in this part of the country. Still the famous robber Umáji, after him Rámji Bángra and more lately his son, as well as other banditti, have at times, aided by the nature of the country, contrived to do much harm, and to put Government to trouble and expense. Where martial law was so difficult of introduction, revenue management was out of the question: and our Government has been the first to introduce both the one and the other. In A. D. 1818-19 revenue measures were taken in the Dáng somewhat similar to those generally adopted by us throughout the Deccan; the system resulting from these measures is described below.

4. The survey of champaign portion of the Ankola Táluka consisting of 56 villages was made by Lieutenant Anderson's department: this left 110 Dáng villages for me. Previous to entering on this work under date the 10th January last, I submitted a report on the system hitherto obtaining in these 110 Dáng villages and on the method proposed for their present settlement; a portion of that report it is necessary for the sake of clearness to repeat.

Treatment of the Dáng
under our rule, &c. from
1818 up to 1848.

5. There is no part of the Nagar Zilla which stands more in need of revision than the Dángs of Ankola. Captain Robertson in 1829-30 attempted to place matters in form but desisted pending a regular survey; since his time the question has passed unnoticed. The Dáng of Ankola contains 114 villages, four of which are alienated. At present four different systems of assessment obtain in the 110 khálsa villages as follows:—

1. The "Begawni."
2. The "Autbandi" or plough-tax.
3. The "Nakt Chál."
4. The "Dalli" (or hill assessment).

6. In the Begawni system the land professes to be divided into fields of so many bighás each; there is also a number of kharda or field registers, but no field measurement of any kind, or classification according to the capabilities of the soil, has ever taken place. The so-called bigha is found of every size from half an acre to four or six acres. There are in these 40 Begawni villages twenty-five rates. Each village has usually from three to six different rates. The kulkarnis also realize direct from the rayats of these Begawni villages six páylis of grain and 8 annas cash on every 30 bighás: but these levies are not uniform.

7. The "Autbandi" system is a tax on ploughs. There are two-bullock ploughs, four-bullock ploughs, six-bullock ploughs and eight-bullock ploughs. The rates are 43 in number. There are commonly 3 and 4 different rates in each village, which are also liable to be halved and quartered.

8. These numerous rates are frequently altered; the loss or acquisition of a bullock or two, the extension or diminution of cultivation, any addition to a man's family or establishment and other causes will add or take away a half or a whole plough as the case may be, and at the discretion of the kulkarni.

9. An annual assessment takes place in these Autbandi villages, the kulkarni is sole assessor, the pátil nominally supplies the information: the influences which combine to form the result seem endless: but there is little uniformity of procedure, the kulkarnis giving different accounts of their modes of assessment; some kulkarnis say—they take the extent of land into consideration, others that this forms no part of the system. These kulkarnis are in the great majority of cases deshpándes also.

10. This plough-tax admits of no test whatever, and this is never attempted by the Mámlatdár or other head officers.

11. Besides the rates on ploughs already specified each kulkarni realizes directly from the rayats 3 páylis of grain and 4 annas cash on every two-bullock plough, 6 páylis and 8 annas on every four-bullock plough, and one rupee and 12 páylis on every eight-bullock plough.

12. Twenty to forty acres go to a plough, but the land is never measured, and from first to last nothing is certain in this system save the supremacy of the kulkarni.

13. The third system prevailing is called the "Nakt Chal." A round sum is fixed on the head of each rayat by the kulkarni and pátil, but the latter officer takes a very secondary place in all these arrangements. The rayats' powers, bullocks, partner's family, are said to be the influences which combine to fix this assessment. But here as in the "Autbandi" system the assessors give most various accounts of their modes of assessment. These round sums are annually altered; on the loss of a son of a partner or of a bullock, they fall; when a man's cultivation increases, or his condition improves, they rise. No definition of land takes

place, and neither rates nor records exist, save the rayats' name and the round sum he yearly pays. The system admits of no test whatever, and none has ever been attempted.

14. In these "Nakt Chal" villages the kulkarnis levy directly from the rayats half-anna in cash and one ser of grain on every rupee of assessment, but this and all similar levies vary occasionally.

15. The fourth system is the Hill or Dalli assessment and obtains in nearly all the Dáng villages under different forms.
Fourth system. The rates on this land are twelve in number. Two, three and four rates exist in a village: the kulkarni fixes these several rates. The rayats' means and powers are looked to: a single man pays annas 8, a married man one rupee and so on, but there is no perfectly uniform rule of procedure. The kulkarnis levy directly from the rayats $1\frac{1}{2}$ páylis of grain and two annas in cash on each Dalli.

16. Irregularity and uncertainty pervade the above systems, and the whole tendency of the second, third and fourth is to tax and check industry and labour instead of holding out inducement thereto. The rates are not heavy, yet with the exception of the kulkarnis none of the cultivators appear to be in easy circumstances.

17. The settlement of the Ankola Dáng now under report has consisted in a minute and accurate survey, classification and assessment, field by field, of all the superior soils, whether rice, garden or jirát: while the inferior and hilly lands which do not admit of field measurements are leased in a lump to the inhabitants of each village, *each individual* having his own holding and dues defined and recorded in a separate lease which is signed and given at the promulgation of the rates. A copy of the lease given to each village is herewith submitted, *vide* Appendix C: it sufficiently explains the leasing system which is only had recourse to where field measurements are impracticable or uncalled for.

18. The survey, field by field, has been conducted on the same principles as our Desh surveys: field boundary marks being composed of stone and earth, village and district maps and all documents are prepared as in other surveys.

19. Field measurements are always to be preferred to any leasing system in which land is given *en masse* to a number of rayats: but the poverty and smallness of the Dáng villages of Ankola, the scantiness of the population, the rugged, mountainous, and jungly nature of the country, all combine to make field measurements throughout highly inadvisable at present. Where the leasing system has been some time in force, it has more or less paved the way for field measurements.

20. The new system above described having been completed in the Nagar Dáng, I have the honour to forward a statement marked
Amount of work performed during the season and cost thereof. A in the appendix, showing the amount of work performed in the field from November to June, and the total expense incurred from 1st October 1847 to the 31st July 1848. It also shows the aid afforded by the ordinary district establishment.

21. It will be seen from this statement that the survey of the Ankola Dángs for the season under report has cost about 3 pies per acre, being about Rs. $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on last year's realizations on the old rates inclusive of parbhára haks and sale of kurans and waste arable lands. No portion of my pay is included in the above, as I draw the pay and perform the duties of First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and should equally do so were I unconnected with this survey. The entire cost of the survey, *viz.* Rs. 5,142, only exceeds the average *annual* remissions on the old rates, *viz.* Rs. 4,846-6-0 by Rs. 295.

22. The average size of the rice fields, as lately measured in Ankola, is twelve gunthás: that of the jirát fields, seven acres. The division into the new survey fields has

been made in almost exact accordance with existing tenures and holdings, and with due regard to the modes of cultivation, and the means of the people. I asked each village when assembled before me to point any deviation from this, any infringement of rights or tenures, or any field that appeared to them inconveniently large or small, and that steps should be taken accordingly. They without exception stated that they were satisfied with the survey fields.

23. Boundary marks similar to those of the Desh survey have been constructed around all jirait fields. The outer crust of these boundary marks is generally of stone, the interior is filled in with earth; this is necessary owing to the heavy rains in the Dángs. Most of these boundaries have been raised by the villagers, Rs. 51-9-0 only having been expended by this department, and this sum is recoverable. Rice lands being already strongly embanked and naturally defined, stones alone have been placed around them. During this and the preceding year 109 village boundary disputes have been settled in the Desh and Dáng of Ankola by Panchayat, chiefly through the exertions of the Mámlatdár. Thirteen bordering with adjoining zillás remain to be settled.

24. The result of the year's test in measurements gives an average percentage error of 1.88 in rice land; and of 1.76 in jirait land measurements. A ten per cent. test of all measurement was taken by Native testers and a ten per cent. test of their work was taken by Mr. Hexton.

25. The average percentage error* in the classification of rice land is 1.16 and the average percentage error in the jirait classification is 4.59. The maximum error detected in the rice land classification was 28 per cent. and in the jirait 13 per cent. A ten per cent. European test was taken by Mr. Hexton of all classification. I took a test varying from 5 to 20 per cent. in 16 of the 110 villages, and found the work as well done as its nature and the Agency employed admit.

26. The circumference or outline of each village has also been carefully measured by the Theodolite, its area ascertained and a correct map of each village formed thereon. These several village maps have again been reduced into a complete taluka map which I have the honour to submit in a separate case for inspection. I have no mapper in my establishment; the map now submitted is drawn by Mr. Hexton, the printing is by my writer (who has done nearly all the mapping work in this survey); the appearance of the map must, therefore, necessarily be inferior to what it would be if drawn by a practised hand. The outline however of each village having been most precisely measured by the Theodolite, I believe I may say that what the map wants in appearance its accuracy atones for.

27. Before entering on the consideration of the rates to be imposed on the basis of the survey operations above described, it will be necessary to give the general statistics of the district under report, and on this point I called upon Mr. Hexton for a report, which I have the honour to forward.

28. The matter may be briefly summed up thus: the hill district under report forms the most western portion of the Ahmednagar Division, it is composed of gháts, hills, ravines and nállas, level land is rare, it contains the two highest mountains in the Deccan, Kalsai and Harishchandragad. The soil is poor, rain is plentiful, torrents numerous and destructive, so much so, that jirait land is frequently embanked like rice land to prevent the soil being washed away. The chief products are rice, khurásni, nágli and bájri. The two first only are exported, the former in the inner Deccan, the latter to the coast for oil. The inhabitants with the exception of the

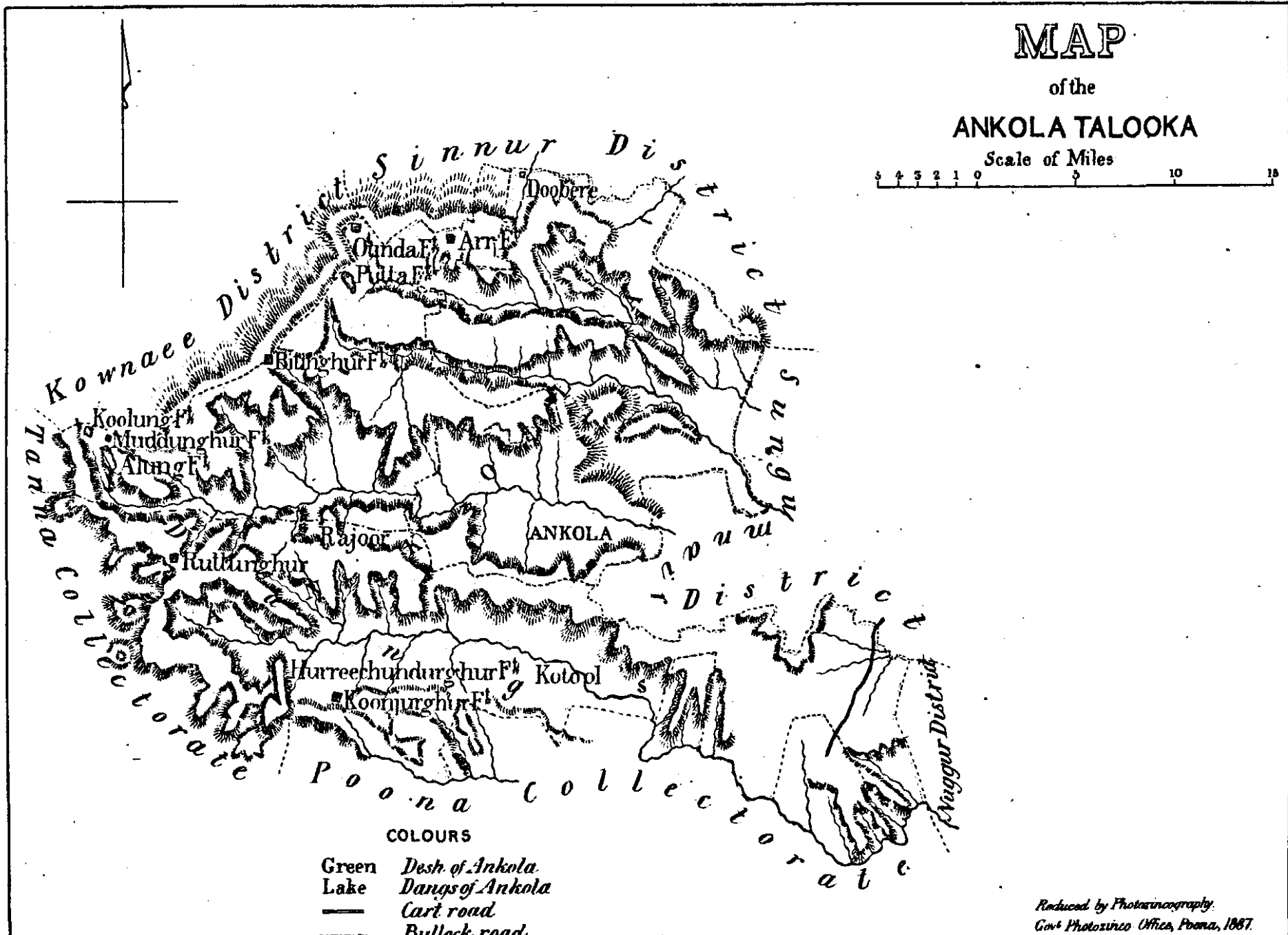
* NOTE.—The average percentage error in the classification is calculated on the difference in the assessment of each field as ascertained by the European test compared with the result of the Native classifier's work. Thus, the assessment of a field as classed by the Native Tarram is Rs. 3-11-0, but according to the test Rs. 3-14-0, difference 3 annas; percentage error in the assessment of the field is 4.83.

MAP

of the

ANKOLA TALOOKA

Scale of Miles



COLOURS

- Green *Desh of Ankola.*
- Lake *Dangs of Ankola*
- *Cart road*
- - - *Bullock road.*

*Reduced by Photozincography.
Govt Photozinc Office, Poona, 1867.*

kulkarnis are poor : there are about 55 souls to the square mile and 5 cultivators to one non-cultivator. There are only two weekly markets : the exports consist of rice, khurásni, ghee and a few cattle : the imports, of common cotton stuffs, sugar, salt and the *most ordinary* necessaries of life. Four weavers make turbans and a few shepherds Kámblis, but to this the manufactures of the district are limited. Interest is high, or in other words, the borrowers are poor and the risks of the lender great.

29. The adjoined map shows the nature and position of the district and the roads and bullock tracks in it. There is only one cart-road ; it crosses the extreme eastern corner of the talukas, but as it descends the Ghát into the Sangamner Taluka by the bed of a precipitous nálla which requires annual clearing before a cart can pass. I am perhaps scarcely warranted in calling this a cart-road, but it is the nearest approach to one in the Dáng. Owing to this absence of roads, the stagnation of trade and manufactures, there is nothing whatever to relieve the pressure of the people upon one single and insufficient resource, the soil ; and this evil, under which all India suffers, is doubly in force here.

30. The advantages of the Dáng rayats consist in never-failing rain, abundance of grass, and wood for building and all domestic purposes ; the entire lands of their village are now given up to them, so that the more they extend cultivation the less they pay. Cattle from the interior when fodder fails come to pasture in the Dángs. The disadvantages are—bad climate, additional labour entailed by rice cultivation, and by the necessity under which they lie of clearing new jirát land every three or four years ; fires are frequent ; they have no village walls or other private means of protection against robbers than that afforded by black mail. In the matter of "additional labour" however, I speak only comparatively. No cultivators on the globe, I suppose, labour less as a body than the Indian rayats ; hard work is scarcely to be seen, while crops half-choked with weeds bespeak constant negligence ; the remission system, which unfortunately cannot always be got rid of, is a premium on bad tillage and laziness.

31. The principal castes in the Dáng are the Coolies numbering about 12,250, the Kunbis 5,545, the Vanjárs 621, the Thákors 1,160, the Kánaras 442, besides 5,518 souls belonging to miscellaneous castes, making a total of 25,536 souls. The Coolies are a careless, thoughtless, and improvident race, generally in debt and of plundering habits, and whenever the gháts are disturbed by gang robbers, the Ankola Dángs supply their full quota, and afford the gangs strong and choice retreats against the Police. Rágho Bhángra and his equally notorious father Rámji Bhángra were both inhabitants of the Ankola Dángs. The Kunbis are a better disposed race and more industrious. The Thákors and Kánaras are remarkably well behaved and are rarely to be seen in our Courts either as witnesses, prisoners, or defaulters. The Thákors, though poor, are rarely or never in debt. The Kánaras, a shepherd tribe, are as seldom in debt, and are generally in easy circumstances.

UKTI RATES.

32. The new Ukti rates for the 110 Dáng villages under report are exhibited in four statements in Appendix B and therein contrasted with the average of past realizations during various periods. The 110 villages are grouped into three classes : the first class contains 44 villages bordering on the champaign country and consequently of a mixed nature, partly Desh and partly Dáng. The rice, jirát, and garden lands of these villages have, as far as they admitted of it, been measured and classified, field by field, the unmeasurable lands being alone leased out for five years. The second class contains the mid Dáng villages, 33 in number. Their rice lands alone have been measured and classified, field by field, their entire jirát * lands being leased out to the villagers for five years. The third class are composed of the extreme Dáng villages, 33 in number ; they lie chiefly on the crest of the Gháts and admit of nothing beyond rice land measurement ; their jirát lands are, therefore, leased out in the lump for five years.

Ukti rates or round sums fixed on the leased lands of each village.

* N.B.—The proposed period for the new rice, jirát and garden rates is 30 years.

33. In determining the round sum payable by each village I have been guided by the average of past payments, the nature and extent of the soils leased out, the condition, state, and number of contracting parties, and by all the general items of information that can be brought to bear upon the subject. The rates now submitted for sanction entail, compared with the average of 29 years' past collections, no loss to Government, and I believe they hold out sufficient profit to the lessees. On the expiration of the first five years' leases, these Ukta rates will admit of an increase varying according to the circumstances of each village from 5 to 35 per cent.

34. The value per acre of the gross produce of these leased lands varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6; about 10 per cent. of this goes to the Ballutedárs, and the average demand of Government per acre by the rates now submitted for sanction will be about $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre.

35. On the Dalli lands which are tilled by the koyta or bill, I have fixed rates varying from 8 annas to Re. 1 per Dalli or koyta according to the nature and description of the land.

RICE RATES.

36. The rice lands of Ankola differ from those in the Násik Division and are very inferior to those of Kownai; the superior sorts of rice which are common in the latter are not grown in the former; the medium and inferior rices being alone cultivated. The old rice rate in Kownai was Rs. 8 per acre, that of Ankola never appears to have exceeded Rs. 2 and generally to have fallen short of that amount. This change in the land and its produce made a slight change of system and rates necessary; the rice soils were arranged into classes with rates as follows:—

Classes.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Annas	40	36	32	28	24	20	16	12

37. The gross profit on an acre of rice land appears, from various enquiries and inspections of produce, to average under favourable circumstances Rs. 10, the ordinary extremes being Rs. 5 and Rs. 20. The expense of tillage is considerable, being usually reckoned at one-half of the gross produce. The result of the rates here proposed is given in Appendix B. for each village, and the new average rate per acre is Rs. 1-6-5. This is the highest rate I can venture to propose, and moderate as these and all proposed rates are, they will entail in individual cases, and in a few villages, an increase on the old rates. The average new rice rate in Kownai was Rs. 2-11-6, that of Wandindori Rs. 1-3-4 $\frac{3}{4}$.

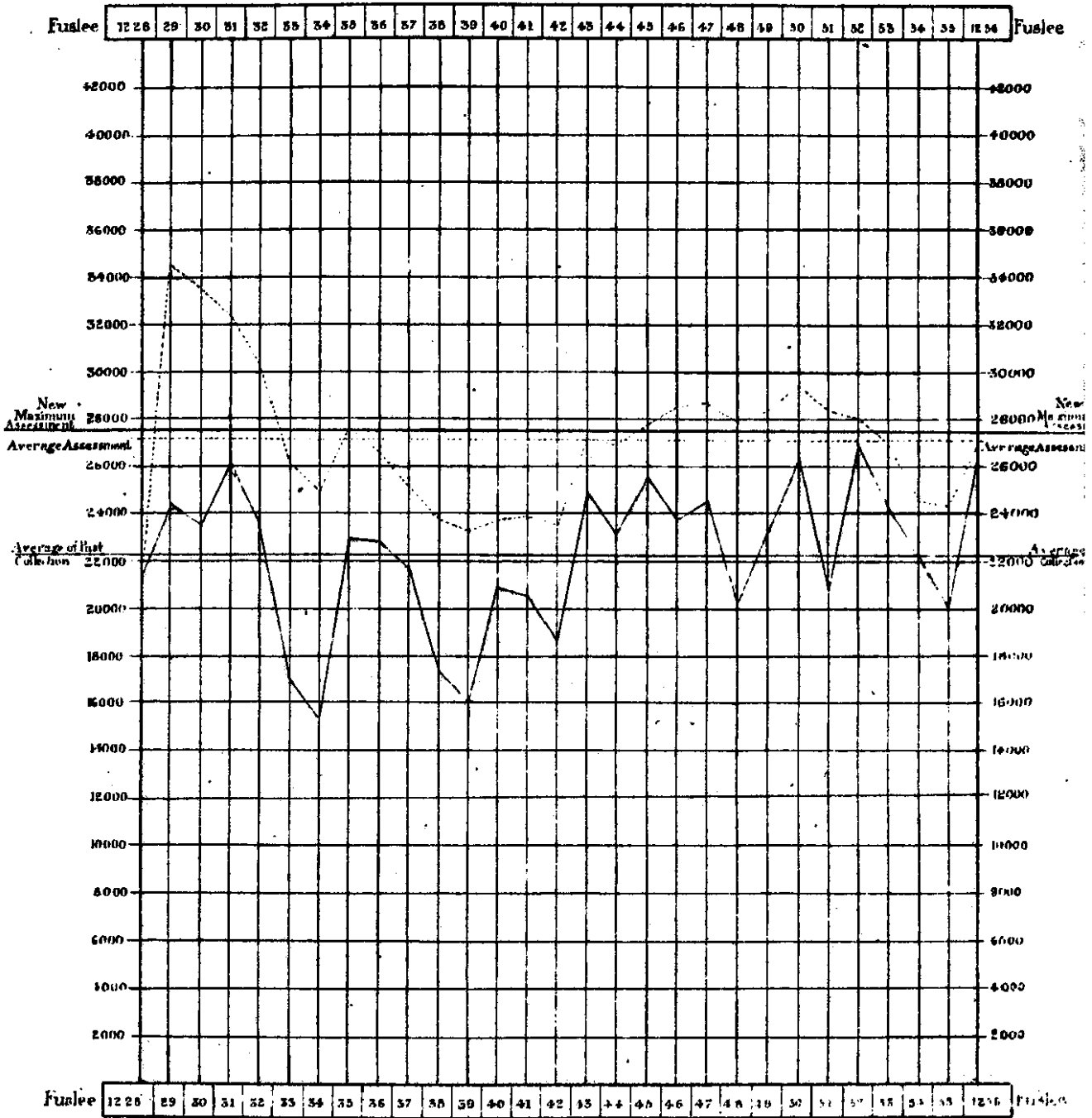
JIRA'IT LAND AND ITS RATES.

38. As already stated the superior jirait lands, where practicable, have been measured into separate fields, and not leased out as in the case of the unmeasurable jirait lands. The gross produce per acre of such lands varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 15; the cost of tillage is about $\frac{1}{2}$ thereof. The maximum rate proposed for these lands is 18 annas, the minimum 4 annas; these rates are proportionately lowered throughout the nine classes into which these soils have been arranged according to their relative values as determined by the classification as follows:—

Classes.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Annas	18	16	15	13	11	9	7	5	4

These rates will yield an average rate per acre throughout the district of 6 annas and 10 pies,

DIAGRAM exhibiting the annual amount of LAND ASSESSMENT REMISSIONS and actual COLLECTIONS in 110 Parg Villages of the ANKOLA District since it came into the possession of the Honorable Company as contrasted with the Maximum Assessment under the New Rates.



EXPLANATION

A scale for Rupees is carried across the Diagram
 The Zigzag dotted line shows the gross assessment on Land actually cultivated exclusive only of Purbarree Huas.
 The Zigzag black line shows the actual realizations exclusive only of Purbarree Huas.
 The space between the dotted and black Zigzag lines shows the amount of Remissions.
 The Horizontal dotted line shows the average gross assessment exclusive of Purbarree Huas.
 The Horizontal black line shows the average of past collections exclusive of Purbarree Huas.
 The average amount of Purbarree Huas excluded from the above is Rupees 2515.
 The Red line shows the Maximum assessment imposable under the New Rates and is intended to include Purbarree Huas to the amount of Rupees 2515.
 The above demands and collections are reduced to Company's Rupees for those years in which they were made in Ankowser Rupees.
 N.B. In the above accounts the revenues affected by the Survey are alone given Syer revenues Umuls, Kooruns &c are not altered or affected by the Survey.

EXAMPLE
 Fuslee 1251
 Gross Assessment ... 283
 Actual Collections ... 207
 Remissions ... 75

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 Govt Photoduplication Office, Dhaka, 1987

GARDEN LAND AND ITS RATES.

39. The entire garden land in the 110 villages under report amounts only to 216 acres; it has been measured and classified in the manner followed in all the surveys.

The proposed rates are as follows :—

		Highest rate.	Lowest rate.
		Rs.	Rs.
Pátasthal (12 classes) ... ..	...	7½	2½
Motasthal (5 classes) ... ..	...	3½	1½

The average rate per acre for Pátasthal on the proposed rates is Rs. 2-11-1, for Motasthal Rs. 2-7-8. These rates are eight annas lower than the Bágáyat rates sanctioned in the Deth Survey, and this reduction is fully called for in the Ankola Dáng.

ENTIRE FINANCIAL CHANGE CONSEQUENT ON THE RATES NOW PROPOSED.

40. The adjoined diagram exhibits the annual fiscal state of the 110 Dáng villages under report during 29 years, that is from A.D. 1818-19 to 1846-47, and shows the prospective result of the rates now proposed. The following statement presents a similar contrast of the old and new rates in another form, and Appendix B. shows the same in detail for every village :—

Number of Villages.	RESULT OF OLD RATES.				RESULT OF NEW RATES.	
	Average of 15 years' actual realization, i. e. A. D. 1818-19 to A. D. 1832-33.	Average of 14 years' actual realizations, i. e. from A. D. 1833-34 to A.D. 1846-47.	Average of 29 years' actual realizations, i. e. from A. D. 1819 to 1846-47.	Last year's (i. e., A. D. 1847-48) actual realization on the old Rates.	Probable realizations in 1848-49 on the new rates if sanctioned.	The new maximum assessment as per Survey.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
110	20,926	23,690	22,299	28,115	23,864	27,480

The entire new Kamál exceeds the average of 29 years' realizations by Rs. 5,181 or 23 per cent. The probable realizations (Column 6) in 1848-49 on the new rates will fall short of last year's realizations on the old rates by Rs. 4,251 or 15 per cent. The new maximum assessment as per survey will be shortly realized, and, on the expiration of the 5 years' leases, will admit of some increase.

42. The average of past remissions during 29 years is Rs. 4,846-6-0 or 21·5 per cent. on the average past realizations for the same 29 years. Under the new rates there will, I confidently anticipate, be no call for remissions except in the event of some general and total dearth. I anticipate this because when rain falls nowhere else it falls in the Gháts, and thus years of failure are favourable to the Dáng inhabitants, because prices are then high; it is not in the memory of man, nor I believe in history, that the Dáng crops have wholly failed from drought. From 1841 up to the present time no remissions have been granted in this zilla in any village after it was brought under the operation of the Dáng surveys; at least such was the case when I left Násik in July 1847, and it is not likely that in so favourable a season as the last the Sub-Collector would have given any, but as there is a strong vitality in the remission system, which Native officials and rayats are bent on fostering, and as the change of European

N. B.—The accounts on which this diagram is formed were made out in the first instance by the Mámlatdár; they were then *entirely re-made* in my office; I believe them to be as correct as our past accounts admit of.

officials often renders them ignorant of the state of the district, I have little hope that remissions will long be kept under, even in the Dáng, unless expressly prohibited in this zilla, save under special sanction.

43. In the above statement neither Parbhára Haks, the average amount of which for the last five years is Rs. 2,515-2-1, nor Purbhára Haks. sale of waste land, the average amount of which is Rs. 472-7-8, are included as noticed in the sequel; these Parbhára Haks should, I think, be included in the new rates, the direct levy thereof by the Hakdárs from the rayats being stopped, and the sale of waste lands will not take place to any considerable extent under the new system. The total deduction therefore on these heads becomes Rs. 2,987-9-9. This sum added to the average of 29 years' realizations (Column 4) gives Rs. 25,286 as the total average realizations, direct and indirect, on the old rates; this sum is less than the new maximum assessment (Column 7, Rs. 27,480) by Rs. 2,194 or 8.5 per cent. The first year's probable realizations on the new rates will fall short of last year's realizations, direct and indirect, by Rs. 7,238 or 23 per cent. Twenty-three per cent. is consequently the actual amount of *immediate* relief given by the new rates. In the Sub-Collectorate of Násik the immediate relief given was 31 per cent: it is less in Ankola because the old rates there were much lower than those of Násik.

44. The old kamál or maximum assessment in the Dángs has never been ascertained, and I therefore deal solely with the averages of past collections during various periods in contrasting the result of the old and new rates. I have in vain endeavoured to ascertain with some degree of accuracy what the old rates in Ankola have been; but as no measurement of the arable lands has ever taken place, it is impossible to ascertain the rate per acre. Even in the Begawni villages there is no true record of them, and had several holdings been measured and their assessment divided by the number of acres, this would only give the *general* average rate, and would be no clue whatever to the amount falling on the rice, bágáit, black or mál lands comprised in the holding; and were the old rates ascertainable in some or even many instances, they would form no guide for the whole, for not only has assessment varied in every village but with every individual.

45. From what I have been able to glean from various sources I am inclined to believe that the old rates have been pretty much as follows:—

Old rice rates vary from Re. 1 to Rs. 2, average rate Rs. 1½ per acre probably.	New average rice rate per acre Rs. 1-6-5.
Old jiráit rates vary from 2 annas to 1 rupee 14 annas, average rate probably annas 7 per acre.	New average jiráit rate per acre Re. 0-6-10, new average rate on leased lands Re. 0-3-6 per acre.
Probable average old bágáyat rate Rs. 3 per acre.	New average bágáyat rate Rs. 2-8-11 per acre.
Old Dallee rates vary from Rs. 2 to 1 anna per Dallee.	New average Dalli rate 9 annas 11 pies per Dalli.

PARBHÁ'RA HAKS.

46. I have already enumerated some of the many levies made directly by the kulkarnis (many of whom are Deshpándes also) from the rayats. These levies are numerous, irksome, and irregular, and afford the kulkarnis and Deshpándes certain and easy means for undue exactions. They, and all the levies set forth in Column 5 of the adjoined statement, which are in excess of the fixed rates, should, I am respectfully of opinion, be paid in future from the Government assessment and not as heretofore in excess of it.

Statement showing the average direct and indirect emoluments of the several hereditary officers in the Ankola Dángs accompanies. These amounts are the average realizations of the last 5 years, *i. e.* from 1843-44 to 1847-48.

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No.	Name of Officer.	Amount paid from the Government Treasury and Revenue.	Probable Value of their Inám Land.	Estimated Value of Levies in cash and kind paid by the Rayats over and above the Government Assessment.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Deshmukh ...	984 5 1	121 8 6	291 13 8	The entire amount of Column 5 is a levy in excess of the ordinary Government assessment. The haks of the pátils and kulkarnis are levied by them directly from the rayats; all the other collections are made by Government and paid to the Hakdárs.
2	Deshpánde ...	715 3 1	107 10 3	348 8 7	
3	Pátíl ...	115 1 11	1,160 3 6	70 10 7	
4	Kulkarni ...	903 12 4	55 2 6	1,756 6 4	
5	Sir Pátíl ...	90 10 8	.....	.....
6	Náikwarsi ...	34 13 0	.....	22 8 0
7	Chitnis ...	28 14 10	.....	11 0 2
8	Tareer ...	49 11 5	.....	9 12 6
9	Káji ...	.....	.....	4 14 0
	Total ...	2,922 8 4	1,444 8 9	2,515 2 1	6,882 3 2

I, therefore, beg respectfully to solicit sanction for the prohibition of the above extra levies amounting to Rs. 2,515-2-1, the amount in future being paid from the ordinary Government revenues instead of, as heretofore, levied in excess of them, the several sums being tested by the Daftardár and fixed in the Collector's office previous to payment.

KISTS OR REVENUE INSTALMENTS.

47. At present the revenue instalments in the Dángs of Ankola are as follows:—

December 6 annas.
January 6 annas.
February 4 annas.

But in December the crops are not ready for the market, and consequently that instalment is frequently borrowed at high interest from the Vánis. In January the rice is ready, and it is mainly from this source that the Government revenue is paid by the rayats. I beg, therefore, respectfully to propose the following instalments which are fixed according to the wishes of the rayats, the markets and periods of threshing and sale:—

January ...	...	...	...	As. 6
February ...	...	...	...	„ 6
March ...	...	...	...	„ 4

48. I have now brought my report on the Dángs of Ankola to a close, but I am obliged to trespass further on your time with some remarks on the Dáng survey generally. The five years' leases of jirát were sanctioned in the first instance in the Kownai Táluka because the lands did not then admit of being measured into separate fields, and on the expiration of the leases the better soils being the black lands were to be measured and assessed in separate fields, and the poorer and unmeasurable lands alone leased out afresh. This has been done as the leases expired, and in the season of 1846-47 the only remaining 24,018 acres of black land in 80 villages of the Kownai Táluka were thus measured and classified in anticipation of the expiration of the leases. The average percentage error as ascertained by the test was acres 4-21-0 in measurements and Rs. 1-6-4 in classification. Duplicate copies of all survey documents were made out and

delivered to the Mámlatdár. The average actual realizations during the last five years on the black lands of these 80 villages is Rs. 13,993-12-0. Their assessment under the new rates already sanctioned for the táluka is Rs. 14,796-4-4. The immediate increase of revenue on these lands which are all under cultivation therefore is 5·73 per cent. In the same year the outlines of 153 villages of the Chándor Táluka were measured with the prismatic compass. The above work has been already reported upon in my letters noted in the margin.

Late Acting Sub-Collector to Collector, No. 34, dated 2nd October 1847, paras. 19 and 22. Acting Sub-Collector of Násik to Acting Collector of Nagar, No. 2, dated 16th February 1847.

49. The Sub-Collector is fully aware that leases are occasionally expiring and has no doubt taken steps for their renewal. There is, however, a question connected with the future renewal of the five years' leases which requires consideration. It is—are these leases to be simply renewed without change, or are they to be given *de novo*?

50. On this point a specific order seems to me necessary, so that the different, local officers to whose lot it may from time to time fall to renew the leases, may have same guide on the subject.

51. I am respectfully of opinion that a mere renewal of the first leases will not suffice; every year brings its changes with it, and every five years must bring many and great changes, so that the original leases become more and more inapplicable to the village. The Ukti rates given in the first instance were necessarily very low; under them cultivation has greatly extended, many absent villagers have returned to their lands, and many new cultivators have joined. These and other facts would enable the settling officer to raise the Ukti rates in almost every village in renewing the leases for the second time, and this increase of revenue is fairly due to Government, and should not I think be lost. This is more particularly the case as regards the second lease, for the first lease was given with strict reference to the then state of each village, and during the first lease of five years changes are necessarily greater than they can be afterwards, when the people have settled down and accommodated themselves to the new state of things. In the six villages whose expired leases I renewed as reported on in my letter noted in the margin, the increase made in the Ukti rates amounted to 20 per cent.. In like manner most villages will on the expiry of the first lease admit of an increase varying according to the several circumstances from 5 to 35 per cent.

Acting Sub-Collector of Násik to Acting Collector of Nagar, No. 624, dated 12th October 1846.

52. I am therefore respectfully of opinion that the leases should be renewed *de novo* in every village, and the Ukti rates fixed on enquiries similar to those made in the first instance. After one or two such renewals *de novo*, the leases will assume an almost permanent form, and then a simple renewal without or with scarcely any change will possibly suffice. Should Government contemplate at any time to enforce clause 9 of the lease, the same can easily be done in all villages bordering on the champaign country, or partaking of its nature. In the villages more immediately on the gháts I doubt the possibility or advisability of such a measure.

53. Before closing all connection with the Dáng survey I am most anxious to depute Mr. Hexton for six weeks or so, to the Dángs of Kownair and Wandindori, in order that he may give the boundary marks there a final and thorough overhauling.

Final revision of field boundary marks.

In the Dángs these marks are liable to be washed away by rain and torrents, and when they were erected, our system of procedure was not so strict and perfect as now. It is of the greatest consequence that this work should be perfected. I respectfully hope therefore that Government will depute Mr. Hexton to the Sub-Collectorate, so soon as he shall have finished the preparation of the Ankola records, with a view to finally inspecting and repairing all the boundary marks in the Dángs. I believe it to be to no purpose ordering Mámlatdárs and

deputing Deshmukhs and others to this duty; they are not aware of what is required; they cannot correct errors or supply omissions, and cannot even when willing perfect the work and serve under European supervision; they make but little effort towards this end.

54. In March Mr. Hexton would be prepared to proceed there: and the rayats are then at leisure: about six weeks would suffice for the entire work, and so small a portion of time could not be more profitably employed. If Government sanction this arrangement, I hope the Sub-Collector will be requested to place the Deshmukhs of Kownai and Dindori and if necessary other officers at Mr. Hexton's disposal, and to give him all requisite aid, as Mr. Hexton's success must entirely depend on the support and aid he receives from the local authority.

55. There is one peculiar feature in rice land which calls for some remark
 Tendency of rice beds to enlarge. I mean the tendency of rice beds to enlarge. There are usually stone or earth embankments at top and bottom of these beds, but the industry of the rayat may greatly extend them to the right and left, this extension being limited only by the natural formation of the bed, and sometimes, though rarely, by the proximity of a neighbour's field. As this extension is constantly going on, a re-measurement of these lands will be necessary on the expiry of the rice rates which were sanctioned for 30 years. Meanwhile the rayats justly reap the fruit of these extensions in the same way as the cultivators in the champaign country, who turn dry-crop into garden land, have the benefit thereof during the 30 years' lease. Every encouragement should be held out to such extensions. Native officials are too apt to check them.

56. Having now brought the Dáng survey to a close, both in the principal and sub-division, I may briefly state the amount of work done and the time and money expended, and first as regards the sub-division, Mr. Goldsmid left Násik in March 1841, having just then framed an experimental plan which was with the sanction of Government to be applied to the hill districts. The plan was barely completed up to the day of his departure, and it had still to be reported on to Government, which was done in April 1841. Government sanction to its introduction bears date 10th March 1842, No. 409. If then we date as far back as possible, that is, from the time that the plan to be pursued was first struck out, viz. March 1841, and deduct the monsoon * months when no work can be done, and when survey officers were disbanded, a small office establishment being alone kept up, we have 2½ years as the period occupied from first to last in the field operations of the Dángs of Kownai Wandindori, and Násik. But this is still somewhat above the mark; the survey then proceeded slowly, the Mámlatdár's Kárkúns 11 in number being almost the only agents and having all their district duties besides. Serjeant Hexton with a small extra survey establishment commenced work in December 1843, and this, deducting the monsoon months when the survey establishment was always disbanded, gives up to the date of completion, viz. January 1847, 22 months as the period of time during which a *boná fide* survey establishment was employed in the revision of the hill portion of the Násik Sub-Collectorate. The entire amount of work performed in the above period is as follows:—332 acres of bágáit, 18,674 acres of rice land, and 93,676 acres of jiráit have been measured with the chain and cross staff, classified, mapped, and assessed, in separate fields; 4,85,765 acres of mál and barren land were measured with the prismatic compass, thus making the total number of acres measured 5,98,447. The boundaries of all Dáng villages, 302 in number, have been carefully surveyed and mapped, 164 boundary disputes were settled, and about 500 doubtful Inams. The entire *boná fide* expense of the Dáng survey in Násik, including Mr. Hexton's pay and that of the Native establishment, as well as all contingent expenses, is Rs: 19,464, nineteen thousand four hundred and sixty-four. Of this sum a considerable portion was expended in surveying instruments which are still available. The cost per acre is 6 pies.

* NOTE.—The Dáng is deluged with rain for 5 months; after this rice lands are full of water; it is difficult to measure them even in December and their classification can only be commenced in January, leaving only five months for this work. I have allowed 6 months in my calculation of the entire period. Even in these months severe sickness often prostrated workmen.

57. Add to the above the time and money spent in the Ankola Dángs as exhibited in paragraphs 20 and 21 above, and we have 28 months as the entire period of time (inclusive of monsoon months) during which a *bond fide* survey establishment was employed in the survey and revision of assessment of the entire hill portion of the principal and sub-divisions of the Nagar Zilla—and Rs. 24,606 as the entire cost from first to last, including Mr. Hexton's pay, and that of all agents as well as all contingent expenses. Acres 891,814 having been measured, the expense per acre is $5\frac{1}{4}$ pies.

58. The average annual remissions under the old rates (calculated from A. D. 1818-19 up to the introduction of the new rates) throughout the extent of country brought under the Dáng survey, is Rs. 14,044-5-0. The total cost of the Dáng survey from its commencement up to the 31st July 1848 is Rs. 24,606, that is, the total cost of the introduction of the new rates falls slightly short of the remissions of every 21 months under the old rates. I believe I am justified in saying that remissions in the Dáng are abolished under the new rates (*vide* paragraph 42 above). Since 1841 up to the present time no remissions have to the best of my knowledge been granted in any village brought under the operation of the Dáng survey. The remissions exhibited to late years in our jamábandi reports pertain to the Mahárs Hudowla, and are not strictly remissions, being merely the difference between the just demand for the year and the Hudowla Kamál.

59. With every wish to avoid high colouring, I think I may say that had the Dáng survey *only helped* to abolish remissions, its expense would not have been thrown away. But the new maximum survey assessment being considerably in excess of past realizations on the old rates, there is, I may add, a certainty of an early and permanent increase of revenue under the new rates.

60. A reference to the large map which accompanies this report will show how imperfect is the present boundary line between the Ankola and Junnar Tálukas; several of the Bráhmanwádi villages are actually in the Ankola Táluka, while some Ankola villages stand isolated in the Bráhmanwádi Petha, a sub-division of the Junnar Táluka. The following transfer of villages would give us a natural and correct boundary :—

Ankola villages to be transferred to the Bráhmanwádi Petha of the Junnar Táluka.

- 1 Keli.
- 2 Esurtad.
- 3 Ketewári.
- 4 Pulsundeh.
- 5 Popsundi.
- 6 Kurkundi.
- 7 Muswandi.
- 8 Ambe Dumála.
- 9 Jámbul Khurd.
- 10 Jámbul Budruk.

Junnar villages to be transferred to the Ankola Táluka.

- 1 Loháli.
- 2 Salwandi.
- 3 Ambhol.
- 4 Lingdeo.
- 5 Chass.
- 6 Munayleh.
- 7 Savurgaon.
- 8 Jávleh Bubeshvar.
- 9 Koteh Budruk.
- 10 Koteh Dumála.

61. Should the proposed transfer take place it will give me ten additional villages to survey, and I do not know how the revision just made in the ten Ankola villages, which would thus be transferred to Junnar, would assimilate with the measures of revision in progress there. The present irregular boundary has its origin in the distribution of villages among the zamindárs.

62. In conclusion, I would respectfully beg as early a reply as possible to this report in order to save the Dáng rayats the great disappointment experienced this year by those in the champaign portion of Ankola, who were led fully to expect the introduction of the new rates while the necessary sanction was not obtained till it was too late to act upon it.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. E. F. TYTLER,
Superintendent, Dáng Survey,
First Assistant Collector.

Sirár, 22nd August 1848.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Statement contrasting the Old and New Assessment in 110 Dáng Villages of the Akola Táluka in the Ahmednagar Zilla.

Classes or groups of Villages.	RESULT UNDER OLD RATES.				RESULT UNDER NEW RATES.		DETAILS OF THE NEW MAXIMUM ASSESSMENT.													
	Average of 15 years' actual realizations, i. e., from 1818 A. D. to 1832.	Average of 14 years' actual realizations, i. e., from A. D. 1833 to 1847.	Average of 29 years' actual realizations, i. e., from A. D. 1818 to 1847.	Actual realizations for A. D. 1847-48 being the last year settlement on old rates.	Probable actual realizations in 1848-49, being the first year of new rates.	Total new maximum assessment.	Rice land.			Garden lands.			Dry-crop.			Leased lands.				
							Total acres.	Total assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Total acres.	Total assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Total acres.	Total assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Total acres agreed for by lessees.	Probable average rate per acre.	Number of Dultees agreed for by the lessees.	Average rate per Duller.	Total assessment on leased lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
I.—Class consisting of 44 villages.	12,965	15,395	14,177	19,540	16,267	19,069	1,109	1,535	1 6 1	216	553	2 8 11	37,296	16,066	0 6 10	6,738	0 2 0	35 0 12 0	914	
II.—Class containing 33 villages ...	5,120	5,197	5,159	5,896	4,832	5,277	1,503	2,197	1 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,469	0 3 11	37 0 10 0	3,082
III.—Class containing 33 villages...	2,840	3,097	2,962	3,178	2,757	3,132	1,031	1,377	1 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,209	0 4 1	231 0 9 7	1,754
Total for 110 vil-lages ...	20,926	23,690	22,299	28,115	23,864	27,480	3,645	5,108	1 6 5	216	553	2 8 11	37,296	16,066	0 6 10	25,417	0 3 6	303 0 9 11	5,751	

Note 1.—Fractions of rupees and acres are here omitted for the sake of clearness; they are included in the Totals.

Note 2.—The nature of past management and state of records hitherto render it impossible to ascertain what portion of the sums exhibited in columns 2, 3, 4, 5, have severally fallen on rice land, dry-crops, garden land, &c.

N. B.—The new assessment has not yet been worked out with perfect accuracy: the above is, however, sufficiently correct for present purposes.

Sirúr, 22nd August 1848.

(Signed) C. E. F. TYTLER,
First Assistant Collector, Southern Division Survey.

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT

Statement contrasting the Old and New Assessment in

Number.	Names of Villages.	RESULT UNDER OLD RATES.				RESULT UNDER NEW RATES.		Total acres.	Rice
		Average of 15 years' actual realizations, i.e., from A.D. 1818 to 1832.	Average of 14 years' actual realizations, i.e., from A.D. 1833 to 1847.	Average of 29 years' actual realizations, i.e., from A.D. 1818 to 1847.	Actual realizations for A.D. 1847-48, being the last year settlement on old rates.	Probable actual realizations in 1848-49, being the first year of new rates.	Total new maximum assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Kotul	1,599	1,829	1,710	2,053	2,093	2,361	11	
2	Dhamangaum	593	637	615	783	527	651	30	
3	Pimpulgaum Nakwindah	493	533	512	667	706	891	65	
4	Degambur	187	213	200	324	240	281	2	
5	Berer	230	313	270	484	406	428	1	
6	Luhit Budrukh	231	266	248	491	443	503	...	
7	Luhit Khurd	305	351	327	531	281	306	...	
8	Simpulduri	346	634	490	715	649	720	...	
9	Dhulwar	131	226	177	341	226	248	...	
10	Mogrus	232	299	264	455	340	355	18	
11	Sytun	249	213	232	317	343	508	95	
12	Bholewarri	83	109	95	235	171	210	...	
13	Rajur	327	420	372	377	609	685	80	
14	Pimpulgaum Khand	402	511	455	710	733	764	11	
15	Pangri	199	292	244	569	352	385	7	
16	Kelungun	223	156	190	168	223	310	46	
17	Katolapur	209	190	199	226	248	286	73	
18	Kokundi	145	124	135	130	174	189	24	
19	Sangure	229	354	289	432	383	422	11	
20	Kirwireh	542	697	617	659	697	821	153	
21	Kombulneh... ..	268	351	308	348	339	423	35	
22	Shelwirch	149	138	144	164	142	162	32	
23	Pimpulgaum Depa	797	886	840	1,260	917	1,158	...	
24	Jambut Budrukh	71	101	86	219	161	232	...	
25	Jambut Khurd	257	227	243	305	225	261	...	
26	Mhuswemdi... ..	407	427	417	532	271	417	...	
27	Pokhri	355	439	395	438	474	560	...	
28	Wurgi	321	351	335	492	303	305	...	
29	Saroleh	585	626	639	886	439	536	8	
30	Dolusueh	260	474	364	649	471	497	...	
31	Kurkundi	116	162	138	132	97	191	...	
32	Kurjuleh	235	370	300	742	484	542	...	
33	Chansuraj ... ..	...	59	59	65	65	76	...
34	Nachantū	127	143	135	275	282	304	14	
35	Keler	201	159	181	186	152	172	72	
36	Padulneh	146	155	150	214	146	193	15	
37	Abert Khinel	50	62	56	64	53	97	13	
38	Mahlungi	43	116	80	158	137	155	...	
39	Samthan	155	237	195	173	150	173	3	
40	Ladgaum	148	153	151	168	160	163	36	
41	Warrungus	614	543	580	511	440	478	156	
42	Mallegaum	423	406	415	513	105	198	...	
43	Sisewarri	62	65	64	75	77	106	2	
44	Pimpurkone	200	285	242	286	313	323	84	
	Total	12,965	15,395	14,177	19,540	16,267	19,069	1,109	

-continued.

o. 2.

The First Class Villages of the Akola Dáng.

RESULTS OF THE NEW MAXIMUM ASSESSMENT.

No.		Garden Land.			Dry-crop.			Leased lands.			
Total assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Total acres.	Total assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Total acres.	Total assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Total acres agreed for by the leasees.	Average rate per acre.	Number of Dulces agreed for by the leasees.	Total assessment on leased lands.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs. a p.		Rs	Rs. a p.		Rs.	Rs. a p.		Rs. a p.		Rs.
19	1 11 8	149	389	2 9 6	2,886	1,953	0 10 9	...	...	...	...
59	1 15 8	...	...	...	1,010	551	0 8 8	131	0 5 0	...	41
102	1 9 0	63	158	2 7 11	1,174	619	0 8 5	39	0 2 0	8	10
4	1 11 8	...	...	...	249	240	0 15 5	264	0 2 0	4	36
2	2 4 5	...	...	...	758	421	0 8 10	32	0 2 0	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	1,196	500	0 6 8	2	0 2 0	4	3
...	...	...	...	...	756	303	0 6 5	5	0 2 0	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	1,736	717	0 6 7	24	0 2 0	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	634	234	0 5 11	113	0 2 0	...	14
36	1 15 0	...	...	...	517	300	0 9 3	150	0 2 0	...	18
160	1 11 0	...	...	...	987	339	0 5 6	135	0 1 0	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	394	210	0 8 6	...	...	...	...
86	1 1 1	3	6	2 0 0	1,622	557	0 5 6	369	0 1 6	...	34
20	1 12 2	...	...	...	1,586	743	0 7 6	...	...	...	...
9	1 4 11	...	...	...	729	368	0 8 1	29	0 3 0	2	7
66	1 6 7	...	...	...	741	231	0 5 0	203	0 1 0	...	12
84	1 2 6	...	...	...	493	179	0 5 9	332	0 1 0	1	21
29	1 3 4	...	...	...	438	148	0 5 5	180	0 1 0	...	11
17	1 7 4	...	...	...	683	387	0 9 1	134	0 2 0	...	16
163	1 0 11	...	...	...	3,150	656	0 3 4	40	0 1 0	...	2
45	1 4 9	...	...	...	835	326	0 6 2	415	0 2 0	...	51
36	1 2 1	...	...	...	385	118	0 4 11	123	0 1 0	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	3,094	1,128	0 5 9	163	0 3 0	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	383	217	0 9 1	120	0 2 0	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	624	261	0 6 8	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	690	377	0 8 8	315	0 2 0	...	39
...	...	...	...	...	1,424	556	0 6 3	70	0 1 0	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	729	299	0 6 6	34	0 3 0	...	6
11	1 7 5	...	...	...	1,304	518	0 6 4	32	0 3 0	1	6
...	...	...	...	...	1,523	491	0 5 1	87	0 1 0	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	317	171	0 8 7	130	0 2 0	5	20
...	...	...	...	...	1,237	533	0 6 10	70	0 2 0	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	153	76	0 7 11	...	...	...	...
21	1 7 6	...	...	...	644	278	0 6 11	71	0 1 0	...	4
95	1 4 11	...	...	...	45	25	0 8 10	419	0 2 0	...	52
20	1 5 6	...	...	...	262	127	0 7 9	241	0 3 0	...	45
18	1 6 0	...	...	...	174	57	0 5 3	344	0 1 0	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	339	151	0 7 1	29	0 2 0	...	3
4	1 6 1	...	...	...	313	163	0 8 3	24	0 4 0	...	6
52	1 7 1	...	...	...	72	40	0 9 0	282	0 4 0	...	70
232	1 7 8	...	...	...	208	134	0 10 3	356	0 5 0	...	111
...	...	...	...	...	426	197	0 7 4	...	...	2	1
1	0 10 9	...	...	...	296	97	0 5 3	76	0 1 0	4	7
129	1 8 5	...	...	...	60	49	0 13 2	1,145	0 2 0	1	143
1,535	1 6 1	216	553	2 8 11	37,296	16,066	0 6 10	6,738	0 2 1	35	914

(Signed) C. E. F. TYTLER,
Superintendent, Dáng Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT No. 3.

Statement contrasting the old and new Assessment in the 2nd Class Villages (33) of the Ankola Dáng.

Number.	Name of Village.	RESULT UNDER OLD RATES.				RESULT UNDER NEW RATES.		DETAILS OF THE NEW MAXIMUM ASSESSMENT.						
		Average of 15 years' actual realization, i.e. from A.D. 1818 to 1832.	Average of 14 years' actual realization, i.e. from A.D. 1833 to 1847.	Average of 29 years' actual realization, i.e. from A.D. 1818 to 1847.	Actual realizations for A.D. 1847-48, being the last year's Settlement on old rates.	Probable actual realizations in 1848-49, being the first year of new rates.	Total new maximum Assessment.	Rice Land.			Leased Lands.			
								Total Acres.	Total Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.	Total Acres agreed for by the Lessees.	Probable average rate per Acre.	Number of Dallis agreed for by the Lessees.	Total Assessment on leased Lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs.
1	Muweshu ...	175	180	177	280	231	247	88	132	1 7 11	306	0 6 0	...	114
2	Terungun ...	330	314	322	296	284	313	93	139	1 7 10	465	0 6 0	...	174
3	Málegaon ...	133	124	129	148	140	146	44	69	1 8 11	493	0 2 6	...	77
4	Shilwud ...	208	201	204	259	211	236	71	109	1 8 6	340	0 6 0	...	127
5	Fitwi ...	169	137	163	147	145	150	29	45	1 8 5	481	0 3 6	...	105
6	Ghoti ...	184	125	156	163	138	162	65	94	1 7 0	725	0 1 6	...	67
7	Munekwurbar ...	80	65	73	44	59	68	24	34	1 6 2	184	0 3 0	...	34
8	Babulvandi ...	114	173	144	175	198	204	49	71	1 7 0	836	0 2 6	2	132
9	Chinchwadi ...	132	122	127	161	160	190	55	109	1 15 6	434	0 3 0	...	81
10	Wanki ...	188	165	176	166	130	144	42	59	1 6 5	227	0 6 0	...	85
11	Runnud Budruk ...	225	198	212	203	181	196	69	101	1 7 4	1,020	0 1 6	...	95
12	Gondási ...	121	117	119	134	126	137	46	72	1 9 3	259	0 4 0	...	64
13	Manheret ...	255	232	244	251	227	236	80	100	1 4 0	395	0 5 6	...	135
14	Ambewungan ...	154	162	158	132	129	136	29	42	1 7 0	498	0 3 0	...	93
15	Deogaon ...	200	148	175	177	120	127	39	46	1 3 0	159	0 8 0	...	80
16	Runund Khurd ...	56	44	50	41	42	46	19	28	1 7 5	280	0 1 0	...	17
17	Guheret ...	84	91	88	71	80	92	26	36	1 6 5	356	0 2 6	...	55
18	Kohonet ...	83	72	78	65	74	90	34	57	1 11 0	260	0 2 0	...	32
19	Shendi ...	106	90	98	85	71	80	27	37	1 5 7	114	0 6 0	...	42
20	Khurki ...	135	206	169	208	182	190	45	73	1 10 2	394	0 4 6	10	117
21	Wanjulset ...	128	178	152	191	178	198	65	107	1 10 4	488	0 3 0	...	91
22	Puruchwarri ...	73	70	72	77	67	71	19	27	1 6 5	142	0 4 6	5	43
23	Wágdari ...	75	100	87	85	72	77	15	21	1 5 11	573	0 1 6	4	56
24	Battun ...	84	93	89	161	119	132	32	44	1 6 2	264	0 5 0	8	87
25	Kodni ...	120	90	106	69	67	77	20	27	1 5 7	534	0 1 6	...	50
26	Singemwarri ...	29	21	26	...	...	13	9	13	1 5 11	...	...	...	...
27	Somalwádi ...	104	74	89	66	66	74	22	37	1 10 0	284	0 2 0	3	37
28	Pabulvandi ...	170	147	159	162	138	142	26	33	1 8 9	249	0 7 0	...	109
29	Bhundurdari ...	154	145	150	162	135	155	55	73	1 5 3	165	0 8 0	...	82
30	Shenet ...	198	303	249	371	296	301	54	78	1 7 5	219	1 0 0	5	222
31	Ekdurel ...	481	511	495	436	408	425	77	113	1 7 6	623	0 8 0	...	311
32	Padosi ...	207	320	262	264	226	245	43	63	1 7 0	363	0 8 0	...	181
33	Chichondi ...	151	163	157	134	133	161	76	89	1 2 10	330	0 3 6	...	72
	Total ...	5,120	5,197	5,159	5,396	4,838	5,277	1,503	2,194	1 7 4	12,469	0 3 11	37	3,082

Sirúr, Superintendent Dáng Revenue Survey's Office, }

(Signed) C. E. F. TYTLER,

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Statement contrasting the old and new Assessment in the 3rd Class Villages of the Ankola Dángs.

Number.	Names of Villages.	RESULT UNDER OLD RATES.				RESULTS UNDER NEW RATES.		DETAILS OF THE NEW MAXIMUM ASSESSMENT.						
		Average of 15 years' actual realizations, i.e. from 1818 A.D. to 1832.	Average of 14 years' actual realizations, i.e. from A.D. 1833 to 1847.	Average of 29 years' actual realizations, i.e. from A.D. 1818 to 1847.	Actual realizations for A.D. 1847-48, being the last year's Settlement on old rates.	Probable actual realizations in 1848-49, being the first year of new rates.	Total new maximum Assessment.	Rice Land.			Leased Lands.			
								Total Acres.	Total Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.	Total Acres agreed for by the Lessees.	Probable average rate per Acre.	Number of Dallis agreed for by the Lessees.	Total Assessment on leased Lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
1	Savurkuteh ...	208	179	194	167	167	179	50	76	1 8 2	267	0 6 0	4	109
2	Damunvem ...	130	128	129	172	121	127	29	47	1 9 10	243	0 5 0	6	79
3	Esurta ...	69	54	62	31	40	44	6	10	1 9 1	135	0 4 0	...	33
4	Mutkhet ...	269	210	240	212	187	212	84	112	1 5 2	245	0 6 0	13	100
5	Dondbareh ...	107	165	135	132	125	148	40	57	1 6 11	417	0 3 6	...	91
6	Pimpri ...	67	66	66	106	79	84	12	18	1 8 10	331	0 3 0	5	65
7	Vehir ...	58	81	69	110	82	90	26	35	1 5 6	535	0 1 6	8	55
8	Pendeshet ...	116	79	93	78	76	87	35	45	1 4 4	170	0 4 0	...	42
9	Arwarri ...	129	234	180	220	192	208	23	33	1 6 11	311	0 9 0	...	175
10	Sirdeh ...	158	409	279	365	333	397	115	206	1 12 7	343	0 8 0	30	190
11	Kottembeh ...	50	45	48	72	40	54	37	43	1 2 4	11	0 2 0	15	10
12	Muthuhneh ...	212	296	253	383	334	335	17	22	1 4 11	684	0 7 0	7	312
13	Sindeli ...	14	35	28	27	15	17	4	5	1 4 1	185	0 1 0	2	12
14	Murset ...	93	54	74	59	55	62	22	31	1 6 5	92	0 3 6	16	30
15	Ruttunwarri ...	226	211	219	254	202	229	119	170	1 6 9	128	0 7 0	4	58
16	Siswud ...	72	54	63	58	40	48	17	19	1 1 7	116	0 4 0	...	29
17	Taleli ...	113	100	107	109	105	119	37	57	1 8 7	517	0 1 9	9	62
18	Samrud ...	179	122	148	107	88	124	97	108	1 1 7	9	0 4 0	14	16
19	Kothleh ...	35	38	36	40	36	41	15	20	1 4 11	153	0 2 0	3	21
20	Sulsandeh ...	124	152	138	185	159	165	23	33	1 7 3	515	0 4 0	5	132
21	Sirpunjeh Budruk ...	110	90	100	82	67	79	49	64	1 4 11	114	0 2 0	2	15
22	Urdawaneh ...	29	22	25	20	26	40	37	33	0 14 4	1	0 2 0	13	6
23	Ghatgar ...	10	11	10	11	18	22	17	16	0 14 11	...	.....	18	6
24	Bitaka ...	31	21	25	15	24	27	4	5	1 1 11	178	0 2 0	...	22
25	Sachnai ...	16	29	23	21	11	30	22	27	1 4 0	3	0 4 0	4	22
26	Sowhali ...	23	28	25	...	11	17	6	6	0 15 6	65	0 2 0	7	11
27	Khetewari ...	45	43	44	39	32	33	6	10	1 9 8	251	0 1 6	...	23
28	Ambit ...	14	20	17	11	6	14	11	10	0 13 9	8	0 2 0	7	4
29	Singunwarri ...	15	17	16	18	28	34	34	27	0 12 9	3	0 1 0	14	7
30	Sonjreh ...	53	36	45	22	16	21	16	12	0 12 2	31	0 2 0	11	9
31	Sirpunjeh Khurd ...	16	31	21	...	8	10	5	6	1 2 8	...	...	7	3
32	Popsundi ...	14	22	18	39	20	21	2	2	0 14 3	140	0 1 6	12	19
33	Kumset ...	19	10	14	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
	Total ...	2,840	3,097	2,962	3,178	2,757	3,132	1,031	1,377	1 5 4	6,209	0 4 1	231	1,754

Sirir, Superintendent Dáng Revenue Survey's Office, }
22nd August 1848.

(Signed) C. E. F. TYTLER,
Superintendent, Dáng Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX C.

FORM OF VILLAGE LEASE.

Lease granted in the Arabic year, Lissa Arrabám Miatin and Alif corresponding with 1848-49 A. D., by the Honourable East India Company through Mr. Tytler, First Assistant Collector in the Zilla of Ahmednagar, to the Mocadum, and all the rayats of the Mauza Ambeh, in the Ankola Táluka of the said Collectorate.

Conformably with the new arrangements, which have been agreed upon between the Government and you for settling the revenues of your village, a lease is granted as follows :—

First Clause.—The whole of your rice and superior jiráit lands have been measured off into English acres, with a chain and cross staff; field registers, and maps have been prepared, and the land arranged into classes. The land has also been divided into principal numbers, which have been sub-divided into Chuck numbers,* and each Chuck number separately assessed at rates exhibited in a book made over to your head pátil. The assessment thus fixed on any Government Chuck number will be levied from its cultivator for such years only, as it may be under cultivation, and no extra cess whatever on account of kharch patti, &c., will be taken. It must, however, be understood that if any portion of a Chuck number is cultivated the whole number must be paid for, no deductions being made on account of any portion lying waste; and the specified amount of assessment will be exacted, whatever the nature of the crop raised. These arrangements are to be in force for thirty years, *i.e.*, from 1848-49 to 1877-78 A. D., and during the said period of 30 years no extra assessment whatever will be levied on a number on the plea of any portion of it, which may at present be deemed unculturable and consequently have escaped assessment, having been rendered capable of cultivation. Moreover, during the said term of 30 years, the assessment will be neither raised nor lowered in consequence of the land being by natural or artificial causes improved or deteriorated.

Second Clause.—As for the present each tika of mál and hill land cannot be separately measured, classified, and assessed; all you rayats have agreed to take on lease for 5 years from 1848-49 to 1852-53 A. D. at an annual Úkti assessment of Rs. the whole mál and hill Government lands, “máphi” being excluded. You are therefore required to pay to Government annually the sum of Rs. nothing in addition being required on account of kharch patti, &c. The Rs. are to be apportioned on individual rayats in the manner set forth in the following clause.

Third Clause.—In clause second it is stated that the whole of the Government mál and hill land has been leased out on Úkti, but as for the present you do not require the whole of this land, you have settled amongst yourselves, and entered in a statement the number of mál and hill acres of cultivated and waste land which are to be held by each individual, and the different tikas in which the land of each is situated; and you have also in presence of the Mámlatdár’s head kárkun pointed out to one another where your respective portions are situated; you have likewise, with reference to the quantity of land to be held by each individual, apportioned on yourselves the abovementioned sum of Rs. A copy of the statement given in by you is furnished with this lease, and each individual is to pay his quota according to the instalments therein set forth.

If consequent on death, desertion, poverty, or other cause, the land of any one of your body be thrown up, one or more of you must hold, and pay for the same, or you must bring some one or more new cultivators (*i. e.* cultivators from other villages) to do so.

* A field within a field used in the Northern Deccan Survey when it is necessary to sub-divide a field without destroying the numbering, or series of the larger portion of land into which a village is divided.

In the event of your making neither of the above arrangements, and consequent on the land being left waste the assessment becomes irrecoverable, you must make up the deficit by a proportionate subscription amongst yourselves, and thus make good the whole amount of Ukti assessment payable to Government.

In like manner any portion of the annual assessment outstanding against any actual cultivator must, failing Government's inability by the usual law processes to collect it from that individual, be made up by a proportionate subscription on the whole body; as the whole Ukti assessment of Rs. must be paid, and nothing more or less will be taken.

Fourth Clause.—Nothing extra will during the term of 5 years be demanded by Government, on account of rice or any valuable garden or dry-crop which you may by efforts of your own render your mál land capable of producing.

Fifth Clause.—The whole of the Government mál and hill lands, "mápheé" being excluded, have been leased out to you, and as no addition to or abatement from the amount of Government Ukti assessment will be made on account of any increase or decrease of cultivation, you are at liberty to cultivate, and take the produce of, as much as you may have the means of tilling. In the statement you have given in acres of mál land, are portioned off amongst you, and over and above this there are according to the survey, Government acres which are considered as forming part of the land you hold in common, and consequently no extra assessment will be imposed thereon.

Sixth Clause.—If instead of giving out the unappropriated land to new rayats you determine on sharing it amongst you, it is to be hoped that you will be able to make the necessary arrangement amongst yourselves; but in event of your failing to do so, the Mámátdár will, through a Pancháyat, make the apportionment. If it so happen that previous to your making the necessary arrangements amongst yourselves, or previous to the unappropriated land being shared, there should be a hitch about a rayat's cultivating more land than has been entered against his name in the statement you have given in, enquiry will be made as to what portion of the unappropriated land his share of the appropriated land entitles him to, and should it be found that the additional land taken up exceeds that portion, the excess will be assessed at the rates which (according to the statement you have given in) the total Ukti assessment imposed on your village would (by the common rule of proportion) give for each acre of appropriated land, and the assessment thus obtained is to be deducted by proportionate shares from the quota set forth in your statement as payable by each individual.

Seventh Clause.—In clause 5th and 6th provisions are made for varying the amount, which is entered in the statement you have given in as payable by each of you, therefore the Kamávisdár will every year, when the jamábandi akárband is being prepared, assemble all the rayats, and make enquiries on the subject. The Ukti assessment of Rs. is to be entered in the akárband as leviable from the village, and should the original apportionment as set forth in the statement you have given in remain in force, an entry to that effect is to be made, but should there have been, in conformity to the provisions of clause 5th and 6th, any alteration in the quota payable by particular individuals, the names of these individuals with the sum realizable from them and all necessary particulars are to be entered, and the pátil and kulkarnis will render themselves liable to the penalties set forth in the Regulation if they demand more or less from any individual.

Eighth Clause.—You must, in conformity to the above terms, pay the Rs. without expecting any remissions. But if there be very great loss, occasioned by failure of crops, civil commotion, or calamitous visitation of any kind, the Collector will, if he deem it expedient, make searching investigation and give such remissions as may to him appear advisable.

Ninth Clause.—Any rayat who may, in the course of the 5 years for which this lease is given, repair any broken ridges by which the different portions of mál land he holds may be surrounded, or who raises as boundaries fresh ridges,

in places where none now exist, will at the expiration of the said five years have such of his lands as are thus surrounded by ridges measured off, classed, and assessed separately from the remaining land of the village in the same manner as the different compartments of rice land are now separately assessed and thus the rayat will be able to cultivate and improve his land without being dependent on others, the revenues of your village are to be settled agreeably to the terms set forth in the above nine clauses which have been agreed upon by Government and you.

(Signed) C. E. F. TYTLER,
First Assistant Collector.

We agree to the terms set forth in the above nine clauses and will, without creating any obstacles, act conformably thereto.

(Signed) By all the Rayats.

(True Translation.)

(Signed) C. E. F. TYTLER,
First Assistant Collector.

Extract Paragraphs of letter No. 33, dated 4th January 1849, from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to the Secretary to Government, Territorial Department, Revenue, handing up correspondence in relation to the new rates of assessment proposed (by Mr. Tytler, Superintendent, Dáng Survey,) for 110 villages of the Dángs, of the Ankola Táluka.

1. With reference to the Deputy Secretary's letter of 8th April last (No. 2065), I have the honour to transmit the correspondence noted in the margin, which contains new rates proposed by Mr. Tytler, Superintendent of the Dáng Survey, in 110 villages of the Dángs, of the Akola Táluka. A letter from Captain Wingate is also appended, to whom I forwarded this report for his opinion,—a measure which appeared to me in accordance with the wishes of Government as contained in paragraphs 20—21 of the Secretary's letter of 22nd September last (No. 5593).

4. The amount of work performed and the expense at which it was executed are exhibited in Appendix A, which accompanies this report: the period of these transactions extended from 1st October 1847 to 31st July 1848, the number of acres measured was 293,367, the number classified was 54,212, the total expense of the survey was Rs. 5,142, including the erection of boundary marks. Aid in the above work was afforded by the district establishment, as shown in Statement No. 2, in this appendix, and the small expense at which this important operation has been concluded is dwelt upon by the Superintendent with a pleasure, in which, I trust, Government will participate.

5. In the Collector's remarks (paragraph 3) on this part of the subject however I quite agree, and I have no doubt that the occupation of the táluka establishment with survey operations did, to a certain degree, interfere with their other duties, but considering the very great want of a revised assessment which existed in these districts, and the beneficial consequences which have resulted in the Násik Sub-Collectorate from its adoption, I must view it as subject of satisfaction that so useful a work has been completed, though at some present inconvenience. It must also be borne in mind that in surveyed districts the current work of the Government servants is largely decreased. The measurement and assessment of each field is known, and its boundaries fixed; there is no room for questions as to whether it contains more or less land than

Acting Secretary's letter of
11th November 1848 (No.
7112) paras. 15, 16, 20.

it is supposed to do, or whether any increase or decrease in its assessment should be made ; the number of petitions at the annual revenue settlement is lessened to a vast extent, and the trouble and delay of apportioning remissions is to a great degree got rid of, in spite of the acknowledged " vitality in the remission system."

Acting Secretary's letter,
5th December 1848 (No.
7564), para. 8.

Para. 42.

So that were the time occupied, and nothing else to be taken into consideration, I incline to think that in a period of five years the balance of time saved would be found largely in favour of a surveyed district, as compared with one unsurveyed, after deducting from the former the time actually spent in the operation.

6. The manner of division into fields, and the fixing of boundary marks as here reported, appear in accordance with the standing orders of Government. The maps appear to be neatly constructed and to be very creditable to Mr. Hexton's talents and industry.

Paras. 22—23.

7. Mr. Tytler explains that of all measurements a ten per cent. test was taken by Native testors, and a ten per cent. test of the latter's work was taken by Mr. Hexton, and that the average percentage error was :—

Measurements.

Para. 24.

In rice lands	...	...	...	1.88
In jiráit lands	...	...	...	1.76

Captain Wingate, in commenting on these results, calls " the degree of accuracy obtained singularly great," but observes that " a statement of the errors from which his average has been struck would be requisite to a full understanding of the manner in which the work has been executed." In reply to this, Mr. Tytler refers to a statement forwarded to the Collector of Ahmednagar, with his letter dated 8th November ; that statement, however, to which I shall presently advert, refers solely to classification, whereas the above remarks relate to measurements only. I am unwilling, however, to detain this report to admit of making another reference to the Superintendent on this subject. In paragraphs 7 and 9 of his letter of 11th ultimo, Mr. Tytler further explains his system of measurement and classification.

Para. 6.

Letter of 11th December
(para. 5), No. 145.

8. The average error in classification is stated to be as follows :—

Classification, Para. 25.

In rice lands	...	...	...	1.16
In jiráit lands	...	...	...	4.59

The details whence these results were obtained are continued in the statement which accompanies Mr. Tytler's letter of 8th November. Captain Wingate comments on this in his 7th paragraph ; in quoting 13 per cent. however as the average error in jiráit classification, that officer's eye appears to have caught the wrong figure and to have quoted the extreme error, instead of the average, as pointed out in paragraph 6 of Mr. Tytler's reply.

10. The one hundred and ten villages, now reported on, are divided into three classes : the 1st containing 44 villages, the two others 33 villages each ; the lands of these villages are divided in the following manner, viz. :—

New rates, Para. 32.

- Under 1.—Ukti rates ;
- 2.—Rice ;
- 3.—Jiráit ; and
- 4.—Garden.

The 1st or " Ukti rates" include " unmeasurable lands " which are leased for 5 years, according to the plan pursued throughout the Dángs. In his 11th and 12th paragraphs Captain Wingate comments on the shortness of these leases, and in the general applicability of his remarks it is impossible not to concur. I think, however, that under the explanation given in paragraph 12 of Mr. Tytler's reply, it would not be expedient to lengthen the leases now about to be given in Ankola, but to leave the question of longer leases to be disposed of when the report here promised by Mr. Tytler regarding the renewal of leases in Násik is received.

14. The entire financial result of the rates now proposed is exhibited in a brief abstract form in this paragraph in a neat diagram, and in 4 statements in Appendix B, of which the first is a summary, and includes the other 3. These statements and figures relate only to lands paying assessment to Government and not to inám lands; were any of the latter therefore to lapse to Government, their revenues would increase the new maximum survey assessment, which now is Rs. 27,480.

Deduct direct Haks, which are henceforth to be paid from the Government Revenue (para. 43)	...	...	Ra. 2,515-0-0
Remainder Government Revenue	...	..	24,965-0-0
Average of 29 years	...	Ra. 22,299-0-0	
Sale of waste lands	...	..	472-7-8
			22,771-7-8
Total	...	22,771-0-0	
Increase of new rates	...	..	2,193-8-4

The comments and explanations by the Superintendent and Collector leave me little to say on the subject of these new rates, beyond recommending their adoption. Government will observe that I adopted the suggestion contained in Mr. Spooner's 9th paragraph, and referred these proceedings to Captain Wingate whose approval of the proposed rates, "as far as the information supplied in the correspondence permits him to judge," is contained in paragraph 17 of his letter herewith forwarded.

15. The haks to which allusion has been already made are those claimed by the Mahál Zamindárs—the pátíl and kulkarní, and five other functionaries—among whom the village mhár is not included. As a merely temporary measure I am aware of no objection to admitting the payment from the revenues of Rs. 2,515-2-1 on account of these haks, all direct levy of which should thenceforth cease: but as it would appear from paragraph 4 of Mr. Tytler's letter of 8th March that no scrutiny into these levies has ever taken place, while from the absence of almost all credible records it is exceedingly difficult to test their amount, I would respectfully suggest that the ultimate disposal of this question be simultaneous with that of the claims of village officers in the Sholápur and Dhárwár Collectrates, so soon as the report called for in your letter No. 5429, dated 15th September last, has been received from the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Survey.

16. Mr. Tytler proposes that the revenue instalments be deferred one month, being collected from January to March, instead of as at present from December to February, and this alteration is approved (paragraph 10) by the Collector:—Captain Wingate however (paragraph 19) proposes to divide the revenue into 4 instalments, of which the last should be payable in May as proposed in Rule 21 of the Joint Report, dated 2nd August 1847. In their reply to that report Government hesitated to fix the instalments there proposed as a general rule, and I can but repeat the opinion contained in paragraph 17 of my letter of 10th September 1847 forwarding the above Joint Report, in which I have recommended that the last instalment in districts above the Gháts should be April. For the Dángs, where the crops are all early, the people very poor, where grain is seldom stored by the rayats, and where owing to the thatched roofs fires are more destructive than in the plains, I think it very desirable that no instalments should be later than March.

17. In his 11th paragraph the Collector says that he has called on the Sub-Collector for a report regarding the renewal of leases, referred to in Mr. Tytler's 48th and 49th paragraph. I quite agree with the Superintendent (paragraphs 51 and 52) that the future leases should be revised according to the altered circumstances of the district, and that a mere renewal of the old leases will not suffice. I also concur

in the wish expressed by Captain Wingate (paragraph 12) that this "revision should be made by Mr. Tytler himself, or some equally qualified officer acquainted with the condition of the villages." Should Government be unable to spare Mr. Tytler for this duty, possibly Serjeant Hexton might be deputed to it under the general superintendence of the Superintendent, Ahmednagar Survey, should Mr. Tytler's distance from the Sub-Collectorate and his charge of other talukas make him unable to exercise this superintendence himself, as I fear that it would. Should His Lordship in Council think this proposal worth considering, I would suggest that Mr. Tytler and the Superintendent at Ahmednagar be in the first place consulted as to its practicability.

18. I solicit authority to depute Serjeant Hexton to the Sub-Collectorate, as proposed by the Superintendent, to finish the field boundary marks. The Collector will in that case take care that Mr. Hexton obtains all due assistance from the District Officers.

19. The general view taken by Mr. Tytler of his labours on the Dáng survey affords a very favourable view of its effects, though, so far as I am qualified to judge, not too favourable, nor in any way exaggerated. It is of course impossible to judge correctly of the effects of a survey till it has been some years in operation, but the cessation of remissions in the Násik Sub-Collectorate, and the easy collection of revenues thus far are strong testimonies in favour of the new assessment. The abolition of the present system of endless uncertainty in assessment is a benefit, the extent of which can hardly be over-rated.

20. Referring to the new boundary proposed between Akola and Junnar, I will, with the permission of Government, direct Mr. Spooner to communicate direct with the Collector of Poona, and when both these officers shall have considered the transfers proposed, a joint report might be submitted to Government through this department. Mr. Spooner requests that the map of Ankola, herewith transmitted, may be returned.

21. I shall be glad if Government can take into consideration Mr. Tytler's suggestions for the promotion of his efficient and zealous Assistant, Serjeant Hexton.

22. I respectfully solicit the early sanction of Government to the rates here proposed: of course, I cannot authorize Mr. Tytler to anticipate that sanction as requested in paragraph 17 of his letter last received. The delay that has occurred in forwarding this correspondence has been the least that the press of current business in this office would admit of; that caused by a reference to Captain Wingate will, I am sure, be viewed by Government as fully compensated for by that officer's judicious suggestions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. H. TOWNSEND,

Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

*Sholápur Districts, Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Alhábád, 4th January 1849.*

No. 419 of 1849.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

To

E. H. TOWNSEND, ESQUIRE,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

SIR,

I have laid before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council your letter No. 33, dated the 4th instant, submitting reports from Mr. Tytler, Superin-

tendent of the Dáng Survey, and the Collector of Ahmednagar, on the revision of the assessment of 110 Dáng villages of the Ankola Táluka, and have been desired to convey to you the following observations and instructions on the subject of them.

2. These reports were in the first instance submitted by you for the opinion and report of Captain Wingate, the Superintendent of the Southern Marátha Country Survey, whose reply dated the 20th November last, No. 215, accompanies your letter under acknowledgment.

3. Mr. Tytler gives in the opening paragraphs of his report an interesting description of the Dáng and of its condition both under the former and present rule; he also furnishes information on the subject of the system of assessment at present in force; and as observed by Captain Wingate, it is also necessary to read his description to be satisfied of the necessity of placing the land assessment on a more equitable basis.

4. The 110 Dáng villages are divided by Mr. Tytler into three groups:—

The first containing 44 villages, having as far as possible the whole of the arable land measured and classified.

The second of 33 villages, in which the rice lands alone have been measured and classified, and the third of 33 villages, in which the rice lands have been as far as possible measured off into fields only but not classified.

5. The rates proposed are of four kinds, namely:—

“Ukti” or round sums imposed on each village on lands incapable of being measured;

rice land rates;

jiráit rates, applicable to lands capable of being measured; and garden rates.

6. The first of these, or the “Ukti” rates are to be imposed on jiráit land incapable of being measured. It is proposed by Mr. Tytler to lease these for five years in the same manner as was done in the Dángs of Násik.

7. Captain Wingate objects to the shortness of these leases; but for the reasons assigned by Mr. Tytler, His Lordship in Council is disposed to agree in your recommendation that it would not be expedient to lengthen the leases now about to be given in Ankola, but rather leave the question to be hereafter disposed of when the report on the subject of the renewal of those granted in Násik shall have been received.

8. These rates are confessedly arbitrary in their nature, and in his 33rd paragraph Mr. Tytler states—

“In determining the round sum payable by each village I have been guided by the average of past payments, the nature and extent of the soils leased out, the condition, state, and number of contracting parties, and by all the general items of information that can be brought to bear upon the subject.”

Captain Wingate gives it as his opinion (paragraph 10) that this assessment—

“Appears well suited to the state of things it is intended to meet, and to have succeeded in other districts where it has been tried by Mr. Tytler, which is sufficient security for its being found suitable in the present case.”

9. The Governor in Council concurs in the justice of Captain Wingate’s objections to the 8th clause of the proposed leases on the subject of remissions, and thinks it may with advantage be omitted. On this subject you do not appear to have given any opinion; you are requested to carry out the above views should you concur in their propriety.

10. The rice lands are divided into eight classes, the highest rate of assessment being Rs. 2-8-0 and the lowest 12 annas per acre. These appear very moderate, but the lands are described as mostly of an inferior description.

11. The jiráit rates are divided into nine classes; these are only applicable to lands capable of being measured, and occur only in the first group of villages. They vary from Rs. 1-2-0 to 4 annas per acre. These rates are con-

siderably below those proposed by Captain Davidson for the most unfavourably situated villages of the Ankola Táluka; Captain Wingate, however, sees no reason to doubt the suitability of the proposed assessment.

12. The garden land in the Dángs is very inconsiderable; the rates from the account given of them appear equitable.

13. The average of twenty-nine years of actual realizations is given at Rs. 22,299, and the new maximum assessment under the rates proposed will be Rs. 27,480, while the probable realizations for the present year at the new rates are stated at Rs. 23,864. These results appear to the Governor in Council satisfactory.

14. The introduction of the new rates is advocated by you and they are approved of by Captain Wingate "as far as the information supplied in the correspondence permits him to judge." His Lordship in Council must trust to the experience and judgment of yourself and Captain Wingate in a great measure on a question of this kind, and he thinks there need be no hesitation, on a review of all the correspondence which has been laid before Government, in at once sanctioning the new rates and authorizing their introduction in the present season.

15. The Governor in Council has approved and sanctioned the course recommended by you with respect to the question of Parbhára Haks, their present payment at the rate of Rs. 2,515-2-1 from the revenues being admitted, and all direct levies prohibited, leaving their ultimate disposal to be determined on when a reply is received to the Government letter to your address of the 15th September last, relative to the general question.

16. For the reasons stated by Mr. Tytler and yourself, His Lordship in Council concurs in your view that in the Dáng it is very desirable that no instalments of the revenue should be fixed later than March, and has been pleased to sanction Mr. Tytler's proposals on this subject.

17. On the subject of the renewal of the five years' leases in the Sub-Collectorate of Násik, the Governor in Council considers it very desirable that their revision should, if possible, be made by Mr. Tytler. Before, however deciding on this point the report promised by the Collector will be awaited.

18. His Lordship in Council has approved of Serjeant Hexton being deputed to the Sub-Collectorate to finish the field boundary marks, as recommended in your 18th paragraph.

19. He has also authorized the course proposed by you for fixing a new boundary line between the Ankola and Junnar Tálukas being followed.

20. Your recommendation of Mr. Tytler's suggestion for the promotion of his Assistant Mr. Hexton will be transferred to the Military Department for consideration and disposal.

21. I have been desired in conclusion to request that you will be pleased to communicate to Mr. Tytler the approbation of Government for his useful and zealous exertions in conducting the survey operations of this district, in addition to his duties as an Assistant Collector, and at so exceedingly moderate an expense compared to the great importance of the object attained.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. COURTNEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1849.

No. 245 of 1849.

Forwarded for the information and guidance of the Superintendent of the Dáng Survey with reference to his report No. 108, dated 22nd August last, and who is requested to issue the instructions on the subject.

(Signed) R. SPOONER,
Collector.

8th February 1849.

Remarks of Ráo Bahádur Nilkanth Bhagwant Moolay, District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, on the proposals for the revision settlement of the 102 Government villages of Akola made by W. M. Fletcher, Esquire, Superintendent, Poona & Násik and Southern Marátha Country Revenue Surveys.

No. 921.

Ahmednagar, 17th May 1887.

Submitted to the Collector of Ahmednagar after a careful perusal of all the papers with the following remarks.

2. *Para. 14.*—The addition of the 10th class to the valuation scale has left no land however poor in soil unclassified, and consequently unassessed. This measure is convenient both to Government and the rayats.

3. *Para. 18.*—The denudation of old forest has caused decrease in the quantity of rain, which fell in Mr. Tytler's time. The conversion of some of the old rice fields into beds for wheat and other Deshi-crops, which is seen at some places in the táluka, is sufficient to prove the decrease in the quantity of rains. The forest operations now in progress will certainly secure in course of time more moisture.

4. *Para. 20.*—The road between Katul to Akola has been now made more easy by widening the Washerághát. It is in contemplation to connect Katul with the Junnar Táluka by opening a new road in the southern portion of the Moola Valley.

5. *Paras. 22, 23 and 24.*—The increase in population and houses shows the prosperous state of the villages.

6. *Para. 26.*—The number of sheep and goat is gone down. One of the chief reasons for this decrease is the exclusion of these animals from the forest lands.

7. *Para. 27.*—The improved state of communications has increased the number of carts. The number will still be increased when the roads mentioned in para. 4 above are completed.

8. *Para. 28.*—The decrease in the rainfall necessitated an increase in the number of wells which were built by prosperous rayats.

9. *Para. 32.*—It is true that the value of land is now much increased.

10. *Para. 36.*—No difficulty is experienced in the collection of the revenue in this táluka.

11. *Para. 37.*—I quite agree with Mr. Fletcher.

12. *Para. 39.*—The groups are judiciously arranged and the rates assigned to them seem moderate.

13. *Para. 40.*—The rates for rice lands are proper.

14. *Para. 43.*—The total increase on Government occupied land is shown at Rs. 8,349, that is 23·8 per cent., but this increase is attributed partly to the increase of 15,000 acres of occupied land which have hitherto escaped assessment. It would have been convenient to arrive at a correct idea of the percentage of the net increase, had the amount of assessment of these 15,000 acres been shown separately. However, under the circumstances mentioned, it appears that the net percentage cannot be high.

15. *Para. 48.*—The revised rates may be sanctioned and introduced subject to the conditions mentioned in Government Resolution No. 3541, dated 4th May 1885.

(Signed) N. B. MOOLAY,
District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar.

No. 2724 of 1887.

Ahmednagar, 18th May 1887.

In forwarding the above the Collector begs to state his entire concurrence in Mr. Fletcher's proposals. The villages have been judiciously grouped and the increase in rates is sufficiently moderate.

(Signed) G. WADDINGTON,
Collector.

No. 1396 OF 1887.

FROM

A. S. BULKLEY, ESQUIRE,
Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 9th August 1887.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward my remarks on the proposals of the Superintendent, Poona and Násik and Southern Marátha Country Revenue Surveys, for the revision survey settlement of the 102 Dángi Government villages of the Akola Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, submitted in his letter No. $\frac{S. M. O.}{612}$, dated 21st April last, to the address of the Collector.

2. The reason for effecting a revision of the settlement of these villages separate from that of the 51 *Deshi* villages of the táluka which have more or less a different character of climate and cropping has already been fully explained in paragraph 2 of letter No. 342 of 22nd February 1886 of the Survey Commissioner to Government, to be found at page 55 of the Government Selection No. CLXXXIV., New Series.

3. Of the 102 villages now to be dealt with 5 were formerly in Junnar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate and were transferred from it to the Ahmednagar Collectorate in 1866-67. The original survey settlement of the 97 Akola villages was made in 1848-49 by Mr. Fraser Tytler under the system known as the Dángi settlement. This is described in full detail in the report by Mr. Fraser Tytler, which has been printed as an accompaniment to Mr. Fletcher's present report, and is to be found at pages 59 to 70 of the present papers. The description may be summarised to the effect that, in the more open villages in the eastern tract, all superior soils were at once measured (more or less accurately) demarcated, classified, and assessed at rates ranging in the case of dry-crop lands from 18 annas to 4 annas and in that of rice lands at rates varying from Rs. 2-8-0 to Re. 0-12-0. The lands not so dealt with in detail were leased for periods of 5 years, on terms subject to revision. In the middle tract, only the rice lands were measured and otherwise dealt with in detail for the purposes of assessment, the remainder being partially leased. In the most western villages the rice lands alone were measured and separately assessed, and no lands at all were leased. The settlement sanctioned according to the above system and rates was in force for some 6 years (until 1855), when it was modified in the direction of entirely doing away with the system of leasing lands of any description. The *Mál* lands which were then for the first time separately measured were classified under the same rules and scale as had been followed in the case of the dry-crop lands, by which the poorest soils were valued considerably above what they would be and are by the scale that is now in use and has been adopted in the entire re-classification which has been made in the case of the villages under report. The assessment rates proposed and sanctioned for these lands thus dealt with at that period were guaranteed by Government for a term which was fixed along with that of the 30 years' lease granted for the lands assessed in the first stage of the survey.

4. As the internal measurements made by the original survey were unavoidably rough and, moreover, not well tested, remeasurement has been now carried out, under the orders of Government to that effect. In the course of this work the aggregate of old survey fields has been decreased by 3,838 in 29,248. This is a result not usual in revision surveys, and the explanation of it is that the limits of many small areas of land likely to be cultivated with rice crops, which by the old survey were made into separate survey numbers have in the subsequent interval

become not possible of identification and these as well as many others held by one and the same occupant, have been included in the adjoining *Mál* land survey numbers. Further, the reduction in number is due to about 1,000 old survey numbers having been included by the revision survey in forest reserves. As was natural in a country for the most part rugged and difficult of survey and measured by the original survey on a rough method, large differences of area between past and present results in a large proportion of cases have been detected. Imperfect demarcation in the interval has of course also operated to this end. In the present classification, which has also been entirely re-done, the system and scale adopted for dry-crop lands is that of the Joint report, altered only so far as to include a 10th (the lowest) class. In the case of rice lands the system prevailing in the Poona and Násik Survey for several years back has been adopted.

5. The tabular statement under paragraph 15 of Mr. Fletcher's report, by contrasting the area figures of the original and revision survey, shows that the changes in 3 of the various kinds of land specified are considerable, although the figures of area for the old survey are probably not very reliable. The increase in rice land area appears to amount to over 80 per cent. and in occupied dry-crop land to about 10 per cent.

6. The physical features of the tract under report, the variations in climate of its 3 main divisions, its soils with the nature of their cropping and other products, the character of the communications, and the markets which exist are described very lucidly and to the point in paragraphs 16 to 21 of Mr. Fletcher's report. The average rainfall over the whole area cannot be stated, as it is not gauged at any place actually within its limits. The difference between that recorded for Akola which is a few miles beyond its eastern frontier, and Igatpuri which is about 18 miles distant outside the western frontier line, is very great indeed. The rainfall over the whole tract is considered by Mr. Fletcher to have diminished since the date of the original settlement, owing to the considerable denudation of the parts then described as covered by forest and scrub jungle. At the same time it may be inferred that it is not, in general, much less than it was, looking to the actual considerable extension of rice land cultivation, a result which must depend greatly on the more or less certainty and sufficiency of the requisite rainfall. Mr. Fletcher has stated that, in general, the rice lands are not found to have a really good supply of water. This description, however, appears to be somewhat inconsistent with the statement (contained in his paragraph 19) that in some rice lands a second crop of wheat is grown after a first crop of rice, a condition of things which is scarcely possible except where the rain supply is good. The District Deputy Collector's statement, made in his memorandum of remarks on the report of the Superintendent of Survey, that, owing to the diminished average rainfall in some parts of the district, old rice fields have been cropped with wheat, must be understood to mean that rabi wheat crops have been grown owing to the kharif rice crop having failed to be raised. A comparison of the proportionate areas under rice cropping in the Dángi and *Deshi* tracts shows that in the former it is six times the greater. As regards bájri and nágli the former is cultivated four times more largely and the latter nine times less extensively in the *Deshi* than in the Dángi villages. Khorasni (an oil-seed) thrives well and is largely grown in the uplands of the Dángi tract, while in the *Deshi* Division it is scarcely cultivated at all. There is a considerable export from the Dángi tract of hirda berries (*Myrobalum*) gathered from trees standing in Government forests and also in occupied lands.

7. The statistics of population, of dwelling-houses of the better sort, and of agricultural resources in general, which have been succinctly reviewed by Mr. Fletcher in paragraphs 22 to 29 of his report, indicate a considerable degree of prosperity and solid advance throughout the district. The returns in the statistical papers concerning the various kinds of dealings in land exhibit a generally high range of value, and the figures relating to the administration of the district show that the revenue demand has, as a rule, been realised with great ease and regularity. The tract under report shared with the *Deshi* tract in suffering but slightly from the drought of 1876-77. A trifling item of casual remissions appears against the year 1876-77, probably due to the ill effects of the dearth. Outstanding balances, although they cannot be said to be

"unknown" during the term of the existing settlement (as Mr. Fletcher states in paragraph 35 of his report) are decidedly insignificant after the year 1882-83, the large item shown in that year being probably that of the temporary remissions granted on account of damage by locusts.

8. The average prices of the four most important grains grown in the district both for local consumption and export in the period of the settlement, when contrasted with those of the 10 years immediately preceding, show a considerable rise all round. During the 18 years, 1868-69 to 1885-86, a slight fall is shown in the case of bajri and wheat, the effect of the few high priced years following the year of dearth being rather more than discounted by that of the last 5 years of lower prices which supervened; but even with this drawback the average prices of the last 18 years are more than 60 per cent. in advance of those of the first decade of the lease, and there can be no doubt that the margin of profit left to the cultivator has much expanded under the existing assessment.

9. A review of the preceding facts warrants the opinion pronounced by Mr. Fletcher to the effect that the various indications of prosperity and solid advance which are to be found in the statistical returns justify the imposition of the moderate enhancement of the existing assessment which the revised rates proposed by him will effect, if sanctioned by Government.

10. The revenue history of the 97 Dangi villages exhibits a considerable and steady degree of progress. In the first eleven years of the existing settlement the area of Government land in cultivation shows an increase of 17 per cent., with an increase in assessment of 8 per cent. In the 3 years following the increases are 52 and 35 per cent. respectively. Thence onwards for another 13 years (1860-61 to 1872-73) extension of cultivation continued steadily. During the succeeding 10 years (1873-74 to 1882-83) a slight decline with fluctuations, is observed, but from that time onwards there has been a continuous rise in area and revenue until in 1885-86 both reached their highest figures. The contrasted figures of 1860-61 (when the leased areas of Mal land first appear on the record as occupied Government lands) and of 1885-86 show an increase in the latter year of about 38½ per cent. on area and about 27 per cent. on revenue. In the case of the five villages formerly of Taluka Junnar the contrasted figures of the first year of the survey settlement (1850-51) and 1885-86 show an increase of 105 per cent. in area and about 62 per cent. in revenue.

11. The distribution of the 97 villages into groups for the revised assessment which Mr. Fletcher has proposed seems well considered and appropriate. At the original settlement no graduation of rates on the ground of differences in situation and facilities of communication was called for or made. In the interval the construction of good made roads and the practicability of access to the railway in one quarter render a modification of the original general scheme desirable and necessary. The details of the changes proposed are clearly exhibited in paragraph 39 of Mr. Fletcher's report and, with the aid of the map of the district, are seen to be based on a discriminating study of the topography of the country. In the first class with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-14-0 is one village (Rajur), which is the principal market and adjoins the western boundary of the second group of villages in the settled Deshi tract. In consideration of the more hilly nature of its lands a trifling decrease in the maximum rate sanctioned for the said group has been properly proposed. In the second class, with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0 are the market town of Kotal and five villages lying between it and Akola, with a made road connecting the two towns. The proposed maximum rate is suitable, both relatively to that of the first group and that of the Deshi villages in the vicinity which are almost similarly situated. The third class contains four villages lying to the east of those of the second class and possessing inferior communications, and two other villages situated to the north of the first class but having much greater difficulty of access to Akola. The maximum rate proposed for these villages is Rs. 1-8-0 which is appropriate, being the same as that of the adjoining villages of the Deshi tract settled last year whose conditions are very similar. In the fourth class, with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-6-0 are comprised 21 villages, many of which are in the Pravara valley and border either side of the made road leading eastward to Rajur. Three villages of this group adjoin Kotal on its west

boundary, possessing a somewhat similar climate to that of the second group but communications much inferior. In the fifth class are 5 villages lying to the south-east of Kotal and adjoining villages of the *Deshi* tract which were settled last year under a maximum rate the same as that which is now proposed for the present, *viz.*, Rs. 1-4-0. This distribution and rating are appropriate. In the sixth class are placed thirty-seven villages in two divisions lying to the north and south of the fourth group, those in the south divisions possessing a somewhat inferior climate to those of the north but having an advantage in the existing means of exporting their produce. At the same time the villages of the Northern Division which are most distant from the made road are compensated by having a more open country and, moreover, possess a means of exit into the Sinnar Táluka on their north. The maximum rate proposed is Rs. 1-2-0 and this is appropriate. The seventh group contains twenty-six villages which occupy the extreme south and south-west tract of rough country. The climate is very moist and cart tracks are almost unknown. The maximum rate is Rs. 1-0-0, which assimilates with that of almost all the villages of the Junnar Táluka, which border this group.

12. The area of Government rice land is about one-twentieth of the total cultivated area and of it nearly 50 per cent. is new. The latter lands have been treated for classification and assessment in the same way as similar lands in the *Deshi* villages settled last year, an explanatory description of which system is given by Mr. Stewart in paragraph 10 of his letter to Government to be found at page 57 of Government Selection No. CLXXXIV., New Series. The maximum rates for rice lands proposed by the Superintendent range from Rs. 8 to Rs. 6 and are shown to be suitable by the fact that the effect of their general application is to enhance the average assessment per acre by only one anna and six pies on Rs. 1-8-4 or 6 per cent. No useful comparison can be made between the old and the new maximum rates, as the two indicate two almost entirely different conditions of things and system.

13. Of the total irrigated Government area (512 Acres) 102 acres are under wells and the remainder, 410 acres, are watered by *páths* from streams which are, however, useful for raising only the less valuable garden produce. The area of Government garden land has increased 150 per cent. during the existing settlement. The old average assessment per acre is Rs. 2-9-0. The present 102 acres of *Motasthal* land (assessed strictly according to the orders of Government), will pay Rs. 150 equal to Rs. 1-7-6 per acre; and the 410 acres classed as *Pátasthal* will pay Rs. 966, equal to an average assessment per acre of Rs. 2-5-8. Contrasting these last figures with the corresponding figures of similar land in villages of the *Deshi* tract the average rate per acre of *Pátasthal* land is about 25 per cent. lower in the *Dángi* villages.

14. The Superintendent shows in his paragraph 43 the estimated effect of the application of his proposals in respect of classing and rating both in detail of classes and in the tract as a whole. The net enhancement on the occupied area, though shown to be equivalent to 23·8 per cent. is in reality less, because some 15,000 acres of Government land are included in the present occupied area which, under the former survey, have paid no assessment. Allowing for this the actual net increase by the revision settlement is only 10 per cent. as represented in another form by the difference (increase) between the revised average rate per acre of annas 5 pies 4, and the existing average of 4 annas and 10 pies. In the case of the one village included in Class I. the explanation offered by the Superintendent of Survey of the apparent excessive enhancement of a group is not necessary, and its justification need not be considered applicable to the case in point. The explanation given by the Superintendent of Survey of the very small increase of assessment which will result in the case of the six villages placed in Class III. is doubtless the correct and only possible one. In the case of individual villages excessive increases are, on the other hand, due mainly to the differences in area according to the two surveys, and this fact is exemplified in paragraph 44 of Mr. Fletcher's report by the details of two extreme instances. In one (*Kumshet*) the differences between the former and revision survey areas is that of a total of 20 acres of dry-crop land against 69 acres, of which 34 acres are cultivated as rice but assessed according to rules at dry-crop rates. In the

other village (Shirpanj Khurd) the difference in area is that of 82 acres of dry-crop land as against 205 acres. The old and revision survey rice areas differ but little, and the assessment of each is the same.

15. It will be seen from reference to the figured statement given under paragraph 46 of the Superintendent's letter that the enhancement which will result in the average rate per acre of occupied Government land of all descriptions is 6 pies on 4 annas 10 pies, an increase of assessment which must be admitted to be sufficiently moderate.

16. The District Deputy Collector has examined the resettlement proposals and recorded his approval of the grouping as judicious and the rates assigned to them as moderate and suitable. The Collector has also expressed his entire concurrence in the Superintendent of Survey's proposals, and the revision settlement which will be based on them. I do not, therefore, hesitate to recommend that the revised rates should be introduced in the ensuing field season and guaranteed for a period of 28 years, dating from that of their actual levy. This will expire along with the lease which has been sanctioned for the rest of the taluka, namely in the year 1915-16. The concession granted in paragraph 11 of Government Resolution No. 3541, dated 4th May 1885, to occupants in the Igatpuri Taluka whose assessment was much increased, should be extended to similar cases in the present villages.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. S. BULKLEY,

Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

(Forwarded through the Commissioner, C. D.)

No. $\frac{R.}{2444}$ OF 1887.

FROM

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner, C. D.;

TO

THE ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

Poona 6th September 1887.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the orders of Government the papers

1 Letter No. 512 of 21st April 1887, from Mr. Fletcher, with accompaniments.

1 Memorandum No. 921 of 17th May 1887, from Rao Bahadur N. B. Mulé.

1 Memorandum No. 2724 of 18th May 1887, from Mr. Waddington.

1 Letter No. 1396 of 9th August 1887, from the Survey Commissioner.

marginally noted, relating to the revision survey and settlement of 102 villages in the

Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar District.

2. The proposals for the Dáng Section of Akola Taluka which are embodied in these papers form a corollary to those for the Deshi or champaign Section which were submitted and sanctioned last year (Government Selection No. CLXXXIV, New Series).

3. The great diversities in physical features, climate, rainfall, mode of agriculture and facilities of communication between the Dáng and the Deshi portions of the taluka necessitated their treatment at the original settlement on an entirely different basis. Mr. Fraser Tytler's interesting report clearly shows how impracticable it was in 1849 to enforce the survey system in its entirety in the Dángs.

4. The 40 years or so that have passed since Mr. Tytler's first attempt to reduce the old chaotic condition to some kind of order and method, have however brought about vast progress in the moral and material condition of the

country. It is, therefore, only natural that with our improved methods of measurement and classification we should now be able to assimilate the assessment system in the Dángs with that which prevails in the neighbouring country.

5. The operations of the old survey settlement were carried out through the agency of the Mámílatdár's establishment, and the work was therefore necessarily wanting in accuracy. A thorough remeasurement and reclassification has now been made and Mr. Fletcher has satisfactorily explained the difference in numbers and areas at the old and the new survey.

6. The information supplied by Mr. Fletcher in the various appendices touching the revenue history of the Dángs, its population and agricultural resources, indicates a steady progress in the prosperity of the district which quite warrants a moderate enhancement of the old assessment.

7. Mr. Fletcher has divided the villages into 7 groups, the maximum rate of the highest group being Rs. 1-14-0 and of the lowest Re. 1. The maxima have been fixed with due regard to the rates prevailing in such of the neighbouring villages as have already been settled.

8. The net result of the proposals is an increase of Rs. 8,349 or 23·8 per cent. on the old assessment which is unquestionably moderate. Mr. Fletcher's explanation of the abnormal increase of assessment which is apparent in some of the villages is satisfactory. The fact that Rájur is the only village in the first group should also be held to account for the percentage increase of assessment in that group being far in excess of one-third.

9. I consider the proposals to have been most carefully worked out and have no hesitation in recommending them for the approval and sanction of Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Introduction of the revision settlement into 102 Government villages of Akola, which form the Dángi or hilly portion of the Akola Táluka of the Ahmednagar District.

No. 835.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th February 1888.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—3444, dated 6th September 1887—Submitting

Letter from the Superintendent, Poona and Násik and Southern Marátha Country Revenue Surveys, No. 512, dated 21st April 1887, with accompaniments.

Memorandum from Ráo Bahádur N. B. Mulé, District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, No. 921, dated 17th May 1887.

Memorandum from the Collector of Ahmednagar, No. 2724, dated 18th May 1887.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1396, dated 9th August 1887.

the papers noted in the margin, relating to the revision settlement of 102 Government villages of Akola, which form the Dángi or hilly portion of the Akola Táluka of the Ahmednagar District.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—5221, dated 16th December 1887—Furnishing the information called for in Government memorandum No. 7373, dated 29th October last.

RESOLUTION.—Of the 102 villages, for the revision survey settlement of which proposals are now submitted, 5, which formerly belonged to Junnar Táluka, were originally settled in 1850-51. In the remaining villages two distinct settlements were made and are still in force. Under the first, which was sanctioned by Government letter No. 419 of 23rd January 1849 and guaranteed for 30 years, rice lands and, in a few villages, other superior soils were alone

regularly assessed. The second settlement, which dealt with the remaining lands and superseded an unsatisfactory system of temporary leases, was sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 3799 of 20th October 1860, by which the assessment rates fixed were guaranteed for a period which was to expire at the end of the 30 years' term of the settlement guaranteed for rice lands. Owing to the absence of skilled subordinate agency the survey methods employed were necessarily rough, and the merits of these two settlements, which though separately introduced were in all essential particulars of the same nature, lay in the fact that four distinct methods of collecting the revenue, each uncertain and difficult to check, were in a hilly difficult and unhealthy tract of country, superseded by a uniform system of field assessment and the way was thus paved for the application of the ordinary methods of the revenue survey at the expiry of the period of guarantee.

2. As a natural consequence of the roughness of the original survey work entire remeasurement and reclassification were found necessary at the revision survey to which the present reports relate. The detailed results of these operations need not be here referred to; but the large decrease in the area of lands classed as waste, and the corresponding increase in the rice, garden and dry-crop areas, are noticeable.

3. Mr. Fletcher has given a full and clear description of the tract of country under consideration, has carefully compared its present condition with its condition at the commencement of the leases and, in paragraph 37 of his report, has concisely summarized a series of facts which show that the present assessment has been paid with ease and punctuality, and that material improvement to a marked extent has taken place since the introduction of the original settlements. These facts considered in connexion with the general and marked rise which has taken place in the prices of staple produce are in the opinion of Government sufficient to justify the moderate increase of assessment now proposed.

4. Owing to the fact that this tract of country adjoins, on the East, West, and South respectively, the *Deshi* villages of Akola, the Igatpuri Taluka of Nasik, and the Junnar Taluka of Poona, in all of which revised rates have recently been introduced, there can be little difficulty in fixing a suitable range of assessment rates for dry-crop lands; and Mr. Fletcher's reasons for proposing that they should vary from Rs. 1-14-0 to Re. 1 are evidently sound. As regards assessment groups also, of which seven have been formed, there is room for little doubt as to the suitability of the proposals submitted by that officer and un-animously recommended for sanction by the Collector, the Commissioner, C. D., and the Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

5. The maximum rates proposed for old rice land range from Rs. 8—the rate already applied to the *Deshi* villages of Akola—to Rs. 6 per acre, and are accepted as suitable by all the officers whose reports are before Government, though, for the reasons mentioned by Mr. Fletcher, any comparison between them and the original rates is impossible. New rice land has been in all cases assessed within the ordinary dry-crop rates. The garden rates proposed are also unanimously recommended for sanction and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner shows that the average assessment on *Patasthal* is about 25 per cent. lower than in the *Deshi* villages already dealt with. In assessing *Motasthal* the orders of Government have been closely adhered to.

6. The net result of the adoption of the proposed rates will be an increase of the present assessment (Rs. 40,501) by Rs. 7,857. In the case of Government occupied land the percentage increase will be only 23.8 and even this is due almost entirely to increase in the occupied area. Abnormal increases in individual villages are sufficiently explained.

7. Government do not consider it altogether satisfactory that these papers were submitted to Government for sanction for the proposals contained therein without any reference being made to the notifications ordered to be published by Government Resolution No. 7447 of 21st October 1886, though subsequent correspondence shows that they had been published and petitions had been received from the inhabitants of five villages. The Collector's attention should also be called to the fact that the procedure enjoined by that Resolution does

not appear to have been followed in this case. Government concur however with the Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, C. D., that the petitions received disclose no good reasons for altering either the groups or the maximum rates proposed by Mr. Fletcher.

8. The proposed rates are sanctioned and should be introduced with as little delay as possible. The term of guarantee should be fixed so as to expire concurrently with that of the *Deshi* villages of Akola of which the revision settlement has been sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2587, dated 5th April 1886.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D. (with the vernacular papers accompanying his letter No. E.—5221, dated 16th December 1887,
The Collector of Ahmednagar,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,*
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Accountant General.

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 the officers concerned.

The Government of India,
The Secretary of State of India. } By letter.

* Copies of the papers will be supplied direct to the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Revenue Survey.