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MAP  
of the  
**SIRUR TALUKA**  
of the  
**POONA COLLECTORATE**

from  
Revenue S. & Report  
of 1911

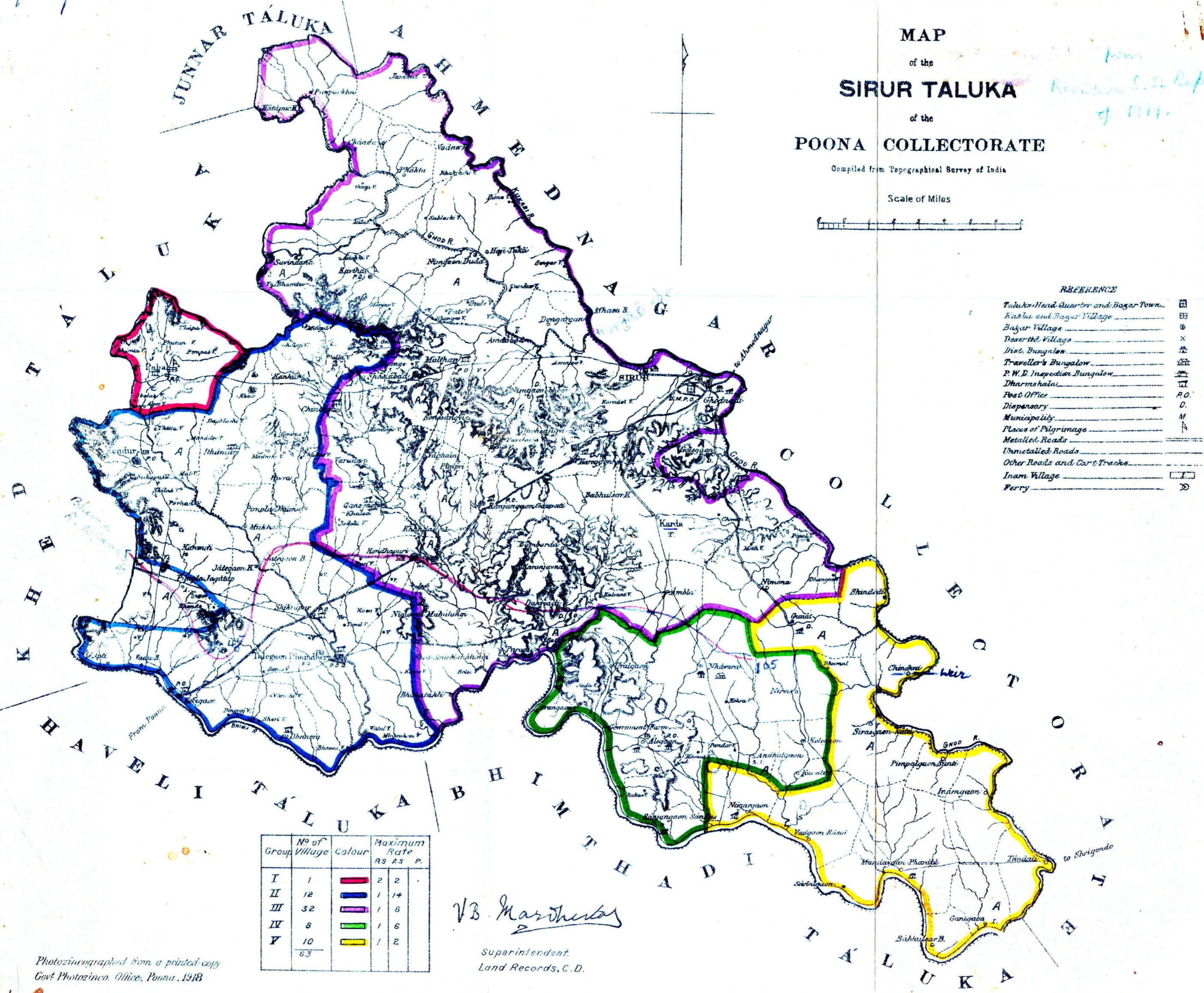
Compiled from Topographical Survey of India

Scale of Miles



REFERENCE

- Taluk Head Quarter and Bazar Town.
- Kasba and Bazar Village
- Bazar Village
- Deserted Village
- Dist. Bungalows
- Traveller's Bungalow
- P. W. D. Inspector Bungalow
- Dharmshala
- Post Office
- Dispensary
- Municipality
- Places of Pilgrimage
- Metalled Roads
- Unmetalled Roads
- Other Roads and Cart Tracks
- Inam Village
- Ferry



Group	No of Village	Colour	Maximum Rate	
			RS	AS P.
I	1		2	2
II	12		1	14
III	32		1	8
IV	8		1	6
V	10		1	2
	63			

V.B. Marathe

Superintendent,  
Land Records, C.D.

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POONA COLLECTORATE.**

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## GLOSSARY.

*Kharif*.—The early or autumnal harvest.

The *kharif* rains, during which the early crops are sown, may be said to extend from the beginning of June to the beginning of August.

*Rabi*.—The late or spring harvest.

The *rabi* rains, during which the *rabi* or late crops are sown, may be said to extend from the middle of August till the middle of October.

*Jirait*.—Dry-crop land as distinguished from

*Bágait*.—Garden land.

The terms are also applied to the produce on each kind of land.

In this report the terms are used in the technical sense of land classed by the Survey Department as *Jirait* or *Bágait*. At the last Settlement all land then irrigated was classed as *Bágait* and unirrigated land was classed as *Jirait*. Since the Settlement, *Jirait* land may have been brought under irrigation but it continues to be classed as *Jirait*. Similarly some *Bágait* lands have ceased to be irrigated. The English terms "dry crop" or "unirrigated" are used in the report for land not irrigated at the present day, and the Vernacular term "*Jirait*" restricted to lands classed as dry crop at the time of the last Settlement. A similar distinction is made between the English terms "irrigated" or "garden" land and the Vernacular term *Bágait*.

*Motasthal*.—(*Mot*—The bucket of a bullock draw-well.) Land irrigated from a well. The term is restricted in the report to land under well irrigation at the last Settlement and classed by the Survey Department as such. Land irrigated from wells at the present day, however classed, is described in English terms.

*Pátasthal*.—(*Pát*—A water channel.) Land watered by a channel turned off from a river or brook.

*Pát-Motasthal*.—Land under command both of a well and a *Pát*.

*Bandhára* or *Bandh*.—The dam on a river or stream from which a *Pát* is taken.

*Tál*.—In the report is restricted to field embankments designed to prevent erosion of the soil and also to impound water in the subsoil collected behind the *Tál*.

*Pokl*.—Lit. hollow, empty; applied to sales of land where there is an oral agreement behind the written deed that the sale will be cancelled when the purchase money is returned. The original owner usually remains in possession. Also *Poklist*, unconcluded.

*Savkar*.—A moneylender, banker.

No. S. 1 of 1915.

From

R. D. BELL, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF POONA.

*Office of the Assistant Settlement Officer,  
Poona, 25th September 1915.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the revision settlement of all the Government villages, 63 in number, in the Sirur taluka. The current settlements were effected as follows :—

Year of settlement.	Number of villages settled.	Government orders.	Settlement Report where printed.
1873-74	22	G. R. No. 2921, dated 22nd May 1873, R. D. Rates modified by G. R. No. 6516, dated 22nd November 1875, R. D.	Selection No. CLI, new series, pages 295 to 394.
1883-84	30	G. R. No. 4182, dated 2nd June 1883, R. D.	Appendix R to this report.
1886-87	7	G. R. No. 6585, dated 17th September 1886, R. D.	
1884-85	4	G. R. No. 6846, dated 25th August 1884, R. D.	Selection No. CLXXVII, new series.

2. The current settlements are original settlements in one village settled in 1873-74, one village settled in 1883-84 and seven villages settled in 1886-87. These seven villages were included in the 1883-84 settlement report but the rates were not introduced till 1886-87. In the remaining Government villages the current settlements are first revision settlements. The four villages resettled in 1884-85 were originally part of the Parner taluka in the Ahmednagar district and were included in the revision settlement report of that taluka. The settlement in these four villages expired in 1913-14. The leases of the other 59 Government villages expired in 1902-03 and proposals for resettlement were submitted in 1905 by Mr. J. P. Brander, Assistant Collector, Poona. In G. R. No. 9882, dated 19th October 1911, R. D., Government directed that a fresh settlement report should be prepared and I was subsequently appointed Assistant Settlement Officer for the preparation of reports on the talukas of Sirur, Purandhar, Haveli and Junnar in the Poona district.

3. As at present constituted the Sirur taluka consists of 63 Government villages and 16 inam villages. All the inam villages but one have been surveyed and settled. The revision of the settlements in inam villages is dealt with separately.

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The present area of the 63 Government villages is as follows (Appendix B) :—

	Acres.	Percentage.
Occupied land ... ..	259,500	82
Assessed waste ... ..	6,600	2
Forest ... ..	18,200	6
Other land not available for cultivation ...	30,000	10
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>314,300</b>	<b>100</b>

The taluka headquarters are at Ghodnadi, within the limits of Sirur village, where a cantonment existed till 1907.

4. No measurement or classification operations were undertaken for the purposes of this report.

5. The Sirur taluka in the north-east of the Poona district is approximately of the shape of a right angled triangle. The arms of the right angle are, on the west, the boundary with the Khed taluka and, on the south, the river Bhima which separates Sirur from the talukas of Haveli and Bhimthadi. The hypotenuse of the triangle runs from the north-west corner, where the taluka impinges on Junnar, and follows first the course of the river Kukdi and then of the Ghod to the junction of the latter with the Bhima in the south-east. North of the Kukdi and Ghod are the talukas of Parner and Shrigonda in the Ahmednagar district. The river Vel, a tributary of the Bhima, drains the south-western portion of the taluka. The western border of the taluka is about ten miles to the east of the longitude of Poona City, and practically the whole taluka lies within the zone of precarious rainfall.

6. The characteristic physical features of the taluka are low hills and stony uplands. Towards the rivers the ground slopes into open plains. A range of low hills running from the southern boundary of Kawta to Sirur separates, in the north-west, the shallow soiled, stony plain of the Ghod and Kukdi rivers from the rest of the taluka. In the south-west the valley of the Vel opens out into the Bhima plain. The remainder of the taluka is broken and rugged except in the extreme east where the Bhima and Ghod rivers meet. There is little tree growth.

In the settlement report of 1873 Colonel Waddington described the Bhima and Ghod rivers as "affording a perennial supply of water, which, however, is not applied to irrigation; but the Vel, though it occasionally partially fails during the hot weather in some places, is more beneficial to the farmers, as, owing to its low banks, its water is easily utilised by means of temporary dams, which abound along the streams". This description no longer applies. In the season 1913-14 when the water-supply was above the average of recent years, the lower reaches of the Vel were dry in November and the dams below Pabal held no water after December. In the hot weather there was no flow in the Bhima above its junction with the Mula-Mutha. It should be mentioned that the area reported on by Colonel Waddington included also ten miles of the Vel river before it enters the present Sirur taluka.

7. The Vel valley holds good soils and there is much deep black soil along the Bhima river especially at its junctions with the Vel and Ghod rivers. There are patches of black soil also on the uplands and in the dips and hollows of the central portion of the taluka. The prevalent soil is a light, friable gray which requires regular and frequent rainfall to make it yield. The black soil requires a copious rainfall. This is especially true of the black soil of the eastern villages which in composition is such that the rainfall does not readily penetrate far below the surface. The soils best suited to the climate of the taluka are of medium quality; they are characteristic of the country bordering on the two roads running from Ghodnadi southwards to Nágargaon and Mándavgan.

Climate.

8. The climate is dry and healthy.

9. The rainfall is precarious in amount and, in distribution, capricious as regards both area and season. The rainfall returns at Ghodnadi for the eleven years ending 1913 are summarised in Appendix A-1. The average annual fall during this period, 17·86 inches, fell considerably short of the average, 20·51 inches, for the 38 years 1876-1913. The figures given by Mr. Brander for the eleven years ending 1903 show an average annual fall of 20·21 inches. (Appendix A-2). At Ghodnadi the kharif and rabi rains are about equal in amount and average each  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches. In the 21 years covered by the two appendices the kharif rains were below five inches on seven occasions and the rabi rains on eight occasions. The statement below shows that at Talegaon the total annual fall is much the same as at Ghodnadi.

*Statement comparing total annual rainfall at various stations and showing diminution of rainfall in recent years.*

Stations.				11 years 1875—1885.	11 years 1883—1893.	11 years 1893—1903.	11 years 1903—1913.
1				2	3	4	5
Khed	...	...	...	...	(24·81)	24·74	22·87
Talegaon	...	...	...	...	23·33	20·14	19·11
Ghodnadi	...	...	...	20·62	(23·49) 24·95 (24·78)	20·22	17·86
Dhond	...	...	...	...	...	18·21	15·86
Shrigonda	...	...	...	...	(22·95)	18·06	18·40

(Figures in brackets are for 1885—1893.)

The total annual fall is heavier in the extreme west of the taluka than it is in the east. The statement given above shows how it diminishes from Khed, nine miles west of the taluka, to Dhond, close to the south-eastern corner, and Shrigonda, ten miles north-east of Tándli. A comparison of the figures for Ghodnadi and Talegaon indicates that there is probably little variation over the central portion of the taluka. This indication is confirmed by Appendix V in which is shown for each of the last ten years the number of instalments of land revenue which might, under the remission and suspension rules, have been collected in each village. The figures do not show the number of instalments actually collected. For instance, in Pábal in 1913-14 the crops warranted the collection of three instalments but there were no authorised arrears to collect. This has been made clear by the method of filling in the column of totals. The figures are interesting and useful, and support several impressions which I formed from other observations. Probably only Pábal has any marked advantage over the rest of the taluka as regards total rainfall. The insufficiency of the rainfall to bring the crops to maturity on the black soils in the extreme east is very marked. The harvests appear to be most uniform in the villages of Karanjawna, Bámbará, Bábhulsar Khurd, Káregaon, Karda, Ambla, Nhawra, Nimona and Nirwi. This is probably due not to a larger or more regular rainfall in this tract but to the fact that the rainfall is particularly suitable for the medium soil which predominates in these villages. This combination of soil and rainfall is very important. The deep black soil of the eastern villages, which I have heard described as an advantage, is in point of fact a positive disadvantage. Lighter soils in this area are more profitable to cultivate and their selling value, measured in multiples of the assessment, is higher. Very light soils requiring frequent showers are also disadvantageous.

The variations in the seasonal distribution of the rainfall are more striking than differences in the total amount. The following statement shows that, from west to east, the kharif rains diminish greatly, while there is but a slight increase in the rabi rainfall. In the east both the south-west and the north-east monsoons are very uncertain.



## Statement showing distribution of rainfall at various stations.

Station.	Monsoon kharif, 5th June to 14th August.		Monsoon rabi, 15th August to 21st October.	
	1899—1903.	1903—1913.	1899—1903.	1903—1913.
Khed ... ..	14.22	13.13	6.98	6.71
Talegaon ... ..	8.73*	8.43*	...	...
Ghodnadi ... ..	7.55	7.64	8.71	7.16
Dhond ... ..	6.29	6.29	8.24	6.97
Shrigonda ... ..	6.45	7.08	8.34	8.50

(\* Figures for June and July only.)

At Khed the kharif rains are copious and double the rabi rains. At Talegaon the returns for June and July show that the kharif fall exceeds the rabi. Further east at Ghodnadi (Sirur), where the annual rainfall is the same as at Talegaon, the kharif and rabi rains are equal, the former being about half the kharif fall at Khed and the latter exceeding the Khed rabi rainfall. At Dhond and Shrigonda the kharif rains are slightly less and the rabi rains slightly more than at Ghodnadi.

A matter of considerable interest is the marked diminution of the rainfall in the last 20 years. At Ghodnadi the average annual fall for the 19 years ending 1894 was 22.36 inches with ten years in which the rainfall exceeded 22 inches. In the 19 years following 1894 the average fell to 19.35 inches and in only three years did the total fall exceed 22 inches. Mr. Brander submitted his settlement report after a period of famine and scarcity which is reflected in the difference between the third and fourth columns of the first statement given above. The fifth column of this statement indicates that the last eleven seasons have been worse even than the eleven which preceded them.

To sum up, the average total rainfall is small and has diminished during the last 20 years. In amount, area of distribution and seasonableness, the rains are exceedingly precarious and capricious. The total amount of rainfall does not guarantee the nature of the season. In 1907-08 there was a rainfall of 22 inches but the revenue collections (no collections ordered in 38 villages, one instalment collected in 18 and two instalments collected in only seven villages) show that there was widespread crop failure. In the east of the taluka a satisfactory season requires a rabi rainfall very much above the average and is not expected oftener than once in four years. It has not been experienced so frequently as this in the last 20 years.

✓ 10. The character of the cultivation depends both on the rainfall and the soil. In the west of the taluka kharif crops and in the east rabi crops predominate. In the central villages, where the kharif and rabi rainfalls are about equal, kharif cultivation exceeds rabi because the light soils which are suitable for kharif crops are much more extensive than the heavy soils which are preferred for rabi. In the extreme eastern villages the extensive black soil plain and the distribution of the rainfall are both unfavourable to the raising of kharif crops.

The crop returns of the taluka for the ten years 1903-04 to 1912-13 are given in Appendix B. It has been a common practice in striking the averages on these returns to omit bad seasons. But in the Sirur taluka bad seasons have been so frequent in occurrence that such a course would be misleading. These bad seasons are spread over the last 20 years—a period equal to two-thirds of that of the usual settlement guarantee—and in one sense cannot now be considered outside the

normal. Comparisons with years preceding the famine year 1896-97 cannot easily be made. Reliable figures for the years of settlement are not obtainable and the returns of fallow area show that statistics are not reliable before the appointment of Circle Inspectors in 1892.

The following is a *précis* for the five years 1908-09 to 1912-13 :—

Class.	Crops.			Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
1	2			3	4	5
1. Cereals	(Early)—Bajri,	Paddy,	Coarse Grains.	45.20	35.04	80.24
	44.90	.01	.29			
	(Late)—Jowári,	Wheat,	Others.			
	83.21	1.78	.05			
2. Pulses	(Early)—Tur, Mug & Udid,	Math & Kullith.		11.97	0.75	12.72
	3.77	1.11	7.09			
	(Late)—Gram,	Others.				
	.74	.01				
3. Orchard and garden produce	Vegetables,	Fodder,	Fruit trees.			
	.03	.09	.09	...	0.21	0.21
4. Drugs and Narcotics	Tobacco.					
	.01			0.01	...	0.01
5. Condiments and spices	.....			0.17	...	0.17
6. Sugar cane	.....			0.11	...	0.11
7. Oil-seeds	(Early)—Sesame.					
	.44			0.44	4.25	4.69
	(Late)—Linseed,	Safflower,	Others.			
	.05	3.93	.27	...	...	...
8. Fibres	Cotton,	Others.				
	.89	.60		1.49	...	1.49
9. Miscellaneous	.....			0.36	...	0.36
				59.75	40.25	100

The proportion of bajri, the principal kharif crop, to jowári, the principal rabi crop, fluctuates from year to year with the nature of the season. Kharif crops generally predominate and the tendency in recent years has been to take the utmost advantage of the early rains. When these fail, as they did completely in 1904, almost the whole dry crop area may be put under jowári and other rabi crops. Of individual crops, wheat, which covered 8,000 acres in pre-famine years, has averaged less than 4,000 acres in the last ten years. Gram also has decreased by more than one half. Cotton, which was almost unknown before 1906, has, under the stimulus of high prices, since come into favour. With copious early rain it does well in the black soils of the east, but the rainfall is altogether too unreliable to afford hope that it will further increase in area or add materially to the prosperity of the cultivators. It is mostly removed to Ahmednagar for ginning. The hopes which Mr. Brander expressed for the extended cultivation and use of Indian aloes and Mexican sisals have not been fulfilled and the area under this class of fibres has declined. The late Mr. D. W. Winsor endeavoured to improve the methods of extracting the fibre and to organise the industry, but ultimately he found that it paid best to sell the standing crop to the Mangs and leave extracting and manufacturing operations to them.

The effects of the long series of bad years on the irrigated area are seen in the following statement, in which are compared the irrigated areas for (1) the quinquennium preceding the famine of 1896-97, (2) the two years following

that famine, (3) the three years following the famine of 1899-1900 and (4) and (5) the last two quinquennia :—

*Average areas of irrigated and garden crops.*

Period.	Irrigated area (net).	Vegetables.	Green fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total orchard and garden produce (total of columns 3, 4 & 5).	Condiments and spices.	Sugar-cane.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	8,521	159	208	194	556	646	483
1897-98 to 1898-99 ...	8,788	91	240	258	589	542	469
1900-01 to 1902-03 ...	4,144	32	68	178	278	290	109
1903-04 to 1907-08 ...	2,851	63	29	120	212	205	56
1908-09 to 1912-13 ...	4,835	55	203	199	457	366	245

The first period, 1891-92 to 1895-96, includes two years for which, as I have suggested elsewhere, crop statistics must be accepted with caution. But it is probable that returns of irrigated lands were as accurate before the appointment of Circle Inspectors as after, and in any case the inclusion of the two doubtful years has reduced the figures in the first line of the statement.

There has been a considerable recovery in irrigated cultivation during the last five years but the area irrigated is still little more than half of what it was 20 years ago. The average net irrigated area of the last quinquennium was only 2·3 per cent. of the net cropped area as compared with 7 per cent. in the Purandhar taluka. The supply of water both in pats and wells has deteriorated and both sources are precarious, affording scarce any protection against drought. The absence of a considerable and assured area under irrigated crops is a great weakness in the agricultural condition of the taluka and places it in marked contrast with Purandhar.

In reviewing Mr. Brander's report Government noted (Government Resolution No. 9882, dated 19th October 1911, Revenue Department) that the areas occupied and cropped compare as follows for the year immediately preceding the famine period and that immediately before the report.

*Area occupied.*

				Cropped net.	Fallow.	Total
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1895-96	...	...	...	228,884	32,339	261,223
1903-04	...	...	...	214,810	43,984	258,794

They remarked that the decrease in occupied area was not considerable, but the increase in fallow was large, and they directed that the causes of this should be indicated and the progress since 1903-04 fully discussed. Although it is clear from Appendix B that the fickleness of recent seasons in Sirur has been such that almost anything might be proved from the figures of two single years, it is true that the comparison of the years 1895-96 and 1903-04 does not

exaggerate either the extent of or the increase in the recorded fallow area since the first famine. The variations for different periods are as follows:—

*Average fallow area at different periods.*

5 years, 1887-88 to 1891-92.	1892-93.	3 years, 1893-94 to 1895-96.	2 years, 1897-98 to 1898-99.	3 years, 1900-01 to 1902-03.	5 years, 1903-04 to 1907-08.	5 years, 1908-09 to 1912-13.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
21,000	23,700	35,900	43,000	58,300	45,500	48,000

Previous to 1892-93 the highest recorded fallow area was 22,500 acres. In 1893-94 the area recorded was 40,000 acres and the average for the three years 1892-94 to 1895-96 was nearly 36,000 acres. Since then the fallow has varied from 31,000 to 80,000 acres in accordance with the nature of the season. I ascribe the apparent permanent increase of fallow area since 1892 to the appointment in that year of Circle Inspectors and to the issue at the same time of special instructions for the classification of fallow areas. If the returns since 1893-94 are accepted as correct it appears that the fallow area has increased from an average of 36,000 acres for the three years preceding the first famine to 48,000 acres for the five years ending 1912-13 and to 57,000 acres (or 22 per cent. of the average occupied area) for the last three of these years. There is little required by way of explanation; the figures are a consequence of the frequent occurrence of bad seasons in recent years. In the last ten years the fallow area has been within pre-famine limits in only four seasons. It is possible however to attach too much importance to the figures. For the purposes of comparison we have the figures of only three years before the famine on which any reliance can be placed. The average fallow area for the five years 1906-07 to 1910-11 was actually 2,000 acres below the average of the three pre-famine years and less than 14 per cent. of the average occupied area. It would be wrong therefore to assert that the years of famine and scarcity have caused an increase in the fallow area which is not merely temporary. Proof of this statement has been received since the report was drafted in the crop returns for 1913-14 when the fallow area fell to 36,000 acres. The following comparison between the average of the three seasons 1908-09 to 1910-11 when the fallow area was "normal" and the area in 1911-12 when it was the highest on record illustrates the actual state of affairs.

*Classification of fallow area.*

	True fallow, i.e., customary fallow in rotation.	Grass lands, i.e., numbers or parts of numbers set apart for grass and never sown.	Grass bound or prickly-pear bound lands.	Land unsown owing to unseasonable or deficient rainfall.	Land left unsown for miscellaneous reasons.	Total fallow.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Average of 3 years, 1908-09 to 1910-11.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Eastern Circle ... ..	1,400	5,900	1,200	5,800	7,900	21,400
Western Circle ... ..	1,400	1,700	200	3,000	5,500	11,600
Total ... ..	2,800	7,600	1,400	8,600	12,800	33,200
1911-12.						
Eastern Circle ... ..	1,700	5,500	1,000	33,400	8,300	49,900
Western Circle ... ..	800	600	300	28,500	5,200	30,400
Total ... ..	2,500	6,100	1,800	56,900	13,500	80,300

This classification, although not accurate, brings out the main facts. Even in the best years there is a large fallow area—partly customary fallow of the light soils, partly grass lands which are especially common in the east of the táluka and which let as well, or as badly, as the neighbouring cultivable lands, partly land left unsown owing to local and partial failure of the rainfall which occurs even in the best of years, and partly land left unsown for miscellaneous reasons. Such reasons are the difficulty which landlords have in some villages of securing tenants and the alleged scarcity, in parts, of plough bullocks. The first of these causes is, to some extent, dependent on the second. The alleged scarcity of plough oxen and the unseasonable or deficient rainfall are also not easily distinguishable causes and the areas entered under columns 5 and 6 are best considered together. The fact is that ordinarily the time for sowing is curtailed owing to insufficient rainfall and the people feel that with more cattle they might do more sowing in the time available. In this sense some of the fallow in a bad year may be ascribed to deficiency of plough animals.

The existence of grass lands indicates the suitability of parts of the táluka to pastoral occupations. These lands are especially common around Alegaon, and I ascribe a part of the "miscellaneous" fallow to lands set aside temporarily for grazing purposes. Forest and "common" lands are soon eaten up and at Alegaon itself some of the disforested areas recently given out are still reserved by the new owners for grazing. Alegaon is the centre of the horse breeding industry which has declined greatly since the days when a Government establishment was maintained there. Full advantage is taken of the eight stallions which Government maintain at Ghodnadi, but the mares served come largely from outside the táluka.

The maximum and minimum figures for occupied area and cultivable waste respectively since 1890-91 are:—

			Maximum.		Minimum.	
			Year.	Acres.	Year.	Acres.
Occupied area	...	...	1894-95	2,61,300	1911-12	2,56,100
Cultivable waste	...	...	1911-12	6,800	1894-95	3,700

There is nothing in these figures, when the nature of recent seasons is considered, to excite remark much less anxiety and the prescribed appendix giving yearly details is therefore not submitted. The assessed waste at the end of 1912-13 was 6,200 acres of which over 4,300 acres were situated in Kawta and the villages of the plain lying between the Ghod and Kukdi rivers (Appendix Q<sup>1</sup>).

The forest area is 20,000 acres of which only 3,400 acres are in charge of the Forest Department. Very little of the area transferred to the charge of the Revenue Department has been given out for cultivation.

11. The first revision settlement report of 1873 did not include any villages in the Sirur Táluka east of Bhima Tálki while it did include more than 30 villages in the tálukas now known as Junnar and Khed. Colonel Waddington's description of the methods of cultivation are therefore not applicable to the Sirur táluka of the present day. (It is not correct that, as he stated, the heavy black soils are ploughed annually. In the extreme east one ploughing in three years is the recognised standard and is reflected in the leasing of lands on the share system. A tenant who ploughs the land takes two-thirds of the produce and the landlord gets one-third. If the tenant cultivates without ploughing he shares the produce equally with the landlord. The usual arrangement, therefore, is for the tenant to take the land on a three years' lease at a rent in kind of one-third of the crop. In actual practice many lands are ploughed only once in four or

five years. Ten or twelve bullocks are the common plough yokes in these heavy soils.) Within the last few years iron ploughs have come into common use for the black soils. They plough deeper than the country ploughs, require less upkeep in the matter of rope and tackle and impose less strain on the bullocks. They do not enable ploughing to be performed with fewer bullocks in the yoke as is sometimes supposed unless depth in ploughing is sacrificed, but more ground can be ploughed with the same number of bullocks. The superiority of the ploughs supplied by the Agricultural College over the types manufactured in the Presidency is everywhere recognised. The best ploughs cost about Rs. 45. At Wadgaon, where a considerable number of country-made ploughs costing about Rs. 30 each are in use, the owners obtain six annas a day by hiring them out. On lighter soils two pairs of bullocks are sufficient for ploughing. Much of the inferior land receives no more preparation than a scratching with a light barrow. Double cropping on unirrigated land is very unusual. The average area twice cropped in the last five years was only 5,000 acres equal to two per cent. of the net cultivated area as compared with ten per cent. in the Purandhar taluka. In a favourable year two crops may be obtained on soil which has accumulated behind a "tal". Wherever stones are readily obtained tals, generally of long standing, are a prominent feature of the countryside. The water impounded in the soil behind them enables sowing to be undertaken before ordinary ground is sufficiently moistened to receive seed. These soils also retain moisture well after the monsoon rains are over.

12. There is no railway in the taluka. Communication from Ghodnadi to Visápur station on the Dhond-Manmád Railway is by cart track. There is considerable traffic between Talegaon and Urali on the G. I. P. Railway, also by cart track. The great trade route is the excellent Poona-Nagar metalled road along which, in a good year, surplus produce is transported to the Poona market. The cost of its maintenance is a provincial charge. A bridge over the Bhima river was completed in 1914. This and the abolition of tolls in the same year are the only improvements in the communications of the taluka during recent years. Carts travelling within the limits of the taluka have not been subject to tolls since 1908. The bridge over the Bhima will benefit the garden cultivators of the Vel valley. The remaining roads are :—

*Maintained by the District Local Board.*

- (1) Ghodnadi-Párgaon (Bhimthadi Taluka),—a fair road partly metalled, gives access to Kedgaon station on the G. I. P. Railway and to the Poona-Sholápur Road. There is a ferry over the Bhima.
- (2) Pábal-Wadhu,—a fair murrummed road, meets the Poona-Nagar Road near Loni Kand (Haveli Taluka). A branch from Wadhu to Koregaon, in bad order, gives access to the new bridge.
- (3) Shikrápur-Pimple Jagtáp,—a good murrummed road leading to Chakan in Khed and thence to Talegaon-Dabhada station on the G. I. P. Railway.

*Maintained by the Taluka Local Board.*

- (4) Pábal-Ghodnadi,—a continuation of the Khed-Pábal Road, very serviceable, but carries little traffic.
- (5) Ghodnadi-Mándavgan.—little more than a country track but serviceable.
- (6) Ghodnadi-Naráyangaon (Junnar Taluka),—little more than a country track but serviceable.
- (7) Talegaon-Shikrápur,—good connecting road with Poona-Nagar Road.
- (8) Shikrápur-Malthan *viá* Ganegaon—a roughly cleared famine road.

There is little money available for expenditure on the six Taluka Local Board roads but the country traversed contains little heavy soil and the condition of these roads is in some respects more satisfactory than that of roads with more pretensions. In the rugged country which lies on either side of the Poona-Nagar Road cart traffic is often difficult. On the whole, however, the taluka is well off in the matter of communications.

13. The bazar villages of the táluka are, in order of importance, Ghodnadi (Sirur), Talegaon, Pábal, Kawta, Kendur (an inám village) and Ránjangaon Ganpati. The estimate of total weekly business at all these bazars is Rs. 5,565

or 27 per cent. below the estimate furnished by Mr. Brander. It is probably correct that business at Ghodnadi has declined since the removal of the cavalry regiment formerly stationed there. Bazars on the borders of the táluka which are resorted to by inhabitants of Sirur villages are Káshti in Shrigonda táluka, where there is an important cattle market, Kedgaon in Dhond Petha and Khed, Chákan and Manchar in Khed táluka. Poona, now accessible at all seasons of the year, is the great clearing house for the surplus agricultural produce of the táluka.

Fairs and festivals are held during the course of the year in a few villages. They are of little importance, and business, mostly in sweetmeats, probably does not exceed Rs. 1,000.

14. The chief exports are jowári, bájri and wheat. There is an important grain market at Ghodnadi which is a collecting centre for a large area in the Nagar district as well as for neighbouring villages in the Sirur táluka. Rice is brought here from Khed and Junnar tálukas and jowári and bájri carried back. The trade at Ghodnadi has greatly declined since the cavalry regiment, and with it an annual business of five lákhs, was removed. Talegaon is another important mart for all kinds of agricultural produce. The orange groves of Talegaon and Shikrápur furnish large supplies of fruit for the Bombay market. The traffic, which goes by cart track to Urali station, is said to amount to Rs. 25,000 annually. At Pábal, the produce of neighbouring villages in Khed is collected, chiefly groundnuts, safflower and rice. Potatoes are exported in considerable quantities from Pábal and Kendur to Poona. Cotton is exported to Ahmednagar from the eastern villages. The value of the export trade naturally fluctuates with the seasons. The export of garden produce has declined in the last twenty years.

The ordinary imports are cloth, kerosine oil, rice, salt, jaggry, metalled goods and timber. In bad seasons jowári and bájri are imported.

15. A few hand industries only exist. The most important is the manufacture of blankets and country carpets at Talegaon where about sixty Sangar families, which have mostly come in recent years from Pandharpur and other places, work their looms. The value of the annual output is about Rs. 15,000 of which four-fifths is exported. About 100 looms for weaving lugdis are in use in the inám village of Kendur; these are not entered in Appendix G<sup>1</sup>. Very few weavers are found in the other villages of the táluka. At Kawta iron mots, betelnut cutters and iron locks and at Alegaon glass bangles are made, in each case, on a small scale. There are about 60 oil presses in the táluka. There are only two liquor shops—one at Ghodnadi and the other at Talegaon.

Population. Appendices D and E.

Year	Population
1872	77,000
1881	72,800
1891	85,200
1901	66,000
1911	76,700

Between 1881 and 1891 there was an increase of over 1,000 in population on account of territorial changes. The density of population according to the figures of the last census is 127 per square mile, while the occupied area is equal to 4.1 acres per head of population. During the last ten years births have exceeded deaths in the Government villages by 530, on an average, annually (Appendix G). The population fluctuates considerably for there is a large and varying migration every dry season for employment in the sugarcane areas and at Poona, Lonávla and Bombay. At the time of the last census this migration was probably smaller than ordinary on account of the excellent season. The bulk of the population consists of cultivators—Kunbis, Máhis and

Maráthas, the latter generally not to be distinguished from the Kunbis. The majority of the Dhangars are in the east. The Mhárs are in extreme poverty and in the eastern half of the táluka on bad terms with the cultivators who refuse to provide their customary remuneration in kind. Where the Mhárs have increased in numbers their support becomes a serious tax on the resources of the ryots.

There is a tendency amongst the cultivators to leave the village site and live in homesteads in their fields or in hamlets near them.

17. Several new schools have been opened in the last ten years and the attendance seems to have increased by about 50 per cent. in that interval. The school attendance of the whole táluka is 2·8 per cent. of the population.

Schools and Education.  
Appendix H.

18. In Appendix F are given the details of agricultural stock for 5 years—1886-7, the first year for which complete information in this form is available for all the Government villages, 1895-6 the year immediately preceding the famine years, 1903-4 a suitable point for marking the effects of the early famines, 1909-10 the year of the last Government census of stock and 1913-4 when a special census was made for the purposes of this report.

Live and Dead Stock.  
Appendix F.

A second statement has been prepared from the Circle Books to show the fluctuations in agricultural stock by groups of villages. The grouping is practically that of the existing settlement which is described in paragraph 21 below. In Group IV the village of Amadabad has been omitted for want of complete statistics. Mándavgan and Sádalgáon have not been included in Group V as their rating with this group was a mistake. Group VI has been sub-divided; Nimona, Shindodi, Nirwi, Kurli and Kolegaon form sub-group A and the villages to the east, including Mándavgan and Sádalgáon, form sub-group B. The comparison has been made for intervals of ten years. For 1873-4, the year in which 22 villages were settled, complete statistics are not available. The first year selected, 1883-4, is that in which 30 villages were settled. In the case of the four old Parner villages the returns of 1885-6 and in the case of the 7 villages settled in 1886-7 the returns of that year have been used in preparing this column.

The only years common to Appendix F and the supplementary statement are 1903-4 and 1913-14, but there is an advantage in having a double set of figures as a check on their accuracy.

My comparisons are made with special reference to the supplementary statement.

*Plough Cattle* decreased considerably between 1883 and 1893 except in the eight villages of the extreme east where they increased by one-third. The figures for 1903 show the effects of the first series of bad years. The decrease in numbers was least in Group I, rose to 40 per cent. in Groups IV, V and VI, and amounted to one-third for the whole táluka. Although the next ten years included four very bad seasons there was a considerable recovery by 1913-14. Except in the extreme eastern villages, the shortage as compared with 1893-4 did not exceed 16 per cent. in any group, and it is remarkable that in the middle of the period plough cattle seem to have been about full strength (Appendix F, 1909-10).

*Cattle for other purposes* (Appendix F) have decreased by over 60 per cent. since the famine years began. Much importance need not be attached to these figures. During my tour I noticed that "useless" cattle were not numerous.

*Cows.* From 1883 to 1893 there was a decrease in numbers except in the eastern villages. The first famine period, with an effect increasing from west to east, reduced numbers by 40 per cent. By 1913-14 a nearly complete recovery had been made and the number of calves in that year was also satisfactory. Only in Group IV and in Group VI-B was there any marked difference from pre-famine figures.



*She-buffaloes* have fluctuated in numbers in much the same manner as oxen and cows but to a greater degree. There was a decrease, in this case a large decrease, between the middle 80's and the middle 90's except in the eastern villages. The first famines reduced numbers by one-half. There has been little recovery since and the last census of buffalo calves indicates that none can be expected soon.

*Horses and ponies* number only one-third of what they did in 1895-96. The decrease has been continuous.

*Sheep* declined by one-third between 1895-96 and 1903-04, recovered their numbers by 1909-10 and have since diminished again by one-third.

*Goats*, as elsewhere in the Deccan, greatly increased in numbers during the early famines.

*Ploughs*.—There is a marked decrease in the number of ploughs, and in many places I was informed that fewer ploughs than formerly were now in actual use. The cause ascribed was loss of cattle and the result was increased fallow.

*Carts* have diminished in numbers.

It is worth while remarking that at Pábal, which as regards climate is the most favoured village in the táluka, there has been little variation in the numbers of plough cattle, cows or she-buffaloes since the settlement in 1873-74. Excepting the extreme eastern villages the figures for all cattle in 1913-14 as compared with 1893-94 are worse for Group IV than for any other group. I ascribe this to the withdrawal of the cavalry in 1907 from Sirur which is in this group. Lastly, the difference between sub-groups VI-A and VI-B is very marked. The figures for 1903-4 show that the eight eastern villages lost much more heavily in all three classes of cattle than the five villages in sub-group A, and the 1913-14 census shows that while progress in the latter sub-group has been satisfactory it has been very poor in the black soil villages.

Appendix F shows that by 1909-10 the cattle in the táluka had on the whole recovered wonderfully in numbers. The set back since then appears to be a consequence of the bad seasons of 1911-12 and 1912-13. The most unsatisfactory feature of the returns is the fact that while the numbers of plough oxen in 1913-14 were short of the numbers in both 1893-94 and 1895-96 the latter were also short of those for a decade earlier, so that the plough cattle of 1913-14 were actually 30 per cent. less than those in 1885-86 and 21 per cent. less than those in 1883-84. I found that in the villages of Group III settled in 1873-74 the comparison with the settlement year was equally unfavourable. Enquiries were made to ascertain whether shortage of plough cattle was responsible for any considerable area of fallow and it appeared that in several places considerable areas had been left unsown for this reason. Yet at the end of the season the fallow area, 36,000 acres, turned out low in comparison with the average. The fact appears to be that it is not an economic proposition for the cultivators to keep sufficient cattle to cultivate all the land that it is possible to cultivate in a good season when this comes only once in three years or so. To this extent it is true that in 1913-14 lands were left unsown for want of cattle. Thus the bad seasons are the cause of part of the fallow area in the good seasons—a fact to be remembered in considering the assessment.

The occurrence everywhere of grass bound and "dirty" lands is a very noticeable consequence of the deficiency in cattle which has prevailed during the greater part of the last twenty years. Such lands are more extensive than the fallow returns indicate. The cropped area per pair of plough bullocks in 1913-14 was 22·3 acres, and for mere dry crop lands the average is, of course, higher. For the táluka as a whole probably an average of 18 acres is as much as is compatible with moderately good cultivation.

While the present numbers of agricultural stock are not entirely satisfactory it is gratifying that, despite recent bad seasons, there has been some recovery from the shock of the early famines.

19. The earliest figures available are for 1886-87 and relate to all the villages of the taluka. For purposes of comparison I have given in Appendix J the latest figures for all villages and below them the latest figures for the 63 Government villages. There has undoubtedly been a steady increase in recent years in the number of wells available for irrigation. The water-supply is, however, very precarious and the great majority of the wells are useless in a year of scanty rainfall. In 1904-05 (rainfall 12.46 inches) Mr. Brander found that only 210 of 1,989 wells in 59 villages had actually been used. In 1913-14 (rainfall 22.89 inches) 1,400 out of 2,310 wells in 63 villages were reported to have been used. The figures indicate that one-third of the wells borne on the official returns are useless and that of the remainder only a few provide any protection against drought.

In the river Bhima below its junction with the Mula Mutha there is a perennial flow and Mr. Kogje of Ranjangaon Sandas has installed a pump and oil engine for irrigating his lands with water pumped from the river. He well deserves success but his capital outlay has been very heavy and it is not certain that he will earn a profit on his outlay.

Patasthal irrigation is dealt with in a later paragraph.

20. The statement usually submitted as Appendix I, showing the proportion of Government occupied and inam lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants has been discontinued. The distribution of all lands, Government and inam, between agriculturists and non-agriculturists is as follows:—

	Number of holders.	Percentage of total area held.
Agriculturists	10,100	78
Non-agriculturists whose principal source of income is money-lending	920	15½
Other non-agriculturists	1,130	6½

Under standing orders old Jamabandi Return No. 6 is given below. The totals are not in agreement with the figures just given, as in some cases the village officers compiled the two returns on the figures of different years.

Taluka.	Details of Holdings.	Number of agriculturists holding chiefly		Number of non-agriculturists holding chiefly	
		Government lands.	Inam lands.	Government lands.	Inam lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sirur, Government villages 63.	1 to 5 Acres	1,893	268	561	134
	5 to 15 "	2,751	188	429	63
	15 to 25 "	1,971	89	332	26
	25 to 100 "	2,319	85	364	54
	100 to 500 "	288	23	107	8
	Above 500 "	3	...	8	...
	Total	...	9,225	653	1,801

The standing orders require that "the social and economic meaning" of these statistics should be furnished. I have corrected so many important errors, which were obvious, in Jamabandi Return No. 6 that I refrain from any remarks which are not justified by independent enquiries.

The areas held by money-lenders and other non-agriculturists have been separated as the classification line has been drawn somewhat strictly in most villages against the non-agriculturists who thus include all Mhars, Mangs and "bullockless" people as well as castes like the Brahmans, without distinction of actual occupation. A noteworthy feature of the distribution of land is the large proportion, 29 per cent., held by non-agriculturists in that portion of the taluka bordered on the west by the villages of Karda, Ambla, Uralgaon and Arangaon and on the east by a line drawn from Shindodi to Wadgaon Rasai. The proportion held by money-lenders is 23 per cent. Most of these are Marwadis of whom a few are to be found in nearly every village of this tract. A great part of their holdings consists of lands bought on an oral promise of its return when the purchase price is repaid. The collective holdings of individuals in different villages amount in several cases to over 1,000 acres. In recent years a variety of circumstances has so diminished money-lending transactions and simultaneously increased the difficulty of securing tenants that some Marwadis now cultivate themselves.

(I was unable to get even roughly approximate figures of the area of lands cultivated on lease, but it is certainly large. The commonest form of lease is, as might be expected in a taluka with a precarious rainfall, one in which the landlord takes a share of the produce,—an arrangement which protects both the landlord and his tenant. The terms arranged vary considerably but the shares commonly paid for dry crop lands are one-half, two-fifths and one-third of the crop. All these rates, and others, may prevail in a single village. One-half is taken for the best lands and one-third where crops are most liable to failure. Thus the half rate is the commonest rate in the west of the taluka, the two-fifths rate prevails in the central area and the one-third rate is characteristic of the east. The landlord provides the same share of the seed as he takes of the crop and he pays the whole of the Government assessment.

Share rents for lands watered from wells also vary—the more expensive the cultivation the less is the landlord's share of the crop. Thus one-fourth is the landlord's share of a sugarcane crop. The common rent for other forms of irrigated cultivation is one-third. The landlord pays the same share of the expenses of cultivation—seed, *mots*, ropes—as he takes of the crop and he pays the whole assessment.

Cash rents are not usual. Most of the so-called cash rents entered in the Tenancy Register are really interest on the price paid by the money-lender in a *pokl* sale. Fixed rents in kind are very uncommon.

Holdings are smaller in the west than in the east. In garden lands the sub-divisions are often exceedingly minute. Forty-three per cent. of holders cultivate dry crop lands only and pay less than ten rupees Government assessment.)

21. Appendix K has been prepared in a new form prescribed by the Settlement Commissioner. Appendix L for mortgage values has been prepared in the same form and Appendix M for letting values in a similar form. It is convenient to give here a summary of these three appendices, which all relate to dry crop lands only.

Value of land as ascertained by sale transactions.

Summary of selling, mortgage and letting values by groups of villages.

Group.	Values in multiples of the assessment.				Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
	Sales.	Conditional or "Time" Sales.	Mortgages with possession.	Mortgages without possession.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I ... ..	26	27	23	...	34
II ... ..	30	21	21	13	47
III ... ..	21	15	18	14	50
IV ... ..	22	15	12	15	43
V ... ..	31	14	30	16	39
VI ... ..	30	11	...	7	36
*Averages for Taluka ...	27	17	17	13	42

\* These happen to be the averages in four cases of the figures given in the body of this statement, but they are actually "true" averages deduced from the totals for the taluka given in appendices K, L and M.

The groups referred to are those of the current settlements, viz. :—

Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry crop rate.	
		Rs.	a.
I ... ..	2	1	12
II ... ..	11	1	10
III ... ..	11	1	8
IV ... ..	9	1	6
V ... ..	15	1	4
VI ... ..	11	1	2

The lowest group is in the extreme east, Group V lies to the west of it, Group IV to the west of Group V and so on till the western border is reached.

A selling value of  $x$  times the assessment will be referred to simply as  $x$ .

Appendix K.

*Group I.*—Selling value 26. Kánhur is undoubtedly inferior to Pábal and the average selling values 20 and 46 represent with fair accuracy the natural advantages of the two villages.

*Group II.*—Selling value 30. The average assessment of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  annas per acre is comparatively high and indicates the extent of rich soils in the Vel valley. The average selling value of land, 30, may be taken as correct in comparing this group as a whole with Pábal (46) and Kánhur (20).

*Groups III and IV.*—The average selling values, 21 and 22, fairly represent the prosperity of these groups.

*Group V.*—The average selling value is represented by 31 but if Sádalgao and Mándavgan, which were rated with this group by mistake, are omitted, the average selling value is raised to 34. The high values in Bambarda are quite exceptional but there is no doubt that this group is underassessed as compared with Groups III and IV. I have already referred to the favourable combination of rainfall and soils over a large area of the group.

*Group VI.*—Selling value 30. Nimona (selling value 78) and Nirwi (selling value 32) are also within the favoured area referred to at the close of the last sub-paragraph. The low selling value of land in Wadgaon Rasai and the six villages to the east thereof is very noticeable. The totals for these seven villages are:—

Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.
Acres. 426	Rs. a. p. 267 0 0	Rs. a. p. 4,299 0 0	16
Average per acre ...	0 10 1	10 1 6	

When the history of the seasons given in Appendix V, the fluctuations in the numbers of cattle, and the average selling price of land are considered it is clear that these villages are much below the rest of the taluka in natural advantages.

The total number of sales entered in appendix K is 551. Careful enquiry was made so as to exclude all but genuine transactions. The great majority of sales in the taluka are not genuine. Nearly all the money-lending transactions are based on "poklist" sales, *i. e.* sales where the money-lender verbally agrees to resell the land on repayment of the consideration. The cultivator does not give up actual possession but he passes a lease in which the interest on the borrowed money is entered as rent. It is a common practice for the lease to be in the name of a third party, although the land is cultivated by the original owner. The object is, of course, to ensure a good case for the money-lender should resort be had to the Civil Court. The money-lenders generally abide by their oral promises and without exception all the disputes brought to my notice were *bona fide*. The oral promise obviously cannot hold good for ever but the Kumbi thinks he is ill used if his savkar refuses to recognise an oral agreement which their fathers or grandfathers entered into a quarter of a century or more before. In reply to enquiries the money-lenders seldom hesitated to disclose freely the true nature of the transactions registered as sales.

I have omitted from the list of sales all sales of forfeited lands and all auction sales under decrees of the Civil Court. In the former case the lands are often inferior or have deteriorated and always there is a natural difficulty in securing effective bidding. Where the lands are worth retaining they are probably bought in, without opposition, by near relatives of the old holders. The following are examples of the sales of forfeited lands:—

Village.	Number of sales.	Area sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the sale price.
Koregaon ...	10	Acres. 21½	Rs. 24	Rs. 45	2
Do. ...	4	28	23	No bids.	...
Chincholi ...	17	96	66	364	5

In the case of auction sales under decrees of the Civil Court the land is generally bought in by a representative of the decree-holder who himself is disqualified from bidding. The decree is usually in satisfaction for a debt inflated by interest. As a rule the decree-holder does not lose by taking the land at a price much above its market value. Sometimes the auction is followed immediately by a registered sale from the dummy bidder to the decree-holder. Large savkars with transactions in a number of villages may allow the land to remain in the name of their representative who is either a karkun or a near relative.

Sales which are merely the termination of a series of borrowing transactions, and in which the nominal price entered in the sale deed is really a debt inflated by arrears of interest have also been excluded. The sales included in Appendix K are confined to transactions for cash in which the buyer afterwards cultivates the land himself or leases it to a party not connected in any way with the seller.

A feature of the selling values of land is their comparative uniformity within any one village or group of villages. In Purandhar taluka dry crop

lands in a single village have commonly a wide range in values as expressed in multiples of the assessment. In Sirur taluka there are, as a rule, no great variations from the average value of land in a village. This is partly due, no doubt, to the fact that in the Sirur taluka all the sub-divisions of survey numbers have been measured and assessed, and the Record of Rights has been re-written on the basis of this survey. In Purandhar taluka, where sub-divisions are even more numerous than in Sirur, the areas and assessments of sub-divisions of survey numbers were known only approximately at the time of my tour. In the Haveli taluka where I had the opportunity of comparing the approximate areas and assessments with those ascertained after field measurement and calculation of the assessment on a classification basis, I found that errors of over 100 per cent. were quite common.

It must be borne in mind that the sale price sometimes covers improvements on the land. All lands with wells have, of course, been excluded from the statement but tals are an important improvement about which I did not always remember to make enquiries in compiling the lists of sales, mortgages and leases. The deduction to be made from the values on this account is not considerable. Trees, especially mango trees, sometimes add to the value of land and are easily overlooked.

The question whether land has increased in value since the introduction of the current settlements is of not less importance than its present value. For this purpose a statement, Appendix S, has been prepared showing selling values at the beginning, middle and close of the settlement period in 10 villages. The number of sales of which details are available for the earlier periods is necessarily small, but the evidence is sufficient to show that land has certainly increased in value.

22. In Appendix L are given details by villages of (i) 50 conditional sale deeds, (ii) 34 mortgages with possession, and (iii) 70 mortgages without possession. Transactions of these kinds are few. In mortgages without possession the personal character of the borrower is much more the money-lender's security than the bond. Genuine mortgages with possession where the mortgagor surrenders actual possession to the mortgagee are very uncommon. In recent years a new class of transaction has found favour. It is a sale under which the seller has the right of redemption within a period mentioned in the deed, generally from three to seven years. In most cases the seller continues to cultivate the land under a lease, passed by himself or a friend, in which the interest on the sale price is entered as the rent of the land. In the cases recorded in Appendix L (I) possession had actually been surrendered by the original owner.

It is sufficient to note that the mortgage values in these appendices are roughly in agreement with the selling values in Appendix K.

23. The number of leases recorded in Appendix M is 253 the great majority of which were current in the season 1913-14. In some recent revision settlements there has been a tendency to regard rent statistics as of more importance than can be attached to them in the Sirur taluka. In the first place the common form of lease in this taluka is one where the tenant pays a share of the produce; where cash is paid there is often some circumstance out of the ordinary connected with the transaction. Again while the system of registration ensures a full and accurate list of sale and mortgage transactions the majority of leases are oral agreements and the Settlement Officer has to rely on the energy and care of the village accountant for the record on which his enquiries are based. Finally the record of tenancies, even when full and correct, shows only the bargain entered into and not, what is of more importance, the rent actually collected. In this connection I enquired how far landlords gave suspensions and remissions to their tenants on the basis of the suspensions and remissions which they themselves received from Government and it appeared that they do not deal with their tenants formally on this basis. The reason is simple; Government may grant, in one year, a suspension of two instalments to the landlord but they may require him to pay these two instalments three years afterwards. By that time the tenant who was granted a

suspension of the whole of his rent may be far to seek. (Landlords generally collect as much as they can from their tenants. If default is made in one season the amount in default is added to the next year's rent when the landlord again collects as much as he can. Thus after a bad year there is sometimes an apparent tendency for rents to rise.) One can ascertain without difficulty, for example, from Appendix V, what proportion of Government assessment has been collected in any given period but there is no means of ascertaining what proportion of rents have been collected during the same period. There is thus no means of comparing rents actually collected with assessments actually collected. I enquired in a number of villages what amount of rent had actually been collected by the end of June 1914 out of the amount recorded in Appendix M as due for the preceding season but this enquiry was not of much value: The season was a good one and there were only six villages in the taluka where less than two instalments of land revenue were collected and (in only one of these, Wadgaon Rasai, was there any appreciable area sub-let for cash. In this particular village a customary cash rent of twice the assessment prevails and out of 26 cases of lands leased at this rate it appeared that by the end of June the landlords had collected their full rents in only 8 cases, that in 11 cases the tenants had paid the assessment and local fund and that in 7 cases the landlords had received nothing. Altogether the tenants paid 59 per cent. of their dues.) At Uralgaon, Nimona, Nhawra, Ránjangaon-Ganpati, Ganegaon, Talegaon and Pábal all cash rents recorded had been paid in full.)

(A reference may here be made to the curious circumstance that the so-called rents which are really payments of interest much exceed as a rule the economic rent. The fact illustrates the tendency towards uneconomic cultivation. In the Purandhar report I have given figures for the village of Nhávi which demonstrate that sentiment influences rents very considerably. The following instances may well puzzle political economists. At Wadgaon Rasai an area of 542 acres is shown in Appendix M as leased at a rent equal to twice the assessment, of which the landlords could collect only 59 per cent. For another 260 acres mortgaged by means of nominal sale deeds the owners paid by way of interest, and in addition to the assessment, a sum almost equal to three times the assessment. While only a portion of the economic rent at twice the assessment was collected what may be called the "interest" rent at four times the assessment was collected in full. These "interest" rents tend to be highest in the most indebted and impoverished villages.) The following are figures for two such villages. The assessment is included in the "interest" rent just as it is included in the "true" rents shown in Appendix M.

Name of village.		Area of land leased.	Assessment.	"Interest" rent.	Percentage of "interest" rent represented by the assessment.
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Sádalgaon	...	225	194 0 0	876	22
Uralgaon	...	111	48 8 0	234	21

The "interest" rent seems to be partly paid out of money earned by labour, the profits of unmortgaged fields or other sources.

The figures given for Sádalgaon and Uralgaon are exceptional, but the phenomenon may fairly be described thus. In a properly assessed tract land assessed at Rs. 5 has a selling value of Rs. 100 and a letting value of Rs. 10. The average cultivator however prefers to consider himself the owner of such land and to pay Rs. 10 interest (in addition to the assessment) to a money-lender to whom he has passed a nominal sale deed for Rs. 80 or so, and he considers himself somewhat higher in status than the cultivator who cultivates the land as a tenant proper on a rental of Rs. 10 out of which the landlord pays the assessment.

A comparison of Appendices K and M shows that rents follow selling prices fairly closely, being high where land is dear and low where land is cheap. So

far as it goes therefore Appendix M probably fairly represents the proportion which the assessment bears to the rental in a normal year.

It is convenient to discuss here the exact relation between the selling value and the leasing value of land. For this purpose I endeavoured to ascertain what return in the shape of rent was ordinarily expected by the landlord on his investment and collected instances of lands bought in recent years by non-agriculturists and sub-let for cash. The result, measured by the volume of statistics collected, was not very successful, but my impression was that 5 per cent. on the purchase price was generally considered a fair return. Twelve per cent. is undoubtedly regarded as a moderate rate for loans in the taluka and the difference between this and a landlord's profit is considerable. But it must be remembered that land as an investment has several attractions over money lending. The chief are the absolute security of the investment and the tendency of land to appreciate in value. Also the fact that land is the only outlet for the majority of those who have money to invest keeps the landlord's profit low.

A rental equal to a return of 5 per cent. on the purchase price of land gives the following relations between selling and letting values:—

<i>A selling value of</i>	<i>corresponds</i>	<i>a cash rental of</i>	<i>i. e.</i>	<i>assessment is equal to</i>
(1) 20 times the assessment	to	twice the assessment	Do.	50 per cent. of rent.
(2) 30 do.	do.	2½ times do.	Do.	40 do.
(3) 40 do.	do.	3 do. do.	Do.	33 do.
(4) 50 do.	do.	3½ do. do.	Do.	28 do.
and so on.				

In the following statement are entered all villages for which the statistics of selling and letting values entered in Appendices K and M relate in both cases to considerable areas. In the second column of the statement the assessment is shown as a percentage of the rent when the latter is taken at 5 per cent. on the selling value of the land shown in Appendix K. In the third column the figures are those of Appendix M. The fourth column shows the percentage difference between the figures in the second and third columns. Out of 19 villages this difference is less than 10 per cent. in 7 cases, and the tables gives support to the view that 5 per cent. is about the average return which landlords secure in the shape of rent from their investments in lanp.

Village.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.		Percentage difference between column 2 and column 3.
	According to Appendix K on a basis of 5 per cent. return.	According to Appendix M.	
1	2	3	4
Pábal	30	34	+13
Shikrápur	44	44	.....
Talegaon	42	51	+21
Kawtha	53	39	-27
Ganegaon	41	47	+15
Wághále	53	59	+11
Mhase B.	59	46	-22
Ránjangaon G.	50	43	-14
Sone Sangvi	49	39	-20
Sirur	48	40	-16
Karanjawna	48	50	+4
Karda	34	32	-6
Ambla	23	23	.....
Uralgaon	47	38	-19
Ránjangaon S.	42	42	.....
Nhawra	41	41	.....
Nimona	20	24	+20
Nirwi	38	43	+13
Wadgaon Rasai	56	52	-7



If it is assumed, as a check rather than as a standard of assessment, that the assessment should not exceed one half the cash rental, then the discussion above shows how the record of selling values may be used to supplement the rental statistics in checking assessments. The standard check would be a selling value of 20 times the assessment, and it may be expected that tracts where a higher selling value prevails can bear an increase in their assessment.

Statistics of letting values of garden lands were collected but they are of little interest and of no use in determining new groups and rates.

24. It is not easy to treat these statistics in a satisfactory fashion. If "price" is taken to mean the value in money of a unit of weight or measure then the average price of a commodity depends upon the quantities bought and sold as well as upon the rates of buying and selling. Thus the average price of 30 maunds of jowári bought at Re. 1 per maund and 10 maunds bought at Rs. 5 per maund is not Rs.  $\frac{1+5}{2}=3$  but Rs.  $\frac{(30 \times 1) + (10 \times 5)}{30+10}=2$ . In India when the price of agricultural produce is high the cultivator has often very little to sell and when the price is low he has generally to dispose of a quantity above the average. These facts cannot easily be taken into account in averaging prices, and the effect of this omission is to inflate average prices. The consumer's point of view is not the same as the producer's, for it may be assumed that whatever be the rate of sale of the staple food grains the consumer's annual consumption does not vary very much. For settlement purposes the matter for consideration is the return to the agriculturist and it is important to remember therefore that the omission to take into account the tendency of high prices to be combined with a short harvest and of low prices to accompany a large outturn leads to the average price over a series of years appearing higher than it ought to be in strict arithmetic.

In Appendix N, as prescribed by standing orders, the record is not one of prices in the sense taken above but is a record of quantities, or rather average quantities, sold per rupee. The distinction between quantities actually sold and the average of quantities sold is important as will be seen in the course of the following discussion. The point for immediate attention is that the averaging of the quantities sold per rupee over any period does not as a rule give the same result as the averaging of the "prices" in the sense defined above. So far as prices fluctuate with the harvests the method of recording in Appendix N gives the truer results. An example will make this clear. Suppose that in a good season jowári sold at 40 seers per rupee, i.e., Re. 1 per maund—it was as low as this from 1873 to 1875—and that in a famine it rose to 10 seers per rupee or Rs. 4 per maund as in 1877-78. As the cultivator has nothing to sell in the famine year the average price for him is 40 seers per rupee or Re. 1 per maund. The average of the "prices" calculated in the ordinary way is Rs.  $\frac{1+4}{2}=2.5$ . The average of the quantities is  $\frac{40+10}{2}=25$  seers per rupee equivalent to Rs. 1.6 per maund. The latter figure is nearer the truth than Rs. 2.5 because the averaging is made on the basis of the cultivator selling 8 seers in the famine year for every maund which he sold in the good year, and this is nearer the truth than assuming that he sells equal quantities in both years as is done in getting the average of Rs. 2.5.

As an instance of how averages of actual prices are affected by the method of recording them it has been found that the average price of jowári recorded in Appendix N for the twelve years 1893-94 to 1904 is 17 seers per rupee, equivalent to Rs. 2.5-8 per maund. If the quantities per seer recorded in Appendix N are converted into prices in rupees per maund the average price of jowári for the same period is Rs. 2-10-3 per maund or 12 per cent. more.

Such a result would be of little moment if the two methods of recording prices gave approximately the same percentage differences for the comparison of two periods. But this is not so. Appendix N shows that jowári and bájri were 12 and 10 per cent. respectively higher in price in the first decade (1863-64 to 1872-73) than in the second decade (1873-74 to 1882-83) while if the

quantities per seer are converted into rupees per maund the result is to show that the prices of jowári and bájri in the *second* decade were 17 and 5 per cent. respectively above those of the first.

The reason of these results is that prices as recorded in Appendix N are "weighted", so that when prices fluctuate violently averaging gives very variable results. If the "weighting" corresponded to the harvests—as in some cases and to a small extent it does—the method of recording prices in Appendix N would be excellent. But sufficient has been written to show the need of great caution in handling these figures.

A little consideration will show that so long as fluctuations in prices are moderate the percentage difference between the average prices of two periods is likely to be about the same by either method of averaging. When fluctuations are violent the two methods are likely to give very different results.

After many trials it has been found that the following table probably gives the most informing results. For purposes of comparison and check the figures are given for all four talukas under revision settlement:—

Statement comparing the price levels at different periods in the talukas of Sirur, Junnar, Purandhar and Haveli.

Years.	Recording Station.	Per rupee						Per maund of 30 seers.
		Seer = 30 tolas.		Chhatak = 5 tolas.				
1	2	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Tardal.	Gram.	Safflower seed.	Jowári Kaddi.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(1) 1863-64 to 1873-73 —10 years.	Sirur ... ..	S. ch. 21 12	S. ch. 10 15	S. ch. 11 0	.....	S. ch. 12 4	S. ch. 18 0	.....
	Junnar ... ..	21 6	17 12	13 12	.....	15 11	.....	.....
	Saswad ... ..	17 12	14 4	11 4	.....	11 7	.....	.....
	Poona ... ..	17 9	12 12	10 3	.....	11 0	.....	.....
(2) 1880-81 to 1887-88 —8 years.	Sirur ... ..	25 11	10 10	14 15	14 5	19 4	.....	1 0 4†
	Junnar ... ..	22 14	17 6	15 13	14 7	19 14	.....	.....
	Saswad ... ..	21 1	20 7	14 6	.....	17 15	.....	.....
	Poona ... ..	21 0	16 11	12 15	.....	16 6	.....	.....
(3) 1887-89 to 1893-95 —7 years.	Sirur ... ..	18 5	15 6	11 11	11 5	14 4	16 8	1 5 6
	Junnar ... ..	18 0	15 9	13 4	12 4	17 7	.....	1 7 4
	Saswad ... ..	17 12	14 14	11 4	11 7	15 7	.....	1 6 2
	Poona ... ..	16 11	14 2	11 4	11 1	14 0	.....	1 0 2
(4) 1905 to 1911 —7 years.	Sirur ... ..	15 12	13 11	8 14	9 5	11 5	11 4	0 12 11
	Junnar ... ..	15 7	13 4	9 3	8 1	11 9	.....	0 14 7
	Saswad ... ..	14 3	12 9	9 1	8 7	11 6	.....	1 2 0
	Poona ... ..	13 7	12 1	8 11	8 9	11 15	.....	1 5 0
Percentage increase of prices shown in line (4). On line (3)	Sirur ... ..	16.3	12.3	31.7	31.4	28.0	46.7	-53.9
	Junnar ... ..	16.6	17.5	44.2	33.0	50.8	.....	-37.7
	Saswad ... ..	25.1	18.4	24.1	35.5	35.7	.....	-18.8
	Poona ... ..	24.2	17.1	20.5	29.2	20.4	.....	+29.9
On line (2)	Sirur ... ..	63.1	43.4	68.3	53.7	70.2	.....	-20.9
	Junnar ... ..	48.3	31.1	72.1	79.1	71.8	.....	.....
	Saswad ... ..	48.5	69.7	58.6	.....	50.6	.....	.....
	Poona ... ..	56.3	38.3	48.9	.....	37.2	.....	.....
On line (1)	Sirur ... ..	39.1	23.8	28.2	.....	8.3	60.0	.....
	Junnar ... ..	38.4	32.1	42.7	.....	35.6	.....	.....
	Saswad ... ..	25.1	18.4	24.1	.....	0.5	.....	.....
	Poona ... ..	30.7	5.7	17.8	.....	-7.9	.....	.....

\* For seven years; record of 1887-88 lost.

† For five years.

The first line of figures gives prices for the decade 1863-64 to 1872-73, during which there were no violent movements in prices. This was followed by three years of extremely low prices succeeded by four years in which prices were actually more than three times as high as in the three preceding years. In these circumstances an average has little practical application in a report of this kind. But from 1880-81 prices were about the same level for a period of eight years in the talukas of Haveli, Junnar and Purandhar. In Sirur there were two years of exceptionally low prices and these are given undue weight by our method of recording. The next period begins with the year 1888-89, from which time the price record has been maintained by the Agricultural Department, and it may be presumed that from this year prices were ascertained with more precision than previously. It may, however, be a mere coincidence that this year marks a distinct rise in prices which was maintained all over the district for the next seven years. This third period closes with the year 1894-95 after which prices were recorded for the calendar year. The year 1895 is thus a broken period, and from 1896 to 1902 prices were high on account of scarcity and famine, locally and elsewhere. In 1903 and 1904 prices were lower than they had been for many years or have ever been since. But from 1905 to 1911 prices were fairly steady and I have taken this as a fourth period for comparison. In 1912 there was a further sharp and sustained rise in prices.

The third period 1888-89 to 1894-95 includes the five years 1890—94, which Mr. Datta took as his basic period for the purposes of his report on prices which was reviewed by the Government of India in October 1914.

As regards the fourth period it may be noted that the exclusion of the cheap years 1903 and 1904 is set off by the exclusion of the dear years, 1912 onwards.

The table shows that the principal grains, jowári and bájri, have always been distinctly cheaper at Sirur than at Poona or Sáswad. The detailed price records show also that prices fluctuate more at Sirur than at Poona or Sáswad. Low prices are extremely low at Sirur, while in famine years prices approximate to the level and sometimes exceed the rates quoted for Poona:

The important prices for the purposes of this report are those of jowári, bájri and kadbi. Jowári is recorded as 38 per cent. dearer than it was in the decade before the introduction of the earliest of the current settlements, while the price of bájri has increased by 24 per cent. Some deduction must be made for famine and scarcity in recent years. The seasons 1904-05 and 1905-06 were both very bad in the Poona district, while in 1908 there was also famine in Northern India. As a rough estimate it seems *safe* to state that jowári has recently been 30 per cent. and bájri 20 per cent. dearer than they were at the time that the earliest of the current settlements was made. These figures indeed represent the difference between the averages of the prices of the eleven years 1903—13 and of the first and third decades (1863-64 to 1872-73 and 1883-84 to 1892-93) in each of which prices were about the same level.

The fall in the recorded price of kadbi in three talukas is surprising. In Poona where a rise is recorded there is a fall in the price of dry grass. From 1901 to 1911, kadbi at Sirur averaged only 10·3 annas per maund, a low level not once recorded in any of the eighteen years preceding 1901.

Wheat and gram are quite unimportant crops in Sirur taluka.

Many other comparisons were tried, but the table above appears to give the best sketch, rudely drawn as it is, of the changes in prices during the current settlements. The fact that prices have risen in recent years is too notorious to be dwelt upon, and the difficulties in the way of estimating the rise are fairly obvious. For practical purposes I think this matters little.

There can be no doubt that the high prices prevalent after 1904 have materially assisted the cultivators through the bad seasons which have occurred locally since that year. The questions arise whether the rise in prices is permanent or not, and what allowance for it should be made in revising the rates of assessment. The settlement of 1873-74 was made at the close of the

period of high prices which followed the civil war in America and when prices fell Government found it necessary permanently to reduce rates in many recently settled talukas of the Deccan, including Sirur and Haveli. It seems however quite impracticable to base the new rates directly on an estimated rise in prices. The revised rates must depend chiefly on the general agricultural prosperity of the country-side and prices are mainly interesting in assisting us to explain the reasons of that prosperity or the lack of it. A Settlement Officer must make prudent allowances for variations in prices and all other factors which are likely to affect the ryot's ability to pay his dues. Beyond that it seems impossible to go—either to argue that prices are on the rise or to assert that allowance must be made for a certain reaction. If prices remain high the luck will be the cultivators', and if they fall heavily the situation can be dealt with only when it arises.

25. Wages have risen in recent years but they are considerably below the rates prevailing in the Purandhar taluka. Over the greater part of the taluka the daily wage of a male agricultural labourer is 4 annas as compared with 3 annas a dozen years ago. The rate for women has advanced from one and a half to two and a half annas.

Revenue History.

26. Variations in the area of unoccupied assessed arable land have been dealt with in paragraph 10.

Appendices O<sup>1</sup> to O<sup>4</sup> show the fixed land revenue demand and the collections for each year in four groups of villages in which the current settlements were introduced at different dates. Appendix O<sup>1</sup> relates to the group of 22 villages settled in 1873-74. The remissions granted in the first two years of the settlement were on account of its introduction. In 1875, on account of the great fall in prices, Government reduced permanently the maximum dry crop rate of Pabal and Kanhur by four annas and of the other 20 villages by 2 annas (Government Resolution No. 6516, dated 22nd November 1875, Revenue Department). The remissions on account of the 1876-77 famine ultimately amounted to Rs. 40,000 or 56 per cent. of the fixed demand of that year. Of this, Rs. 16,600 were granted in 1882-83 out of the current revenue of that year as a concession with regard both to the effects of the famine and the low range of prices which prevailed after it. Thereafter till the series of bad years beginning in 1896-97 no remissions were granted and except for a small balance in 1891-92, which was a bad year, the land revenue was collected in full annually.

Appendix O<sup>3</sup> refers to the group of 30 villages settled in 1883-84. There were a few arrears in the first two years of the settlement and in the scarcity year of 1891-92. Otherwise the revenue was collected in full annually and no remissions were granted before 1896-97. Up till this year the revenue history of the seven villages in which the introduction of the settlement was delayed till 1886-87 and of the four villages settled with Parner taluka in 1884-85 was equally satisfactory.

From 1896-97 the taluka may be treated as a whole. The season of 1896-97 was poor, but the outstandings were not large. The bad years from the point of view of revenue history really begin with the famine of 1899-1900, and the first remissions granted, over 2 lakhs in 1901-02, relate almost entirely to outstandings dating from this season. The suspension and remission rules came into operation in 1904-05.

For the eighteen years 1896-97 to 1913-14 the total land revenue demand of the taluka was Rs. 26,60,000 and the total collections were Rs. 18,87,000 or 71 per cent. of the demand. The total amount finally written off as remissions during the same period amounted to Rs. 6,63,300 or 25 per cent. of the demand. Practically the whole of these remissions relate to the eleven years 1899-1900 to 1909-10 and amount to 40 per cent. of the demand for those years. According to these figures the arrears at the end of 1913-14 should have been Rs. 1,10,000. They were actually Rs. 1,15,900, of which Rs. 77,400 were collected and Rs. 6,100 remitted in 1914-15. At the end of 1914-15 the total arrears were Rs. 33,700.

Since the introduction of the suspension and remission rules it is easy to show, as in Appendix V, the tracts with the worst revenue history. This is dealt with below in the discussion on the new groups and rates.

Details of coercive measures have not been collected in view of the extraordinary calamities of the last 18 years. Since the introduction of the suspension and remission rules ten years ago 3,680 acres of land have been permanently forfeited, mostly in 1911-12 when 2,452 acres were forfeited. The villages in which the largest areas have been forfeited since 1909-10 are Tákli Háji (1,092 acres), Kawta (223 acres), Talegaon (1,091 acres), Koregaon Bhima (196 acres) and Wadhu Budruk (255 acres), total 2,857 acres. The areas restored after forfeiture to the original owners on payment of their arrears in whole or in part have been excluded from these figures. As these forfeitures were made at a time when it was found necessary all over the Central Division to check the slackness and even contumacy in the payment of land revenue which had gradually become evident, too much significance need not be attached to the figures. Most of the land finally forfeited seems to be on the margin of profitable cultivation.

27. There are 100 income-tax payers in the táluka paying a total tax of Rs. 4,050. In Purandhar there are 37 assesses, paying Rs. 1,162. It might be concluded from this that

Miscellaneous.

Sirur is the wealthier táluka, but this is very far from the case. Unlike Purandhar the largest source of taxable income is money-lending. The money-lender has been an incubus on the táluka for many years. In the east the Marwadi has flourished exceedingly and he now holds a large proportion of the land. Half the income-tax payers of the táluka live at Ghodnadi and include all the biggest money-lenders with transactions extending over the whole of the eastern half of the táluka. There are 20 more income-tax paying money-lenders in the eastern villages, 10 at Talegaon, 10 at Pábal and 10 in other parts of the west. Money-lending is said to be less extensive than it was. A good deal has been written about the tendency of land to pass from non-agriculturists to agriculturists and the causes thereof—the increasing prudence and sense of independence of the cultivator. In Sirur the people seem to have been saved chiefly because the money-lenders believe that Government view them with disfavour and they have thus, under the operation of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, been frightened out of lending money as liberally as they were wont to do. On the other hand, the people have been frightened by the *poklist* sale system into paying at least the interest on their debts punctually. These circumstances have checked indebtedness. Given the opportunity to borrow with ease the cultivators as a class would soon again be in a morass of debt. They have been saved not so much because they have become more prudent as because a check has been placed on their improvidence. Added to this the many years of scarcity and famine have, through migration and the loss of cattle, made it difficult for the landlords to find good tenants. Many of them are not unwilling to sell their lands and the man whose poverty drove him to the centres of industry has usually not had much difficulty in buying land if he had savings wherewith to do so. There is of course much cultivation that is not "economic", but it is probably sound politically that, apart from bad seasons, a considerable body of the peasantry should have to rely on labour to eke out the sustenance wrung from a reluctant soil or, from the other point of view, that a considerable body of labour should prefer spending a part of the year in rural occupations to passing their whole existence in the toil of the cities.

28. The total area classed as patasthal is 1,258 acres, and the water share of the assessment is Rs. 3,054. Mr. Brander in his report proposed to reduce the patasthal area to 713 acres and the water share of the assessment to Rs. 1,900. Subsequently Government issued orders in Government Resolution No. 2759, dated 15th March 1907, Revenue Department, for the special treatment of patasthal lands in tracts where the rainfall is precarious. No definite orders, such as were passed for the Purandhar táluka, appear to have been issued by Government on Mr. Brander's recommendations for Sirur, but it was apparently intended by

Patasthal.

Government, and understood by the Collector, that the patasthal assessment of the taluka should be revised in accordance with the orders of 1907 already quoted. Accordingly in passing final orders on Mr. Brander's report in Government Resolution No. 9882, dated 19th October 1911, Government stated that the patasthal assessments of the taluka would be disposed of by separate orders and instructed the Assistant Settlement Officer to exclude them in comparing the existing assessments with those which might be proposed. When I commenced the settlement enquiries at the end of 1913, no recommendations had yet been submitted by the Prant Officer, and ultimately it was arranged, with the approval of the Commissioner, Central Division, that I should include proposals for dealing with the patasthal assessments in this report.

The orders in Government Resolution No. 2759, dated 15th March 1907, are that a maximum patasthal rate of Rs. 5 may be taken as the dividing line between fairly certain and precarious pats. By Government Resolution No. 7087, dated 18th July 1907, a detailed report is dispensed with for tracts for which it can be shown to be safe to do so. Sufficient has already been written to prove that the Sirur taluka as a whole may be treated under the latter orders. Except the Vel all the streams on which the assessed bandharas are situated are of local origin and the supply of water in them varies with the character of the monsoon. Outside the Vel valley there are 114 assessed bandharas in 30 villages. Of these only 16 have a maximum rate of Rs. 5 or more. None of the pats flow except in good years. In 1910 there was an exceptionally good rainfall (Ghodnadi 30 inches, Talegaon 28 inches) and no remissions were considered necessary although even then the majority of the pats remained unused. In every other season since 1907-08 practically the whole water assessment has been remitted. I inspected nearly all the pats in November and December after a fairly good monsoon (Ghodnadi 23 inches, Talegaon 21 inches) and found only 3 pats assessed at Rs. 5 and over and 8 pats of lower classes in use. Even under these pats only a portion of the assessed area received water. Nearly all the other pats were in complete disrepair. This state of affairs is due to the low rainfall of the last twenty years. At the last settlements many bandharas were assessed which even then held water only in good years, and none of the bandharas were really of a high class. There is thus a clear case for the abolition of patasthal assessment outside the valley of the Vel. The effect of the abolition will be as follows:—

	Existing patasthal.				After abolition of water share.			
	Area.		Assessment.		Dry-crop.		Motasthal.	
	Patasthal.	Pat-Motasthal.	Soil.	Water.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
9 villages settled in 1873-74	49	119	178	276	49	39	119	189
21 villages settled in 1883-84	160	390	525	1,188	160	118	390	527

In the villages settled in 1873-74, the land was first assessed in the ordinary way as jirait or motasthal and the water rate (maximum rate Rs. 6) imposed separately. In the villages settled in 1883-84 the patasthal assessment was a combined rate, maximum Rs. 8. The lands classed as pat-motasthal, that is, which had wells at the time of the settlement, have now been classed and assessed as motasthal in the same way as they would have been assessed at the settlement had exemption from patasthal rates been then allowed. The new assessment on these motasthal lands has, as usual, been kept within the dry-crop maximum. The net result in their case is that the abolition of the water cess is accompanied by a small increase in the assessment of the soil.

The Vel has its source in a small range of hills about ten miles north-west of Khed. It has already been stated that Colonel Waddington's description in 1873 that "it occasionally partially fails during the hot weather in some

places" is no longer applicable. There are four villages in its valley containing patasthal lands, Pábal, Játegaon Budruk, Shikrápur and Talegaon, all settled in 1873-74, and the water cess is a separate one. Of 29 assessed bandharas in the valley 19 are on tributary streams with local sources. Eleven of these are assessed at a rate corresponding to a combined rate of less than Rs. 5. Seven of these eleven are never used. The remaining four, situated in Pábal, were in use for the first time after many years in 1913-14, but all failed by the beginning of November. Of the eight higher class pats it is sufficient to mention that the best three did not flow in 1911-12 and 1912-13.

Of ten bandharas on the Vel itself three fall within the Rs. 5 limit and seldom flow. Two of the seven higher class pats are never used, one did not flow in 1913-14, one flowed partially and only three had anything like an effective water supply. These were :—

Village.	Pat number.	Patasthal area.	Patasthal assessment.	
		Acres.	Soil.	Water.
Pábal ... ..	1	11	Rs. 16	Rs. 39
Shikrápur ... ..	1	151	201	461
Talegaon ... ..	4	59	66	217
Total ... ..	...	221	283	717

These are the best pats in the táluka. The first is classed as a twelve months' pat, but flows in a good year only till March, the other two are classed as flowing till the end of March, and flow in a good year only till January. Taking into consideration the comparatively small amount of assessment at stake and the fact that the pats are overclassed, I recommend that they be dealt with in the same way as the rest of the táluka and the water assessment entirely abolished. Better pats have been abolished in the Haveli táluka, and the water cess of all the pats in the adjoining parts of Khed and Junnar tálukas has also been remitted. The result for the Vel valley will be :—

Existing patasthal.				After abolition of water share.			
Area.		Assessment.		Dry crop.		Motasthal.	
atasthal.	Pat Motasthal.	Soil.	Water.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
267	263	710	1,589	267	316	263	394

A statement is given in Appendix T showing the effects of the proposal in each village. The result for the whole táluka is that the water cess amounting to Rs. 3,052 will be abolished, 476 acres of patasthal will be classed as jirait and 772 acres of pat-motasthal will be assessed as motasthal, with an increase of Rs. 110 in the soil assessment of 390 acres in the 21 villages last settled in 1883-84.

Rice Land.

29. There are only 2 acres classed as rice. No change in the assessment is necessary.

30. The poorest tract in the táluka is composed of the eastern villages of Wadgaon Rasai, Sádalgaoñ, Mándavgan, Pimpalgaon Suti, Inámgaon, Babhulsar Budruk and Tándli. These villages are at present assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 1-2 except Sádalgaoñ and Mándavgan, for which the same rate was sanctioned by Government but which were assessed, in error, at Rs. 1-4. I have already dealt at length with the deficiency and uncertainty of the rainfall in this tract, the prevalence of a soil for which copious rain is essential, the falling off in the numbers of cattle, and the low value of land. A great handicap is placed upon this area by the almost entire absence of bagait cultivation. Appendix V shows that in the ten years ending 1913-14 the number of instalments collected in these villages varied from 7 to 11 out of 20 actually due. In these ten years therefore less than half the revenue has been collected. The large extent of grass bound land and the considerable area which is fallow on account of shortage of bullocks are also unfavourable features. The customary rent in kind, one-third of the produce, indicates that the cultivator gets a smaller harvest in proportion to time and labour expended than he does in the west of the táluka.

The choice of a maximum rate for this area lies between Rs. 1-2 and 1-4. The prosperity of the villages varies considerably. Tándli, where only seven instalments of land revenue have been collected in ten years, has little debt; it is the exception in having some excellent bagait land. Inámgaon and Pimpalgaon Suti are in good condition, probably because their savkar deserves the high reputation which he bears. On the other hand, Babhulsar Budruk is steeped in debt, due perhaps to the fact that the inhabitants are Marathas and consider borrowing a more dignified proceeding than labouring when times are hard. Wadgaon Rasai is also a heavily indebted village where much land has passed into the possession of non-agricultural landlords. The condition of Sádalgaoñ and Mándavgan does not lend much encouragement to the idea that their neighbours might be put on an equality with them and rated at Rs. 1-4. Sádalgaoñ may be described as middling, but Mándavgan bears clear signs of decreased prosperity and there is much fallow for want of cultivators and bullocks. Yet the amount of debt is not large.

Throughout this tract twice the assessment is a customary cash rent. This is significant although the circumstance that the rent is customary may be considered to deprive it of some of its value as a check. The only village where subletting for cash is extensive is Wadgaon Rasai where in 1913-14 the landlords collected only 59 per cent. of their dues.

The average selling value of land does not exceed 20 times the assessment in any village and the average selling value for the whole group is only 16 times the assessment. If 5 per cent. on his investment be considered a fair return to the landlord this means that the economic rent of land is less than twice the assessment. On the evidence recorded in Appendix K, therefore, a rate of Rs. 1-2 seems preferable to a rate of Rs. 1-4.

It is probable that land has risen in value during the settlement period, but the figures given in Appendix S for Mándavgan are insufficient to prove this.

The inám village of Shirasgaon Káta belongs to this tract and is under revision settlement also. Its present dry crop rate is Rs. 1-2 and the average sale value of land is only 11 times the survey assessment.

The neighbouring villages in the Bhimthadi táluka were settled as recently as 1911 at rates of Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-6. Most of the villages rated at Rs. 1-6 have the very great advantage of protection by the Mula-Mutha canal, and both groups are close to the main line of the G. I. P. Railway and have road communications superior to those of the Sirur villages. On the basis of the Bhimthadi settlement Rs. 1-2 would be a fair rate for the Sirur villages. This is the rate which prevails over nearly half the Bhimthadi táluka.



The facts and statistics are thus in favour of the maximum rate of these villages being fixed at Rs. 1-2. For a tract which is so little favoured as this by nature even the small increase involved by making the rate Rs. 1-4 would probably impose a burden on the cultivators disproportionate to the trifling addition to revenue secured to Government and I recommend that the lower of the two rates discussed should be adopted.

There are three other villages which may be grouped with the seven villages dealt with above. Shindodi and Chinchni are somewhat better off, but they are not good enough to be grouped with the villages to the west and I propose that they remain rated at Rs. 1-2 as at present. The map shows that with Shirasgaon Káta the grouping is justifiable on geographical grounds. Nágargaon, at present rated at Rs. 1-4, is also in climate and soil more like the villages in the east than those in the north. It is in an impoverished condition and unfit for promotion to Rs. 1-8. In the last ten years only half the revenue has been ordered for collection. The fallow area is large and a great proportion of it is due to poverty. About 200 acres of land are cultivated by tenants merely for payment of the assessment; the owners earn their livelihood in other parts. One-fourth of the village lands has passed permanently into the possession of the savkars of Alegaon. There is practically no irrigated cultivation. The alluvial lands which are watered and fertilised annually by the floods in the Bhima are assigned for babhul forest. Such lands when available for cultivation are as valuable a mainstay as irrigated lands. Their absorption in forest seems to be one of the causes of poverty at Babbulsar Khurd and Wadgaon Rasai and their use for cultivation is certainly a valuable asset at Ránjangaon Sándas. Bullocks at Nágargaon in 1895-96 numbered 260, cows 172, she-buffaloes 20 and sheep and goats 400. Unlike the villages to the east these numbers fell as early as 1896-97 and losses in subsequent years were heavier than in neighbouring villages. The figures of the recent census are bullocks 118, cows 94, she-buffaloes 4 and sheep and goats 112. These facts justify the proposal to group the village with its neighbours on the east.

The next group, which I propose to rate at Rs. 1-8, will consist of the remaining four villages of the present group V rated at Rs. 1-2 (Nimona, Nirwi, Kolegaon and Kurli), 12 out of 15 villages from group V (Rs. 1-4), all the nine villages of group IV (Rs. 1-6) and all the 15 villages of group III (Rs. 1-8), altogether 40 villages.

The existing Group III rated at Rs. 1-8 consists of two portions, ten villages lying to the north of the Sirur-Pábal road and five villages to the south of the road. The greater part of the northern area including the three largest village—Kawta, Phakta and Haji-Takli—is unfit to bear an increase in the assessment. There are only three villages in which land has a selling value of more than twenty times the assessment—Vadner, where there is a backbone of good bagait, and Jámbut and Pimparkhed, which are in the extreme west and probably enjoy a better rainfall than the rest of the tract. The average selling value of land in the other seven villages, as ascertained from sales relating to a total of 725 acres, is only 15 times the assessment. For the whole of Group III the selling value of land is 21 times the assessment (Appendix K) and the assessment represents 50 per cent. of the rental. These figures corroborate the results of other observations. Most of the northern portion is an arid plain, and there is a large proportion of inferior soil. In the hot weather the Ghod river is the only source of water even for the inhabitants of Kawta, two miles distant from the river. The recorded diminution of cattle since 1893-94 is not great yet at present, although pasture land is abundant, there is only one pair of plough oxen to about 30 acres of occupied cultivable land. At the time of my tour the complaint was general that plough bullocks were insufficient in numbers and was borne out to some extent by the fact that at Vadner a day's hire of a pair of bullocks sometimes cost as much as five rupees. According to the Circle Books of the eleven villages settled in 1873-74 plough cattle in them have decreased by 25 per cent. and cows by 40 per cent. since the settlement. The poor rainfall combined with the shortage of cattle is the reason of the large area which lies fallow. During 1912-13 and 1913-14 the fallow area over the central portion

of the tract was about 30 per cent. of the occupied cultivable area. Only in this tract is there any considerable area of unoccupied land (paragraph 10 and Appendix Q'). Part of this is due directly to forfeitures.

Four of the five villages to the south of the Sirur-Pábal road also contain a good deal of inferior soil, but the tract as a whole is superior to the area in the north, although the superiority is not so marked as to justify an alteration in the grouping. The best village is Ganegaon where only 13 instalments of land revenue have been collected in ten years and where 30 per cent. of the land has passed permanently into the possession of non-agriculturists. The selling value of land in this village is comparatively high—29 times the assessment—but rents are almost exactly twice the assessment.

I consider, therefore, that there is a good case for leaving unaltered the assessment of the whole of present Group III.

The present Group IV, with a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1-6, contains nine villages. Of these Nimgaon Mahalungi, Bhima-Tákli and Shivtakrár are in poor condition. Over the whole group land sells at an average of 22 times the assessment (Appendix K) and the assessment itself is 43 per cent. of the landlord's rent (Appendix M). Most of the rental statistics were collected at Ránjangaon Ganpati which is typical of the group and where, as three-sevenths of the land are held by non-agriculturists, leases for cash are unusually common. The maximum dry crop rate of the whole group can be raised without difficulty to that of Group III.

Group V, rated at Rs. 1-4 under the existing settlement, consists of 15 villages, of which I have proposed to reduce 3 to the group rated at Rs. 1-2. The prosperity of the other 12 villages varies a good deal, but the average is distinctly high. The best villages are Káregaon, Babhulsar Khurd, Bámbarda, Karanjawna, Karda, Ambia and Nhawra. The general excellence of the seasons in these villages will be seen from Appendix V. Partly on this account no doubt the fallow area is small, and cattle are sufficient in numbers. The average selling value of land in these seven villages is 38 times the assessment. At Nhawra, which probably represents the average of the whole group and where a large number of leases were investigated, the assessment is 41 per cent. of the rental.

The remaining five villages are less prosperous. The worst conditions are found at Uralgaon and Alegaon. The poverty at Uralgaon is probably due to the improvidence of the people. The Marwadi savkar has certainly battered on them and now holds in permanence over one-third of the village lands. Alegaon has suffered owing to the decline of horse breeding. The country here is pastoral and the people poor agriculturists. The whole group can bear an increase of 4 annas in the maximum rate.

The last four villages to be included in the new group rated at Rs. 1-8 are Nimona, Nirwi, Kolegaon and Kurli. These are at present rated at Rs. 1-2, but they do not belong by situation to the group of black soil villages in the east. All four villages hold medium soils and are exactly similar to the villages bordering them on the west. Nimona is as good as any village in the eastern half of the taluka and the harvest has failed only once in the last ten years. Land has a very high selling and letting value. Unfortunately nearly 30 per cent. of it is now in the possession of Marwadi savkars. Kurli in the extreme south is practically free of debt. The satisfactory record of these villages as regards numbers of cattle has already been referred to (paragraph 18).

The history of the seasons as recorded in Appendix V, the statistics of unoccupied land and fallow, the results of the various cattle censuses, and the selling and letting values of land all confirm the impression that the portion of the taluka lying between the Ghodnadi-Mándavgan road and a line drawn from the north-west corner of the taluka to Talegaon may be treated as a single settlement group and that the maximum dry crop rate of Rs 1-8-0 at present in force in the western strip of this area may be taken as its maximum rate.

The best villages in the táluka are at present rated at Rs. 1-10 and Rs. 1-12. In the higher group there are only two—Pábal and Kánhur. Pábal is the best village in the táluka and is almost in a class by itself. The cultivators of Kánhur are backward and the village is not prosperous. It is a border line village and it is doubtful whether its appropriate place is not in the lower group rated at Rs. 1-8. The 11 villages in the existing Rs. 1-10 group contain the best soils in the táluka and include the whole of the Vel valley. They vary considerably in circumstances. At Shikrápur and Talegaon in the east of the group only eleven instalments of land revenue have been collected in ten years. The Talegaon lands stretching ten miles from west to east are difficult to treat as a unit. Both villages however have excellent communications and in addition to the bazar at Talegaon the Poona market is within easy reach. There is also much good garden cultivation. These circumstances are set off against the more favourable climate that is probably enjoyed by the villages to the north-west. At Shikrápur there is not a single savkar and the village is practically free of debt.

I propose that the maximum dry crop rate of this group should be fixed at Rs. 1-14. The southern villages of the group are a weak spot, and I do not feel justified in suggesting a larger increase than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas in the rupee or 15 per cent. Rents at Talegaon are exactly twice the assessment. In Wadhu Budruk and Koregaon there have been considerable forfeitures of land in recent years, and in these villages and in Aпти much land has been allowed to fall into bad order. The rate proposed conforms to the rates proposed for adjoining villages in the Haveli táluka which are nearer to Poona. The rate fixed in 1889 for the Khed villages in the west is Rs. 2. Even if it is assumed that this rate will be increased at the next revision it must be remembered that the rainfall from the border westward rapidly improves. Pábal might be assessed at Rs. 2-2 or Rs. 2-4, but special treatment for it does not seem desirable. In every group there are villages distinctly above or below the average of the group, and Government evidently desire that the grouping should be effected on broad lines (paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 9882, dated 19th October 1911, reviewing Mr. Brander's report).

The old and new grouping and rates are contrasted in the following table:—

Old group.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	New group.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Increase.	
					Per cent.	To nearest half anna in the rupee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Annas.
I ... ..	2	1 12	I	1 14	7	1
11 ... ..	11	1 10				15
III ... ..	15	1 8	II	1 8	9	Nil
IV ... ..	9	1 6				$1\frac{1}{2}$
V ... ..	12	1 4				3
VI ... ..	4	1 2				5
V ... ..	3	1 4	III	1 2	-10	-1 $\frac{1}{2}$
VI ... ..	7	1 2				Nil

Under standing instructions the following table is given to show the incidence of the proposed assessments on current rents as shown in Appendix M :—

Group.	Area of land leased.	Current assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the proposed assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Proposed Group I.</i>					
G. I.—1/2 villages ... ..	179	133	141	395	35
G. II.—5/11 „ ... ..	645	691	799	1,477	54
Total ... ..	824	824	940	1,872	50
<i>Proposed Group II.</i>					
G. III.—6/15 villages ... ..	642	305	305	608	50
G. IV.—4/9 „ ... ..	943	507	555	1,176	47
G. V.—7/12 „ ... ..	1,873	935	1,109	2,444	45
G. VI.—4/4 „ ... ..	688	190	249	681	37
Total ... ..	4,146	1,937	2,218	4,909	45
<i>Proposed Group III.</i>					
G. V.—1/3 villages ... ..	65	54	49	118	41
G. VI.—5/7 „ ... ..	749	392	392	807	49
Total ... ..	814	446	441	925	48

*Explanation.*—“G. II—5/11 villages” means that the rent statistics are for five villages out of 11 villages which are in Group II of the current settlement and are included in proposed Group I of the new settlement.

The net effect of these proposals is to reduce the existing 6 groups to 3 and to increase the total revenue by Rs. 11,317 or 8 per cent. The increase on the assessment of the soil alone is Rs. 14,369 or 10.25 per cent., of which a trifling amount is due to the classification of some pat-motasthal lands as motasthal. The increase is fair when compared with the increases proposed for the Purandhar and Haveli talukas.

31. A word remains to be added about the operation of the rules for the suspension and remission of land revenue. It has been suggested to me that these should be taken into consideration and made a vital element in the revision settlement. The argument is that Government have torn up their old contract with the cultivators that the assessment will be levied alike in good and bad years. The assessment should, therefore, now be fixed under the new contract that the revenue collections will vary with the nature of the season. It is probable that the attitude of Government is still that explained in Government Resolution No. 4973, dated 19th June 1905, Revenue Department, on the revision settlement of the Sangamner taluka in the Ahmednagar district, but as the discussion may be renewed on the revision settlements in the Poona district, I venture to refer to the subject. In the first place the suggestion does not much affect tracts which are not precarious for in the areas of more or less assured rainfall the good seasons are probably frequent enough to permit of the ultimate collection of all suspended revenue. The proposal therefore amounts in practice to a hardening of the settlement system, as modified by these rules, only for precarious tracts like Sirur. For example, in the east of Sirur only half the assessment has been collected in the last ten years under the suspension and remission rules. On this result it seems to be the argument that a considerable increase should now be made in the assessment. Against this it may be suggested that when the seasons are so persistently bad that the revenue

suspended in one year cannot be collected within the next three years, then the cultivators well deserve its remission and that when half the revenue has to be foregone over a period of ten years the loss to the cultivators in crops, cattle and deterioration of the land owing to bad cultivation for want of cattle must be very great indeed. The conclusive argument appears to be that but for the operation of the suspension and remission rules not even the moderate increase in the assessment now proposed would be possible in the Sirur taluka. In this sense the revision settlement is actually based on the operation of the suspension and remission rules.

The suggestion which I am now discussing appears to be based on the assumption that no large remissions of land revenue were given before the suspension and remission rules came into force, and that few would have been necessary had they not been put into operation. The facts are that half of the 6.6 lakhs remitted from 1901-02 onwards relates to years when the rules were not in force, and was nearly all remitted before the rules were promulgated. The suspension and remission rules, indeed, were framed to regulate concessions when these had become inevitable. Whether the remissions granted under the rules are larger than sheer necessity would have driven the Government into conceding is an arguable question. But it may not unfairly be suggested that the certainty attending the operation of the rules has repaid the intended generosity of Government in two ways. Remissions, apparently, have not been greater than they would have been without the rules, although, as already shown, the seasons have been worse since their introduction than before it. Not only so, but the taluka is undoubtedly in better condition than when Mr. Brander made his enquiries and proposed a decrease of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the assessment, just before the rules became operative. This is partly due no doubt to the natural recovery from the first shock of famine as well as to high prices, but it is impossible to believe that the grant of suspensions and remissions did not contribute powerfully to the result both by the material relief and by the moral encouragement which it gave to the ryots. To this extent then it is true that the increase now proposed is based on the operation of the suspension and remission rules.

32. The settlement guarantee should be for the usual period of thirty years and increments in the assessment exceeding four annas in the rupee should be levied gradually according to practice.

33. This report was submitted in draft to Mr. L. J. Mountford, Collector of Poona, to yourself as his successor and to Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, acting Settlement Commissioner. Mr. Mountford on the eve of going on leave wrote a long note on the draft. As it has been decided to omit this from the official papers I can but record my thanks for the trouble he took, at considerable inconvenience, to give me the benefit of a close knowledge of the taluka. I acknowledge gratefully the assistance of Mr. Anderson and yourself. The short glossary of vernacular and technical terms has been prepared to meet a criticism of your own.

I have the honour to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient servant,  
 R. D. BELL,  
 Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Ghodnadi (Sirur), District Poona, for the years 1903—1913.

H 1214—9

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1903	Inches. ...	No. ...	Inches. 3.17	No. 7	Inches. 8.58	No. 17	Inches. 6.66	No. 11	Inches. ...	No. ...	Inches. 18.41	No. 35	
1904	0.13	...	1.77	3	1.33	4	9.08	13	0.15	1	12.46	21	
1905	...	...	1.10	3	4.23	12	4.65	12	0.52	2	10.50	29	
1906	0.69	2	0.46	1	6.59	17	12.81	16	0.91	3	21.46	39	
1907	0.59	3	2.53	6	13.71	24	4.74	7	0.45	1	22.02	41	
1908	0.04	...	...	...	3.88	12	9.12	11	2.43	2	15.47	25	
1909	...	...	4.39	6	2.92	9	9.23	19	0.07	...	16.61	34	
1910	...	...	0.58	2	11.83	19	14.87	19	2.93	3	30.21	43	
1911	0.26	1	2.66	2	8.39	14	1.14	2	1.99	5	14.44	24	
1912	...	...	0.17	1	8.41	17	1.41	4	2.26	4	12.25	26	
1913	...	...	3.26	5	14.14	21	5.04	11	0.15	...	22.59	37	
Average	0.16	...	1.82	3	7.64	15	7.16	11	1.69	2	17.86	32	
Supplementary.													
1914	...	...	0.81	3	7.07	13	9.23	17	2.55	3	19.66	36	

APPENDIX A<sup>1</sup>.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Ghodnadi (Sirur), District Poona, for the years 1893—1903.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1893	Inches. 0·16	No. 1	Inches. 9·43	No. 9	Inches. 8·26	No. 18	Inches. 8·69	No. 13	Inches. 0·09	No. ...	Inches. 26·63	No. 41	
1894	0·95	5	0·76	2	7·26	15	10·17	19	0·25	2	19·39	43	
1895	0·15	1	1·03	3	7·81	17	20·23	12	1·69	3	30·91	36	
1896	...	...	5·28	5	13·17	20	1·32	4	1·63	1	21·40	30	
1897	...	...	0·41	1	2·30	9	18·05	20	...	...	20·76	30	
1898	0·03	...	0·43	2	4·88	11	13·18	14	1·97	3	20·49	30	
1899	...	...	4·95	6	3·53	6	4·44	9	...	...	12·92	21	
1900	0·65	1	...	...	14·10	23	1·75	7	0·68	2	17·38	33	
1901	0·44	1	0·72	3	5·53	12	3·43	10	3·35	3	13·47	29	
1902	...	...	0·45	2	7·69	15	7·96	10	4·53	8	20·63	35	
1903	...	...	3·17	7	8·58	17	6·66	11	...	...	18·41	35	
Average	0·21	0·8	2·42	3·6	7·55	14·8	8·71	11·7	1·30	2	20·21	33	

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**APPENDIX B.**

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APPENDIX

Details of cultivation and crops in the Government

Taluka.	Years.	Occupied and unoccupied area.													
		Number and area of villages.						Area for which Agricultural statistics							
		Government.		Allotted.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Per-centage of column 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.				
		Num-ber.	Area in acres.	Num-ber.	Area in acres.	Num-ber.	Area in acres.				Cropped (Net).		Fallow.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
			Acres.				Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sirur.	1903-04	63	314,337	...	...	63	314,337	63	314,337	...	2,519	312,291	49,984	269,794	
	1904-05	63	314,334	...	...	63	314,334	63	314,334	...	2,313	315,233	41,250	269,780	
	1905-06	63	314,334	...	...	63	314,334	63	314,334	...	2,574	199,204	69,008	269,796	
	1906-07	63	314,334	...	...	63	314,334	63	314,334	...	2,622	221,769	34,818	259,709	
	1907-08	63	314,334	...	...	63	314,334	63	314,334	...	4,228	214,469	40,062	269,779	
	1908-09	63	314,334	...	...	63	314,334	63	314,334	...	4,865	221,103	35,603	269,770	
	1909-10	63	314,334	...	...	63	314,334	63	314,334	...	3,654	221,340	35,123	269,123	
	1910-11	63	314,333	...	...	63	314,333	63	314,333	...	6,466	220,360	31,415	269,241	
	1911-12	63	314,335	...	...	63	314,335	63	314,335	...	4,732	170,999	80,373	266,104	
	1912-13	63	314,346	...	...	63	314,346	63	314,346	...	4,467	195,295	69,775	259,627	
	Average of 5 years 1908-09 to 1912-13	63	314,336	...	...	63	314,336	63	314,336	100	4,835	205,819	49,099	269,753	
	Percentages of Crops		(from column 3)	20	on the	Gross	cropped	area	(column 11)	63					

Taluka.	Years.	Crops													
		Pulses.				Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and spices.	Sugar-cane.	
		Mung and Udid.	Math and Kulith.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco	Others.	Total.			
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sirur.	1903-04	6,146	14,089	21	35,112	26	15	130	176	31	...	31	129	38	
	1904-05	10	375	14	3,135	34	18	103	155	10	...	10	180	15	
	1905-06	1,447	14,102	32	25,197	79	19	99	194	3	...	3	186	36	
	1906-07	6,859	18,353	62	39,635	62	46	118	241	3	...	3	255	54	
	1907-08	5,807	16,580	32	33,156	96	50	149	295	22	...	22	266	127	
	1908-09	1,207	14,241	20	24,473	55	94	149	239	24	...	24	457	347	
	1909-10	3,448	16,890	33	30,765	68	102	141	312	28	...	28	410	249	
	1910-11	5,044	17,129	39	34,360	53	144	282	479	23	...	23	392	196	
	1911-12	971	12,728	38	21,611	35	379	202	616	4	...	4	288	292	
	1912-13	1,214	15,434	21	25,927	64	296	221	581	9	...	9	281	148	
	Average of 5 years 1908-09 to 1912-13	2,395	15,282	20	27,427	55	203	199	457	17	...	17	366	245	
	Percentages of Crops		1.11	7.09	0.01	13.72	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.21	0.01	...	0.01	0.17	0.11

B.

villages of the Sirur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.

Area unoccupied.				Crops.									Tur.	Gram.
Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		Total.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.				
	Forest.	Others.									Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
4,238	20,729	30,576	55,543	70,418	99,462	5	3,879	629	454	174,842	11,129	2,827		
4,243	20,743	30,562	55,548	190,777	4,366	1	6,844	50	72	192,110	81	3,875		
4,243	20,743	30,562	55,543	51,592	109,381	3	1,127	522	56	161,681	9,300	316		
4,174	20,734	30,717	55,625	49,738	123,459	28	3,559	923	75	177,752	13,015	1,216		
4,117	20,734	30,704	55,555	65,523	105,649	41	5,093	478	52	176,838	9,579	1,169		
3,871	19,980	30,707	54,564	91,934	69,703	30	4,231	566	88	183,532	7,615	1,800		
3,665	19,930	30,717	54,212	71,139	106,377	41	3,844	738	59	181,116	8,083	1,418		
4,636	20,734	30,732	59,002	70,903	101,562	52	5,281	738	125	178,723	9,240	2,908		
6,635	20,653	3,0744	59,231	55,869	85,567	13	3,229	429	139	145,249	6,769	1,130		
6,672	18,210	30,037	54,819	62,067	101,846	8	3,690	679	132	166,322	8,094	1,164		
5,114	19,992	30,567	55,583	71,600	96,797	29	3,336	629	107	172,096	8,180	1,562		
				32.21	44.90	0.01	1.78	0.29	0.05	80.24	3.77	0.74		

Oil Seeds.						Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder Net area cropped.
Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor oil seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.				
43	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
886	336	1	8,471	320	10,013	...	172	2,802	2,474	251	228,076	8,260	214,910
6	386	1	21,799	51	22,243	...	3	10	22	239	218,109	573	217,536
577	63	1	6,661	94	7,336	...	275	1,647	1,922	564	197,181	6,403	190,778
1,496	151	...	6,181	247	8,075	...	1,150	2,165	3,324	521	229,789	5,308	224,391
1,043	89	2	8,938	325	10,397	...	2,805	1,643	4,348	660	226,117	7,420	218,697
736	68	2	10,938	356	12,145	...	146	1,181	1,927	799	228,422	2,454	225,968
947	147	1	0,180	529	11,095	...	1,016	1,480	3,076	699	230,760	5,756	224,994
1,151	201	1	0,590	1,290	12,233	...	5,801	1,509	7,310	1,416	236,130	8,304	227,826
935	38	1	5,908	301	7,273	...	1,253	953	2,606	465	178,604	2,673	175,931
993	23	7	6,494	273	7,799	...	180	1,303	1,545	539	205,125	5,373	199,752
953	99	2	8,481	572	10,107	...	1,919	1,234	3,213	778	215,606	4,023	210,584
0.44	0.01	...	3.93	0.27	4.60	...	0.89	0.60	1.49	0.36	.....	...	...

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Read Acres where Re. in this table.

## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly Bazars are held in the Sirur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly Sales.		Chief articles traded in.			
			Articles.	Amount.				
1	2	3	4	5	6			
1	Ghodnadi (Sirur)...	Saturday	Grain	2,000	Jowari, bajri, wheat, rice, gram and other pulses.  Salt, jaggry, sugar, ghee, oil and chillies. Sadis, cholis, dhotars and turbans. Copper, brass and iron pots. Vegetables and fruits.			
			Cattle	600				
			Groceries	200				
			Cloth	200				
			Metalled wares	25				
			Miscellaneous	100				
			Total	3,125				
2	Talegaon	Monday	Grain	1,000	Do.			
			Groceries	200				
			Cloth	100				
			Metalled wares	10				
			Miscellaneous	30				
						Total	1,340	
3	Pabal	Friday	Grain	500	Do.			
			Groceries	25				
			Cloth	20				
			Metalled wares	10				
			Miscellaneous	10				
						Total	565	
4	Kawta	Thursday	Grain	200	Jowari, bajri. Salt, jaggry, ghee, oil and chillies. Sadis, cholis and dhotars. Vegetables.			
			Groceries	80				
			Cloth	75				
			Miscellaneous	15				
						Total	320	
			5	Ravjangaon Ganpati.		Wednesday	Grain	25
Groceries	10							
Cloth	25							
Miscellaneous	15							
					Total		75	
6	Kendur (Inam)	Monday			Grain		100	Do.
			Groceries	25				
			Miscellaneous	20				
						Total	145	

## APPENDIX D.

*Details of population according to occupation by percentages for the Sirur Taluka according to the Imperial Census of 1911.*

Agricultural population.								Non-agricultural population.				
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others	Total.	Farm Servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
968		45,984		46,947		7,797		54,744	10,494	444	10,999	21,987
1.2		60.0		61.2		10.2		71.4	18.6	0.6	14.4	28.6

## APPENDIX E.

*Details of population according to religion and education in the Sirur Taluka.*

Sex.	As per Imperial census of 1911.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	Religion.											
			Hindu Castes.							Musalman sects.		Christians.	Parsis.	Others.
			Brahmins.	Dhangars.	Kunbis.	Mahars.	Malis.	Marathas.	Others.	Shaiks.	Others.			
Males ...	88,004	7.2	978	1,941	6,597	2,625	3,439	11,779	8,056	797	633	159	1	999
Females ...	88,677	0.6	911	2,069	6,936	2,923	3,512	11,801	8,086	821	635	150	...	883
Total ...	76,681	3.9	1,889	4,010	13,533	5,548	6,951	23,580	16,092	1,618	1,268	309	1	1,882

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the agricultural stock of the 63 Government villages in the Sirur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.

The figures in black show percentage increase or decrease on the figures of 1895-96.

Number of Villages.	Year.	Cattle.											Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (i.e. of over 2 cattle).	For Passengers.	For produce and goods.	
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
63	1886-87	27,982	50	8	11	826	288	14,564	2,181	7,866	1,098	54,869	1,491	23,955	10,123	664	3,640	152	1,774	17.1
		+13	+456	-53	-50	-60	+476	+2	+20	-21	+12	+3	-35	+11	-11	+27	+19	-22	-7	
	1895-96	24,790	9	17	22	819	50	14,229	1,615	9,945	978	52,674	2,306	21,585	11,825	522	3,054	194	1,914	18.4
	1903-04	14,919	5	42	9	566	15	8,232	823	7,092	523	32,226	1,767	14,191	19,796	265	1,866	257	1,420	28.8
		-40	-44	+157	-59	-31	-70	-42	-55	-29	-46	-39	-23	-34	+74	-49	-39	+32	-26	
	1909-10	24,199	4	39	17	498	28	12,808	1,055	11,938	721	51,302	931	22,523	20,857	343	2,290	282	1,550	18.6
		-2	-56	+129	-23	-39	-44	-10	-42	+20	-26	-3	-60	+4	+84	-34	-25	+45	-19	
	1918-14	19,828	10	19	15	820	28	13,419	957	10,519	551	45,866	774	18,476	17,652	289	2,378	207	1,255	22.3
		-20	+11	+12	-32	-61	-44	-6	-47	+6	-44	-13	-66	-38	+56	-45	-22	+53	-34	

APPENDIX F<sup>1</sup>.

Statement showing fluctuations in the Agricultural stock of groups of villages in the Sirur Taluka.

Figures for 1893-94 are actuals. Figures for other years show percentage differences on the figures of 1893-94.

Number of group.	Number of villages in group	Plough Cattle.				Milk cattle.								Sheep and goats.			
		1893-84.	1893-94.	1903-04.	1913-14.	Cows.				She-Bufferaloes.				1888-84.	1893-94.	1903-04.	1913-14.
						1888-84.	1893-94.	1903-04.	1913-14.	1888-84.	1893-94.	1903-04.	1913-14.				
I ... ..	2	+16	1,699	-17	+9	+56	884	-13	+8	+57	137	-25	-3	-10	2,753	+7	-12
II ... ..	11	+6	5,896	-27	-11	+20	2,941	-28	+9	+61	415	-49	-85	-19	5,659	-8	-21
III ... ..	15	+14	8,560	-29	-12	+38	2,124	-44	+4	+21	279	-69	-45	-15	11,832	-10	-24
IV ... ..	8	+20	8,159	-89	-16	+22	2,076	-42	-18	+12	274	-41	-65	-34	6,041	-14	-41
V ... ..	13	+18	4,322	-88	11	+32	2,857	-53	Nil.	+50	267	-38	-88	-15	8,952	-15	-27
VI-A ... ..	5	-3	1,363	-23	-10	+18	962	-29	-7	+45	75	-16	-27	-29	1,722	+9	+57
VI-B ... ..	8	-28	2,817	-47	-41	-12	1,699	-66	-23	-27	169	-65	-59	-19	3,254	-4	-41
VI Total ... ..	13	-17	4,180	-40	-31	-1	2,661	-53	-17	-5	244	-58	-50	-22	4,976	Nil.	-7
Totals for the whole Taluka.	62	+7	22,816	-32	-14	+23	13,543	-33	-2	+33	1,616	-48	-42	-19	40,213	-8	-24

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## APPENDIX G.

Statement showing births and deaths in the 63 Government villages of the Sirur Taluka, Poona District, for the years 1904 to 1913.

Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Population according to last Imperial Census.
1	2	3	4
1904	2,044	3,057	59,081
1905	1,617	1,287	.....
1906	2,997	1,855	.....
1907	1,978	1,275	.....
1908	2,137	1,029	.....
1909	2,024	1,054	.....
1910	2,287	1,604	.....
1911	2,491	1,307	62,349
1912	2,127	2,451	.....
1913	2,004	1,483	.....
Annual Average	2,171	1,640	

APPENDIX G<sup>1</sup>.

Statement showing shops, industries, etc., in the 63 Government villages of the Sirur Taluka of Poona District.

Shops.	Liquor shops.	Hand industries.				Mechanical power.
		Oil presses.	Cotton looms.	Woollen looms.	Others.	
470	2	55	110	35	Nil.	Nil.

## APPENDIX H.

Statement of schools together with their average attendance in the year 1913.

Number of village.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
68	Sirur Taluka	31	1,204	2	93	1	209	1	56	12	432	

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing wells, budkis, tanks and other sources of water-supply in all the villages of the Sirur Táluka of the Poona Collectorate for the years 1886-87 and 1912-13, and in the 63 Government villages separately for the year 1912-13.

Number of villages.	Year.	Wells, Budkis and the like.								Tanks.								Other sources.								Remarks.	
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.			
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
79	1886-87 ...	1,128	712	387	92	82	38	188		...	2	...	13	...	11	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	1912-13 ...	2,271	635	347	28	13	4	540	135	...	...	...	...	2	19	1	6	...	20	42	68	3	...	9	13	...	
63 Government villages.	1912-13 ...	1,754	556	275	22	9	2	440	126	...	...	...	...	1	15	1	5	...	17	36	46	3	...	9	18	...	

Separate details for Government villages are not available for the year 1886-87



## APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the selling value of dry crop lands in the Government villages of the Sirur Taluka, Poona District, for the quinquennium ending 1913-1914.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Pabal ... ..	64 34	37 4 9	1,725 0 0	46	
2	Kanbur ... ..	239 11	121 6 8	2,426 0 0	20	
Totals ...		304 5	158 11 5	4,151 0 0	26	
Averages per acre ...		.....	0 8 4	13 10 4	26	
<i>Group II.</i>						
3	Dhamari ... ..	179 8	128 2 10	3,309 0 0	26	
4	Hivra ... ..	15 28	10 8 0	220 0 0	21	
5	Pimpla Dumal ... ..	35 30	31 8 0	1,110 0 0	35	
6	Karandi ... ..	52 11	38 12 0	2,450 0 0	63	
9	Sbikrapur ... ..	311 32	227 12 0	5,656 8 0	25	
10	Apti ... ..	37 25	32 0 0	1,080 0 0	33	
11	Wadhu Budruk ... ..	58 15	62 5 4	1,560 0 0	25	
12	Koregaon ... ..	98 13	108 12 0	4,455 0 0	41	
13	Talegaon ... ..	685 27	513 2 7	14,246 0 0	28	
Totals ...		1,474 24	1,152 14 9	34,068 8 0	30	
Averages per acre ...		.....	0 12 6	23 1 7	30	
<i>Group III.</i>						
14	Kathapur Khurd ... ..	12 7	12 0 0	200 0 0	17	
15	Pimparkhed ... ..	84 34	44 8 0	1,190 0 0	27	
16	Chandohe ... ..	16 33	4 0 0	60 0 0	15	
17	Jambut ... ..	291 4	148 13 1	3,267 0 0	22	
18	Phakta ... ..	122 23	44 2 0	765 0 0	17	
19	Kawta ... ..	278 15	117 13 3	2,090 0 0	18	
20	Wadner Khurd ... ..	42 24	21 10 0	810 0 0	37	
21	Haji Takli ... ..	154 22	70 10 8	655 8 0	12	
22	Dongargaon ... ..	29 33	9 8 0	60 0 0	6	
23	Mhase Budruk ... ..	110 30	31 5 4	480 0 0	14	
24	Shastabad ... ..	16 26	9 13 0	325 0 0	33	
25	Chincholi ... ..	22 14	19 5 0	340 0 0	18	
26	Warude ... ..	12 23	9 12 0	140 0 0	14	
27	Gaangaon ... ..	279 35	147 9 0	4,305 0 0	29	
28	Waghale ... ..	216 19	93 9 4	1,662 0 0	18	
Totals ...		1,691 12	784 6 8	16,499 8 0	21	
Averages per acre ...		.....	0 7 5	9 12 1	21	

## APPENDIX K—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
<i>Group IV.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
29	Amdabad ... ..	16 15	4 0 0	40 0 0	10	
30	Sirar ... ..	549 34	207 5 0	4,570 8 0	22	
31	Sone Sangvi ... ..	81 22	37 4 0	720 0 0	21	
32	Dhok Sangvi ... ..	86 10	6 0 0	250 0 0	42	
33	Banjangaon G. ... ..	285 16	182 2 10	3,735 0 0	20	
34	Kondhapuri ... ..	39 31	20 8 0	700 0 0	34	
35	Nimgaon M. ... ..	73 24	31 6 0	500 0 0	16	
36	Bhima Takli ... ..	53 37	50 6 8	1,080 0 0	21	
	Totals ...	1,186 29	539 0 6	11,595 8 0	22	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 7 7	10 3 2	22	
<i>Group V.</i>						
39	Karanjawa ... ..	170 19	85 10 0	1,837 0 0	22	
40	Bambarda ... ..	99 35	48 7 6	4,650 0 0	96	
41	Babhulsar Khurd ... ..	78 8	22 14 0	407 0 0	18	
42	Karegaon ... ..	73 8	20 10 0	1,375 0 0	68	
43	Karda ... ..	124 18	54 0 0	2,087 0 0	39	
44	Ambla ... ..	78 32	47 13 4	3,175 0 0	68	
45	Uralgaon ... ..	114 34	43 5 4	985 0 0	23	
47	Alegaon ... ..	128 1	47 12 0	1,235 0 0	26	
48	Ranjangaon S. ... ..	129 24	92 14 0	2,599 0 0	28	
49	Nhawra ... ..	820 2	327 15 4	9,436 0 0	29	
54	Nagargaon ... ..	73 26	52 10 8	1,094 0 0	21	
55	Sadalgaon ... ..	18 27	15 8 0	299 0 0	19	
56	Mandavgan ... ..	174 18	108 12 0	1,432 0 0	1 3	
	Totals ...	2,084 7	963 4 2	30,611 0 0	31	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 7 5	14 11 0	31	
<i>Group VI.</i>						
50	Nimona ... ..	132 21	37 8 0	2,930 0 0	78	
51	Nirwi ... ..	107 0	43 13 4	1,425 0 0	32	
56	Kolegaon ... ..	138 23	56 12 0	1,340 0 0	24	
57	Wadgaon Rasai ... ..	68 7	37 0 0	574 0 0	16	
59	Chinchni ... ..	62 10	16 0 0	725 0 0	45	
60	Pimpalgaon Suti ... ..	79 21	51 0 0	999 0 0	20	
61	Inamgaon ... ..	89 12	12 8 0	216 0 0	17	
62	Tandli ... ..	13 2	10 8 0	80 0 0	8	
63	Babhulsar Budruk ... ..	40 18	36 10 0	700 0 0	19	
	Totals ...	672 33	301 11 4	8,988 0 0	30	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 7 2	13 5 9	30	
	Grand Totals for Taluka ...	7,363 30	3,900 0 10	1,05,911 8 0	27	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 8 6	14 6 1	27	

## APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the mortgage value of dry crop lands in the Government villages of the Sirur Taluka of the Poona District.

(1) Sales where the seller can redeem within a fixed period.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.		
1	Pabal ... ..	11 23	10 0 0	390 0 0	39	
2	Kanhur ... ..	11 25	16 0 0	320 0 0	20	
	Totals ...	23 8	26 0 0	710 0 0	27	
	Averages per acre ...	... ..	1 1 11	30 9 8	27	
<i>Group II.</i>						
3	Dhamari ... ..	20 17	17 8 0	301 8 0	17	
6	Karandi ... ..	12 28	9 0 0	450 0 0	50	
10	Apti ... ..	28 17	13 8 0	260 0 0	19	
11	Wadhu Budruk ... ..	11 15	13 5 4	135 0 0	10	
	Totals ...	72 37	53 5 4	1,146 8 0	21	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 11 8	15 11 6	21	
<i>Group III.</i>						
19	Kawta ... ..	13 18	14 0 0	204 0 0	15	
20	Wadner Khurd ... ..	16 24	6 8 0	200 0 0	31	
23	Mhase Budruk ... ..	39 30	17 3 8	200 0 0	12	
25	Chincholi ... ..	14 24	5 8 0	90 0 0	16	
28	Waghale ... ..	22 26	8 12 0	75 0 0	9	
	Totals ...	111 37	51 15 8	769 0 0	15	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 7 5	6 13 11	15	
<i>Group IV.</i>						
31	Sone Sangvi ... ..	17 19	2 8 0	70 0 0	28	
34	Kondhapur ... ..	24 33	10 5 4	103 0 0	10	
35	Nimgaon M. ... ..	68 0	20 10 8	349 0 0	17	
36	Bhima Takli ... ..	32 7	24 11 6	350 0 0	14	
	Totals ...	142 19	58 3 6	672 0 0	15	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 6 6½	6 1 11	15	
<i>Group V.</i>						
54	Nagargāon ... ..	25 10	16 0 0	240 0 0	15	
56	Mandavgan ... ..	5 4	5 0 0	50 0 0	10	
	Totals ...	30 14	21 0 0	290 0 0	14	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 11 0	9 8 10	14	

## APPENDIX L—continued.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group VI.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
60	Pimpalgaon Suti ... ..	10 36	8 10 3	90 0 0	11	
61	Inamgaon ... ..	26 19	21 8 0	250 0 0	12	
	Totals ...	37 15	30 2 8	340 0 0	11	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 12 11	9 4 11	11	
	Grand Totals for Taluka ...	418 10	240 11 2	4,133 8 0	17	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 9 2	9 14 2	17	

## APPENDIX L.

Statement showing mortgage value of dry-crop lands in the Government villages of the Sirur Taluka, Pona District.

(2) Mortgages with possession, 1908-09 to 1913-14.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land mortgaged.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	No. of times the assessment represented by the mortgage debt.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Pabal ...	36 23	82 0 0	785 0 0	23	
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 14 0	20 1 4	23	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
8	Dhamari ...	8 89	3 5 4	150 0 0	45	
10	Apti ...	12 9	4 8 0	100 0 0	22	
11	Wadhu (Budruk) ...	14 12	14 0 0	200 0 0	14	
	Totals ...	30 20	21 13 4	450 0 0	21	
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 11 5	14 12 0	21	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
18	Phakta ...	5 37	3 4 8	50 0 0	15	
19	Kawta ...	51 22	32 13 8	601 0 0	26	
20	Wadner (Khurd) ...	36 6	17 5 8	305 0 0	18	
21	Haji Takli ...	1 35	1 0 0	20 0 0	20	
	Totals ...	95 20	54 8 0	976 0 0	18	
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 9 2	10 3 6	18	
	<i>Group IV.</i>					
29	Amdabad ...	36 19	12 0 0	86 0 0	7	
30	Sirur ...	10 3	6 8 0	50 0 0	8	
31	Sone Sangvi ...	17 19	2 8 0	80 0 0	12	
35	Nimgaon M. ...	20 25	18 0 0	100 0 0	5	
36	Bhima Takli ...	18 1	12 12 0	300 0 0	24	
37	Shivtakrar ...	23 33	20 0 0	300 0 0	15	
	Totals ...	126 20	71 12 0	866 0 0	12	
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 9 1	6 13 6	12	
	<i>Group V.</i>					
42	Karegaon ...	8 18	3 0 0	90 0 0	30	
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 5 8	10 10 5	30	
	Grand Totals for Taluka ...	297 21	183 1 4	3,117 0 0	17	
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 9 10	10 7 7	17	

## APPENDIX L—continued.

Statement showing mortgage value of dry-crop lands in the Government villages of the Sirur Taluka, Poona District.

(B) Mortgages without possession, 1908-09 to 1913-14.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	No. of times the assessment represented by the mortgage debt.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group II.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
10	Apti	64 22	27 1 4	875 0 0	32	
11	Wadhu (Budrnkh)	5 35	5 10 8	25 0 0	4	
13	Talegaon	78 34	97 15 4	810 0 0	8	
	Totals	149 11	180 11 4	1,710 0 0	13	
	Averages per acre	...	0 14 0	11 7 4	13	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
14	Kathapur	15 31	17 0 0	100 0 0	6	
15	Pimparkhed	43 11	19 8 0	400 0 0	21	
17	Jambut	19 22	10 4 0	160 0 0	16	
19	Kawta	88 16	29 8 0	400 0 0	14	
20	Vadner Khurd	46 23	28 4 0	415 0 0	15	
27	Ganegaon	8 15	5 0 0	100 0 0	20	
28	Waghale	24 23	11 0 0	151 0 0	14	
	Totals	246 21	120 8 0	1,726 0 0	14	
	Averages per acre	...	0 7 10	7 0 0	14	
	<i>Group IV.</i>					
29	Amdabad	25 36	9 0 0	150 0 0	16	
30	Sirur	94 19	37 0 0	450 0 0	12	
31	Sone Sangvi	35 5	19 3 4	400 0 0	20	
33	Ranjangaon G.	16 23	9 0 0	100 0 0	11	
35	Nimgaon M.	35 35	14 0 0	119 0 0	9	
36	Bhima Takli	58 28	39 3 3	690 0 0	18	
	Totals	268 26	127 6 7	1,909 0 0	15	
	Averages per acre	...	0 7 8	7 2 7	15	
	<i>Group V.</i>					
42	Karegaon	18 28	6 9 3	350 0 0	53	
43	Karda	24 38	7 14 0	375 0 0	47	
45	Ranjangaon S.	8 27	10 4 0	170 0 0	17	
49	Nhawra	414 30	193 6 0	2,770 0 0	14	
56	Mandavgan	31 26	22 0 0	175 0 0	8	
	Totals	493 29	240 1 3	3,840 0 0	16	
	Averages per acre	...	0 7 8	7 11 2	16	
	<i>Group VI.</i>					
60	Pimpalgaon Snti	177 32	88 8 0	500 0 0	6	
61	Inamgaon	12 0	9 0 0	99 0 0	11	
62	Tandli	13 9	12 0 0	200 0 0	17	
	Totals	203 1	109 8 0	799 0 0	7	
	Averages per acre	...	0 8 7½	3 14 11½	7	
	Grand Totals for Taluka	1,364 8	728 3 2	9,984 0 0	14	
	Averages per acre	...	0 8 6	7 5 1	14	

## APPENDIX M.

Statement showing leases of dry-crop lands in the Government villages of Sirur Taluka, Poona District.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.		
8	Pabal ...	178 30	183 0 0	895 0 0	84	
	Averages per acre ...		0 11 11	2 2 6	84	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
8	Dhamari ...	29 31	24 8 0	60 0 0	41	
9	Shikrapur ...	92 23	82 8 0	186 0 0	44	
10	Apti ...	69 16	41 14 0	145 0 0	29	
11	Wadhu (Budruk) ...	18 24	21 0 0	67 4 0	31	
13	Talegaon ...	484 15	520 11 4	1,019 0 0	51	
	Totals ...	644 29	690 9 4	1,477 4 0	47	
	Averages per acre ...		1 1 1	2 4 8	47	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
19	Kawta ...	188 24	68 0 0	182 8 0	39	
21	Haji Takli ...	26 13	12 0 0	19 12 0	61	
23	Mhasa Budru ...	109 7	46 0 0	100 0 0	46	
24	Shastabad ...	95 29	68 0 0	100 0 0	68	
27	Ganegaon ...	145 0	69 4 0	146 0 0	47	
28	Waghale ...	127 18	47 0 0	80 0 0	59	
	Totals ...	642 11	305 4 0	608 4 0	50	
	Averages per acre ...		0 7 7	0 15 2	50	
	<i>Group IV.</i>					
30	Sirur ...	106 3	5 0 0	130 0 0	40	
31	Sone Sangvi ...	148 30	5 0 0	126 0 0	39	
33	Ranjangaon G. ...	477 0	284 14 0	689 0 0	43	
34	Kondhapuri ...	211 1	120 8 0	251 4 0	48	
	Totals ..	942 34	507 6 0	1,176 4 0	48	
	Averages per acre ..		0 8 7	1 3 11	48	

## APPENDIX M—continued.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assesment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assesment.	Remarks.
1	2	3 *	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group V.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
39	Karanjawa ...	117 12	72 0 0	143 7 0	50	
42	Kuregaon ...	84 16	8 0 0	32 0 0	25	
43	Karda ...	143 22	44 8 0	141 0 0	32	
44	Ambia ...	168 4	81 14 0	351 0 0	23	
45	Uralgaon ...	109 32	36 0 0	97 0 0	38	
48	Ranjangaon Sandas ...	194 6	106 0 0	250 0 0	42	
49	Nhawra ...	1,165 28	586 4 0	1,429 2 0	41	
54	Nagargaon ...	65 7	53 12 0	118 0 0	46	
	Totals ...	1,998 7	988 6 0	2,561 9 0	39	
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 8 2	1 5 2	39	
	<i>Group VI.</i>					
50	Nimona ...	540 25	135 0 0	556 8 0	24	
51	Nirwi ...	102 38	37 0 0	86 0 0	43	
52	Kolegaon ...	20 27	12 0 0	25 8 0	47	
53	Kurli ...	28 33	6 0 0	12 12 0	47	
57	Wadgaon R. ...	542 0	315 0 0	609 15 0	52	
58	Shindodi ...	86 16	17 0 0	55 0 0	31	
59	Chinchni ...	48 1	7 0 0	20 0 0	35	
60	Pimpalgaon Suti ...	30 31	21 0 0	42 0 0	50	
62	Tandli ...	12 11	10 0 0	25 0 0	40	
63	Babhulsar (Budrak) ...	29 0	22 0 0	55 0 0	40	
	Totals ...	1,435 22	582 0 0	1,487 11 0	36	
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 6 6	1 2 0	36	
	Grand Totals for Taluka ...	5,783 13	3,206 9 4	7,706 0 0	42	
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 8 10	1 5 6	42	



## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Sirur Taluka from 1863-64 to 1913.

Years.	Per Rupee. Seer=80 tolas, and chhatak=5 tolas						Per maund of 40 seers.	Remarks.
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Turdal.	Gram.	Safflower seed.	Jowári Kadbi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1863-64	Seer. ch. 17 8	Seer. ch. 14 8	Seer. ch. 12 0	Seer. ch. ...	Seer. ch. 15 0	Seer. ch. 18 8	Ra. a. p. .....	
1864-65	18 8	15 0	11 0	...	11 8	17 0	...	
1865-66	24 0	18 0	11 0	...	10 0	16 0	.....	
1866-67	25 0	20 0	11 0	...	11 0	16 0	...	
1867-68	25 0	20 0	11 0	...	11 0	21 0	.....	
1868-69	26 0	17 0	11 0	...	12 0	25 0	.....	
1869-70	20 0	17 0	11 0	...	11 0	16 0	.....	
1870-71	20 8	17 0	10 0	...	15 0	16 0	.....	
1871-72	17 0	13 0	12 0	...	13 0	17 0	.....	
1872-73	24 0	13 0	13 0	...	13 0	17 8	.....	
Averages	21 12	16 15	11 5	...	12 4	18 0	.....	
1873-74	38 8	26 0	15 0	...	18 0	22 0	.....	
1874-75	39 0	31 0	18 0	21 1	21 0	27 0	.....	
1875-76	32 8	23 0	15 8	21 15	24 0	25 0	.....	
1876-77	12 0	11 8	10 8	10 9	14 0	12 8	.....	
1877-78	10 0	9 8	7 0	7 9	9 8	13 8	.....	
1878-79	11 0	10 12	6 8	6 1	9 0	...	.....	
1879-80	11 8	11 0	6 8	6 2	10 0	...	.....	
1880-81	27 0	20 0	14 8	12 14	20 0	...	.....	
1881-82	36 0	24 12	14 0	16 8	22 0	...	.....	
1882-83	25 0	20 0	14 8	16 10	15 2	...	.....	
Averages	24 4	18 12	12 8	13 4	16 4	20 0	.....	
1883-84	20 11	18 10	16 10	16 10	18 12	...	1 8 10	
1884-85	19 12	17 1	16 15	15 1	25 10	...	1 4 8	
1885-86	19 8	17 6	14 15	10 1	16 12	...	1 0 8	
1886-87	32 4	19 1	14 0	12 8	18 1	...	0 12 4	
1887-88	25 2	20 4	14 1	14 13	17 15	...	0 12 4	
1888-89	18 0	14 11	12 15	12 15	17 2	16 12	1 8 0	
1889-90	17 8	14 4	12 4	10 8	13 13	14 15	1 9 6	
1890-91	21 1	17 7	13 4	14 2	17 9	19 11	1 0 10	
1891-92	22 10	16 7	10 12	11 7	13 9	14 5	0 12 7	
1892-93	15 3	14 14	8 10	9 8	9 5	17 2	1 15 7	
Averages	21 3	17 0	13 7	12 11	16 13	16 9	1 2 9	

## APPENDIX N—continued.

Years.	Per Rupee. Seer=80 tolas, and chhatak=5 tolas.						Per maund of 40 seers.	Remarks.
	Jowári.	Bájl.	Wheat.	Turdal.	Gram.	Safflower seed.	Jowári Kadbi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Seer. ch.	Seer. ch.	Seer. ch.	Seer. ch.	Seer. ch.	Seer. ch.	Rs. s. p.	
1893-94	15 11	14 7	10 9	11 0	13 14	15 7	1 6 11	
1894-95	18 5	15 11	13 10	10 2	15 0	17 3	1 6 2	
1895	23 8	20 4	14 0	10 13	15 0	17 7	1 15 9	
1896	17 8	14 15	10 15	10 13	12 8	19 7	2 9 11	
1897	8 13	8 3	6 9	6 6	7 15	12 5	2 3 7	
1898	15 15	14 12	10 0	8 7	12 9	19 6	1 8 7	
1899	14 15	13 4	10 1	10 0	12 2	13 9	1 7 8	
1900	8 13	8 15	7 11	6 13	8 12	8 12	1 7 4	
1901	12 10	13 4	7 14	7 8	10 11	13 13	0 13 10	
1902	16 3	15 3	9 13	10 15	12 13	11 8	0 9 9	
Averages	15 4	13 14	10 2	9 42	12 2	14 14	1 8 11	
1903	27 2	21 7	10 7	10 5	13 6	...	0 6 3	
1904	24 7	18 11	12 3	12 2	15 15	18 8	0 9 7	
1905	17 9	12 14	12 2	10 9	12 5	15 9	0 9 4	
1906	13 6	11 9	8 11	8 6	9 8	9 6	1 10 6	
1907	17 5	16 11	8 5	8 10	10 1	9 3	0 6 9	
1908	12 3	11 2	7 7	6 12	...	9 14	0 10 4	
1909	15 15	13 6	7 10	6 15	9 10	12 4	0 9 8	
1910	17 14	16 2	8 8	10 14	12 8	12 1	0 14 0	
1911	16 2	14 2	9 5	12 14	13 14	10 4	0 14 0	
1912	10 8	9 2	8 1	9 9	10 10	7 15	2 11 9	
1913	11 14	11 4	7 12	7 11	10 4	8 9	1 8 0	
Averages	16 12	14 3	9 3	9 8	11 13	11 6	0 15 10	
1914	14 3	12 4	8 1	6 4	7 15	8 10	1 0 11	

## APPENDIX O.

*Collections of assessment on Government and Inam lands in 22 Villages of the Sirur taluka, Poona district, in which a Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1873-1874.*

[Column 2=Columns 3+4+6.]

Year.	Year's fixed Land Revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections of past year's arrears.	Remissions given out of the current demand before the expiry of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	76,271	49,008	980	77	26,283
1874-75	75,558	71,318	162	971	4,072
1875-76	69,565	68,585	798	106	182
1876-77	71,617	29,639	41,978	...	...
1877-78	68,323	54,371	13,952	13,406	...
1878-79	68,174	59,792	8,383	16,809	...
1879-80	67,507	66,569	87	4,180	851
1880-81	67,016	66,972	44	2,413	...
1881-82	66,934	66,924	8	3,388	3
1882-83	66,973	50,327	...	1,695	16,646
1883-84	67,123	67,123	...	...	...
1884-85	67,197	67,197	...	...	...
1885-86	66,617	66,617	...	...	...
1886-87	66,574	66,574	...	...	...
1887-88	66,779	66,779	...	...	...
1888-89	66,900	66,900	...	...	...
1889-90	67,004	67,004	...	...	...
1890-91	66,943	66,943	...	...	...
1891-92	66,970	66,076	893	...	...
1892-93	66,926	66,926	...	893	...
1893-94	66,925	66,925	...	...	...
1894-95	66,866	66,866	...	...	...
1895-96	66,766	66,766	...	...	...
1896-97	66,697	56,850	9,846	...	...
1897-98	66,670	60,094	6,575	9,846	...
1898-99	66,701	61,613	5,088	6,506	...
1899-00	66,685	11,643	55,042	964	...
1900-01	66,419	32,510	33,909	15,422	...
1901-02	66,420	25,304	27,163	5,011	13,952
1902-03	66,458	48,265	18,193	6,745	...
1903-04	66,453	40,470	25,983	4,648	...
1904-05	66,536	16,325	50,210	162	...
1905-06	66,509	4,886	58,766	298	2,857
1906-07	66,547	59,970	4,665	14,083	1,913
1907-08	66,550	16,764	49,477	1,079	309
1908-09	66,592	41,808	24,423	930	360
1909-10	66,592	23,678	26,035	10,713	16,878
1910-11	66,520	65,828	629	37,959	63
1911-12	65,243	17,541	46,843	2,601	859
1912-13	65,987	45,930	19,357	742	699
1913-14	66,051	65,477	57	20,048	517

The 22 villages to which this Appendix relates are—

- |                     |                      |                        |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Pabal            | 9. Wadhu Budruk.     | 16. Chincholi.         |
| 2. Kanbur.          | 10. Koregaon Bhima*. | 17. Warude.            |
| 3. Hivra.           | 11. Talegaon.        | 18. Wagbale.           |
| 4. Pimpla.          | 12. Kathapur Khurd.  | 19. Kondhapuri.        |
| 5. Jategaon Khurd.  | 13. Chandoho.        | 20. Nimgaon Mahalungi. |
| 6. Jategaon Budruk. | 14. Phakta.          | 21. Bhima Takli.       |
| 7. Shikrapur.       | 15. Kawta.           | 22. Shivtakrar.        |
| 8. Apti.            |                      |                        |

\*Original settlement.

APPENDIX O<sup>2</sup>.

*Collections of Assessment on Government and Inám lands in 30 villages of the Sirur Taluka, Poona district, in which a Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1883-1884.*

[Column 2 = Columns 3 + 4 + 6.]

Year.	Year's fixed Land Revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections of past year's arrears.	Remissions given out of the current demand before the expiry of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	43,512	42,627	784	...	101
1874-75	43,149	43,008	...	784	140
1875-76	43,021	43,021	...	...	...
1876-77	44,018	13,362	30,656	...	...
1877-78	43,670	39,861	3,809	5,666	...
1878-79	43,735	39,192	4,543	11,212	...
1879-80	43,410	42,570	149	2,535	692
1880-81	43,225	43,215	10	258	...
1881-82	43,172	43,172	...	370	...
1882-83	43,418	43,418	...	130	...
1883-84	57,124	56,782	342	...	...
1884-85	56,116	54,086	2,030	342	...
1885-86	55,417	55,417	...	2,029	...
1886-87	55,454	55,454	...	...	...
1887-88	55,420	55,420	...	...	...
1888-89	55,472	55,472	...	...	...
1889-90	55,520	55,520	...	...	...
1890-91	55,526	55,526	...	...	...
1891-92	55,541	54,605	936	...	...
1892-93	55,532	55,532	...	907	...
1893-94	55,575	55,575	...	...	...
1894-95	55,657	55,657	...	...	...
1895-96	55,669	55,669	...	...	...
1896-97	55,659	50,655	5,003	...	...
1897-98	55,637	51,509	4,128	2,656	...
1898-99	55,619	51,821	3,798	4,357	...
1899-1900	55,656	15,419	40,237	375	...
1900-01	55,656	15,419	40,237	375	...
1901-02	55,573	16,304	13,879	6,987	25,390
1902-03	55,573	50,214	5,359	4,288	...
1903-04	55,573	47,402	8,171	2,833	...
1904-05	55,554	25,958	29,595	367	...
1905-06	55,554	2,026	48,877	181	4,651
1906-07	55,488	53,293	1,403	10,830	791
1907-08	55,475	16,026	38,663	2,536	785
1908-09	55,533	39,868	15,046	2,301	619
1909-10	55,533	29,271	21,604	3,922	4,657
1910-11	55,514	55,252	230	27,456	32
1911-12	55,466	19,063	35,651	596	752
1912-13	55,152	33,880	20,441	342	831
1913-14	55,434	51,611	3,653	13,821	170

The 30 villages to which this Appendix relates are:—

- |                  |                       |                      |
|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Dhamari.      | 11. Parodi.           | 21. Nirwi.           |
| 2. Karandi.      | 12. Karanjawana.      | 22. Kolegaon.        |
| 3. Pimparkhed.   | 13. Bambarda.         | 23. Kurli.           |
| 4. Jambut.       | 14. Bahulsar Khurd.   | 24. Nagargaon.       |
| 5. Shaatabad.    | 15. Karegaon.         | 25. Vadgaon Rassi.   |
| 6. Ganegaon.     | 16. Uralgaon.         | 26. Shindodi.        |
| 7. Amdabad.*     | 17. Arangaon.         | 27. Pimpalsuti.      |
| 8. Sirur.        | 18. Alegaon.          | 28. Inamgaon.        |
| 9. Sone-Sangwi.  | 19. Ranjangaon t..... | 29. Tandli.          |
| 10. Dhok Sangwi. | 20. Nimona.           | 30. Bahulsar Budruk. |

\*Original Settlement.

APPENDIX C<sup>3</sup>.

*Collections of Assessment on Government and Inam lands in 7 villages of the Sirur Taluka, Poona District, in which an Original Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1886-1887.*

[Column 2=Columns 3+4+6.]

Year.	Year's fixed Land Revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections of past year's arrears.	Remissions given out of the current demand before the expiry of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1876-77	17,529	2,199	15,330	...	...
1877-78	17,484	16,722	762	1,798	...
1878-79	17,612	16,008	1,604	5,605	...
1879-80	17,505	17,228	135	1,322	148
1880-81	17,380	17,355	24	...	...
1881-82	17,291	17,266	25	15	...
1882-83	18,296	18,296	...	19	...
1883-84	17,388	17,388	...	...	...
1884-85	17,232	17,232	...	...	...
1885-86	17,126	17,126	...	...	...
1886-87	20,990	20,990	...	...	...
1887-88	21,002	21,002	...	...	...
1888-89	21,002	21,002	...	...	...
1889-90	21,031	21,031	...	...	...
1890-91	21,072	21,072	...	...	...
1891-92	21,194	20,732	462	...	...
1892-93	21,194	21,194	...	462	...
1893-94	21,197	21,197	...	...	...
1894-95	21,110	21,110	...	...	...
1895-96	21,139	21,139	...	...	...
1896-97	21,139	19,518	1,621	...	...
1897-98	21,171	20,985	185	996	...
1898-99	21,191	20,354	837	839	...
1899-1900	21,191	6,960	14,230	95	...
1900-01	21,191	8,841	12,350	3,558	...
1901-02	21,190	8,940	2,198	1,585	10,052
1902-03	21,190	20,954	237	2,190	...
1903-04	21,190	19,280	1,910	751	...
1904-05	21,190	16,376	4,814	80	...
1905-06	21,190	...	19,328	245	1,862
1906-07	21,190	20,393	379	5,759	418
1907-08	21,190	6,809	13,963	246	419
1908-09	21,190	14,933	5,839	121	419
1909-10	21,190	13,549	7,212	417	430
1910-11	21,192	21,070	122	7,848	...
1911-12	21,142	10,082	10,642	317	418
1912-13	21,160	12,580	8,162	14	419
1913-14	21,225	17,519	3,294	26	412

The 7 villages to which this Appendix relates are :—

1. Ranjangaon Ganpati.  
2. Karda.  
3. Ambla.

4. Nhawra.  
5. Sadalgaon.

6. Mandavgan.  
7. Chitchni.

APPENDIX O<sup>a</sup>.

*Collections of Assessment on Government and Inam lands in 4 villages of the Sirur Taluka, Poona District, in which a Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1884-1885.*

[Column 2= Columns 3+4+6.]

Year.	Year's fixed Land Revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections of past year's arrears.	Remissions given out of the current demand before the expiry of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	*	4,122	*	*	*
1875-76	*	4,064	*	*	...
1876-77	4,041	4,041	...	...	...
1877-78	*	5,989	*	1,948	...
1878-79	3,982	3,982	...	2,316	...
1879-80	3,603	*	*	*	...
1880-81	3,575	3,575	...	5	...
1881-82	3,577	3,577	...	7	...
1882-83	3,662	3,662	...	11	...
1883-84	3,702	3,702	...	16	...
1884-85	3,702	3,702	...	...	...
1885-86	4,841	*	*	*	...
1886-87	4,850	4,850	...	...	...
1887-88	4,864	4,864	...	...	...
1888-89	4,867	4,867	...	...	...
1889-90	4,867	4,867	...	...	...
1890-91	4,867	4,867	...	...	...
1891-92	4,867	4,784	83	...	...
1892-93	4,867	4,867	...	83	...
1893-94	4,867	4,867	...	...	...
1894-95	4,867	4,867	...	...	...
1895-96	4,882	4,882	...	...	...
1896-97	4,882	4,811	71	...	...
1897-98	4,882	4,765	117	71	...
1898-99	4,882	4,725	157	63	...
1899-1900	4,882	466	4,416	38	...
1900-01	4,882	927	3,955	1,405	...
1901-02	4,882	528	2,263	199	2,091
1902-03	4,882	4,001	881	493	...
1903-04	4,867	3,853	1,014	299	...
1904-05	4,867	1,361	3,506	...	...
1905-06	4,867	1,361	3,506	...	...
1906-07	4,867	4,277	590	1,638	...
1907-08	4,867	1,921	2,946	30	...
1908-09	4,867	2,843	2,024	31	...
1909-10	4,736	4,486	250	419	...
1910-11	4,714	4,482	107	2,676	125
1911-12	4,547	968	3,579	382	...
1912-13	4,545	2,755	1,791	97	...
1913-14	4,545	4,359	187	526	...

\* Information not available.

The 4 villages to which this appendix relates are:—

1. Wadner Khurd.

2. Haji Takli.

3. Dongargaon.

4. Mhase Budruk.

Number.	Names of Village.	Number of Group.	UNDER FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden. (Water only).	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
<i>Group I.</i>																	
1	Pabal ... ..	I	Rs. a. 1 12 0	Rs. a. ...	Rs. a. p. *6 0 0	Acres. 6,258	Rs. 4,284	Rs. a. p. ...	Acres. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Acres. { M. 358 P. 55 P. M. 53	Rs. { 514 S. 140 W. 314	Rs. a. ...	Acres. 6,752	Rs. 5,261	
2	Kanbur ... ..	I	1 12 0	...	*6 0 0	7,447	5,915	...	...	...	...	{ M. 131 P. 2 P. M. 28	{ S. 122 S. 34 W. 57	...	7,608	6,128	
3	Dhamari ... ..	II	1 10 0	...	8 0 0	6,736	4,219	...	...	...	...	{ M. 220 P. 29 P. M. 69	{ S. 374 S. 105 W. 232	...	7,034	4,980	
4	Hivra ... ..	II	1 10 0	...	*6 0 0	2,105	1,473	...	...	...	...	{ M. 127 P. M. 17	{ S. 128 S. 22 W. 24	...	2,249	1,647	
5	Pimpal Dimal ... ..	II	1 10 0	...	...	998	819	...	...	...	...	M. 102	Rs. 193	...	1,100	946	
6	Karandi ... ..	II	1 10 0	...	8 0 0	4,915	3,329	...	...	...	...	{ M. 64 P. 4 P. M. 24	{ S. 90 S. 32 W. 43	...	5,007	3,404	
7	Jategaon Khurd ... ..	II	1 10 0	...	...	1,100	1,109	...	...	...	...	M. 68	Rs. 65	...	1,158	1,174	
8	Jategaon Budruk ... ..	II	1 10 0	...	*6 0 0	1,984	1,281	...	...	...	...	{ M. 58 P. 33 P. M. 6	{ S. 68 S. 36 W. 100	...	2,079	1,467	
9	Shikrapur ... ..	II	1 10 0	...	*6 0 0	4,920	4,033	...	...	...	...	{ M. 249 P. 169 P. M. 45	{ S. 313 S. 281 W. 684	...	5,383	5,311	
10	Aphi ... ..	II	1 10 0	...	...	1,352	971	...	...	...	...	M. 23	Rs. 34	...	1,374	1,005	
11	Wadhu Budruk ... ..	II	1 10 0	...	*6 0 0	2,646	2,335	...	...	...	...	{ M. 132 P. 10 P. M. 28	{ S. 208 S. 53 W. 75	...	2,814	3,171	
12	Koregaon ... ..	II	1 10 0	...	...	3,355	3,959	...	...	...	...	M. 114	Rs. 144	...	3,469	4,103	
13	Talegaon ... ..	II	1 10 0	...	*6 0 0	16,415	15,317	...	...	...	...	{ M. 1,130 P. 10 P. M. 159	{ S. 1,413 S. 242 W. 491	...	17,714	17,462	
Totals, Group I ... ..		...	...	...	...	60,251	49,524	0 13 2	...	...	...	{ M. 2,761 P. 312 P. M. 417	{ S. 3,598 S. 958 W. 2,070	1 4 10 4 2 5	63,741	56,148	
<i>Group II.</i>																	
14	Kathapur Khurd ... ..	III	1 8 0	...	...	369	263	...	...	...	...	M. 74	Rs. 30	...	463	363	
15	Pimparkhed ... ..	III	1 8 0	...	8 0 0	2,772	1,534	...	...	...	...	{ M. 145 P. M. 4	{ S. 317 S. 5 W. 3	...	3,021	1,759	
16	Chandoho ... ..	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,628	687	...	...	...	...	M. 56	Rs. 39	...	1,684	706	
17	Jambut ... ..	III	1 8 0	...	...	3,218	1,982	...	...	...	...	M. 86	Rs. 121	...	3,304	2,013	
18	Phakta ... ..	III	1 8 0	...	*6 0 0	1,962	771	...	...	...	...	{ M. 40 P. M. 4	{ S. 21 S. 3 W. 8	...	2,006	806	
19	Kawta ... ..	III	1 8 0	...	*6 0 0	7,973	3,083	...	...	...	...	{ M. 384 P. 9	{ S. 273 S. 5 W. 27	...	8,365	3,287	

Abbreviations:—M = Mangrove  
S = Soil

on Government occupied land.

UNDER REVISION SETTLEMENT.															Percentage increase.		Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			On soil only.	Net.		
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.				
11 14 0	...	...	6,343	4,807	...	...	...	...	M. 409	649	...	6,782	5,256	...	6	NIL	Patal ... ..	1
11 14 0	...	...	7,440	6,386	...	...	...	...	M. 159	165	...	7,908	6,451	...	6	5	Kanhur ... ..	2
11 16 0	...	...	6,785	4,914	...	...	...	...	M. 279	549	...	7,034	5,463	...	16	10	Dhamal ... ..	3
11 16 0	...	...	2,105	1,703	...	...	...	...	M. 144	173	...	2,249	1,876	...	16	14	Havra ... ..	4
11 14 0	...	...	998	947	...	...	...	...	M. 102	146	...	1,100	1,083	...	16	16	Pimpla Dumal ... ..	5
11 14 0	...	...	4,919	3,858	...	...	...	...	M. 88	162	...	5,007	4,005	...	16	15	Karandi ... ..	6
11 14 0	...	...	1,100	1,293	...	...	...	...	M. 56	75	...	1,168	1,357	...	16	16	Jategaon Khurd ... ..	7
11 16 0	...	...	2,017	1,494	...	...	...	...	M. 62	87	...	2,079	1,581	...	16	8	Jategaon Budruk ... ..	8
11 14 0	...	...	5,089	4,920	...	...	...	...	M. 294	430	...	5,383	5,350	...	16	1	Shikarpur ... ..	9
11 14 p	...	...	1,852	1,123	...	...	...	...	M. 22	89	...	1,974	1,162	...	16	16	Apti ... ..	10
11 14 0	...	...	2,656	3,222	...	...	...	...	M. 159	288	...	2,814	3,580	...	16	13	Wadhu Budruk ... ..	11
11 14 0	...	...	3,855	4,578	...	...	...	...	M. 114	166	...	4,469	4,744	...	16	16	Koregaon ... ..	12
11 14 0	...	...	16,425	17,723	...	...	...	...	M. 1,259	1,900	...	17,214	19,623	...	16	13	Talegaon ... ..	13
...	...	...	60,503	56,722	0 15 0	...	...	...	M. 8,178	4,819	1 8 8	63,741	61,541	0 15 5	14	10	Totals Group I ...	
<b>Group II.</b>																		
11 8 0	...	...	389	283	...	...	...	...	M. 74	80	...	469	363	...	NIL	NIL	Kathapur Khurd ... ..	14
11 8 0	...	...	2,772	1,534	...	...	...	...	M. 149	222	...	2,921	1,756	...	NIL	NIL	Pimparkhed ... ..	16
11 8 0	...	...	1,628	667	...	...	...	...	M. 56	89	...	1,684	708	...	NIL	NIL	Chandcho ... ..	16
11 8 0	...	...	3,218	1,892	...	...	...	...	M. 66	121	...	3,304	2,013	...	NIL	NIL	Jambhat ... ..	17
11 8 0	...	...	1,983	771	...	...	...	...	M. 44	37	...	2,098	708	...	NIL	-1	Phakta ... ..	18
11 8 0	...	...	7,961	3,069	...	...	...	...	M. 364	279	...	8,365	6,349	...	NIL	-1	Kawta ... ..	19

✓ = Patasthal ;  
 =V=Water.



Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	UNDER FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden (*Water only.)	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	<i>Group II—contd.</i>		Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s.	
20	Wadner Khurd ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,086	573	...	...	...	...	M.	56	81	...	1,091	664	
21	Haji Takli ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	7,867	2,672	...	...	...	...	M.	240	332	...	7,536	3,004	
22	Dongargaon ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,034	838	...	...	...	...	M.	38	45	...	1,067	383	
23	Mhase Budruk ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	994	374	...	...	...	...	M.	12	15	...	1,006	389	
24	Shahtabad ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	483	295	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	483	295	
25	Chincholi ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,630	932	...	...	...	...	M.	104	104	...	1,734	1,086	
26	Waruda ...	III	1 8 0	...	8 0 0	3,152	1,919	...	...	...	...	M.	47	31	} S. 10 W. 16	...	3,213	1,976
												P.	2					
												P. M.	12					
27	Ganegaon ...	III	1 8 0	...	8 0 0	5,185	2,066	...	...	...	...	M.	74	114	} S. 1 W. 0	...	5,270	3,031
												P.	1					
												M.	73	57				
28	Waghale ...	III	1 8 0	...	8 0 0	1,333	650	...	...	...	...	M.	62	89	} S. 2 W. 8	...	1,408	712
												P.	2					
												M.	62	89				
29	Amadabad ...	IV	1 8 0	...	8 0 0	1,991	711	...	...	...	...	M.	497	635	} S. 16 W. 38	...	2,068	804
												P.	2					
												P. M.	13					
30	Sirur ...	IV	1 8 0	...	8 0 0	10,921	3,632	...	...	...	...	M.	63	60	} S. 54 W. 53	...	11,466	4,804
												P.	6					
												P. M.	43					
31	Sone Sangvi ...	IV	1 8 0	...	8 0 0	2,189	814	...	...	...	...	M.	53	60	} S. 16 W. 9	...	2,258	899
												P.	3					
												P. M.	14					
32	Dhok Sangvi ...	IV	1 8 0	...	8 0 0	2,081	472	...	...	...	...	M.	22	19	} S. 32 W. 67	...	2,145	611
												P.	23					
												P. M.	19					
33	Rajangaon G. ...	IV	1 8 0	...	8 0 0	6,164	2,542	...	...	...	...	M.	88	120	} S. 139 W. 375	...	6,397	4,146
												P.	35					
												P. M.	110					
34	Kondhapuri ...	IV	1 8 0	...	8 0 0	2,757	1,694	...	...	...	...	M.	78	68	} S. 6 W. 20	...	2,840	1,768
												P.	5					
												M.	122	98				
35	Ningaoon M. ...	IV	1 8 0	...	8 0 0	5,438	2,263	...	...	...	...	M.	22	49	} S. 49 W. 45	...	5,610	2,449
												P.	22					
												P. M.	30					
36	Bhims Takli ...	IV	1 8 0	...	...	3,662	2,985	...	...	...	...	M.	54	44	...	3,716	3,009	
37	Shivtakrar ...	IV	1 8 0	...	...	358	325	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	358	325	
38	Parodi ...	V	1 4 0	...	8 0 0	1,332	401	...	...	...	...	M.	12	12	} S. 13 W. 43	...	1,261	469
												P.	1					
												P. M.	16					
39	Karanjawa ...	V	1 4 0	...	8 0 0	2,034	1,153	...	...	...	...	M.	27	30	} S. 20 W. 59	...	2,067	1,282
												P.	4					
												P. M.	23					
40	Bambarda ...	V	1 4 0	...	8 0 0	2,474	1,047	...	...	...	...	M.	31	38	} S. 2 W. 3	...	2,507	1,060
												P.	2					
												M.	46	46				
41	Babhnisar Khurd ...	V	1 4 0	...	8 0 0	3,517	934	...	...	...	...	M.	46	46	} S. 9 W. 13	...	3,576	1,052
												P.	5					
												P. M.	8					

—continued.

UNION REVENUE SURVEILLANCE.																Percentage Increase.		Name of Village.	Number
Minimum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			On soil only.	Net.			
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.			Group II—continued.		
00	—	—	1,005	573	—	—	—	—	M. 56	61	—	1,091	654	—	NIL	NIL	Wadner Khurd	20	
00	—	—	7,357	2,672	—	—	—	—	M. 249	292	—	7,536	3,004	—	NIL	NIL	Haji Takli	21	
00	—	—	1,004	339	—	—	—	—	M. 33	45	—	1,067	383	—	NIL	NIL	Dongargaoan	22	
00	—	—	994	374	—	—	—	—	M. 12	15	—	1,008	389	—	NIL	NIL	Mhase Budruk	23	
00	—	—	53	235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	493	236	—	NIL	NIL	Shastabed	24	
00	—	—	1,630	923	—	—	—	—	M. 104	104	—	1,734	1,066	—	NIL	NIL	Chincholi	25	
00	—	—	2,154	1,229	—	—	—	—	M. 59	49	—	3,213	1,909	—	NIL	-1	Warde	26	
00	—	—	5,106	2,367	—	—	—	—	M. 74	114	—	5,270	2,681	—	NIL	NIL	Ganegaon	27	
00	—	—	1,302	659	—	—	—	—	M. 75	89	—	1,498	769	—	NIL	NIL	Waghale	28	
00	—	—	1,993	739	—	—	—	—	M. 75	61	—	3,009	861	—	10	4	Amudabad	29	
00	—	—	10,227	4,221	—	—	—	—	M. 539	739	—	11,495	4,999	—	10	6	Sirur	30	
00	—	—	2,191	698	—	—	—	—	M. 67	98	—	2,289	879	—	10	9	Sone Sangvi	31	
00	—	—	2,104	829	—	—	—	—	M. 41	45	—	2,145	873	—	10	-5	Dhak Sangvi	32	
00	—	—	6,159	2,677	—	—	—	—	M. 199	296	—	6,397	4,175	—	11	1	Kanjagaon G.	33	
00	—	—	2,792	1,539	—	—	—	—	M. 79	74	—	2,849	1,913	—	9	5	Kondhapuri	34	
00	—	—	5,468	2,490	—	—	—	—	M. 122	139	—	5,619	2,639	—	9	7	Kingaoan M.	35	
00	—	—	3,022	2,242	—	—	—	—	M. 54	45	—	3,736	3,291	—	9	9	Shikra Takli	36	
00	—	—	369	315	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	359	315	—	9	9	Shivlikar	37	
00	—	—	1,523	477	—	—	—	—	M. 29	32	—	1,581	566	—	19	9	Parodi	38	
00	—	—	2,499	1,273	—	—	—	—	M. 46	66	—	2,647	1,607	—	19	14	Karnajawa	39	
00	—	—	2,479	1,265	—	—	—	—	M. 31	46	—	2,597	1,289	—	19	15	Bambarda	40	
00	—	—	2,523	1,272	—	—	—	—	M. 54	62	—	2,578	1,294	—	19	17	Balhar Khurd	41	

UNDER FORMER SETTLEMENT.

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group II—continued.</i>																	
42	Karegaon ...	V	1 4 0	...	8 0 0	2,751	844	...	2	3	...	M. 25 P. 8 P. M. 32	S. 28 W. 98	...	2,818	1,010	...
43	Karda ...	V	1 4 0	...	8 0 0	8,653	2,838	...	...	...	...	M. 66 P. M. 1	S. 66 W. 0	...	8,653	2,902	...
44	Ambla ...	V	1 4 0	...	8 0 0	5,089	2,146	...	...	...	...	M. 32 P. 27 P. M. 6	S. 98 W. 22 40	...	5,184	2,304	...
45	Uralgaon ...	V	1 4 0	...	8 0 0	5,324	2,236	...	...	...	...	M. 40 P. M. 1	S. 46 W. 1	...	5,385	2,284	...
46	Arangaon ...	V	1 4 0	...	...	914	392	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	914	392	...
47	Alegaon ...	V	1 4 0	...	...	4,097	1,684	...	...	...	...	M. 179	239	...	4,276	2,103	...
48	Ranjangaon Sandas ...	V	1 4 0	...	...	4,833	8,309	...	...	...	...	M. 50	75	...	4,833	3,884	...
49	Nhawra ...	V	1 4 0	...	8 0 0	9,189	3,669	...	...	...	...	M. 88 P. 1	S. 100 W. 1	...	9,256	3,970	...
50	Nimona ...	VI	1 2 0	...	8 0 0	8,344	2,635	...	...	...	...	M. 25 P. 9 P. M. 15	S. 94 W. 15 85	...	8,393	2,769	...
51	Nirwi ...	VI	1 2 0	...	...	4,475	1,870	...	...	...	...	M. 54	54	...	4,529	1,924	...
52	Kolegaon ...	VI	1 2 0	...	...	1,647	664	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	1,647	664	...
53	Kuzil ...	VI	1 2 0	...	...	1,363	466	...	...	...	...	M. 10	10	...	1,373	466	...
<b>Totals, Group II</b>			...	...	...	141,469	62,409	0 7 1	2	3	1 8	M. 3,145 P. 164 P. M. 351	S. 3,481 W. 464 977	1 1 9 2 12 5	145,131	67,324	0 7 5
<i>Group III.</i>																	
54	Nagargaon ...	V	1 4 0	...	...	3,103	2,114	...	...	...	...	M. 11	15	...	3,114	2,129	...
55	Sadalgaon ...	V	1 4 0	...	...	1,990	1,003	...	...	...	...	M. 16	23	...	2,006	1,026	...
56	Mandavgan ...	V	1 4 0	...	...	7,834	4,876	...	...	...	...	M. 103	121	...	7,837	4,897	...
57	Wadgaon Basal...	VI	1 2 0	...	...	5,021	2,958	...	...	...	...	M. 60	75	...	5,031	2,933	...
58	Shindoli ...	VI	1 2 0	...	8 0 0	2,544	637	...	...	...	...	M. 49 P. M. 2	S. 49 W. 3	...	2,595	690	...
59	Ohinchni ...	VI	1 2 0	...	8 0 0	2,564	683	...	...	...	...	M. 10 P. M. 2	S. 11 W. 2	...	2,576	688	...
60	Pimpalgaon Suti ...	VI	1 2 0	...	...	1,715	893	...	...	...	...	M. 38	45	...	1,753	938	...
61	Inamgaon ...	VI	1 2 0	...	...	4,453	2,708	...	...	...	...	M. 35	46	...	4,498	2,756	...
62	Tandli ...	VI	1 2 0	...	...	2,382	1,807	...	...	...	...	M. 71	89	...	2,453	1,896	...
63	Babhulsar Bk. ...	VI	1 2 0	...	...	1,348	1,064	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	1,358	1,064	...
<b>Totals, Group III</b>			...	...	...	32,969	19,243	0 9 4	...	...	...	M. 393 P. 0 P. M. 4	S. 476 W. 3 5	1 3 5 2 0 0	33,366	19,727	0 9 8
<b>Grand Totals for taluka.</b>			...	...	...	234,689	131,178	0 9 11	3	3	1 8	M. 6,209 P. 476 P. M. 773	S. 7,555 W. 1,413 8,052	1 3 2 3 9 8	242,238	143,199	0 9 8

Q—concluded.

UNDER REVISION SETTLEMENT.															Percentage increase.		Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			On soil only.	Net.		
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1 8 0	...	...	2,759	1,011	...	2	3	...	M. 57	78	...	2,818	1,092	...	20	8	Karegaon ... .. 42	
1 8 0	...	...	8,533	3,364	...	...	...	...	M. 70	82	...	8,653	3,448	...	19	19	Karda ... .. 43	
8 0	...	...	5,096	2,565	...	...	...	...	M. 88	124	...	5,194	2,689	...	19	17	Ambia ... .. 44	
1 8 0	...	...	5,384	2,655	...	...	...	...	M. 41	56	...	5,395	2,711	...	19	19	Urugaon ... .. 45	
1 8 0	...	...	914	466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	914	466	...	29	19	Arangaon ... .. 46	
1 8 0	...	...	4,097	2,214	...	...	...	...	M. 179	294	...	4,276	2,408	...	19	19	Alegaon ... .. 47	
1 8 0	...	...	4,833	3,929	...	...	...	...	M. 50	69	...	4,833	4,018	...	19	19	Banjangaon Sandas ... .. 48	
1 8 0	...	...	9,170	4,594	...	...	...	...	M. 86	119	...	9,256	4,718	...	19	19	Nhawra ... .. 49	
1 8 0	...	...	3,353	3,544	...	...	...	...	M. 40	50	...	3,393	3,594	...	31	30	Nimona ... .. 50	
1 8 0	...	...	4,475	2,454	...	...	...	...	M. 54	70	...	4,529	2,521	...	31	31	Nirwi ... .. 51	
1 8 0	...	...	1,647	872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,647	872	...	31	31	Kolegaon ... .. 52	
1 8 0	...	...	1,363	639	...	...	...	...	M. 10	13	...	1,373	651	...	31	31	Kurli ... .. 53	
...	...	...	141,633	69,840	0 7 11	2	3	1 8	M. 3,498	4,229	1 3 4	145,131	74,071	0 8 2	13	10	Totals, Group II,	
<i>Group III.</i>																		
1 2 0	...	...	3,108	1,916	...	...	...	...	M. 11	14	...	3,114	1,930	...	—9	—9	Nagargaon ... .. 54	
1 2 0	...	...	1,990	1,453	...	...	...	...	M. 16	21	...	2,006	1,474	...	—9	—9	Sadargaon ... .. 55	
1 2 0	...	...	7,834	4,419	...	...	...	...	M. 103	110	...	7,937	4,529	...	—9	—9	Mandavgan ... .. 56	
1 2 0	...	...	5,021	2,859	...	...	...	...	M. 60	75	...	5,031	2,933	...	Nil.	Nil.	Wadgaon Rasai ... .. 57	
1 2 0	...	...	2,544	637	...	...	...	...	M. 51	51	...	2,595	693	...	Nil.	Nil.	Shindodi ... .. 58	
1 2 0	...	...	2,564	683	...	...	...	...	M. 12	13	...	2,576	696	...	Nil.	Nil.	Chinehni ... .. 59	
1 2 0	...	...	1,715	898	...	...	...	...	M. 38	45	...	1,753	935	...	Nil.	Nil.	Pimpalgaon Sutl ... .. 60	
1 2 0	...	...	4,458	2,708	...	...	...	...	M. 35	43	...	4,498	2,756	...	Nil.	Nil.	Inamgaon ... .. 61	
1 2 0	...	...	2,382	1,807	...	...	...	...	M. 71	89	...	2,453	1,899	...	Nil.	Nil.	Tandli ... .. 62	
1 2 0	...	...	1,358	1,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,358	1,064	...	Nil.	Nil.	Babhulgar Bk. ... .. 63	
...	...	...	32,999	18,438	0 8 11	...	...	...	M. 397	436	1 2 9	33,866	19,904	0 9 1	—4	—4	Totals, Group III.	
...	...	...	235,165	145,000	0 9 10	2	3	1 8	M. 7,071	9,518	1 5 6	242,239	154,518	0 10 2	10	9	Grand Totals for taluka.	

## APPENDIX Q1.

Statement showing the population and area and assessment of Government unoccupied land in 63 Government villages of the Sirur Taluka, Poona District.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Population.	Unoccupied Government land.		Remarks.
			Area.	Assessment.	
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Pabal	3,866	0 25	0 8 0	
2	Kanhur	1,967	78 26	71 0 0	
3	Dhamari	1,689	77 34	13 12 0	
4	Hivra	664	.....	.....	
5	Pimpalgaon	576	.....	.....	
6	Karandi	991	112 19	44 3 4	
7	Jategaon Khurd	464	24 28	18 0 0	
8	Jategaon Budruk	685	.....	.....	
9	Shikrapur	1,680	3 5	2 4 0	
10	Apti	310	.....	.....	
11	Wadhu Budruk	896	282 0	260 6 6	
12	Koregaon	1,434	83 15	73 14 6	
13	Talegaon	6,774	263 17	208 14 8	
14	Kathapur Khurd	110	452 7	243 4 0	
15	Pimparkhed	794	343 29	165 3 0	
16	Chandoh	304	33 0	14 0 0	
17	Jambut	738	98 81	50 8 0	
18	Phakta	251	636 4	240 0 0	
19	Kawta	2,102	709 37	213 11 11	
20	Wadner Khurd	426	.....	.....	
21	Haji Takli	1,195	1,849 38	553 2 8	
22	Dongargaon	165	119 26	27 3 0	
23	Mbase Budruk	158	18 34	3 8 0	
24	Shastabad	115	.....	.....	
25	Chincholi	423	86 34	14 5 0	
26	Warud	641	85 21	40 7 0	
27	Ganegaon	1,117	255 86	73 12 0	
28	Waghale	427	.....	.....	
29	Amdabad	502	50 11	20 4 8	
30	Sirur (including Ghodwadi)	6,251	73 34	23 12 4	
31	Sone Sangvi	530	.....	.....	
32	Dhok Sangvi	334	21 25	5 2 0	
33	Ranjangaon Ganpati	1,603	.....	.....	
34	Khondhapuri	480	.....	.....	
35	Nimgaon Mahalungi	1,068	1 10	3 0 0	
36	Bhima Takli	714	3 14	5 0 0	
37	Shivtakrar	89	33 3	21 0 0	
38	Parodi	351	.....	.....	
39	Karanjawa	499	12 3	7 15 0	
40	Bambarda	536	.....	.....	
41	Babhulsar Khurd	587	.....	.....	
42	Karegaon	825	.....	.....	
43	Karda	1,440	.....	.....	
44	Ambla	951	.....	.....	
45	Uralgaon	639	56 33	37 9 0	
46	Arangaon	131	.....	.....	
47	Alegaon	1,048	127 1	21 10 6	
48	Ranjangaon Sandas	1,562	37 4	7 0 0	
49	Nhawra	1,492	.....	.....	
50	Nimona	1,400	.....	.....	
51	Nirwi	967	.....	.....	
52	Kolegaon	193	24 19	11 0 0	
53	Kurli	289	20 13	9 8 0	
54	Nargargaon	544	23 20	12 0 0	
55	Sadalgaon	573	.....	.....	
56	Mandavgaon Pharata	1,490	78 7	49 10 8	
57	Wadgaon Rasai	930	.....	.....	
58	Shindodi	357	37 8	3 8 0	
59	Chinchni	664	.....	.....	
60	Pimpalgaon Suti	308	.....	.....	
61	Inamgaon	987	.....	.....	
62	Tandli	733	4 20	3 12 0	
63	Babhulsar Bhudruk	340	.....	.....	
	Total	62,349	6,171 6	2,573 11 9	

## APPENDIX R.

*Correspondence regarding the settlement of 37 villages of the Sirúr Taluka in 1833-34 and 1866-67 (see para. 1 of report).*

No. 8 of 1883.

FROM

COLONEL G. A. LAUGHTON,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,

Poona and Násik;

TO

J. G. MOORE, ESQUIRE,

Collector of Poona.

*Superintendent's Office,  
Post Nagar, 2nd January 1883.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the approval of Government, and beg that you will forward through the usual channels, along with any remarks that you may think fit to make, the following report upon the revision of assessment of 37 Government villages of Sirúr Taluka, Poona Collectorate, and one village, Amdabad, into which it is proposed to introduce survey rates for the first time. There are also 13 inám villages into which revision rates have to be introduced; but these will form the subject of a separate report direct to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

2. Sirúr was first constituted a taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate in 1859-60. It was then comprised of 41 villages taken from the old Karla Taluka: of these 32 were Government and 9 inám. In 1866-67 the taluka was transferred to the Poona Collectorate, and at the same time 32 villages from the old Pábal Taluka were included, of which 26 were Government and 6 inám; from taluka Khed were transferred 2 Government and 1 inám villages. Thus there are at the present time in the Sirúr Taluka 76 villages, of which 60 are Government and 16 are alienated.

3. Of the 60 Government villages mentioned in the last paragraph, into 22 revision rates have already been introduced, and they form a part of 56 villages for which revision survey rates were proposed by Colonel Waddington in his report No. 689 of the 10th October 1872; a copy of this report is appended.\* These proposals, after considerable changes by orders of Government, received their final sanction in Government Resolution No. 3495, dated 8th July 1874, Revenue Department: the correspondence\* relating to these alterations will be found in the appendices as a continuation to Colonel Waddington's report.

4. Deducting the above 22, leaves 38 villages mentioned in the first paragraph; that is to say, 37 for revision and 1 for first settlement. Of the 37 villages the major portion was settled in 1851-52, and formed a part of the villages for which Colonel G. S. A. Anderson, then Superintendent of the Ahmednagar Revenue Survey, proposed survey rates, as may be seen in his report† which accompanies this, and will be found in the 4th, 5th and 6th groups, at pages 22 and 23, where they are specially marked. A map accompanies this, showing the villages already revised, with their sanctioned maximum rates, and the other villages for which revision rates are now proposed.

5. The area of the villages under report, as obtained from past and present surveys, are shown in the following statement:—

		Total area.	Deduct unarable.	Remaining arable.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
By former survey	...	185,194	37,418	147,776
By revision survey	...	185,639	26,017	159,622
Increase	...	445	.....	11,846
Decrease	...	.....	11,401	.....

\* See Selection No. OLI, new series, pages 295 to 394.

† See page 85, post.

There is a very small difference between the areas obtained by the two surveys; but the increase in arable area is very large, amounting to 8 per cent., showing that much, which formerly was considered worthy of being deducted as unculturable, is now found to be actually under cultivation. No outlay of capital has been expended in bringing this land into a state fit for bearing crops; simply the removal of thorny bushes and clearing the land of stones was all that was required to make every available acre fit for cultivation, a state of things necessitated by the large increase of population.

6. The next is a statement showing the difference in areas of individual fields. It will be remarked that, although the gross areas of the two periods, as given in the last statement, differ very slightly, there are considerable differences in fields; in fact, more than one-seventh of them show more than 5 per cent., and 73 fields show a difference of above 30 per cent., proving the great necessity of re-measurement even with the application of the partial system:—

Total Survey Fields.	DIFFERENCES IN AREAS OF OLD AND PRESENT SURVEYS.							
	Under 5 per cent.	Above 5 and under 10 per cent.	Above 10 and under 15 per cent.	Above 15 and under 20 per cent.	Above 20 and under 25 per cent.	Above 25 and under 30 per cent.	Above 30 per cent.	
8,285	7,270	628	161	79	40	34	73	
		1,015						

7. In all former reports in connection with the re-classification of the Nagar Districts (and this taluka was formerly a part of the Nagar Collectorate) it has been shown that an entire re-classification was imperatively necessary; consequently, the whole of the villages under report have been entirely re-classified. Very much the same result was obtained, that is to say, the present work proving that the former tendency was to depreciate the higher class of soils, and to classify the poorer soils unduly high. In the present instance special precautions have been taken to keep the classification of the poorer soils as low as possible.

8. The following extract from the report of the officer who supervised the re-classification, Mr. J. C. Whitcombe, gives a clear idea of the geographical features, of not only the villages now being reported upon, but of the whole taluka, which is useful for record:—

“Taluka Sirur lies to the north-east of the collectorate and the town of that name is distant about 40 miles in a straight line from Poona. The geographical position of the taluka is between 74° 4' and 74° 39' east longitude and 18° 30' and 19° 1' north latitude; it is 38 miles in length and 36 miles in breadth. It is of very irregular shape, and has one village detached, and outlying, about 5 miles from the boundary on the north, on the border of the Poona and Nagar Collectorates. On the north the taluka is bounded partly by the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate and partly by the Párner Taluka of the Nagar Collectorate, the latter being separated from that of Sirur by the God River; on the south the river Bhima divides it from Talukas Haveli and Bhimthadi of the Poona Collectorate; on the east it is partly bounded by Taluka Párner and partly by Taluka Shrigonda of the Nagar Collectorate, which lie beyond the God River, and on the west partly by the Khed and Junnar Talukas of the Poona Collectorate.”

9. The topographical features are low hills and uplands; some of the former are rugged and steep; some of the latter have rich tracts of good soil; while others again are poor and stony, with gradual undulations subsiding into fairly level plains, most especially towards the south-eastern corner of the taluka. The country is very sparsely wooded.

10. The following, also an extract from Mr. Whitcombe's report, gives the description of the soils:—

“The prevailing soil is a light friable gray, freely mixed with gravel, which requires seasonable and frequent falls of rain to make it productive. The best plateau lands are purplish black in colour, with the characteristic feature of varying depths even at short distances, but very productive even with comparatively less rain. Black soil is met with in the lands of villages lying along the bank of the Bhima and in some of the low-lying positions of other villages.”

11. The following statement gives the annual return of rainfall for the past twelve years as registered at the Mámlatdár's kacheri at Sirur and also in the six adjoining talukas for the same period:—

Year.	Sirur.	Khed.	Junnar.	Haveli (Sassoon Hospital).	BHIMTHADI.		Pärner.	Shrigonda.
					At Supa.	At Khedgaon.		
	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.	I. c.
1870	17 47	28 93	26 75	...	...	...	18 81	9 12
1871	9 91	17 43	21 10	19 88	12 6	...	25 11	9 12
1872	22 26	15 37	15 46	20 20	19 10	...	17 75	22 17
1873	18 16	22 41	13 49	26 80	14 18	...	17 55	17 67
1874	15 17	28 78	24 87	37 75	25 84	...	29 30	33 48
1875	15 97	30 60	33 01	37 43	12 28	...	21 73	19 35
1876	10 94	18 25	17 09	14 90	6 00	...	8 46	15 48
1877	14 91	16 60	16 89	18 56	14 71	...	17 4	21 30
1878	24 25	31 76	39 43	32 72	24 04	...	34 69	23 55
1879	16 78	28 92	32 90	33 62	20 40	16 41	25 29	16 89
1880	23 72	22 02	20 06	21 33	18 23	16 96	15 15	14 48
1881	19 20	22 51	20 42	24 17	11 54	14 15	20 52	18 23
Total	208 74	278 58	281 47	288 42	178 38	47 52	251 40	220 84
Average	17 39	23 21	23 46	26 22	16 22	15 84	20 95	18 40

12. Bajri and jowari are the staple crops grown in the taluka. Details of the different descriptions of crops are given in the appendix; (see Statistical Table No. III). The portion of occupied waste is only 13.7 per cent. Manure is, as a rule, applied to irrigated lands, and to a very limited extent only to dry crops.

13. Garden cultivation is carried on by means of "páts," or water-channels, and wells but chiefly by wells. The total number of bandhárás, or dams, according to the revision survey, amounts to 127 against 54 at the time of first survey. All of these bandhárás are made annually during the years the streams afford a sufficient supply of water for purposes of irrigation. Very few flow until the middle of May, and most of them are dry by the middle of March. The total area found last year as being irrigated under these páts alone was 164 acres, while that under páts and wells combined being 424,—under wells alone 2,543, making a total of irrigated area 3,131 acres. Only 186 acres were last year under superior cultivation,—that is to say, sugarcane, pán gardens, plantains, grapes and other fruits; the remaining area being under inferior cultivation, such as groundnut, chillies, onions, potatoes, sweet potatoes, wheat and gram.

14. This taluka enjoys very considerable advantages as regards road communication. The high road from Bengal *via* Aurangabad and Ahmednagar to Poona and the coast passes through the district, entering from the north-east close to the town of Sirúr, and leaving it in the south-west corner close to the famous battlefield of Koregaon. This was the only metalled road at the time of introduction of the present survey thirty years ago: two metalled roads have been made since then—one leading from Sirúr to the Khed Taluka to the west, *via* Pábal, and another also from the town of Sirúr southward to the Bhimthadi Taluka, *via* Khedgaon Railway Station. There are no less than 8 fair weather roads, 5 of which were made during the famine of 1876-77. They may be seen on the accompanying map, and need no further description beyond noting that they connect the chief towns and act as branch communications between the main or metalled roads. In fact, it may be said that no district in the Poona Collectorate has such facilities for cart traffic as this taluka has.

15. Although the G. I. P. Railway does not pass through the taluka, nevertheless there are 5 stations along this line, all easy of access, and at no great distance from the southern border, commencing at Dhond to the east and ending with Urúli to the west.

16. There are 5 towns within the limits of the district at which weekly markets are held *viz.*, Sirúr, Pábal, Tálegaon, Kendur and Káuta,—the chief being the first named, at which also a cattle bázár is held. The average of weekly sales at this market is estimated about 300 rupees worth of grain, 300 rupees cattle, and 200 rupees of European and country cloths.

17. The mode of husbandry is similar to that practised in other Deccan districts. It is customary to grow only one crop on unirrigated lands, though in some places the soil is good and retains sufficient moisture after the monsoon to enable a second crop being grown.

18. Mr. Whitcombe reports that the chief manufactures are *bágdís*, *págotás*, and *camlís*, for which there are, in all, 101 looms,—the chief being for the first two items, and only 8 for the third. The greater portion of these manufactures are sold within the district, the remainder being taken for sale to Poona.



19. The following is a statement obtained from the statistical returns prepared for each village at the time of classification, and shows the increase during the current lease and the average number of souls to the square mile; the increase appears to be equal to 42·8 per cent. :—

Period.				Population.	Average to the square mile.
By former survey	...	...	...	20,298	70·0
By revision survey	...	...	...	28,986	100·0

20. The next is an abstract statement compiled from similar statistical returns (see Appendices IV and VI), giving the general material state of the district, both past and present :—

Items.	According to First Survey Settlement.	According to Revision Survey Settlement.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage Increase or Decrease.
Population ...	20,298	28,986	8,693	...	+42·8
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled	2,550	4,141	1,591	...	+62·4
{ Thatched	1,199	443	...	756	-63·1
Agricultural cattle ...	9,114	14,030	4,916	...	+53·9
Cows, buffaloes and their young	10,060	10,380	320	...	+3·2
Sheep and goats	10,176	19,481	9,305	...	+91·4
Ploughs ...	959	1,821	862	...	+89·9
Carts ...	561	1,143	582	...	+103·7
Horses and ponies	725	668	...	57	-7·9

This return proves that there has been a marked improvement among the villages under report, the chief items being "Population," "Better Class of Houses," "Agricultural Cattle," "Ploughs" and "Carts"; while the great decrease in "Thatched" or poorer class of habitations is indicative of general improvement in the comfort and social condition of the people.

21. Appendix A shows that in these 37 villages there are 12,478 survey and sub-divisional numbers: deducting those which are waste—450—equal to 3·6 per cent of the whole; of the remainder 76·8 per cent. are cultivated by those whose names are entered in the village papers as owners of the land, about 6·4 per cent. of the cultivated land is held in partnership with others, 4·05 per cent. is sub-let for money, and 13·2 per cent. for grain payments. The sub-letting system is much the same as is in vogue in the surrounding districts, that is to say, the owner supplies half or one-third of the seed grain and takes the same proportion of the produce, paying also the assessment on the land. In the case of land irrigated under wells, besides supplying the grain and paying the assessment, the owner also defrays half of the expense incurred on account of ropes, water-bag and manure. Although so large a percentage of the land is cultivated by those whose names are entered in the village books as occupants, it does not follow that the land is free of mortgage. Judging from the returns obtained from the registration office, a large percentage of the agriculturists appears to be indebted to *sávkárs*.

22. Statistical Table No. V gives the proportion of the agricultural, partly agricultural and non-agricultural population for 31 villages; the remaining 6 have no former record. The principal increase appears under the second head, with a decrease under the last, while those who obtain their livelihood from agriculture alone remain pretty much the same in numbers.

23. Appended returns, marked B, C and D, are compiled from the records of the Government registration office of mortgages, sales and sub-lettings for the last three years. The returns have been made out for 37 Government and 13 inám villages. To show each individual case would only take up space unnecessarily; consequently, under the head of mortgages only cases above 20 times and under the heads of sales and sub-lettings those above 10 times the Government assessment are given.

24. The following statements, however, show in the abstract the details of which are given in the aforesaid returns :—

*Abstract Statements showing, in the aggregate, the totals, the details of which are given in Appendices B, C and D.*

*For Mortgage.*

Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage Rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	The number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the Sum for which the Land is mortgaged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8,363	Rs. 44,396	Rs. a p. 5 4 11	Rs. 3,822	Rs. a p. 0 7 4	11.6	467 cases for 37 Government villages.
1,023	19,699	19 3 8	522	0 8 2	37.7	Selected cases above 20 times the assessment. As per Statement B, 190 cases.

*For Sale.*

Total Acres sold.	Total Sum for which sold.	Sale Rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	The number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the Sum for which the Land is sold.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4,082	Rs. 17,984	Rs. a p. 4 6 6	Rs. 1,610	Rs. a p. 0 6 4	11.2	378 cases for 37 Government villages.
1,493	13,070	8 12 1	562	0 6 0	2.33	Selected cases above 10 times the assessment. As per Statement C, 104 cases.

*For Sub-letting.*

Total Acres sub-let.	Total Sum for which sub-let.	Sub-letting Rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	The number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the Sum for which the Land is sub-let.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9,883	Rs. 15,047	Rs. a p. 1 8 4	Rs. 4,408	Rs. a p. 0 7 2	3.4	168 cases for 37 Government villages.
462	3,905	8 7 3	185	0 6 5	21.1	Selected cases above 10 times the assessment. As per Statement D, 47 cases.

Under the head of mortgages there were, during the last three years, 467 cases in which land of an aggregate area of 8,363 acres was pledged for an aggregate sum of Rs. 44,396. The total assessment on this land amounted to Rs. 3,822, the average assessment per acre was only

Re. 0-7-4, while the rate per acre for which the land was mortgaged was Rs. 5-4-11, and the sum obtained in mortgage was equal to 11.6 times the Government assessment. In the 190 cases, as per Statement B, of and above 20 times the assessment, similar aggregate results are given. Likewise in the transactions of "Sales" and "Sub-lettings" the aggregate for the total number of cases registered during the last three years and for the selected cases are given. The facts speak for themselves; and if these records are to be accepted as *bond fide* transactions, it must be conceded that land is of a high value in this district. I wish to record here that these complete abstract statements were prepared as being most important before the Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India—No. 19, Revenue, dated 19th October 1882, forwarded under Government Resolution No. 8702 of the 12th December, calling for such abstracts—was received in this office.

25. It will be observed from a glance at the next statement that the subject of education of the people has in no way been neglected. For, whereas before the introduction of the current survey settlement there was only 1 school, and that in an inam village, Malton, there are now 14 for boys, with an aggregate of 593 pupils. Female education is represented by 1 school and 34 pupils. This, it must be remembered, does not give the state of education for the whole taluka, but only for the villages under report :—

Established.	No. of Villages.	PAID FROM THE LOCAL FUND REVENUE.					
		For Boys.		For Girls.		Total.	
		No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
Before the current settlement...	1	1	50	...	...	1	50
During the 1st decade ...	2	2	192	...	...	2	192
Do. 2nd do. ...	6	6	197	...	6	6	202
Do. 3rd do. ...	6	5	154	1	28	6	182
Total of three decades ...	14	13	543	1	34	14	577
Grand Total ...	15	14	593	1	34	15	627

26. The next is a very important point to be noticed, the increase of irrigation by means of wells indicative of a large outlay of capital. Before the revenue survey there were 224 substantial wells; since then 146 wells and burkis have been dug, of which only 20 are of an unsubstantial nature, representing, at the rate of Rs. 300 per well, an expenditure of about 3½ lakhs of rupees among these few villages alone, a state of things which cannot be considered unsatisfactory. The former area irrigated amounted to 1,218 acres; now there are, as shown in paragraph 13, no less than 3,131 acres of land under pats, wells and burkis—an increase equal to nearly three times.

Taluka.	Villages, Government or Inam.	Number of Villages.	Year of Current Settlement.	WELLS.												BURKIS.	
				Existing at the time of the introduction of the Current Settlement.		Dug during the first decade.		Dug during the second decade.		Dug during the third decade.		Total number of new Wells.		Total number of old and new Wells.		Substantial.	Not substantial.
				Substantially built.	Not substantially built.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sirur.	Government.	37	1848-49 ... 1851-52 ... 1853-53 ... 1856-57 ... 1863-64 ...	224	2	25	5	26	7	43	5	94	17	318	19	32	3

27. The next is an Abstract statement of the principal grains sold in the markets of these villages. In the appendix, statements marked E and  $\frac{B}{1}$  exhibit the average annual prices for every year since 1843-44, not only for these villages, but for the adjoining talukas of Shrigonda, Bhimthadi, Khed, Jannar and Pärner. The abstract gives the average prices by decades since the introduction of the survey, and also for the last four years, calculated at 80 tolas of weight equal to one seer :—

Period.	Seers per Rupee.					Period.	Percentage Increase.				
	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardai.		Jawári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardai.
Average of the first decade ... ..	44	34½	26½	27½	41	.....	...	...	...	...	
Average of the second decade... ..	30	24½	17	16½	26	Increase on the average of the first decade... ..	46.7	40.8	57.4	66.7	57.7
Average of the third decade... ..	24	18	12	15	19	Increase on the average of the first decade ... ..	83.3	91.7	122.9	83.3	115.8
						Increase on the average of the second decade ... ..	25	36.1	4.7	10	36.6
Actuals for 1878-79 ...	11	10½	6½	9	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
Do. 1879-80 ...	11½	11	6½	10	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
Do. 1880-81 ...	27	20	14½	20	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
Do. 1881-82 ...	36	24½	14	22	...	.....	...	...	...	...	

28. There has been a steady rise in prices during the term of each decade until it culminated in the year following that of a scanty monsoon, 1877-78. Since then there has been a fall, the prices of last year being lower than the average of the second decade, the natural sequence of an universal good rainfall in the years 1880-81.

29. In the Appendix will be found 5 statements, lettered from F to J, giving the past revenue history of these villages, settled at different periods, ranging from 1848-49 to 1863-64. In the next abstract statement for 23 villages, the largest number settled at one time, are given the average collections and remissions on Government land since 1851-52. The complete return is marked G :—

*For 23 Government villages settled in 1851-52.*

Years.	Government Occupied Land.	Government Arable assessed unoccupied Land.	Collections on Government Land.	Remissions.	Outstanding Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
From 1841-42 to 1850-51 ...	Acres. 42,771	Acres. 26,750	Rs. 19,166	Rs. 12,496	Rs. 2,529
From 1851-52 to 1860-61 ...	62,195	11,197	22,884	1,128	...
From 1861-62 to 1870-71 ...	72,412	1,459	27,372	209	180
From 1871-72 to 1880-81 ...	74,206	244	27,939	11	3,011
For 1881-82 ...	73,247	973	27,616	...	...

30. As usual in the year of introduction of the revenue survey, there was a falling off in occupied area and in revenue collected as compared with similar items for the average of the previous 10 years. But the light assessment fixed at that time very soon began to prove a success: by the end of the first decade the average of occupied area had increased by nearly 20,000 acres; Government arable assessed waste had decreased by more than 50 per cent. and collection of revenue increased proportionally; remissions which formerly averaged upwards of Rs. 12,000 fell during this decade to one of a little over Rs. 1,000 with no outstanding balances. This steady improvement continued until the first six years of the present decade, during which the highest results of the current assessment are to be seen. Then came the famine, in consequence of which there has been a slight decrease, but so slight as to be

hardly appreciable, proving that this district did not suffer so much from the scanty monsoon of 1876-77, or that the inhabitants were in a better condition to withstand its effects.

31. The Mámlatdár has supplied the following information relating to sales in default of payment of revenue. From this it would seem that during the past three years there have been only 6 sales out of 1,651 cases in which notices were issued :—

Year.				Notices issued.	Cases in which Sales took place.
1879-80	...	...	...	461	
1880-81	...	...	...	831	.....
1881-82	...	...	...	359	1
Total				1,651	6

32. The next gives the result of the sales, showing that the land must have been of a poor quality, bearing an assessment of less than 8 annas per acre :—

Years.		Notices.	Area.	Assessment.	To be collected.	Realized.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1879-80	... ..	5	127 31	48 0 0	41 0 0	8 6 9
1880-81	... ..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881-82	... ..	1	103 25	66 15 0	32 10 9	8 0 0
Total		6	231 16	114 15 0	73 10 9	16 6 9

33. I now come to the important subject of proposing a revision of the present rates. As into a considerable portion of this taluka revision rates have already been introduced, I have shown, on the accompanying map, these rates in large black figures, with original rates in smaller figures of the same colour. For the 37 Government villages of which this report treats, the proposed rates are shown in large red figures, with smaller ones under them, by which those present in force may be known. The only colour—yellow—on the map represents inam villages not noticed in this report.

34. The revenue history for the past thirty years, and general statistics given and commented upon in the foregoing paragraphs, indicate a satisfactory state of things in this district; for nowhere has communication been made easier; and although this was one of the districts where the agrarian disturbances, known as the "Deccan Riots", broke out in 1875, it was not satisfactorily proved before the Commission, which sat to take evidence and to report upon the causes of these disturbances, that the rates of assessment were too heavy; while the general improvement in the state of the country and its inhabitants conclusively points out in my opinion, that a moderate increase on the present assessment is perfectly justifiable.

35. Taking, therefore, the map as a general guide, I would propose to place these villages into four groups, ranging from a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-2-0,—the first being, of course, the most western as possessing the best climate in point of rainfall, while the last group lies on the extreme eastern edge of the taluka, where the rain is both scanty and uncertain. It will be observed that the proposed rates are lower by more than 2 annas in each group than those sanctioned for the adjoining villages in 1874. In no one village is the percentage increase so great as to call for special explanation. The only exception to this grouping is in the case of Sirúr, which from its position should come into the Rs. 1-4-0 group; but on account of it being the chief town in the district, with a flourishing market, it may well go into the higher class of Rs. 1-6-0.

36. Land under old wells has been assessed, in accordance with Government orders, within the highest rate on dry-crop soils; while ordinary dry-crop rates have been applied to land irrigated by wells dug since the introduction of the present settlement. For land under pats I propose an 8-rupees scale according to the dry-crop rate of the village in which the land is situated; this gives an average rate of Rs. 3-0-8 per acre, which cannot be considered excessive. Precautions have been taken to reduce the scale considerably where the land is irrigated under bandhárás made only in years of plentiful rainfall.

37. The following abstract statement of Appendix K shows the general result of the imposition of the proposed rates of assessment on each group of villages and on the whole of them, showing an average increase on the latter of 24.9 per cent., which, I trust, may be considered moderate, and obtain the sanction of Government :—

Class.	Number of Villages in each Class.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	By Former Survey.		By Revision Survey.						Increase of assessment per cent.
			Government occupied Land.		Government occupied Land.		Government unoccupied assessed Waste.		Total.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1st ...	6	Rs. a 1 8	20,099	Rs. 11,186	21,689	Rs. 12,946	1,005	Rs. 310	22,694	Rs. 13,266	16.3
2nd ...	5	1 6	24,989	10,585	27,611	12,425	58	9	27,669	12,434	17.9
3rd ...	18	1 4	66,409	26,009	71,545	34,318	1,127	515	72,672	34,833	31.9
4th ...	8	1 2	26,503	10,151	27,765	12,553	584	215	28,349	12,768	23.7
Total ...	37	...	137,000	57,831	148,610	72,242	2,774	1,049	151,384	73,291	24.9

38. The next is a statement showing the total area and assessment of these villages under every head:—

Tenure of Land.	By Former Survey.		By Revision Survey.		Collection of Judi on Ináms
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Government occupied land ...	137,000	Rs. 57,831	148,610	Rs. 72,242	Rs. 1,788
Government unoccupied arable waste ...	3,060	1,265	2,774	1,049	...
Ináms ...	7,716	3,351	8,238	3,991	...
Government unarable un-assessed waste ...	87,418	...	26,017	...	...
Total ...	185,194	62,447	185,639	77,282	1,788

The proposed assessment on the whole of the Government occupied area gives an average of Re. 0-7-9 per acre, the present assessment being Re. 0-6-9, showing an increase of only Re. 0-1-0.

39. For the village of Amdabad, to be settled for the first time, I would propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-6-0 to assimilate it with others adjoining in the same group. This village lapsed to Government on the death of the inámdár, Madharao Bupu Sahib Pawar, in June 1876. With this maximum rate the percentage increase over collections for 1881-82 amounts to 14.6 per cent. Only 18 acres are under pats, the scale for which will be the same as that for other villages. The area under wells is 88 acres; this I propose to assess on a 3-rupees maximum scale, which gives the classification of the soil combined with a rate for depth of water in the well according to its distance from the surface. The average rates per acre will be as follow:—

Dry-crop.	Land under Pats.	Land under Wells.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0 5 8	2 0 0	2 2 5

40. It only remains to ask for the sanction of Government to the settlement now proposed for a period of twenty years, viz., from 1883-84 to 1902-03, the last being the year when the lease for 22 villages of the old Pábal Táluka now included in Sirúr, sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 3495 of the 8th July 1874, will expire.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Poona and Násik.

## STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

*Details of Cultivation of five years from A.D. 1877-78 to 1881-82.*

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of total cultivation of Government and Inam lands.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
Sirur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.	37 Government Villages.	Jowari (late kind) ...	40.1	0.0	40.1
		Bajri ...	38.9	38.9	0.0
		Kardai ...	4.4	0.0	4.4
		Tur ...	2.1	2.1	0.0
		Mat ...	2.0	2.0	0.0
		Wheat ...	1.4	0.0	1.4
		Gram ...	0.8	0.0	0.8
		Ulga ...	0.5	0.5	0.0
		Garden crops ...	0.4	0.4	0.0
		Ambadi ...	0.3	0.3	0.0
		Til ...	0.2	0.2	0.0
		Jowari (early ind) ...	0.1	0.1	0.0
		Miscellaneous ...	0.1	0.1	0.0
		Total ...			86.3
Occupied waste or fallow ...			13.7		
Grand Total ...			100.0		

## STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

*Detail of Population.*

Taluka.	Caste.	Males.		Total Males.	Females.		Total Females.	Total columns V and VIII.	Can read or are learning to do so.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.			Males.		Females.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
37 Government Villages of the Sirur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.	Christians ...	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Jews ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jains ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lingayats ...	28	41	69	20	49	69	128	28	40.6	0	0
	Musalmons ...	17	33	50	18	32	50	100	11	22.0	0	0
	Bráhmíns ...	202	306	508	164	349	513	1,031	8	1.6	0	0
	Hindus. {	219	539	758	313	462	775	1,583	5	0.6	0	0
	{ Bráhmíns ...	119	241	360	68	227	295	665	229	33.6	0	0
	{ Low Caste ...	183	267	450	98	239	337	787	296	74.0	0	0
	{ Others ...	593	1,134	1,727	473	1,180	1,653	3,380	5	0.3	0	0
	{ Total ...	1,015	1,421	2,436	814	1,564	2,378	4,814	25	1.0	0	0
	{ Total ...	2,989	5,169	7,858	1,938	5,290	7,249	15,037	526	6.7	0	0
{ Total ...	4,504	6,565	11,069	3,404	7,214	10,618	21,687	727	6.6	1	0	
{ Total ...	3,611	6,893	10,504	2,684	7,105	9,789	20,298	796	7.6	0	0	
{ Total ...	5,908	8,891	14,799	4,664	9,523	14,187	28,986	1,081	7.3	0	0	

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

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

## STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

*Occupation of the people.*

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Sirur Táluka of the Poona Collectorate.	31 Government Villages .	Agricultural ...	10,557
			10,829
		Partly Agricultural ...	122
			3,261
		Non-agricultural ...	9,556
		8,650	
		Total ...	20,235
			22,740

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

## STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

*Occupation of the people.*

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Sirur Táluka of the Poona Collectorate.	6 Government Villages...	Agricultural ...	3,549
		Partly Agricultural ...	1,542
		Non-agricultural ...	1,155
		Total ...	6,246

*N.B.*—No data of the first settlement.

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



STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

Return of Houses, Cháwris, Walls, etc., and of Live and Dead Stock.

Táluka.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Cháwris.	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
Sirur Táluka of the Poona Collectorate,	37 Government Villages...	...	597	1,053	1,199	3,749	254	49	23	325	511	959	...	...	725	...	...	1,182	...	..	8,878	9,114	0,731	8,413	413	6	...
		5	1,231	2,910	413	4,639	617	74	37	728	1,143	1,821	463	175	663	637	393	1,017	5,585	3,777	9,063	14,030	13,152	7,359	843	...	...

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

A.

Statement showing the number of Survey Nos. cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered in the Village accounts, or in partnership with others, as well as the Survey Nos. sub-let for money or grain payments, and those that are Waste.

Surveyed Villages.	Number of Survey Nos. cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered in the Village accounts.	Number of Survey Nos. not cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered but cultivated by them in partnership with others.	Number of Survey Nos. sub-let for money payments.	Number of Survey Nos. sub-let for grain payment.	Number of Survey Nos. Waste.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37 Government Villages of the Sirur Táluka of the Poona Collectorate	9,180	772	488	1,588	450	12,478

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

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the average yearly price of the principal grains and oil-seed in Seers of 80 Rupees in weight for the last 39 years ; information obtained through the Mamlatdar of Taluka Sirur, and the adjoining Talukas, Shrigonda, and Bhimthadi.

M 619-1314-96

Years.	TA'LUKA SIRUR.					TA'LUKA SHRIGONDA.					TA'LUKA BHIMTHADI.					Remarks.
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardai.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardai.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardai.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1848-44	81	66	37	48	74½	...	...	...	...	...	47½	88½	81	80	54	...
1844-45	52	40	27	29	41½	...	...	...	...	...	27	26	20	19½	44½	...
1845-46	68	52	23	31½	50½	...	...	...	...	...	16½	16½	14	12	21	...
1846-47	91	66½	38	40	58½	49	37½	19½	17	44	38	32	17	16	26	...
1847-48	101	59	38	44	50½	84	94½	29½	81½	44	64	53	24	88	70	...
1848-49	70	40½	32	32	60	73	71½	45	31½	57	68	55	35	35	52	...
1849-50	57	42	23	32	47	41½	38	33½	34	39	34	31	24½	32	40½	...
1850-51	86	30½	27	31½	35	50½	35½	35½	33½	39½	36	31	26	27½	39	...
1851-52	45	32	29½	27	38	55½	49½	36½	31½	44	42	40	27	24	44½	...
1852-53	53	42	29	26	39	62½	56	42	31½	52½	57	42½	33	26	54½	...
1853-54	39	37	30½	39	39	48	39	35½	32	44½	26½	25	24	21	34	...
1854-55	35½	28½	25½	26	32½	27	28½	19	21	29	33	30	21	24	37½	...
1855-56	33	28½	25	26	36	50½	44½	25	38	65	24	21	21	25½	34½	...
1856-57	38	27	24	24	37½	46	22	27½	27½	48½	30	26	25	19	35½	...
1857-58	33½	28	22	22	45	37	34½	29½	27	45	27½	22½	23½	20½	42	...
1858-59	42	36	26	27½	44	51	48	32½	32½	59½	41	34	26	27½	55	...
1859-60	49	35	29	26	46	55½	48	28	27½	35½	38	23	21	21	40	...
1860-61	42	39½	21½	16½	37	49½	39	21	21½	35½	30	23	13	13	23	...
1861-62	93	27	21	20	28½	35	30	19½	18	21½	20	16	11½	15½	23	...
1862-63	27	20	16	16	18	17	15½	15½	16	20	14	10½	10	17	20½	...
1863-64	17½	14½	12	15	18½	14½	10½	18	12½	20	18	11	9	10	13	...
1864-65	18½	15	11	11½	17	21½	17½	11	10½	16½	18½	12½	9½	9	15½	...
1865-66	24	18	11	10	16	15	22	9½	9½	13½	14½	15	8	9½	13½	...
1866-67	25	20	11	11	16	17½	16½	9½	9½	13½	15	14	11	11	16	...
1867-68	25	20	11	11	21	26½	22	14	15	23	34	23	14	14	23	...
1868-69	26	17	11	12	25	19	17½	12	14	20	14½	14½	10½	10	16½	...
1869-70	20	17	11	11	16	22	18½	10½	10	31	19½	16½	8	8½	24½	...
1870-71	20½	17	10½	15	16	22½	19	11½	14	24½	17½	15	10	15	24½	...
1871-72	17	13	12	13	17	15	13	12	12½	18½	12	11½	10	10½	18½	...
1872-73	24	18	13	13	17½	24½	21	16½	15½	24½	22½	16	13	9	20	...
1873-74	38½	26	15	18	22	35½	29½	21½	18	28	30	22½	19	14	28	...
1874-75	39	31	13	21	27	45½	38	23	21½	39½	39	36½	22	21½	35	...
1875-76	32½	23	15½	24	25	35	27	18	25½	31	30	25	18	24½	30	...
1876-77	12	11½	10½	14	12½	12½	11½	11	12½	17	16	13	22½	15	15	...
1877-78	10	9½	7	9½	13½	10	10½	7½	8½	13½	9½	9½	8½	8½	14½	...
1878-79	11	10½	6½	9	...	10½	11	7½	8	14½	10½	10½	7½	8	12½	...
1879-80	11½	11	6½	10	...	12½	11½	10½	12	16½	12½	11	10	10	16½	...
1880-81	27	20	14½	20	...	27	23	17½	21½	27	27	19	16½	17	15	...
1881-82	36	21½	14	22	...	37½	30½	17½	23	22½	33½	25	15½	18½	20	...

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G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nasik.

APPENDIX E (1).

Statement showing the average yearly price of the principal grains and oil-seed in Seers of 80 Rupees in weight for the last 39 years; information obtained through the Mamlatdar of Taluka Khed, and the adjoining Talukas, Junnar, and Parner.

Years.	TA'LUKA KHED.					TALUKA JUNNAR.					TA'LUKA PA'NER.					Remarks.	
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardai.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardai.		Rice.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1843-44 ...	44½	86½	84	89½	...	57	51	50	56	28	78½	57	41½	42½	...	19	
1844-45 ...	44	94½	80½	82½	...	45	46	42	42	26	99½	40½	81½	81½	...	16½	
1845-46 ...	34½	84½	21½	15½	...	32	30	27	29½	24	37½	39½	18½	29	54	19	
1846-47 ...	22	31	17	18	...	31	30½	28	24	17½	80	29½	16½	12½	22½	15	
1847-48 ...	49	68½	40½	14½	...	58	57½	34½	87	28	85	113	36½	91½	59	18½	
1848-49 ...	59	61	40½	88½	...	87	88	64	56	26	101	71	89	86	57	17½	
1849-50 ...	59	63½	40½	98½	...	66½	69½	82	51	27	45½	96½	80½	84½	89½	17	
1850-51 ...	32	29½	25½	29	...	44	32	38	43	27	43½	83½	81½	82½	86½	16½	
1851-52 ...	37	38	31½	29	...	45	43	45½	43	27	42	36	33	27	36	17½	
1852-53 ...	59	51	30½	82½	...	55	53	43	35	30½	63	52½	85½	30	50	19½	
1853-54 ...	46½	42	80½	84	...	51	48	48	42½	30½	30	28	24	26	32½	14½	
1854-55 ...	24½	28	21½	20½	...	38½	30	36	35	27	41½	35½	28	27½	42½	14½	
1855-56 ...	36½	33	26½	22½	...	35½	35	35	36½	25	33½	28	24	26½	36½	15	
1856-57 ...	33	28½	24½	24	...	40½	35	27½	40	18	39½	29½	24½	26½	36	17½	
1857-58 ...	40½	36½	32	31½	...	41½	34	32½	33	21½	38	33½	27½	24	41½	13½	
1858-59 ...	34½	30½	10	19½	...	39	37	32½	32½	25	49	40	34½	32	48½	11½	
1859-60 ...	41½	38	10	19½	...	41½	42	32½	29½	13½	47	39½	32½	29	46	12	
1860-61 ...	33	30½	23½	20½	...	40	33½	27	30	13½	40½	32	21½	18½	28	18	
1861-62 ...	30½	19½	12	14½	...	36	29	23	22	18	39	33½	23	20½	36	14½	
1862-63 ...	19½	15½	12½	18	...	31	17	12½	13	11	29½	26½	21½	20½	27	13½	
1863-64 ...	19½	14½	12½	14½	...	16	12	12	12	10	15½	13	12	12½	19½	9	
1864-65 ...	18	11½	9½	10½	...	20	16½	14	17	10	16	11	11	11	14½	6	
1865-66 ...	23	17	9½	10½	...	21	19	12	16	9	32½	25	11½	10½	...	6	
1866-67 ...	21	17½	10½	10½	...	24	19	14	12	8	19	16	10½	10	...	6½	
1867-68 ...	18½	15	13	14½	...	24	18	14	16	9	25½	20½	14	12½	...	7½	
1868-69 ...	24½	19	12½	18½	...	24	20	19	21	9½	19½	17	11½	12½	...	6½	
1869-70 ...	18½	15	10	11	...	21	18	12½	12	9½	21½	19½	10	10½	...	7	
1870-71 ...	20	17	10	14½	...	21	18	13½	18½	11	22	18½	12½	14	...	8½	
1871-72 ...	14½	12½	11	18	...	20½	17	13½	17	10½	15½	12	11½	10½	...	7½	
1872-73 ...	20	16	11½	18	...	23	20	15	15½	10	25½	21½	14	14½	...	8½	
1873-74 ...	28½	25	16	15½	...	29½	24½	17½	15½	11½	37½	30½	18½	16½	...	11½	
1874-75 ...	32½	27½	17½	21½	...	36½	30	20½	21	12	45	38	19	20½	...	12	
1875-76 ...	28	28½	18	25	...	34	24	18	24	11	33	26½	17½	23	24½	10½	
1876-77 ...	12½	11½	11	19	...	12	10½	13	13	8	13	13	11	12½	12½	8	
1877-78 ...	11	10	7½	9½	...	10½	9	7½	8	7½	10½	11½	7	8½	12½	6	
1878-79 ...	11½	10½	7½	9	...	10	9½	8	9	8½	11	12	7½	8	14	7	
1879-80 ...	13	11	9	11	...	12	11	9	12½	8	13½	12	9½	11	20	8	
1880-81 ...	24	20	15	18	...	23	17	14½	18	10	32	23½	17	17	23	9	
1881-82 ...	33	24½	16½	18	...	29½	30½	15½	19	12½	41½	30	15½	21½	20½	10½	

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,

## APPENDIX F.

*Revenue Statement for 4 Villages situated in the Sirur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate,  
into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1848-49.*

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

Year.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land - Government, occupied, and unoccupied Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balances collected.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realisation from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 2, 9 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
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1838-39	7,849	7,916	528	1,232	1,767	6,150	6,289	5,406	840	1,189	1,046	85	15,307	14,367	6,594	318	
1839-40	8,140	8,1	502	437	939	7,139	6,082	5,320	362	1,085	1,019	85	15,307	14,367	7,686	240	
1840-41	8,236	8,281	464	1,021	1,475	6,806	5,910	4,937	368	1,102	1,009	77	15,307	14,367	7,349	484	
1841-42	8,227	8,281	327	857	1,184	7,097	5,918	4,927	378	1,102	1,009	85	15,307	14,367	7,560	425	
1842-43	8,772	8,688	278	183	456	8,332	5,372	4,580	412	1,102	1,009	85	15,307	14,367	8,729	1	
1843-44	9,202	8,976	261	1,124	1,378	7,601	4,943	4,222	389	1,102	1,009	85	15,307	14,367	8,075	169	
1844-45	8,677	8,768	261	1,826	1,577	7,808	5,168	4,488	418	1,102	1,009	85	15,307	14,367	7,711	64	
1845-46	9,068	8,779	261	489	740	8,039	5,082	4,489	419	1,102	1,009	85	14,307	14,367	6,513	352	
1846-47	10,212	10,071	129	537	688	9,406	3,797	3,175	305	1,102	1,009	85	15,372	14,345	8,795	487	
1847-48	11,212	10,842	108	1,073	1,181	9,722	2,922	2,323	202	1,102	1,074	86	15,372	14,345	10,040	68	
1848-49	11,430	6,600	...	456	456	6,154	5,151	2,123	168	1,152	699	65	17,123	9,471	6,377	1,090	
1849-50	11,555	6,514	...	...	...	6,514	4,539	2,228	129	1,152	699	85	17,248	9,471	6,728	167	
1850-51	11,557	6,377	10	...	10	6,367	4,467	2,425	267	1,152	699	85	17,248	9,471	6,719	112	
1851-52	11,473	6,365	172	...	172	6,193	4,426	2,229	315	1,152	697	85	17,051	9,361	6,593	6	
1852-53	11,810	6,565	...	...	...	6,565	4,123	2,120	228	1,152	697	85	17,054	9,352	6,978	...	
1853-54	12,002	6,642	...	61	61	6,581	3,871	2,061	327	1,152	697	85	17,116	9,370	6,992	...	
1854-55	12,077	6,688	...	29	28	6,658	3,979	2,069	298	1,080	616	192	17,116	9,370	7,143	...	
1855-56	12,117	6,728	...	...	...	6,728	4,045	2,055	304	1,009	692	173	17,171	9,373	7,303	...	
1856-57	12,428	6,891	...	151	151	6,740	3,794	1,890	258	1,009	692	173	17,171	9,373	7,171	...	
1857-58	12,582	6,957	...	...	...	6,957	3,691	1,824	247	1,009	692	173	17,171	9,373	7,377	...	
1858-59	12,532	6,925	...	...	...	6,925	3,579	1,840	302	1,009	692	168	17,171	9,376	7,405	...	
1859-60	12,226	7,322	...	...	...	7,222	2,986	1,559	370	1,009	692	168	17,171	9,373	7,760	...	
1860-61	12,357	7,374	...	...	...	7,274	2,822	1,516	327	1,009	692	212	17,103	9,362	7,613	...	
1861-62	12,508	7,320	...	...	...	7,299	2,681	1,470	330	1,009	692	276	17,198	9,362	7,926	...	
1862-63	12,929	7,439	...	...	...	7,439	2,580	1,322	279	1,009	692	276	17,198	9,362	7,993	...	
1863-64	14,392	7,643	...	...	...	7,643	1,797	942	362	1,009	692	276	17,198	9,362	8,480	...	
1864-65	14,771	8,026	...	...	...	8,026	1,416	755	514	1,009	692	276	17,198	9,362	8,825	...	
1865-66	15,109	8,206	...	...	...	8,206	1,080	584	347	1,009	692	276	17,198	9,362	9,229	...	
1866-67	15,384	8,324	...	...	...	8,324	906	462	445	1,009	692	276	17,198	9,362	9,045	...	
1867-68	15,544	8,418	10	...	10	8,408	429	285	77	1,009	692	276	16,982	9,245	9,761	...	
1868-69	15,510	8,395	10	...	10	8,365	371	207	46	1,101	643	319	16,982	9,245	9,750	...	
1869-70	15,641	8,478	10	...	10	8,469	361	211	47	1,101	643	319	17,122	9,332	9,634	...	
1870-71	15,642	8,404	10	...	10	8,594	169	85	46	1,101	643	319	17,122	9,332	9,958	...	
1871-72	15,852	8,604	10	...	10	8,594	169	85	32	1,101	643	319	17,122	9,332	9,946	...	
1872-73	15,880	8,566	10	...	10	8,576	192	102	49	1,101	643	319	17,122	9,332	9,941	...	
1873-74	15,680	8,589	10	27	27	8,562	161	90	21	1,101	643	319	17,122	9,332	9,902	...	
1874-75	15,792	8,540	10	77	87	8,463	259	149	49	1,101	643	319	17,122	9,332	9,821	...	
1875-76	15,725	8,530	10	...	10	8,520	296	169	36	1,101	643	319	17,122	9,332	9,675	...	
1876-77	15,682	8,512	10	...	10	8,508	338	176	57	1,101	643	319	17,122	9,332	9,679	8,603	
1877-78	15,682	8,512	10	...	10	8,503	338	176	7	1,101	643	319	17,122	9,332	9,629	1,667	
1878-79	15,682	8,512	10	...	10	8,502	338	176	8	1,101	643	319	17,122	9,332	9,630	2,024	
1879-80	14,954	8,148	10	...	10	8,132	1,067	541	...	1,101	643	319	17,122	9,332	8,457	...	
1880-81	14,782	8,094	...	...	...	8,094	1,229	598	79	1,101	643	319	17,122	9,332	8,491	...	
1881-82	14,770	8,102	...	...	...	8,102	1,251	598	82	1,101	643	319	17,122	9,332	8,455	...	

The areas entered in columns 2, 8, 11, and 14 of the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the bighas recorded in the Taluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 bigha equals 30 gunthas.

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

## APPENDIX G.

Revenue Statement for 23 Villages, situated in the Sirur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate,  
into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1851-1852.

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

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.					Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially inam.			Total land, Government, occupied, unoccupied and (Inam).			Balance outstanding at close of the year.	Remarks.	
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remission.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 8 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 8, 9 and 12.			Collection—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1841-43	47,144	34,206	704	12,151	12,855	21,361	32,964	17,581	—	4,345	3,359	249	74,854	55,126	2,700	1,935	
1842-43	46,376	33,981	215	3,678	3,893	20,788	33,699	18,096	—	4,779	3,359	310	74,854	55,126	30,068	2,101	
1843-44	43,963	31,728	66	17,323	17,391	14,487	35,996	19,941	—	4,791	3,359	178	74,750	55,083	14,615	567	
1844-45	44,319	32,998	134	25,709	25,943	7,165	34,641	19,600	—	4,791	3,359	101	73,751	54,967	7,266	2,596	
1845-46	44,465	33,224	160	30,463	30,623	13,636	34,410	19,390	605	4,791	3,359	125	73,796	55,018	13,306	2,506	
1846-47	45,161	33,636	80	4,539	4,619	20,017	33,916	18,072	579	4,637	3,641	403	73,914	55,349	30,229	2,635	
1847-48	45,277	33,125	72	4,233	4,305	27,620	33,800	19,579	1,061	4,793	3,606	383	73,889	55,310	29,234	4,796	
1848-49	44,009	32,758	73	14,433	14,505	18,251	33,842	19,420	894	4,771	3,573	276	74,623	55,762	19,421	267	
1849-50	34,298	26,006	43	6,399	6,442	19,594	35,620	20,203	2,273	4,731	3,543	253	74,640	55,767	22,059	23	
1850-51	34,079	24,221	25	14,553	14,583	11,638	34,909	20,628	2,256	4,645	3,563	230	73,993	55,412	14,066	316	
1851-52	40,854	17,286	15	4,725	4,740	12,528	31,892	11,141	3,424	4,562	1,767	238	77,308	30,174	15,188	4	
1852-53	47,552	19,913	19	325	344	18,568	25,534	9,070	1,375	3,978	1,549	355	77,112	29,591	20,198	—	
1853-54	55,278	21,321	11	4,113	4,124	17,197	17,849	6,652	898	3,900	1,544	323	77,088	29,517	18,417	—	
1854-55	59,894	23,767	11	—	11	22,745	13,302	5,156	582	4,982	1,915	747	78,138	29,928	24,075	—	
1855-56	66,938	25,572	11	—	11	25,561	6,321	2,341	697	4,982	1,915	747	78,138	29,928	27,005	—	
1856-57	70,106	26,821	10	2,008	2,018	24,803	2,981	1,060	474	5,040	1,947	716	78,138	29,928	25,928	—	
1857-58	70,019	26,771	9	—	9	26,762	2,911	1,043	437	6,160	2,013	747	79,090	29,927	27,996	—	
1858-59	70,111	26,781	10	—	10	26,771	4,085	1,502	2,018	4,548	1,544	747	78,724	29,927	29,536	—	
1859-60	70,453	26,908	9	—	9	26,899	3,723	1,375	2,628	4,548	1,544	747	78,724	29,927	30,274	—	
1860-61	70,745	27,015	9	—	9	27,006	3,498	1,391	2,965	4,456	1,520	776	78,689	29,896	30,731	—	
1861-62	71,464	27,346	9	—	9	27,337	2,779	980	3,457	4,456	1,520	854	78,689	29,826	31,648	—	
1862-63	71,735	27,426	9	—	9	27,416	2,498	881	2,543	4,456	1,520	866	78,659	29,826	30,826	—	
1863-64	72,824	27,620	58	—	58	27,563	2,030	735	413	4,345	1,471	866	78,599	29,826	28,941	—	
1864-65	72,366	27,635	58	1,923	1,931	25,654	1,978	720	637	4,315	1,471	866	78,689	29,826	27,077	—	
1865-66	72,240	27,584	9	—	9	27,576	1,984	722	419	4,456	1,520	891	78,689	29,826	28,826	—	
1866-67	72,248	27,585	9	—	9	27,576	1,938	721	3,194	4,456	1,520	891	78,687	29,826	31,661	1,769	
1867-68	71,864	27,596	7	—	7	27,589	498	215	3,049	3,900	1,520	891	78,252	29,131	31,329	—	
1868-69	71,983	27,454	—	—	—	27,454	309	157	3,460	3,900	1,520	891	78,252	29,131	31,605	—	
1869-70	73,867	27,355	—	—	—	27,355	306	141	3,370	3,900	1,520	891	78,093	29,516	32,116	—	
1870-71	74,007	27,398	9	—	9	27,390	186	77	430	3,900	1,520	891	78,093	29,506	29,221	—	
1871-72	74,339	27,992	9	—	9	27,983	—	77	115	3,900	1,520	891	78,425	29,599	28,989	3,196	
1872-73	74,333	28,019	9	—	9	28,010	138	50	86	3,900	1,520	891	78,425	29,599	28,997	991	
1873-74	74,396	28,031	7	76	82	27,946	136	49	124	3,900	1,520	891	78,425	29,599	28,964	—	
1874-75	74,432	28,027	6	—	6	28,021	139	49	375	3,900	1,520	891	78,461	29,596	29,227	—	
1875-76	74,397	28,014	—	—	—	28,014	139	61	274	3,900	1,520	891	78,461	29,596	29,179	—	
1876-77	74,374	28,001	—	—	—	28,001	164	74	384	3,900	1,520	891	78,460	29,596	29,276	21,963	
1877-78	74,361	27,998	—	—	—	27,998	156	73	191	3,900	1,520	891	78,446	29,589	29,078	1,510	
1878-79	74,120	27,922	—	—	—	27,922	132	46	130	3,900	1,520	891	78,163	29,490	28,943	2,296	
1879-80	74,027	27,893	—	—	—	27,893	132	59	31	3,900	1,520	891	78,128	29,482	28,915	—	
1880-81	73,333	27,603	—	—	—	27,603	993	363	236	3,900	1,520	891	78,128	29,481	28,729	—	
1881-82	73,247	27,618	—	—	—	27,618	973	347	316	3,900	1,520	891	78,120	29,483	28,823	—	

The areas entered taluks in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the bighas recorded in the accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 bigha equals 36 gunthās.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nasik

APPENDIX H.

*Revenue Statement for 1 Village Karandi, situated in the Sirur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1852-1853.*

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

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the revenue of which is allotted entirely or partially (Ipm).			Total land—Government, occupied, unoccupied and Idam.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, rent, etc.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Carnal.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1842-43	3,144	2,073	21	149	170	1,903	1,198	953	78	119	91	23	4,459	3,117	2,002			
1843-44	3,030	1,980	21	146	107	1,813	1,310	1,046	131	119	91	23	4,459	3,117	1,987	7		
1844-45	3,010	1,954	13	731	744	1,210	1,330	1,073	129	119	91	23	4,459	3,117	1,381	16		
1845-46	2,955	1,924	13	...	13	1,911	1,385	1,102	165	119	91	23	4,459	3,117	2,099			
1846-47	3,608	2,611	5	165	170	2,441	789	415	133	119	91	23	4,459	3,117	2,597			
1847-48	3,604	2,625	8	95	100	2,525	736	401	120	119	91	23	4,459	3,117	2,068			
1848-49	3,747	2,673	18	823	846	1,827	669	353	84	119	91	23	4,459	3,117	1,954			
1849-50	3,731	2,641	13	437	450	2,191	600	385	103	119	91	23	4,459	3,117	2,916			
1850-51	3,687	2,589	13	545	558	2,025	673	443	104	119	91	23	4,459	3,117	2,152			
1851-52	3,774	2,661	13	211	224	2,437	568	365	112	119	91	23	4,459	3,117	2,572			
<hr/>																		
1852-53	4,234	2,544	...	286	350	2,358	636	241	107	126	69	17	4,966	2,854	2,382			
1853-54	4,068	2,465	...	503	508	1,968	794	320	104	126	69	17	4,966	2,854	2,084			
1854-55	3,823	2,358	...	...	...	2,358	1,087	427	114	123	69	17	4,966	2,854	2,490			
1855-56	3,797	2,359	...	...	...	2,359	1,061	438	111	126	69	17	4,966	2,851	2,427			
1856-57	4,023	2,453	...	...	...	2,453	907	360	103	54	29	17	4,984	2,851	2,572			
1857-58	4,275	2,578	...	...	...	2,578	655	244	98	54	29	17	4,984	2,851	2,603			
1858-59	4,408	2,623	...	...	...	2,623	530	195	135	54	29	17	4,977	2,847	2,775			
1859-60	4,709	2,750	...	...	...	2,750	214	66	117	54	29	17	4,977	2,847	2,884			
1860-61	4,882	2,809	...	...	...	2,809	41	9	204	54	29	17	4,977	2,847	3,030			
1861-62	4,912	2,816	...	...	...	2,816	11	2	127	54	29	20	4,977	2,847	2,963			
1862-63	4,882	2,809	...	...	...	2,809	41	9	175	54	29	20	4,977	2,847	3,004			
1863-64	4,882	2,809	...	...	...	2,809	41	9	59	54	29	20	4,977	2,847	2,882			
1864-65	4,832	2,609	...	...	...	2,609	41	9	133	54	29	20	4,977	2,847	2,963			
1865-66	4,912	2,816	...	...	...	2,816	11	2	162	54	29	20	4,977	2,847	3,008			
1866-67	4,912	2,816	...	...	...	2,816	11	2	104	54	29	20	4,977	2,847	3,000			
1867-68	4,912	2,816	...	...	...	2,816	11	2	165	54	29	20	4,977	2,847	3,001			
1868-69	4,840	2,776	...	...	...	2,776	11	2	93	126	69	57	4,977	2,847	2,925			
1869-70	4,840	2,776	...	...	...	2,776	11	2	2	126	69	57	4,977	2,847	2,935			
1870-71	4,840	2,776	...	...	...	2,776	11	2	3	126	69	57	4,977	2,847	2,936			
1871-72	4,840	2,776	...	...	...	2,776	11	2	...	126	69	57	4,977	2,847	2,933			
1872-73	4,851	2,778	...	...	...	2,778	...	...	...	126	69	57	4,977	2,847	2,935			
1873-74	4,851	2,778	...	...	...	2,778	...	...	...	126	69	57	4,977	2,847	2,935			
1874-75	4,851	2,778	...	64	64	2,714	...	...	...	126	69	57	4,977	2,847	2,771			
1875-76	4,847	2,776	...	...	...	2,776	...	...	...	126	69	57	4,973	2,845	2,833			
1876-77	4,847	2,776	...	...	...	2,776	...	...	...	126	69	57	4,973	2,845	2,833	1,586		
1877-78	4,847	2,776	...	...	...	2,776	...	...	...	126	69	57	4,973	2,845	2,833	107		
1878-79	4,847	2,776	...	...	...	2,776	...	...	...	126	69	57	4,973	2,845	2,833	536		
1879-80	4,847	2,776	...	...	...	2,776	...	...	...	126	69	57	4,973	2,845	2,833			
1880-81	4,847	2,776	...	...	...	2,776	...	...	1	126	69	57	4,973	2,845	2,834			
1881-82	4,847	2,776	...	...	...	2,776	...	...	5	126	69	57	4,973	2,845	2,836			

The areas entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the bighas recorded in the taluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 bigha equals 30 guntas.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nasik.

APPENDIX I.

Revenue Statement for 7 villages, situated in the Sirur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1856-57.

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

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land—Government occupied, Unoccupied, and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from Auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, etc.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1846-47	25,987	22,108	0,525	2,203	11,727	10,381	11,308	8,440	49	3,308	2,697	162	40,698	33,235	10,692	23	
1847-48	26,114	22,194	0,647	2,529	12,176	10,018	11,176	8,354	49	3,308	2,687	162	40,698	33,236	10,220	25	
1848-49	25,113	21,529	8,462	3,247	12,709	8,820	12,172	9,019	49	3,308	2,687	144	40,698	33,238	9,013	...	
1849-50	24,863	21,439	9,920	2,20	12,123	9,316	12,277	9,089	49	3,339	2,707	153	40,598	33,235	9,517	4	
1850-51	26,399	21,355	9,395	5,138	14,533	6,322	10,860	9,173	49	3,339	2,707	128	40,598	33,235	6,699	76	
1851-5	27,986	22,017	9,764	2,086	11,800	10,217	9,012	7,319	346	3,361	2,625	145	40,850	31,961	10,718	...	
1852-53	29,314	20,780	8,341	1,694	10,025	10,755	9,046	8,137	413	3,339	2,640	162	39,599	31,557	11,320	...	
1853-54	26,090	20,423	7,584	4,597	12,161	8,262	10,200	8,551	563	3,339	2,640	101	39,689	31,614	8,931	3	
1854-55	29,002	22,873	8,333	2,359	10,691	12,182	7,348	6,101	567	3,399	2,640	139	39,689	31,614	12,668	...	
1855-6	31,381	24,753	9,251	440	9,697	15,061	4,969	4,216	604	3,339	2,640	153	39,689	31,614	15,823	99	
1856-57	37,983	6,928	...	4,255	4,255	12,073	1,974	558	235	2,590	975	130	42,547	17,591	12,468	...	
1857-58	39,150	16,541	...	5	5	16,538	764	285	218	3,054	1,044	154	42,969	17,840	12,908	...	
1858-59	39,559	15,783	...	...	...	16,733	385	111	392	2,023	996	323	42,967	17,840	17,448	...	
1859-60	39,597	10,735	...	...	...	16,735	524	245	737	2,993	988	371	43,114	17,668	17,633	...	
1860-61	39,689	10,759	...	...	...	16,759	289	93	570	2,993	988	399	42,962	17,840	17,728	...	
1861-62	39,853	16,806	...	...	...	16,806	134	51	993	2,567	983	477	42,544	17,840	17,886	...	
1862-63	39,897	16,811	...	...	...	16,811	90	46	487	2,674	1,058	477	42,651	17,915	17,775	...	
1863-64	39,897	16,811	...	...	...	16,811	90	46	40	2,674	1,059	477	42,651	17,915	17,328	...	
1864-65	39,897	16,811	...	1,185	1,155	15,656	90	46	90	2,674	1,058	499	42,651	17,915	16,245	...	
1865-66	39,897	16,811	...	...	...	16,811	90	46	32	2,674	1,053	499	42,651	17,915	17,342	...	
1866-67	39,897	16,811	...	...	...	16,811	90	46	620	2,674	1,053	499	42,651	17,915	17,920	947	
1867-68	39,863	16,810	...	...	...	16,810	...	...	590	2,603	1,058	499	42,396	17,868	17,699	...	
1868-69	39,886	16,810	...	...	...	16,810	...	...	614	2,518	1,064	499	42,404	17,874	17,923	...	
1869-70	39,886	16,810	...	...	...	16,810	...	...	623	2,518	1,064	499	42,404	17,874	17,938	...	
1870-71	40,004	16,868	...	...	...	16,868	...	...	...	2,518	1,064	499	42,522	17,932	17,367	...	
1871-72	40,004	16,868	...	...	...	16,868	...	...	...	2,518	1,064	499	42,522	17,932	17,367	2,965	
1872-73	40,004	16,868	...	...	...	16,868	...	...	...	2,518	1,064	499	42,522	17,932	17,367	...	
1873-74	40,004	16,868	...	11	11	16,867	...	...	...	2,518	1,064	499	42,522	17,932	17,356	153	
1874-75	39,980	16,861	...	...	...	16,861	...	...	...	2,518	1,064	499	42,507	17,925	17,260	...	
1875-76	39,989	16,831	...	...	...	16,861	...	...	...	2,518	1,064	499	42,507	17,925	17,360	...	
1876-77	39,989	16,861	...	...	...	16,861	...	...	...	2,518	1,064	499	42,507	17,925	17,360	15,330	
1877-78	39,989	16,861	...	...	...	16,861	...	...	...	2,518	1,064	499	42,507	17,925	17,360	762	
1878-79	39,989	16,861	...	...	...	16,861	...	...	...	2,518	1,064	499	42,507	17,925	17,360	1,603	
1879-80	39,989	16,861	...	...	...	16,861	...	...	...	2,518	1,064	499	42,507	17,925	17,360	...	
1880-81	39,509	16,868	...	...	...	16,688	480	173	24	2,518	1,064	499	42,307	17,925	17,213	29	
1881-82	39,346	16,627	...	...	...	16,627	608	221	31	2,512	1,062	499	42,466	17,910	17,156	...	

The acres entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the bi recorded in the Taluka Accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 bigha equals 30 gunthas.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Poona and Nás

## J.

*Revenue Statement for 2 Villages, situated in the Sirur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate,  
into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1863-64.*

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

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám).			Total land—Government, occupied and unoccupied and Inám.			Balance outstanding at close of years.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realisation from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, etc.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 2, 9 and 12.	Collections—Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1863-64	1,791	2,147	...	53	53	2,094	1,705	2,610	59	76	115	23	3,632	4,872	2,175	28	
1864-65	1,093	2,450	...	41	41	2,409	1,563	2,307	71	76	115	23	3,632	4,972	2,503	...	
1865-66	2,406	3,063	...	41	41	3,027	1,163	1,706	68	70	115	23	3,644	4,889	3,123	0	
1866-67	2,403	3,068	...	16	16	3,052	1,175	1,725	...	64	96	23	3,644	4,890	3,075	...	
1867-68	2,702	3,515	...	16	16	3,499	878	1,278	28	64	93	23	3,644	4,839	3,550	...	
1868-69	2,844	3,727	...	...	...	3,727	730	1,066	41	64	96	23	3,644	4,869	3,701	3	
1869-70	2,611	3,377	...	...	...	3,377	969	1,416	45	61	96	23	3,644	4,880	3,445	...	
1870-71	2,725	3,543	...	...	...	3,543	855	1,244	42	64	96	23	3,644	4,889	3,614	...	
1871-72	2,884	3,767	...	1,003	1,003	2,764	696	1,000	87	64	96	18	3,644	4,889	2,859	...	
1872-73	2,967	3,910	...	594	594	3,316	927	1,354	163	51	76	23	3,645	5,340	3,502	...	
1863-64	4,377	2,782	...	1,526	1,526	1,256	171	55	114	63	57	23	5,134	2,804	1,303	...	
1864-65	5,018	2,820	...	379	379	2,441	30	17	...	66	67	23	5,134	2,894	2,401	...	
1865-66	5,018	2,820	...	...	...	2,820	30	17	...	80	67	23	5,134	2,894	2,643	...	
1866-67	5,018	2,820	...	...	...	2,820	...	...	...	86	57	23	5,104	2,877	2,843	327	
1867-68	5,018	2,820	...	...	...	2,820	...	...	...	77	67	23	5,095	2,877	2,643	...	
1868-69	5,018	2,820	...	...	...	2,820	...	...	...	77	67	23	5,095	2,877	2,643	...	
1869-70	5,007	2,816	...	...	...	2,816	13	4	80	77	67	23	5,095	2,877	2,919	...	
1870-71	5,007	2,816	...	...	...	2,816	11	4	6	77	67	23	5,095	2,877	2,844	...	
1871-72	5,007	2,816	...	...	...	2,816	11	4	4	77	67	23	5,095	2,877	2,843	1,339	
1872-73	5,007	2,816	...	...	...	2,816	11	4	5	77	67	23	5,095	2,877	2,844	...	
1873-74	5,007	2,816	...	12	12	2,804	11	4	6	77	57	23	5,095	2,877	2,833	...	
1874-75	5,018	2,820	...	...	...	2,820	...	...	...	77	67	23	5,095	2,877	2,843	...	
1875-76	5,018	2,820	...	...	...	2,820	...	...	...	77	67	23	5,095	2,877	2,643	...	
1876-77	5,018	2,820	...	...	...	2,820	...	...	...	77	67	23	5,095	2,877	2,843	2,591	
1877-78	5,018	2,820	...	...	...	2,820	...	...	...	77	67	23	5,095	2,877	2,843	132	
1878-79	5,018	2,820	...	...	...	2,820	...	...	...	77	67	33	5,095	2,877	2,813	405	
1879-80	5,018	2,820	...	...	...	2,820	...	...	...	77	67	23	5,095	2,877	2,843	...	
1880-81	4,790	2,709	...	...	...	2,709	218	111	23	77	67	23	5,095	2,877	2,754	5	
1881-82	4,790	2,709	...	...	...	2,709	238	111	24	77	67	23	5,095	2,877	2,750	...	

The areas entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the bighas recorded in the Taluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 bigha equals 30 gunthas.

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



K

General Statement referred to in para. 37 of the Survey Superintendent's Report, No. 8, of the 2nd January 1883, for 38 Villages (including 1 of the First Survey) situated in the Sirur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.

Table with columns: Former Taluka, Present Taluka, Name of Village, Maximum Dry crop Rate, Government Occupied Land (Dry-Crop, Garden, Rice, Total), Government Occupied Land (Dry crop, Garden, Rice, Total), Government Unoccupied Assesed Waste, Average Assessment of Government Land per Acre, Increased Percentage, Remarks. Rows include villages like Karandi, Dhamari, Padi, Jambut, Pimparkhed, Shastabad, Son Sangvi, Ganegaon, Ranjanson (Ganpati), Dhoksangvi, Sirur, Karegaon, Babulsar Khurd, Babarda, Karanjauna, Parodi, Arangaon, Uralgaon, Ambala, Karda, Nhwara, Alegaon, Ranjanson Sandas, Nogaugaon, Sadalgaon, Wadgaon Basal, Kurall, Kolsaon, Mandangaon Pharata, Nimon, Sindodi, Nirvi, Chinehni, Pimpalsoti, Inangaon, Taudall, Babbulsar Budrak, and Amdabad.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,

*Kurdeh Táluka.*

1. Kurdeh comes next in order. This large district extends from the Bhima river on the south to the range of hills forming the southern boundary of portions of the Sangamner and Ráhuri tálukas on the north, a distance of about 65 or 70 miles. In its northern part it is drained by the Mula, which is a tributary of the Godávári, but the country through which it flows, in this portion of its course, is of a different description to that in the vicinity of its junction with the Pravara, and eventually with the Godávári, which has been described in my report on Ráhuri and Navása. The southern portion of the táluka is principally drained by the Bhima and its tributary the Ghur-Kúkudi. A few villages are, however, drained by the Sina, another tributary of the Bhima, the valleys of the two rivers being here separated by a range of hills. The high road from Bombay to Calcutta passes through the centre of the district, from south-west to north-east. Sirur on the banks of the Ghur river, the head-quarters of the Poona Irregular Horse, is on this line of road. The boundaries of Kurdeh, like those of Nevása, are not well defined, though there are not quite so many irregularities observable in the shape of the former táluka. On the west and south it is bounded by the Junnar, Pábal and Bhimthadi tálukas of the Poona Collectorate. Three of its villages on the west are detached, and surrounded by Poona villages, and one Poona village lies within the Kurdeh limits. On the south-east extends the Korti táluka, one of whose outlying villages is surrounded by those of Kurdeh. On the east, from the Korti boundary to the Mula river on the north-east, Kurdeh adjoins Nagar, its breadth towards the north gradually decreasing, and its eastern boundary inclining towards the west. On the north a few of its villages near the Mula adjoin portions of Ráhuri and Sangamner, and also, together with an outlying portion of Nagar, come in contact with the Kotúl division of Ankola. The position and boundaries of the táluka will, however, be more clearly understood from an inspection of the map.

2. Kurdeh is the largest táluka in the Collectorate. It has an estimated area of 934,125 acres. The areas of the lands of villages measured in detail by the Survey Department, and of those computed from the data supplied by a theodolite survey of the village boundaries, are shown in the subjoined statement:—

*Number of Villages and detached portions of Land, with their measured or computed areas.*

Description.	Number of Villages whose areas have been surveyed.		Number of Villages whose areas have been computed.		Total.	
	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.
Government ... ..	146	585,666	...	...	146	585,636
Detached portions of Government Land ... ..	3	4,050	...	...	3	4,050
Partially Alienated ... ..	4	17,417	23	122,422	27	139,839
Wholly Alienated ... ..	2	16,021	38	187,571	40	203,592
Detached portions of Alienated Land ... ..	1	978	...	...	1	978
Total ...	156	624,132	61	309,993	217	934,125

3. At the time of settlement Kurdeh contained 145 Government, 27 partially alienated, and 40 wholly alienated villages. These were under a Mám-latdár stationed at Párner, and of two Mahálkaris, stationed

respectively at Kolgaon and at Wasunde. The names of the old divisions, and the distribution of the villages, are shown below :—

Number.	Names of the old Divisions in which the Villages are situated.	Name of Villages under												Total of each old Division and of whole Taluka.
		Mámlatdár, Subha Párner.				Mahálkari, Petha Kolgaon.				Mahálkari, Petha Wasunde.				
		Government.	Partially alienated.	Wholly alienated.	Total.	Government.	Partially alienated.	Wholly alienated.	Total.	Government.	Partially alienated.	Wholly alienated.	Total.	
1	Fargana Párner.	Tarf Haveli	14	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
2		„ Nigoj	10	1	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
3		„ Kanhur	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	15
4		„ Kedgaon	8	...	...	8	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	10
5		„ Kathgaon	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6		„ Thudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	10	10
7		„ Wasunde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	13
8	Fargana Kurdeh.	„ Kurdeh	12	2	8	22	27	7	16	50	...	...	...	73
9		„ Ranjangaon	6	3	4	13	4	5	3	12	...	...	...	25
10	Pránt Junnar.	„ Ganjiboyere	11	1	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
11		„ Béla	1	...	...	1	8	1	...	9	1	...	1	11
12	Pránt Kudewulith.	„ Shrigonda	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	3
13		„ Kudewulith	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
14	„ Baragaon Nandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	
15	„ Puttar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	
	Total under Mámlatdár and 2 Mahálkaris		66	12	18	96	42	14	22	78	37	1	38	213

Notes 1.—No. 213 of the Taluka Map comprises three villages, namely Railegun Therpal, Hakikutpur, and Majunpur. The lands of these villages are intermixed, and there is only one village site. They have, therefore, not been entered separately in the Taluka Map.

2. Koldurah, No. 3 of Taluka Map, has only recently been constituted a separate village. It has been formed out of disputed lands claimed by Párner, Wurjirah, and Chincholi.

3. Besides the villages entered in the above statement there are 4 detached portions of land, of which 2 are under the charge of the Conservator of Forests, 1 is enjoyed by a Jághirdár, and 1 is managed similarly to the lands of Government villages.

4. The present report relates principally to the surveyed Government villages and detached lands. An assessment has been determined for the surveyed alienated villages, but the revised rates have as yet only been introduced into one village, the operations of measurement and classification not having been completed in time to admit of all the villages being settled along with the Government villages.

5. Kurdeh, as a whole, does not represent any old division. It is made up of villages which belong to old divisions now partly under Poona and partly under Ahmednagar. The taluka has undergone numerous territorial changes since the commencement of our rule. Indeed, the transfers of villages between this and adjoining talukas, both of the Poona and Ahmednagar Collectorates, prior to 1842-43, were so numerous and complicated, that it would be tiresome to enumerate them. The taluka is now much too large, and should be remodelled. The Mámlatdár's division is in the centre, that of the Wasunde Mahálkari on the north, and of the Kolgaon Mahálkari on the south. Sindia and Rastia are the principal Jághirdárs. Several villages are also held by Holkar, Ramchunder Gopal Patwardhan, the Pant Sachiv, and other non-resident Jághirdárs. The principal resident Jághirdárs are Pawar of Multhun and Neelkunt Rao Yeswant of Kanhur. Since the decease of the late head of the family, Rastia's villages have been under Government management, pending a settlement of the question of succession.

6. Mr. Gooddine's interesting report, extracts from which are appended, contains an accurate description of the chief topographical features of the district. His remarks on its geological structure also appear to be deserving of attention. The surface of the táluka is very diversified. It is intersected by two principal ranges of hills, which branch off from the main Sahyádrí line of gháts near Harischandragad. The first of these ranges lies between the Pravára and Mula valleys, and throughout Ankola and Sangamner is of considerable height. In the north it presents elevated table-lands with steep rugged sides, and is not far distant from the Mula, but at a short distance from the Kurdeh boundary where this range is broken, the Mula suddenly changes its course to the north-eastward, and joins the Pravára in the plain of the Godávári. The ground between the Mula and the sources of the Sina in the adjoining táluka of Nagar, though broken and rugged, is not of the same character, and there are no high hills between Vámbori in the south of the Ráhuri táluka, and Jamgaon in the Kurdeh táluka. Both places are shown on the map. The second range is that between the Mula and Ghur valleys. It is also distinguished by "puttars", or elevated table-lands, of which the Kanhur puttár is the principal. The range alluded to runs from west to east, through the centre of the táluka, and on the east a branch shoots out from it in a south-easterly direction, and is continued into the Korti táluka. This branch lies parallel to the Sina, and is distant about 8 or 10 miles from that river. Besides these ranges of hills there are numerous minor branches and detached hills, and the banks of the Mula are in parts very steep and precipitous, so that the táluka altogether has a very hilly and broken aspect, and differs entirely in appearance from the open country of Ráhuri and Nevása. The hill to the north of the Mámlatdár's station of Párner is the highest point, and is stated by Mr. Gooddine to be 3,260 feet above the level of the sea. There are no extensive plains of rich soil in this táluka—the river valleys before mentioned being generally skirted by much hilly, undulating, and broken ground. In the south, towards the Bhima, the country opens out and becomes more level, but there also sterile stony tracts are to be met with.

7. This diversity, however, is pleasing to the eye, and, though much of the hilly and broken ground has a naked and bleak aspect, there are, in many localities, rich table-lands, fertile and well watered valleys, and level tracts of good soil, though the latter are limited in extent. The surfaces of many of the puttars partly consist of arable land and partly of unarable waste. In descending from them there are, here and there, terraces or steps on which are detached flat patches of poor soil cultivation of various widths, but the sides and slopes of the hills in other directions consist only of stones and rugged barren ground. Towards the nálás and smaller streams there are sloping fields of tolerably good soil, and in some parts the level portions of ground in the bottoms of the valleys are well wooded and well irrigated, and some of the valleys have a pleasing and picturesque aspect. There are a good many mango and tamarind groves, especially in the vicinity of Jamgaon, Daithun, and other Jághir villages, and numerous other trees are met with, though the district as a whole cannot be said to be well wooded. The district is generally well supplied with water, as not only have many of the villages the advantage of being situated in the vicinity of rivers, but in most parts water can be found at a short distance below the surface. A few villages, however, in the plain, to the south of the Mula, and in one or two other localities, are not well supplied with water, and at a short distance from the Bhima the wells are very deep, and are, therefore, in that direction, not much used for purposes of irrigation. Owing to the rocky sub-strata, the cost of sinking a well may be greater in Kurdeh than in some other tálukas, but so far as I can ascertain there is not much difference in the total outlay, as in other districts where stones are not so plentiful, the cost of building up the sides with stones or bricks is greater, and the work, not being so substantial, more frequently requires repair.

8. The soil of Kurdeh, as may be expected from the diversified nature of its surface, is of various kinds. A large proportion of it is poor and shallow, suitable only for the growth of hájri, jowári, and other similar crops, but when manured it is productive enough, even in years of ordinary fall of rain. On many of the "puttars", but especially on the Kanhur puttár, the soils, though not very deep, are of a good description, and produce wheat, gram and other crops without requiring much rain. In the northern and central parts of the táluka the black soils of the low grounds are fertile and easily worked. Towards the Bhima, however, the black moonjal soils are very deep, and from their stiff, clayey texture, require much labour in their cultivation. They yield very large crops in years of plentiful rain, but, unfortunately, the climate in that direction is very uncertain, and the crops frequently fail in consequence of a deficiency of moisture. The black and red soils of many of the valleys are fertile and, if irrigated, yield good garden crops. In limited localities, on the banks of the Bhima, "dhélee" or rich alluvial lands are to be met with. The "mal" or poor lands in the vicinity of the Bhima are very unproductive; in other directions they yield scanty grain crops.

9. I concur in Mr. Gooddine's remarks relative to the climate of Kurdeh. The fall of rain, from Párner northwards, is generally good and certain, especially near the hills. Towards the Ghur river and Kolgaon, it is not so much to be depended upon, and further south the climate is very uncertain, until, on the Bhima, years of failure of rain appear to form the rule, and a good year now and then, the exception.

10. There is little difference between the husbandry of this district and of others previously reported on. Manure, however, is more generally applied to the dry-crop lands, especially in the northern and central divisions. The soils near the Bhima are stiffer even than those of the Godávári, and although a 12-bullock plough is generally made use of, sometimes as many as 16 bullocks are yoked to a single plough. In other directions the soils are generally lighter and more easily worked. Rabi crops are probably grown in the proportion to kharif (including toosar crops) of about 9 annas in the rupee. In the Wasunde division the kharif is the principal crop; in the central or Párner division, rabi and kharif crops are grown in nearly equal proportions; and in the Kolgaon division, rabi crops predominate. Manure, where procurable, is generally applied to the dry-crop lands, but in villages where there is much garden land, the supply of manure is insufficient, being applied to the irrigated in preference to the dry-crop land. The principal kharif crops are bájri, tur, mut, urid, and mung. The principal rabi crops are jowári, wheat, gram, and kurdai. In a few villages a superior description of wheat is grown; otherwise the dry-crop cultivation of this táluka is not remarkable. In the "dhélee" lands, which generally derive a good deal of moisture from the river, in addition to the usual rabi crops, vegetables, the castor oil plant, &c., are raised. In a few gardens superior garden crops, such as the grape vine, betel, plantains, and sugar-cane, are grown, but, in general, the garden crops are of the ordinary kind, though, I think, on the whole, they are of a superior description to those of Nevása. The common crops are wheat, gram, chillies, onions and other vegetables. There is no regular "awun" or rice land in the táluka, but in a few villages rice is occasionally grown, as a rotation crop, in the garden lands. In one village only have I observed rice to be grown in the same land for several successive years, and this is probably because it is found to be a more profitable crop in that particular locality than the others above enumerated. The supply of water for irrigation is principally derived from wells, but a good many gardens are also either wholly or partly irrigated from earthen bundháras constructed each year, about the end of the rains, across the numerous minor streams flowing in all directions throughout the northern and central portions of the táluka. These streams generally dry up in the hot weather, but the supply of water derived from them, for the several months succeeding the rains, generally suffices for the ordinary garden crop cultivation. Superior garden crops are principally irrigated from wells, though in cases where water from bundháras is available, it is made use of as an auxiliary power. Further information relative to the husbandry of the district is embodied in the reports of Messrs. Gooddine and Davidson.

11. The manufactures of this táluka, like those of Nevása, are unimportant. A few coarse cotton stuffs are made up in seven or eight of the Government villages, but not more than 50 looms in all are worked. The Dungurs in Wasunde weave cumlies, the wool used being obtained from the sheep of the district.

12. There are 9 market towns in Kurdeh, which are shown in the táluka map. Of these the principal are Sirur, Jamgaon (Sindia's Vatan), and Kanhur. The first being on the high road, and also being the station of the Poona Horse, is the most important. It has also the largest population, the number of inhabitants being 7,007. There are about 285 resident money-lenders, traders, and shopkeepers, some of whom are reported to be in good circumstances. Besides their usual retail traffic in cloths and other articles, some of the sowkars export large quantities of grain. A good many cattle and a few horses are also disposed of in this bázár. There are several large traders in Jamgaon, Kanhur, Párner, Alkosleh and other places, but the traffic of the bázárs, excepting in Sirur and Jamgaon, appears to be nearly confined to the supply of the wants of the villages in the vicinity. Jamgaon is a well built town, with a handsome wada belonging to Sindia, and there are a good many substantially built houses and temples in other towns. The population and stock of the Government villages of the táluka, as compiled from the Survey Census Returns, are as follows:—

Total Population	...	...	68,611	Live Stock ...	Horned cattle	...70,703
					Horses and ponies	... 3,841
					Sheep and goats	...45,565
				Implements ...	Ploughs	... 4,477
					Carts	... 1,747

13. There is a large traffic on the main line of road passing through Kurdeh, but this is principally external. Several cross roads are also mentioned by Mr. Gooddine in his report, namely, one from Poona to Bársi and Sholápur, which crosses the Bhima near Alligaon; one from Junnar, in the same direction, *vid* Sirur, Ukurgaon, and Chamargunde in the Korti táluka: and two different lines of road from Nagar to Junnar, and to the gháts to the westward of that town. The two first mentioned are tolerable fair-weather roads, but those from Nagar towards Junnar are scarcely passable by carts and they are principally frequented by Brinjarees, who prefer them on account of the comparative abundance and cheapness of forage, and also on account of the route to the gháts, by the made-road, being longer. Some parts of the district are now very unfavourably situated in regard to markets, in

External Traffic.

Paragraphs 14.

consequence of the badness of the roads, and Mr. Gooddine advocates the putting in repair of several of the small gháts which, in their present state, present several barriers to the successful carrying on of internal traffic. I beg strongly to second his proposals, and to recommend

Recommendation that the gháts be put in order.

that the Collector be empowered to spend a small sum on the gháts alluded to. They are none of them very difficult, and a large expenditure is not required to open them out by clearing them of large stones. These obstructions removed, most of the villages would be accessible enough, as the roads through the valleys, and along the low grounds, are pretty good. The villages of the Wasunde division, in the valley of the Mula, have gháts or difficult ground on all sides. The clearing of the Mándva and Kowteh Mulkápur gháts would, however, much facilitate the traffic between the Pravara and Mula valleys. The road from Nagar to Wasunde might be put in good order at a slight cost, and the opening out of the gháts alluded to by Mr. Gooddine, as being situated between the Mula and Ghur valleys, would also much benefit the Wasunde villages. The clearing of the ghát near Kolgaon would facilitate communication in that direction with the large cattle market of Walki, and with other Nagar villages.

14. Grain is, at present, the principal export, being sent to Poona, Junnar, and the coast. Sheep are disposed of by the Dungurs and rayats to itinerant Khatiks or butchers, and a few horses reared in the villages near the Bhima are also exported for sale. The imports consist of cotton goods, salt, rice, sugar, and other articles required for the supply of the district. The southern villages have superior advantages as regards markets to most of the Nevása villages, in consequence of their proximity to Poona or Nagar. Sirur, also, within the district, is a better market than any in Nevása. The Wasunde villages, however, as already stated, are unfavourably situated, having no large markets in their vicinity, and being much cramped as regards communication with other quarters.

15. The rayats of Kurdeh are probably in more impoverished circumstances than those of Nevása, but I was unable to obtain, at the time of settlement, any reliable information as to the extent of their debts. The principal outcry, however, here, as elsewhere, is against the Marwaris and the Civil Courts. The rayats think the Government have no "daya" or compassion for them in allowing such a system to continue. In 1841 their aggregate debts were estimated by the Collector's department to amount to about 4,29,487 rupees. This, supposing all the rayats to be in debt, would make each man's liabilities amount to 50 or 60 rupees, and this, considering the poor soil in many parts, and the consequent low profits, is very heavy. But the estimate is alluded to as being a rough one, and I am inclined to think that it is too high, at least as it refers to the present day. There can be no doubt, however, that the rayats are generally in debt, and that their condition, in consequence, is anything but flourishing. In the Bhimthadi, in bad years, many villages are almost entirely deserted, and the rayats resort for employment to the Gangthari or other districts where the rains generally prove more propitious.

16. Of the 25,152 survey numbers, 14,603 are mirás holdings, and 10,549 are gutkulli inám, or barren. Of the mirás numbers 5,856 are cultivated by the mirásdárs themselves; 3,210 by the mirásdárs of other holdings; 1,931 by upris; and 3,606 numbers are waste.

17. There is a Government Marátha school at Párner. The American Missionaries have a school at Sirur. There are also several private schools, but the district is very backward as regards educational establishments. The feeling, however, in many of the villages, is in favour of the establishment of village schools, and any measures, adopted with the view of introducing them, would be joyfully welcomed by the rayats.

18. The villages now comprised in the Kudeh Táluka, like those of Nevása, formed part of the old Mahomedan kingdom of Nagar, but many of them fell into the possession of the Maráthás at an earlier period. Prior to Baji Rao Raghunath's reign the several old divisions were under different Subedárs. Naro Babaji of Nagar is said to have been the Subedár who was principally connected with the Párner division, and Baba Rao Mankeshwur and Huri Damodhur of Junnar with the Kurdeh division. The Ranjangaon and Bhoira tarafs are, however, stated by the local officers to have been principally managed by one Visaji Punt Biniwalla. About the beginning of the present century the district was plundered by Holkar and others, but it does not appear to have suffered so much as Nevása. Shortly after the commencement of the reign of Baji Rao Raghunath, its revenue was farmed out in the same manner as that of other districts, and when the British obtained possession of the district in 1818-19, all matters relating to the revenue management were found to be in great disorder. In many of the villages the terms "mun and kundee," "rookhé and tukhé," "purtuné and doree," are to be found in the old accounts, but these land measures, however they may have originated, are all resolvable into bighás, and the bighaoni system appears to have been in force under the Maráthás. Little trustworthy information, however, is to be obtained in the district relative to the former revenue management, although several circumstances lead me to believe that it was of a more complicated nature than in

Nevása. Partial measurements and settlements of rates were made in the time of the Maráthas, but many of the villages, being poor and yielding little revenue, probably received little attention, and the management altogether appears to have been very rude and irregular. The size of the bigha varies to a greater extent than in Nevása, and it is generally found to be of a larger size in Kurdeh than in other districts reported on. The former rates of assessment were also very irregular. In many villages the old garden rates are high. In others there is no old garden rate, but in such cases a higher dry-crop rate appears to have been generally imposed on all the lands of the village in consequence of some of them being irrigated. For instance, in Padli Durya there was no former garden rate, although it contains about 224 acres of garden land, some of which is of a good description; but the old dry-crop rates of that village were generally higher than those of similar soils in other villages. The lands of some of the villages appear to have been managed partly on the bighaoni and partly on the mundbundi systems, but, in most cases, the prevailing system was the bighaoni.

19. At the commencement of British rule bighaoni rates were adopted for most of the villages, according to the same plan as that described in my Revenue Management under British rule. remarks on Nevása, but in some villages the old mundbundi system was retained, and, in a few cases also, where all traces of the former bighaoni rates had been lost, a new mundbundi assessment was imposed. The bighaoni rates, where adopted, varied from 2-12-6 to 0-2-0 for dry-crop lands, and from 6-0-0 to 1-4-0 for garden lands, most of the villages having only one dry-crop and one garden rate. These rates proving much too high, many of them were lowered by the Collector, Mr. Harrison, in the years 1834-35 to 1836-37. His reductions of dry-crop rates extended to about 51 villages at the average rate of about 0-4-2 per rupee, and of garden rates, to 22 villages, at the rate of about 0-6-8 per rupee, but owing to the irregularity of the former system, and other causes, his measures apparently were not so beneficial in this táluka as in Nevása. The lands of most of the villages were measured by Mr. Pringle's department, but were not assessed. One village, however, Wurgdun-Gund, which was originally included in the Junnar Táluka, appears to have been assessed by Mr. Pringle. On the whole there is no material difference between the hitherto prevailing system of revenue management in the Kurdeh Táluka and that of Nevása, although, so far as I can judge, there was, if possible, the greatest degree of disorder in the affairs of the former district.

20. The appended detailed figured statement, marked No. 4 B, shows the source and amount of the several items of revenue hitherto derived from the 145 Government villages comprised in the táluka at the time of settlement, for the years for which full information has been obtained. In estimating the average annual revenue derived from all the villages, a proportionate increase has been made for each village, in the cases of the years for which accounts for all the villages cannot be procured; many of the villages not having been under Government management throughout the whole period of British rule. The accounts, and the number of villages for the last eight years of British rule, correspond (as nearly as such accounts can correspond; the difference nowhere exceeding 2 per cent.) with those of the táluka accounts in the Collector's office and, making the necessary allowance for villages that were formerly alienated, but accounts for which have been obtained and included in the statement, they correspond also with the entries in the Collector's accounts for the other years for which I have been furnished with copies of the kistbundi papers.

21. Diagram No. 2, relative to the fluctuations in the past cultivation, assessments, remissions, and collections, of the Government arable lands of the táluka, and to the revised rates imposed thereon, has been prepared in the same manner as the Nevása diagram. A detailed figured statement of the entries in it, relative to the cultivation and revenue of years preceding the introduction of the settlement, is appended (No. 5 B).

22. In cursorily examining the diagram it will be observed that there is a considerable degree of similarity in the fluctuations of revenue in this táluka and in Nevása. In both tálukas there were the same high collections in the first five years of British rule, the same falling off of revenue in the period from 1823-24 to 1832-33, the same improvement from 1833-34 to 1847-48, and the same adverse downfall in succeeding years. A more minute scrutiny, however, will tend to show that over-assessment prevailed to a somewhat more injurious extent in Kurdeh than in Nevása. In the early years of our rule the revenue collections were much higher in the former táluka, in proportion to its resources; consequently, notwithstanding the remedial measures that were subsequently carried out, the revenue never recovered itself to the same extent in Kurdeh as in Nevása, and the cultivation never, in any succeeding period of five years, rose to the same height as in the five years immediately succeeding the introduction of British rule; and in the years immediately preceding the introduction of the new rates there was a great falling off in the cultivation. Generally, also, in bad years, there was a larger falling off of revenue than in Nevása; the remissions, irrespective of the reduction of assessment on account of "naper" or interior unsown portions of land, averaging each year Rs. 34,539, or about 4 per cent. more, with respect to the revenue demands, than in Nevása. The former average amount of revenue collected, per acre, is less in Kurdeh than in Nevása, but this is principally attributable to the larger proportion of poor soils in the former táluka. Almost

the only modifying circumstance that requires to be borne in mind, in comparing the results of the past assessment in the two talukas, is the uncertain climate of the valley of the Bhima which renders that part of the district inferior to Nevása, but the climate of Kurdeh, on the whole, is superior to that of Nevása, and many villages of the former district are better situated with respect to markets; so that the more unfavourable character of the results exhibited in the case of Kurdeh must be mainly attributed to a greater degree of over-taxation.

23. The works of measurement and classification were respectively in progress, in the Preliminary Survey operations. Government villages, from March 1847 and February 1849, to April and June 1851. The average error in the measurement, as discovered by the test, is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., which considering the very rugged nature of the surface of the taluka, the extent of garden land, and, also, of land difficult of survey from being covered with low jungle, especially in parts of the Wasunde division, is indicative of a creditable degree of accuracy. The average error in the classification is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pies per field, which is even a smaller difference than in Nevása, where the average error is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pies; but this is mainly attributable to the Kurdeh soils being generally of the lower classes, where the scale varies less than in the higher classes.

24. The division of the lands into numbers has been effected in accordance with the rules on the subject embodied in the Survey Joint Report. Some of the lands were measured before the publication of that compilation, but those numbers which had originally been retained of too large dimensions, or were otherwise of an inconvenient size, were subsequently re-divided. The boundary marks are in a satisfactory state, the defining of all the numbers by ridges and stones having been effected during the progress of the measurement.

25. In assessing this large district six classes of maximum dry-crop rates, ranging from 1-8-0 to 0-14-0 an acre, were adopted. The manner in which these rates were distributed over the several groups of villages, and the distinguishing characteristics of each group, are shown in the subjoined statement, and the boundaries of the several groups are traced on the frontispiece map:—

Class.	Groups of Villages.	Number of Villages in each Group and Class.	Distinguishing characteristics of the Groups.	Maximum Rate of dry-crop Assessment per acre.
1	1	12	The lands of these villages are the best situated in the taluka. They are mostly high lands on the Kanhur "Puttar," an elevated table-land of the range of hills running through the centre of the taluka. The climate of these villages is superior, their position with respect to the Poona, Sirur, and Nagar markets is good, and they produce a superior description of wheat. They have a good supply of drinking water, but there is no large extent of garden land.	Rs. a. p. 1 8 0
2	1	17	The lands of these villages are situated immediately to the north of the range of hills of which the Kanhur Puttar forms a part. Their climate is as good as that of the 1st class villages, but their position with respect to the Poona and Sirur markets is not so good. There is a large extent of garden land. Wasunde is included in this group.	1 6 0
	2	14	The lands of these villages are situated immediately to the south, or south-west of the Kanhur Puttar. The Mámlatdár's station of Párner is included in this group. The position of the villages with respect to markets is good. Their climate is not quite so good as that of the villages more to the northward. The supply of water for purposes of irrigation is more plentiful in this group than in the others.	
		31		



Class.	Groups of Villages.	Number of Villages in each Group and Class.	Distinguishing characteristics of the Groups.	Maximum Rate of Dry-crop Assessment per Acre.
3	1	5	The lands of these villages are situated on the high grounds to the north of the Mula. They have an equally good climate with the 1st class villages of Ráhuri, but their position with reference to markets is inferior, as the villages have to descend into the Ráhuri and Sangamner talukas to dispose of their produce, and they are out of the way of traffic.	Rs. a. p. 1 4 0
		38	The lands of these villages are partly hilly. They are situated to the south and south-east of the 2nd class villages. Their position with respect to markets is good, but their climate is inferior to that of the villages more to the northward. There is a moderate extent of garden land.	
		43		
4	1	10	The villages of this group are situated in the valley of the Mula. Their climate is good, but they are out of the way of markets. There is also a deficiency of water in several villages, and the cultivation in others is difficult on account of the arable lands being mostly on plateaus, whilst the villages are in low hollows.	1 2 0
		30	The climate of these villages is inferior. In other respects they are similarly situated to the 1-4-0 villages lying immediately to the north of them.	
		40		
5	1	10	These villages are in the valley of the Bhima and their climate is inferior to that of the groups to the northward.	1 0 0
		6	These villages are situated in the south-east of the taluka near the hills. Their climate is inferior, and they are not so well situated with respect to markets as the other villages of this class.	
		16		
6	1	3	These villages are in the extreme south of the taluka, in the valley of the Bhima. The climate in that direction is most uncertain, and the soils are generally very stiff, requiring and extra quantity of moisture.	0 14 0
6	10	145	Of which the maximum dry-crop rates range from 1-8-0 to 0-14-0.	

26. A detailed list of the villages is appended (No. 6 B.), Koldurah, a village formed, subsequently to the settlement, out of the Párner, Wurjhera, and Chincholi boundary dispute, is entered in the list, and has been assessed at a maximum dry-crop rate of 1-8-0, and included in the 2nd group of the 2nd class, to which, from its position, it belongs.

27. Of the 145 villages I altered the classes of 11 villages from additional experience regarding them acquired during the time of settlement, placing 5 villages in a lower 0-2-0 class, and 6 villages in a lower 0-4-0 class; otherwise the dry-crop rates originally proposed were found to be in every respect suitable, and were introduced without alteration. The alterations

alluded to did not much affect the original scheme of settlement, or the maximum assessment proposed for the entire táluka, as an estimate of it somewhat below the actual standard had been taken, to cover any slight modifications of the sort that it might be found expedient to make during the time of settlement. The results now shown are those of the classes and rates finally determined upon.

28. The distance of most of the Kurdeh villages from the Ráhuri and Nevása tálukas does not admit of any very minute comparison being drawn between the maximum dry-crop rates adopted for the several districts. Nevertheless a few general remarks on the subject may be made. The Ráhuri maximum rates are 1-8-0, 1-6-0 and 1-4-0, and the Nevása rates 1-4-0, 1-2-0 and 1-0-0. The villages of the Ráhuri 1-8-0 and 1-6-0 classes are the only ones that adjoin Kurdeh, and the villages of the Kanhur, Párner, and some Wasunde groups, being somewhat similarly situated with respect to climate and markets, have been assessed at similar rates. The Kurdeh groups, between the Wasunde 1-6-0 group and the Ráhuri 1-8-0 and 1-6-0 groups, have been assessed at 1-4-0 and 1-2-0 rates and the reduction of 0-4-0 in the Kurdeh village is principally called for by their more disadvantageous position with reference to markets, their climate being as good as that of the adjoining Ráhuri villages. To reach some of the northern villages of Kurdeh from Nagar, carts must go round by the Nimbadhera ghát and the south of Ráhuri, and on account of the interior bázárs being inferior, many of the villagers have to resort to the bázárs of Satral and Aswi Umri in Sangamner, and to Ráhuri. During the time of settlement I had an opportunity of ascertaining that two of the adjoining Ráhuri 1st class villages, namely, Kurandeh and Chinchalé, are also much in the same inconvenient position as the Kurdeh 1-4-0 villages, and I think, on that account, they might with advantage be placed in the same class. The 1-2-0 Kurdeh villages near the Mula are either out of the way of markets, or suffer from a deficiency of water, and, in parts, from greater difficulties being experienced in the cultivation of the lands. Again, the southern Kurdeh groups, with the exception of three villages in the extreme south, are assessed at 1-4-0, 1-2-0 and 1-0-0 rates, the same as those of Nevása but their being similarly assessed is owing to different causes. Whilst the climate of Nevása is, on the whole, good, its position as regards markets is somewhat inferior, and, on the other hand, the Kolgaon and other southern Kurdeh groups, with an inferior climate, are much nearer the Poona market and obtain better prices for their produce.

29. The garden cultivation of Kurdeh differs from that of Ráhuri and Nevása in being partly "pátasthal" or canal irrigated; that is, it is irrigated by means of channels leading from bandhárás or dams carried across the numerous minor streams which flow through the táluka, whilst the garden cultivation of the two former tálukas is entirely "motasthal" or irrigated from wells. The garden husbandry in some of the Kurdeh villages is also of a somewhat superior description and on account of the proximity of Poona and other large places, the rayats have increased facilities in the export and sale of their produce. For these reasons it has been thought expedient only to adopt the Ráhuri and Nevása maximum motasthal rate of 8-0-0 for 37 villages in the north of the táluka which are at a distance from good markets, and for 19 villages in the south where the garden husbandry is inferior. For 90 villages in the centre of the táluka which, from being near the Poona road, or from being close to good interior bázárs, and also from the husbandry being superior, are more favourably situated, a maximum 4-0-0 motasthal rate has been adopted, which is 1-0-0 per acre, or 25 per cent. higher than the Ráhuri and Nevása rate. I had not previously had any experience in assessing pátasthal garden land, and I therefore resolved, before determining on a maximum rate, to apply that which had been adopted for most of the villages of the sub-collectorate by my predecessor, Captain D. Davidson, and to observe the results. This maximum rate was 8-0-0 an acre, but I found it too high; probably on account of the canal-irrigated cultivation of Kurdeh being inferior to that of the sub-collectorate, and I therefore finally fixed upon a 6-0-0 rate, which was found to be suitable. In many cases the cultivation is partly motasthal and partly pátasthal, and for lands so irrigated, intermediate rates, with reference to the supply of water derived from both sources, were adopted, but in no case did the assessment exceed the maximum pátasthal-rate.

30. There are in all 5,133 acres of garden land in the district, and the total assessment imposed by the application of the rates above-mentioned is Rs. 13,404, or an average assessment of 2-9-9 per acre. The former maximum assessment amounted to Rs. 16,688, but owing to many of the gardens having been hitherto assessed as dry-crop lands, and to the great irregularities of the former rates, it is impossible to give a clear idea of the actual reduction caused by the introduction of the new rates. I am of opinion, however, that it is sufficient to place the district on an equality with the districts heretofore settled. The garden cultivation is, in parts, of a very inferior description; still the main portion of the táluka is very favourably situated with regard to supply of water for purposes of irrigation, and very profitable crops might be raised. At present the grape-vine is only cultivated in a few localities, and a large outlay, much beyond the means of the great body of the garden cultivators, is required for the formation of a vineyard, but when the railroad to Poona has been completed, the exportation of grapes and other fruits to Bombay and other places on the coast will probably be much increased, and it might be expedient to grant takávi to any industrious and respectable rayats who may be willing to grow superior crops such as the grape-vine or betel. There is much outlay and no profit for the first two or three years in cultivation of this kind, but,

afterwards, large returns may be looked for. The building of masonry bandhárás in suitable localities would also be a safe speculation in this táluka, as many rayats are well acquainted with the best modes of garden cultivation, and would always be found willing to pay the difference between a dry-crop and garden rate, for any lands which they might be enabled to irrigate by means of works constructed at the expense of Government. I allude to bandhárás across some of the minor streams which are not now made use of, as the generally undulating nature of the ground would probably not admit of the irrigation of a sufficiently large extent of land to cover the cost of bandhárás across the principal rivers, even should the carrying out of such works be feasible.

31. The dhéli lands on the banks of the Bhima have been assessed at rates varying from 2-0-0 to 1-0-0 an acre. These lands either are enriched by deposits of mud, or derive an extra degree of moisture from the river, and, as mentioned in my 10th paragraph, produce superior crops. There are in all 78 acres of dhéli land in the district, and the average rate of assessment imposed is 1-7-7 per acre. There are also some dry-crop lands in other parts of the táluka, which yield superior crops in consequence of being irrigated from bandhárás during a portion of the year, and on that account, a small extra assessment, varying from 1-0-0 to 0-3-0 per acre, has been imposed on them.

32. The general results of the rates, as they affect the six classes of villages, are shown below; the cultivated acres being those of the year of settlement:—

Class.	No. of Village.	According to old system.			According to new Survey.								
		Cultivated Acres in year of Settlement.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Land in Cultivation.			Waste.			Total.		
					Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1st ...	13	12,827	Rs. 12,898	Rs. a. p. 0 15 5	12,827	Rs. 5,408	Rs. a. p. 0 6 10	3,312	Rs. 1,004	Rs. a. p. 0 5 0	16,039	Rs. 6,502	Rs. a. p. 0 0 6
2nd ...	31	56,174	49,270	0 14 0	56,174	28,808	0 8 2	25,487	8,650	0 5 5	81,661	37,462	0 7 4
3rd ...	43	62,428	46,938	0 12 0	62,428	27,041	0 6 11	32,269	11,070	0 5 6	94,697	38,111	0 6 5
4th ...	40	71,936	43,903	0 9 9	71,936	25,078	0 5 9	55,270	15,434	0 4 6	127,206	41,107	0 5 2
5th ...	16	20,368	14,045	0 11 0	20,368	8,896	0 6 11	29,127	9,456	0 5 2	49,495	18,352	0 5 11
6th ...	3	3,583	3,039	0 13 7	3,583	2,325	0 10 5	2,000	473	0 3 9	5,583	2,798	0 8 0
6	145	227,316	1,69,588	0 11 11	227,316	93,236	0 6 11	147,365	46,096	0 5 0	374,681	1,44,332	0 6 2

33. The maximum value of abolished haks or levies in kind, as entered by the recipients in the accounts of 1850-51, is—

Haks.	Rs.
For Patels ...	372
„ Kulkarnis ...	4,616
„ Náikvadis ...	1,246
Total ...	6,234

Pending the settlement of the emoluments of village officers no inquiries have been made as to the exact value of the haks. Their value, as above shown, is probably exaggerated by the parties concerned.

34. The hudola lands of the village Mahárs in this táluka are only affected by the survey assessment in a very slight degree as the judi payments to which they are subjected are, in most cases, less than the survey assessment. In the few cases in which the judi exceeds the Survey assessment, the difference has been remitted, but the aggregate remission is within 130 rupees. The patelki ináms in one or two villages are also subjected to the payment of a judi assessment, but this is not affected by the Survey Settlement.

35. No assessment has been imposed on unarable lands. They have hitherto, with the exception of a few kuruns, been enjoyed, free of payment, by the villagers.

36. The general results of the settlement, as regards all tenures, are shown in the sub-joined statement of similar form to that given for Nevása :—

Years.	Cultivated Lands.				Waste and other lands.	Alienated Lands.	Total Lands.
	Acres.	Assessment. Rupees.	Remissions. Rupees.	Collections. Rupees.	Collections. Rupees.	Collections. Rupees.	Collections. Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Average of past years of former system ... ..	212,191	1,56,187	34,539	1,21,648	5,870	2,046	1,29,563
Last year of former system, 1850-51 ... ..	193,002	1,46,090	44,076	1,02,014	6,638	1,772	1,10,419
First year of new system, 1851-52 ... ..	207,316	98,236	24,403	73,833	5,863	1,394	81,090
Second year of new system, 1852-53 ... ..	251,728	1,04,646	942	1,03,704	5,282	2,099	1,11,085
Survey Kumal ... ..	374,681	1,44,332	...	.....	...	2,453	1,46,785

Note 1.—The average of past years is for the 33 years of British rule preceding the introduction of the new rates; a proportionate increase having been made, for each village, in the cases of the years for which full accounts for all the villages are not procurable. (Vide appended statement No. 5 B.)

2. The acres of the years of the former system have been estimated for cultivated lands in the manner explained in the 37th paragraph of this report. The acres of waste and alienated lands, under the former system, cannot be correctly estimated, and are therefore omitted.

3. The acres of the Survey Kumal, in column 2, are the entire arable Government lands and the Rupees, in column 3, the entire assessment on the same lands.

4. A few items independent of the assessment of the Survey Kumal are leviable under the new system. Of these probably, in this taluka, the principal item will be the tax leviable from patches of cultivation in unarable lands, the washing down of earth from the hills favouring the formation of small patches of new cultivation.

37. The remarks embodied in my 53rd paragraph, relative to the qualifying circumstances that require to be borne in mind, in considering the financial results of the new settlement in Nevása, are equally applicable to Kurdeh. A similar table of percentages is herewith submitted :—

Survey Settlement.	For what lands.	Percentages by which the Survey Settlement fall short of, or exceeds, the Net Revenue of the undermentioned periods previous to Survey.	
		Estimated average of preceding 33 years.	Year immediately preceding year of settlement.
The Net Revenue of 1852-53 (being the 1st year in which the revised rates came into full operation) is more or less per cent. than that of	Government lands ...	14½ less.	0½ more.
	Government and alienated lands together.	14½ less.	0½ more.
The Survey Kumal or gross rental is more per cent. than the Net Revenue of	Government lands ...	13 more.	33 more.
	Government and alienated lands together.	13½ more.	33 more.

38. The financial results of the settlement are not so favourable as in the case of Nevása. Were all the lands under cultivation, the excess of revenue over the estimated collections of former years would be 17,222 rupees or 13½ per cent. It is, however, improbable that all the arable lands will be brought under cultivation, and, on the supposition that 10 per cent. of the lands permanently remain uncultivated, the excess of revenue will not be more than 2,544 rupees, or about 2 per cent. But the average realizations of revenue under the new rates will, in my opinion, be greater than those which could be realized by a continuance of the old system. It will be observed that the collections of 1852-53 are somewhat in excess of those of the last year of the old system, and the heavy collections of 1847-48 and preceding years had borne so severely

on the resources of the district, that it is probable that there would have been a recurrence, in a modified form, of the adverse series of years that succeeded to the excessive collections of the early period of our rule. As it is, the district will not, I should think, very quickly recover from its depressed condition, even under the operation of a more equitable assessment, and the extreme fluctuations in the cultivation and revenue that have hitherto prevailed will not admit of the new system having complete fair play in the first years of its action.

39. The extent of relief afforded to the rayats can only be roughly shown as it is quite impossible to supply correct data of the former extent of cultivated lands, and, consequently, the exact rate paid per acre. The average rate estimated to have been hitherto paid according to the information embodied in the diagram is 0-9-2 per acre, for the whole period of British rule. The survey rates on the lands cultivated in the year of settlement is 0-6-11 per acre, which is a reduction, on the exhibited past collections, of 0-2-3 per acre, or about 24½ per cent. But in this taluka the irregularities of the former assessment were very great, and, although the rates have generally been heavy, in some villages a moderate assessment prevailed. In some cases also Mr. Harrison's reductions amounted to 40 per cent. or upwards, on the old assessment, which did not admit of a further reduction being made by the Survey Department, so that the relief afforded to the rayats varies considerably in different localities.

40. The area and assessment of the entire lands comprised in the Government portion of the taluka are shown in the subjoined statement:—

AREA AND ASSESSMENT.

Description of Land.	Dry-crop.		Garden.		Barren.		Total.		Deduct portion of assessment alienated. Rupees.	Balance of assessment realizable or Survey Kumal. Rupees.
	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government ... ..	367,459	1,30,033	133	18,404	187,480	...	560,072	1,48,437	...	1,43,437
Detached Sheri ... ..	2,089	895	...	...	1,890	...	8,919	895	...	895
Inám ... ..	10,539	4,011	157	408	2,986	...	13,682	4,419	4,419	...
Detached Inám ... ..	985	416	4	15	170	...	1,109	431	431	...
Judi Inám ... ..	9,997	3,620	34	77	1,881	...	11,912	3,697	1,244	2,453
Grand Total of 146 villages and detached portions of land ... ..	391,019	1,38,975	5,328	13,904	194,347	...	590,694	1,52,879	6,094	1,46,785

*Note.*—The detached inám land entered in the above statement is a detached portion of land near the village of Raudeh, which is at present alienated, but it does not belong to any alienated village, and there is reason to believe it to be Government land. It is, however, entered in the taluka map according to present occupation as wholly alienated. (*Vide* Mujre Sheri, No. 10.)

41. The revised assessment was introduced into Kurdeh during the months of April and May 1851-52, Mr. A. Gray, the First Assistant Collector, being associated with me in the settlement.

42. The rates were, in general, very favourably received by the rayats, and I was, myself, much satisfied with the results of the settlement; as, although I had, previously, done all in my power to arrange the assessment in a satisfactory manner, the very large size of the district, combined with the variableness of the circumstances of its different portions, and the great irregularities of its former assessment, had presented greater difficulties in the way of obtaining a clear view of the probable results of the revised rates than in other districts. Any doubts that I may have entertained were, however, dispelled. With the exception of the few minor alterations alluded to in my 27th paragraph, the experience acquired by me during the settlement did not suggest to me any better distribution of the rates than that originally arranged, and the assessment appeared to me in every way suited to the circumstances of the taluka.

43. In the case of one village only (Dotreh Khurd) was the entire old assessment raised, and this only to the extent of about 48 rupees. In the case of another village, Haji Takli, the old assessment was lowered only 18 rupees. The rayats represented that the reduction was not sufficient, but the rates of this village had formerly been lowered by Mr. Harrison about 40 per cent.; which accounts for the present assessment being light; and from inquiries subsequently instituted, I am inclined to think that the complaints of the rayats were not grounded on any other fact than that I had not reduced their rates in the same proportion as those of other villages which had hitherto been paying a much higher assessment. There were also some individual complaints from rayats whose old rates, especially the old garden rates,

were raised, but these were not numerous, and were wholly accounted for by the very past irregular assessment. In the great majority of villages the rayats were entirely satisfied with the new assessment.

I think it will be necessary in this táluka to keep a watchful eye on the proceedings of the village officers, especially as regards the giving out of lands for cultivation, and the collection of the revenue instalments. The old system of management is acknowledged to have been very bad, and although, at the time of settlement, every exertion was made by Mr. Gray and myself to infuse a new spirit, still it is not to be expected that former bad habits will be at once eradicated. If I recollect rightly there was one case in which I found a rayat to be holding 90 acres of land, although he had no bullocks, and in many cases pauper rayats were allowed to retain lands solely on the strength of obtaining annual remissions. Unless looked after, I have also reason to think that some of the village officers will collect the revenue instalments before they are due, although they may not write up their accounts until the authorized dates.

44. The opening out of the small gháts alluded to in my 13th paragraph, and any works undertaken with the view of increasing irrigation, would much benefit the Kurdeh táluka.
- Suggestions.



## No. 5 B—(Paragraph 21).

*Figured Statement of such of the entries in Diagram No. 2 as relate to the past Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, and Collections of the Government Arable Lands of the Kurdeh Táluka.*

Official Years.	Number of Villages.	Estimated Acres under cultivation (Potpur and "Napor" or interior waste land excluded).	Assessment of cultivated Acres.	Remissions inclusive of those on account of outstanding balances given in years subsequent to year of Jamábandi.	Collections inclusive of those made on account of outstanding balances in years subsequent to year of Jamábandi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1818-19 ...	{ 99 46	157,554 66,969	1,02,638 51,368	918 10,766	1,01,720 40,602
	145	218,523	1,54,006	11,684	1,42,322
1819-20 ...	{ 98 47	187,428 70,948	1,21,153 53,677	289 11,282	1,20,864 42,395
	145	258,376	1,74,830	11,571	1,63,259
1820-21 ...	{ 109 36	226,812 46,812	1,59,642 32,866	12,174 7,277	1,47,468 25,589
	145	278,124	1,92,508	19,451	1,73,057
1821-22 ...	{ 127 18	252,775 29,590	1,89,304 18,222	1,161 4,506	1,88,148 13,716
	145	282,365	2,07,526	5,667	2,01,859
1822-23 ...	{ 127 18	229,966 19,843	1,76,052 12,468	20,117 2,867	1,55,935 9,601
	145	249,809	1,88,520	22,984	1,65,536
1823-24 ...	{ 130 15	164,281 20,396	1,33,290 10,636	30,158 2,883	1,03,132 8,253
	145	184,677	1,43,926	32,541	1,11,385
1824-25 ...	{ 133 12	175,422 16,941	1,43,447 7,745	90,655 1,794	52,792 5,951
	145	192,363	1,51,192	92,449	58,743
1825-26 ...	{ 134 11	158,125 16,476	1,34,606 7,428	12,084 1,719	1,22,522 5,709
	145	174,601	1,42,034	13,803	1,28,231



No. 5 B.—(Paragraph 21)—*continued.*

Official Years.	Number of Villages.	Estimated Acres under cultivation (Potpur and "Naper" or interior waste land excluded).	Assessment of Cultivated Acres.	Remissions inclusive of those on account of outstanding balances given in years subsequent to year of Jamabandi.	Collections inclusive of those made on account of outstanding balances in years subsequent to year of Jamabandi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1826-27 ... ..	{ 136 9	155,552 12,199	Rs. 1,33,276 5,229	Rs. 9,880 1,040	Rs. 1,23,393 4,189
	145	167,751	1,38,502	10,920	1,27,582
1827-28 ... ..	{ 132 13	148,348 16,121	1,22,301 8,315	63,651 1,772	58,650 6,543
	145	164,469	1,30,616	65,423	65,193
1828-29 ... ..	{ 143 2	170,883 1,546	1,28,822 839	15,083 226	1,13,739 613
	145	172,429	1,29,661	15,309	1,14,352
1829-30 ... ..	{ 143 2	155,817 1,546	1,12,976 831	53,694 226	59,282 613
	145	157,363	1,13,815	53,920	59,895
1830-31 ... ..	{ 144 1	169,782 1,433	1,24,209 804	12,969 216	1,11,240 588
	145	171,215	1,25,013	13,185	1,11,828
1831-32 ... ..	{ 144 1	171,361 1,433	1,30,120 804	22,185 216	1,07,935 588
	145	172,794	1,30,924	22,401	1,08,523
1832-33 ... ..	{ 144	169,803	1,32,582	78,174	54,408
	{ 1	1,433	804	216	588
	145	171,236	1,33,386	78,390	54,996
1833-34 ... ..	{ 144	185,163	1,47,296	16,642	1,30,654
	{ 1	1,433	804	216	588
	145	186,596	1,48,100	16,858	1,31,242
1834-35 ... ..	{ 143	185,243	1,39,167	19,199	1,19,968
	{ 2	1,793	1,045	268	777
	145	187,036	1,40,212	19,467	1,20,745

## No. 5 B.—(Paragraph 21)—concluded.

Official years.	Number of Villages.	Estimated Acres under cultivation (Potpur and "Naper" or interior waste land excluded).	Assessment of Cultivated Acres.	Remissions inclusive of those on account of outstanding balances given years subsequent to year of Jamabandi.	Collections inclusive of those made on account of outstanding balances in years subsequent to year of Jamabandi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1835-36	144	193,008	Rs. 1,37,350	Rs. 22,202	Rs. 1,15,148
	1	1,433	804	216	588
	145	194,441	1,38,154	22,418	1,15,736
1836-37	145	202,637	1,35,556	39,242	96,314
1837-38	145	216,260	1,38,446	9,838	1,23,608
1838-39	145	236,109	1,53,816	18,356	1,34,960
1839-40	145	249,158	1,67,127	38,041	1,29,086
1840-41	145	257,013	1,82,656	38,966	1,43,690
1841-42	145	240,550	1,82,959	35,042	1,47,917
1842-43	145	238,801	1,80,887	22,854	1,58,033
1843-44	145	225,303	1,65,728	76,090	89,638
1844-45	145	216,165	1,65,543	1,11,507	54,036
1845-46	145	223,451	1,72,564	65,962	1,06,592
1846-47	145	260,316	1,90,488	22,735	1,67,753
1847-48	145	267,873	1,92,400	9,181	1,83,219
1848-49	145	228,160	1,60,663	42,031	1,18,632
1849-50	145	178,317	1,36,835	37,427	99,408
1850-51	145	193,002	1,46,090	44,076	1,02,014
Totals of 33 years	...	7,002,283	51,54,183	11,39,799	40,14,384
Average of each year	...	212,191	1,56,187	34,539	1,21,648

The entries for each year, or where there are three lines, the upper entries, refer to the villages for which full information has been obtained from the accounts, and correspond with similar entries in columns 6, 9, 10 and 11 of Statement No. 4. In the divisions having three lines, the central entries refer to the villages for which a proportionate increase has been made in consequence of no data being procurable, and the lower entries give the corresponding totals of each year.

G. S. A. ANDERSON,  
Superintendent, Ahmednagar Revenue  
Survey and Assessment.

## No. 6 B.—(Paragraph 26).

List of the Government Villages of the Kurdeh Táluka referred to in the 26th paragraph of the Report.

Class.	Group of Villages.	No.	Names.	No. in Táluka Map.
1st Class maximum Jiráit rate, Rs. 1-8-0.	One Group, on or near the Kánhúr Pathár or table-land between the Mula and Goor velleys.	1	Nándúr-páthár ...	14
		2	Pimpalgaon Rothá ...	15
		3	Koregaon ...	16
		4	Bhondre ...	19
		5	Gárgundi ...	20
		6	Wudgaon-durya ...	21
		7	Akulwádí ...	22
		8	Hátulkhind ...	24
		9	Viroli ...	25
		10	Yesduré ...	26
		11	Pimpalgaon Túrúk ...	29
		12	Kinhi ...	31
2nd Class maximum Jiráit rate, Rs. 1-6-0.	1st Group to the north of, and adjoining, the hilly ridge running through the táluka from west to east, of which the Kánhúr Pathár forms a part.	1	Kurjune Hurya ...	17
		2	Takli Dhokeshvar ...	18
		3	Goregaon ...	32
		4	Digsul ...	33
		5	Pádli Goregaon ...	35
		6	Hirwure-Korda ...	36
		7	Dhotre Budrukh ...	37
		8	Tikhol ...	38
		9	Dhoki ...	39
		10	Wásundé ...	41
		11	Málkup ...	58
		12	Kálkup ...	59
		13	Bhálowni ...	60
		14	Wudgaon-ámbli ...	61
		15	Bhándgaon ...	62
		16	Sárole-ádbái ...	63
		17	Daithun-gunjalé ...	64
2nd Class maximum Jiráit rate, Rs. 1-6-0.	2nd Group to the south of, and adjoining, the Kánhúr Pathár, with the exception of one village (No. 12 of Táluka map) which is detached in the Poona Collectorate.	18	Párner ...	1
		19	Chincholi ...	2
		20	Koldhura ...	3
		21	Wudjhire ...	4
		22	Devi-bhoyeré ...	5
		23	Bábhulwádi ...	7
		24	Durodi ...	8
		25	Rándhé ...	9
		26	Renáwádi ...	12
		27	Gárkhind ...	13
		28	Pádli-durya ...	23
		29	Shirsul ...	201
30	Wudgaon Gund ...	202		
31	Pimpri Julsain ...	203		
32	Gánji Bhoyeré ...	204		
3rd Class maximum Jiráit rate, Rs. 1-4-0.	1st Group in hilly district to the north of Mula river adjoining the Ráhuri Táluka.	1	Kowthe Malkápur ...	44
		2	Wurwundi ...	45
		3	Khámbé ...	46
		4	Mhaisgaon ...	48
		5	Wurshindé ...	49
	2nd Group in or near the hills running in a zigzag line, in a south-easterly direction, through centre of Táluka, to the south and south-east of 1st and 2nd Groups of Class 2nd.	6	Bhoyere-pathár ...	65
		7	Bhoyere Khurd ...	66
		8	Pimpalgaon Kordú ...	67
		9	Sháhjápur ...	68
		10	Loni Khurd ...	69
		11	Supé ...	71
		12	Wagunde Khurd ...	72

No. 6 B.—(Paragraph 26)—*continued.*

Class.	Group of Villages.	No.	Names.	No. in Táluka Map.
3rd Class maximum Jiráit rate, Rs. 1-4-0.	2nd Group in or near the hills running in a zigzag line, in a south-easterly direction, through centre of Táluka, to the south, and south-east of 1st and 2nd Groups of Class 2nd.	13	Wágunde Budrukh ...	73
		14	Mungshi ...	74
		15	Wudner ...	75
		16	Gutéwádi ...	76
		17	Ghanegaon ...	77
		18	Sultánpur ...	79
		19	Pulvé Khurd ...	80
		20	Jategaon ...	81
		21	Rálegun Shindhi ...	82
		22	Wadegaohán ...	84
		23	Pádi Yewerti ...	85
		24	Pulvé Budruk ...	86
		25	Kudus ...	87
		26	Bhoyere Gungurda ...	88
		27	Baburdi ...	89
		28	Apdhúp ...	91
		29	Wálwun ...	92
		30	Ukhulgaon ...	97
		31	Soregaon ...	98
		32	A'stgaon ...	100
		33	Sárole Kásár ...	101
34	Kolgaon ...	105		
35	Visápur ...	122		
36	Koregaohán ...	124		
37	Wudner Khurd ...	298		
38	Sángvi Suria ...	205		
39	Rálegun Therpál ...	212		
40	Wudnli ...	214		
41	Pánoli ...	215		
4th Class maximum Jiráit rate, Rs. 1-2-0.	1st Group in valley of the Mula, in the north of the Táluka.	1	Wadgaon Suntále ...	40
		2	Pokhri ...	42
		3	Desuwdé ...	43
		4	Chikhulthán ...	47
		5	Durudgaon ...	51
		6	Shira Kánhegaon ...	52
		7	Tás ...	53
		8	Wunkuté ...	54
		9	Gájdipar ...	55
		10	Dhotré Khurd ...	56
	2nd Group in valleys of the Goor and Bhima rivers, and extending eastward to the south-east of Kolgaon. One village of this Group, Gunegaon, No. 183 of Táluka Map, is detached in the Poona Collectorate.	11	Dhárjé ...	107
		12	Bhangaon ...	108
		13	Surodi ...	116
		14	Ghárngaon ...	119
		15	Pimpalgaon-pisu ...	120
		16	Rájápur ...	129
		17	Dhuwalgaon ...	130
		18	Kandigawhán ...	132
19	Pumpri Kálundur ...	133		
20	Ukudgaon ...	134		
21	Yerundolé ...	135		
22	Wadgaon Shiudodi ...	164		
23	Mhusé ...	165		
24	Raigawhán ...	166		
25	Nimon ...	168*		
26	Shindodi ...	169*		
27	Kurguwuné ...	181*		
28	Gunegaon ...	183*		

## No. 6 B.—(Paragraph 26)—continued.

Class.	Group of Villages.	No.	Names.	No. in Táluka Map.
4th Class maximum jirát rate, Re. 1-2-0.	2nd group in valleys of the Goor and Bhíma rivers and extending eastward to the south-east of Kolgaon. One village of this group, Gunegaon, No. 183 of Táluka Map, is detached in the Poona Collectorate.	29	Sóne Sàngví ...	187*
		30	Dhok Sàngví ...	188*
		31	Koregaon ...	189*
		32	Bábhúlsúr Khúrd ...	190*
		33	Bambúrdé ...	191*
		34	Shirur ...	194*
		35	Mhusé Budruk ...	195
		36	Háji Tákli ...	197
		37	Gádilgaon ...	207
		38	Gúnóré ...	208
		39	Kóhúkudí ...	210
		40	Kúrúnd ...	211
5th Class maximum jirát rate, Re. 1-0-0.	1st group in the south-west of táluka in the valley of the Bhíma.	1	Wudgaon Rásaf ...	152*
		2	Nágurgaon ...	153*
		3	Kuroli ...	155*
		4	Kólgaon Dólus ...	156*
		5	Nírvi ...	157*
		6	Ránjungaon Sándus ...	172*
		7	Sheri Kurun ...	173
		8	Alegaon ...	174*
		9	Arungaon ...	176*
		10	Otrúlgaon ...	177*
		11	Párodi ...	180*
	2nd group adjoining the hills in the south-east of táluka.	12	Pisore Khand ...	109
		13	Khándgaon ...	110
		14	Sheri Dongurepathár... ..	111
		15	Koségawhán ...	112
		16	Tákli Lonár ...	113
		17	Belwundi Kathár ...	115
		18	Wudáli ...	116
6th Class maximum jirát rate, Re. 0-14-0.	Villages in the south of táluka, in valley of the Bhíma.	1	Tándli ...	146*
		2	Bábúlsar Budruk ...	149*
		3	Pimpulúti ...	159*

Class.	Groups of Villages.	No.
1st Class	1 group	12 villages.
2nd "	2 groups	32 do.
3rd "	2 "	41 do.
4th "	2 "	40 do.
5th "	2 "	18 do.
6th "	1 group	3 do.
Total.	Total.	Total.
6th classes	10 groups	146 villages.

Detached or outlying villages are included in the groups whose villages are similarly rated.

G. S. A. ANDERSON,  
Superintendent, Ahmednagar Revenue Survey and Assessment.

(Below Letter No. 8, dated 2nd January 1883, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik.)

No. 304 of 1883.

Poona Collector's Camp,  
Supa, 13th January 1883.

Forwarded to the Commissioner, C. D.

2. The facts and figures collated and presented in this very clear report give an emphatic denial to those who endeavour to make out that our survey rates press with undue severity on the people.

3. Since the former settlement in 1851-52 there has been an increase of 11,401 acres in cultivated land in the 37 villages under report—

Of 73 in bandhárás or dams,

Of 126 substantial wells,

Of 1,691 flat-roofed and tiled houses (thatched houses having decreased from 1,199 to 443),

Of 4,916 in agricultural cattle,

Of 9,305 in sheep and goats.

4. It will also be seen that the value of land has considerably risen, for in ordinary cases land assessed at Re. 0-7-4 per acre has been mortgaged for Rs. 5-4-11 per acre, and in extraordinary cases land assessed at Re. 0-8-2 per acre has been mortgaged for Rs. 19-3-8 per acre. So with sales; land assessed at Re. 0-6-4 per acre has been sold for Rs. 4-6-6 per acre, while some assessed at Re. 0-6-0 per acre has been sold for Rs. 8-12-1 per acre, and land assessed at Re. 0-7-2 per acre and Re. 0-6-5 per acre has been sub-let for Rs. 1-8-4 and Rs. 8-7-3 per acre.

5. Since 1850-51—

		Aces.	Aces.
Government occupied land has increased from	...	42,771	to 73,247
Assessed unoccupied land has decreased from	...	26,750	to 973
Collections have increased from	...	Rs. 19,166	to Rs. 27,616.
Remissions have decreased from	...	„ 12,496	to nil.
Outstanding balances have decreased from	...	„ 2,529	to nil.

6. Out of 1,651 notices of sale for default of payment of revenue, in only 6 instances was the land really sold, and in these instances the land was of a very inferior quality.

7. These facts and figures conclusively prove that the condition of the people and the value of land in the 37 villages has very considerably improved during the last thirty years, and that a moderate revision of the assessment is justifiable.

8. The 37 villages have been divided into 4 groups, in which there is an increase of 8, 6, 4 and 2 annas per acre, respectively. In the case of 2 villages, Nimon and Sindodi, the rates remain the same. The maximum dry-crop rates are Rs. 1-8-0, Rs. 1-6-0, Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 1-2-0 in grades I, II, III and IV, respectively; while the average assessment of Government land per acre is Re. 0-9-4 in Class I, Re. 0-7-2 in Class II, Re. 0-7-8 in Class III, and Re. 0-7-3 in Class IV.

9. Colonel Laughton observes in his paragraph 35 that “the proposed rates are lower by more than 2 annas in each group than those sanctioned for the adjoining villages in 1874.” He does not follow up this remark by giving any reasons, and it might occur to someone to ask why a lower scale has been fixed: I, therefore, request a reference to the map, from which it will be seen that almost all the villages now under revision are further east than those settled in 1874, and they are, therefore, very properly assessed at somewhat lower rates, as they have a smaller rainfall; the only western villages are Pimparkhed and Jambut, which are assessed at Rs. 1-8-0, the same rate as that fixed for adjoining villages in 1874, and Dhamari and, Karandi, which are assessed at Rs. 1-8-0, while the neighbouring villages were assessed at Rs. 1-10-0.

10. Looking, however, to the circumstances of each of the villages, I think that the revised rates are very moderate and fair, and I recommend them for adoption.

11. I also approve of the rates proposed for the village of Ahmedabad, which is now to be settled for the first time, as they are similar to those in the neighbouring villages which have proved to be fair.

12. The patasthal average rate of Rs. 3-8-0 per acre is moderate, and I am glad to learn that “precautions have been taken to reduce the scale considerably where the land is irrigated under bandhárás made only in years of plentiful rainfall”, but I should have very much liked

to have seen what the rates proposed for such land are. There is a great deal of sore feeling among the people on this subject, particularly in inám villages; the cultivators are willing to pay a very much higher rate in years in which, owing to a plentiful rainfall, they can use the water, but they most strongly object to pay low and moderate rate when water is not available. In Government villages, happily, Government Resolution No. 5456, dated 14th October 1874, permits the remission of the water-rate when there is a failure of water-supply, and it is to be regretted that this order is inapplicable to the inám villages.

13. There are no inám villages included in these revision proposals, but I have made the above remarks in connection with the subject of patasthal rates embodied in the report; and in reference to the Government Resolution quoted in the preceding para. in order to ask whether it is not advisable to fix a higher rate, seeing that it can be remitted when water is not available, than to take precautions, "to reduce the scale considerably where the land is irrigated under bandhárás made only in years of plentiful rainfall." The former course certainly would be more acceptable to the people.

J. MOORE,  
Collector.

(Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.)

No. 577 of 1883.

FROM

T. H. STEWART, ESQUIRE,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

TO

THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,  
Camp Bhooshi, 12th March 1883.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report\* submitted by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Násik, formulating proposals for the revision of assessment of 37 Government villages of the Sirúr Táluka, Poona Collectorate, and for the survey rates to be introduced for the first time into one Government village. These proposals have been endorsed with an emphatic expression of approval by the Collector of the District.

2. It is somewhat difficult to trace the revenue history of the villages under report, as at the first settlement they formed part of the two large tálukas of Karda and Pábal, situated in the Ahmednagar and Poona Collectorates respectively, which have since been disintegrated and broken up. The report on the Karda Táluka which Colonel Laughton has appended bears partial reference to 31 of these villages, but so mixed up with other villages of an extensive sub-division as to be scarcely distinguishable; while the report on the revision survey of the Pábal Táluka, also appended, bears no reference to any of the villages now under consideration and is merely useful as illustrating the steps which were taken between 1872 and 1874 to revise the settlements of the 56 villages immediately adjoining on a correct and satisfactory basis.

3. To enable me to form a true estimate of the resources of these villages and the condition of the cultivators and to submit the proposals with greater confidence, I have lately made a prolonged tour through the heart of the tract and have availed myself of the opportunity, not only to make notes for this settlement report, but to satisfy myself by personal test in company with experienced classers that the valuation of the soils has been conducted on a correct standard and with due regard to the principles which have been approved by lengthy experience.

4. The re-survey of these villages was commenced on the system of general re-measurement, but on receipt of the orders\* of Government on the despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 14, dated 31st March 1881, it was concluded on the partial system in use in the Southern Marátha Country. The necessity for some review of the measurements of the old survey is established by the facts quoted in Colonel Laughton's 6th paragraph, in which there appear large differences in the areas of individual fields. These differences may be due in some measure to gradual encroachments on waste lands. It is remarkable, however, that while so many material differences occur in the areas of fields, the total area of the villages found by both surveys is nearly equal. I attribute this to the fact that in the large hill numbers which were not accurately measured at the former survey there was a tendency to exaggerate the area,

\* No. 8, dated 2nd January 1883.

\* G. R. No. 2516, dated 5th May 1881.

while in the case of culturable and cultivated fields the detailed measurements were not so precise as they now are. The value of land was not so great and there was not the same accuracy in chaining up to natural boundaries. The less area discovered in the former description of lands is counterbalanced by the increase in the area of the latter.

5. The classification of the lands of these villages, with the exception of four out of the six which were transferred from the old Pábal Táluka, was carried out by the Ahmednagar Survey previous to the settlement in 1851-52. The necessity for re-classification in the case of tracts dealt with by the Ahmednagar Survey has been so frequently admitted by Government that I need not recapitulate the arguments in favour of it, but would ask reference to paragraphs 5 and 6 of my report on the revision settlement of the táluka of Nevása, No. 337, dated 23rd February 1882, and to my proposals for this season's programme contained in this office No. 1599, dated 17th August 1882. Suffice it to say that the great fault of the early classification in narrowing the difference between the relative values of the superior and inferior soils by classing the former unduly low and the latter unduly high is as evident in these villages as in those which have been previously dealt with. The classification of four out of the six villages transferred from the Pábal Táluka was carried out on a system in force in the old Poona Survey up to 1847, and which was subsequently abandoned in favour of the principles of the Joint Report. From a personal examination of the work in the field and a scrutiny of the books it appears to have been a comparatively rough operation, by which after digging one hole in compartments averaging one acre in extent and placing each compartment into one of three classes of Black, Red or "Barad," as the case might be, the total anna value of the field was ultimately fixed. I was much struck with the excessively high standard of valuation of the poorer soils which appears to have been adopted at this early period of the development of our system. Even allowing for the fact that the villages lie more to the west and that the greater certainty of the rainfall renders the poorer soils more productive, their classification is still unduly high—relatively much higher than that of the old Ahmednagar Survey. I can only account for this by the supposition that the earlier the period of classification the more were the classers likely to be misled in their valuation by actual appearances. The tendency to avoid the use of the extreme classes, which after all these years of experience is still found to exist among the classers, must have been greatly stimulated and encouraged when, owing to years of revenue mismanagement and high assessment, the better soils were generally out of cultivation and had lost the rich appearance which constant tillage gives, and when the inferior soils which were under frequent cultivation had attained thereby a spurious appearance which would be heightened by contrast. I have no hesitation in recommending to Government the amended and improved classification upon which these proposals are based. Any attempt to enhance the maximum rates without alteration of the defective and irregular standard of the old work would certainly cause that pinching of the shoe which has only been prevented from being sharply experienced hitherto by the very low maximum rates which were applied at the first settlement.

6. Paragraphs 8 to 10 of the report are occupied with a description of the geographical and topographical features of these villages. There is a great sameness in the appearance of the whole Sirur Táluka, which presents a singular combination of low hills in the midst of which lie rich bottom lands, broad productive valleys which separate the several ranges and in some places elevated plateaux with blackish soil of remarkable productiveness even in seasons of scanty rainfall. It is a typical Deccan táluka, and of the villages under consideration there are only two to the east and perhaps three to the north which partake in any degree of the distinctive climate of the Mával or Ghát Districts.

7. The average rainfall registered at Sirúr to the extreme east of the táluka for the last twelve years, which include two years of abnormally scanty fall, is 17 inches 32 cents. The villages towards the western boundary and those on the extreme north have probably an average rainfall more approaching those of Khed and Junnar, which exceed 23 inches. At this part of the Deccan an improvement in the climate is experienced every mile as the Ghát ranges are approached.

8. The villages under report do not as yet produce any very large quantity of exportable produce, the chief area of cultivated land being devoted to the cultivation of "jowári" and "bájri." There is fair production of "kardai" which is grown interspersed with "jowári" and in irrigated lands excellent wheat of the class known as "Bakshi" is raised. Two crop experiments with this class of wheat were made during last fair season by Mr. J. C. Whitcombe, the officer who classed these villages, one on land irrigated by a water channel fed by a stream and the other from a well. The produce was valued at the low rate then obtaining, and, after deducting all costs of cultivation and Government land revenue, the former, experiment gave a clear net profit per acre of Rs. 10-11-0 and the latter of a little over Rs. 29 per acre. Although the villages are not favourably conditioned for the production of cotton, there is much room for extension of the growth of exportable products, such as wheat, linseed and ground-nut.

9. It is only necessary to compare paragraph 13 of Colonel G. S. A. Anderson's report on the Karda Táluka and paragraph 14 of Colonel Laughton's report to judge what great facilities of communication are enjoyed at the present day as compared with the time of the original settlement, when only one metalled road existed. Two more metalled roads have been constructed, which are of great use in opening out these villages and connecting them with the railway at Khedgaon to the south and with the market town of Khed to the west. No less



than eight fair-weather roads have been constructed several of which converge in the direction of Poona, making the communication of most of these villages with that great market a very easy matter. Besides these advantages the G. I. P. Railway runs at a short distance from the southern border, and there are no less than five stations within easy access.

10. As regards facilities of disposing of produce, the cultivators are to a great extent independent of the local markets, but there are altogether five in the villages now under consideration, the chief of which is Sirúr, the head-quarters of the Poona Horse. Manufactures are confined to coarse articles of cotton, which are for the most part locally consumed.

11. The statistics showing the progress of these villages during the settlement in agricultural and pastoral wealth are to be found summarised in paragraph 20 of Colonel Laughton's report, and show conclusively that, notwithstanding the famine and the shock it gave to advancement, there is a marked improvement under every material head. The population is in all 28,986, being on an average 100 per square mile. It is difficult to form a comparison on this head with the conditions at the time of the old survey, as in the case of the six Government villages transferred from the old Pábal Táluka there is no record of the former population. The percentage increase of 43 per cent. recorded by Colonel Laughton is erroneous, as the population of 20,293 recorded at the first survey settlement occupied 31 villages only and has increased in those villages according to Statistical Table No. V. 22,740 or by 12.0 per cent. In the same way the average to the square mile of all the villages taken together must have been considerably more than 70 at the first survey.

12. The conclusion which must, I think be arrived at from the figures in paragraph 20 is that agricultural stock has increased in these villages out of proportion to the increase in population. The most noticeable increases are under the heads of agricultural cattle, sheep and goats, ploughs and carts. Whereas at the old survey there were 2,550 houses of the better sort and 1,199 thatched houses, there are now 4,141 houses of the former kind and but 443 of the latter. The increase is small in cows and buffaloes, but the contraction of pasturage ground and the increase in draught cattle would prevent any great extension under that head. The increase in sheep and goats is very considerable. I have had to notice lately in more than one report the very great impetus which has been given to sheep-breeding since the famine, and which is due no doubt to the briskness of the wool trade and in some measure to the experience gained during that great catastrophe as to the hardiness of the sheep in periods of drought. Whatever lands may have been abandoned during and since the famine (in Sirúr the area is very small) are being fully utilized, I believe, in supplementing the area of grazing already available.

13. The following facts which I have culled from the figures of the report will be useful in arriving at conclusions regarding the condition of the villages we are dealing with. There are on an average 15 houses to the square mile and the average number of persons in each house is 6.3. The area of cultivated land per head of purely agricultural population is 10.9 acres; it is 8.1 acres if purely agricultural and partly agricultural are taken together, and 5.4 if the entire population is considered. The area of cultivated land per yoke of cattle is 22.3 acres, and there is as nearly as possible one head of agricultural cattle to every head of agricultural population. The average number of carts per village is 31. These figures contrast favourably with those of the Nevása Táluka, another Deccan tract for which proposals were sanctioned last season, and in which with heavier soils to plough there was but one yoke of cattle to every 26 acres.

14. In describing the condition of the ryots of the Karda Táluka, in which 31 of the villages were formerly situated, Colonel G. S. A. Anderson in his 15th paragraph alludes to the indebtedness of the cultivators, and sums up with the words: "There can be no doubt that the ryots are generally in debt and that their condition, in consequence, is anything but flourishing." From enquiries I have made I am led to believe that in this respect also there has been a marked improvement, and that advantage must have been taken by the ryots of the long unbroken period of prosperity following the original settlement to clear off many of their burdens. The Committee on the Deccan ryots, before which the circumstances of the Sirúr Táluka came most prominently forward, has recorded a general opinion that but one-third of the occupants of lands are embarrassed by debt, and the following figures collected by the First Assistant Collector and embodied in his Annual Administration Report for 1881-82 go to show that, whatever the number of ryots may be who have borrowed on personal credit or the security of moveables, the number whose lands are held in mortgage at present cannot be very large. The figures are for the whole táluka, which contains 60 Government villages, and their reliability has, I understand, been specially sifted by orders of Government:—

Táluka.	Total cultivated area.	Mortgaged.			Not mortgaged.
		With possession.	Without possession.	Total.	
Sirur ... ..	Acres. 224,136	Acres. g. 30,307 9	Acres. g. 26,570 6	Acres. g. 56,877 15	Acres. g. 167,258 25

The above table shows that of the total cultivated area 25·37 per cent. is mortgaged, out of which 13·52 is mortgaged with possession and 11·85 without. The statistics given by Colonel Laughton in paragraph 24 and Appendix B show that in the last three years mortgages of land to the extent of 8,363 acres have been registered, but we have no means of knowing on the other hand how much land was redeemed from mortgage during this period. The number of cases of mortgage recorded is in all 657, and the average area hypothecated in each case nearly 13 acres. The figures of sums advanced in mortgage show that there is no want of temptation to the cultivators to borrow on this kind of security as in 467 cases on an average upon an acre of land assessed at Re. 0-7-4 an advance of Rs. 5-4-11 has been made, while in 190 cases given at length in Appendix B, an acre of land assessed on an average at Re. 0-8-2 has been mortgaged for Rs. 19-3-8.

15. The figures collected by Colonel Laughton as to the selling and subletting value of land are equally indicative of the lowness of the present survey rates and the value which is attached to the possession of land either as an investment for capital or as a direct means of acquiring wealth. It is of course a drawback in criticising transactions of this kind that the deeds from which the information is culled, however apparently simple, are often complicated by a net-work of transactions beyond the one transaction indicated, but a very wide margin may be left for this local peculiarity and yet the results will not appear otherwise than striking. It is a common occurrence for land held directly under Government to be sublet for three times the Government demand.

16. Education has apparently thriven during the period of settlement. From one school situated in an Inám village within the tract, the number of schools has risen to 15 for boys and 1 for girls. The total number of pupils is 627.

17. There has been a very considerable extension of irrigation both by water-channels fed from streams and by wells. The former description is chiefly confined to the western villages, where the rainfall is heavier and more certain and where the streams flow in harder and rockier beds, but well cultivation is found over the whole tract, though least of all in the deep soils near the Bhima. For the water-channel cultivation known as "Pátasthal" no less than 127 dams are usually constructed, while only 54 used to be built at the former settlement. The number of wells has increased by 146, and, as all but 20 of these are substantial constructions, they represent a very considerable expenditure of capital. Altogether at the original survey there were but 1,218 acres under irrigation; there are now 3,131 acres, representing an increase of 156·2 per cent.

18. Of the 37 villages now being revised, four (4) were settled in 1848-49, twenty-three (23) in 1851-52, one (1) in 1852-53, seven (7) in 1856-57, and two (2) in 1863-64. To trace the extension of cultivation in each group and the details of collections, it would be necessary to consider Appendices F to J, but the general progress may be fairly judged from a consideration of Appendix G, which deals with the largest group settled at one time and which is summarized in Colonel Laughton's 29th paragraph. I will however endeavour to show the main facts in the form of a simple tabular statement for all the villages except the two settled in 1863-64 which have not yet entered on a third decade:—

Year.		Occupied area.	Assessment.	Area of un-occupied assessed arable land.
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres
1st year of survey settlement	...	92,291	42,747	39,653
1st year of 2nd decade	...	128,806	53,901	6,489
1st year of 3rd decade	...	134,689	56,026	557
1881-82	...	132,210	55,122	2,206

19. The rapidity with which nearly all the available area for occupation was taken up during the settlement may be judged from the above figures. The increase in the area of assessed arable waste land between the first year of the third decade and 1881-82 represents the falling off on account of the famine, which was ascertained in 1879 on the final adjustment of accounts of dead and absconded cultivators. At present only 2,206 acres or 1·7 per cent. of the culturable area is waste and there is little doubt that the greater portion of that area would have been taken up in the last three years if strict orders had not been issued to the Mámlatdár in January 1879 not to give any of it out for cultivation pending the final settlement of the forest limits of the taluka.

20. It will be seen from the Appendices F to J that subsequent to the settlement the revenue has been collected with no difficulty at all, except in one unfavourable year (1871-72) and for two years following the famine. Only in three years out of the thirty were remissions granted, and the sums remitted were perfectly insignificant when compared with the annual remissions which preceded the settlement. In the last three years, notwithstanding a fall in the value of agricultural produce, Colonel Laughton's para. 31 shows that sales of land in default of payment of land revenue have been

exceedingly rare. I was surprised at the small price for which the land is stated to have been sold in para. 32, and was induced to make a reference to the Mámlatdár on the subject. The result shows the necessity of great care in accepting such figures. The papers relating to the five sales in 1879-80 have not been received, but those of the one sale in 1881-82 show that the occupancy of the land itself was never sold at all, but that the Rs. 8 for which it is stated to have been sold were realized on account of the sale of a quantity of "jowári" found growing in one portion of the holding. I believe that when the papers of the remaining five sales are received I shall find that in their cases also sales of the occupancy did not take place, but that the sum of Rs. 8-6-9 is made up of odd sales of crops which have been attached.\* No reliance whatever should be placed on the figures in para. 32, which have clearly been drawn up in a careless way by the Mámlatdár.

21. The most important question of all to be considered is how prices of agricultural produce stand in relation to their position in the early days of the settlement. For the purpose of comparison I propose to take the average of the first ten years of the settlement, and I have no hesitation in doing so as there can be little doubt from the facts recorded that the settlements were really as successful in their earliest years as they were at any subsequent period. Instead of taking for the average of recent rates the third decade only, I propose to take the last fourteen years, i.e., from 1868-69, and to obviate the criticism that there were at least two years of exceptional prices following the famine by adding the last two years in which prices have been comparatively low. I do not consider that the high range of prices in 1878-79 and 1879-80 can be attributed directly to the famine, and believe that they were more directly caused by the great demand for export of wheat, cotton and oil-seeds—a cause which might equally influence prices in any year. I find the following results:—

	Jowari, seers.	Bajri, seers.
Average prices of the 1st decade, 1848-49 to 1857-58	... 44	34½
Do. of 14 years from 1868-69 to 1881-82	... 23½	17½
Difference	... 20½	16½

thus showing an advance in prices of jowári of 87·3 per cent. and 94·4 in the price of bajri. I have not gone into the question with regard to wheat, gram and other products, because the area sown with them is small in comparison with the common cereals; but the producer of exportable produce is even a greater gainer by improvement in prices. Not only is the price of his produce, which is fixed by home quotations, liable to less fluctuations, but it is fixed moreover on a gold standard, and thus the very depreciation in the exchangeable value of the rupee brings more rupees to his pocket, while his wants in the shape of imported articles are few and for all his other wants the rupee value remains unaltered.

22. I have now considered all the chief matters affecting the condition and resources of the people, but before proceeding further I would wish to say a few words on the subject of population. It has been shewn that in the 37 villages now under revision the population averages only 100 to the square mile, while the average for the Deccan generally, swollen by the inclusion of the population of large towns, is about 50 per cent. more. It can scarcely be said, at any rate with regard to the tract under consideration, that we are face to face with the problem of excessive pressure of population on the land. Because a necessity has arisen for a Relief Act in connection with indebtedness in the Deccan, it has come to be the fashion to look upon all the rayats of the Deccan as indebted and in consequence impoverished, and the conclusion is jumped at that the rayat's difficulties must arise from the same causes which are telling elsewhere, the chief of which is over-population. In a recent article in the *Spectator* a running fire of parallel was kept up between the crowded-out rayat of Lower Bengal and the Deccan peasant, and the same causes were assigned for the disabilities of both. I have myself been Collector of two typical Deccan districts since the famine, and I fully recognize that we have plenty of real economic difficulties to meet without raising the chimera of over-population. We have to face the problem of how to deal with a class of cultivators habitually improvident and inert, many of whom have been fighting under a load of hereditary debt, and with a climate upon which it is impossible to place reliance. As to population I do not think that either now or for a considerable period to come is there any economic danger to be apprehended, especially if the same activity in reproductive public works is continued. There are still large tracts in the Deccan comparatively under populated where over-swollen holdings are the rule rather than the exception, and where much land is simply scratched with the plough which with even the ordinary rayat's care could be made to yield two-fold.

23. I think it will be admitted on a consideration of all that has gone before that a moderate enhancement of the present rates is called for in the case of these villages. It has been shown that the price of "jowári" has advanced 87·3 per cent. and that of

\* My belief has been fully realized by subsequent perusal of these papers.

"báji" 94.4 per cent. since the present rates were fixed, and that advance may safely be counted as the "unearned increment," as all improvements made from the rayat's own capital and resources are religiously exempted at the time of classification from being taken into consideration. The question is, how shall that unearned increment be shared between Government and the cultivator so as to give the former a fair return for the capital expended in those improvements which have brought about the enhancement of values and at the same time to leave sufficient with the cultivator to meet an increased standard of comfort, to place him in a position to free himself from debt, and to encourage him to expend money on the improvement of the land.

24. In proposing rates for the re-settlement of these villages I feel most fully all the responsibilities of my position. Just at the moment when the agitation against revenue enhancements is the loudest, I find myself called upon to recommend an advance of the Government demand in a typical Deccan tract and in the very táluka where arose the first spark of discontent subsequently culminating in the Deccan riots. I have moreover to propose rates in the face of the two great lessons recently taught by the disastrous famine of 1876-77 and the late unexpected fall in prices. While therefore declining to be swayed in the least degree by the opinions of locals agitators on the land question, I feel that great moderation is necessary and that it would be unwise for the period of the next settlement to demand an increase of over 25 per cent., i.e., from  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd to  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the computed increase in value of the two staple food-grains "jowári" and "báji" respectively. This measure of enhancement will be consistent with that of 27.9 per cent. sanctioned for the Nevása Táluka last season and which from the general approval it met with may be taken as the key-note for future Deccan settlements. Although these villages are as well off at present in general resources as the villages of Nevása, they have not the same great future before them for expansion of resources, their soil being less suitable to the growth of exportable produce on a large scale.

25. Colonel Laughton's proposals contemplate an increase of the total demand by 24.9 per cent. The rates were worked out in communication with me and I agreed generally to his method of arranging the villages into four groups, as shown on the map accompanying his report. Since my late visit to the táluka, however, I am able to propose some slight alterations, which I have explained to the Collector, Mr. Moore, and to which he has expressed his assent.

26. I propose to divide the villages into five groups and to take the two villages of Dhamari and Karandi, which lie to the extreme west of the táluka, out of Colonel Laughton's first group and to place them in a group by themselves on a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-10-0. The Collector has pointed out in his remarks the anomalous position of the villages rated at Rs. 1-8-0, but surrounded by villages settled on a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 1-10-0. They are decidedly superior in position to the other villages included by Colonel Laughton in the same group, as they have a better rainfall and are nearer to the great market of Poona. The present rate for Karandi is Rs. 1-4-0, while that for Dhamari is only Re. 1; and in the case of the latter I would hesitate to propose such a large enhancement of the maximum rate, did I not know from actual test and examination of the classification returns that the application of the present standard has resulted in a very great lowering of the values of the inferior soils. The relief given may be judged from the fact that, although the maximum rate is raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-10-0, the result is an increase in the demand of 22.5 per cent. only and the average rate per acre is as low as Re. 0-10-9. My proposal to increase the rate of these two villages by 2 annas is not because I think it necessary servilely to level up to the rates of neighbouring villages, but because I believe that the rate I propose is relatively just and moderate and that the enhancement will be but little felt.

27. I propose to place in the second group, for which a rate of Rs. 1-8-0 is proposed the remaining four villages of Colonel Laughton's first group and to add one from the second group, *viz.*, Ganegaon, which is considerably to the westward of the other villages of the group in which it was included and enjoys a slightly better climate and greater facility of communication with Poona. It may be classed with the northern villages, which, although further from Poona, enjoy a superior rainfall and are only about 25 miles from the market of Junnar, which is second only to Poona in these parts.

28. I would recommend that the remaining villages of Colonel Laughton's second group, which include Sirúr itself, should form a third group to be settled on the proposed maximum rate of Rs. 1-6-0. The fourth group should, I think, be formed of the villages constituting Colonel Laughton's third group with the exception of Sadalgaon, Wadgaon Rasai, Kurli, Kolegaon and Mandavgan Pharate, which lie to the south-east of the group and partake of the very precarious conditions of rainfall which render the fine soils on the Bhima so uncertain of production. The villages in the south-east of the táluka will form the fifth group on a maximum of Rs. 1-2-0, which is the rate on which the villages of the Bhimthadi Táluka on the other side of the Bhima River are settled. The five groups are shown on the appended map in different colours, the rates at present in force in the other villages of the táluka formerly revised being shown in black letters with the rates of the first settlement given below in red ink.

29. As regards the rates for "Patasthal" or lands watered by channels from streams, I would ask the sanction of Government to Colonel Laughton's proposal of a Rs. 8 maximum rate for soil and water combined. This is the rate approved for the talukas of Násik in which this cultivation is extensively practised and is very moderate. The Rs. 8 rate is for the very best soil and a perennial supply of water, and the scale is graduated according to the soil classification and the duration of the water-supply. With reference to the Collector's remarks on this subject, I wish to explain that "Patasthal" water advantages under the present system are classed in six classes, from perennial water down to a supply lasting till the month of November only, for which about one rupee might be added to the actual dry-crop rate. In the case of a dam built in years of good water-supply and unconstructed when the rainfall is very scanty, the sixth and lowest water class would be applied to the lands under it, even if in good years the supply lasted considerably longer than November. Great care is taken when the supply is not perennial that the duration of water in the channels is not calculated too strictly and the benefit of a doubt is invariably given to the cultivators.

30. It must be admitted that a "Patasthal" settlement is a most difficult and complicated business, and that several years of observation and touching up are required before the rates can be got completely into shape. But a satisfactory settlement in every case is perfectly feasible, as is proved by the success of similar settlements in Khándesh, where, although a higher maximum rate has been aimed at, the graduations of the scale have been so well worked out that no complaints are made and the revenues have been regularly collected without any trouble, notwithstanding a succession of indifferent seasons following the famine year. In the case of uncertain water-supply Mr. Moore would appear to advocate the fixing of the higher rate for years when water is available which would be remitted when water was not available, but it appears to me that this system must lead in the end to an annual inspection, for even if the bandhára is built a loop-hole will be opened for the villagers to complain of insufficiency of supply which renders them unable to pay the higher rate. The villagers in this part of the Deccan are adepts at hood-winking officials as to the extent of the water-supply for the channels, and all contemplated inspections made by this Department have to be kept a profound secret, otherwise the villagers are found to divert the water, or to make leaks in the dams, or even to fill up the field-channels in order to have their supply under-estimated. If a fair and liberal settlement can once for all be made to meet all contingencies of seasons, except, of course, utterly abnormal ones, I think it undoubtedly the best course to pursue.

31. The general results, on the several groups of the rates I now propose, are given in the following statement:—

Group.	Number of villages.	Old revenue.	According to the proposals of the Superintendent.	According to the proposals now made.	Increase over the old revenue per cent.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1st ... ..	2	6,762	7,772	8,347	23·4
2nd ... ..	5	6,517	7,956	8,199	25·8
3rd ... ..	4	8,392	9,643	9,643	14·9
4th ... ..	13	18,051	23,510	23,510	30·2
5th ... ..	13	18,109	23,361	22,306	23·2
Total ... ..	37	57,831	72,242	72,005	24·5

Similar details for each village separately will be found in the statement appended to this report. The effect of my proposals is to reduce the total enhancement of the revenue proposed by Colonel Laughton, viz., 24·9 per cent., to 24·5 per cent., the slight increase I have made in the three western villages being more than counterbalanced by the decrease in the villages ranged in the fifth group. The average rate per acre in all the villages, which under the present settlement is 6 annas 9 pies, will become under these proposals 7 annas 9 pies. The average rate per acre is somewhat high in a few villages on the banks of the Bhima on account of a quantity of rich land which is annually inundated by the flooding of the river and which has been given an increased classification on account of this exceptional advantage.

32. It would have been better if the village of Ahmedabad for which original settlement rates are now recommended had been kept apart from these proposals. As, however, it has been included in Colonel Laughton's report, I would request the sanction of Government to the immediate introduction of the rates proposed, which are based on those of the neighbouring villages and which give a moderate increase on the present collections of 14·6 per cent. only.

33. As regards the date of introduction of the rates in the 37 villages for revision of assessment, I would leave the question for Government to decide. It may be that, in continuance of the present policy of concessions to the rayáts on account of the agricultural depression following in the wake of the famine, the introduction of the full revised

## Statement referred to in para. 31 of the Survey Commissioner's Report.

No. according to Superintendent's statement.	Name.	Rate.	Old revenue.	New revenue.	New rate now proposed.	Revenue under new rate now proposed.	Percentage.		Average rate per acre.	Remarks.
							Increase.	Decrease.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>1st Group.</i>										
		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.			A. p.	
1	Karandi ... ..	1 8	2,776	3,209	1 10	3,463	24.1	...	10 11	
2	Dhamari ... ..	1 8	3,986	4,563	1 10	4,884	22.5	...	10 9	
	Total ... ..	...	6,762	7,772	...	8,347	23.4	...	10 9	
<i>2nd Group.</i>										
3	Padli ... ..	1 8	981	1,094	...	1,094	11.5	...	6 8	
4	Jambut ... ..	1 8	1,556	1,888	...	1,888	21.3	...	9 2	
5	Pimparkhed ... ..	1 8	1,580	1,907	...	1,907	20.7	...	9 1	
6	Shaatabad ... ..	1 8	257	285	...	285	10.9	...	9 5	
7	Ganegaon ... ..	1 6	2,143	2,782	1 8	3,025	41.2	...	9 1	
	Total ... ..	...	6,517	7,956	...	8,199	25.8	...	8 8	
<i>3rd Group.</i>										
8	Sonesangvi ... ..	1 6	673	939	...	939	39.5	...	6 6	
9	Banjangaon (Ganpati) ... ..	1 6	3,970	3,795	...	3,795	...	4.4	9 6	
10	Dhoksangvi ... ..	1 6	419	611	...	611	45.8	...	4.7	
11	Sirur ... ..	1 6	3,830	4,298	...	4,298	29.1	...	6 0	
	Total ... ..	...	8,392	9,643	...	9,648	14.9	...	6 11	
<i>4th Group.</i>										
12	Karegaon ... ..	1 4	733	968	...	968	32.1	...	5 7	
13	Babulsar Khurd ... ..	1 4	1,029	1,076	...	1,076	4.6	...	4 9	
14	Bambarda ... ..	1 4	799	1,095	...	1,095	37.0	...	7 1	
15	Karanjauna ... ..	1 4	917	1,264	...	1,264	37.8	...	9 8	
16	Parodi ... ..	1 4	807	485	...	485	58.0	...	6 3	
17	Arangaon ... ..	1 4	283	394	...	394	39.2	...	6 11	
18	Uraigaon ... ..	1 4	1,651	2,389	...	2,389	44.7	...	6 11	
19	Amba ... ..	1 4	1,825	2,051	...	2,051	12.4	...	6 4	
20	Karda ... ..	1 4	2,685	2,664	...	2,664	...	0.8	4 8	
21	Nhavra ... ..	1 4	2,884	3,641	...	3,641	26.2	...	6 4	
22	Alegaon ... ..	1 4	1,339	1,892	...	1,892	41.3	...	7 11	
23	Rajangaon Sandas ... ..	1 4	2,187	3,434	...	3,434	57.0	...	11 3	
24	Nargangaon ... ..	1 4	1,412	2,157	...	2,157	52.8	...	11 0	
	Total ... ..	...	18,051	23,510	...	23,510	30.2	...	7 0	
<i>5th Group.</i>										
25	Sadangaon ... ..	1 4	1,205	1,576	1 2	1,421	17.9	...	11 4	
26	Vadgaon Basai ... ..	...	2,158	3,279	1 2	2,959	37.1	...	9 3	
27	Kurli ... ..	...	403	531	1 2	479	18.8	...	5 9	
28	Kolegaon ... ..	...	580	727	1 2	656	13.1	...	6 5	
29	Mandavgan Pharata ... ..	...	3,612	4,695	1 2	4,238	17.3	...	8 9	
30	Nimon ... ..	1 2	2,331	2,807	...	2,807	20.4	...	5 5	
31	Shindodi ... ..	1 2	629	720	...	720	14.5	...	4 5	
32	Nirvi ... ..	1 2	1,591	1,843	...	1,843	15.8	...	6 7	
33	Chinchni ... ..	1 2	446	605	...	605	35.7	...	3 10	
34	Pimpalsuti ... ..	1 2	648	921	...	921	42.1	...	8 5	
35	Inamgaon ... ..	1 2	2,452	2,673	...	2,673	9.0	...	9 8	
36	Tandli ... ..	1 2	1,298	1,923	...	1,923	48.7	...	12 7	
37	Babhulsar Budruk ... ..	1 2	761	1,061	...	1,061	39.4	...	12 6	
	Total ... ..	...	18,109	23,361	...	22,306	23.2	...	7 10	
	Grand Total ... ..	...	57,831	72,248	...	72,005	24.5	...	7 9	

No.  $\frac{R}{2007}$  of 1883.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

26th April 1883.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Collector in his letter No. 2491, dated 16th instant, states that his report was submitted before the receipt of Government Confidential No.  $\frac{2894}{82 \text{ Cons.}}$  dated 4th instant. To obtain now the special information asked for would cause unnecessary delay. I would venture to remark that the Survey Superintendent and the Survey Commissioner invariably give the fullest details as to prices and that but little of any extra information will be obtainable by the Collector.

3. The report now submitted is extremely satisfactory. It shows that even in spite of the famine the villages from which re-settlement is now proposed have steadily advanced in prosperity. That this is the case is most clearly shown in the Survey Commissioner's paragraphs 11 to 21.

4. Mr. Stewart in his 21st paragraph treats of the question of prices, and he has done wisely in taking for consideration the average of the last fourteen years, excluding the exceptional years 1878-79 and 1879-80, and in their place taking the two last years during which prices have been exceptionally low. It is shown that even taking the review of prices on the most unfavourable basis there has been an advance in the prices of the staple products of these villages as follows:—

Jowári	...	...	87·3 per cent., and
Báji	...	...	94·4 per cent.

5. I consider the Survey Commissioner is warranted by the facts he has brought forward in recommending an increase in the rates for these villages, and that notwithstanding the strong proofs of prosperity he has wisely determined to make his recommendation most moderate, not more than 25 per cent.

6. The Survey Commissioner has concurred with the Collector as regards the villages of Dharmari and Karandi, and has rightly placed them in a group by themselves; and he clearly shows that while it would at first sight appear that the maximum rate has been very largely enhanced for Dharmari, yet that through a careful revision and lowering of the rates on inferior soils the total increased demand is only 22·5 while the average rate per acre is as low as 10·9.

7. I have no objection to take to the rest of the grouping which appears to be satisfactory.

8. As regards the manner of fixing the pátasthal rates there is a difference of opinion between the Collector and the Survey Commissioner, the former preferring to see a rather high rate imposed to be only levied in good seasons, the other preferring a carefully considered low rate calculated on the known lowest water-supply. I am inclined to concur in the remarks of the Survey Commissioner. Under Mr. Stewart's system it would only be in very exceptional years indeed that the rayat would be called on to pay when he had received little or no water, while in the majority of years he would be paying very low rates for an excellent supply. Mr. Moore's system would render continual inspections necessary, give rise to continual complaints and petitions, and would throw open a door for fraud and extortion on the part of the village officers.

9. I concur in the remarks made in Mr. Stewart's 39 paragraph, and would recommend that the introduction of the revised rates should not be delayed.

(Signed) E. P. ROBERTSON,  
Commissioner, C. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona: Introduction of revised rates into villages of the Sirur Táluka.*

No. 4182.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd June 1883.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—2007, dated 26th April 1883—Submitting with his remarks, correspondence on the subject of the revision of assessment of 37 Government villages of the Sirur Táluka of the Poona Collectorate and the introduction of survey rates for the first time in one village—Amdabad—of the same Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—Of the 37 villages into which it is now proposed to introduce a revision settlement 31 formerly belonged to the old Karda Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate and 6 to the old Pábal Táluka of the Poona Collectorate. The original survey settlement was introduced into 4 villages in 1848-49, into 23 in 1851-52, into 1 in 1852-53, into 7 in 1856-57 and into 2 in 1863-64. It is presumed that the periods for which the original settlement was

guaranteed in the case of all the groups of villages have expired, but definite information should have been given on this point. Proposals are also made for the original settlement of one village which lapsed to Government in 1876. The assessment of the remaining 22 Government villages of the Sirúr Táluka was revised in 1872-73.

2. A general re-measurement of the villages in question was in progress when the despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 14, dated 31st March 1881, was received, but after the communication of the orders contained in that despatch to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner the system of partial re-measurement was carried out. Although the total area ascertained by the re-measurement differs but little from the total area entered in the original survey papers, there is a difference of over 5 per cent. in one-seventh of the fields and of more than 30 per cent. in 73 fields. Some of these differences are no doubt due to encroachment on waste lands, but Mr. Stewart thinks that at the original survey the culturable lands were not fully measured up to the natural boundaries, while the areas of large hill numbers were exaggerated, and that the fact that the measurements of the total area at the original and revision survey nearly agree while the measurements of individual fields differ widely is not accounted for. The increase in the arable area shown by the revision survey is over 7 per cent. and whether it is the result of encroachment or of defective measurement at the original survey it is clear that a rectification of the error was necessary.

3. A general re-classification was carried out in all the 37 villages of which it is proposed to revise the assessment. Before adopting this course Mr. Stewart should, in accordance with the orders contained in the despatch above quoted, have obtained the sanction of Government. It is clear however that the old classification could not have been equitably retained. That of 4 villages was carried out before the principles of the joint report were adopted, and that of most of the other villages has been found by Mr. Stewart to have been carried out in a very imperfect manner. The objections to an alteration of the relative valuation of lands are of so much weight that it is better to let slight defects remain than to make such alteration, but where there is an excessive inequality in the pressure of the assessment on the different classes of land, the expediency of removing the inequality outweighs the objections to alteration in valuation. The action of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, in carrying out a general re-classification of the villages into which it is proposed to introduce a revision settlement, is therefore approved.

4. The tract to which the proposals relate contains much good soil, but a light friable soil which requires much rain is said to prevail. The rainfall is irregular, but Mr. Stewart says there is an improvement in this respect every mile as the Gháts are approached. The staple crops are bájri and jowári, but excellent wheat can be grown on irrigated land, and there is much room for an extension of the cultivation of wheat and some other exportable products.

5. There has been a very remarkable improvement in the condition of the villages reported upon during the currency of the original settlement. In reporting on the settlement of the Karda Táluka, in which most of the villages in question were at the time included, Colonel G. S. A. Anderson said the roads were bad and there was consequently little internal traffic. Now the Sirúr Táluka has three metalled roads and eight good fair-weather roads, while five stations of the G. I. P. Railway are near its southern border. The equalization of prices at different places which is shown in the detailed statement appended to Colonel Laughton's report is one result of this improvement of communications, but as the prices given are those at head-quarter stations, the full benefit to the producer can only be inferred. The population of six villages at the time of the original settlement cannot be ascertained; that of the remaining villages has increased by 12 per cent. There has been an increase of 62.4 per cent. in the better class of houses, the number of thatched houses having fallen from 1,199 to 443, of 53.9 per cent. in the number of agricultural cattle, of 3.2 per cent. in the number of cows and she-buffaloes and their young, of 91.4 per cent. in the number of sheep and goats, of 89.9 per cent. in the number of ploughs, and of 103.7 per cent. in the number of carts. There has been a decrease of 7.9 per cent. in the number of horses and ponies, but this falling off would seem to be due in some measure at least to the demand for ponies for transport purposes which sprung up during the recent Afghan Wars and is probably compensated by the improvement in the breed which has taken place of late years. The number of substantial wells has risen from 224 to 318, and the number of other wells from 2 to 19, while there are also now in existence 32 substantial and 3 temporary *burkis*. The area irrigated has increased from 1,218 acres to 3,131 acres.

6. It would have been more convenient if Colonel Laughton had given statistics of mortgage, sale and letting value separately for the villages to which his proposals relate instead of combining with them statistics for 13 inám villages, and the detailed statements appended to his report would have been of more value if they had shown all transactions of the kind which had occurred within a specified period. The reason assigned for not adopting the latter course is that space would have been taken up unnecessarily, but it would have been better to give the statistics for a short period than to give selected cases for a longer period. Colonel Laughton has however shown the average results of all the transactions which occurred in three years, and the facts that 11.6 times the assessment was advanced on land mortgaged in that period, that the land sold fetched 11.2 times the assessment, that for the land sublet 3.4 times the assessment was paid as rent, that in 41 per cent. of the cases of mortgage above 20 times the assessment was advanced, that in 28 per cent. of the cases of sale above 10 times the assessment was realized, and that in 28 per cent. of the cases of subletting the rent exceeded 10 times the assessment, prove that the assessment



generally absorbs but a small proportion of the produce. It is observed that with the exception of one case in which some Government land and some inám land were sublet together, all the transactions of which Colonel Laughton gives details in Appendices B, C and D of his report, and which are those in which the survey assessment formed a comparatively small proportion of the sums advanced on mortgage or received as price or rent, related solely to Government land. In the transactions relating to inám land therefore the mortgage, selling and letting values must have been generally considerably less than in the transactions relating to Government land, so that if the calculation had been made with regard to Government land only, the average mortgage, selling and letting values would probably have been greater than those above stated.

7. Colonel G. S. A. Anderson reported in 1851-52 that the rayats were generally in debt, and the Collector estimated the aggregate debt to be so much that if every rayat was in debt the average due by each was Rs 50 or Rs. 60. Indebtedness is undoubtedly still common in the Sirúr Táluka, but it has been estimated that only about  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the occupied land is mortgaged. It must be admitted, however, that if the figures on which that estimate is based are correct, an unusually large proportion of the whole mortgaged area of the villages to which the proposals relate must have been mortgaged in the three years for which Colonel Laughton gives statistics. But, as Mr. Stewart points out, much land must have been freed from mortgage in the same period, and it is at any rate clear that indebtedness is much less prevalent now than at the period of the original settlement of most of the villages.

8. Excluding the two villages settled so late as 1863-64 the occupied area in the rest rose from 92,291 acres in the first year of the settlement to 134,689 acres in the first year of the third decade, and the assessment from Rs. 42,747 to Rs. 56,026. The famine caused some land to be abandoned, but in 1881-82 only 2,206 acres of assessed land were unoccupied, and most of that area would have been re-occupied but for orders that it should not be given out for cultivation till the forest demarcation is completed. In three very unfavourable years only during the currency of the original settlement has there been any difficulty in collecting the revenue and in three years only has it been necessary to grant remissions to a material extent. In the last three years there have been only 6 cases of forfeiture of land for arrears of revenue.

9. Mr. Stewart shows that the average prices of jowári and bájri for the 14 years ending 1881-82 exceed the average prices in the first decade of the settlement by 87.8 per cent. and 94.4 per cent. respectively. The former period is selected in order that the two years following the famine, in which prices were high, may be set off against the years 1880-81 and 1881-82 in which prices were comparatively low. There were, however, four years from 1876-77 to 1879-80—in which prices were abnormally high, but on the other hand the fluctuations in the first decade of the settlement were also great. Information regarding prices in Sirúr in 1882-83 has not been given, but the average prices of jowári and bájri in Poona in that year were respectively  $24\frac{3}{4}$  and  $22\frac{1}{4}$  sers per rupee as compared with  $27\frac{1}{4}$  and  $20\frac{1}{4}$  in 1881-82, and the harvest of 1882-83 was unusually good. It is thus beyond a doubt that the range of price of staple food grains is very much higher than it was in the first years of the original settlement, and the advance in the prices of exportable products has been still greater.

10. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, modifying to a slight extent the proposals of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, recommends that the villages be divided into 5 groups, and that the maximum dry-crop rates in the several groups be Rs. 1-10-0, Rs. 1-8-0, Rs. 1-6-0, Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 1-2-0. The main ground of distinction is the distance of the villages from the Western Gháts, according to which the precariousness of the rainfall increases. It appears to the Governor in Council to be doubtful whether the full advantage of a comparatively steady rainfall is indicated by the difference in the maximum rates proposed, but on this point the opinion of the Survey Officers and of the Collector may be accepted.

11. For lands lying under *páts* a maximum rate of Rs. 8 is proposed, under which there are 5 classes according to the length of time the water ordinarily lasts. The average rate proposed for *pástthal* land is Rs. 3-0-8. Care has been taken to impose no additional assessment on account of wells dug by occupants.

12. The Collector, and the Commissioner, Central Division, concur in the proposals regarding the dry-crop rates. The Collector would prefer that higher *pástthal* rates should be imposed, and that a remission should be granted in years in which the water fails. His Excellency in Council thinks that the system of fixed rates recommended by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, C. D., is better than the system proposed by Mr. Moore, which would involve constant inspection and create inducements to fraud.

13. From the facts which have been stated above it is clear that even in the first years of the original settlement the rates were found to be very low, and that owing to the rise of prices a considerable increase in the money assessment might be imposed without taking a larger proportion of the produce than was then taken. The result of the rates proposed by Mr. Stewart is an increase of 24.5 per cent. only in the total assessment of arable land, and an increase of one anna only in the average rate per acre. It would not be difficult on the data given to find arguments in favour of a larger enhancement of assessment, but His Excellency in Council, after reviewing all the circumstances of the case, is satisfied with the moderate increase proposed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and is pleased to sanction the rates which he proposes.

14. The village of Ahmedabad which it is now proposed to settle for the first time adjoins the villages of the third group, and it is recommended that the same maximum dry-crop rate (Rs. 1-6-0) and pátasthal rate be imposed as in them, and that the maximum rate for land under wells be Rs. 3. The last-mentioned rate is said to represent the rate according to the classification of the soil "combined with a rate for depth of water in the well according to its distance from the surface." The Governor in Council does not understand why the highest dry-crop rate should not be adopted for land under wells in this village as in the rest in accordance with the principle stated in paragraph 36 of Colonel Laughton's report. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner should be requested to furnish an explanation on this point.

15. His Excellency in Council desires to express his approbation of the care and judgment with which the Survey and Settlement Commissioner has reviewed all the facts which bear upon the question—what is a reasonable enhancement of the land revenue in these villages—and is satisfied that the proposed rates are moderate and judicious. As the revised assessment will give relief to the poorer lands, it is not desirable to postpone its introduction without exceptional reasons, and although a part of the agricultural population is under special treatment for relief from debt, there is no abnormal agricultural depression such as to require that Government should forego a portion of a very fair and moderate rent. The revised rates may therefore be introduced at once and collected in 1883-84.

16. The Superintendent of Survey asks that the rates be guaranteed for 20 years, so that the period may expire concurrently with that for which the rates in the other Government villages of the Sirúr Táluka have been guaranteed. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner has not specially noticed this point, but doubtless concurs with Colonel Laughton, as the proposal is in accordance with the principle recommended by Mr. Stewart and approved by Government that the periods of guarantee be so arranged that future revision settlements of entire tálukas can be carried out at the same time. Colonel Laughton's request is therefore sanctioned.

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government,

*Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona: Introduction of Revised rates into 37 villages of the Sirúr Táluka.*

No. 8961.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th December 1883.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, No. 40, dated 25th October 1883:—

"PARA. 1. I have considered in Council the papers which accompanied your Secretary's letter No. 55 Revenue, of the 10th July last, relative to the introduction of revised rates of assessment into 37 villages of the Sirúr Táluka of the Poona Collectorate.

"2. From these papers it appears, that the original settlement of the Karda Táluka, to which most of those villages then belonged, was made about 1850-51. That táluka was then in a very depressed condition, about two-fifths of the arable land being, on an average, out of cultivation, and the people being much burdened with debt. A very large reduction in the existing rates was made by the settlement, the average rate being reduced from about 11½ annas to about 6½ annas per acre.

"3. Under these light rates the villages now under consideration have advanced greatly in prosperity. The Survey Commissioner has shown that the occupied area has increased from 92,000 acres to 132,000 acres, and that no available arable land is now left waste. Except during famine years, there has been no difficulty in realizing the revenue. Population appears to have increased by about 12 per cent., but agricultural stock has, notwithstanding the famine, increased to a much larger proportion. Agricultural cattle have increased by 54 per cent.; sheep by 91 per cent.; ploughs by 90 per cent.; carts by 104 per cent. Irrigation wells have increased by one-third, while the irrigated area has nearly trebled. Houses of the better class have increased in numbers by 62 per cent. Land has acquired a considerable sale value, and usually lets for more than three times its assessment. The tract of country which comprises the villages under consideration has been well supplied with roads, and is within easy reach of the railway. And I am particularly glad to hear that it is the opinion of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner that, although indebtedness is still too common, peasantry of these villages are less burdened with debt than at the introduction of the original settlement.

"4. Prices also have on the whole risen considerably, the prices of the staple grains having risen about 90 per cent. on the average of the last fourteen years as compared with that of the first decade of the original settlement. I must remark, however, that it

would have been more satisfactory had the low prices of the last two or three years been compared with the prices which prevailed at the introduction the settlement which has just expired.

"5. I agree with the Government of your Excellency, that the considerations summarized above indicate that a moderate enhancement of the revenue demand on these villages is justifiable upon a revision of the settlement. The rates proposed by Mr. Stewart and sanctioned by your Excellency, raise the revenue from Rs. 57,831, to Rs. 72,005, or by 24.5 per cent., while the average rate per acre has been enhanced from annas 6.9, to annas 7.9. This, under the circumstances, is not an excessive increase, and I approve it. The rates now sanctioned, you explain, will remain in force for 20 years, so as to expire at the same time as the revised settlement of the rest of the taluka.

"6. I regret that it was found necessary to make a general reclassification of the soil the objections to which are, as is observed by your Excellency, very weighty. But for the reasons given it appears that this course could not be avoided.

"7. I entirely concur in the commendation which your Excellency has bestowed upon Mr. Stewart for the care and judgment with which he has dealt with the revision of the settlement of these villages."

RESOLUTION.—Copies should be forwarded to the Commissioner, C. D., the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and the Collector of Poona, with reference to Government Resolution No. 4182, dated 2nd June 1883.

J. MONTEATH,  
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

No. 1379 of 1883.

Poona, 29th June 1883.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the report called for in paragraph 14 of Government Resolution No. 4182, dated 2nd instant.

2. It will be seen on reference to Government Resolution No. 1028, dated 25th February 1874, which contains the orders regarding the discontinuance of special water assessment on lands under wells that it bears reference to revised settlements only. It provides that on revision of rates lands under wells constructed before the first settlement are to be rated at the highest jirayat rate while lands under wells constructed subsequent to the first settlement, are to bear the ordinary dry-crop rates only. These instructions have not hitherto been understood to apply to first settlement, such as that of this village of Ahmedabad, in which of course the necessary distinction as to the date of construction of the wells could not be drawn.

3. The original settlements remaining to be carried out in British territory are so very limited and the country remaining to be settled so devoid of wells, that the application of the above order so as to put all lands under wells at nothing in excess of the highest jirayat rate would make but little difference. The law, however, as it stands at present does not require this sacrifice of revenue as it only exempts from assessment certain improvement when found to have been made during the currency of a Settlement. (*Vide* sections 106 and 107 of the Land Revenue Code). It is an account of the scattered Inam villages which are constantly being brought under settlement that I would recommend that existing arrangements at a first settlement should be allowed to be continued. It is well known that to obtain the consent of an Inamdár to adopt equable Survey rates it is often necessary to pitch the maximum rates of his village higher than neighbouring British villages. If the existing well assessment is to be abandoned at once it will be almost impossible in many villages to obtain the amount of revenue which the Inamdár will accept. At a revision of the rates of Inam villages, however, after a period of equable rates it is generally found that confidence has been inspired to such an extent that a much larger area is under cultivation of all kinds of land and with the help of the assessment on that area and with the advance in the maximum rates considered justifiable on account of the general increase in the value of produce, we are able to obtain a small increase for the Inamdár even after doing away with the direct well assessments and assessing the lands irrigated from wells on revision principles.

4. I am therefore respectfully of opinion that this Department should be permitted to continue imposing a well assessment in villages under original settlement, leaving its discontinuance, as heretofore, as a principle of revision settlement.

T. H. STEWART,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision of Assessment of certain villages of the Sirur Taluka, Poona.*

No. 6650.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th September 1883.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1379, dated 29th June 1883—Submitting the report called for in paragraph 14 of Government Resolution No. 4182, dated 2nd June 1883, as to why the highest dry-crop rate should not be adopted for land under wells in the village of Ahmedabad as in the thirty-seven villages of the Sirur Taluka of the Poona District, the revision of assessment of which was sanctioned in the Government Resolution quoted above; stating that Government Resolution No. 1028, dated 25th February 1874, which contains the orders regarding the discontinuance of special water assessment on lands under wells, bears reference to revised settlements only, and that it provides that on revision of rates lands under wells constructed before the first settlement are to be rated at the highest jirayat rate, while lands under wells constructed subsequent to the first settlement are to bear the ordinary dry-crop rates only; observing that it is on account of the scattered inam villages which are constantly being brought under settlement that he would recommend that existing arrangements at first settlement should be allowed to be continued; and making further remarks.

RESOLUTION.—Government cannot concur in Mr. Stewart's argument. It is true that the orders relate expressly to revision settlements only, but if it is desirable that at a revision settlement the assessment on lands under wells constructed before the introduction of the original settlement should be fixed within the highest dry-crop rate, it is surely equally desirable that that rate should not be exceeded at an original settlement. It is not reasonable that an occupant in Ahmedabad should have to pay Rs. 3 per acre for land which, if it were in an adjoining village, could not be assessed at a higher rate than Rs. 1-6-0. The reasoning regarding inam villages is not relevant, because Ahmedabad lapsed to Government in 1876, and differs in no respect from the adjoining villages except in the fact that survey rates are to be imposed for the first time, and all the rates except those for lands under wells are the same as those in adjoining villages.

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

No. 2382 of 1883.

Poona, 2nd November 1883.

Copy forwarded to the Superintendent, P. and N. Revenue Survey for information.

The rates for land under wells in the village of Ahmedabad should be revised according to the orders of Government and the result reported to this office.

T. H. S.

(Memorandum No. 1488, dated 30th November 1883, from Superintendent, Poona and Nasik, submitting the following result of the revision made in the rates for land under wells in the village of Ahmedabad according to the Survey Commissioner's order No. 2382, dated 2nd November 1883.)

	Garden acres.	Assessment.	Total assessment on all lands.	Total assessment including water cess.	Average assessment.	Increase per cent.
According to Superintendent's report ...	77	144	869	885	Rs. a. p. 0 6 6	14.6
According to altered rates ...	77	80	805	821	0 6 4	6.3
Decrease ...	...	64	64	64	0 0 2	8.3

And stating that if the above alterations be approved of, the kamjasti patricks will be prepared at once.

No. 2620 of 1883.

Bombay, 4th December, 1883.

The alterations in the well rates which are consistent with the order of Government are approved.

The kamjasti patricks may be prepared at once and forwarded to the Mámlatdár.

Bombay, 4th December 1883.

(Signed) T. H. STEWART,  
Survey Commissioner.

No. 1089 of 1886.

From

THE SUPERINTENDENT,  
Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik;

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Survey Superintendent's Office:  
Poona, 27th August 1886.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, herewith, a draft Notification of the duration of the Survey Settlement lease for 7 Government villages of the Sirúr Táluka of the Poona Collectorate, and to request you will be good enough to forward it to Government for publication in the *Government Gazette*.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Poona and Násik.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona.*

No. 6585.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1886.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1447, dated 30th August 1886:—

“With reference to Government Resolution No. 4182, dated 2nd June 1883, I have the honour to forward, for publication in the *Government Gazette*, a notification of the duration of the guarantee of the survey settlement introduced into seven Government villages of the Sirúr Táluka of the Poona Collectorate.

“2. In forwarding the notification for publication I request that the Superintendent, Government Central Press, may be instructed to forward, for my approval, the proof sheets in duplicate so as to ensure correct spelling of the names of the villages.”

RESOLUTION.—The draft notification should be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, proofs in duplicate being in the first instance forwarded, as requested, to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner for approval.

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

## APPENDIX S.

Statement showing changes in the selling value of land during the currency of the existing settlements in the Sirur Taluka.

Village,	Period in which sales took place.	No. of sales.	Area sold.	Assessment.	Price.	No. of times assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pimpla ...	1881-90 ...	3	A. C. 11 31	Rs. a. p. 11 4 0	Rs. 285	25	
	1891-1900 ...	7	20 1	19 4 0	460	24	
	1909-1914 ...	7	35 30	31 8 0	1,100	35	
Shikrapur ...	1881-90 ...	5	74 25	45 14 0	838	19	
	1891-1900 ...	9	176 17	130 12 0	3,115	24	
	1909-1914 ...	26	311 32	227 12 0	5,656	25	
Talegaon ...	1873-1880 ...	5	80 15	90 0 0	1,775	20	
	1881-1890 ...	17	251 2	205 9 4	4,020	20	
	1891-1900 ...	30	459 36	415 12 8	9,850	24	
Ganegaon ...	1909-1914 ...	54	685 27	513 2 7	14,246	28	
	1884-90 ...	3	44 6	33 0 0	1,140	30	
	1891-1900 ...	16	213 30	131 5 4	3,262	25	
Waghale ...	1909-1913 ...	22	279 35	147 9 0	3,305	29	
	1873-1880 ...	2	85 32	43 0 0	800	19	
	1881-1890 ...	...	...	.....	...	...	
Sirur ...	1891-1900 ...	2	21 20	8 0 0	195	19	
	1909-1913 ...	15	216 10	93 9 4	1,662	13	
	1878-80 ...	3	36 37	14 0 0	148	11	Previous survey.
Uralgaon ...	1884-90 ...	3	33 23	16 8 0	246	16	
	1891-1900 ...	21	296 23	104 6 0	2,489	23	
	1901-1907 ...	27	513 18	165 0 0	2,558	15	
Ranjangaon Saudas ...	1909-1914 ...	34	549 34	207 5 0	4,670	22	
	1884-90 ...	5	93 6	68 0 0	570	8	
	1891-1900 ...	...	...	.....	...	...	
Nhavra ...	1909-1914 ...	8	114 34	43 5 3	935	23	
	1884-90 ...	9	23 7	22 8 0	234	10	
	1891-1900 ...	4	28 11	24 14 0	359	15	
Mandavgan ...	1909-1913 ...	16	129 21	92 14 0	2,599	23	
	1881-85 ...	3	62 25	35 0 0	235	7	Previous survey.
	1886-90 ...	10	218 23	32 8 0	1,140	14	
Mandavgan ...	1891-1900 ...	16	316 21	122 4 0	2,187	13	
	1909-1914 ...	38	320 2	327 15 4	9,436	29	
	1886-90 ...	2	19 13	16 0 0	150	9	
Mandavgan ...	1891-1900 ...	26	379 17	220 8 0	2,615	12	
	1909-1914 ...	11	174 16	103 12 0	1,432	13	

## APPENDIX T.

Statement showing the result of the proposed abolition of Pátasthal in the Sirúr Táluka, Poona District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Present area and assessment.				Area and Assessment after abolition of water share.			
		Pátas-thal.	Patmot.	Assessment.		Jirait.	Asses-ment.	Motas-thal.	Asses-ment.
				Soil.	Water.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1	Pabal	55	53	149	314	55	52	53	97
2	Kanbur	2	28	84	57	2	1	28	33
3	Dhamari	29	59	105	282	29	31	59	101
4	Hivra	...	17	22	24	...	...	17	22
6	Karandi	4	24	32	43	4	3	24	41
8	Jategaon Budruk...	33	6	38	100	33	31	6	7
9	Shikrapur	169	45	281	684	169	222	45	59
11	Wadhu Budruk	10	26	53	75	10	12	26	41
13	Talegaon	10	153	242	491	10	11	159	231
15	Pimparkhed	...	4	5	3	...	...	4	5
28	Phakta	...	4	3	8	...	...	4	3
19	Kawta	8	...	5	27	8	5	...	...
26	Warude	2	12	10	16	2	1	12	9
27	Ganegaon Khurd	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
28	Waghale	...	2	2	3	...	...	2	2
29	Amdabad	2	13	16	38	2	2	13	17
30	Sirúr	6	42	54	53	6	6	42	33
31	Sone Sangvi	3	14	16	9	3	2	14	19
32	Dhok Sangvi	23	19	33	87	23	15	19	22
33	Ranjangaon (G)	35	110	139	375	35	33	110	153
34	Kondhapuri	5	...	6	20	5	6	...	...
35	Nimgaon Mhálungi	22	30	43	45	22	14	30	29
38	Parodi	1	16	13	43	1	1	16	15
39	Karajauana	4	22	20	59	4	3	22	24
40	Bambarda	2	...	2	3	2	1	...	...
41	Babhulsar Khurd	5	3	9	13	5	3	3	6
42	Kerogaon	8	32	37	93	8	7	32	33
43	Karda	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
44	Ambla	27	6	22	40	27	14	6	8
45	Uraigaon	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1
49	Nhavra	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
50	Nigona	9	15	15	35	9	5	15	14
58	Shindodi	...	2	1	3	...	...	2	2
59	Chinchni	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	2
	Total	476	772	1,413	3,052	476	483	772	1,040

APPENDIX U.

Summary of recorded crop experiments made in the Sirur Taluka, Poona District.

No.	Village and Experimenter.	Crop and date of Experiment.	Local estimate in annas.	Average per acre.					Prices of Produce per Rupee.		Remarks.
				Yield.		Total value of Produce.	Assessment excluding Local Fund.	Incidence of Assessment on the value of Gross Produce.	Principal product.	By-product.	
				Principal Product.	By-product.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mr. G. Carmichael. Shikrapur ... ..	Gram, 7th February 1898.	Annas. 10	Lbs. 695.	Lbs. 350	Rs. a. p. 18 2 8	Rs. a. p. 4 6 0 R. S.	24.14	Lbs. 85½	Cwts. 10	Gram as second crop on slightly reddish black soil; irrigated twice from a kachha bandhara at one month's interval. No manure applied this year, but 15 carts per acre of ordinary manure were put on in the previous year. The field grew bajri, groundnut and jowari during the past three years and no second crop. Season favourable and tillage good. Outturn full average according to the formulae. Incidence on the second crop alone.
2	Mr. E. L. Sale. Sirur ... ..	Wheat, 18th October 1898.	10	568	770 bundles.	20 8 0	1 1 10 R. S.	5.43	31½	300 bundles.	Irrigated wheat, Lakshi, on light deep soil which had not been manured during the past three years. Jowari and bajri were grown during the past year and bajri alone previous to that. Season fair, late rains being deficient, the crop watered from a one mot well, which, however, had only a scanty supply of water. Tillage fair. Outturn much below the average for an irrigated crop.
3	Mr. J. R. Martin. Nhawre ... ..	Gram, 13th February 1908.	8	835	...	11 5 6	0 14 10 R. S.	8.17	29½	...	Unirrigated and unmanured gram on fair black soil, growing usually jowari and bajri in rotation. The crop rather sparsely sown for want of sufficient seed. Tillage good and rainfall on the whole fair, though not quite sufficient. Crop slightly damaged by insects; pods, being in some cases empty. Outturn fairly good.
4	Mr. G. V. Joglekar. Talegaon Dhamdhera.	Kalbondi, 2nd February 1908.	6	844	642 kadbi.	20 10 4	1 1 7 R. S.	5.99	25½	0 89 kadbi.	Jowari grown on black soil in which bajri was grown the previous two years. No manure was applied. Tillage reported to be indifferent and rainfall fair. Safflower (kardi) was sown with jowari but failed to germinate.
5	Pabal ... ..	Gram, 22nd February 1908.	12	400	300	19 11 0	0 10 1 R. S.	3.02	21½	0.67	Gram after bajri on "Bendi" (light) soil, in which bajri, tur and jowari were the crops in the previous year. No manure was given; tillage classed as good and rainfall reported to be sufficient.



## APPENDIX V.

Revenue Statement for the Taluka of Sirur showing the number of instalments of Land Revenue liable to be collected in each village yearly since the introduction of the suspension and remission rules.

Serial Num- ber.	Name of village.	Number of instalment due yearly.	Number of instalments liable to be collected in the year.										Total instal- ments collec- ted.	Remarks.
			1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.		
1	Pabal ...	2	1	...	2	...	2	2	4	2	2	3	18-1	
2	Kanbur ...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	4	1	2	3	16	
3	Dhamari ...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	3	...	2	3	14	
4	Hivra ...	2	1	1	2	...	2	2	4	...	1	3	16	
5	Pimple Dumal ...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	3	...	1	3	13	
6	Karandi ...	2	...	1	2	...	2	1	3	...	2	3	14	
7	Jategaon Khurd ...	2	1	...	2	...	2	2	3	...	1	3	14	
8	Do. Budruk ...	2	...	1	2	...	2	2	3	2	1	3	16	
9	Shikrapur ...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	3	...	1	2	11	
10	Apti ...	2	...	1	2	...	2	2	3	...	1	3	14	
11	Wadhu Budruk ...	2	...	1	2	...	1	2	3	...	2	3	14	
12	Koregaon ...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	2	3	12	
13	Talegaon ...	2	...	...	2	1	1	1	3	...	1	3	11	
14	Kathapur Khurd ...	2	...	...	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	3	14	
15	Pimparkhed ...	2	...	...	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	3	16	
16	Chandoho ...	2	...	...	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	3	14	
17	Jambut ...	2	...	...	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	3	16-1	
18	Phakta ...	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	3	17	
19	Kawta ...	2	...	...	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	3	14	
20	Wadner Khurd ...	2	1	...	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	3	17	
21	Haji Takli ...	2	...	...	2	1	1	2	3	...	1	2	12	
22	Dongargaon ...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	3	...	1	2	12	
23	Mhase Budruk ...	2	1	...	2	...	2	2	3	...	1	2	12	
24	Shastabad ...	2	1	...	2	...	2	2	3	2	2	3	17-1	
25	Chincholi ...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	3	1	2	2	14	
26	Warude ...	2	1	...	2	...	1	2	4	...	1	3	14	
27	Ganegaon ...	2	1	...	2	...	1	1	3	1	1	3	18	
28	Waghale ...	2	1	...	2	...	2	2	4	...	1	3	15	
29	Amadabad ...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	3	...	1	3	18	
30	Sirur ...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	3	1	1	3	14	
31	Sone Sangvi ...	2	1	...	2	...	2	2	3	1	1	3	15	
32	Dhok Sangvi ...	2	1	...	2	...	2	2	3	1	1	3	15	
33	Ranjangaon Gan- pati.	2	1	...	2	...	2	2	4	1	1	3	16	
34	Khondapuri ...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	3	...	1	3	11	
35	Nimgaon Mhalungi.	2	...	...	2	...	1	2	3	...	1	3	12	
36	Bhima Takli ...	2	...	...	2	1	1	1	3	...	2	2	12	
37	Shivtakrar ...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	4	...	1	3	12	
38	Parodi ...	2	1	...	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	3	15	
39	Karanjavna ...	2	1	...	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	17	
40	Bambarda ...	2	1	...	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	18	
41	Babulnar Khurd ...	2	2	...	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	17	
42	Karegaon ...	2	2	...	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	3	18	
43	Karda ...	2	2	...	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	20-2	
44	Ambla ...	2	2	...	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	19-1	
45	Uralgaon ...	2	1	...	2	1	1	2	3	...	1	3	14	
46	Arangaon ...	2	...	...	2	2	1	1	3	...	1	3	13	
47	Alegaon ...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	9	
48	Ranjangaon Sanda.	2	...	...	2	2	1	...	2	...	1	2	10	
49	Nhavra ...	2	2	...	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	16	
50	Nimona ...	2	2	...	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	19-1	
51	Nirwi ...	2	2	...	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	17	
52	Kolegaon ...	2	1	...	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	14	

## APPENDIX V—continued.

Serial Number.	Name of village.	Number of instalments due yearly.	Number of instalments liable to be collected in the year.										Total instalments collected.	Remarks.
			1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.		
53	Kurli ...	2	1	...	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	13	
54	Nagargaon ...	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	2	10	
55	Sadalgaon ...	2	1	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	8	
56	Mandaygan ...	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	7	
57	Wadgaon Rasai ...	2	1	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	8	
58	Shindedi ...	2	2	...	2	...	2	1	3	1	1	3	16	
59	Chinchni ...	2	1	...	2	...	2	1	3	...	...	2	11	
60	Pimpalgaon Sati ...	2	1	...	2	...	1	1	3	...	...	3	11	
61	Inamgaon ...	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	2	...	1	10	
62	Tandli ...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	7	
63	Babhulsar Budruk.	2	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	9	

*Below No. S.—1, dated 25th September 1915, from R. D. Bell, Esquire, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona.*

No. R. I.—2753—1 OF 1915.

*Camp Saswad, 11th November 1915.*

In forwarding this report I desire to point out that I have only a slight acquaintance with the Sirúr Táluka. My predecessor, however, was well acquainted with it and wrote a note on Mr. Bell's draft report. To that note I shall refer in dealing with Mr. Bell's proposals for grouping and rates.

2. The outstanding features of the tract under settlement are a precarious rainfall and a large proportion of poor soils and stony uplands of little agricultural value. Such lands are particularly noticeable in the northern portion of the táluka. In the south-east are found rich black soils which, however, require exceptionally heavy late rains to enable them to produce a satisfactory crop. The medium soils in the centre of the táluka are best suited to the rainfall that is usually received. The south-western corner of the táluka rejoices in several fertile valleys. Such garden land as exists is found in this latter area; but as Mr. Bell points out, the absence of any considerable area of irrigated land is a weak feature of the táluka.

Mr. Bell has commented on the marked diminution of the rainfall in recent years. He shows that the average rainfall in the 11 years ending 1913 was only 17·86, as against 20·21 in the 11 years ending 1903, and 24·95 in 11 years ending 1893. It is of interest to note that the rainfall in 1914 was 19·66 inches and that of 1915 (upto 31st October) 30·67 inches. Omitting the years 1904 and 1905, which were years of small rainfall, and starting with 1906, we get a period of 10 years (1906 to 1915) with an annual rainfall of 20·54 inches. The diminution of recent years is therefore not so marked as would appear from Mr. Bell's figures. However too much attention need not be paid to the quantity of rain that falls; its seasonableness is the main consideration, and in this respect, as Mr. Bell shows, Sirúr is frequently unfortunate.

Bad seasons are in fact a normal feature in Sirúr, and Mr. Bell has quite properly taken them in account in averaging the crop returns. Insufficient and unseasonable rainfall were the rule rather than the exception during the last 20 years for which figures are given in the report and the effects are seen in the reduction in the area under bagáyat and the increase in fallows. Appendix B gives figures down to 1912-13 only, in which year the irrigated area was 4,457 acres. In 1913-14 it increased to 4,614 acres, and in 1914-15 it reached 5,884 acres. Fallows were at their maximum in 1911-12 with 80,000 acres. In 1912-13 the area was 60,000, in 1913-14 it was 36,000, while in 1914-15 it was reduced to 29,000, or less than "normal". These figures show clearly enough that Mr. Bell is perfectly correct in his statement that a big increase in fallows is a temporary or seasonal phenomenon.

At the end of paragraph 10 the extent of cultivable waste is referred to. It forms only 2·4 per cent. of the total area available for cultivation; and more than two-thirds of it is found in the old Group III villages lying in the northern part of the táluka.

3. The progress of the táluka during the period of the settlement has been seriously impeded by famine. Population which had risen from 77,000 in 1872 to 85,000 in 1891, declined to 66,000 in 1901. By 1911 it had almost reached the level of 1872.

The two villages constituting Group I are the only villages in which plough cattle have increased during the past 20 years. Over the whole táluka there has been a decrease of 14 per cent. in that period. The deficiency is still greater if comparison is made with the figures of 30 years ago. Mr. Bell in his interesting remarks towards the end of paragraph 18 shows how bad seasons react on good by driving the cultivator to reduce the number of his cattle so

that when the good year—which is the exception—comes he has not enough cattle to plough all his land. It is important to note that in 1909-10 the táluka had made up its losses in plough cattle, as well as in other animals, and was practically on a level with 1894-95. Then two bad years ensued and caused heavy losses.

Ploughs and carts both show a considerable decrease during the past 20 years. Mr. Mountford assigns the decrease in carts, as well as in cattle, in part at any rate to the removal of the Poona Horse from Sirúr, which took place in 1907. He writes: "When the 34th Cavalry were at Sirúr there was far more business done and the cultivator kept more cattle as he turned cartman between seasons".

There has been a notable improvement in communications of recent years in the bridging of the Bhima at Koregaon bringing the chief market of the district, Poona, within easy reach of the táluka at all seasons of the year. Taking advantage of this bridge a motor service for passengers has recently commenced to run between Poona and Sirúr. At present the service is not firmly established; it is hoped that it will become permanent with the help of the Post Office contract.

4. Mr. Bell's analysis of sale, mortgage and subletting transactions is interesting. One point emerges clearly, namely, that it is unsafe to attach too much importance to rental statistics. Within limits however and when subjected to the searching examination through which Mr. Bell has put them, such transactions afford fairly reliable indications of the value of land. It is impossible, for example, to study the figures collated by Mr. Bell without being satisfied that the villages of Pabal and Nimona are decidedly underassessed, that Group V as a whole is capable of bearing a higher assessment, that many of the villages in Groups III and IV could only do so with difficulty and that the villages in the extreme east are incapable of bearing any increase whatever.

5. Mr. Bell's paragraph on prices displays considerable acumen. He rightly accentuates the unimportance of high prices to a cultivator who in a year of insufficient rainfall has nothing to sell. It is the bájri and jowári crops that suffer most in such years and it is on the prices of these crops, which occupy between them 78 per cent. of the cropped area in the Sirúr Táluka, that comparisons are made and averages calculated.

The only criticism I venture on Mr. Bell's comparative periods is that while in the second period (1880-81 to 1887-88) he tells us he has included two years of exceptionally low prices, in the fourth and last period he rejects the years 1903 and 1904 as years in which "prices were lower than they had been for many years and have been ever since". Now prices in these two years 1903 and 1904 were not as low as they were in the two years of exceptionally low prices included in the second period. I should prefer therefore to take as the fourth and last period for purposes of comparison the eleven years 1903 to 1913 the averages for which are given in Appendix N. Taking this period we may—as Mr. Bell points out—safely state that jowári has risen 30 per cent. and bájri 20 per cent. in price during the settlement. Against this rise must be set a fall in the price of "kadbi".

6. In paragraph 26 (Revenue History) Mr. Bell shows that during the last 18 years collections have amounted to 71 per cent. of the demand while 25 per cent. has been finally written off. In paragraph 31 Mr. Bell has dealt with the suggestion that the introduction of the remission and suspension rules should modify the basis on which future settlements are made. I concur with his conclusion that unless it can be shown that we are remitting under these rules sums which we did not remit before the rules were introduced, the position remains unchanged. In the case of Sirúr it is clear that remissions were as frequent and as large before the introduction of the rules as they have been since.

7. I agree with Mr. Bell's proposals for the total abolition of the pátasthal in the táluka.

8. Mr. Bell has dealt so thoroughly with all the points that lie for consideration in deciding upon grouping and rates, and has shown such excellent judgment in accepting and rejecting statistics that I hesitate to differ from any of his conclusions as to the new settlement. However a careful study of his report convinces me that he has allowed himself to be hampered in making his proposals by the remarks passed by Government in dealing with Mr. Brander's proposals in 1911. Mr. Brander had proposed to increase the number of groups from 6 to 7. Government remarked that it should be considered whether the number of groups could not be reduced, and referred to the case of Sangamner in which only two groups had been found necessary and of Kopargaon where the whole táluka had been placed in one group. I am not familiar with the circumstances of Kopargaon and Sangamner, but so far as Sirúr is concerned it is clear from the report that we are dealing with a táluka that exhibits very large variations of natural advantages in regard to soil and climate. Unless such variations can be fully met by differences in classification—which I understand is not possible—then there is nothing for it but to graduate the groups.

Mr. Bell proposes three groups only, and in restricting himself to three groups I believe he has done violence to his better judgment. With his first and last groups I have no quarrel. He proposes to unite old group I (rated at 1-12) and II (rated at 1-10) and make one group of them, rated at 1-14. This proposal had the approval of Mr. Mountford, and I concur in its propriety. The only criticism possible is that Pabal is not as highly assessed as it might be. If Pabal is to be assessed according to its deserts it must go into a group of its own and be assessed at Rs. 2 or 2-2; as Mr. Bell admits.

Mr. Bell's second group rated at 1-8 consists of the whole of the old III group (at 1-8), the whole of the old IV group (at 1-6), 12 villages from the old V group (at 1-4) and four villages from the old VI (at 1-2).

Mr. Bell has given good and sufficient reasons for leaving the rating of the old III group untouched. Mr. Mountford was of opinion that all the villages of this group north of the Sirúr-Khed road should remain unaltered but that the remaining four lying south of the road could bear a small increase; he proposed to put them in a new group to be rated at 1-10. I agree with Mr. Bell that 1-8 is the proper rate for the whole of the old III group. I also agree, as did Mr. Mountford, that the whole of the old IV group should be enhanced two annas and brought into the 1-8 group.

It is only when we come to the proposal to move up 12 villages from group V and four from group VI that any difference of opinion arises. The villages concerned are the following:—

<i>From old Group V.</i>	<i>From old Group VI.</i>
1. Karegaon.	1. Nimona.
2. Babhulsar Khurd.	2. Nirwi.
3. Karda.	3. Kolegaon.
4. Bambarda.	4. Kurli.
5. Karanjavne.	
6. Ambla.	
7. Nhawra.	
8. Parodi.	
9. Uralgaon.	
10. Arangaon.	
11. Alegaon.	
12. Ranjangaon Sandas.	

The increase amounts to 20 per cent. in the case of the 12 villages from group V and 33 per cent. in the case of the 4 villages from group VI.

Although Mr. Bell has proved beyond dispute that the 4 villages, Nimona, Nirwi, Kolegaon and Kurli are capable of bearing an increase I am of opinion that an increase of 33 per cent. is excessive having regard to the history of the tract during the current settlement. The sale and rental statistics while they might support this large increase in the case of Nimona will not do so in the case of the remaining 3 villages.

Of the 12 villages proposed for a 20 per cent. increase several are admittedly bad. Mr. Bell himself draws a distinction between Nos. 1 to 7 and Nos. 8 to 12. He notes that the average selling value of the land in the former is 38 times the assessment. The remaining 5 villages he notes as "less prosperous"; Appendix K shows that the average selling value of land in the three out of five villages for which statistics are available is 28 times the assessment. Mr. Mountford was doubtful of the ability of these villages to bear the proposed increase. He noted "I do not think a village like Uralgaon or Ranjangaon Sardas can pay 1-8". He suggested an intermediate group at 1-6, to absorb all the old group V—except Sadalgaon, Mandavgaon-pharata and Nagargaon, which he agreed with Mr. Bell should be reduced to the lowest group of all.

The suggestion that I have to make, made with considerable diffidence in the absence of personal knowledge, but supported—as I have shown—by the views of my predecessor who was well acquainted with the taluka, is that Mr. Bell's proposed new group II consisting of 40 villages rated at 1-5 should be divided into two groups, the higher consisting of 31 villages rated at 1-8 the lower consisting of 9 villages rated at 1-6. These 9 villages which I propose to rate at 1-6 would include the 5 villages (Nos. 8 to 12) referred to above as "less prosperous", and the 4 villages which Mr. Bell proposed to promote from old group VI. The result will be that the percentage increase in the case of the former will be reduced to 10 and in the case of the latter to 22.

Mr. Bell's lowest group is rated at 1-2, and I consider that the reasons that he advances for retaining this rate are convincing. His proposals to include in this group 3 villages hitherto rated at 1-4, *viz.* Sadalgaon, Mandavgaon and Nagargaon, also have my approval.

9. The absorption of certain riverain lands into forest at Babhulsar Budruk and Vadgaon Basai referred to in Mr. Bell's remarks on the poverty of these villages will be made the subject of enquiry.

G. W. HATCH,  
Collector, Poona.

To

The Settlement Commissioner,  
Poona.

No. S.T. 39 of 1916.

From

F. G. H. ANDERSON, Esq., M.A., I. C. S.,  
Settlement Commissioner and  
Director of Land Records;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Central Division,  
Poona.

Poona, 14th February 1916.

Sir,

I have the honour of forwarding herewith the Revision Settlement Report of the Sirur Táluka, prepared by Mr. R. D. Bell, I. C. S., and forwarded by the Collector of Poona.

2. All the facts and statistics have been so carefully investigated and set out; and the proposals so eminently command approval, that I do not see any necessity of traversing the ground in detail. Mr. Bell has shewn a praiseworthy caution against any enslavement to mere figures, and has analyzed and considered his statistics with much care and perspicacity. Though I have never camped or toured within the Sirur Táluka, I have camped and know the country well along its eastern and southern borders throughout, and I have traversed the táluka many times, and I am quite familiar with its aspects. I accept without hesitation the general conclusions and proposals of Mr. Bell, which have also been fully discussed by the Collector; Mr. G. W. Hatch.

3. I propose to make a few general remarks on a few points and then to discuss the point in which the Collector and Mr. Bell are at a slight variance of opinion.

4. I believe few people who have not been serving in the Deccan during the period fully realise how serious a strain has been placed upon our Land Settlements and the general state of agriculture and rural economy by the long succession of bad and indifferent seasons beginning with 1896. History tells us of the great Durgadevi Famine of 1396, which lasted 12 years, and in its earlier years so depopulated the country and reduced the cattle that even though there fell a few fair seasons in the series of 12 years, still the land went untilled and the people starved for want of means to renew their agriculture. At the end of the period one might travel a hundred miles without finding a trace of human habitation. Now, that account may be mythical or exaggerated, yet I am sure that if it had not been for all the developments of modern civilized Government, including railways, wholesale trade, organized Public Works, and tagávi, and a helpful and sympathetic Revenue Administration, and also the great assistance of a tidal wave in rising prices in the last 12 years, discussed in the next paragraph, the condition of many parts of the Deccan would have closely approximated to that tradition as a result of the famines which centered about 1900. Sirur was situated very near the focus of this disaster, and this is the fact which dominates the present re-settlement. We cannot think of taking from such a tract the increase of assessment which upon *a priori* considerations and bare statistics might be justified, but we have to admit that a margin for further recoupment and recovery must be allowed.

5. The prices of land and the prices of produce and the rents (which are the prices of hire of land) are the leading factors upon which we make our settlements. A price is a ratio compounded of two quantities: the quantity of money and the quantity of goods. It is, therefore, subject to two variations: variations in the intrinsic scarcity and abundance or difficulty of production of the goods (using the term in the broadest sense), and variations in the monetary

standard by which they are measured. If goods became scarcer and the monetary standard were also raised, we might witness the phenomenon of prices remaining perfectly stationary, while everyone was well aware of the much greater difficulty of procuring everything. Now, in India, when these expiring settlements were made, the rupee was based upon the value of silver, and had settled roughly down to a fairly steady value of about  $\frac{1}{11}$ th of £1. Towards 1890, silver got rapidly cheaper, until the rupee threatened to approach a value of about  $\frac{1}{20}$ th of £1. Before it could achieve that descent the Legislature intervened, and the monetary standard of India was changed to a gold basis, and the rupee was fixed as a token coin worth  $\frac{1}{15}$ th of £1. It took several years before this measure became effective and the new ratio established even in Exchange and Banking Centres, and still longer for its full effect to be felt throughout the Continent. But by 1910, we may take it that equilibrium had been completely established, and all prices had adjusted themselves to the change. Put in other words, the quantity of gold (and all commodities compared with gold) that could be bought for Rs. 11 at the commencement of the settlement period now is priced at Rs. 15 at the time of the re-settlement, and this change is not due to the slightest variation in the goods, but is entirely a change in the monetary standard. Broadly speaking and where no other important causes have operated, prices in India have within this period risen from 11 to 15, *i.e.*, by 36 per cent. and this is not a real change but only a change of nomenclature. Where a price has not risen quite 36 per cent., it has really fallen owing to some intrinsic change in the goods; just as on the contrary where it has risen more than 36 per cent., then the value of the goods themselves has risen. But since we base our settlements upon prices of land, rents, and prices of produce, all expressed in the new monetary standard, it may seem hardly worth while bringing out this point, because if we find there is a rise of 36 per cent., in prices, and rents, and land values, then we shall be justified in raising our assessments (which are expressed in rupees) in the same proportion, and it therefore, does not matter whether we know, or do not know, or accept or do not accept the explanation of the change. This I admit, but nevertheless I think it is highly desirable that we should be conscious of the fact that when we speak of a rupee in 1916, we are not speaking of at all the *same thing* as the Settlement Officer 30 or more years ago was speaking of. We were warned of the necessity of watching for such changes by the Authors of the Joint Report of 1847 (paragraph 73), who had experience of them: and I think there is danger in ignoring the caution.

6. In one particular I do not quite like Mr. Bell's presentation of the price statistics. There is nothing to suspect and nothing requiring so much caution as the "selection of special periods" for comparison. I should prefer that all prices were plotted diagrammatically, and the student of the report was then left to gather with his eye the lessons to be learnt. In such a method, high peaks and low troughs are naturally excluded, and the general slope or trend of the diagram is appreciated and properly appraised without any need of lengthy discussion. On one point, while appreciating the careful criticism he has applied, I am not entirely in agreement with Mr. Bell. He argues that in the years of great scarcity when prices tower to dizzy heights, the rayat reaps no benefit, *because he has nothing to sell*, while in those years when prices through abundance of supply or absence of demand sink miserably low the rayat has an abnormally large quantity to dispose of. Now, no one would deny that this happens to some, but it is not correct when applied to those Land Revenue payers who are landlords or substantial peasant proprietors. I was serving in the Southern Maratha Country in 1896. The harvest was short and prices ran up enormously. Wholesale dealers sometimes made substantial profits by purchasing grain in a village, loading it on carts and marching off towards the railway, and then returning by a detour into the other end of the village, and selling it again later in the day at a much higher price. But my point is that in this year of scarcity, the rayats of the better class did find large quantities of grain to sell. Indeed, if there were no sales, no price could be made. To so large an extent was old stored grain brought out from the pits where it was hidden, that many intelligent persons firmly believed that the plague which appeared in 1897 in the same area was



the result of this unearthing of large hoards of grain. Our assessments are not paid by the landless labourer or the dispossessed mortgager; the proportion which is paid by the small holder of uneconomic holdings is not large; the bulk is paid by landlords and substantial peasant proprietors. Now all of these do carry over grain from abundant seasons and sell it in seasons of greater scarcity, and do not, therefore, suffer the full effects of abnormally low prices, or go empty when prices are very high. We need not go back to 1896. I understand that even within the last few months, after the cotton market took a strong upward movement, large quantities of cotton which had been held over last year when prices were down came forward and checked the movement. I need not elaborate this point, but would urge that we must not take quite so despondent a view of the price-diagram as Mr. Bell suggests.

7. One matter upon which Government have directed attention is the large area of "fallow". Mr. Bell has appropriately discussed it, and I would add that I am confident that when the new rules under which the land intentionally kept for grazing or grass-cutting is not treated as "fallow", but as a crop, these statistics will show a gratifying improvement. Much of the land so classed as fallow is assessed very lightly, at only a few annas per acre. Once it is established as grass land, it would cost a substantial amount to reclaim it and bring it under the plough. The same phenomenon can be observed in England. Now all that land though not under crops still supports some cattle and a larger number of sheep and goats and if it only produces 1 or 2 annas a year more than its assessment, as undoubtedly it does, then the holder does not surrender it and indeed makes a profit from it, because he has no expenditure on cultivation, manure, or anything else.

8. We are re-settling this táluka after rather more than 40 years on the average since it was last settled. We are limited by the declarations of Government to a 33 per cent. increase, but there is no idea of taking so much. Not only has the tract suffered severely from the series of famines to which I have referred, but at the same time and perhaps more unremittently it has also been suffering a considerable diminution of population from plague. There is no doubt that agricultural stock and cattle have deteriorated, and yet we find the undoubted fact that the values and prices of land and produce have substantially increased. Here it is that in my opinion the light shed by the lantern I have introduced in paragraph 5 above becomes useful. It explains what would otherwise seem contradictory and unreasonable; why should land be worth more and rents be higher when on all sides there are clear indications of a general decrease in agricultural prosperity? If we had not the answer afforded by the change in monetary standard, I do not know what we could say. Yet those are the facts.

9. Mr. Bell proposes to take an increase of about 8 per cent. from the whole táluka. The change in monetary standard and prices of produce would justify the full 33 per cent., but the series of catastrophes which have fallen within the settlement period put this out of the question, and the proposals really amount to a reduction of about 28 per cent. in the actual burden of the assessment as compared with its weight *when first imposed*.

10. The only possible room for difference with Mr. Bell's proposals is (1) in respect of Pabal and (2) the ridge villages between the two rivers south of Sirur. The previous grouping of the táluka was most unconvincing and fragmentary. Mr. Bell proposes three groups, and they certainly command at first sight a great deal of support. He does, however, clearly see that Pabal is far more prosperous than the rest of the villages with which it is grouped. If it were raised to Rs. 2-2-0 or 2-4-0, it would be a "group" by itself; but I do not think there is any reason for objecting to this, because the inám village of Kendur on its southern side will also probably keep it company in this group. The situation of the village on the western border where it has much better rainfall and has withstood the bad seasons much better than the rest of the táluka certainly justifies its going into a higher group. If we were settling Khed and Sirur together, then no doubt we should draw the group boundary east of Pabal. There are villages in Khed, north and east of Pabal, which stretch a good deal further to the east, and if we retain Pabal in the 1/14

group it will be difficult to put these villages higher. But if we concentrate our attention entirely upon Sirur and refuse to consider the grouping of other talukas, then we may tolerate an oasis of exceptional leniency of assessment and it is to be hoped, consequent prosperity at Pabal, and let it off at 1/14, chiefly in order to secure uniformity and reduce the number of groups.

11. The next question are the villages round about Nirwi. I have drawn on the map of the new proposals a blue pencil line which at once defines this group. Mr. Bell proposes to put it at 1/8, while Mr. Hatch proposes 1/6, thus making an intermediate group bounded by the blue line. Now Mr. Bell's argument is that these villages which can be seen to occupy a ridge or higher contour between the two rivers in the south-east corner have a soil more suited to the climate and can bear a higher rate. It is obvious that the villages lower down are likely to have a deeper heavier clay soil, which will give a good crop only when rainfall is heavy. But if we take the boundary proposed by the Collector, we still see the same phenomenon—a tongue of villages at a higher rate running down between the villages of the lower group on the lower contour. It is just one of those questions of small differences which are not at all easy to decide. Nor indeed is the difference between a maximum rate of Rs. 1-6-0 and 1-8-0 anything very much; it represents about 1 anna per acre on the average of all soils. Some of the villages in this debatable group can plainly bear the higher rate, while if we strictly follow the statistics some cannot. It is for Government to decide; we cannot pick out a village here and a village there, and rate it according to its apparent prosperity. If in deference to the opinions of Messrs. Mountford and Hatch, Government admit this "transition group" at Rs. 1-6-0, then as a set off to this loss I would also recommend that Pabal should be rated at Rs. 2-4-0, not as forming a group in Sirur Taluka, but as belonging to a group in Eastern Khed, which in every probability will be found able to bear that rate. This would bring down the total increase in the taluka from 8 per cent. to about 5 per cent. which is of course far less than no increase at all, in view of the changes in prices and land values. But my own opinion is in favour of the proposals of Mr. Bell in their entirety. Messrs. Mountford and Hatch have not weighed the influence of the monetary standard: and therefore failed to see any reasonable justification for so large a nominal increase in these few eastern villages even though the statistics of land values and revenue history, etc., seemed to support Mr. Bell. Even so we are enhancing the whole taluka only 8 per cent. and four villages 33 per cent., instead of the 36 per cent. which would be required to maintain the true incidence at the pitch of the last settlement.

Your most obedient servant,  
F. ANDERSON.

(Below letter No. S. T.-39, dated the 14th February 1916, from the  
Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.)

No. GENL-260 OF 1916.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Poona, 9th March 1916.

Submitted to Government.

2. In the last two years and a half I have had to do with a score of Revision Settlements, and Sirur is the first Táluka that has shown no signs of advance. Even carts have decreased in number. In other places the Government Revenue has been recovered with ease save in years of exceptional scarcity. In Sirur, suspensions and remissions are, it seems, common features of the administration. The outstanding facts about this region are that poor crops are the rule and that the past twenty years have witnessed a succession of bad seasons unusual even in this poor tract.

3. So it is not possible to raise the assessment by anything at all corresponding with the rise in prices. Consideration of this rise might really have been omitted, for there is no doubt at all that it has been far greater than any increase in assessments likely to be suggested by a Settlement Officer or accepted by Government. Nor is it a rise brought about by temporary scarcity, when the cultivators have little to sell, but by world-wide causes which have resulted on a general higher level. It is quite clear that prices would justify a much greater increase than Mr. Bell suggests.

4. It is simply the bad condition of the Táluka and its failure to show fair progress that justify the moderation of Mr. Bell's proposals—an all round increase of 8 per cent. I think this moderation is wise and should be approved. A critic might possibly be found to argue that if we cannot get in our present demand we cannot fairly, or reasonably, or even profitably, increase it; and that such increase, even though it be small, is inconsistent with our admission of a want of progress. But whatever our normal demand may be, we must be prepared for constant suspensions and remissions in Sirur. If we cut the Jamabandi down by 50 per cent. we should still be unable to collect our whole demand when the country side produces nothing. It is not that the cultivator cannot pay a heavy assessment; he cannot pay a light one, or indeed any at all. Then again we must not forget the second of the two outstanding facts I have stated above. Sirur is always a precarious tract. But it is not always so very unfortunate as it has lately been. Its bad condition is due to famine and scarcity occurring with unusual severity and frequency. It has nothing to do with the pressure of the assessment; for it has manifested itself during a period of rising prices, that is to say, of falling assessments. There is no indication that the present assessments were too high thirty or forty years ago; and Mr. Bell's proposals amount to a large reduction on the real demand of 1880. We are justified in expecting an ordinary average of seasons over the next thirty years, not a succession of the unusually bad type that prevailed from 1879 to 1913.

5. Very few interesting questions arise in the discussion of the treatment of this Táluka. The grouping might perhaps be considered a "climate" grouping. It is hardly based upon communications, or position, or nearness of markets; nor has "general fertility" anything to do with the matter. It is curious to note that the average rate in the third group is 9 annas and in the second 8 annas, because in the lower group there is soil which the classer considers superior. It might be superior if productivity depended only upon the soil. But it depends also on the suitability of the soil for the particular climate which it gets. Thus in such a táluka as Sirur the grouping must be largely based on climate and the suitability of the soil to the climate of the

place. These things are gauged by the sale prices of land, rainfall statistics, general prosperity, *etc.* I think Mr. Bell has gauged them correctly in his grouping, and I would support his proposals both as to grouping and as to rates. I do not think Pabal should get separate treatment, nor does there seem any sufficient reason for putting nine villages in a separate group at Rs. 1-6-0. After all with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-8-0 the average assessment is about 8 annas an acre; if we reduce the maximum rate to Rs. 1-6-0 the assessment will be reduced less than a penny an acre; the difference is so trifling that it can be ignored as an unnecessary over-refinement. Moreover, as Mr. Anderson observes, an increase of 31 per cent. now simply means that we are returning to the real assessment of thirty years ago.

6. I agree that patasthal should be abolished. This is clearly a "precarious" tract.

C. N. SEDDON,  
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

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*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Poona.

Revision settlement of the Sirur taluka  
of the Poona district.

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 4675.

Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1916.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. Genl.—260 dated 9th March 1916—Submit.

Letter from Mr. R. D. Bell, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement  
Officer, Poona, No. S.—1 dated 25th September 1915.Memorandum from the Collector of Poona No. R.I.—2753-1  
dated 11th November 1915.Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of  
Land Records No. S.T.—39 dated 14th February 1916.

ting, with his remarks, the papers

specified in the margin containing

proposals for the revision settle-

ment of the Sirur taluka of the Poona district.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. Genl.—260 dated 22nd March 1916—Submitting, with a memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T.—39 dated 28th February 1916, a letter No. R. I.—313 dated 21st January 1916 from the Collector of Poona, who forwards petitions of objections in connection with the revision settlement proposals for the Sirur taluka of the Poona district.

**RESOLUTION.**—These papers contain proposals for a first revision settlement in seven Government villages and for a second revision settlement in 56 Government villages of the Sirur taluka of the Poona district.

2. Under the current settlement there are six groups, with maximum rates ascending by arithmetical progression from Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 1-12. The new proposals aim at the reduction in the number of these groups by amalgamating the two highest groups, with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-14, by retaining the maximum rate of Rs. 1-2 for the seven worst villages of group VI, with which are placed three poorly circumstanced villages of existing group V and by including the remaining 40 villages of the taluka in a single intermediate group with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-8, which is the present maximum for group III.

3. Government do not consider that a taluka exhibiting so many variations of soil and climate as Sirur can be sub-divided into so small a number of groups as three, without creating certain incongruities, to avoid which a larger number of groups is needed than that proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer.

4. The first group and the rate of Rs. 1-14 for that group, proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer, are sanctioned, subject to the modification that the village of Pabal, which all the officers agree could bear a higher maximum rate than Rs. 1-14, should be placed in a group by itself, with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-2.

5. There is very little difference between the 24 villages now comprising groups III and IV and the seven northern villages of existing group V which have had a succession of good seasons and possess a small fallow area and sufficient cattle. The latter villages, with the village of Nimona in present group VI, are generally fully competent to bear as high a rating as any of the villages in groups III and IV. The Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals to include these 32 villages in one group, with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-8, are accordingly sanctioned.

6. As regards the remaining eight villages\* in the Assistant Settlement Officer's proposed new group II, Government concur with the Collector of Poona that they should be placed in a lower group, with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-6.

\*Uralgaon, Arangaon, Alegaon, Ranjangaon Sanda, Nhawra, Nirvi, Kolegaon and Kurli.

7. The lowest group and the rate of Rs. 1-2 for that group proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer are sanctioned.

8. The recommendation made by the Assistant Settlement Officer in paragraph 28 of his report for the total abolition of the pátasthal assessment is also sanctioned.

9. The proposal to leave the rice assessment unchanged in respect of the two acres of rice in the whole táluka is approved.

10. The appended statement\* shows the rates sanctioned by Government.

11. The revised rates should be introduced in 1915-16, levied from 1916-17, and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

12. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

13. The commendations of Government should be conveyed to Mr. Bell for his careful report.

G. A. THOMAS,

Deputy Secretary to Government .

G. R. No. 4675, B. D., dated 3rd May 1916.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
 The Collector of Poona (with the petitions of objections),  
 The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,  
 The Director of Agriculture,  
 The Accountant General,  
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,  
 R. D. Bell, Esq., I. C. S.,  
 The Government of India (by letter).

\* Printed on page 139.

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Statement referred to in paragraph 10 of Government Resolution, Revenue  
Department, No. 4675 dated 3rd May 1916.

Group.					No. of villages .	Maximum dry-crop rates.
I	...	...	...	...	1	Rs. a. 2 2
II	...	...	...	...	12	1 14
III	...	...	...	...	32	1 8
IV	...	...	...	...	8	1 6
V	...	...	...	...	10	1 2
Total ...					63	

No. S/I/1 of 1916.

17th July 1916.

From

R. D. BELL, ESQUIRE, M.A., B.Sc., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer,

Poona;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF POONA.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit a settlement report on the inam villages of the Sirur Taluka. Government orders for the Government villages have been issued in Government Resolution No. 467, dated 3rd May 1916.

2. There are sixteen inam villages in the Sirur Taluka, but Golegaon and Pimple Jagtap are excluded from this report. There is a note in the District Survey Office that Golegaon has been surveyed but the settlement refused. There is now no trace of the survey papers and nothing to show when the survey was carried out. The settlement in Pimple Jagtap is an original settlement introduced in 1868-69 and the Superintendent of Land Records, Central Division, agrees with me in thinking that a settlement of such long standing cannot be made the basis of a revision settlement without first testing and, if necessary, revising the measurements and soil classification.

3. An original settlement introduced in 1868-69 is also current in Shirasgaon Kata but revision survey papers were prepared in 1904 and a revision settlement report submitted by the Assistant Collector, Eastern Division, in 1911. It was returned by the Commissioner with instructions to resubmit proposals when Government orders were received on the revised settlement of the Taluka.

4. The remaining thirteen villages are Savindana, Kendur, Mukhai, Dhanora, Nimgaon Duda, Malthan, Pimpri, Khandala, Nimgaon Bhogi, Dhalewadi, Anhalgaon, Gunat and Ganegaon. In these, except Savindana, a first revision settlement was introduced in 1883-84 and expired in 1902-03. The revision settlement in Savindana was introduced in 1885-86 and expired in 1902-03. The settlements in these villages were sanctioned by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in his letter No. 1476, dated 10th July 1883.

5. I am not submitting any statistics with this report. I have visited all the villages which differ in no wise from similarly situated Government villages. The only matter which required careful investigation was the patasthal. Practically every pat was inspected in February 1915.

6. The villages will be grouped and rated as follows. Against each village remarks are made on any outstanding features.

*Group I.—One village.*

1. Savindane.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Present maximum dry-crop rate ...	...	1	12 0
Proposed maximum dry-crop rate ...	...	2	2 0
Increase 21 per cent. or $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per rupee.			

This village at the last revision was grouped with Pabal and Kanhur and rated at Rs. 1-12. In the revision settlement of the Government villages Pabal has been placed by Government in a group of its own and rated at Rs. 2-2. Savindane should be grouped with Pabal although the difference in rates between it and its neighbour Kawta (rated at Rs. 1-8) is considerable. I quote the following from my report on the Junnar Taluka: "There is a great change in the aspect of the country as one proceeds from Kawta to Narayan-



gaon. At the inam village of Savindane, mango trees increase in number; palm trees are a new feature; wells become numerous; wheat and potatoes make their appearance and the hills begin as a range on the south and as isolated elevations on the north. Savindane is superior to Kendur, now rated at Rs. 1-14, which borders it on the south and it is little different from the Khed villages which touch it in the south-west, west and north and which have been rated at Rs. 2 since 1888-89. A feature of the village is the large extent of motasthal irrigation.

The present water share of the patasthal assessment of this village is Rs. 769 (including inam lands), the whole of which I propose to abolish. I visited the village in a bumper year, following two good years, when pats elsewhere in the Taluka were reviving after a disuse of 20 years. At Savindana it might have been possible to revive two pats, but the people would have nothing to do with them. In the papers of the first revision settlement the water cess is shown as Rs. 353. It seems that the then inamdar considered this insufficient and the patasthal assessments were altered. The papers are now in considerable confusion. In the papers sent to me by the Superintendent, Land Records, Central Division, three sets, or parts of three sets, of patasthal taktas were included but not the final set. All the pats are now in complete disrepair; of most not a vestige remains. No water has been used for 15 to 20 years and no water cess paid all that time. Arrears from 1910-11 are still shown in the books. Arrears before that date were written off at the request of the Collector after the cultivators had submitted a representation to Government.

The increase in the dry-crop rates of the village will be 21 per cent. or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  annas in the rupee. Owing to the abolition of the water cess there will be net decrease of 13 per cent. This will ultimately be a little less as in the case of lands converted from pat-motasthal to motasthal a soil chad will be given on account of the motasthal. As the water cess has not been collected for 20 years and would probably never be collected again, if continued in force, the gain to the inamdar will be considerable. After deducting inams Government judi, gavkharch and water cess the balance available for the inamdar is at present Rs. 204-11.

The village was purchased some years ago by the late Mr. Balaji Martand Kenjale who applied for a revision settlement. In Government Resolution No. 8290, dated 3rd September, 1912, it was ruled that a fresh notification extending the provisions of chapters VIII and IX of the Land Revenue Code is not necessary.

7. *Group II.—Three villages.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Kendur. 2. Mukhai. 3. Dhanora.			
Present maximum dry-crop rate	1	10	0
Proposed maximum dry-crop rate	1	14	0
Increase 15 per cent. or $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per rupee.			

The map shows that these villages fall mechanically in the grouping scheme of the Government villages. Indeed it is a question whether Kendur should not be grouped with Pabal and Savindana.

8. *Group III.—Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 1-8.*

Village.	Present maximum dry-crop rate.		Increased per cent.	Increase to nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ anna per rupee.
	Rs.	a.		
1. Nimgaon Duda	1	8	Nil	Nil
2. Malthan	1	8	Nil	Nil
3. Pimpri	1	8	Nil	Nil
4. Khandala	1	8	Nil	Nil
5. Nimgaon Bhogi	1	6	9	$1\frac{1}{4}$ annas
6. Dahiwadi	1	4	20	$3\frac{1}{4}$

Malthan, Khandala and Nimgaon Bhogi belong to the same inamdar who applied for a revision settlement. At Malthan I met the inamdar's agent (Mr. Dhare, himself inamdar of Baydhan Budruk in Haveli Taluka) and explained to him that a revision would perhaps lead to loss of revenue due to abolition of patasthal. He seemed to regard the entire abolition of patasthal at Malthan as fair—the people resigned all their rights to water and asked only that the inam villages should be treated like Government villages. At Nimgaon Bhogi some patasthal is retained.

Pimpri is under the management of the Collector. The small amount of patasthal is abolished. No water has been obtained for 15 years and the owners resigned their rights.

Dahiwadi is on the border of the Government villages rated at Rs. 1-6, but in general circumstances it is as good as Paroli, and better than Uralgaon. Patasthal is also abolished in this village. Under two small pats (one inam) no water has been obtained for many years and owners resigned rights. Most of the assessment, Rs. 61-8, is under one pat, but shortly after the introduction of the current settlement the use of the bandhara was interdicted by order of the High Court. The ryots then applied for cancellation of the water assessment to the revenue authorities but the latter only made the pathetic declaration that nothing whatever could be done till the current settlement expired. Only within the last few years payment of the water cess has been refused. At the village I met some of the sharers in the inam, including the Manager, and asked him his views on revising the settlement. They were entirely against abolishing any patasthal and when it was put to them that while at revision the patasthal assessment would certainly be abolished the dry-crop rates might be raised they replied that they were not going to risk the loss of the water cess. In these circumstances I should not recommend the village for promotion to Rs. 1-8 unless I felt the proposal was entirely sound. The inamdars will doubtless accept the proposals now submitted.

9.

*Group IV.—Two villages.*

Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 1-6.

Village.	Present maximum dry-crop rate.	Increase per cent.	Increase to nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ annas per rupee.
1. Andhalgaon	Rs. 1 4	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Gunat	1 2	22.2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Andhalgaon is bordered on the south by the Government village of Nagar-gaon which is in the lowest group and rated at Rs. 1-2. Andhalgaon does not belong by situation to this group; it lies well above Bhima level and has the same medium-soil as the villages on the north and east.

Gunat is at the meeting point of three groups rated at Rs. 1-8, 1-6 and 1-2. It has a local reputation for well-being and should, in my opinion, be rated at Rs. 1-8 with Nimona. Out of deference to what is probably your opinion I have rated it at Rs. 1-6.

*Group V.—Two villages.*

1. Ganegaon. 2. Shirasgaon Kata.

Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 1-2, unchanged.

At Ganegaon assessments will remain exactly as they are. At Shirasgaon Kata there will be an increase of 6.9 per cent. in the total assessment. The old classification has been confirmed subject to the addition of a position chad where this was permissible; this explains the increase in the assessment.

Appendix Q for Shirasgaon Kata does not quite agree with the old and new akarbands as I have included in both sides an area of 256 acres (pot kharab 32 acres) which was originally assessed waste, then forest and finally was given out for cultivation at the original assessment, Rs. 42, in 1910-11. The old akarband has not yet been corrected.

The pending correspondence about this village is returned. It may be destroyed.

10. If may be asked why, if the old classification at Shirasgaon Kata has been confirmed subject to the addition of a position chad, I have not included Pimple Jagtap in this report. I therefore explain that altogether eleven villages (Savindana, Mukhai, Dhanora, Malthan, Pimpri, Khandala, Nimgaon Bhogi, Dahiwadi, Ganegaon, Pimple Jagtap and Shirasgaon Kata) were originally surveyed about 1862-64 and original settlements were introduced in 1864-65 or 1868-69. The first nine villages were revised in 1883-84 and very varying results obtained on reclassification as the following table shows. The figures are taken from what corresponds to Appendix Q in the first revision settlement report.

Serial No.	Village.	Original maximum dry-crop rate.	1st revision maximum dry-crop rate.	Increase per cent. in maximum dry-crop rate.	Average assessment per acre of dry-crop land at original Settlement.	Average assessment per acre of dry-crop land at 1st revision Settlement.	Increase per cent. in average assessment per acre.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Savindana	1 4 0	1 12 0	40	0 8 4	0 8 4	Nil.
2	Mukhai	1 4 0	1 10 0	30	0 8 2	0 10 10	18.2
3	Dhanora	1 4 0	1 10 0	30	0 12 5	0 13 9	10.7
4	Malthan	1 2 0	1 8 0	33.33	0 6 1	0 6 1	Nil.
5	Pimpri	1 4 0	1 8 0	20	0 8 10	0 8 5	-4.7
6	Khandala	1 4 0	1 8 0	20	0 8 4	0 8 5	Nil.
7	Nimgaon Bhogi	1 2 0	1 6 0	32.21	0 6 7	0 5 8	-13.9
8	Dahiwadi	1 2 0	1 4 0	11.11	0 6 10	0 6 9	-1.2
9	Ganegaon	1 0 0	1 2 0	12.5	0 12 8	0 14 4	18.2

At Savindana while the maximum dry-crop rate was increased 40 per cent. the average assessment per acre of dry-crop land remained unchanged. Only at Ganegaon which is in the same group as Shirasgaon Kata did the change in the average assessment per acre of dry-crop land correspond with the increase in the maximum dry-crop rate. In these circumstances I agree with the Superintendent, Land Records, Central Division, that the soil classification at Pimple Jagtap should be tested before the existing settlement is revised.

#### Patasthal:

11. Patasthal is retained in three villages, Kendur, Mukhai and Nimgaon Bhogi. The present patasthal rates are generally according to the scale used in Purandhar in 1878-79, a copy of which is attached. This scale is too high for the lower water classes in a taluka where the pats are uncertain. In addition many of the pats are now over-classed. I have re-assessed the pats roughly on a 10 rupees scale based however on what is known as the Patoda eight rupees scale, copy also attached. It will be seen that under this arrangement while the combined assessment on a class 1 pat is increased from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 that in a class 5 pat will fall from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3-12. I have taken the Patoda 8 rupees scale increased by 25 per cent as a standard in order that the next settlement officer will have something definite to guide him. It will be seen from the appended proposals for patasthal that it is only for high class pats which flow to the classification date that there is any increase in the water cess. The new patasthal assessments appear to me to be very equitably distributed.

12. The settlement should be guaranteed till the date of the expiry of the new settlement in the Government villages.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

R. D. BELL,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona.

*Proposals for abolition of patasthal in the inam villages of the Sirur Taluka.*

1. *Savindana.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Water cess on Government lands ...	731	0	0
Water cess on inam lands	38	0	0
Total	768	15	0

The whole to be abolished.

2. *Kendur.*

See statement No. 1.

3. *Mukhai.*

Pat No. 1. Classed to December 15th.

Waters survey numbers 1/247, 248, 249 (1-2), 250 (1-2).  
Flowing 5th February 1915. Said to flow yearly.  
Under-classed. Should be raised to 4th class.

Pat No. 2. Classed to 30th November.

Waters No. 213.

Said to flow in good years only.

For both pats raise soil by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas and water by 4 annas in the rupee.

4. *Malthan.*

At time of revision survey it was noted on the patasthal talukas that the pats had not been made for eight years but that the former areas were assessed as patasthal as the ryots would not relinquish their rights. Water is never obtained and all owners interviewed resigned their rights. Total area pat-motasthal 82 acres 32 gunthas, water cess Rs. 146-12. The whole to be abolished.

5. *Pimpri.*

Two pats. No water for 15 years. Owners resign. Water cess Rs. 15-4 abolished.

(In V. F. No. 1, column 8, the assessment of bagait against the patasthal survey numbers 20, 21, and 71 is the combined assessment on soil and water. In column 13 water cess is shown separately. The column of total therefore includes water cess twice over.)

6. *Nimgaon Bhogi.*

See statement No. 2.

7. *Dahiwadi.*

Three pats. All owners resign.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Water cess Government	64	4	0
Water cess inam	9	12	0
	74	0	0

## STATEMENT No. 1.

*Proposals for dealing with existing patasthal at Kendur.*

Pat No.	Patasthal retained.		Patasthal abolished.		Remarks.
	Survey Numbers.	Water cess.	Survey Numbers.	Water cess.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253.	Rs. a. 76 8	423 (1-3), 424 (3), 425 (2-3), 426, 427, 428, 429 (1-4), 432, 434, 435, 437 (1-3), 438 (1), 439 (1-2).	Rs. a. 77 12	The assessment retained in column 3 will be altered at revision as shown in the remarks below.
2	.....	...	263, 265, 270, 271, 997	29 0	
3	917 (2-5) ...	8 12	.....	...	
4	1075 ...	4 0	.....	...	
5	1081, 1082, 1083 ...	13 4	.....	...	
6	.....	...	1125, 1126	20 4	
7	.....	...	631	1 0	
8	671 ...	2 0	.....	...	
9	675 ...	9 0	.....	...	
10	.....	...	1152, 1154	8 2	
11	617, 618, 621, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 708, 709, 710, 711, 747, 748.	184 0	.....	...	
12	1339, 1340, 1341, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362.	128 4	.....	...	
	.....	...	192, 195, 196, 197	24 0	
14	.....	...	236, 238, 241	30 8	
15	1271 (1), 1272 (1-11), 1273 ...	14 8	.....	...	
		435 4		197 10	

*Remarks on statement No. 1—Patasthal at Kendur.*

*Pat No. 1.* Pat classed as flowing till 1st February. Survey numbers in column 2 received water in 1914 upto December 31st for the first time in 15 years. The numbers on north bank (column 4) cannot now get water owing to sinking of stream bed; people resign their rights to water.

Over-classed. Should be class 5. Raise soil share by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas in the rupee and reduce water rate by one-half.

*Pat No. 2.* Classed to December 15th. No water for 15 years. No trace of pat.

*Pat No. 3.* Classed to 1st February. Flowing on 4th February 1915, said to be first time for 10-12 years. Said to flow only in good years.

Leave combined\* rate unchanged, i. e., water cess to be decreased by as much as soil rate is raised.

*Pat No. 4.* Classed to 1st February. No water in pat on 4th February 1915, but water in stream below No. 3. Treat as No. 3.

*Pat No. 5.* Classed to 1st February. Below No. 4 Pat dry on 4th February 1915. Treat like No. 3.

*Pat No. 6.* Owner resigns rights.

*Pat No. 7.* Stream blocked above by a tal.

*Pat No. 8.* Classed to 15th December. Treat like No. 3.

*Pat No. 9.* Classed to 15th January. Over-classed, reduce one class. Raise soil by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas in rupee and halve water rate.

*Pat No. 10.* Not used since famines.

*Pat No. 11.* Classed to 30th April. Flowing well on 4th February 1915. Gives a second crop of potatoes. Raise soil share  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas in the rupee and water cess  $3\frac{1}{2}$  annas.

*Pat No. 12.* Classed till 15th March. Will flow this year to date. Said to flow yearly. Raise soil  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas, water 2 annas.

*Pat No. 13.* Stream sunk. Owners resign rights.

*Pat No. 14.* No water for 10-15 years. Owners resign.

*Pat No. 15.* Classed to 15th March. Below No. 12. Said to be under-classed. Treat like No. 12.

### STATEMENT No. 2.

#### *Proposals for dealing with existing patasthal at Nimgaon Bhogi.*

Pat No.	Patasthal retained.		Patasthal abolished.		Remarks.
	Survey Numbers.	Water cess.	Survey Numbers.	Water cess.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Inam 2, 3, 4, 6 ...	Rs. a. 35 8	.....	Rs. a. ...	The assessment retained in column 3 will be altered as shown in the remarks below.
	Government 50, 51, 52 (1-2), 53, 54 (1-2), 55, 56 (1-4), 57.	31 14	.....	...	
2	Inam 7 ...	28 8	.....	...	
3	.....	...	18, 19, 20, 23, 24	31 8	
4	58, 60, 78 (1-2), 79 (1-2), 80, 81, 82.	29 0	.....	...	
5	145 to 148 ...	15 0	.....	...	
6	85 to 88 ...	28 0	.....	...	
7	.....	...	83, 89, 97, 103 (1-3), 104 (1-2), 105 (1-2), 106 (1-2), 108, 126, 127, 128 (1-2).	54 8	
8	120, 130, 132, 133, 135, 136 ...	23 0	.....	...	
9	122, 123, 124, 125 ...	47 0	.....	...	
10	185, 186 (2-5), 188, 189 (1 and 3), 190, 191, (1-2), 192 (1-4), 193, 194, 195, 196 (1-3).	24 0	.....	...	
11	162 ...	3 0	.....	...	
		259 14		86 0	

#### *Remarks on statement No. 2—Patasthal at Nimgaon Bhogi.*

*Pat No. 1.* Bandhara above No. 10. Classed to flow till 1st February. Over-classed. Flows till Christmas. Make class 5. Raise soil  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas in the rupee. Water cess not to be altered.

*Pat No. 2.* Below No. 10. Classed to flow, till 30th April. Same as Nos. 1 and 10. Reduce to class V. Raise soil  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas in the rupee and reduce water cess from Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 11-6.

*Pat No. 3.* No water. Owners resign.

*Pat No. 4.* Classed to 10th March. Water failed by 9th February 1915. Reduce to class V. Raise soil  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas. Diminish water cess by 4 annas in the rupee.

*Pat No. 5.* Classed to 1st February but assessed at class V rates. Failed in January. Is a class V pat. Raise soil  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas per rupee. Water cess to be unaltered.

*Pat No. 6.* Below No. 4. [Treat like No. 4.]

*Pat No. 7.* Stopped for 20 years.

*Pat No. 8.* Classed to 15th March. Flowing in February 1915. Rates specially low. Raised soil  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas, water cess by 4 annas in the rupee.

*Pat No. 9.* Below No. 8. Originally classed to 15th April, but rates subsequently altered. Same as No. 8. Treat like No. 8.

*Pat No. 10.* Above No. 1. Same as No. 1. Treat like No. 1.

*Pat No. 11.* Raise soil  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas and water 4 annas in the rupee.

Patasthal rate scale combining soil and water for villages in Purandhar Taluka having maximum dry crop rates of Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 1-12 at 1st revision settlement of 1878-79.

Under this scale the rate for patasthal with well aid was taken from the line *above* that in which the bhag annas are entered.

The figures in black give the Patoda Scale for villages with maximum dry-crop rates of Rs. 1-10 and Rs. 1-12. It was used in the revision settlement of 21 villages of Purandhar in 1892.

Soil classification in bhag annas.	I Class. Rs. 8-0-0	II Class. Rs. 6-12-0	III Class. Rs. 5-8-0	IV Class. Rs. 4-4-0	V Class. Rs. 3-0-0	VI Class. Rs. 2-0-0.
	Water lasting until the end of May.	Water lasting until the end of April.	Water lasting until the 15th of March.	Water lasting until the end of 1st of February.	Water lasting until the 15th of December.	Water lasting until the 1st of November.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16 to 14-1	8 0 0 8 0 0	7 0 0 6 12 0	6 0 0 5 8 0	5 0 0 4 4 0	4 0 0 3 0 0	3 4 0 2 0 0
14 to 12-1	7 8 0 7 12 0	6 8 0 6 8 0	5 8 0 5 5 0	4 12 0 4 2 0	3 12 0 2 14 0	3 3 0 1 15 0
12 to 11-1	7 4 0 7 4 0	6 4 0 6 2 0	5 4 0 5 0 0	4 10 0 3 14 0	3 10 0 2 12 0	3 2 0 1 13 0
11 to 10-1	7 0 0 6 12 0	6 0 0 5 11 0	5 0 0 4 10 0	4 8 0 3 9 0	3 8 0 2 8 0	3 0 0 1 11 0
10 to 9-1	6 8 0 6 4 0	5 8 0 5 4 0	4 12 0 4 5 0	4 4 0 3 5 0	3 4 0 2 6 0	2 12 0 1 9 0
9 to 8-1	6 0 0 5 10 0	5 4 0 4 12 0	4 8 0 3 14 0	4 0 0 3 0 0	3 0 0 2 2 0	2 10 0 1 7 0
8 to 7-1	5 8 0 5 0 0	5 0 0 4 4 0	4 4 0 3 7 0	3 12 0 2 11 0	2 12 0 1 14 0	2 8 0 1 4 0
7 to 6-1	5 0 0 4 4 0	4 8 0 3 9 0	4 0 0 2 15 0	3 8 0 2 4 0	2 8 0 1 10 0	2 4 0 1 1 0
6 to 5-1	4 0 0 3 10 0	3 12 0 3 1 0	3 8 0 2 8 0	3 0 0 1 15 0	2 0 0 1 6 0	1 12 0 0 15 0
5 to 4-1	3 8 0 3 0 0	3 4 0 2 9 0	3 0 0 2 2 0	2 8 0 1 10 0	1 12 0 1 2 0	1 8 4 0 12 0
4 to 3-1	3 0 0 2 8 0	2 12 0 2 2 0	2 8 0 1 12 0	2 4 0 1 5 0	1 8 0 1 1 0	1 4 0 0 10 0
3 annas	2 12 0 2 6 0	2 8 0 2 0 0	2 0 0 1 10 0	1 12 0 1 4 0	1 4 0 0 14 0	1 0 0 0 10 0

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APPENDIX Q.

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Effect of Revision Settlement

Abbreviations:--M--Motasthal; P--Patasthal;

UPON FORMER SETTLEMENT

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>																	
1	Sayindane	I	1 12 0	...	...	2,643	1,434	0 8 8	...	...	...	M. 50 P.M. 183 P. 50	S. 70 W. 222 781	1 6 5 4 6 3	2,928	2,527	0 13 10
<i>Group II.</i>																	
2	Kendur	II	1 10 0	...	...	8,158	4,068	...	...	...	...	M. 337 P.M. 78 P. 117	S. 543 W. 982	...	8,687	5,460	...
3	Mukhai	II	1 10 0	...	...	2,634	1,838	...	...	...	...	M. 50 P.M. 8	S. 81 W. 16	...	2,682	1,944	...
4	Dhanora	II	1 10 0	...	...	2,465	2,183	...	...	...	...	M. 233	S. 393	...	2,697	2,581	...
	Totals	3	...	...	...	13,287	8,080	0 9 9	...	...	...	M. 619 P.M. 83 P. 117	S. 1,031 W. 645	1 10 5 4 6 9	14,976	9,985	0 11 4
<i>Group III.</i>																	
5	Singson Duda	III	1 8 0	...	...	3,078	1,371	...	...	...	...	M. 40	S. 71	...	3,727	1,448	...
6	Malthan	III	1 8 0	...	...	5,717	2,383	...	...	...	...	M. 287 P.M. 68	S. 380 W. 147	...	6,087	2,854	...
7	Pimpri	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,482	839	...	...	...	...	M. 22 P.M. 5 P. 2	S. 31 W. 15	...	1,511	863	...
8	Khandale	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,200	646	...	...	...	...	M. 132	S. 192	...	1,331	840	...
9	Singson Bhogi	IV	1 6 0	...	...	1,395	512	...	...	...	...	M. 22 P.M. 68 P. 39	S. 35 W. 282	...	1,524	912	...
10	Dajiwadi	V	1 4 0	...	...	1,697	671	...	...	...	...	M. 26 P.M. 9 P. 10	S. 85 W. 64	...	1,682	787	...
	Totals	...	...	...	...	15,088	6,264	0 6 8	...	...	...	M. 528 P.M. 186 P. 51	S. 751 W. 508	1 6 9 3 5 3	15,882	7,724	0 7 10
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
11	Andhalgaon	V	1 4 0	...	...	2,311	1,067	...	...	...	...	M. 16	S. 16	...	2,327	1,108	...
12	Gunat	VI	1 2 0	...	...	4,307	1,625	...	...	...	...	M. 24	S. 22	...	4,321	1,647	...
	Totals	...	...	...	...	6,618	2,712	0 6 7	...	...	...	M. 40	S. 38	0 15 2	6,688	2,756	0 5 7
<i>Group V.</i>																	
13	Ganegaon	VI	1 2 0	...	...	2,870	1,580	...	...	...	...	M. 18	S. 22	...	2,888	2,553	...
14	Shiragaon Kala	VI	1 2 0	...	...	7,177	3,304	...	...	...	...	M. 2	S. 28	...	7,185	3,332	...
	Totals	...	...	...	...	10,047	5,784	0 8 2	...	...	...	M. 20	S. 50	1 14 9	10,073	5,784	0 9 3

Q.

proposals on occupied land.

S = Soil; W = Water.

Under Ryotwari Settlement															Percentage increase.		Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			On soil only.	Net.		
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.							Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
2 2 0	...	...	2,693	1,324	0 10 10	...	...	...	M. 233	364	1 9 0	2,629	2,188	0 12 0	21'9	- 13'4	Savindane ... 1	
1 14 0	...	...	8,173	4,711	...	...	...	...	M. 380 P. M. 23 P. 102	S. 709 S. 163 W. 450	...	8,687	6,033	...	15'6	10'5	Kendur ... 2	
1 14 0	...	...	2,634	2,125	...	...	...	...	M. 50 P. M. 8	S. 96 W. 20	...	2,692	2,251	...	15'6	15'8	Mukhai ... 3	
1 14 0	...	...	2,465	2,524	...	...	...	...	M. 232	460	...	2,697	2,084	...	15'6	15'6	Dhanora ... 4	
...	...	...	13,272	9,380	0 11 3	...	...	...	M. 671 P. M. 31 P. 102	S. 1,265 S. 173 W. 470	1 14 2 4 13 4	14,076	11,268	0 12 10	15'6	12'8	Totals	
1 8 0	...	...	3,678	1,371	...	...	...	...	M. 49	77	...	3,727	1,448	...	Nil	Nil	Nimgaon Dude ... 6	
1 8 0	...	...	5,717	2,223	...	...	...	...	M. 370	484	...	6,087	2,707	...	Nil	- 5'4	Malthan ... 6	
1 8 0	...	...	1,484	841	...	...	...	...	M. 27	37	...	1,511	878	...	Nil	- 1'7	Pimpri ... 7	
1 8 0	...	...	1,209	648	...	...	...	...	M. 122	192	...	1,331	840	...	Nil	Nil	Khandale ... 8	
1 8 0	...	...	1,406	570	...	...	...	...	M. 46 P. M. 44 P. 28	S. 48 S. 72 W. 196	...	1,624	886	...	9'4	- 2'9	Nimgaon Bhogi... 9	
1 8 0	...	...	1,617	817	...	...	...	...	M. 35	53	...	1,652	870	...	20'3	10'5	Dahiwadi ... 10	
...	...	...	15,111	6,470	0 6 10	...	...	...	M. 649 P. M. 44 P. 23	S. 891 S. 72 W. 196	1 5 11 3 11 6	16,332	7,629	0 7 9	2'9	- 1'4	Totals	
1 6 9	...	...	2,311	1,189	...	...	...	...	M. 76	17	...	2,327	1,207	...	9'4	9'4	Andhalgaon ... 11	
1 6 0	...	...	4,307	1,980	...	...	...	...	M. 24	37	...	...	...	...	21'9	21'9	Gunat ... 12	
...	...	...	6,618	3,169	0 7 9	...	...	...	M. 40	...	1 1 7	6,658	3,213	0 7 9	16'8	16'8	Totals	
1 2 0	...	...	2,870	2,530	...	...	...	...	M. 18	22	...	2,888	2,552	...	Nil	Nil	Ganegaon ... 13	
1 2 0	...	...	7,204	3,427	...	...	...	...	M. 37	20	...	7,241	3,453	...	6'9	6'9	Shirasgaon Kats... 14	
...	...	...	10,074	5,957	0 9 6	...	...	...	M. 55	48	0 14 0	10,129	6,005	0 9 6	3'8	3'8	Totals	

*Below Mr. Bell's Settlement Report on the Inam villages of the  
Sirur Taluka.*

No. S. B. V.—19.

Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner.

2. Mr. Bell's proposals have the Collector's concurrence.

*Poona, 26th October 1916.*

G. W. HATCH,  
Collector of Poona.

*Below Poona Collector's No. S. B. V.—19 of 30th October 1916.*

No. S. T.—39.

*Camp Karwar, 20th November 1916.*

Forwarded with compliments and concurrence.

2. As regards Patasthal, the undersigned suggests that it should be re-examined at the next settlement and can be re-imposed where streams have revived.

F. ANDERSON,  
Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. Genl.—1621, dated 18th December 1916 :—

“Returned with compliments.

“2. Under the orders contained in Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 11926 of the 11th November 1915, the Commissioner thinks that patasthal cannot be abolished unless the inamdars agree. It should, therefore, be clearly stated whether the inamdars now agree to the patasthal proposals made. If they do, there would be no harm in accepting them. The inamdars may be told that patasthal can be re-imposed at the next settlement, if it is found to be just. If they do not agree, the patasthal will have to be retained and provision for remission made when the supply of water fails.

“3. Mr. Anderson is requested to give his further opinion in view of the above remarks.”

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. S. T.—39, dated 30th December 1916 :—

“Returned with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.

“2. The undersigned is unable to read the same interpretation into Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 11926, dated 11th November 1915. The position is that in a Government village when patasthal is abolished rates under section 55 can be and are imposed without difficulty or hesitation upon the revival of the irrigation; in an inam village there is the same power, but its exercise is inconvenient and perhaps undesirable. Therefore, Government preferred in the case of doubtful pats to keep the assessment and remit when the water failed, rather than abolish the assessment and impose a rate under section 55 when water was abundant.

“3. But the Settlement Officer is in no way fettered by the inamdars' consent or opposition. There seems no ground for such a ruling. All we may say is that in view of the opinion of Government in their Order, Revenue Department, No. 11926, dated 11th November 1915, a Settlement Officer would be well advised, in dealing with doubtful pats, to retain or impose an assessment and leave it to be remitted in dry years rather than leave them unassessed to be dealt with under section 55. It seems from Mr. Bell's details that he has practically dealt with the pats in this spirit and has abolished when satisfied that there is no water. If the irrigation revives, there always is the power of assessing rates under section 55, and if a good case were made out there can be little doubt that the inamdar would be allowed to impose them in spite of the inconvenience and undesirability of this procedure as a general rule.”

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. Genl.—43, dated 13th January 1917 :—

“Returned with compliments.

“2. I do not think there is any practical difference in our views. Where the pats are hopeless I agree that patasthal should be abolished. Where there is doubt it should be retained and provision for remission made. Even though assessment under section 55 is possible Government clearly do not wish to rely on such action and prefer retention and remission. That being so it would be as well to get the inamdars' consent to remission or their reasons for objecting. The matter affects their revenues, and this makes the difference between Government and inam villages. Technically their consent is not necessary, but equitably it is desirable—at all events it is fair to hear what they have to say. I think their statements on the point should be taken. It may be explained to them that they must consent to remit when water fails; without such consent we will strike off patasthal. It may also be explained that where the case is clear they will get no benefit from retention, and that if the streams and other facilities improve patasthal will be re-imposed next settlement. Will Mr. Anderson kindly get the Collector to take the inamdars' consents or statements and forward them to me?”

Letter from the Collector of Poona, No. S. R. V.—19, dated 18th July 1917 :—

“I have the honour to forward herewith the settlement report on the inam villages in Sirur taluka returned with your No. Genl.—43, dated 13th January 1917, through the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. S. T.—39, dated 30th idem, together with the replies received from the inamdars in connection with the abolition of patasthal assessment. The substance in English of the inamdars' replies accompanies. The guardian of the minor inamdar of Savindane has promised to give a further reply on learning from the District Judge to whom he has made a reference whether he should give the required consent or not. The reply when received will be submitted to you.”

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. A.—43, dated 24th July 1917 :—

“Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records through whom the papers should have been forwarded.”

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. S. T.—39, dated 31st January 1918 :—

“Returned with compliments.

"2. From the replies of the inamdars forwarded by the Collector of Poona it will be seen that several of the inamdars object to the abolition of the patasthal assessment on the ground that some of the pats were purposely destroyed by the rayats in view of the introduction of the revision settlements and that in some cases the people did not use the water as they had sunk wells in their lands even though there was ample water in the pats. It was therefore necessary to make detailed inquiries for every pat and into the allegations made, and to see whether water could be utilized. The Superintendent's report on this enquiry is enclosed. The enquiry was conducted on right lines and the undersigned concurs with the recommendations made therein. [There is no doubt that patasthal assessments have been far too freely struck off in many directions.] The Settlement Commissioner has already expressed his concurrence in the rest of Mr. Bell's proposals and they may now be passed on to Government for sanction."

*Substance of yadis received from the Inamdars in Sirur Taluka in connection with the proposal to abolish patasthal assessment in their respective inam villages.*

*Savindane.*—The Inamdar has no objection to the abolition of assessment on pats which do not flow; but he says that in view of the introduction of the revision settlement some persons have purposely filled up the pats and removed the marks. In such cases the Inamdar does not agree that patasthal should be abolished. Some tenants who used to take pat water previously have stopped doing so and sunk wells. It is equitable to levy bagait assessment on their lands *in lieu* of patasthal assessment. The Inamdar is not prepared to grant remission of assessment in the case of pats which have water at the season of the crop. If owing to famine or other circumstances for which the ryots are not responsible, the supply of water becomes deficient remission will be granted.

*Kendur.*—The Inamdar's reply No. 98, dated 27th June 1917, is in English and it is attached in original.

*Mukhai.*—The Inamdar agrees with the proposals of the Settlement Officer and consents to grant remission when supply of water fails.

*Malthan and Nimgaon Bhogi.*—The Inamdar agrees with the proposals made by the Assistant Settlement Officer but adds that in case the people of Malthan who have resigned their rights to water will make use of it the Inamdar's right to take assessment should be reserved.

*Pimpri Dumala.*—The Inamdar agrees with the proposal made by the Assistant Settlement Officer. He has no objection to the patasthal being abolished in cases where pats do not flow and he is prepared to grant remission when supply of water fails.

*Dahiwadi.*—The Inamdar's two replies—one dated 27th February 1917 and the other dated 5th July 1917—when read together show that he is in favour of abolishing the assessment on pats which are not of use to the ryots. In his reply, dated 5th July 1917, he states that of the three pats two are used and one is not used. He requests that in view of the abolition of the patasthal the amal allowance due to His Highness the Chief of Bhor and the remuneration paid to the village officers for collecting the patasthal amount should be reduced proportionately.

A. S. A. WESTROPP,  
Collector of Poona.

Poona, 15th July 1917.

Letter from the Superintendent, Land Records, No. S.S.—16, dated 12th December 1917:—

"Your No. S.T.—39, dated 20th August 1917.

"I have inspected the several pats in the villages in question in November last and I submit the following report on the results of my inspection.

"2. From the substance in English of the several replies received by the Collector of Poona from the several inamdars (I could not get the original replies) it will appear that the inamdars of Mukhai, Malthan and Nimbagaon Bhogi agree with the proposals of the Settlement Officer; still I visited Malthan and examined in detail all pats flowing in this village. In Mukhai the patasthal is retained. As regards Nimbagaon Bhogi, most of the patasthal is retained except that on two pats. As the inamdar agrees with these proposals I did not visit this village. On enquiry at Malthan, I learnt that the two pats out of 11 from this village were properly abolished. As regards Mukhai and Nimbagaon Bhogi, I have no remarks to offer on the patasthal assessment, as the inamdars agree in the proposals of Mr. Bell.

"3. Next I take Savindane. Mr. Bell has proposed the abolition of the entire patasthal assessment amounting to Rs. 768-15. He observes (see paragraph 6 of the report) that all the pats are in complete disrepair and of most not a vestige remains, that no water has been used for 15 to 20 years and no water cess was paid all the time and that the papers relating to the patasthal assessment are in confusion.

"4. The inamdar objects to these proposals in general terms. He says he has no objection to abolition of assessment on pats which do not flow, alleges that some persons have purposely filled up the pats and removed the marks in view of the introduction of the revision

settlement, that in the latter case patasthal should not be abolished, urges that these persons who have taken to Mot irrigation in preference to pat should be called upon to pay patasthal assessment, etc.

"5. It is a fact that the papers relating to the village are in confusion. In 1882 at 1st revision the patasthal was reviewed and patasthal taktas prepared. On the complaint of the inamdar, the whole patasthal was, it seems, re-examined some time in 1887 by Mr. Whitcomb. From the statement containing descriptive notes on the several bandharas in this village it appears that there were in all 15 bandharas noted in 1887, though only patasthal taktas for 11 bandharas were prepared and are forthcoming in the survey records. I have inspected all these bandharas and the subjoined statement gives particulars about each. It is a fact that no bandhara was put for some years in the past since about 1898-99. The main reason seems to be that the inamdar and the villagers were at loggerheads; otherwise it is inexplicable why the villagers should not use a single pat out of 15 in this village. Mr. Bell observes on this village (paragraph 6) that two pats could have been revived, but the people would have nothing to do with them. Private considerations seem to have played a considerable part in the refusal of the people to revive patasthal. If all patasthal is abolished, the revision will result in a net loss of 13.4 per cent. in this village. The loss of the patasthal assessment is serious and it has to be carefully considered whether the mere fact that no pat was put since 1898-99 will justify the abolition of the entire patasthal assessment in an inam village. The main criterion should be in my humble opinion to ascertain whether the pat proposed for abolition could be put without much extra cost to the persons interested, whether there is ample water for putting up the pat or whether in view of the sinking of the nala bed or washing away of the bank along which it was conducted and taken to irrigate lands lower down the stream, it is necessary to abolish the pats. As regards this village, Mr. Bell, as stated above, has observed that two pats could have been revived. It does not appear that he has paid sufficient regard to the considerations set forth above or to the orders of Government in Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 11926, dated 11th November 1915. In my proposals set forth below I am mainly guided by the consideration whether a pat could be revived and whether there is water in the stream and not by the mere fact that it is not put for several years.

*Proposals for dealing with existing patasthal at Savindane.*

Pat No.	Patasthal retained.		Patasthal abolished.	
	Area.	Water cess.	Area.	Water cess.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Nimloota Pat	P. = 3-11 P. M. = 29-6.	R. a. 101 12	.....	.....
2. Dhage Pat	.....	.....	P. = 19-36 (Inam 5-35.)	83-4. (Inam Rs. 20.)
3. Langhe Pat	P. = 5-18. P. M. = 25.	94 12	.....	.....
4. Bhatal Pat	.....	.....	} P. = 7-6 P. M. = 35-23 (Inam = 2-37)	134-8. (Inam Rs. 11.)
5. Pokal Pat	.....	.....		} P. = 1-21 P. M. = 31-89.
6. Gade Pat	.....	Abolished	.....	
7. Vetat Pat	.....	Abolished	.....	.....
8. Kithe Pat	.....	Abolished	.....	.....
9. Mankuti Pat	.....	.....	P. = 2-27. P. M. = 27-28.	87-10.
10. Take Pat	P. = 2-1	7 (Inam)	.....	.....
11. Sinda Pat	P. M. = 7-2	R. a. 23 10	.....	.....
12. Johmir Narwad Pat	P. M. = 7-8	23	.....	.....
13. Istav Pat	P. M. = 1-13 P. M. = 3-23.	12 8	.....	.....
14. Kolapdara Pat	.....	Abolished	.....	.....
15. Soondar Pat	.....	.....	P. M. = 24-19. P. = 8-32.	93-14.
	Area retained	A. g. P. = 12-3 P. M. = 71-39	} including inam.	
	Area abolished as patasthal.	84-2 P. = 40-2 P. M. = 119-31		} including inam.
		159-33		

*Remarks on the pats at Savindane.*

Pat No. 1 on Krishnavati stream.—Patil says it was not put since 1891-92. Reason alleged is that there is no sufficient supply of water. I found on 20th November 1917 that there was ample water in the stream of 20-25 Mot capacity. There are several survey numbers on this pat and about 9 wells in this. A bandhara can be put classed as flowing till 1st

February in 1st revision survey. The channel is still observable. It can be put without much difficulty. To be retained with the existing water cess.

Pat No. 2 on the same stream to the east of Survey No. 594.—It was put in 1887, then a dispute arose between the persons interested in this pat and those in Langhe pat No. 3. The lands to be irrigated are about two miles off from the head of the bhandhara. The distance is great and the water course has practically disappeared. Better to *omit*.

3. There were two branches of this pat. Not put since 1898-99. Before this, the northern branch was in use. It can be put at the original place. There are pats on this stream within the limits of Loni to the west and Kaythe to the east. It was classed to flow till 30th April. This shows that the supply was practically assured and it is so now. The reason why it was not put is the dispute between the inamdar and the people.

4. South of Survey No. 125 on the same stream. River bed has sunk and the course of the pat has disappeared. Cannot be put without very heavy initial cost. Better *omit*.

5. Sides of the nala have given way. Water channel along the stream has disappeared. Nala has encroached on the northern side. Cannot be put now and must be abolished.

6. Abolished at the time of revision survey. Cannot be put now as nala has deepened and sides have given way. *Omit*.

7. *Vide* No. 6. Survey No. 639 commanded by this is washed away. *Omit*.

8. Do. Do. No trace of the pat.

Pat No. 9 near Survey No. 9 to the south used to run along the northern bank of the stream. Not put for years. There is ample water in the stream, but the bed has deepened and the course is out of repairs. Survey numbers commanded by this pat are at a distance of 1 mile. Cannot be put without very heavy cost. Better *omit*.

Pat No. 10 on Mahar Nala south of 313. Patsari distinctly traceable, ample water in the stream. Can be put without much difficulty. Survey No. 321 commanded by the pat is near. To be retained. Period 15th March in patasthal takta. Retain water cess without any increase.

Pat No. 11.—Water supply ample. Pat can be put. Patsari is observable. It was put last year. Survey numbers not far away. Not used apparently because nala water is taken straight to a bhudki in Survey No. 315, so also water is taken direct to bhudki in Survey No. 312. Retain water cess.

Pat No. 12 to be retained. Ample water in the stream. Pat can be put at the former place. Period 1st February. To be retained. Water cess to be maintained.

Pat No. 13 can be put. Owners of Survey Nos. 400 and 410 commanded by the pat want to revive it this year. Water cess to be retained.

Pat No. 14 } —Omitted at 1st revision.

Pat No. 15 } —To be omitted as they cannot put.

I thus propose that 6 pats should be retained. I do not propose any increase in the water cess. On the whole, there seems no necessity to revise the period of water supply in the pats, though in one or two cases the period could be reduced. As no increase is proposed in the existing water cess the point is of no great importance. The effect would be that there would be a percentage decrease of 3.9 for this village.

6. *Turning to Kendur* Mr. Bell proposed for abolition pat Nos. 1 (some survey numbers on the north bank), 2, 6, 7, 10, 13 and 14, see report page 146). The agent of the inamdar in his letter No. 98, dated 27th June 1917, has discussed Mr. Bell's proposals. I have examined all the pats and in particular those proposed for abolition by Mr. Bell. The result of my inspection on each bandhara in dispute is noted below.

Pat No. 1.—Pat is put this year and also last year. Survey Nos. 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253 receive water being south of the stream. Formerly another bandhara was put to the north of the stream south of Survey No. 411. The stream has encroached on the land to the north and the bed has deepened, so no bandhara can be put now. The contention of the inamdar is absurd. For more than 20 years, this bandhara to the north is not put, and there is no trace of the pat. There are only three wells in the survey numbers the water cess on which is proposed for abolition by Mr. Bell, *e. g.*, in Survey Nos. 412, 415 and 417 (border) and 431. These wells are situated at some distance from the stream to the north and receive no water from the pat or from the stream. There are no bhudkis along this stream in any of the survey numbers. The allegation made by the inamdar is without any foundation. Mr. Bell's proposals must be adhered to.

Pat No. 2.—No trace of pat. Mr. Bell's proposals be adhered to. Inamdar has no objection.

Pat No. 6 near Maliwadi, close to Survey No. 1125. It is on the Bendi Nala. There are some bandharas to the north on this stream. Nala is flowing and will last for some time. It can be put and is put this year. Water cess to be retained without any increase.

Pat No. 7.—The "Tal" referred to was on the boundary between Survey No. 631 and 633. It was of loose stones. The owner of Survey No. 633 put a tal and diverted the water southward. The "Tal" has now fallen and the owner of Survey No. 631 has put a bandhara

in the usual place. There is ample water in the stream and pat will flow for some time. So the water-cess should be retained.

Pat No. 10.—Near Paradwadi. Not put for many years. There is water in the nala and the owners say that they will put a bandhara this year. The pat can be put. To be retained as owners want it. Water cess to be retained.

Pat No. 13.—Near Survey No. 191, to the east on the Baloba nala. Stream flowing. There is an old *bhudki* in Survey No. 192 and water is taken direct from the pat which is put this year to the *bhudki*. There is a remark on the patasthal takta about this survey number to the effect that water was taken to the *bhudki*. As water is taken this year to the *bhudki* in Survey No. 192, there is no reason why the water-cess on Survey No. 192 should be omitted.

As regards Survey Nos. 195, 196, 197 no water is taken. The existence of the *bhudki* will come in the way of pat water being taken to these low-lying lands. Better abolish water cess on Survey Nos. 195, 196, 197.

Pat No. 14.—No water in the nala, which is the same as the road. Trace of the pat is discernible. There are two wells in Survey No. 236, in the interior and not along the stream. The contention of the agent of the inamdar is groundless. The wells do not get any water direct from the so-called nala which is all dry. Water cess on this bandhara must be abolished.

				Rs.	a.	p.
The water cess retained will be	...	...	...	484	2	0
and that abolished will be	...	...	...	153	12	0
			Rs.	637	14	0

"7. *Malthana*.—Mr. Bell has proposed the entire abolition of patasthal in this village and has observed that all owners have resigned their rights. On enquiry at Malthan I found that the owners are unwilling to resign their rights. (*Vide* their statement exhibit A before me).

The patasthal takta shows that there were four pats in this village :—

Pat No.	Survey Nos.	Water cess.
		Rs. a. p.
1. Gaikwad pat	547 to 554, 556 to 558. P. M. 21 acres and 39 gunthas.	38 4 0
2. Gaikwad pat on Chaka nala	530 to 537. P. M. 25 acres and 13 gunthas.	44 0 0
3. Thorat Bhawe pat	368 to 371. P. M. 4 acres and 23 gunthas.	7 8 0
4. Wahwal pat	451 to 454, 457, 458, 460 to 476 and 555. P. M. 30 acres and 37 gunthas.	57 0 0
Area	82 acres and 32 gunthas.	146 12 0

#### Remarks.

*Gaikwad pat*.—North of Survey No. 79—80. It is put this year. There is ample water in the stream which is called "Lakhewadi Nala". The pat was also used last year. The stream dries up in summer. The owners want that it should be retained. It can be put in normal years. The water cess should be retained without any increase. Soil share to take the dry-crop increase proposed for the village by Mr. Bell.

Only non-perennial crops, *e.g.*, jowar, chillies, khapli, etc., are raised in the lands under this pat showing thereby that supply of water both in the pat and wells is not quite certain in hot months.

*Wahwal pat*.—South of Survey No. 384 on the same stream as the pat noted above, a little higher up. It was in use last year and is again used this year. Ample water now. Water cess should be retained without any increase.

*Gaikwad pat on Chake nala*.—South of Survey No. 477. Is in use this year since 1st November. There is another continuation of the pat on the same side near south-east corner of Survey No. 477, both going by the same name. Water cess to be retained without increase.

*Thorat Bhawe pat*.—Near Survey No. 368 to the north. Is in use this year; should be retained without any increase in the existing water cess.

The result of the retention of the existing water cess will be that there will be no decrease in this village. Of course the inamdar must give remission of water cess in famine years and in years when owing to shortage of rain, the pats will not flow. There seems no special reason why the patasthal should be permanently abolished in this village.



" 8. *Pimpri*.—Mr. Bell proposes abolition of the patasthal in this village. Both the pats

Survey No.	Water cess.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
71	3	8	0
20	8	0	0
21	8	12	0
Total ... 15 4 0			

Area. Acres gunthas.	Soil.			Water.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
6 38	8	12	0	15	4	0
24						

are in use this year and were also in use last year. The village officers say that they will flow till March. The patil who has a right to the pat says (*vide* statement exhibit B) that patasthal should not be abolished. What the village officers say is that water cess should be remitted in bad years. The request seems reasonable. I propose that the water cess should be retained. There will be no decrease for this village as the old maximum dry crop rate is retained for this village by Mr. Bell.

" 9. *Dahiwadi*.—Of the three pats only one is in use, *e.g.*, bandhara No. 1 near Survey No. 77 on Bhopal Dara stream. Served Survey Nos. 76 and 83. The pat is not constructed in the old place but lower down to the south of Survey No. 76 and irrigates only Survey No. 83. Water-cess Rs. 2-12-0 on Survey No. 83 should be retained and that on Survey No. 76, *e.g.*, Rs. 1-12-0 should be abolished. Bandhara No. 2 south of Survey No. 96—not put for years. It cannot be put now. Water-cess Rs. 61-8-0 to be abolished on Survey No. 88, 89, 90.

Bandhara No. 3.—Near Survey No. 101. No trace of the pat. The stream has deepened and the banks of the stream given way. Should be omitted. Water-cess Rs. 8 should be abolished on Survey Nos. 98 and 99. Survey Nos. 76, 98, 99 are inam. Water-cess is Rs. 9-12-0.

The statement of the inamdar that out of 3 pats in this village 2 are used, is not correct.

" 10. If the above proposals meet with your approval they may be forwarded to Government for sanction. The draft reports by Mr. Bell and accompaniments are returned herewith."

[Below correspondence ending with No. S. T.—39 of the 31st January 1918 from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.]

No. A.-43—1917.

Camp Vani, 16th February 1918.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. A—43—1917 dated 16th February 1918:—

" Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department with a recommendation that the proposals made by the Assistant Settlement Officer and accepted by the Collector and the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records may be sanctioned subject to the modifications proposed by the Superintendent, Land Records, in respect to patasthal assessment."

" 2. Petitions\* of objections received with the Settlement Commissioner's No. S. T.—39, dated 11th January 1917, accompany. They do not disclose any facts which have not been considered while submitting the proposals."

C. N. SEDDON,  
Commissioner, C. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Poona.

Revision settlement of certain inam villages of the Sirur taluka.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Order No. 6595.

Bombay Castle, 17th June 1918.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. A.—43—1917 dated 16th February 1918—Submitting, with his remarks, proposals for the revision settlement of certain inam villages of the Sirur taluka of the Poona district.

Letter from the Collector of Poona No. S.R.V.—19 dated 26th December 1916—  
Forwarding petitions of objections in connection with the revision settlement of certain inam  
villages of the Sirur taluka.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T.  
—39 dated 11th January 1917.

ORDER.—The recommendation made by the Commissioner, C. D., in his  
memorandum No. A.—43—1917 dated 16th February 1918 is sanctioned.

2. The revised rates should be introduced during the current revenue  
year 1917-18, levied from 1918-19 and guaranteed for the period ending with  
the expiry of the current settlement of the Sirur taluka.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,  
Under Secretary to Government.

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REVISED APPENDIX Q.

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Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Pabal	I	1 12	...	6 0 0	6,283	4,384	...	...	...	...	{ M. 356 P. 55 P.M. 53	{ S. 140 W. 314	...	6,753	5,281	...
<i>Group II.</i>																	
2	Kaushur	I	1 12	...	6 0 0	7,447	5,915	...	...	...	...	{ M. 181 P. 2 P.M. 26	{ S. 122 W. 34 57	...	7,608	6,128	...
3	Dhamari	II	1 10	...	8 0 0	6,726	4,219	...	...	...	...	{ M. 220 P. 20 P.M. 58	{ S. 974 W. 105 292	...	7,084	4,980	...
4	Hivra	II	1 10	...	6 0 0	2,105	1,473	...	...	...	...	{ M. 127 P.M. 17	{ S. 128 W. 22 24	...	2,219	1,847	...
5	Pimpalgaoon Dhurnal.	II	1 10	...	...	989	819	...	...	...	...	M. 102	128	...	1,100	945	...
6	Karandi	II	1 11	...	8 0 0	4,915	3,329	...	...	...	...	{ M. 24 P. 4 P.M. 24	{ S. 90 W. 32 43	...	5,077	3,401	...
7	Jategaon (Khurd)	II	1 10	...	...	1,100	1,109	...	...	...	...	M. 58	65	...	1,158	1,174	...
8	Jategaon (Budruk)	II	1 10	...	6 0 0	1,984	1,261	...	...	...	...	{ M. 58 P. 38 P.M. 6	{ S. 64 W. 39 100	...	2,070	1,467	...
9	Shikrapur	II	1 10	...	6 0 0	4,920	4,083	...	...	...	...	{ M. 249 P. 169 P.M. 45	{ S. 313 W. 281 684	...	5,388	5,311	...
10	Apti	II	1 10	...	...	1,352	971	...	...	...	...	M. 22	34	...	1,371	1,005	...
11	Wadhu (Budruk)	II	1 10	...	6 0 0	2,648	2,835	...	...	...	...	{ M. 182 P. 10 P.M. 26	{ S. 208 W. 58 75	...	2,814	3,171	...
12	Koregaon Bhima	II	1 10	...	...	3,355	3,269	...	...	...	...	M. 114	114	...	3,469	4,103	...
13	Talagaon	II	1 10	...	6 0 0	16,415	15,317	...	...	...	...	{ M. 1,180 P. 10 P.M. 150	{ S. 1,412 W. 243 401	...	17,714	17,462	...
Total of Group II.			...	...	...	58,963	45,240	0 13 7	...	...	...	{ 2,407 255 384	{ 3,084 8 7 1,758	{ 1 3 5 4 2 3	56,980	50,687	0 15
<i>Group III.</i>																	
14	Khatapur (Khurd)	III	1 8	...	...	380	283	...	...	...	...	M. 74	80	...	463	363	...
15	Pimparkhed	III	1 8	...	8 0 0	2,772	1,534	...	...	...	...	{ M. 145 P.M. 4	{ S. 217 W. 5 3	...	2,921	1,759	...
16	Chandoh	III	1 8	...	...	1,628	967	...	...	...	...	M. 56	39	...	1,684	706	...
17	Jambut	III	1 8	...	...	3,518	1,592	...	...	...	...	M. 86	121	...	3,564	2,013	...
18	Phakte	III	1 8	...	6 0 0	1,582	771	...	...	...	...	{ M. 40 P.M. 4	{ S. 24 W. 8 8	...	2,008	800	...
19	Kawte	III	1 8	...	6 0 0	7,973	3,083	...	...	...	...	{ M. 384 P. 8	{ S. 272 W. 5 27	...	8,385	3,387	...
20	Wadner (Khurd)	III	1 8	...	...	1,035	573	...	...	...	...	M. 56	81	...	1,091	654	...
21	Haji Takli	III	1 8	...	...	7,387	2,672	...	...	...	...	M. 249	382	...	7,786	3,004	...
22	Dongargaon	III	1 8	...	...	1,024	388	...	...	...	...	M. 39	45	...	1,067	388	...
23	Mhase (Budruk)	III	1 8	...	...	964	374	...	...	...	...	M. 12	15	...	1,008	380	...
24	Shastabud	III	1 8	...	...	483	295	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	483	295	...
25	Chincholi	III	1 8	...	...	1,630	982	...	...	...	...	M. 104	104	...	1,734	1,086	...
26	Warude	III	1 8	...	6 0 0	3,132	1,919	...	...	...	...	{ M. 47 P. 2 P.M. 12	{ S. 31 W. 10 10	...	3,213	1,976	...
27	Ganegaon	III	1 8	...	8 0 0	5,106	2,966	...	...	...	...	{ M. 74 P. 1	{ S. 114 W. 1 0	...	5,370	3,081	...
28	Waghale	III	1 8	...	6 0 0	1,333	650	...	...	...	...	{ M. 73 P. 3	{ S. 57 W. 2 3	...	1,403	712	...

APPENDIX Q.

occupied land in Sirur Taluka of the Poona District.

By Revision Survey.																	Percentage increase.		Name of Village.	Number
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			On soil only.	Net.				
Dry-crop.	Bice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.						
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.						
3 2 0	...	...	6,343	5,284	0 13 4	...	...	...	M. 409	745	1 13 1	6,752	6,029	0 14 3	32	15	Group I.			
1 14 0	...	...	7,449	6,398	...	...	...	...	M. 159	165	...	7,608	6,451	...	6	5	Kanhur ... 2			
1 14 0	...	...	6,755	4,914	...	...	...	...	M. 279	540	...	7,034	5,463	...	16	16	Dhamari ... 3			
1 14 0	...	...	3,106	1,763	...	...	...	...	M. 144	173	...	3,249	1,878	...	16	14	Hiwra ... 4			
1 14 0	...	...	988	947	...	...	...	...	M. 103	146	...	1,100	1,093	...	16	16	Pimpalgaon Dhumal ... 5			
1 14 0	...	...	4,919	3,653	...	...	...	...	M. 98	152	...	5,007	4,006	...	16	15	Karandi ... 6			
1 14 0	...	...	1,100	1,363	...	...	...	...	M. 58	75	...	1,185	1,367	...	16	16	Jategaon (Khurd) ... 7			
1 14 0	...	...	3,017	1,494	...	...	...	...	M. 62	67	...	3,079	1,681	...	16	8	Jategaon (Badrak) ... 8			
1 14 0	...	...	5,089	4,920	...	...	...	...	M. 294	490	...	5,353	5,350	...	16	1	Shikrapur ... 9			
1 14 0	...	...	1,352	1,123	...	...	...	...	M. 22	39	...	1,374	1,182	...	16	16	Apti ... 10			
1 14 0	...	...	2,658	3,292	...	...	...	...	M. 168	288	...	2,614	3,590	...	16	13	Wadhu (Badrak) ... 11			
1 11 0	...	...	3,355	4,578	...	...	...	...	M. 114	166	...	3,439	4,744	...	16	16	Koregaon Bhima ... 12			
1 14 0	...	...	16,425	17,728	...	...	...	...	M. 1,399	1,900	...	17,714	19,023	...	16	16	Talegaon ... 13			
...	...	...	54,220	52,115	0 15 5	...	...	...	2,769	4,170	1 8 1	59,989	56,285	0 15 9	15	11	Total of Group II.			
5 0	...	...	380	293	...	...	...	...	M. 74	80	...	463	368	...	Nil.	Nil.	Kathapur (Khurd) ... 14			
8 0	...	...	2,773	1,534	...	...	...	...	M. 149	223	...	2,021	1,758	...	Nil.	Nil.	Pimparkhed ... 15			
8 0	...	...	1,628	667	...	...	...	...	M. 66	39	...	1,684	706	...	Nil.	Nil.	Chaudoho ... 16			
8 0	...	...	3,218	1,892	...	...	...	...	M. 98	121	...	3,304	2,013	...	Nil.	Nil.	Jamtat ... 17			
1 6 0	...	...	1,962	771	...	...	...	...	M. 44	27	...	2,066	798	...	Nil.	1	Phakte ... 18			
8 0	...	...	7,981	3,088	...	...	...	...	M. 384	273	...	9,365	3,360	...	Nil.	1	Kawte ... 19			
1 8 0	...	...	1,335	573	...	...	...	...	M. 56	81	...	1,091	654	...	Nil.	Nil.	Wadner (Khurd) ... 20			
1 8 0	...	...	7,357	2,072	...	...	...	...	M. 249	338	...	7,536	3,004	...	Nil.	Nil.	Heji Takli ... 21			
1 8 0	...	...	1,034	358	...	...	...	...	M. 39	45	...	1,097	368	...	Nil.	Nil.	Dongargaon ... 22			
1 9 0	...	...	894	374	...	...	...	...	M. 13	15	...	1,006	339	...	Nil.	Nil.	Mhase (Badrak) ... 23			
1 6 0	...	...	483	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	295	...	Nil.	Nil.	Shastabed ... 24			
1 8 0	...	...	1,630	982	...	...	...	...	M. 104	104	...	1,734	1,066	...	Nil.	Nil.	Chinoholi ... 25			
1 8 0	...	...	3,154	1,020	...	...	...	...	M. 69	40	...	3,213	1,900	...	Nil.	1	Warude ... 26			
1 8 0	...	...	5,106	2,967	...	...	...	...	M. 74	114	...	5,370	3,081	...	Nil.	Nil.	Ganogaon ... 27			
1 8 0	...	...	1,333	650	...	...	...	...	M. 76	59	...	1,408	709	...	Nil.	Nil.	Waghale ... 28			

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	UNDER FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group III—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
29	Amadabad ...	IV	1 6	...	8 0 0	1,991	711	...	...	...	...	{ M. 62 P. 2 P.M. 13	{ S. 39 W. 16 38	...	2,068	804	...
30	Shlrur ...	IV	1 8	...	8 0 0	10,921	3,892	...	...	...	...	{ M. 487 P. 6 P.M. 42	{ S. 635 W. 54 58	...	11,406	4,604	...
31	Sone Sangri ...	IV	1 6	...	8 0 0	2,188	814	...	...	...	...	{ M. 53 P. 3 P.M. 14	{ S. 60 W. 16 9	...	2,353	899	...
32	Dhoke Sangri ...	IV	1 6	...	8 0 0	2,081	672	...	...	...	...	{ M. 23 P. 23 P.M. 19	{ S. 19 W. 33 87	...	2,146	611	...
33	Banjangao Ganapati ...	IV	1 6	...	8 0 0	4,164	3,512	...	...	...	...	{ M. 98 P. 35 P.M. 110	{ S. 120 W. 139 375	...	6,397	4,148	...
34	Kondhapuri ...	IV	1 6	...	6 0 0	2,757	1,694	...	...	...	...	{ M. 78 P. 5	{ S. 68 W. 6 20	...	2,940	1,789	...
35	Nimgaon Mahalungi ...	IV	1 6	...	6 0 0	5,436	2,303	...	...	...	...	{ M. 122 P. 22 P.M. 30	{ S. 98 W. 43 46	...	5,610	2,449	...
36	Bhima Takli ...	IV	1 6	...	...	3,662	2,965	...	...	...	...	M. 54	S. 44	...	3,716	3,009	...
37	Shivtakrar ...	IV	1 6	...	...	359	325	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	358	325	...
38	Parodi ...	V	1 4	...	8 0 0	1,292	401	...	...	...	...	{ M. 12 P. 1 P.M. 16	{ S. 12 W. 13 43	...	1,261	429	...
39	Karunjawne ...	V	1 4	...	8 0 0	2,034	1,158	...	...	...	...	{ M. 27 P. 4 P.M. 22	{ S. 30 W. 20 59	...	2,087	1,282	...
40	Dambarda ...	V	1 4	...	8 0 0	2,474	1,047	...	...	...	...	{ M. 31 P. 2	{ S. 38 W. 3 8	...	2,507	1,090	...
41	Babhulsar (Khurd) ...	V	1 4	...	8 0 0	3,517	934	...	...	...	...	{ M. 46 P. 5 P.M. 6	{ S. 46 W. 9 13	...	3,576	1,052	...
42	Koregaon ...	V	1 4	...	8 0 0	2,751	844	...	2	3	...	{ M. 25 P. 8 P.M. 22	{ S. 28 W. 37 99	...	2,918	1,010	...
43	Karda ...	V	1 4	...	8 0 0	3,553	2,933	...	...	...	...	{ M. 69 P.M. 1	{ S. 68 W. 1 0	...	3,653	2,902	...
44	Ambla ...	V	1 4	...	8 0 0	5,069	2,146	...	...	...	...	{ M. 62 P. 27 P.M. 6	{ S. 96 W. 22 40	...	5,184	2,304	...
45	Nimana ...	VI	1 2	...	8 0 0	3,344	2,695	...	...	...	...	{ M. 25 P. 9 P.M. 15	{ S. 24 W. 15 35	...	3,393	2,760	...
	Total of Group III ...	...	...	...	...	109,247	47,720	0 7 0	2	3	1 8 0	{ M. 2,726 P. 165 P.M. 348	{ S. 2,957 W. 452 975	{ 1 1 4 2 12 6	1,19,838	62,107	0 7 5
	<i>Group IV.</i>																
46	Uralgaon ...	V	1 4	...	8 0 0	5,324	2,236	...	...	...	...	{ M. 40 P.M. 1	{ S. 46 W. 1 1	...	5,366	2,284	...
47	Arangaon ...	V	1 4	...	...	914	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	914	392	...
48	Alegaon ...	V	1 4	...	...	4,097	1,864	...	...	...	...	M. 179	S. 239	...	4,276	2,103	...
49	Banjangao Sandas ...	V	1 4	...	...	4,333	3,309	...	...	...	...	M. 50	S. 76	...	4,383	3,384	...
50	Nhawra ...	V	1 4	...	8 0 0	9,169	3,868	...	...	...	...	{ M. 86 P. 1	{ S. 100 W. 1 1	...	9,266	3,970	...
51	Nirwi ...	VI	1 2	...	...	4,475	1,870	...	...	...	...	M. 54	S. 54	...	4,529	1,924	...
52	Kolgaon ...	VI	1 2	...	...	1,647	664	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1,647	664	...
53	Karil ...	VI	1 2	...	...	1,363	486	...	...	...	...	M. 10	S. 10	...	1,373	496	...
	Total of Group IV ...	...	...	...	...	31,622	14,689	0 7 5	...	...	...	{ M. 419 P. 1 P.M. 1	{ S. 524 W. 2 2	{ 1 4 0 2 6 0	32,243	15,217	0 7 7

APPENDIX Q—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																		
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage increase.		Name of Village.	Number.
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	On soil only.	Net.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
a. s. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			Group III—contd.	
8 0	..	..	1,988	780	..	..	..	..	M. 75	61	..	2,068	841	..	10	4	Amadabad ... 20 ✓	
8 0	..	..	10,927	4,331	..	..	..	..	M. 539	759	..	11,466	4,960	..	10	8	Shirur ... 30 ✓	
8 0	..	..	2,191	593	..	..	..	..	M. 67	86	..	2,258	970	..	10	9	Sono Sangvi ... 31 ✓	
8 0	..	..	2,104	533	..	..	..	..	M. 41	45	..	2,146	678	..	10	5	Dhoko-Sangvi ... 32	
8 0	..	..	6,199	3,877	..	..	..	..	M. 198	299	..	6,397	4,175	..	11	1	Ranjangao Ganpati. 33	
8 0	..	..	2,702	1,889	..	..	..	..	M. 78	74	..	2,840	1,933	..	9	8	Kondhopuri ... 34	
8 0	..	..	5,453	2,490	..	..	..	..	M. 153	139	..	5,610	2,629	..	9	7	Nimgaon Mahalungi 35	
8 0	..	..	3,662	3,243	..	..	..	..	M. 54	48	..	3,716	3,201	..	9	9	Bhima Takli ... 36	
8 0	..	..	358	355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	358	355	..	9	9	Shivtakrar ... 37	
8 0	..	..	1,233	477	..	..	..	..	M. 28	82	..	1,261	509	..	19	9	Parodi ... 38	
8 0	..	..	2,039	1,373	..	..	..	..	M. 49	64	..	2,087	1,437	..	19	14	Karanjawno ... 39	
8 0	..	..	2,476	1,245	..	..	..	..	M. 31	45	..	2,507	1,290	..	19	18	Bambarda ... 40	
8 0	..	..	3,532	1,173	..	..	..	..	M. 54	82	..	3,576	1,234	..	19	17	Babhalsar (Khurd). 41 ✓	
8 0	..	..	2,759	1,011	..	2	3	..	M. 57	78	..	2,819	1,092	..	20	8	Koregaon ... 42	
8 0	..	..	8,533	3,364	..	..	..	..	M. 70	82	..	8,653	3,446	..	19	19	Karda ... 43 ✓	
8 0	..	..	5,096	2,565	..	..	..	..	M. 88	124	..	5,184	2,689	..	19	17	Ambia ... 44	
8 0	..	..	8,353	3,544	..	..	..	..	M. 40	50	..	8,393	3,594	..	31	30	Nimana ... 45	
..	..	..	100,810	53,018	0 7 7	2	3	1 8 0	3,076	3,597	1 2 9	112,868	55,618	0 8 1	11	7	Total of Group III.	
Group IV.																		
8 0	..	..	5,324	2,446	..	..	..	..	M. 41	51	..	5,365	2,497	..	9	9	Uraigaon ... 46	
8 0	..	..	914	429	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	914	429	..	9	10	Arangaon ... 47	
8 0	..	..	4,067	2,039	..	..	..	..	M. 179	261	..	4,276	2,300	..	9	9	Alegaon ... 48	
8 0	..	..	4,833	3,619	..	..	..	..	M. 50	82	..	4,883	3,791	..	9	9	Ranjangao Sandas. 49	
8 0	..	..	9,170	4,232	..	..	..	..	M. 86	109	..	9,266	4,341	..	9	9	Nhawre ... 50	
8 0	..	..	4,475	2,279	..	..	..	..	M. 54	85	..	4,629	2,344	..	22	23	Nirwi ... 51	
8 0	..	..	1,647	809	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,647	809	..	22	22	Kolgaon ... 52	
8 0	..	..	1,363	592	..	..	..	..	M. 10	12	..	1,378	604	..	22	22	Kurli ... 53	
..	..	..	81,823	16,445	0 8 1	..	..	..	M. 420	560	1 6 1	82,243	17,025	0 8 4	10	12	Total of Group IV.	

Number,	Name of Village.	By Revision Survey.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group V.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
54	Nagargaon ...	V	1 4	...	...	8,103	2,114	...	...	...	...	M. 11	15	...	3,114	3,129	...
55	Sadulgaon ...	V	1 4	...	...	1,990	1,603	...	...	...	...	M. 16	23	...	2,006	1,620	...
56	Mandavgan ...	V	1 4	...	...	7,834	4,976	...	...	...	...	M. 103	131	...	7,937	4,997	...
57	Wadgaon Rasal ...	VI	1 2	...	...	5,021	2,858	...	...	...	...	M. 60	76	...	5,031	2,933	...
58	Shindodi ...	VI	1 2	...	8 0 0	2,544	637	...	...	...	...	M. 49	49	...	2,595	690	...
												P.M. 2	{ S. 1 W. 3 }	...			
59	Chinchani ...	VI	1 2	...	8 0 0	2,534	683	...	...	...	...	M. 10	11	...	2,576	698	...
												P.M. 2	{ S. 3 W. 2 }	...			
60	Pimpalgao Suti ...	VI	1 2	...	...	1,715	893	...	...	...	...	M. 39	45	...	1,753	938	...
61	Inangao ...	VI	1 2	...	...	4,458	2,708	...	...	...	...	M. 35	49	...	4,493	2,756	...
62	Tandli ...	VI	1 2	...	...	2,382	1,807	...	...	...	...	M. 71	80	...	2,453	1,593	...
63	Babhulsar (Budruk). ...	VI	1 2	...	...	1,359	1,064	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	1,358	1,061	...
	Total of Group V ...	...	...	...	...	32,069	19,243	0 9 4	...	...	...	{ M. 393 P. 0 P.M. 4 }	{ S. 478 W. 5 }	{ 1 3 5 2 0 0 }	33,366	19,727	0 9
	Grand Totals of Taluka ...	...	...	...	...	234,689	1,31,176	0 8 11	2	3	1 8 0	{ M. 6,239 P. 478 P.M. 772 }	{ S. 7,555 W. 3,052 }	{ 1 3 2 3 9 3 }	2,42,236	1,43,109	0 9



APPENDIX Q—concluded.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.		Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			On soil only.	Net.			
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			Group V.		
1 2 0	...	...	3,103	1,916	...	...	...	...	M. 11	14	...	3,114	1,930	...	-9	-0	Nagargaon	54	
1 2 0	...	...	1,990	1,463	...	...	...	...	M. 16	21	...	2,006	1,474	...	-9	-0	Sodalgao	55	
1 2 0	...	...	7,834	4,418	...	...	...	...	M. 103	110	...	7,937	4,520	...	-9	-0	Mandavgan	56	
1 2 0	...	...	5,021	2,658	...	...	...	...	M. 60	75	...	5,081	2,933	...	Nil	Nil.	Wadgaon Basal	57	
1 2 0	...	...	2,544	637	...	...	...	...	M. 51	51	...	2,595	688	...	Nil.	Nil.	Shindodi	58	
1 2 0	...	...	2,564	683	...	...	...	...	M. 13	13	...	2,576	698	...	Nil.	Nil.	Chinchani	59	
1 2 0	...	...	1,716	603	...	...	...	...	M. 38	45	...	1,753	639	...	Nil.	Nil.	Pimpalgao Snti	60	
1 2 0	...	...	4,459	2,708	...	...	...	...	M. 35	43	...	4,408	2,750	...	Nil.	Nil.	Inamgao	61	
1 2 0	...	...	2,382	1,807	...	...	...	...	M. 71	69	...	2,453	1,580	...	Nil.	Nil.	Tandli	62	
1 2 0	...	...	1,358	1,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,358	1,064	...	Nil.	Nil.	Babhulsar (Budrak)	63	
...	...	...	32,969	18,438	0 3 11	...	...	...	M. 207	466	1 2 9	39,366	19,904	0 9 1	-4	-4	Total of Group V.		
...	...	...	2,35,163	1,44,300	0 9 10	2	3	1 8 0	M. 7071	9,598	1 5 9	2,42,238	1,58,861	0 10 2	10	7	Grand Total of Taluka.		

V. B. MARDHEKAR,  
Superintendent, Land Records, Central Division.

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REVISED APPENDIX Q.

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Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on occupied land in 14 inas

Number.	Name of Village.	Under former Survey Settlement.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group No. I.</i>																	
1	Sawindane	I	1 12	...	...	2,648	1,434	0 8 8	...	...	...	{ M. 50 P.M. 183 P. 50	{ S. 70 S. 293 W. 731	{ 1 6 5 4 6 3	2,926	2,527	0 12 10
<i>Group No. II.</i>																	
2	Kendar	II	1 10	...	...	9,158	4,059	...	...	...	...	{ M. 337 P.M. 75 P. 117	{ S. 542 S. 227 W. 632	...	6,637	5,400	...
3	Mukhal	II	1 10	...	...	2,634	1,338	...	...	...	...	{ M. 50 P.M. 8 P. ...	{ S. 9 W. 16	...	2,632	1,944	...
4	Dhanore	II	1 10	...	...	2,468	2,183	...	...	...	...	M. 332	398	...	2,697	2,581	...
Total of Group No. II		...	...	...	...	13,257	6,090	0 9 9	...	...	...	{ M. 619 P.M. 83 P. 117	{ S. 1,021 S. 318 W. 648	{ 1 10 5 4 6 9	14,076	9,995	0 11 4
<i>Group No. III.</i>																	
5	Nimgaon Dade	III	1 8	...	...	3,673	1,371	...	...	...	...	M. 49	77	...	3,727	1,448	...
6	Malthan	III	1 8	...	...	5,717	2,323	...	...	...	...	{ M. 287 P.M. 68	{ S. 390 S. 94 W. 147	...	6,087	2,854	...
7	Pimpri	III	1 8	...	...	1,483	633	...	...	...	...	{ M. 22 P.M. 5 P. 2	{ S. 31 S. 8 W. 15	...	1,511	893	...
8	Khandale	III	1 8	...	...	1,309	649	...	...	...	...	M. 132	192	...	1,331	840	...
9	Nimgaon Bhogi	IV	1 6	...	...	1,396	512	...	...	...	...	{ M. 22 P.M. 68 P. 39	{ S. 25 S. 63 W. 262	...	1,524	913	...
10	Dahiwadi	V	1 4	...	...	1,607	871	...	...	...	...	{ M. 26 P.M. 9 P. 10	{ S. 36 S. 10 W. 64	...	1,652	787	...
Total of Group No. III		...	...	...	...	15,083	6,264	0 6 7	...	...	...	{ M. 528 P.M. 185 P. 51	{ S. 751 S. 211 W. 508	{ 1 6 9 3 5 3	15,982	7,734	0 7 10
<i>Group No. IV.</i>																	
11	Andhalgaon	V	1 4	...	...	2,311	1,067	...	...	...	...	M. 16	16	...	2,337	1,103	...
12	Gunat	VI	1 2	...	...	4,307	1,625	...	...	...	...	M. 24	22	...	4,331	1,647	...
Total of Group No. IV		...	...	...	...	6,618	2,712	0 6 6	...	...	...	M. 40	38	0 15 2	6,668	2,750	0 6 6
<i>Group No. V.</i>																	
13	Ganegaon	VI	1 2	...	...	2,570	2,530	...	...	...	...	M. 18	22	...	2,638	2,552	...
14	Shiragaon Kata	VI	1 2	...	...	7,177	3,204	...	...	...	...	M. 8	28	...	7,185	3,232	...
Total of Group No. V		...	...	...	...	10,047	5,734	0 9 2	...	...	...	M. 26	50	1 14 9	10,073	5,784	0 9 2
Grand Total		...	...	...	...	47,653	24,224	0 8 2	...	...	...	{ M. 1,263 P.M. 431 P. 216	{ S. 1,930 S. 739 W. 1,987	{ 1 9 5 4 0 9	49,555	28,780	0 9 3

APPENDIX Q.

villages of the Sirur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.

By Revisior Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
3 2 0	...	...	2,677	1,816	0 10 10	...	...	...	{ M. 167 P.M. 73 P. 10	{ S. 266 S. 134 W. 268	{ 1 9 6 4 12 1	2,920	2,472	0 13 6	+23.8	Sawindane	1	
1 14 0	...	...	2,164	4,708	...	...	...	...	{ M. 334 P.M. 22 P. 111	{ S. 609 S. 133 W. 493	...	6,687	6,688	...	+15.7	Kendur	2	
1 14 0	...	...	2,634	2,125	...	...	...	...	{ M. 50 P.M. 6	{ S. 96 S. 10 W. 20	...	2,628	2,251	...	+15.7	Mukhat	3	
1 14 0	...	...	2,465	2,624	...	...	...	...	M. 332	460	...	2,697	2,934	...	+15.6	Dhanore	4	
...	...	...	12,263	9,357	0 11 3	...	...	...	{ M. 666 P.M. 36 P. 111	{ S. 1,265 S. 103 W. 513	{ 1 12 2 4 12 10	14,076	11,318	0 12 10	+15.7	Total of Group No. II.		
1 8 0	...	...	3,678	1,371	...	...	...	...	M. 48	77	...	3,727	1,448	...	...	Nimgaon Dude	5	
1 8 0	...	...	5,717	2,223	...	...	...	...	M. 370	484	...	6,087	2,707	...	- 5.4	Malthan	6	
1 8 0	...	...	1,434	641	...	...	...	...	M. 27	37	...	1,511	678	...	- 1.7	Pimpri	7	
1 8 0	...	...	1,239	643	...	...	...	...	M. 122	163	...	1,391	640	...	...	Khandale	8	
1 8 0	...	...	1,498	570	...	...	...	...	{ M. 46 P.M. 44 P. 28	{ S. 46 S. 72 W. 196	...	1,524	686	...	- 2.1	Nimgaon Bhogi	9	
1 8 0	...	...	1,617	617	...	...	...	...	M. 35	53	...	1,653	670	...	+10.5	Dahiwadi	10	
...	...	...	15,111	6,470	0 6 10	...	...	...	{ M. 649 P.M. 44 P. 28	{ S. 891 S. 72 W. 196	{ 1 6 0 3 11 7	16,632	7,629	0 7 9	+ 2.9	Total of Group No. III.		
1 6 0	...	...	2,311	1,189	...	...	...	...	M. 16	17	...	2,327	1,206	...	+ 9.3	Anchalgaon	11	
1 6 0	...	...	4,307	1,980	...	...	...	...	M. 24	27	...	4,331	2,007	...	+21.9	Gunat	12	
...	...	...	6,618	3,169	0 7 6	...	...	...	M. 40	44	1 1 7	6,658	3,213	0 7 9	+16.8	Total of Group No. IV.		
1 2 0	...	...	2,670	2,530	...	...	...	...	M. 18	22	...	2,888	2,562	...	...	Ganegaon	13	
1 2 0	...	...	7,204	3,427	...	...	...	...	M. 37	28	...	7,241	3,453	...	+ 6.8	Shirasgaon Kata	14	
...	...	...	10,074	5,967	0 9 6	...	...	...	M. 55	48	0 14 0	10,129	6,005	0 9 8	+ 3.8	Total of Group No. V.		
...	...	...	47,743	26,766	0 9 0	...	...	...	{ M. 1,577 P.M. 152 P. 149	{ S. 2,504 S. 389 W. 965	{ 1 9 5 4 8 6	49,621	30,637	0 9 11	+10.3	Grand Total.		

M.=Motastral- S.=Soil. P.=Patastral. W.=Water.

V. B. MARDHEKAR,  
Superintendent, Land Records, Central Division.

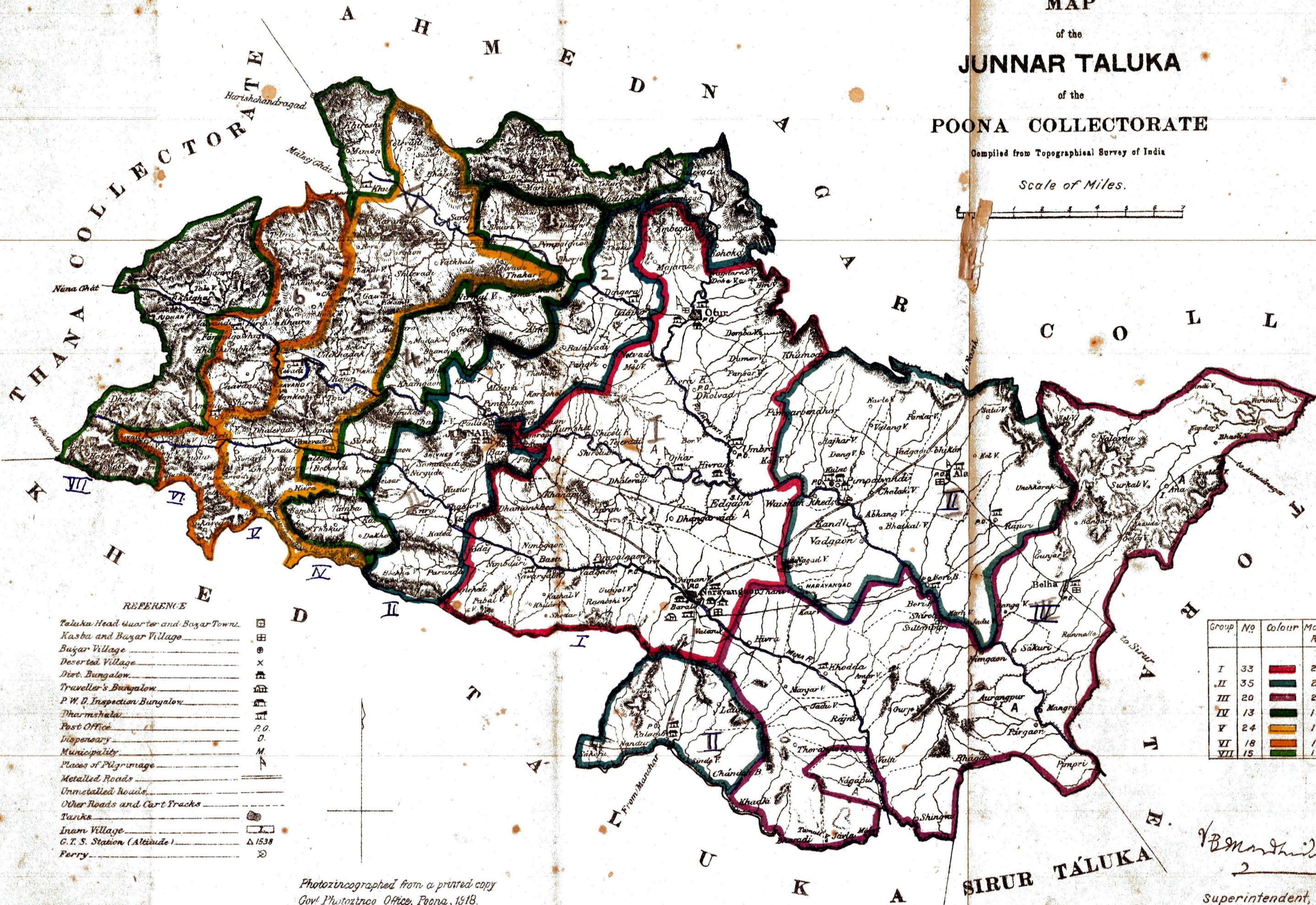
Nov 16 1918  
560 sq. miles

Map showing the grouping and rating as finally sanctioned by Govt.

MAP  
of the  
**JUNNAR TALUKA**  
of the  
**POONA COLLECTORATE**

Compiled from Topographical Survey of India

Scale of Miles.



REFERENCE

- Taluka Head Quarter and Bazar Town.
- Kasba and Bazar Village.
- Buzar Village.
- Deserted Village.
- Dist. Bungalow.
- Traveller's Bungalow.
- P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow.
- Dharmshala.
- Post Office.
- Dispensary.
- Municipality.
- Places of Pilgrimage.
- Metalled Roads.
- Unmetalled Roads.
- Other Roads and Cart Tracks.
- Tanks.
- Inam Village.
- G. T. S. Station (Altitude).
- Ferry.

Group	No	Colour	Maximum Rate		
			Rs.	As.	P.
I	33		2	13	
II	35		2	8	
III	20		2	4	
IV	13		1	14	
V	24		1	9	
VI	18		1	4	3
VII	15		1	2	

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Govt. Photozinc. Office, Poona, 1918.

*V. B. Mandlik*  
Superintendent,  
Land Records, C. D.

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## GLOSSARY.

*Kharif* = the early or autumnal harvest.

The *kharif* rains, during which the early crops are sown, may be said to extend from the beginning of June to the beginning of August.

*Rabi* = the late or spring harvest.

The *rabi* rains, during which the *rabi* or late crops are sown, may be said to extend from the middle of August till the middle of October.

*Jirait* = dry-crop land as distinguished from

*Bágait* = garden land.

The terms are also applied to the produce on each kind of land.

In this report the terms are used in the technical sense of land classed by the Survey Department as *Jirait* or *Bágait*. At the last settlement all land then irrigated was classed as *Bágait* and unirrigated land was classed as *Jirait*. Since the settlement *Jirait* land may have been brought under irrigation but it continues to be classed as *Jirait*. Similarly some *Bágait* lands have ceased to be irrigated. The English terms "dry-crop" or "unirrigated" are used in the report for land not irrigated at the present day, and the vernacular term "*Jirait*" restricted to lands classed as dry-crop at the time of the last settlement. A similar distinction is made between the English terms "irrigated" or "garden" land and the vernacular term "*Bágait*".

*Motasthal* (*mot*—the bucket of a bullock draw-well) = land irrigated from a well. The term is restricted in the report to land under well irrigation at the last settlement and classed by the Survey Department as such. Land irrigated from wells at the present day, however classed, is described in English terms.

*Pátasthal* (*pát*—a water channel) = land watered by a channel turned off from a river or brook.

*Pát-motasthal* = land under command both of a well and a *pát*.

*Bandhára* or *Bandh* = the dam on a river or stream from which a *pát* is taken.

*Tal*, in the report, is restricted to field embankments designed to prevent erosion of the soil and also to impound water in the subsoil collected behind the *tal*.

*Pokl*=lit., hollow, empty; applied to sales of land where there is an oral agreement behind the written deed that the sale will be cancelled when the purchase money is returned. The original owner usually remains in possession. Also *Poklist*, uncompleted.

*Savkar* = a money lender, banker.

12th April 1916.

From

R. D. BELL, Esquire, M.A., B.Sc., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF POONA.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the revision settlement of all the Government villages—158 in number—in the Junnar Táluka. The current settlements were effected as follows:—

Year of settlement.	Number of villages settled.	Government orders.	Settlement Report where printed.
1883-4 1885-6	140 2 (Rohokdi and Pimpalgaon Joga).	G. R. No. 5579, dated 28th July 1883, R. D.	Government Selection No. CCV.
1883-4	14		
1883-4	1 (Belha) ...	Letter No. 2468, dated 15th November 1883, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner to the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey.	
1890-1	1 (Mánjarna) ...	G. R. No. 5496, dated 31st July 1889, R. D.	

The current settlement in Mánjarna, which was formerly inám and lapsed to Government in 1886, is an original settlement. In the other villages first revision settlements in 142 and second revision settlements in 14 were effected at the same time but could not be introduced at once in Rohokdi and Pimpalgaon Joga. At that date Belha was a saranjam village but it has been under Government management since 1900 (G. R. No. 4169, dated 7th June 1900, R. D.), and though its revenues are separately dealt with in the táluka accounts it is otherwise treated as a Government village. It has, therefore, been included in this report. The guaranteed period of all existing settlements expired in 1912-13.

In addition to the Government villages there are six inám villages in the táluka.

2. The present area of the Government villages is as follows:—

	Ares.	Percentage.
Occupied land ...	251,900	71·5
Assessed waste ...	1,800	·5
Forest ...	61,100	17·3
Other land not available for cultivation.	37,700	10·7
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>352,500</b>	<b>100</b>

The forest area is 96 square miles. Of this,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  square miles are reserved for grass cutting; the whole of the remainder is available for grazing. The area in charge of the Revenue Department is 23 square miles.

The táluka headquarters are at Junnar town.



3. Junnar is the most northerly *táluka* of the Poona District and is roughly an oblong measuring thirty-five miles from west to east and sixteen or seventeen miles from north to south. On the west it is separated from the Thána District by the Sahyádrí Mountains from which spurs, starting at right angles, run east and south-east. The loftiest of these spurs springs from Harischandragad and separates the *táluka* along its entire northern boundary from the Ahmednagar District. Two smaller spurs, to the south, end abruptly in the longitude of Junnar. A fourth range divides the *táluka* in the south from Khed as far as the Poona-Násik road from which the Ghod river forms a natural boundary. On the east are the *tálukas* of Sirur (Poona District) and Párner (Ahmednagar District) without any intervening natural boundary.

The *táluka* thus consists of two distinct parts. About two-fifths, lying to the west of the longitude of Junnar, is rugged, mountainous country with a very heavy rainfall; the remainder is a rolling plain where the monsoon rains are moderate in amount.

In the western part are three principal valleys—Madhkhor (after Madh its principal village) in the north, Kukadneher in the centre, and Minneher in the south. Madhkhor is drained by the Krishnawanti river which is joined near Otur by a river from the tableland on the north; the joint river (marked Pushpauti in the map) falls, in the very centre of the *táluka*, into the Kukdi river which drains Kukadneher. The Mina river, which takes its rise in Minneher, flows nearly parallel to the Kukdi and falls into the Ghod river at the south-east corner of the *táluka*.

In the open plain the easy slope from the base of the hills to the principal rivers renders it easy to dam the tributary streams and divert their water for irrigation. Water is also easily reached in wells. Since 1896-7 it has become evident that the water-supply fails rapidly with shortage of rain, but in a good year the facilities for irrigation are eagerly seized.

In the Máwal, or broken country in the west, rice cultivation replaces the irrigated cultivation of the east, and to this end the nálas are bunded and the ground terraced wherever practicable.

There is singularly little natural tree growth but the number of cultivated fruit trees partly dispels the appearance of bareness. Nearly all the hills are in private occupation and the steepest slopes are under cultivation. The demand for manure as fuel must handicap agriculture.

4. Madhkhor is a flat, open valley and contains much good black and blackish-red soil. It opens out, near Otur, into a magnificent black soil plain. Kukadneher is very rugged and broken, with a prevalent reddish soil and hardly any black. Black soils begin where the Kukdi river enters the plain and link up with those of Otur; on the north bank of the river they continue unbroken to the eastern limit of the *táluka* but on the south bank they become patchy east of Pimpalwandi. In the narrow rolling strip of Minneher the soil is generally blackish, but coarse and shallow; in the plain it improves in quality but has little depth, and near Náráyangaon its continuity ceases. Indeed, shallow and curiously varying depth is characteristic of the black soils of the *táluka*, and deep black soil is found only in a few villages in the centre of the *táluka* and in patches along the rivers. In the eastern half of the *táluka* there is much soil of a poor gravelly kind; it is especially common in the south-eastern tract bounded on the north by the Kukdi river and on the west by the Poona-Násik road.

The soil of the rice fields in the west is similar to the prevalent dry-crop soils—in Madhkhor, therefore, nearly all black, brownish grey or brown; in Kukadneher mostly fine yellow and yellowish red; and in Minneher nearly all blackish or brownish grey.

A matter which will require to be discussed in a later paragraph is the grading of the assessments of the various "classes" of soil. The manner of their assessment is, therefore, explained here.

5. The relative values to be attached to what may be broadly described as poor and good soils have evoked much discussion from time to time in the history of the settlement system. The fact appears to be that these relative values vary with climate and rainfall. For instance, in the south-east corner of the Sirur Taluka there is an excellent black soil plain but the normal rainfall is quite unsuited to it, with the result that the lighter soils in this area fetch better prices, measured in multiples of the assessment, than the soils which have a high classification value. Thus in this area the light and uncertain rainfall has resulted, apparently, in an over-valuation of the good soils (or an under-valuation of the poorer soils) by the Survey Department. The generally accepted theory in the early years of the Survey and Settlement Department was that the inferior soils approach more nearly in value to the good in a moist than in a dry climate. There have been protests against this view, and it is discussed in the quotations given below. But it is generally true that in any area the local rainfall is better suited to some descriptions of soil than to others. It is natural therefore to expect that, if the different soils have all been given the same relative values throughout a large tract where the rainfall varies greatly, in parts of that tract one description of soil may be found to have been under-valued whereas in other parts of the tract it may have been over-valued.

There are three operations in the assessment of the soil. First, the soil is classified, that is, assigned to one of 9 or 10 classes in accordance with its depth, texture, colour, etc. In the second operation certain values in annas are given to each class of soil; and in the last operation the assessment of the soil is calculated, by means of a jantri or scale, from its annewari valuation and the maximum dry-crop rate applied to it. Theoretically these jantris were ready reckoners but they were often devised so as to change the relative values of the soils given by the valuation scale. In the Junnar Taluka values were not manipulated in this way, so that, broadly speaking, a 16-anna soil in any village carries twice the assessment of an 8-anna soil and four times the assessment of a 4-anna soil in the same village and at the same distance from the village site.

The Government villages in Junnar Taluka which were settled in 1883-4 were dealt with in two batches—one of 142 villages in which all soils were completely re-classified, and the other of 14 villages which had undergone a first revision settlement ten years previously and in which a complete re-classification was considered unnecessary.

The manner in which soils were classified and valued in the batch of 142 villages will be understood from the following table:—

No. of classes.	No. 1 Scale.		No. 2 Scale.		No. 3 Scale.
	A.	p.	A.	p.	Annas.
1	16	0	16	0	16
2	14	0	14	0	14
3	12	0	12	0	12
4	10	0	10	0	10
5	8	0	8	0	8
6	6	0	6	0	6
7	4	0	4	6	4
8	2	6	3	0	2.
9	1	6	2	0	1
10	1	0	1	0*	...

No. 1 scale is described by Colonel Laughton, the Superintendent of the Revision Survey and Settlement of Junnar Taluka, in para. 7 of his report as the "present scale." It was devised by Colonel Anderson and appears to have been generally in use up to the time of this survey. The scale actually

\* Note.—A tenth class is not shown in the correspondence relating to this scale but is actually found in the Survey papers.

used in 142 villages of Junnar Táluka was No. 2 scale. Regarding the adoption of this scale I quote in full the reasons given by Colonel Laughton and Mr. Stewart (Survey and Settlement Commissioner).

Colonel Laughton wrote (Government Selection CCV, p. 12) :—

“I have alluded, in paras. 7 and 8 of this report, to our present scale of classification, and shown the scale which was applied in this táluka. On bringing to the notice of the Survey Commissioner the very small percentage increase, on the present total revenue of the villages under report, to be obtained from the rates I am about to propose, and pointing out to him that however much the late Survey Commissioner, Colonel Anderson, was justified in reducing the valuation of the 7th, 8th and 9th classes of the scale for districts to the east, where the rainfall was both uncertain and scanty, such a low scale could hardly apply in a district such as Junnar, where the rainfall is, as a rule, both timely and ample; and taking into consideration that at the introduction of the present rates there was a strong opinion that the poorer soils under favourable circumstances assimilated to those that are richer in a far greater degree, I was directed by Mr. Stewart to raise the valuation of the above noted classes, by 6 pies in each, thus making them of the same valuation as given in the Joint Report, with the addition of a tenth class, as shown below :—

Class.	Colonel Anderson's Scale.		Joint Report Scale.	
	A.	p.	A.	p.
7th	4	0	4	6
8th	2	6	3	0
9th	1	6	2	0
10th	1	0	.....”	

Mr. Stewart wrote (Government Selection No. CCV, p. 85) :—

“As regards the poorer descriptions of soils, it is not difficult to see from the reports of the early settlement officers the danger in which they were placed of over-classification and over-valuation. There was a theory which found great favour in the early years of settlement that the inferior soils approached more nearly in value to the good in a moist than in a dry climate, and, as Junnar had the reputation of being comparatively a moist táluka, it was the practice of the Superintendents to meet this supposed relative superiority by making a considerable addition to the scale value of the lower classes of soil. Against the wholesale application of this theory Lieutenant Francis made a vigorous protest in paras. 28 to 30 of his report No. 205 of 25th November 1850, which is appended to Colonel Laughton's report, but the general opinion appears to have been in favour of continuing the distinction. I have very carefully thought over this question and discussed it with the most experienced classers, but I can find no real justification for such a theory. Whatever additional advantage is claimed for a poor soil in the moist tract of country does not appear to me to be due to any intrinsic capability of the soil which should be considered in the field classification, but is called into existence and developed by climatic influences only, and as climate is the chief consideration upon which the pitch of our maximum rates is based, the advantage is fully allowed for in the rate of assessment. To warrant a higher classification of the poorer soils in their relation to the richer, it must, I think, be shown that the qualities of the latter are in some way or other deteriorated by the same causes which increase the value of the former. It would seem that in the settlement of Junnar, besides an increased rate of assessment by the differentiation of the maximum rates according to rainfall, the poorer soils have become burdened by a classification and a valuation scale which are founded on the theory of their relatively greater productivity. This is especially the case in the earlier classed villages and its result is apparent when the present standard and valuation scale come to be applied to them.

“When the orders for the re-classification of the Junnar Táluka were issued in 1879, it does not appear that any directions were given by the late Survey Commissioner, Colonel Anderson, to make any special difference in the scale of valuation, and consequently that which had been applied to districts more to the eastward and to the táluka of Sanganner which adjoins Junnar on the north-east was adopted by Colonel Laughton. This scale has been frequently described in recent revision settlement reports, and as its distinctive feature is the easing of the lower classes of soil, its use has been recommended by me for districts with a capricious rainfall. As Government is aware, our present standard of classification, which is the result of much experience gained and many bitter lessons learnt, is directed towards giving to the best and worst soils alike their true relative valuation, and in the districts we have hitherto had to deal with its result has almost invariably been the raising of the higher classes of soil and

the putting down of the lower. In the case of Junnar it will not have its customary effect on the higher soils, but its influence will be felt in a considerable reduction of the classification of the poorer soils. Considering therefore the advantages of climate enjoyed by Junnar it appeared to me wholly unnecessary to superadd a further reduction of the values of the poorer soils by applying Colonel Anderson's revision scale. I accordingly directed Colonel Laughton to value the classes according to the scale of the Joint Report, which was drawn up by the Committee fresh from experience of ghát tracts, and which, I believe, to be specially suited to districts with a fairly good and certain rainfall. I was the more encouraged to adopt this scale by the fact that it was deliberately used for the two villages settled subsequent to the mass of the Junnar villages in 1856-57. In the absence of any regular fixed scale applied to the old classification, it seemed to me that by adopting the Joint Report scale I would be best carrying out the orders of the Secretary of State that arbitrary scales should not be employed without the special sanction of Government. The following table exhibits the effect of the various scales in the valuation of the three classes which represent the poorer cultivable soils :—

Class.			Specimen of old Scales.	Colonel Anderson's Revision Scale.	Joint Report Scale.
			A. p.	A. p.	A. p.
7th	...	...	4 10	4 0	4 6
8th	...	...	3 4	2 6	3 0
9th	...	...	1 11	1 6	2 0

“The difference between the scales appears small upon paper, but so great is the area of the inferior classes of soil in Junnar that the substitution of the Joint Report Scale, which was ordered by me, has saved Government an entirely undue and unnecessary loss of some 5,000 rupees per annum.”

The point for notice is that under the scale finally adopted in 142 villages the average value of soils below the sixth class was 2 annas 7½ pies as compared with 2 annas 3 pies in Colonel Anderson's Revision Scale, an increase of 13 per cent. If the little used tenth class is omitted the increase is 19 per cent.

6. In the remaining 14 Government villages No. 3 scale, given above, had been used in the operations of 1872-73. In two (Shingwa and Bharádi) of these 14 villages the soils were completely re-classified in 1882-83; in the remaining 12 the soil classification was “merely adjusted.” The Superintendent of the Survey enquired of the Survey Commissioner whether the valuation scale which had been used in the main tract of 142 villages should be adopted also in the remaining 14 villages of the taluka. Mr. Stewart, who as a matter of policy was strongly opposed to repeated revisions of the soil classification and valuation, gave orders that the 1872-73 valuation scale of these 14 villages was to be retained unless it could clearly be shown to be inappropriate. As Colonel Anderson's scale, which was higher, had been considered too low for contiguous villages it may seem that there was a good case for the revision of the 1872-73 valuation scale. Nothing was done, however, if the “adjustment” described below is excepted.

The “adjustment” of the soil valuation of 12 of these 14 villages was as follows :—in one village, survey numbers with an average soil valuation of 12 to 16 annas were given a reduction of 1 anna; in a second village, a reduction of 2 annas was given on survey numbers with an average soil valuation of 8 to 16 annas; and in five villages, valuations of 1 to 3 annas were reduced by ¼ anna, valuations of 3 to 6 annas were reduced by ½ anna and valuations of 6 to 8 annas were reduced by 1 anna. No reductions appear to have been made for garden lands. It should be noted that the reductions were not made on the valuation of each survey “hissa” or share but on the average valuation of whole numbers. Thus in the second village referred to above, a survey number with an average soil valuation of 8 annas might have all classes of soil represented; the reduction was not confined to those shares valued at 8 annas or more; but the average valuation of the whole number was reduced from 8 to 6 annas. The reduction of the valuation of the poorer soils in five villages seems to indicate that, although the scale valuation in 1872-73 was very low, the tendency was to classify high. For example, a soil classified in

1872-73 as 8th class and valued at 2 annas would probably be placed in 1882-83 in the 9th class which had the same valuation as the 8th class of 1872-73. Mr. Stewart in para. 3 of his letter No. 290 of 9th February 1884 (Selection CCV, p. 125) has stated that about 1872-73 "there was undoubtedly a tendency to a rather higher standard of classification throughout than that which the experience of the last decade has forced upon us." It therefore does not follow that, although the valuation scale of 1872-73 was specially low, the poorer soils in the batch of 14 villages were actually assessed at lower rates, quality for quality, than the poorer soils of the other Government villages in the taluka. It may be the case in Shingwa and Bharádi where the valuation scale of 1872-73 was applied to the re-classification of 1882-83. But the probability is that the "adjustment" of the soil classification made in the remaining 12 villages was directed towards grading the assessments of the soils on the basis adopted for the rest of the taluka. If the poorer soils classified in 1872-73 had been valued below the standard of 1882-83 it is very unlikely that their valuation would have been reduced, in 1882-83, in the five villages referred to above.

Climate.

7. The climate is very good; the hot weather is generally mild.

8. The available statistics are insufficient for an accurate description of the rainfall of the taluka. In Appendix A-1 are

Rainfall.

given details of the rainfall at Junnar for 11 years ending 1913. The average annual fall is 24 inches. It will be observed that heavy ante-monsoon showers occur about every other year. The kharif fall (5th June to 14th August) is good (average 14.87 inches) and practically never falls below 10 inches. The rabi fall (15th August to 21st October) is also reliable and seldom falls below 5 inches. There is, more often than not, very helpful late rain.

In Appendix A-2 are given figures for seven years from the records of the Public Works Department which has gauges in each of the three western valleys. Near the Malsej Ghát the average recorded is 126 inches, at Pur (where the Kukdi rises) it is 101 inches, and at Shivli, at the western end of Minneher, it is 72 inches. At the eastern openings of the valleys, along the line Otur-Junnar-Dhámankhel, the average is 26 to 28 inches. The rainfall thus diminishes rapidly from west to east in the western part of the taluka.

(The P. W. D. figures for Junnar differ from those supplied by the Director of Agriculture although both relate to the same gauge.)

The revenue history of the taluka (para. 39) shows that the rainfall is generally certain and sufficient from the gháts to the vicinity of the Poona-Násik road, and that it is liable to failure in the tract east of this road. From the road eastwards the style of the houses is that characteristic of tracts with a small rainfall. There are, however, no gauges in this area or sufficiently near its borders to give a precise idea of the nature and distribution of the rainfall. The rainfall at Junnar may even be above the average when there is crop failure in the east, as the following figures for the bad years show :—

Year.	1896	1899	1900	1901	1904	1905	1907	1908
Rainfall at Junnar in inches.	37.80	16.32	31.90	28.79	23.20	17.83	33.98	20.73

On the other hand, the seasons of 1903-4 and 1906-7 seem to have been satisfactory in the east though the rainfall at Junnar was only 17.33 inches in 1903 and 18.44 inches in 1906.

The diminution of the rainfall during the second half of the current settlement is remarkable. For the 16 years 1882-1897 the lowest recorded fall at Junnar was 28.05 inches and the average annual fall was 34.33 inches. In the next 16 years, 1898-1913, this average was not once reached and the

rainfall was below 28 inches in eleven seasons and below 19 in five, while the annual average for the period was only 24.45 inches. These facts explain the deterioration in recent years of the water-supply available for irrigation from wells and páts.

Cultivation and Crops.  
Appendix B.

9. Conditions are favourable to early crops. The following is a *précis* for the five years, 1909-10 to 1913-14 :—

Class.	Crops.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
1. Cereals	(Early)—Jowári, Bájri, Paddy, Coarse Grains, 6.90 49.48 5.17 4.62 Others. 0.24 (Late)—Jowári, Wheat. 5.63 7.98	66.41	13.61	80.02
2. Pulses	(Early)—Tur, Mug and Udid, Math and Kulith. 1.17 0.75 6.21 (Late)—Gram, Vál, Vatána and Másur. 5.22 1.01	8.13	6.23	14.36
3. Orchard and Garden produce.	Vegetables, Green Fodder, Fruit Trees .03 0.11 .25	...	.39	.39
4. Drugs and Narcotics.	Tobacco	...	.13	.13
5. Condiments and Spices.	.....	.93	...	.93
6. Sugarcane	.....	...	.34	.34
7. Oil Seeds	(Early)—Sesame, Niger Seed .04 2.04 (Late)—Safflower Seed, Groundnut .42 .90	2.08	1.32	3.40
8. Fibres	Hemp (Ambadi)	.05	...	.05
9. Miscellaneous	Roots and Tubers	.19	.19	.38
	Totals	77.79	22.21	100.

The distribution of the crops follows the distribution of the soils rather than the rainfall. Bájri is the principal crop and occupies half the cultivated area. Four-fifths of it is grown in the eastern half of the táluka where light soils prevail. Early jowári has much the same distribution as bájri. The division of jowári in the *précis* into early and late has been made on the returns of 1912-13 and 1913-14 only, as the distinction does not seem to have been made completely in earlier years. Late jowári is grown everywhere except in Minneher and Kukadneher. Rice and coarse grains are grown in the western valleys. At the beginning of the current settlements less than 5,000 acres were classified as rice lands, but the recorded area under the crop is now 10,000 to 12,000 acres. The coarse grains are nágli and sava which are grown equally. They are not grown so extensively in Madhkhoh as in Kukadneher and Minneher as the flat plain and good soil of the northern valley permit of the cultivation of wheat, gram and late jowári at the close of the rains. In 1912-13 and 1913-14 two-fifths of the total area under wheat and gram lay in the tract stretching from Otur westwards to the Malsej Ghát, and the fractional area seems seldom to fall below one-third. There is a considerable area under these crops in Minneher but little in the rugged valley of Kukadneher. In the eastern three-fifths of the táluka they are grown wherever black soil is found, chiefly therefore in the central portion of the táluka.

Of the pulses (other than gram), tur, math and kulith are grown almost entirely in the eastern half of the táluka, and mug and udid almost entirely south of the Kukdi from Náráyangaon eastwards. Vál and másur are grown in the west.

Khurásni (niger seed) is the most important oil seed and is confined to the west. Groundnut and safflower are grown elsewhere.

The other classes of agricultural produce are not extensive in area but are important. Outside the Mawal tract orchard and garden produce and sugarcane are valuable especially east of the line Otur-Arwi. Ala has long been famous for its plantains and has from 100 to 200 acres annually under this fruit. Plantains are also extensively grown at Rájuri where grape cultivation has declined. But grape gardens are now widely spread. Potatoes and onions are grown in the strip south of the Mina river. Sugarcane is widely distributed. Chillies are an important crop in the east, especially south of the Kukdi.

Of the total area cultivated 4.3 per cent. is twice cropped. In the west, on the better rice soils, second crops of grain and vetches, sometimes wheat and vegetables, rarely sugarcane, are secured.

10. The changes in the irrigated area have been as follows:—

Period.	Irrigated area.	Remarks.
	Acres.	
1887-88 to 1888-89	14,400	This probably represents the area assessed as <i>bágait</i> at the Survey.
1890-91 to 1895-96	12,300	Average area recorded before the first of the bad years, 1896-97.
1899-1900	9,000	The area fell yearly from 1899-1900 till it reached this minimum.
1905-07	4,400	
1912-13	8,600	Since 1905-07 the area has risen steadily.
1913-14	9,900	
1914-15	10,500	
	Figures for	Belha are excluded throughout.

The last recorded area was 5.2 per cent. of the net cultivated area.

The set back to irrigation in 1896-97 was not serious, but after 1899 the water supply was greatly curtailed. The average area irrigated for the following 12 years was only 7,000 acres. In 1914-15 páts were running which had not been in use during the whole of this period.

11. The recorded area of fallow before the appointment of Circle Inspectors in 1892 was 30,000 acres and was no doubt underestimated as elsewhere. In 1895-96 it was returned as 37,700 acres. For the last 5 years it averaged 39,000 acres (or 16 per cent. of the occupied area) and the areas in 1912-13 and 1913-14 were below that of 1895-96. The returns in which the fallow is classified are unreliable. Roughly, 70 per cent. of it is in the western valleys—fallow in rotation, *rdb* lands, and grass lands.

12. There is nothing unusual in the system of agriculture. The heavy black soils are ploughed generally every other year and the lighter soils annually. The available supply of manure is hardly sufficient for the irrigated lands; it is curtailed by the practice of sending spare cattle, especially from the centre of the *táluka*, to the grazing lands in the west. Dry-crop lands are therefore seldom manured.

The *mál* lands of the west on which *nágli*, *sava* and *khurásni* are cultivated are often too steep for ploughing and the land is dug by hand. It is chiefly here that regular fallows are found.

13. The main lines of communication have ever been to the Konkan. The oldest routes down the Gháts were important before the birth of Christ. To-day, local enterprise has linked up, by means of a regular motor service, the towns of Junnar and Náráyangaon with the G. I. P. Railway to Bombay. The Nána Ghát, at the western end of Kukadneher, is still largely used for the carriage of merchandise on laden animals and in head loads. Immediately before and after bazar day at Junnar town there is a steady stream of traffic. Laden bullocks cannot negotiate the Ghát and the packs are carried for this part of the journey by buffaloes belonging to the Ghátghar villagers, who keep 60 to 70 of these animals and are paid 6 to 8 annas for the trip each way. It is interesting to note that the charge

quoted in the Gazetteer (1885) is 3 annas. The traffic through the Malsej Ghát at the end of Madhkor is less considerable, but at Madh alone fifty bullocks are engaged steadily in the transport of goods.

From the Malsej Ghát a serviceable road runs eastwards through Dingora to Otur. From these two places there are roads, which join, to Junnar. The Nana Ghát is connected with Junnar by a rough road, and the road from Junnar traversing Minneher is very bad.

East of the line Otur-Junnar there are only two first class roads, viz., (1) Junnar to Náráyangaon (with a branch from near Khánápur southwards to Ghoda), and (2) the Poona-Násik road which runs nearly north and south through Náráyangaon. These are important as they give the modern connection with the Konkan. The táluka now-a-days has many interests in Bombay city and there is constant traffic between it and the station of Talegaon on the G. I. P. Railway, which is reached *via* Chákan on the Poona-Násik road. This is the route followed by the motor service. Talegaon is 41 miles from Náráyangaon and 51 miles from Junnar. It is also on the road route to Panwel between which and the táluka there is still considerable cart traffic. There are many other roads in the east, all very serviceable in the fair weather. The chief are Otur-Belha, Otur-Náráyangaon, Náráyangaon-Sirur, and two roads from Junnar on either side of the Kukdi river, the one to Bori Budruk, and the other to the Poona-Násik road near Pimpalwandi.

The road over the hills from Belha *via* Ane to Ahmednagar is very bad. North of Otur there is a good road from the Lág Ghát to Násik *via* Bráhmánwádi but funds are lacking to complete the road from the Ghát to Otur and thence to remodel the road to Náráyangaon.

Numerous villages situated on the tops of hills or in the broken country of the western and northern mountains are inaccessible to carts, and pack animals are employed in carrying goods. Elsewhere communications may be described, generally, as very fair. There have been no improvements worth noting since the introduction of the current settlements.

Road tolls were abolished in 1910. The average sum received during the preceding seven years for collecting tolls on the Poona-Násik road was Rs. 2,200 as compared with the average of Rs. 1,648 for the ten years before the introduction of the current settlement. Receipts for the Junnar-Náráyangaon road tolls previous to 1910 averaged Rs. 810.

There are ferries during the monsoon months at Kalamb on the Ghod and near Pimpalwandi on the Kukdi. The average annual receipts over ten years are Rs. 332 for the first and Rs. 185 for the second, as compared with Rs. 151 and Rs. 156 over thirty years ago.

These statistics probably reflect increased intercourse with Bombay.

14. The chief market town is Junnar where the Mámlatdár estimates the weekly business at over Rs. 4,000 as compared with Rs. 2,000 mentioned in the last settlement report. It is the bazar for most of the western part of the táluka and is also largely attended by people from the Murbád and Sháhápur Tálukas of the Thána District. These bring to Junnar rice, nágli, hides, bamboos, timber, palas leaves, winnowing fans and baskets, and take away chiefly chillies, potatoes, onions and other vegetables. Much bájri from the Ahmednagar District is disposed of in this bazar. Belha, according to the Mámlatdár's estimate, is the next important bazar; in 1883 it was described as of no importance. I happened to visit it on Holi when it was very poorly attended. Ala, Náráyangaon, Madh and Otur are the other markets of note. The estimate of business at Ala, Rs. 1,000, seems exaggerated.

Cattle are bought and sold at Junnar bazar but the principal business of this kind is done at Manchar in Khed Táluka.

A large fair is held annually in March-April in a hamlet of Ala in honour of the buffalo god, Mhasoba, and a considerable business is done in metal pots, cloth, blankets and bangles as well as sweetmeats. The other annual fairs are of no importance.



15. The traffic through the Nána Ghát has been dealt with. It is much less up and down the Malsej Ghát—imports, chiefly rice and nágli; exports, mainly vál from Madhkhor and chillies and vegetables from Otur and neighbourhood.

Imports and Exports. From the villages in the south-west corner nágli, rice, wheat, gram, and myrabolams are sent to Ambegaon in Ambegaon Petha.

The exports from other parts of the táluka are chiefly garden products, chillies, and myrabolams. Garden produce of all kinds, but chiefly potatoes, onions, garlic, oranges, limes, and groundnut, are sent to Poona and to Bombay *via* Talegaon. Plantains are sent from Ala and Rájuri to Násik and to a less extent to Ahmednagar. Large quantities of chillies from the eastern villages go to Panwel. The cartmen bring salt to Manchar on their return. Manchar also receives a considerable amount of chillies, sugarcane and jagri from the east. Myrabolams are collected at Junnar and sent to Bombay for export.

The chief imports are grain, piece goods, metal, groceries, salt, sugar, kerosene oil, potato seed, and timber. Owing to the absence of trees timber is brought from Talegaon station even into the northern hills (at Nalauna) and the western villages. The volume of the import trade in grain is difficult to gauge, but there is no doubt that the táluka consumes more grain than it grows. It has already been mentioned that bájri is imported by road from the Ahmednagar District. At Talegaon station on the G. I. P. Railway grain exports of all kinds do not exceed 4,500 maunds annually, while imports amount to 50,000 to 60,000 maunds, the most of which is transported by cart in the direction of Khed and Junnar.

16. I regret to report that the ancient paper-making industry of Junnar town is almost extinct. In the last settlement report the Superintendent quotes his classing assistant's description of 40 establishments, employing 500 to 600 individuals, with a yearly output valued at Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. The Collector's estimate was 5 or 6 factories turning out scarce Rs. 10,000 worth of paper—a remarkable divergence in a matter of plain fact. The ruin of the industry is now painfully evident. Half the houses and more than half the vats in the "Kágdis" quarters are in ruins. Only two or three households manufacture at the present time and even these were idle at the time of my visit.

Cotton weaving has declined and there are now in the táluka only 180 looms as compared with 350 mentioned in the last settlement report. The weavers are said to have emigrated in recent years to Sangamner. The chief cotton weaving villages are Junnar, Kalamb, Shingwa, Ala, Chándoli and Pimpalwandi. Woollen blankets are made to about the same extent, 50 looms, as formerly, chiefly at Junnar and Ala. Oil presses are worked principally at Junnar, Otur, Ala, Pimpalwandi and Náráyangaon.

17. The population of the whole táluka has varied as follows :—

Population, Appendices D and E.

1872	106,900
1881	102,300
1891	115,800
1901	117,800
1911	114,900

The density of population according to the figures of the last census is 194 per square mile (Sirur, 128; Purandhar 170), while the occupied area is 2.5 acres per head of population. (Sirur Government villages 4.1 acres; Purandhar Government villages 2.8 acres.)

The táluka is not self-supporting. There is a steady stream of emigrants, temporary and permanent, chiefly to Bombay. The decennial census is taken at a time when the temporary absentees in Bombay are considerable. Outside Junnar town the natural increase in population, that is the excess of births over deaths, was 8,700 for the ten years ending 1913 (Appendix G), and it seems that this has been counterbalanced by the permanent settlement of natives of the táluka in other parts. The soil is already insufficient for the support of those who make their permanent abode in the táluka.

The figures for Junnar town show a marked decline —

1872 and 1881	10,300
1891	11,900
1901	9,700
1911	8,800

The Kunbis, Maráthas and Mális constitute 54 per cent. of the population and Kolis 14 per cent. The Kunbis, Maráthas and Mális are industrious, enterprising cultivators with keen business instincts. They have prospered in trade at Bombay. Migration to Bombay is not quite so considerable in the east as in the central part of the táluka. The prosperity of the tract within the triangle Otur-Kále (south-west of Junnar)-Náráyangaon is founded largely in Bombay and chiefly in the Crawford Market, where many of the inhabitants of this area have established thriving businesses. All over the centre and east of the táluka are fine temples, built and being built. (The Kolis inhabit the eastern parts of Madhkhor, Kukadneher, Minneher and the hill villages in the north-west and south-west. In Madhkhor there are a few Kunbis and Musalmáns in the villages, but in the other two valleys east of the bent line Rájur-Uchhil-Ghangálda and in the hill villages the inhabitants are practically all Kolis. They are steeped in ancestral debts, and completely in the power of the money-lenders of Junnar town. Few of them seem to have any precise idea of their obligations. From March onwards till harvest time they eke out the meagre earnings gained by carrying fuel and grass to the bazar by scanty doles from their masters. The principal and interest are repaid in rice and the rate of interest works out roughly at 100 per cent. per annum. At this time the money-lender often squeezes another bullock, or a sale or mortgage of land out of his client. At a distance from the bazars they subsist partly on jungle roots at this period. At harvest time they are left with as much grain as will carry them on till the hirda (myrabolam) harvest is ripe. As a race they are underfed and dispirited. Few of them migrate; they are physically unfit for the hard work of Bombay. If they were relieved of their burden of inherited debt their circumstances would be most comfortable, but the money-lender's only interest is to keep them tied to him. Here and there a village or an individual has kept out of debt, and signs of prosperity, solid houses with tiles, are not infrequently evident. But the mass is disunited. A man is ready to sign any sort of lease for the family lands because, if he refused, a neighbour would take them on equally unreasonable terms. A little co-operation stimulated by authority might revolutionise the conditions of life in this depressed community.

Thákurs live in hamlets at the foot of the hills north of Otur, and in a few villages west and south-west of Junnar. They cultivate hill lands by hand labour, usually on lease, and sell firewood and grass in the bazars of Otur and Junnar. The villages of Tejur, Aptála, Wanawádi and Dhalewádi are inhabited by cultivating Guravs. Dhangars are common in the east, where a century ago they were wealthy and influential.

A line drawn from Muthálna, in the hills north-west of Otur, to Warsauna in the hills south-west of Junnar, marks the western limit of the area from which migration, both temporary and permanent, takes place. This area is most prosperous, but its prosperity is not founded solely or even mainly on agriculture. The most prosperous villages are invariably those from which migration is greatest and in which large sums of money are received from Bombay.

During the harvest season many cultivators live in huts in their fields. Hamlets are common all over the táluka. Except perhaps in Junnar and Náráyangaon the "balutadars" perform their customary duties and receive their customary dues as in centuries past.

18. I was greatly impressed with the schools of the táluka. They were in excellent order in every way and the people appeared to be keenly interested in them and to appreciate properly the advantages of education. The schools are invariably a true index both of the character and the material condition of the villagers, and in Junnar Táluka they reflect their energy and enterprise

as well as their prosperity. The Kolis are very backward but even amongst them there are vague yearnings for enlightenment which deserve more attention than they appear to receive. For the whole taluka, including inam villages, the average school attendance in 1913 was 4,215 as compared with 1,591 pupils given in the various settlement reports of 1883. The attendance is equal to 3.7 per cent. of the population.

19. The returns of agricultural stock given in the settlement reports of 1883 are shown in the first line of Appendix F. The classification was then somewhat different from what it has been since 1886-87. For comparison the year 1887-88 (second line of Appendix F), when Mánjarna was first included, may be taken as basis. It is worth noting that in this year the total number of cattle was almost the same as at the time of the settlement although a sharp decrease is recorded among calves. Ploughs and carts had increased.

The next year entered in the Appendix is 1895-96, the last season before a series of erratic monsoons set in. In the interval a decrease of about 8 per cent. in total numbers was recorded in 1889-90 and a sharp rise of 14 per cent. in 1893-94. The rise, it may be surmised, was a real one but had extended over the intervening years and may have been recorded in a single year when a spurt was made in supervising the village officers. The figures entered for 1895-96 were, upto this time, the highest on record except the two immediately preceding years.

In the following year, 1896-97, numbers fell suddenly to the level of 1889-90 to 1892-93; they dropped further in 1899-1900. By 1905-06, which is the next year entered in Appendix F, the total numbers were the lowest on record. The worst seasons had now passed, and by 1909-10 (line 5 of Appendix F) stock was practically at normal strength. At the census taken specially for this report in 1913-14 the total number of cattle was the highest on record, and nearly 14 per cent. above that recorded in 1887-88. The numbers of bulls and bull-buffaloes for breeding are singularly small but they are probably entered under other headings for a conspicuous feature of the last census is the large increase in cows and calves, which are 30 and 67 per cent., respectively, more numerous than in 1887-88. Goats have also become very numerous—20,200 as compared with the previous highest total of 12,500 in 1893-94. Ploughs have increased by 17 per cent. since 1887-88 and by 32 per cent. since the settlement census. For carts the increases are even greater, 36 and 51 per cent., respectively. In short the present tale of agricultural stock, live and dead, in the taluka, could hardly be better. The net cropped area per pair of plough cattle is under 15 acres.

It is worthwhile observing how the losses in cattle which occurred between 1895-96 and 1905-06 were distributed. The following statement gives a summary of the statistics by settlement groups. In the subsequent remarks the statistics for 1895-96 have been checked with those of 1887-88.

The groups referred to are those of the current settlements, viz.,

Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.
I	28	Rs. a. 2 4
II-E	34	} 2 0
II-W	26	
III	13	1 8
IV	24	1 4
V	18	1 2
VI	15	1 0

Group I occupies the central portion of the taluka. Roughly it is bounded on the east by a line drawn along the eastern border of Otur and extended to Kalamb on the Ghod river; on the west its boundary is the line Mánjarna-Junnar-Sávargaon. Group II lies in two blocks east and west of Group I. The eastern block—Group II-E—extends from Group I upto the eastern border;

the western block—Group II-W—is a narrow strip only a few miles wide. Group III is another narrow strip west of Group II-W, Group IV is a strip west of Group III, Group V lies west of Group IV, and Group VI runs along the crest of the Gháts to the west of Group V. The hill villages in the north-west are also in Group VI.

Statement showing actual numbers of cattle in each settlement group in 1895-96 and percentage variations in subsequent years.

Group.	1895-96.					1899-1900.				
	Oxen.	Buffaloes.	Cows.	She Buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.	Oxen.	Buffaloes.	Cows.	She Buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	6,126	8	2,788	1,558	9,245	-11	...	-16	-18	-9
II-E	10,607	23	4,620	1,843	23,514	-24	-52	-36	-33	-24
II-W	3,984	12	2,120	994	3,289	-10	-25	-14	-19	+7
III	1,988	126	1,498	695	670	-13	-41	-28	-20	-3
IV	2,472	541	1,811	911	345	-7	-81	-9	+14	+26
V	1,378	348	1,234	475	184	-5	-7	-10	-9	+20
VI	1,139	406	1,597	872	340	-11	-33	-31	-18	+5

Group.	1905-06.					1913-14.				
	Oxen.	Buffaloes.	Cows.	She Buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.	Oxen.	Buffaloes.	Cows.	She Buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
I	-15	...	-11	-26	+16	-4	+600	+14	-19	+19
II-E	-37	-37	-29	-59	-9	-5	-70	+17	-23	+15
II-W	-10	-37	+9	-18	+45	-4	-58	+24	-17	+36
III	-14	-26	-7	-13	+68	-13	-6	+24	-6	+106
IV	-11	-37	-13	+3	+89	-5	+11	+16	-6	+97
V	-17	-11	-16	-24	+53	-8	+27	+7	-13	+160
VI	-33	-23	-33	-19	+2	-25	+9	-10	-38	+35

Over the whole group the decrease in 1905-06 was not serious except in two villages for which the percentage losses are shown below.

Group I.

	Oxen.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Sheep and Goats.
Tejwádi	... -42	-52	-46	-50
Náráyangaon	... -39	-29	-12	-53

Some of these losses may be attributed to temporary migration. The recovery under all heads by 1913-14 was general.

The losses in this part of the taluka were very heavy in 1905-06. Appendix F shows that between 1887-88 and 1895-96 the cattle of the whole taluka increased considerably in numbers. Group II—East, however, did not contribute to this increase, and oxen and cows in 1895-96 were, in this area, slightly below the standard of 1887-88. This seems to make the subsequent decrease still more serious. The losses were naturally most severe in the extreme eastern villages as the following statement shows.

*Statement showing percentage variations in cattle in two sets of villages in Group II—East—based on the cattle census of 1895-96.*

	1899-1900.			1905-96.			1913-14.		
	Oxen.	Cows.	She Buffaloes.	Oxen.	Cows.	She Buffaloes.	Oxen.	Cow.	She Buffaloes.
12* eastern vil- lages.	-37	-50	-54	-40	-43	-54	+1	+7	+30
5† western vil- lages.	-4	-17	-32	-28	-15	-40	...	+13	-31

\* 1 Pimpri K. 2 Pargaon, 3 Mangrul, 4 Sakuri, 5 Nimgaon Sava, 6 Bhágdí, 7 Shingwa, 8 Jaula, 9 Bharádi, 10 Khadki, 11 Thorandale, 12 Bánjni.

† 1 Kalamb, 2 Lauki, 3 Pimpri Pendhar, 4 Khamodi, 5 Umbraj.

It will be noticed that in the extreme east the cattle had diminished greatly as early as 1899-1900. For the five villages on the western border of Group II—East, and for the taluka as a whole, the losses recorded in that year were not serious. It should be explained that in the 12 extreme eastern villages cattle of all three kinds, but especially she buffaloes, were less in numbers in 1895-96 than in 1887-88; she buffaloes are still 23 per cent. below the figures of 1887-88. Otherwise the recovery is now complete. In the five western villages entered in the statement she buffaloes are about 30 per cent. below the numbers both of 1887-88 and 1895-96, but oxen and cows are in excellent strength. The statement shows clearly that when bad seasons occur their effects are distinctly more marked on the eastern border of Group II—East than on its western border.

*Other Groups* have, on the whole, a satisfactory record, except Group VI in which, even at the last census, the figures compare badly with those of Groups III, IV and V. The Circle Books show that cattle have always fluctuated considerably in numbers in Group VI.

20. A comparison of the number of irrigation wells recorded as at present in use in Government villages with those of thirty years ago is difficult, but as there are only five inám villages the figures for the whole taluka will serve the same purpose. These show that *pakka* wells for irrigation have increased from 2,519 in 1886-87 to 3,697 in 1912-13, a rise of 46 per cent. There are no indications that the irrigated area under wells has increased to anything like a corresponding extent, but the figures at least show that no efforts have been wanting to achieve the full use of the available water-supply.

21. Under standing orders the "social and economic meaning" of old Jamabandi Return No. VI should be discussed, but for practical purposes the Return is of no value. The following statement is more serviceable.

Settlement Group.	Agriculturists.			Money-lenders.			Other non-agriculturists.		
	No. of holdings.	Area held.	Percentage area held.	No. of holdings.	Area held.	Percentage area held.	No. of holdings.	Area held.	Percentage area held.
		Acres.			Acres.			Acres.	
I	5,197	36,766	73.8	590	6,367	12.8	696	6,713	13.4
II—East	7,238	85,933	78.4	930	10,092	9.2	1,106	13,757	13.4
II—West	2,837	21,616	64.1	502	7,522	22.3	314	4,611	13.6
III	1,110	12,094	65.7	178	4,121	22.4	176	2,169	11.9
IV	1,755	17,660	65.8	320	7,277	27.1	197	1,896	7.1
V	1,022	9,958	65.4	221	4,871	26.7	81	900	5.9
VI	947	14,925	68.0	188	6,291	28.7	40	733	3.3
Totals	20,096	198,942	72.1	2,924	46,041	16.7	2,608	30,814	11.2

The record of holdings has the defect that an individual is reckoned as many holders as the number of villages in which he possesses land. The number of money-lenders is thus multiplied more than in the case of the other two classes of holders. In Groups I and II it is probable that many non-agriculturists have been classed as money-lenders although they lend on a very small scale. In touring through these groups I was impressed with the manner in which possession of the land was distributed among all classes of the community; every one with savings seems to endeavour to convert them into land. Borrowing and lending are fairly extensive, but outside the towns and large villages the professional money-lenders are very few. (Agriculturists and the artisan classes borrow and lend amongst themselves. (Thus in Group I, the money-lenders of Otur hold over one-fourth of the village lands) over the rest of the group the area held by this class is only 9 per cent. of the whole. If Otur is excluded it appears that over Groups I and II—East only 9 per cent. of the land is possessed by money-lenders, 13 per cent. by all the other non-agricultural classes, and 78 per cent. by agriculturists. In this tract there is no problem of rural indebtedness.

In Group II—West a large area is held by the non-agriculturists of Junnar town. The statement for this part of Group II is inaccurate. For four villages my notes show that the village records return 18 per cent. of the land as held by non-agriculturists of all classes, whereas the Māmlatdār's return is 32 per cent. held by money-lenders and 10 per cent. by other non-agriculturists. In some other villages all the non-agriculturists have been classed as money-lenders when the majority are certainly not such.

The operations of the money-lenders of Junnar town, nevertheless, are very extensive; one or two lend even in the extreme eastern villages. The indebtedness of the Kolis to them has already been described (in Groups IV, V and VI about 30 per cent. of the land is in the possession of money-lenders and only 65 per cent. in possession of the agriculturists. Even these figures scarcely make clear the utter dependence of great numbers of the Kolis on the Junnar money-lenders.)

The economic condition of the táluka is illustrated by the income-tax returns. There are altogether 100 assesseees paying Rs. 3,240 tax. Of these 42 at Junnar pay 45 per cent. of the whole, mostly on account of money-lending in the Koli villages; their income from the trade in myrabolams, which is closely connected with their money-lending operations, is also important. At Otur 16 money-lenders pay 15 per cent. of the whole tax, and at Madh 3 pay about 5 per cent. also on money-lending amongst the Kolis. Throughout the rest of the táluka 39 assesseees pay 35 per cent. of the whole tax on the táluka, and of their share one half, roughly, is on account of money-lending. In the east the trade in chillies and grain contributes considerably to the assessable incomes.

It is characteristic of the absence of general indebtedness to professional money-lenders that sales of land with an oral agreement behind them are not common. (Usually a cultivator borrows by mortgaging "with possession," but remains on the land as a tenant paying, in addition to the assessment, a rent equal to the interest on his loan. The common rates of interest are 12, 15 and 18 per cent. per annum. It is not uncommon, however, for the so-called tenant to pay in lieu of interest a proportion of his crop in accordance with the special custom prevalent in his village, as described below. When indebtedness is above the average, sales under which the seller has the option of repurchase within a fixed period are common; the old owner usually continues to cultivate on the same terms as for so-called mortgages "with possession." Mortgages in which possession is actually surrendered to the mortgagee and mortgages without possession are, however, fairly common.) These transactions are very unusual in indebted tracts, such as eastern Sirur. There is a tendency, especially in the east, for all transactions to be restricted to irrigated lands. These are most in demand by investors, and borrowers can get money on them more easily than on dry crop lands. In the centre of the táluka, where there is little irrigation, the business of selling and borrowing is done mostly in the deep black soils.

In Groups I and II the possession of land by money-lenders and non-agriculturists is generally of long standing and does not all represent indebtedness.

Otur, where the proportion of land held by money-lenders is very high, is not an indebted village; the sale with an oral agreement behind it is unknown, mortgages without possession for small sums are easily effected, and the Kunbis appear to have purchased extensively from the non-agriculturists in recent years. Outside the Máwal tract generally, the lands of the agriculturists are little encumbered.

22. Sub-letting of lands is extensive, for holders classed as agriculturists frequently sub-let as well as non-agriculturists. Leases for a cash rent are unusual and, except in the Koli villages, rents are almost invariably fixed as a share of the crop. It has been observed in my other settlement reports that the share of the crop paid by the tenant as rent depends on the rainfall and to some extent on the soil. For instance, in the Sirur Táluka the usual share rent in the west, where the rainfall is best, is one-half; about the centre of the táluka it is two-fifths; and in the extreme east, where the harvests are smallest in comparison with the labour and expenditure incurred in securing them, it is only one-third. Other conditions being equal the share of the harvest taken by the landlord for good soils is often larger than it is for poor soils.

In Group II—East the share of the crop paid by tenants as rent is almost invariably one-half, both for dry-crop and irrigated lands. Everything is shared, except the assessment which is wholly paid by the landlord. The whole crop is divided—grain, fodder and all by-products—and so also are the expenses of cultivation. Indeed, whatever the share of the crop taken by the landlord as rent, it is the general rule for him to pay the same share of the expenses and to pay the whole assessment. For dry-crop lands the only expense is usually seed. Manure, when used, is sometimes shared by tenant and landlord and sometimes wholly provided by the landlord. The only exceptions in Group II—East to the custom of paying one-half the crop as rent of dry-crop lands are the villages of Hiwra (tarf Náráyangaon) and Umbraj. At Hiwra the share rent is two-fifths, on account of the poor quality of the prevalent soil; at Umbraj, where the soil is excellent black, the share rent is two-thirds.

For irrigated lands in Group II—East the custom of paying half the crop as rent is sometimes departed from, but this is usually on account of a special arrangement for the expenditure other than the labour of the tenant and his bullocks. Thus if the landlord pays for all the manure, well ropes, water bags and similar requirements, he may take two-thirds of the crop.

In Group I share rents for dry-crop lands vary a good deal mainly on account of differences in soil. At Otur all fractions are taken by the landlords, but the commonest is three-fourths of the grain; the fodder is retained by the tenant who provides all the seed. In the villages south of Otur the share rent is generally two-thirds, as at Umraj, because the common soil is a good black. This is the rate at Netvad (where three-fifths and one-half are paid on less good soils) Hiwra Khurd, Dholwad, Hiwra Budruk (one-half on poor lands) and the inám village of Ojhar. At Tejwádi, on good lands, tenants pay two-thirds of the grain and one-half the fodder, and provide two-thirds of the seed; at Shirolí Budruk, the fodder share is only one-third. In both villages one-half is the share rent on poorer soils. In the rest of Group I, one-half of the whole crop is the standard rent, but in one or two villages near Junnar the tenant retains all the fodder if he provides all the seed.

In irrigated lands in Group I the crop and expenses are generally equally divided. At Náráyangaon the assessment on pásthal lands is shared, but elsewhere the general rule of the landlord paying all the assessment is observed.

The practice in Group II—West for dry-crop soils is also varied; (in the north one-third the crop is taken for steep hill lands and two-thirds or three-fifths for the best soils, but the general share everywhere is one-half.) Round about Junnar there are variations in the division of the fodder and the provision of the seed.

In Madhkhori the one-half rule holds for crops like bájri, jowári, wheat, gram, vál, &c. For coarse grains and rice the landlord gets one-third of the grain. Rents, however, are often fixed quantities of grain. These "maktas" or contract rents appear to have originated in an estimate of what the landlord's share of the crop would be, and this was then fixed as the rent before-

hand so as to avoid disputes at harvest time. In Kukadneher the same share rents are found at Rájur as in Madhkhoh, and (it is interesting to observe how conditions change entirely to the west of this village. Rájur is the last outpost of the Kunbis; westwards all are Kolis; built houses are replaced by wattle huts; and soils suitable for wheat, gram and similar crops practically cease. The tradition west of Rájur is that the share rent is one-third, but there are probably not half a dozen cases of rents paid in this way to-day. The landlord money-lenders of Junnar long since substituted fixed rents in kind for share rents, and their constant endeavour is to raise these, so that rack-renting is widespread.)

In Minneher the custom is the same as in Madhkhoh—one-third the crop as rent in the case of rice and coarse grains, and one-half for wheat, gram and the like. Sometimes the tenant provides all the seed and takes all the fodder. Fixed rents in kind are fairly common.

23. Sales and leases of dry-crop lands are summarised by villages in Appendices K-1 and M-1. Statistics were also collected of mortgages with and without possession, but they add nothing to the information to be obtained from Appendix K-1; the usual Appendix L is therefore omitted.

The following is a summary of Appendices K-1 and M-1 by existing settlement groups (see para. 19):—

Group.	I	II-E.	II-W.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Selling value of land in multiples of the assessment.	60	37	64	53	60	27	41
Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	28	43	38	24	24	34	22

There are two factors which affect the value of land in Groups I and II. The first is the influence of money earned outside the taluka. Practically the only method of investing this money is in the land, and this circumstance tends to raise the market value of land above its economic value. This feature has been noticed also in the Purandhar Taluka. In a few villages the inflation of value is very marked, and in most villages a number of sales at excessively high rates may be traced. Investments of this kind are naturally made in the best kinds of land,—good black dry-crop soils and irrigated lands.

The other important factor is the low value placed by the cultivators on the poorer soils and the high value placed on the best soils, relatively to soils of the middle "classes". A low average selling value for a village can usually be accounted for by the fact that the prevalent soil is of a low class. The best soils invariably have a high selling value in terms of multiples of the assessment. The manner in which average selling values vary from village to village on account of these circumstances is seen in the following table in which are included all villages in Group I for which more than ten sales are recorded in Appendix K-1:—

Village.	Number of sales investigated.	Total area sold.	Average assessment per acre.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	
Naráyangaon	57	451	0 10 6	25
Otur	11	35	1 12 2	123
Hiwra Budruk	24	78	1 7 8	122
Shiroli Budruk	12	111	0 9 9	79
Kumshet	11	30	0 15 3	75



Naráyangaon is a large prosperous village; its prosperity depends on a large area of land watered from a dam on the Mina river, and on its connection with Bombay. The prevalent soil is poor; the average assessment of 450 acres sold is only 10½ annas per acre. This explains the low selling value of 25 times the assessment.

Otur is another large prosperous village from which considerable numbers migrate annually for a few months to Bombay. It has little garden cultivation, but the soil is an excellent black. The average assessment per acre in the sales investigated was Rs. 1-12-2 and the average selling price 123 times the assessment. In Hiwra Budruk the circumstances are similar to those of Otur—excellent soil and a prosperous connection with Bombay. In these two villages practically none of the land sold was assessed at less than one rupee per acre. The two lowest sales were at the rate of 33 and 38 times the assessment. The contrast with Náráyangaon is very marked.

In Shirolí Budruk the sales relate partly to very poor land and partly to very good land, and five sales of the latter at 158 times the assessment raise the average selling value of land to 79 times the assessment.

In Kumshet all the land sold was about the same quality—good but not in the highest classes.

24. The fact that the selling value of land, expressed in multiples of the assessment, depends, in Groups I and II, on the quality or "class" of the soil is clearly brought out in the following table, in which all sales in these two Groups have been classed according to selling values:—

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land was sold.	Group I. Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-4-0.			Group II-W. Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2.			Group II-E. Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2.		
	Total acres sold.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Average number of times the assessment for which sold.	Total acres sold.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Average number of times the assessment for which sold.	Total acres sold.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Average number of times the assessment for which sold.
Class I—1 to 10 times ...	178	0 9 7	7	64	0 4 6	8	420	0 9 2	8
.. II—11 to 25 ..	346	0 11 8	20	285	0 7 4	19	1,363	0 10 4	18
.. III—26 to 50 ..	206	0 11 7	37	476	0 9 6	38	1,031	0 12 3	33
.. IV—51 to 100 ..	195	0 12 6	77	145	0 11 11	79	339	0 13 3	69
.. V—over 100 ..	110	1 9 4	155	198	0 13 11	178	135	0 14 8	155
Totals ...	1,035	0 12 9	60	1,098	0 9 5	64	3,299	0 11 3	37

In Group I all the poorest soil occurs in Náráyangaon and practically all the best soil in the other villages. The statistics for this Group are therefore separated below:—

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land was sold.	Náráyangaon.			Remainder of Group I.		
	Total acres sold.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Average number of times the assessment for which sold.	Total acres sold.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Average number of times the assessment for which sold.
Class I—1 to 10 times ...	178	0 9 7	7	...	...	...
.. II—11 to 25 ..	170	0 10 3	17	178	0 12 2	22
.. III—26 to 50 ..	60	0 10 3	36	145½	0 12 3	33
.. IV—51 to 100 ..	33½	1 0 9	72	160½	0 11 9	79
.. V—over 100 ..	8½	1 1 0	118	102	1 10 0	157

It will be seen that in each Group the value of land rises with the average assessment per acre, that is, with the "class" of the soil. In other words the quality of the soil is the dominant factor in determining land values over three-fifths of the taluka. This should not be the case if the assessments of the various orders of soil were properly graded, for the selling value in multiples of the assessment represents the unearned increment out of which Government secures the increases of assessment at a revision settlement.

25. (The appropriateness of the assessments may be roughly checked by allowing twice the assessment as a fair rental for landlords, that is to say, if rents are found to exceed twice the assessment there is a *prima facie* case for an enhancement of the assessment, and if rents are less than twice the assessment the case is one for great caution in revising assessments.) A rental value of twice the assessment corresponds to a selling value of 25 times the assessment if landlords expect a return of four per cent. on their investments, and to a selling value of 20 times the assessment if they expect five per cent. It may thus be said, broadly, that when land sells for more than 25 times the assessment there is probably scope for enhancing the assessment and that when the selling value falls below 20 times the assessment the soil is, almost certainly, adequately assessed and is perhaps over-assessed.

A revision settlement is therefore complicated when it appears from sales that half the land (2,656 acres out of 5,422 acres in the table)—all soil of inferior quality—sells for less than 20 times the assessment, while the rest of the land—all the medium and high order soils—sells at rates very much higher. An enhancement of the assessment which would be entirely suitable for average soils will apparently bring the rental value of large areas below twice the assessment and will probably place considerable areas quite beyond the margin of profitable cultivation.

The table seems to show also that the best soils are under-assessed in comparison with medium soils. This feature is very clear in Group I, where, alone, deep black soils are found to any extent. The cultivators appear to attach more importance to depth, even beyond the survey limit of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  cubits, than the Survey Department did.

Throughout the taluka the subdivision of the land is minute and is especially so, of course, in villages where the lands are most fertile. The high class soils are frequently, if not generally, sold in small lots and as I disregarded practically all sales of land where the area sold was less than one acre or its assessment less than one rupee and also sales of a number of such small lots the table above under-estimates the market value of the best land. The highest sale brought to notice was the following in Shiroli Budruk: area, 17 gunthas; assessment, Rs. 1-8-0; price, Rs. 1,325. The black soil of this plot is of great depth and is highly valued on this account, but the price is, of course, more than the land is really worth. A good illustration of inflated values is seen in the following statement in which 16 sales in Enara, not specially selected except that the areas sold were under one acre, are compared with 17 sales recorded in Appendix K-1 for the same village. The highly priced land has also a high average assessment per acre:—

No. of sales.	Area sold.	Total assessment.	Average assessment per acre.	Price.	Price in multiples of the assessment.
16	A. g. 11 32	Rs. a. p. 17 5 0	Rs. a. p. 1 7 6	Rs. 7,475	432
17	85 22	44 10 0	0 8 4	8,395	165

The following two sales in Kále (in Group III), which were excluded from Appendix K-1 merely because the prices were ridiculously high, contrast strongly with the five sales entered in Appendix K-1:—

No. of sales.	Area sold.	Total assessment.	Average assessment per acre.	Price.	Price in multiples of the assessment.
2	A. g. 7 27	Rs. a. p. 4 10 0	Rs. a. p. 0 9 8	Rs. 3,500	757
5 (see Appendix K-1)	22 33	8 12 0	0 6 2	726	83

It is not an accident that the most striking cases of inflated values come from these three villages. Money is abundant in each of them; each is the home of prosperous fruit merchants in Bombay; and in each are enterprising and wealthy men who have invested considerable capital in the motor service to Talegaon.

It may be said of Group I that poor soils seldom sell for more than 25 times the assessment, and the best lands seldom for less than 100 times. The very best lands are apparently under-assessed and certainly inflated in market value.

If the very poor lands and the exceptionally good lands—Classes I and V in the table above—are excluded, then the selling value of average land in Group I is reduced to 40 times the assessment.

26. If the figures for Group II-E. and Group II-W. are compared, it will be noticed that, quality for quality, land is more valuable in the western block of the group than in the eastern. It seems, therefore, that the western block should be grouped higher than the eastern. The rainfall is certainly more abundant and certain in Group II—West than in Group II—East, but this does not appear to have brought the poorer soils more nearly equal in value to the good soils. There may be truth in the observation made by some cultivators that while the diminution which has been noticed in the rainfall since 1897 has meant bad harvests in the east of the taluka it has been a benefit in some respects to the villages nearer the Máwal tract. If the average of the three middle classes of sales are taken, the selling value of land in Group II—West is 42, so that on these figures the maximum dry-crop rate of this portion of the group is correct, relatively to that fixed for Group I. On the other hand, it is clear from the average rate of assessment per acre that in Group II—West, Class II sales (11 to 25 times the assessment) relate to soils inferior to those included in Class I (1 to 10 times the assessment) in Group I, while the soils in Class V sales (over 100 times the assessment) are clearly not of the same high standard as the soils in Class V sales for Group I. (The difference of two annas in the rupee in the maximum dry-crop rate must be remembered.) On the whole, selling values in Group II—West are higher than in Group I, but this again may be partly due to greater inflation consequent on superabundance of capital.

The amount of surplus capital seeking investment certainly tends to weaken the argument that on the evidence of sales the poorer soils are over and the best soils under-assessed. It is an assertion commonly heard in the taluka that anyone with money to invest in land considers only whether the soil of his purchase is good; the return on his investment is unimportant. But in face of the statistics it is difficult to accept this as the whole explanation why the market value of land, expressed in multiples of the assessment, varies with the classification value of the soil. The sales in Sirur and Purandhar Talukas were classified in the same way as the sales in Junnar Taluka and no such result was obtained. In Purandhar there is also a good deal of money earned outside the taluka. The poorest soils in Purandhar Taluka are very lightly assessed, but they are useful only for grazing. In Junnar Taluka nearly all the land outside the Máwal tract is cultivated.

At the last revision settlement of the Máwal Taluka, in 1887-88, the valuation scale adopted was that used in Junnar Taluka. In Máwal Taluka detailed enquiries proved that the poor soils sell as well as the best. There is, however, a great difference between the rainfall of the two tracts. At Talegaon, in the extreme east of the Máwal Taluka, the rainfall for the 16 years ending 1906 (when the rain gauge was removed) averaged 38 inches annually as compared with 27 inches for the same period at Junnar town in the extreme west of the tract under discussion. Probably it is on this account that the poorest soils round Talegaon are as valuable, in terms of the assessment, for growing grass, as the best black soils are for growing wheat and gram. There is of course no market in Junnar Taluka for grass such as exists, with the transport facilities provided by the railway, around Talegaon.

27. In Group II—East, it is safe to assume that there is an appreciable difference between the rainfall in the west and that in the east of the tract. It is probable also that proximity to the range of hills in the north is an advantage. If we take the villages of Belha, Sákuri, Bori Khurd, Hiwra, Khadki and all villages to the east of these—altogether 18 villages—the sale statistics for all classes of soils may be summarised as follows:—

	Total acres sold.	Average assessment per acre.	Selling value in multiples of the assessment.
18 Villages in East ...	1,870	Rs. a. p. 0 11 2	27
Remainder of Group II—East—16 villages	1,419	0 11 4	51

The inferiority of the villages in the extreme east is apparent.

If Group II—East as a whole is compared with Group I it will be observed that, after allowing for the difference in the maximum rate, the average assessment per acre for each class of sale is higher in Group II—East than in Group I, or, from the other point of view, class by class of soil, the selling value of land is higher in Group I than in Group II—East. This would indicate that Group II—East as a whole is over-assessed as compared with Group I.

28. There are so many villages in Group II—East in which, according to Appendix K-1, there is little scope for enhancing the assessment that a closer analysis by sub-groups of villages is desirable. In this analysis an attempt is made roughly to show the relative values of very poor, medium and very good soils. Nalauna is omitted from the discussion as its situation in the hills differentiates it from all the other villages.

*Sub-group A* consists of 11 villages in the north-west—Ala, Rájuri, Wadgaon Budruk, Pimpri P. Khámodi, Umbraj, Pimpalwandi, Waishákkhed, Kándli, Wadgaon Khurd and Bori Budruk. Climatically Kalamb, Chándoli and Lauki belong to this sub-group, but as their soils were classified in 1872-73 and valued on a low scale, the statistics for them are omitted in order not to complicate the discussion.

*Classification of Sales in Group II—East.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land was sold.	Sub-group A.			Sub-group B.		
	Total acres sold.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Average number of times the assessment for which sold.	Total acres sold.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Average number of times the assessment for which sold.
Class I—1 to 10 times ...	66	Rs. a. p. 0 9 2	8	194	0 9 4	9
Class II—11 to 25 times ...	499	0 9 8	19	502	0 12 5	18
Class III—26 to 50 times ...	457	0 12 7	40	288	0 14 5	36
Class IV—51 to 100 times ...	189	0 13 10	67	68	0 15 3	67
Class V—Over 100 times ...	71	1 1 10	172	4	0 7 7	242
Totals ...	1,289	0 11 7	48	1,041	0 12 5	26

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land was sold.	Sub-group C.			Sub-group D.			Sub-group E.		
	Total acres sold.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Average number of times the assessment for which the land was sold.	Total acres sold.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Average number of times the assessment for which the land was sold.	Total acres sold.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Average number of times the assessment for which the land was sold.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
Class I—1 to 10 times ...	141	0 8 11	6	19	0 9 7	6	...	...	...
Class II—11 to 25 times ...	210	0 9 11	19	107	0 9 1	18	81	0 5 9	16
Class III—26 to 50 times ...	87	0 9 7	80	51	0 8 10	85	87	0 11 6	85
Class IV—51 to 100 times ...	16	0 7 8	85	21	0 9 1	85	42	0 10 8	66
Class V—Over 100 times ...	17	0 11 8	128	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	471	0 9 9	25	198	0 9 1	28	160	0 10 4	41

*Sub-group A (contd.)*—The points for notice are—

(1) The proportion of poor soil sold at less than 10 times the assessment is small—less than 5 per cent. of the whole area sold.

(2) The medium soils have about the same selling values as in Group I (the difference in maximum rates must be remembered), but much smaller values, class by class of soil than in Group II—West.

(3) The value in multiples of the assessment rises rapidly with the assessment per acre, *i. e.*, with the class of the soil, so that lands assessed at more than one rupee per acre have an exceedingly high value.

*Sub-group B* consists of nine villages in the north-east—Belha, Sákuri, Mángrul, Pimpri, Párgaon, Nimgaon, Sultánpur, Shirolí and Bori Khurd. For the purposes of a contrast with sub-group A, and on grounds of climate and situation, the last three villages are not so good a selection as Bhágdí, Shingwa, Walti, Ránjni and Thorandla. The sub-group has been constituted, however, so as to include only villages of which the soils were classified and valued in 1882-83 on the higher valuation scale. There is some good black soil in this group along the Kukdi river.

There is a marked contrast between selling values in this sub-group and in sub-group A. The proportion of the area sold for less than 10 times the assessment is 18 per cent.; as usual, it has a low assessment. The better soils also sell at much lower rates than in sub-group A. Thus land of the quality which sells at 40 times the assessment in sub-group A is worth only 18 times the assessment in sub-group B; the soils selling at only 36 times the assessment in sub-group B are superior to those which sell as high as 67 times the assessment in sub-group A. A considerable proportion of the land sold in sub-group B was assessed at over one rupee per acre, but none of it sold for as much as 100 times the assessment. It is nearly correct to say that land in sub-group B has only half the selling value that it has in sub-group A. On the experience of other talukas this difference may safely be attributed to a less plentiful and secure rainfall.

*Sub-groups C, D, and E* are composed of the villages in which the valuation scale of 1872-73 was used. The two villages in sub-group E are shown separately as their soils were completely reclassified in 1882-83, and sub-group D is made up of two contiguous villages for purposes of comparison. As already indicated, sub-group C is not the best arrangement on climatic grounds. There is extremely little good soil in this sub-group. In comparing selling values in it

<i>Sub-group C</i> —	<i>Sub-group D</i> —
Walti.	Khadki.
Ránjni.	Jaula.
Thorandla.	<i>Sub-group E</i> —
Khodad.	Bharadi.
Hivre.	Shingwa.

with those in sub-groups A or B it is important to know whether the lower valuation scale of 1872-73, in the case of the poorest soils, was counterbalanced by a higher standard of classification. I have already suggested that this was the case, as otherwise there was no reason for adjusting the valuation in 1882-83 by further reductions. It will be noticed that in Shingwa and Bharádi (sub-group E), where the classification was that of the 1882-83 standard but the valuation scale that of 1872-73, no land has been sold for less than 10 times the assessment, while the assessment of that sold at 11 to 25 times the assessment is extremely low. This suggests that the assessments of the poorest soils in sub-group E are lower, and therefore selling values in multiples of the assessment are higher, than in sub-groups C and D. A further inference is that the classification standard of 1872-73 *did* counterbalance the low valuation scale for the poorer soils, so that the existing assessments of the poorer soils in sub-groups C and D are practically on the same standard as for soils throughout the greater part of the taluka.

If this is correct then the average selling value of 25 times the assessment for soils with an average assessment per acre of Re. 0-9-9 in sub-group C compares well with the selling value of 26 times the assessment for soils assessed on the average at Re. 0-12-5 per acre in sub-group B. But it is curious that in sub-group C the lowest average selling value for any single village is 18 times the assessment in Hiwra, where the soil sold was assessed on the average at Re. 0-12-2 per acre (and should therefore be of fair quality) and where the rainfall should be better than it is in the other villages. Hiwra has, however, a bad record in every direction. As a whole, the sub-group has the largest proportion (30 per cent. of the total area sold) of land selling for less than 10 times the assessment—in this case as low as 6 times the assessment. On the other hand, a small proportion of very moderate soils have very high values. Taking everything into consideration, selling values in sub-groups C and D are below those in sub-group A, but higher than those in sub-group B.

The general conclusions to be drawn from this discussion are that in Groups I and II (or at least Groups I and II—East) the increase made in the valuation of the lighter soils at the last settlement was not justified, and that the eastern and south-eastern villages in Group II—East should not be rated so high as the western and north-western villages.

29. In Groups III, IV, V and VI it cannot be shown that there is over-assessment of the poorer soils, or otherwise, because statistics of sales are meagre. The poorest soils are in Kukadneher from which there are no statistics at all of sales of dry-crop lands. The nearer the Gháts are approached the more are rice lands interspersed with the dry-crop lands, and as the two are naturally sold together it is very difficult to collect sales of purely dry-crop lands. In Groups V and VI all the sales in Appendix K-1, with one exception, are from hill villages. My impression is that the soils on the steep hill slopes are lightly valued in the classification scale, and the light soils in the valleys are not, comparatively, over-assessed. A table of sales by classes is given below as for Groups I and II, but the only conclusion to be drawn from it with certainty is that the current assessments may be safely enhanced.

*Classification of Sales in Groups III, IV, V and VI.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land was sold.	Group III—Rs. 1-8-0.			Group IV—Rs. 1-4-0.		
	Total acres sold.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Average number of times the assessment for which sold.	Total acres sold.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Average number of times the assessment for which sold.
I—1 to 10 times	...	Rs. s. p.	...	...	Rs. s. p.	...
II—11 to 25 times	50	0 9 2	20	58	0 8 5	22
III—26 to 50 times	99	0 8 0	39	60	0 7 5	36
IV—51 to 100 times	67	0 7 0	75	110	0 6 9	76
V—Over 100 times	34	0 6 7	130	10	0 6 9	121
Totals	250	0 7 9	58	238	0 6 2	59

*Classification of sales in Groups III, IV, V and VI.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land was sold.	Group V—Rs. 1-2.			Group VI—Rs. 1-0.		
	Total acres sold.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Average number of times the assessment for which sold.	Total acres sold.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Average number of times the assessment for which sold.
I— 1 to 10 times	...	Rs. a. p.	...	...	Rs. a. p.	...
II—11 to 25 times	...	...	...	47	0 4 5	20
III—26 to 50 times	65	0 2 9	27	48	0 4 8	37
IV—51 to 100 times	...	...	...	67	0 2 7	78
V—Over 100 times	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	65	0 2 9	27	162	0 8 8	41

30. It is difficult to estimate even roughly the variations in the value of land since the introduction of the current settlements, partly because the statistics for the earlier years of the settlement are insufficient for a safe comparison, and partly because it is not easy to allow for the effect of the quality of the land on its market value as expressed in multiples of the assessment. For the first reason no comparisons can be made between early and late land values in settlement Groups III, IV, V and VI; for Groups I and II the statistics which are worth recording are compiled in Appendix S. In considering the following remarks it must be remembered that in comparing prices for two periods some allowance must be made for a difference in the average assessment per acre of the land sold in each period.

*Group I.*

*Arwi.*—Land seems to have increased in the value during the last ten years. The statistics are meagre.

*Nárdyangaon.*—Statistics sufficient. Land seems to have increased in value by about 40 per cent. and the increase appears to have taken place chiefly, if not entirely, in the last 10 years. This is satisfactory as Náradyangaon has poor soils and has probably a smaller rainfall than the rest of Group I.

*Group II—West.*

*Dingora.*—Statistics for earlier periods small. Looking to the comparatively low assessment per acre in recent sales, values seem to have risen in the last 10 years.

*Group II—East.*

This group has been sub-divided into sub-groups A, B, C and D as before.

*Sub-group A* has been divided into two. In both divisions land has advanced considerably in value. In the most western villages the increase, on paper, is 60 per cent. In the three eastern villages, Ala, Rájuri and Bori Budruk, allowance must be made for the poor quality of the land included in the earliest sales.

In sub-groups B, C, D and E, land appears to have been stationary in value. This may seem singular in face of the fact that prices have risen greatly in recent years and that land values have increased in Group I, Group II—West and in the north-west of Group II—East. It may be traced perhaps to the falling off in the rainfall since 1897, which has been felt much more in the extreme east than in the other parts of the taluka. It is probably not incorrect to say that the losses in crop outturn since 1896 have nearly counterbalanced, in the east of the taluka, the rise in prices since the introduction of the settlement.

31. Leases of dry-crop lands for cash are quite exceptional all over the taluka. The statistics have been supplemented with leases in which the rent consists, in whole or in part, of a fixed amount of produce. The conversion of produce rents into cash

Leases, Appendix M.-1.

equivalents, which is not quite so simple as it may appear on paper, was made at the rates current at the close of the season 1914-15 when the rents were due. The rental value of land is perhaps exaggerated by the inclusion of produce rents; these are often paid in mixed crops; the tenant usually endeavours to cut his dues down, and almost invariably does so in the case of a poor harvest.

The statistics are insufficient for making them a vital element in criticising either the existing grouping or the current rates of assessment; they are therefore dealt with shortly.

*Group I.*—Leases for cash 6, for produce 12, in 7 villages. Assessment equal to 28 per cent. of rental on the average.

*Group II—West.*—Leases for cash 7, for produce, or produce and cash, 13. Assessment equal to 38 per cent. of rental. But for two leases at Golegaon of land described as very poor but assessed at 11 annas per acre this figure would be 29 per cent.

*Group II—East.*—12 leases for cash in 9 villages, all in the east or south-east. Assessment equal to 43 per cent. of rental. So far as these figures go they are another indication of the inferiority of this tract.

*Group III.*—Leases for cash 3, for produce 7. Assessment equal to 24 per cent. of rental. The four villages to which the statistics relate are in the south of the Group, and have better soils than the central villages.

*Groups IV, V and VI.*—Assessments equal respectively to 24, 34 and 22 per cent. of the rentals. Practically all rents are paid in kind, frequently in rice though this is not the crop grown. (In nearly all Koli villages there is rack renting.) Lands growing coarse grains fetch high rents when sublet for one year only, as cropping is followed by a year or two of fallow.

32. Rice lands are usually sold and let along with dry-crop lands. In the rice tracts there is a great deal of indebtedness, and it is difficult to get transactions where the sale price or the rent is not in some way dependent upon previous transactions with a money-lender. Only two genuine sales of land entirely assessed as rice were traced. They are included in Appendix K.-2, with a few sales of mixed rice and dry-crop lands. For Groups IV, V and VI, in which these lands are situated, the average selling price was 47 times the survey assessment. The assessment of the dry-crop lands in the recorded sales exceeds that of the rice lands, and on the meagre evidence available it is difficult to estimate even roughly the value of rice land only; it does not appear to be less than that of dry-crop lands as recorded in Appendix K.-1.

Appendix M.-2 (leases) has been divided into three parts:—(1) leases of rice lands only; (2) leases of mixed dry-crop and rice lands in which the assessment of the rice lands exceeds that of the dry-crop lands; and (3) leases of mixed dry-crop and rice lands in which the assessment of the rice lands is less than that of the dry-crop lands. In the first class of leases the assessment is on the average 20 per cent. of the rental; in the second, 21 per cent.; and in the third, it is considerably more than this—29 per cent. for all groups. According to this Appendix, therefore, it seems that rice lands let for about five times the assessment and are more valuable than dry-crop lands. The value of these statistics is impaired however by the extent to which rack renting prevails in the Mawal tract.

The rents recorded in Appendix M.-2 are nearly all rents in kind, not a share of the crop but a fixed amount of it. The landlord usually takes rice of the quality known locally as *Sal*, though some or even all the lands sublet may not grow this rice; but if the rice actually grown is superior to *Sal* the landlord takes the better quality. All rents paid in rice have been converted into cash at the rate of Rs. 3 per local maund, the prevalent rate for *Sal* in 1914-15 and 1915-16. In one or two villages all rents are paid in qualities of rice superior to *Sal* and worth 25 to 30 per cent. more so that for these villages the cash equivalents of the rents entered in Appendix M.-2 are too low. On the



other hand there has been a sharp rise in the price of all kinds of rice in recent years, and on balance there probably should be a deduction from rental values on this account. "Fair" rice rents may perhaps be estimated at about four times the survey assessment.

33. Patasthal lands sell and let in very minute lots, and the sales and leases recorded in Appendices K.-3 and M.-3 sometimes includes considerable areas of dry-crop land. The extent of the irrigated area and the duration of the water-supply is to some extent indicated by the assessment. Selling values are very high, 99 times the assessment for the whole taluka, and are certainly inflated. Cash rents are not common; at Udapur, on 13 leases, they were found to average three times the assessment; and at Narayangaon on five leases, over four times the assessment. On the Narayangaon record of leases and recent sales a landlord makes only two per cent. on capital invested in patasthal lands; out of this return he has to pay Local Fund.

The minute sub-division of patasthal lands may be judged by the following facts. At Hatban the village lands extend to only 17 acres, of which 2 acres are jirait; twenty-eight agriculturists hold 8 acres, an average of 0.3 acres each; and 17 non-agriculturists hold 9 acres, or half an acre each. At Bagait B., where one-third of the village area is dry-crop, 172 agriculturists hold 38 acres each and 68 non-agriculturists hold less than one acre each. Other equally striking instances of sub-division could be quoted. These small holdings do not consist of single plots of land, but are made up of several minute pieces in different places; thus in Appendix K.-3, for Bagait K., four sales of patasthal land measuring altogether 2.05 acres relate to 31 different little plots.

34. Lands irrigated from wells sell at various rates depending on the water-supply and the capital invested in the land, for example in establishing an orchard. Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per acre may be taken to be the price of irrigated land on which an ordinary late crop may be raised.

35. Only two sales and nine leases were traced of lands used for grazing, all in or bordering on the Mawal tract. In six of the leases the rent was paid in rice or other grain. The prices and rents were quite as good as for cultivable land.

36. There is nothing of value to record under this head.

37. The current settlements in Junnar were introduced after the economic disturbances of the seventies had passed away; prices were fairly steady from 1880-81 to 1886-87 and the averages for these seven years may be taken as indicating the level of prices at the opening of the settlement period. For the next year the record has been lost, but from 1888-89 to 1894-95 we have another series of seven years when prices were steady but on a distinctly higher level than that of the first period; the year 1888-89 is that from which the price records have been maintained by the Agricultural Department. This second period is practically the same as that selected by Mr. Datta as a basic period for his report on the rise of prices in recent years, which was reviewed by the Government of India in October 1914.

The record for 1895 is for a broken period, and thereafter, till the end of 1904, prices varied so much that, as explained in the report on the Sirur Taluka, the ordinary method of averaging is not to be trusted; but from 1905 to 1911 prices were again fairly steady and these seven years were chosen as a convenient final period for framing an average when the settlement reports on the Sirur and Purandhar Talukas were prepared. This final period is no doubt open to criticism. In his remarks on the Sirur report the Collector expressed a preference for the inclusion in the final period of the years 1903 and 1904, when prices were very low, as well as of the years 1912 and 1913 when they were very high. There is certainly no need to consider years before 1903,

when famine prevailed. If averages are to be taken for the 13 years, 1903 to 1915, the prices in Appendix N should be transformed into rupees per maund (see Sirur report). It will then be found that in the Junnar Taluka the average price of bajri (Rs. 3-3-0) was a little more than that (Rs. 3-1-5) for the selected period 1905—11. Jowari appears a trifle less because the high price for 1912 has not been registered as it was recorded by the Mamlatdar for only three months in this year; if an estimate based on the record of these three months and the corresponding price of bajri is inserted the average for the thirteen years also slightly exceeds that of the selected period. Thus if the last thirteen years are chosen as the final period the rise in prices will be a trifle greater than is indicated in the table given in this paragraph.

In considering the Collector's suggestion that the years 1903 and 1904 should not be omitted from the final period I showed, in the report on Haveli, that the average prices of the staple grains are practically the same for the two periods 1903—15 and 1905—11 in the talukas of Haveli, Purandhar and Sirur (and to these may now be added Junnar). On these remarks the Collector has now expressed, in his criticisms on the Haveli report, a preference for the seven years 1909 to 1915 as the final period. I do not, however, consider this a sound period for the final comparison, at least in the Junnar Taluka. The last four years of the period are exceptional. In 1912 the price of jowari and bajri suddenly doubled; there seems to have been a marked scarcity as the result of the short rainfall in 1911 and a market in jowari practically did not exist. The Great War cannot be overlooked in 1914 and 1915. Taking everything into consideration I still consider that the period 1905—11 gives the best idea, for the purposes of this report, of the price level of recent years.

Statement comparing price levels at different periods in the talukas of Junnar, Sirur, Haveli and Purandhar.

Years.	Recording Station.	Per rupee.							Per maund of 40 seers.	
		Beer=80 tolas.			Chhatak=5 tolas.				Jowari Kaddi.	Dry grass.
1	2	Jowari.	Bajri.	Rice (cleaned).	Wheat.	Tur dal.	Gram.	Niger Seed.	10	11
(A)		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1880-81 to 1886-87, 7 years.	Junnar ...	28 14	17 6	11 5	15 18	14 7	19 14	...	...	0 15 2
	Sirur ...	25 11	19 10	...	14 15	14 5	19 4	...	1 0 4	...
	Poona ...	21 0	16 11	9 4	12 15	...	16 6	...	...	...
	Saswad ...	21 1	20 7	10 5	14 6	...	17 15	...	...	...
(B)										
1888-89 to 1894-95, 7 years.	Junnar ...	18 0	15 9	9 5	13 4	13 4	17 7	...	1 7 5	1 0 8
	Sirur ...	18 5	15 6	...	12 12	11 5	14 4	16 8	1 5 6	...
	Poona ...	16 11	14 2	9 5	12 4	11 1	14 6	...	1 0 2	0 15 6
	Saswad ...	17 12	14 14	8 14	11 4	11 7	15 7	19 4	1 6 2	0 12 7
(C)										
1905 to 1911, 7 years.	Junnar ...	15 7	13 4	8 8	9 8	8 1	11 9	...	0 14 7	0 18 4
	Sirur ...	15 12	13 11	...	8 14	9 5	12 5	11 4	0 12 11	...
	Poona ...	13 7	12 1	8 2	8 11	8 9	12 15	...	1 5 0	0 12 10
	Saswad ...	14 8	12 9	8 0	9 1	8 7	11 6	11 1	1 2 0	0 11 0
Percentage increase of price shown in line(C) on.										
Line (B) ...	Junnar ...	15.6	17.5	13.7	44.2	63.0	50.8	...	-37.7	-24.1
	Sirur ...	16.3	15.3	...	31.7	21.4	36.0	45.7	-39.0	...
	Poona ...	24.2	17.1	14.6	49.5	29.2	20.4	...	+29.9	-10.5
	Saswad ...	25.1	18.4	10.9	24.1	25.5	36.7	14.0	-12.6	-12.6
Line A ...	Junnar ...	42.3	31.1	23.1	73.1	70.1	71.8	...	...	-12.2
	Sirur ...	38.1	43.4	...	66.3	60.7	70.2	...	-20.9	...
	Poona ...	55.2	28.8	12.2	45.2	...	37.2	...	...	...
	Saswad ...	45.5	32.7	20.9	52.5	...	50.5	...	...	...

The statement shows that, except in the case of fodder, prices have risen considerably all round during the settlement period; if the figures are checked with those of other talukas it may be said that bajri and jowari have risen in price by about 40 per cent. and rice probably by 30 per cent. Wheat and gram are important crops in Junnar, and till recent years were always very much cheaper than in Poona; the result is that the recorded advance in their case is 70 per cent.

The fall in the price of fodder, kadbi and grass, corresponds with the record of other talukas except Haveli. For the first ten years after the price records were maintained by the Agricultural Department the price of kadbi averaged Rs. 1-5-5 per maund and only once fell below one rupee. For the next thirteen years the average was only Re. 0-12-7 per maund (41 per cent. lower) and in only two years did the price exceed one rupee. In the last two or three years the price has again been high.

Prices have been fully discussed in the settlement reports for the talukas of Sirur and Haveli, and explanations of general application given in these reports are not repeated here. In the Haveli report it has been shown that prices have probably risen more uniformly all round to the extent of my estimate than is shown in the tabular statement.

38. Wages are low all over the taluka. Men earn from three to four annas a day, occasionally five annas, depending on the task. Fifteen years ago the rate does not seem to have exceeded three annas and thirty years ago it is said to have been two annas. In the off season male labour may, in places, be obtained as cheaply as this still, but it is inferior quality. The best labour migrates in the off season. In Junnar town, in May, four annas was a common rate, while the Municipality were paying five annas for a hard task. The rate for women never exceeds three annas and is usually quoted at two to two and a half annas. In the off season it is available for even less than this.

39. The Mamlatdar has been unable to supply information regarding the collection of the revenue demand for years prior to 1892-93, and even for later years figures are in some instances lacking. Appendix O is not in any case of any value for distinguishing between different parts of the taluka. The following account has been prepared from the Circle Books of the villages; for want of complete information Belha is omitted throughout the discussion.

From the introduction of the current settlements till the year 1896-97 the taluka had practically a clean revenue history. There were settlement remissions in the early years, and trifling amounts were occasionally remitted for special reasons; otherwise the revenue was collected almost in full annually. The first set back occurred in 1896-97, but in that year only 7 per cent. of the demand fell into arrears. The three seasons 1899-1900, 1900-01 and 1901-02 were bad, and large remissions had to be given in the last of these years. The harvests of 1904-05 and 1905-06 were also failures, total or partial, over half the taluka, and more than half of each year's revenue was suspended under the operation of the Suspension and Remission Rules, which were introduced in 1904-05; some of this suspended revenue was ultimately remitted. In 1907-08 and 1908-09 there were suspensions on a smaller scale, but the suspended revenue was nearly all collected subsequently. In 1909-10 there were remissions on account of damage by locusts. There have also been special remissions of patasthal assessment of varying amounts since 1904-05, but it has not been found possible to separate these completely from the other remissions.

The revenue history of the taluka is therefore conveniently divided into two periods, the first from 1899-1900 to 1905-06, and the second subsequent to 1905-06. The ordinary remissions have been almost entirely out of the land revenue demand of the 7 years ending 1905-06; the remissions on account of subsequent years, after excluding those relating to patasthal assessment and the locust remissions of 1909-10, have been trifling.

As might be expected the villages in the east have the worst revenue history. In Group II—East the remissions ultimately granted out of the demand of the seven years 1899-1900 to 1905-06 amounted to 1.4 times one year's revenue. They varied considerably in different parts of the group.

* Pimpri.	Nimgaon S.	In the most easterly villages* comprising the sub-group B mentioned in para. 28 the remissions equalled 2.3 times one year's demand. In sub-group C† of para. 28 they amounted to 1.75 times and to very nearly the same multiple in sub-groups D and E (Khadki, Jaula, Bharadi and Shingwa). In the remaining villages of Group II—East the remissions totalled one year's revenue; they were least in the north-west, and in Khāmodi and Umbraj were only one-seventh of a year's revenue.
• Pāygaon.	Sūltānpur.	
• Māngrul.	Shiroli.	
• Sākuri.	Borī K.	

† Bhāgdī.	Rānjni.
• Thorandla.	Rhodad.
Wāli.	Hiwra.

Except in the half dozen villages in the north-west corner and in the hill village of Nalanna both instalments of land revenue were suspended in 1904-05 and 1905-06 and one instalment was suspended in one or both of the seasons 1907-08 and 1908-09. Remissions out of the revenue due after 1905-06 were not large and call for no comment except for Hiwra tarf Nārāyangaon, where remissions of unauthorised arrears amounting to half a year's revenue had to be given. The distribution of the remissions out of the revenue of the seven years ending 1905-06 shows clearly where the harvests are most liable to failure. Apart from total crop failure there can be no doubt that the average harvest in the longitude of Belha is distinctly below that of Khāmodi and Umbraj.

In Group I, west of Group II—East, the remissions out of the seven years' demand ending 1905-06 were only half a year's revenue. In the south-east they were 1.4 times one year's demand in each of the villages of Nārāyangaon, Nāndūr and Sākora. In the south of the taluka liability to short rainfall evidently begins about the neighbourhood of Nārāyangaon, for the remissions in the neighbouring villages of Arwi and Pimpalgaon were altogether negligible and in Dhangarwadi were only one-fifth of a year's revenue. In these three villages one instalment was suspended in 1904-05 only, but in Nārāyangaon one instalment was suspended in 1904-05, 1905-06 and 1907-08. Khāmodi and Umbraj in Group II—East seem to be better situated for rainfall than Nārāyangaon. The trifling remissions upto 1905-06 have been mentioned, while since 1904-05 only one instalment, in 1904-05, has been suspended at Umbraj and none at Khāmodi. The open valley of Madkhor probably gives the rain-bearing winds an easy access to this area. As a whole, Group I has a much better revenue history than Group II—East. Excluding Nārāyangaon, Sākora and Nāndūr, remissions for the seven years ending 1905-06 were only 0.3 times one year's demand and the suspensions practically only one instalment in 1904-05 and that not in all villages. Since 1905-06 remissions, except on account of damage by locusts and failure of water in pats, have been negligible.

It may be suggested on this discussion that the difference between the extreme eastern villages in Group II—East and the north-western and western villages warrants a distinction in the grouping and that Khāmodi and Umbraj are quite fit for promotion to Group I. On the other hand Nārāyangaon, Sākora and Nāndūr appear to belong climatically to the same group as the villages on their eastern boundaries. Nārāyangaon, of course, is compensated by advantages of markets and communications.

Group II—West has a good history. The remissions for the seven years ending 1905-06 were less than 0.3 times one year's revenue, but of this a large part, probably one-half was on account of failure of water supply in pats. In more than one-third of the villages there have never been suspensions and in the other villages suspended revenue has been subsequently collected. This tract indeed is apt to suffer from excess of rainfall and has probably benefited by the absence of heavy monsoons in the last 15 or 20 years. No remissions have been recorded since 1905-06. Figures for Kusur have been excluded as the remissions were mostly necessary on account of embezzlements by the village accountant.

The other groups may be dealt with briefly, as the rainfall in them is practically assured except for rice. The rice lands are rated separately from the dry-crop.

*Group III.*—Remissions to 1905-06 equal to 0.3 times, or 30 per cent. of year's revenue; they were nearly all given in 1901-02. After 1905-06 they were negligible (Rs. 23). In 1907-08 one instalment was suspended in all but two villages but collected the following year.

*Group IV.*—Remissions to 1905-06 equal to a little over 10 per cent. of one year's revenue, nearly all in 1901-02; remissions after 1905-06 only Rs. 15. In 1907-08 one instalment was suspended and collected next year, but in the hill villages (Hiwra and Warsauna) two instalments were suspended and collected next year.

*Group V.*—Remissions until 1905-06 equal to 16 per cent. of one year's revenue, nearly all in 1901-02; after 1905-06 remissions were only Rs. 23. In most villages one instalment was suspended in 1907-08 and collected next year; in the hill villages (Pimparwari and Sakulweda) two instalments were suspended and subsequently collected.

*Group VI.*—Remissions to 1905-06 equal to 20 per cent. of one year's revenue; since 1905 they have been Rs. 113 only. In 1907-08 two instalments were suspended in the 7 hill villages (4 in north and 3 in south) and one instalment in the villages in the valleys but the arrears were collected the following year.

To sum up except on the eastern border the collections have been excellent, allowance being made for the character of the monsoons since 1896-97. The difference in this respect between Junnar and the neighbouring taluka of Sirar shows that even in years of short rainfall Junnar does not fare very badly.

40. The changes in the occupied area are shown in Appendix O.O. which relates to all villages except Belha and Manjarna. At the opening of the settlement there were 6,200 acres of unoccupied land, poor soil assessed at about 8 annas per acre and practically all in Groups I and II. Much of it seems to have been quite useless for purposes of cultivation; this seems also to have been the condition of another 1,000 acres, more or less, which were at first occupied and then apparently thrown up. In 1891-92 the useless land was transferred to the Forest Department or converted into unassessed waste, and most of what was left was given out for cultivation in the following year. Thus at the end of 1892-93 there were, according to Appendix O.O. only 642 acres assessed as fit for cultivation but unoccupied; according to the Village Circle Books the area was a little less than this. It was all very poor land and more than half of it, 342 acres assessed at Rs. 148, was in the village of Hiwra tarf Narayangaon; this village has a large area of poor soil, and at the last survey and settlement over 1,100 acres which were unoccupied were assessed as cultivable.

After the season of 1896-97 the assessed waste increased by 200 acres, and after the three bad seasons ending 1901-02 by another 400 acres; from 1908-09 to 1912-13 there were forfeitures of land extending to over 3,500 acres for arrears of revenue. At the end of 1912-13 the assessed waste was at its maximum, 4,160 acres assessed at Rs. 2,270; but in the following year 2,470 acres were given out for cultivation. Appendix Q<sup>1</sup> in which details of the assessed waste is given by villages has been prepared on the returns of 1912-13, so that it shows the distribution of the assessed waste at its maximum.

A comparison between the years 1892-93, from which the history of the assessed waste properly begins, and the year 1912-13 is made in the following table:—

villages in Group I was only 13·8 per cent., while the lowest increase for any other group was 25·2 per cent. ; and the total increase for the whole taluka was 23·8 per cent. It is a fair suggestion that Dhámankhel, Wadaj, Nimbgaon, Nimbdari and Chincholi were omitted from Mr. Stewart's Group I, because the increase on Chincholi was already 30 per cent. and for the other four villages 40 to 54 per cent. the total increase for the batch being 45 per cent. Another two annas in the rupee (12½ per cent.) on dry-crop lands was obviously a proposal to be avoided in the circumstances. My suggestion is that these five villages should now be transferred from Group II to Group I. Further west Kále, an excellent village, undoubtedly belongs to Group II and not to Group III. It was probably excluded from Group II at the last revision to avoid an increase of 62 per cent. in the assessment, and for a similar reason it is hardly advisable to promote it now.

In the east of the taluka the grouping has been put through the severe test of a large number of bad monsoons, and the statistics of various kinds given earlier in the report show that some re-arrangement is desirable. In this part of the taluka also the lines of climatic division seem to run from north-east to south-west. Thus I consider that Khámódi and Umbraj in the north-west of Group II-East, should be transferred to Group I. They have an almost faultless revenue history and the harvests are always good ; Umbraj is a village of deep black soils and is nothing like adequately assessed. Khámódi is the eastern limit of the cultivation of rice and nágli. On the other hand, in the south of Group I, Náráyangaon, Sákora and Náundur are less well situated climatically than the rest of Group I ; the climatic boundary of Group I in the east appears to run east of Khámódi and Umbraj, through Edgaon, to near the south-west corner of Náráyangaon. Náráyangaon may be left in Group I by reason of its advantages of markets and communications. Sákora and Náundur, which have no special marks of prosperity, belong geographically to the batch of river villages to the west and not to the table land on the north ; their revenue history is not good and they suffered considerable losses in cattle by 1905-06.

It has already been indicated that some division should be made in Group II-East to separate the villages in the east and south-east from those in the west and north-west. A line of division which the statistics suggests and local knowledge confirms is that along the western boundary of Belha, Sultánpur, Ránjni, Thorandla and Khadki, but I think the line may be bent westwards at Sultánpur so as to include the villages of Shirolí, Bori Khurd, Khodad and Hiwra. The last is a village which seems to suffer an unfortunate combination of climate and soil ; this is reflected in the low share, two-fifths, of the harvest taken by landlords. Since 1901-02, two and half years' land revenue has been remitted ; between 1895-96 and 1911-12, the assessed waste increased from 298 acres assessed at Rs. 118 to 855 acres (27 per cent. of the Government area) assessed at Rs. 426 (19 per cent. of the assessment on Government lands) ; between 1895-96 and 1905-06 bullocks and cows were reduced by exactly one-fourth and she-buffaloes (23 in 1895-96) entirely disappeared. The selling value of dry-crop land is only 18 times the assessment. At the time of the last survey 104 acres were assessed as bágáit and were irrigated till the bad monsoons set in ; in late years the irrigated area has been about 30 acres ; of 15 or 16 grape gardens only two remain. Bori Khurd and Shirolí are also not good villages. If a division is to be made in Group II it is preferable that the four villages now discussed should be in the group with the lower assessment. This proposal leaves Sákora, Náundur, Kalamb, Lauki and Chándoli isolated in the grouping scheme but this is in accordance with geographical conditions.

Nalauna in the north should be grouped with the extreme eastern villages on account of its isolated situation and extremely bad communications.

42. As regards new rates, I propose that the new group in the extreme east should be rated at Rs. 2-4, an increase of only two annas in the rupee. On the selling value of land this seems to be all that these villages should be asked to pay. The villages to the east in the Sirur Taluka are rated at Rs. 1-8, a rate which I have proposed to retain. The comparison between the Junnar villages

with those immediately adjoining in Sirur is hardly sound, as Sirur Táluka at this point forms, in the language of the day, a salient, and I have elsewhere expressed the opinion that the two or three villages situated in this salient are superior to the rest of the group in which they have been placed. The proper comparison is with the tract in Sirur Táluka comprising the villages of Kawta, Phákta and Háji Tákli. There is a great change in the aspect of the country as one proceeds from Kawta towards Náráyangaon. At the inam village of Savindana (Sirur Táluka) mango trees increase in number; palm trees are a new feature; wells become numerous; wheat and potatoes make their appearance; and the hills begin as a range on the south and as isolated elevations on the north. It is a fair estimate to say that the eastern villages of Junnar can bear a rate 50 per cent. higher than can Kawta and its neighbourhood.

If Rs. 2-4 is accepted as a suitable rate for the villages in the extreme east then Rs. 2-8 is naturally suggested as an appropriate rate for the north-western and south-western portions of present Group II-East; the difference between the eastern and western parts of this group may be roughly put at 10 or 12 per cent. A rate of Rs. 2-8 involves an increase of 25 per cent. on the present assessments. From this part of the táluka to the Gháts the grading of the maximum dry-crop rates appears to be as correct as it can be made, and whatever rate of increase is imposed on one of the remaining groups should be imposed on all. It is not difficult to produce arguments in favour of an increase of 25 per cent. It is within the recorded increase in price of the staple crops. The map shows that in the south the portion of the Khed Táluka which is bounded by the Junnar Táluka from Chincholi in the east to Khadki in the west was assessed at Rs. 2-8 so long ago as 1889; under a 25 per cent. increase the new maximum dry-crop rate for Group I of the Junnar Táluka will be Rs. 2-13, equivalent to an increase of only two annas in the rupee on the highest current rate in Khed. I do not lay any stress on the facts that in Group I itself the inam village of Ozhar has borne a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-10 since 1885-86, and that it is impossible to detect any difference between the burden of the assessments in Ozhar and in neighbouring villages. Ozhar is one of the villages with deep, first class black soils, and it and its neighbours like it could carry a very high maximum dry-crop rate as these soils appear to have been under-valued by the Survey Department.

The analysis of selling values has made it clear that over the central portion of the táluka, that is, in present Group II-West, Group I and the western portion of Group II-East 40 times the Survey assessment is a safe estimate of the selling value of land of average quality. This seems to leave ample margin for a 25 per cent. increase in the assessments. The appreciation in the value of land during the course of the current settlements appears, where statistics are sufficient for a calculation, to be more than the increase suggested in the survey rates.

A point worth noting is that the distance of the táluka from railway communications is of little practical import in considering the dry-crop assessments. Bajri, which occupies 50 per cent. of the gross cropped area of the whole táluka and more than this percentage of the Deshi tract in which alone it is grown, is not exported. Its price is on an average only 10 per cent. less than at Poona and the local demand for it attracts imports from the neighbouring tálukas. The price also is not subject to greater fluctuations than occur in the Poona market.

In the hilly western tract the same rate of increase can be borne by the dry-crop soils. No argument is required in the case of soils which grow crops such as wheat, jowári and gram. For the soils on which coarse grains are grown, it is difficult to place the proposition on a statistical basis. These grains are grown for home consumption and there is practically no market in them; the crop which pays the assessment is rice—like cotton in other parts. These dry-crop soils are lightly assessed—for instance in the westernmost villages the average assessment per acre is only 2 annas 10 pies, so that the increase proposed is less than three-fourths of an anna per acre.

43. The new groups and rates will then be as follows :—

New Group.	Villages.	Old rate.	New rate.	Increase.	
				Per cent.	In annas per rupee.
I	Present Group I ... ..	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	25	4
	Minus Sakora and Nándur ... ..	2 4	2 18		
II-West.	Plus Dhamankhel, Wadaj, Nimbgaon, Nimbdari, Chincholi, Khamodi and Umbraj.	2 0		2 8	25
	Present Group II-West... ..	2 0			
II-East.	Minus Khamodi, Umbraj and villages of next group.	2 0	2 8	25	4
	Plus Sakora and Nándur ... ..	2 4			
III	Nalauna, Belha, Sakuri, Mangrul, Pimpri, Bhagdi, Fargaon, Nimgaon-Sava, Sultanpur, Shiroli, Bori K., Hiwra, Khadki, Bharadi, Jaula, Thorandla, Khodad, Ranjni, Walti and Shingwa.	2 0	2 4	12½	2
IV	Present Group III ... ..	1 8	1 14	25	4
V	Present Group IV ... ..	1 4	1 9		
VI	Present Group V ... ..	1 2	1 6½		
VII	Present Group VI ... ..	1 0	1 4		

44. The total assessment on rice lands is not large—only Rs. 6,300. The

Rice Rates. rice lands are at present assessed under an eight rupees scale under the Southern Marátha Country Survey Rules but there are different jantris for each dry-crop group, which have been explained in an Appendix to the Settlement Report on the Haveli Táluka. As explained in that Appendix the attainment of an assessment approaching eight rupees is, in a ghat country like Junnar, utterly impossible. Indeed the present *average* rice rate is only Rs. 1-6-6 per acre. This indicates that a good deal of the rice land is of a poor class. Much of the soil is poor and there are not often water advantages for the lands to fall back upon in the absence of seasonable rain.

In some current settlements rice lands are divided into "old" and "new". The "old" rice lands were those which had been classified and assessed as rice at the Original Survey and Settlement; they were, if still used for the cultivation of rice, reclassified and assessed at full rice rates at the first Revision Settlement. The "new" rice lands were those formed out of dry-crop lands during the currency of the Original Settlement; at the first Revision Settlement they were classified as rice—the "new" rice—but assessed "at or within the maximum dry-crop rate"—a phrase which is apt to mislead as, owing to the imposition of "chads", the anna valuation of these lands was frequently brought over 16 annas so that their actual rate of assessment was then in excess of the nominal maximum dry-crop rate. There are, however, no such "new" rice lands of the first revision settlement in the Junnar Táluka. (See para. 38 of the report of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner on page 94 of Government Selection CCV.)

For rice lands I propose an increase of 25 per cent. as in the case of dry-crop lands. This is the same rate of increase as has been proposed for Purandhar Táluka and for part of the rice lands of the Haveli Táluka. I have indicated that "fair" rents for rice lands may be estimated at about four times the survey assessment, and it is therefore worth noting that a detailed enquiry has shown that in the Máwal Táluka rents of fully assessed "old" rice lands are about four times the survey assessment. Quality for quality rice appears to be always about the same price at Junnar as at Talegaon, Sáswad and Poona. There can thus be no doubt that the increment of the rice assessments is a moderate one. The rice rates cannot be entirely dissociated from the jirait



rates, for rice cannot be grown unless there is a considerable area of dry-crop land—failing forest—for the provision of materials for rab. In practice also the people eat what is grown on the dry-crop soils and pay the assessment of both dry-crop and rice lands out of the rice crop.

Patasthal.

45. There were three maximum patasthal rates used at the last settlement :—

- (1) a maximum rate of eight rupees in Group II-East ;
- (2) a maximum rate of ten rupees in the remainder of the taluka, excluding Hatban, Bagait B. and Bagait K. ;
- (3) a maximum rate of twelve rupees in Hatban, Bagait B. and Bagait K.

Precarious pats have been the subject of Government orders in Government Resolution No. 10526, dated 4th October 1915, as a result of which all pats assessed under the eight rupees scale will be made free. The left hand side of Appendix Q has been prepared after allowing for the effect of these orders. In the case of some of the pats retained individual survey numbers do not now receive water for special reasons and the water share of the assessment should be cancelled in these cases also. Details of these lands are given in Appendix T, and the result of remitting the water cess, only Rs. 85, is embodied in the right hand side of Appendix Q.

For all lands on which the combined soil and water rate is retained I propose an increase of three annas in the rupee. This is less than the increase proposed for dry-crop lands but there is some justification for the distinction made. The present maximum patasthal rate is high. The maximum rate in Purandhar and Haveli is eight rupees. Unlike the dry-crop cereals, garden produce is largely exported and the distance of the taluka from the railway is in this case a disadvantage. The classing of the pats appears to have been somewhat strict, or perhaps it is more correct to say that the water-supply has fallen off since the last settlement. I do not assert that a 25 per cent. increase could not be borne, but I think it is judicious not to impose it.

The bandharas which feed the pats of Kusur, Vadaaj, Náráyangaon and Agar are in charge of the Public Works Department. The Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona District, has been consulted regarding the new rates but has no suggestions to offer.

46. The current revenue of the taluka, after abolition of the water cess on precarious pats sanctioned in G. R. No. 10526 of 4th October 1915, is Rs. 1,85,000. If the foregoing proposals are sanctioned this will be increased by Rs. 41,500 or 22·4 per cent. The increase in the assessment of the soil only will be Rs. 40,200 on Rs. 1,76,200 or 22·8 per cent. The water cess on lands which will continue to be assessed as patasthal is Rs. 8,780 and the increase on it will be Rs. 1,400 or 16 per cent.

47. Independently of these proposals I recommend that the valuation scale for poor soils should be reduced in new Groups I, II and III, and Colonel Anderson's scale substituted for the Joint Report Scale. The proposal seems to need no argument beyond that already proved, that the poorer soils are over-assessed as compared with the medium soils and should be given some relief so that the total demand may be more evenly distributed. If this is sanctioned it will be necessary to correct the survey *prati* books in detail. It may be thought that some concession on all soils below a certain standard will meet the case, but this would not entail less labour, while, owing to the eccentric manner in which the soils in the taluka vary in depth within a short distance, it would not give a satisfactory result. It is to be borne in mind that a field of which the soil averages say 8 annas is usually made up of several "shares" of different values. The *prati* books were originally prepared according to Colonel Anderson's Scale and all that is necessary is to restore the original valuations ; the cost should not exceed one or two hundred rupees. If the survey records are thus corrected it will be necessary to calculate the new assessments by jantris instead of by the method sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 9623, dated 22nd October 1910, but the process of looking up

the equivalent of a number of bhág annas in a jantri is not a more troublesome or expensive process than making, also by means of a jantri, an addition of a number of annas in the rupee to the present assessment. One object of the orders in Government Resolution No. 9623, dated 22nd October 1910, was to avoid the manipulation of the assessments by the use of jantris which are not mere ready reckoners; the old jantris for Junnar Táluka were nothing but ready reckoners and the new jantris should of course be the same.

Of the fourteen villages in the east where the valuation scale is different no change should be made in Shingwa and Bharádi, but in the other twelve villages a reduction should be made in the valuation scale corresponding to that proposed for the rest of the táluka. This would mean a reduction of 6 pies in the valuation of soils of classes 7 and 8, which in 1872-73 seem to have done the work of classes 7, 8 and 9 in 1882-83. Some difficulty in making this reduction will occur in villages where reductions in the soil valuation were made in 1882-83. I therefore suggest, as an alternative method, a reduction of 6 pies in the *average* soil valuation of *whole* survey numbers when this average valuation is less than 6 annas, that is, when the soil is, on the average, below the 6th class. The adoption of either or both methods may be left to the discretion of the Superintendent of Land Records, Central Division. The twelve villages here referred to are—

- |                             |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Sákora.                  | 7. Khadki.    |
| 2. Nándur.                  | 8. Jaula.     |
| 3. Kalamb.                  | 9. Thorandla. |
| 4. Lauki.                   | 10. Khodad.   |
| 5. Chándoli.                | 11. Ránjni.   |
| 6. Hiwra Tarf. Náráyangaon. | 12. Wálti.    |

The valuation in the four western Groups (present Groups III to VI) should remain as it is. Climatic conditions are quite different in these groups from those found in Groups I and II and there is no proof that the poorer soils require relief.

Mr. Stewart estimated that the use of the Joint Report Scale saved Government Rs. 5,000 yearly. Allowing for the exclusion of the four western Groups from the scope of the present proposal, for the inclusion of the twelve villages not included in Mr. Stewart's estimate and for the increase proposed in maximum rates, the reduction now proposed in the soil valuation will involve a loss of revenue of about the same amount, probably a little more. The net increase proposed in the assessments will be reduced from 22.4 per cent. to a trifle under 20 per cent. for the whole táluka.

48. The new settlement should be guaranteed for thirty years and increases in the assessment exceeding 25 per cent. should be levied by instalments according to the usual practice.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. D. BELL,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona.

## APPENDIX A-1.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Junnar, District Poona,  
for the years 1903-1913.

Years.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains. 22nd October to 31st December.		Total.		Remarks
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1903	..	..	2.96	3	9.88	19	4.49	12	..	..	17.83	34	
1904	0.16	1	..	..	18.71	30	7.25	8	2.08	3	28.20	42	
1905	..	..	..	..	12.24	18	3.39	9	3.20	8	17.83	30	
1906	0.08	..	..	..	10.85	31	6.58	14	0.68	3	18.44	47	
1907	0.53	1	3.25	8	23.70	30	6.50	11	..	..	33.68	60	
1908	0.08	..	..	..	12.09	27	7.11	16	1.46	4	20.73	47	
1909	..	..	2.05	4	15.18	38	5.23	10	..	..	22.46	60	
1910	..	..	..	..	16.60	39	13.22	23	2.27	4	31.09	66	
1911	..	..	1.52	3	9.69	24	3.62	11	3.66	4	18.69	42	
1912	..	..	0.94	2	16.95	26	6.07	7	3.23	3	26.19	38	
1913	..	..	3.25	7	22.73	31	7.50	13	..	..	33.48	51	
Averages	0.07	..	1.27	2	14.87	27	6.36	12	1.46	3	24.04	44	

## Supplementary.

	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.
1914	..	..	..	..	25.76	41	10.80	20	0.71	2	37.27	63
1915	..	..	2.30	2	20.20	31	10.12	16	0.99	2	33.61	51

## APPENDIX A-2.

Annual rainfall at six stations in western Junnar.

Year,	Shivli.	Dhamankhol.	Pur.	Junnar.	Malsej Ghat.	Otur.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1909	64.13	19.16	119.95	21.93	136.33	21.28
1910	82.00	33.51	91.55	29.33	103.83	60.47
1911	49.38	20.56	99.98	18.81	109.15	19.16
1912	36.20	19.92	56.15	24.83	115.47	22.77
1913	61.07	24.68	108.54	32.46	114.18	27.70
1914	135.05	34.60	152.52	37.30	181.11	28.49
1915	74.59	28.02	77.55	31.76	124.79	30.67
Averages	71.77	25.78	100.89	28.06	126.41	25.79

Details of cultivation and crops in the Government villages

Taluka.	Years.	Occupied and Unoccupied Area.												
		Number and area of villages.		Area for which Agricultural statistics are available.										
		Government.		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of column 6 on the gross area.	Area occupied.				Area unoccupied.			
		Number.	Area in acres.				Cropped (Net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
			Acres.		Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
unnar.	1904-05 .. ..	158	352,468	158	352,468	..	5,903	190,653	49,314	251,770	1,771	61,468	37.4	
	1905-06 .. ..	158	352,468	158	352,468	..	4,657	139,117	53,787	241,441	2,018	61,468	37.5	
	1906-07 .. ..	158	352,469	158	352,468	..	4,494	199,338	47,538	251,398	2,060	61,468	37.5	
	1907-08 .. ..	158	352,469	158	352,469	..	6,807	194,984	49,594	251,385	2,105	61,499	37.5	
	1908-09 .. ..	158	352,471	158	352,471	..	9,042	197,766	44,353	251,180	2,801	61,473	37.5	
	1909-10 .. ..	158	352,477	158	352,477	..	7,142	200,698	43,275	251,115	2,327	61,473	37.5	
	1910-11 .. ..	158	352,477	158	352,477	..	8,430	200,905	41,361	250,896	2,666	61,473	37.5	
	1911-12 .. ..	158	352,477	158	352,477	..	8,726	201,291	39,371	249,388	4,132	61,473	37.5	
	1912-13 .. ..	158	352,478	158	352,478	..	9,023	202,813	36,108	249,939	4,582	61,311	37.5	
	1913-14 .. ..	158	352,475	158	352,475	..	10,381	205,765	35,714	251,860	2,758	61,133	37.5	
	Average of 5 years from 1909-10 to 1913-14.	158	352,477	158	352,477	..	8,740	202,494	39,165	250,400	3,072	61,372	37.5	
	Percentages of crops (from column 10) on the gross area cropped (column 49).	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Taluka.	Years.	Crops—continued.												
		Pulses—continued.		Orchard and Garden Produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and spices.	Sugarcane.	Sesame.	Limes.
		Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.				
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
unnar.	1904-06 .. ..	2,067	21,541	41	74	570	685	60	..	60	1,628	491	27	..
	1905-06 .. ..	2,169	23,631	27	69	529	625	81	..	81	1,527	453	37	..
	1906-07 .. ..	1,827	24,297	103	76	467	636	210	..	210	1,424	381	42	..
	1907-08 .. ..	1,446	27,476	85	76	402	563	235	..	235	1,632	357	63	..
	1908-09 .. ..	1,491	26,699	103	89	461	651	230	..	230	1,971	608	91	..
	1909-10 .. ..	2,404	31,638	60	101	495	636	307	..	307	1,356	604	63	..
	1910-11 .. ..	2,280	34,236	83	146	524	735	316	..	316	2,281	669	87	..
	1911-12 .. ..	2,132	31,756	73	224	501	798	250	..	250	2,189	797	69	..
	1912-13 .. ..	2,356	30,803	62	95	589	936	201	..	201	1,632	850	78	..
	1913-14 .. ..	2,084	29,682	83	353	626	1,032	312	..	312	2,268	794	107	..
	Average of 5 years from 1909-10 to 1913-14.	2,247	31,704	72	224	545	851	278	..	278	2,049	748	85	..
	Percentages of crops (from column 10) on the gross area cropped (column 49).	1.01	14.96	0.03	0.11	0.25	0.30	0.13	..	0.13	0.93	0.34	0.04	..

B.

of the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.

Total.	Cereals.							Pulses.				Years.	Taluka.
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Mug and Udid.	Moth and Kulleh.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	2	1
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
100,698	68,585	67,708	9,664	21,638	7,128	554	176,494	1,117	8,946	784	8,647	1904-05	..
101,025	17,430	114,596	9,570	18,854	7,017	671	166,128	2,604	5,781	941	15,186	1905-06	..
101,068	18,430	110,227	11,740	15,206	8,265	523	173,381	2,721	3,671	1,821	14,837	1906-07	..
101,134	23,198	113,511	21,163	14,323	8,405	579	170,184	2,476	5,375	1,437	16,742	1907-08	..
101,311	24,930	112,010	12,789	15,731	9,122	580	174,742	2,511	7,515	1,844	15,337	1908-09	..
101,303	25,508	112,351	10,435	19,991	9,288	511	172,084	2,796	10,332	1,622	14,484	1909-10	..
101,781	28,766	109,005	10,839	16,066	9,224	537	171,519	2,697	12,014	1,695	15,670	1910-11	..
102,060	26,805	106,424	11,733	18,223	11,695	420	175,359	2,051	12,983	1,644	12,046	1911-12	..
103,532	20,878	112,723	11,696	19,608	10,483	515	181,701	2,616	12,363	1,410	12,058	1912-13	..
100,612	30,853	108,622	12,116	20,100	10,253	616	169,465	2,838	9,895	1,696	13,360	1913-14	..
102,077	27,665	109,217	11,422	17,812	10,190	520	175,626	2,530	11,518	1,653	13,705	Average of 5 years from 1909-10 to 1913-14.	
	12.59	49.43	5.17	7.09	4.02	0.24	80.02	1.17	5.22	0.75	6.21	Percentages of crops (from column 16) on the gross area cropped (column 49).	

Crops—continued.

seeds.				Dyos.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder net area cropped.	Years.	Taluka.
Caster oil-seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.						
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	2	1
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
5	3,150	5,484	8,637	..	9	85	94	705	209,305	6,909	202,456	1904-05	..
8	563	4,021	5,018	..	1	42	43	641	201,552	4,178	197,674	1905-06	..
6	741	4,616	5,405	..	56	106	162	523	206,359	2,529	203,630	1906-07	..
8	898	5,481	6,450	..	109	135	244	930	203,021	6,280	201,741	1907-08	..
23	1,081	6,523	7,609	..	5	132	137	945	215,770	8,962	206,808	1908-09	..
7	902	7,237	8,369	..	4	93	97	667	216,359	8,518	207,840	1909-10	..
8	1,107	6,538	7,768	..	2	127	129	677	218,390	9,045	209,335	1910-11	..
5	903	6,599	7,487	..	12	77	89	802	219,551	9,514	210,017	1911-12	..
9	638	5,815	6,590	..	..	105	105	921	223,604	10,908	212,836	1912-13	..
2	05	6,306	7,365	..	..	176	176	1,187	225,541	9,394	216,147	1913-14	..
6	919	6,439	7,520	..	4	116	110	853	229,723	9,498	211,235	Average of 5 years from 1909-10 to 1913-14.	
..	0.42	2.94	3.40	..	..	0.05	0.05	0.39	100.00	4.30	95.70	Percentages of crops (from column 16) on the gross area cropped (column 49).	

## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly Bazars are held  
in the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Junnar ...	Sunday ...	Grain ...	2,150	Bajri, jowari, wheat, rice, gram and tur. Chillies, potatoes and other vegetables. Tobacco and betel leaves.  Buffaloes, bullocks, cows, sheep and goats.
			Garden and similar produce.	280	
			Cloth ...	250	
			Blankets ...	125	
			Sweetmeats ...	50	
			Metal pots ...	30	
Miscellaneous ...	125				
Cattle ...	1,100				
			Total ...	4,110	
2	Belha ...	Monday ...	Grain ...	850	Bajri, jowari and wheat. Chiefly betel leaves.
			Miscellaneous ...	500	
			Total ...	1,350	
3	Ala ...	Friday ...	Grain ...	500	
			Cloth ...	300	
			Leather ...	75	
			Vegetables ...	25	
			Miscellaneous ...	100	
			Total ...	1,000	
4	Narayan- gaon.	Saturday ...	Grain ...	350	Bajri and wheat. Groundnut and chillies.
			Miscellaneous ...	100	
			Total ...	450	
5	Madh ...	Sunday (in fair season only.)	Grain ...	160	Rice.  Oil, salt, jagri, sugar and cloth.
			Miscellaneous ...	150	
			Total ...	310	
6	Otur ...	Sunday ...	Grain ...	200	Bajri, wheat and gram.
			Miscellaneous ...	50	
			Total ...	250	

## APPENDIX C—continued.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly Bazárs are held in the Junnar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate—continued.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Basár is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Pimpalwandi.	Thursday ...	Grain ...	110	Bájri, jowári, wheat, gram and tur.
			Miscellaneous ...	10	
			Total ...	120	
8	Umbraj ...	Tuesday ...	Miscellaneous ...	100	Grain and cloth.
9	Shingwa ...	Tuesday ...	Grain ...	100	Bájri and wheat.
			Miscellaneous ...		
10	Rájuri ...	Saturday ...	Do. ...	40	Bájri and kadbi.

## APPENDIX D.

Details of population according to occupation by percentages for the Junnar Táluka (according to the Imperial Census of 1911).

Agricultural population.								Non-agricultural population.				
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2,063		78,133		80,196		6,778		86,974	13,436	1,063	13,355	27,904
1.8		68.0		69.8		5.9		75.7	11.8	0.9	11.6	24.3

## APPENDIX E.

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

Sex.	As per Imperial Census of 1911.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	Religion.											
			Hindu castes.							Musalmán sects.		Christians.	Párses.	Others.
			Brahmins.	Kolis.	Kunbis.	Mohárs.	Malis.	Maráthas.	Others.	Sháikhs.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Males ...	56,384	8.9	2,397	7,720	15,242	2,976	3,870	11,344	10,164	1,510	850	4	...	607
Females ...	53,487	0.8	2,466	7,764	15,839	3,015	4,098	11,908	10,510	1,588	795	5	...	520
Totals ...	114,871	4.8	4,863	15,484	31,074	5,991	7,968	23,252	20,674	3,098	1,645	9	...	1,127

## APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the agricultural stock of 157 Government villages in the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.

[Belha is excluded throughout.]

No. of Villages.	Year.	Cattle.										
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulk.	Bull buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
156	1882-88	...	25,198	...	...	...	...	13,079	5,029	13,470	3,987	
157	1887-88	...	26,545	1,696	244	85	1,124	128	14,339	6,008	7,263	3,110
157	1895-96	...	27,329	1,460	211	37	1,569	198	15,682	6,796	7,150	2,588
157	1905-06	...	21,433	1,070	146	10	1,004	57	14,012	5,115	8,311	2,309
157	1909-10	...	24,544	1,332	18	27	1,098	98	15,329	5,122	10,807	3,157
157	1913-14	...	26,224	1,642	82	14	1,322	185	18,543	5,708	12,178	2,980

No. of Villages.	Year.	Total.	Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.	
						Small.	Large (i. e. of over 2 cattle).	For passengers.	For produce and goods.		
											17
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
156	1882-88	...	60,758	981	19,600	13,835	7,355	2,078	...	...	
157	1887-88	...	60,492	943	26,514	9,134	4,294	4,057	691	1,751	14-79
157	1895-96	...	63,515	758	26,054	11,515	5,027	4,198	967	2,388	13-97
157	1905-06	...	53,451	614	21,806	17,643	4,702	3,904	1,487	1,383	16-79
157	1909-10	...	62,032	746	21,834	22,422	5,228	3,072	1,150	2,321	15-34
157	1913-14	...	63,878	822	26,690	20,225	6,326	3,448	1,452	1,378	14-85

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



## APPENDIX G.

Statement showing births and deaths in the Government and indm villages of the Junnar taluka, Poona district, for the years 1904 to 1913.

Years.			Births.	Deaths.	Population according to last imperial census.
1			2	3	4
1904	...	...	4,679	3,509	108,078
1905	...	...	4,031	3,242	
1906	...	...	4,236	4,025	
1907	...	...	3,990	4,354	
1908	...	...	4,516	3,666	
1909	...	...	4,620	3,011	
1910	...	...	4,372	3,133	
1911	...	...	4,537	2,592	
1912	...	...	4,113	4,315	
1913	...	...	3,982	2,555	
Average for ten years ...			4,307.6	3,440.2	106,051

1. The figures relate to the whole taluka, excluding Junnar town. Separate figures for Government villages are not available.

## APPENDIX G-1.

Statement showing shops, industries, &c. in the 158 Government villages of the Junnar Taluka, Poona District.

Shops.	Liquor shops.	Hand Industries.					Mechanical power.
		Oil presses.	Cotton looms.	Woollen looms.	Paper vats.	Others.	
303	6	68	181	49	2	Nil.	Nil.

## APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1913.

No. of villages.	District.	Government Schools.				Municipal Schools.				Private schools		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
158	Junnar Taluka ...	46	2,928	1	68	3	494	2	156	5	230	

## APPENDIX J.

Statement showing wells, budkis, tanks and other sources of water-supply in the villages of the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate for the years 1886-87 and 1912-13.

Number of Villages	Year.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.				
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
163 Government and Inám.	1886-87 .. ..	2,519	708	810	61	63	10		25	2	4	40	6	...
158 Government only.	1912-13 .. ..	3,532	744	728	56	9	7		506	145	1	6	1	...

Number of Villages.	Year.	TANKS.				OTHER SOURCES.								Remarks.
		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
163 Government and Inám.	1886-87 ... ..	...	7		11	61	107	7	10	60	115		6	
158 Government only.	1912-13 ... ..	...	7	..	...	23	8	1	1	43	8	...	33	

Separate details for Government villages are not available for 1886-87.

APPENDIX K<sup>1</sup>.

Statement showing the selling value of dry-crop lands in the Government Villages of the Junnar Taluka, Poona District, for the quinquennium ending 1913-14.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
5	Agar ...	4 20	4 4 0	200 0 0	48	
7	Khánápur ...	22 32	14 15 0	325 0 0	22	
8	Basti ...	47 8	43 0 0	1,150 0 0	27	
9	Sáwargaon ...	20 26	10 8 0	289 0 0	27	
12	Arwi ...	26 33	21 10 0	1,799 0 0	84	
13	Náráyangaon ...	450 33	298 11 4	7,506 0 0	25	
17	Shiroli Budruk ...	111 3	67 14 9	5,395 0 0	79	
18	Kumshet ...	30 12	28 14 1	2,166 0 0	75	
21	Hiwra Budruk ...	78 2	112 13 0	13,815 0 0	122	
23	Hiwra Khurd ...	33 31	29 0 0	1,950 0 0	67	
24	Netwad ...	45 4	40 8 0	1,279 0 0	32	
25	Otur ...	34 33	61 4 5	7,509 0 0	123	
26	Mánjarna ...	106 12	58 12 0	2,400 0 0	41	
34	Sákora ...	10 36	15 8 0	1,398 0 0	90	
35	Nándur ...	12 6	18 0 0	2,750 0 0	153	
Total ...		1,035 11	825 10 7	49,931 0 0	60	
Averages per acre.			0 12 9	48 3 8	60	
<i>Group II—East.</i>						
32	Khámodi ...	85 30	61 9 4	2,525 0 0	41	
33	Umbraj ...	83 2	89 11 4	8,359 0 0	93	
36	Ala ...	256 24	146 13 6	4,508 0 0	31	
37	Rájuri ...	232 18	143 0 0	9,463 0 0	66	
38	Bori Budruk ...	173 24	178 13 8	5,775 0 0	32	
39	Wadgaon Kándli ...	48 22	28 5 4	1,325 0 0	47	
40	Kándli ...	96 20	79 4 0	3,700 0 0	47	
41	Waishákkhed ...	23 30	11 13 4	500 0 0	42	
42	Pimpalwandi ...	84 6	83 15 2	3,606 0 0	43	
43	Wadgaon Bhikar ...	117 25	47 12 0	1,330 0 0	28	
44	Pimpri Pendhar ...	80 23	56 11 4	3,195 0 0	56	
45	Kalamb ...	34 1	21 8 0	2,500 0 0	116	
47	Chándoli B. ...	65 31	41 6 8	1,990 0 0	48	
69	Nalauna ...	36 24	16 14 10	2,400 0 0	133	
70	Belha ...	477 35	355 1 1	8,976 0 0	26	
71	Sákuri ...	98 9	104 0 8	3,114 0 0	30	
72	Mángrul ...	133 38	136 7 0	3,146 0 0	23	
73	Pimpri Káwal ...	21 27	10 4 0	700 0 0	66	
75	Párgaon ...	186 23	114 9 4	2,630 0 0	23	
76	Nimgaon ...	26 30	20 15 0	1,032 8 0	33	
77	Sultánpur ...	23 21	15 0 0	500 0 0	33	
78	Shiroli ...	85 39	24 0 0	455 0 0	19	
79	Bori Khurd ...	36 36	23 8 0	450 0 0	19	
80	Hiwra ...	109 17	83 3 2	1,498 0 0	18	
81	Khadki ...	158 38	80 8 0	2,040 0 0	25	
82	Bharádi ...	129 16	90 7 0	3,765 0 0	42	
83	Jaula ...	39 16	32 5 7	1,135 0 0	35	
84	Thorandla ...	33 16	20 1 4	571 0 0	29	
85	Khodad ...	145 34	68 11 0	1,727 0 0	25	

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
<i>Group II—East—continued.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
86	Ránjni ...	103 9	57 13 0	1,360 0 0	24	
87	Walti ...	78 5	55 0 0	2,025 0 0	37	
88	Shingwa ...	30 22	11 2 8	430 0 0	38	
Total ...		3,288 31	2,320 11 4	86,741 0 0	37	
Averages per acre.			0 11 3	26 6 0	37	
<i>Group II—West.</i>						
27	Dhámankhel ...	13 36	6 0 0	200 0 0	33	
30	Nimbdari ...	37 28	18 9 4	1,000 0 0	54	
48	Ambegawhan ...	123 31	71 0 0	2,990 0 0	42	
49	Rohokdi ...	3 19	5 0 0	700 0 0	140	
50	Udápur ...	91 39	73 11 11	4,625 0 0	63	
52	Dingora ...	244 29	199 15 2	11,534 0 0	58	
53	Balálwádi ...	31 12	26 13 0	2,540 0 0	95	
55	Koradohol ...	61 18	27 3 0	1,350 0 0	50	
56	Pimpalgaon Suti ...	37 0	18 4 0	1,000 0 0	55	
57	Golegaon ...	1 32	1 12 0	75 0 0	43	
60	Párunda ...	110 6	30 14 0	1,337 0 0	43	
61	Káted ...	13 11	10 0 4	800 0 0	80	
63	Kusur ...	106 35	52 8 0	2,436 0 0	46	
64	Nirguda ...	30 1	17 14 8	1,550 0 0	86	
65	Somatwádi ...	80 19	32 0 0	675 0 0	21	
67	Belsar ...	24 8	11 13 4	400 0 0	34	
68	Enara ...	85 22	44 10 0	8,335 0 0	165	
Total ...		1,097 26	648 0 9	41,547 0 0	64	
Averages per acre.			0 9 5	37 13 7	64	
<i>Group III.</i>						
89	Kále ...	22 33	8 12 0	7 6 0 0	83	
90	Támba ...	45 23	20 5 0	945 0 0	47	
92	Botarda ...	39 31	17 5 4	1,685 0 0	97	
93	Khángaoon ...	36 22	16 5 4	575 0 0	36	
99	Alma ...	12 26	9 8 0	482 0 0	51	
100	Pimpalgaon Joga ...	92 24	49 2 7	2,050 0 0	41	
Total ...		249 39	121 6 3	6,463 0 0	53	
Averages per acre.			0 7 9	25 13 8	53	

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group IV.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
102	Kolhewádi ...	9 0	1 8 0	55 0 0	37	
105	Madh ...	29 3	24 10 0	1,810 0 0	74	
107	Kolwádi ...	51 31	11 8 0	475 0 0	41	
115	Tejur ...	10 4	1 8 0	140 0 0	93	
118	Aptála ...	36 18	10 13 4	725 0 0	67	
124	Hiwra Pathár ...	50 18	10 0 0	500 0 0	50	
125	Warsauna ...	50 31	16 8 0	825 0 0	50	
	Total ...	237 25	76 7 4	4,530 0 0	59	
	Averages per acre.		0 5 2	19 1 3	59	
	<i>Group V.</i>					
142	Pimparwádi ...	64 32	11 4 0	300 0 0	27	
	Averages per acre.		0 2 9	4 10 1	27	
	<i>Group VI.</i>					
144	Chilhewádi ...	14 0	5 0 0	200 0 0	40	
145	Muthálna ...	4 17	1 0 0	50 0 0	50	
146	Mándwa' ...	9 7	1 11 4	100 0 0	57	
148	Kopra ...	51 29	8 0 0	450 0 0	56	
150	Khubi ...	24 20	13 0 0	315 0 0	24	
158	Amba ...	58 1	9 0 0	443 0 0	49	
	Total ...	161 34	37 11 4	1,558 0 0	41	
	Averages per acre.		0 3 8	9 7 3	41	

## APPENDIX K2.

Statement showing the selling value of mixed dry-crop and rice lands in the Government villages of the Junnar Taluka, Poona District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area and assessment of land sold.						Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
		Jirait.		Rice.		Total.				
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
	<i>Group IV.</i>	A. g.	R. a. p.	A. g.	R. a. p.	A. g.	R. a. p.			
104	Karanjala ...	.....	.....	2 23	5 0 0	2 23	5 0 0	150 0 0	30	
		10 10	3 8 0	3 7	2 8 0	13 17	6 0 0	200 0 0	33	
105	Madh ...	0 17	0 2 0	0 39	1 14 0	1 16	2 0 0	175 0 0	87	
110	Shitewari ...	34 3	8 0 0	0 24	0 12 0	34 27	8 12 0	500 0 0	57	
122	Shinda ..	5 30	4 0 0	0 14	0 8 0	6 4	4 8 0	300 0 0	66	
	Total ...	50 20	15 10 0	7 27	10 10 0	58 7	26 4 0	1,325 0 0	50	
	Averages per acre.		0 4 11	.....	1 6 2	.....	0 7 6	22 12 5	50	
	<i>Group V.</i>									
127	Nimgiri ...	12 28	2 11 0	3 32	6 1 0	16 20	8 12 0	725 0 0	83	
	Averages per acre.		0 3 5	.....	1 0 8	.....	0 8 6	43 15 0	63	
	<i>Group VI.</i>									
145	Muthalna ..	0 15	0 2 0	0 8½	0 6 0	0 23½	0 8 0	40 0 0	80	
147	Jambhulshi ...	.....	.....	0 26	0 8 0	0 26	0 8 0	20 0 0	40	
149	Khirashwar ...	15 23	5 8 0	1 17	2 0 0	17 0	7 8 0	100 0 0	13	
158	Amba ...	17 27	2 4 0	0 13	0 4 0	18 0	2 8 0	50 0 0	20	
	Total ...	33 26	7 14 0	2 24	3 2 0	36 9½	11 0 0	210 0 0	19	
	Averages per acre.		0 3 9	.....	1 3 3	.....	0 4 10	5 12 9	19	

## APPENDIX K3.

Statement showing the selling value of patasthal lands in the Government villages of the Junnar Taluka, Poona District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land sold.		Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
		A.	S.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
<i>Group I.</i>							
8	Bagait Khurd ...	2	2	11 1 7	610 0 0	55	4 sales comprising 31 small plots.
13	Narayangaoon ...	1	33	12 6 8	2,115 0 0	168	8 sales, 1909—14.
	Do. ...	2	20	20 4 8	2,650 0 0	130	8 sales, 1896—1909.
	Total ...	6	15	43 12 11	5,375 0 0	123	
		Averages per acre.		6 13 11	848 2 2	123	
<i>Group II.</i>							
27	Dharamkhal ...	1	5	1 8 0	200 0 0	133	
30	Nimbhari ...	2	7	8 2 8	550 0 0	67	
43	Wadgaon Bhikar ..	14	17	22 14 0	2,305 0 0	100	8 sales, all pat motasthal.
52	Dingora ...	10	0	24 10 0	1,935 0 0	79	5 sales.
54	Aldara ...	1	36	8 0 0	825 0 0	103	2 sales.
56	Pimpalgaon Suti ...	11	37	10 1 0	1,000 0 0	99	2 sales.
67	Belsar ..	0	9	0 10 0	100 0 0	160	
	Total ...	41	31	75 13 8	6,915 0 0	91	
		Averages per acre.		1 13 1	165 8 6	91	
<i>Group IV.</i>							
121	Sonaula ...	2	14	7 0 0	250 0 0	36	Water Rs. 5.
		Averages per acre.		2 6 11	86 15 3	36	
	Grand Total ...	50	20	128 10 7	12,540 0 0	99	
		Averages per acre.		2 8 2	248 15 1	99	

## APPENDIX M1.

Statement showing leases of dry-crop lands in the Government villages of  
Junnar Taluka, Poona District.

Serial No. in Appendix C.	Name of Village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.			Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
				In kind.	In cash.	Total equivalent in cash.		
<b>Group I.</b>								
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Maunds.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. a. p.		
5	Agar	66 32	58 0 0	16 Bajri, Wheat, Gram.	85 0 0	160 0 0	38	
6	Amrapur	5 2	3 8 0	.....	14 0 0	14 0 0	25	
17	Shiroli Budruk	10 11	16 15 0	20½ Bajri, Wheat, Gram.	.....	108 12 0	17	
19	Shiroli Khurd	1 4	2 9 0	1 Various	.....	5 0 0	50	
25	Otur	13 4	21 11 0	16 Various	.....	80 0 0	28	
28	Mánjarna	33 26	7 8 0	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0	30	
		29 33	30 0 0	18 Various	.....	90 0 0	33	
34	Sákora	1 21	2 12 0	.....	9 0 0	9 0 0	31	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>161 13</b>	<b>137 14 0</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>487 12 0</b>	<b>28</b>	
	<b>Averages per acre.</b>		<b>0 13 8</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>3 0 4</b>	<b>28</b>	
<b>Group II—East.</b>								
47	Chándoli Budruk	6 15	4 0 0	.....	9 0 0	9 0 0	44	
70	Belha	66 6	48 8 0	.....	99 0 0	99 0 0	50	
71	Sákuri	7 33	14 0 0	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0	35	
75	Párgaon	44 2	38 8 0	.....	85 0 0	85 0 0	43	
80	Hivra	12 3	7 0 0	.....	17 7 0	17 7 0	40	
82	Bharádi	41 16	12 0 0	.....	22 0 0	22 0 0	55	
83	Jaula	7 6	6 10 0	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	33	
85	Khodad	3 4	1 8 0	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	15	
88	Shingwa	22 38	5 8 0	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	55	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>213 3</b>	<b>135 10 0</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>312 7 0</b>	<b>43</b>	
	<b>Averages per acre.</b>		<b>0 10 2</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1 7 6</b>	<b>43</b>	
<b>Group II—West.</b>								
48	Ambegawhan	40 33	44 0 0	43½	.....	174 0 0	25	
49	Bhokdi	8 10	12 8 0	14	.....	42 0 0	30	
50	Udápnr	6 32	7 4 0	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0	18	
		8 1	8 8 0	5	.....	22 0 0	39	
52	Dingora	25 2	34 0 0	21	.....	105 0 0	32	
56	Pimpalgaon Suti	9 35	5 0 0	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	25	
57	Golegaon	20 3	14 0 0	.....	22 0 0	22 0 0	64	
63	Kusur	41 27	17 0 0	.....	52 7 0	52 7 0	32	
	Do.	28 25	19 0 0	9 Various	.....	45 0 0	42	
	Do.	1 19	1 4 0	3½ Nágli	.....	11 4 0	11	
65	Somatwadi	80 11	29 4 0	.....	82 0 0	82 0 0	35	
60	Padali	12 12	7 10 8	7 Bajri	.....	35 0 0	22	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>283 10</b>	<b>199 6 8</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>650 11 0</b>	<b>33</b>	
	<b>Averages per acre.</b>		<b>0 11 3</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2 4 9</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Group III.</b>								
89	Kale	18 4	4 0 0	.....	11 0 0	11 0 0	36	
90	Támha	9 1	5 0 0	.....	9 0 0	9 0 0	55	
	Do.	44 24	17 0 0	7 Rice 5½ Sava 11 Various	.....	80 12 0	21	
91	Ralegaon	6 37	1 4 0	3 Nágli	.....	9 0 0	14	
92	Botarda	5 36	2 8 0	5 Various	.....	25 0 0	10	
		11 31	7 0 0	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	35	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>91 13</b>	<b>36 12 0</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>154 12 0</b>	<b>24</b>	
	<b>Averages per acre.</b>		<b>0 6 5</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1 11 1</b>	<b>24</b>	



Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.			Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
				In kind.	In cash.	Total equivalent in cash.		
<i>Group IV.</i>		<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Maunds.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
80	Hiwra ...	4 30	1 0 0	4½ Nāgli ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	25	
		54 21	20 0 0	17 Wheat ...	.....	115 0 0	17	
104	Karanjāla ...	7 18	5 0 0	.....	8 4 0	8 4 0	60	
107	Kolwādi ...	98 27	28 13 0	.....	79 0 0	79 0 0	36	
110	Shitewāri ...	41 25	7 8 0	11½ Various ...	3 8 0	38 0 0	23	
118	Aptāla ...	12 38	5 0 0	2 Coarse grain ...	14 6 0	20 0 0	25	
119	Wanewāri ...	7 35	2 8 0	2 Khusarni ...	.....	8 0 0	31	
121	Sonaula ...	38 25	12 8 0	8 Wheat ...	.....	.....	.....	
				4½ Coarse grain ...	.....	70 8 0	18	
				3 Rice ...	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	266 19	82 5 0	.....	.....	343 4 0	24	
	Averages per acre.		0 5 1	.....	.....	1 4 7	24	
<i>Group V.</i>								
130	Hirdi ...	4 19	3 8 0	1½ Wheat ...	.....	7 0 0	50	
134	Chawand ...	10 30	2 0 0	3 Rice ...	.....	9 0 0	28	
137	Uobhil ...	15 36	2 0 0	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	10	
142	Pimparwāri ...	44 3	10 8 0	5½ Coarse grain ...	.....	17 4 0	61	
	Total ...	75 8	18 0 0	.....	.....	53 4 0	34	
	Averages per acre.		0 3 10	.....	.....	0 11 4	31	
<i>Group VI.</i>								
144	Chilhewādi ...	19 10	9 0 0	13 Rice ...	.....	39 0 0	23	
145	Mathālna ...	51 22	6 12 0	6½ Mostly coarse grain.	3 8 0	20 12 0	33	
149	Khireswar ...	80 30	14 0 0	12½ Rice ...	.....	48 8 0	29	
				1½ Sava ...	.....	.....	.....	
				4 Hirda ...	.....	.....	.....	
150	Khubi ...	42 37	31 0 0	37½ Wheat, Val grain.	.....	178 0 0	18	
153	Ghātghar ...	54 13	8 0 0	4½ Rice ...	.....	18 0 0	42	
156	Dhāk ...	70 28	7 8 0	4½ Coarse grain ...	3 12 0	17 12 0	42	
158	Amba ...	44 32	7 0 0	.....	39 0 0	39 0 0	15	
	Total ...	364 12	83 4 0	.....	.....	330 0 0	22	
	Averages per acre.		0 8 8	.....	.....	1 0 6	22	

## APPENDIX M 2.—PART I.

Statement showing leases of rice lands in the Government villages of Junnar Taluka, Poona District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.			Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
				In rice.	In cash.	Total equivalent in cash.		
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Maunds.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
<i>Group IV.</i>								
102	Kolhewadi ...	2 30	5 0 0	5	...	15 0 0	88	
104	Karanjala ...	5 5	5 5 4	18½	...	55 8 0	10	
110	Shitewari ...	4 15	8 0 0	9	...	27 0 0	30	
123	Ghangaldora ...	0 21	0 13 0	8	...	9 0 0	9	
	Total ...	12 31	19 2 4	...	...	106 8 0	18	
	Averages per acre.		1 8 2	...	...	8 5 5	18	
<i>Group V.</i>								
181	Gálwandi ...	5 20	2 0 0	2½	2 2 0	9 10 0	21	
137	Uchhil ...	0 15	0 12 0	2	...	6 0 0	18	
	Total ...	5 35	2 12 0	...	...	15 10 0	18	
	Averages per acre.		0 7 6	...	...	2 10 7	18	
<i>Group VI.</i>								
150	Khubi ...	11 28	12 0 0	12	...	36 0 0	88	
153	Ghatghar ...	3 15	8 0 0	20	...	60 0 0	13	
	Total ...	14 3	20 0 0	...	...	96 0 0	20	
	Averages per acre.		1 6 9	...	...	6 12 2	20	

## APPENDIX M 2--PART II.

Statement showing leases of mixed dry-crop and rice lands in the Government villages of the Junnar Taluka, Poona District.

Cases where the assessment of the rice lands exceeds the assessment of the dry-crop lands.

Name of Village.	Area and assessment of land leased.						Rent.			Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
	Dry-crop.		Rice.		Total.		In kind (rice).	In cash.	Total equivalent in cash.		
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.					
<b>Group IV.</b>											
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Maunds.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
2 Kolhewadi ...	3 9	1 0 0	4 1	3 8 0	7 10	4 8 0	9	...	27 0 0	16	
4 Karanjala ...	21 39	4 15 0	23 27	36 6 0	45 19	41 5 0	72½	1 8 0	219 0 0	19	
5 Madh ...	39 31	9 14 0	12 18	19 2 0	42 9	29 0 0	44	...	132 0 0	23	
7 Kolwadi ...	0 35	0 3 0	2 30	3 6 0	3 25	3 9 0	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	50	
0 Shitewari ...	10 26	2 0 0	1 26	3 0 0	12 12	5 0 0	10	...	30 0 0	17	
Total ...	66 13	18 0 0	44 22	65 6 0	110 35	83 6 0	...	...	415 0 0	21	
Averages per acre.		0 4 4	...	2 15 0	...	0 12 0	...	...	3 11 11	21	
<b>Group V.</b>											
7 Nimgiri ...	20 1	4 12 0	16 27	27 0 0	36 28	31 12 0	76½	...	229 0 0	14	
9 Khaira ...	0 39	0 10 0	4 18	5 14 0	5 12	6 8 0	12½	...	36 12 0	18	
0 Hirdi ...	43 7	10 4 0	13 8	24 10 0	56 15	34 14 0	50	...	150 0 0	23	
1 Jalwandi ...	124 19	27 12 0	13 10	16 12 0	137 29	44 8 0	52½	24 8 0	134 13 0	24	
2 Khadkumbe ...	56 13	10 9 0	13 25	12 7 0	68 38	23 0 0	22	3 0 0	69 0 0	33	
7 Uchhil ...	11 5	3 4 0	4 0	6 12 0	15 5	10 0 0	3½	57 0 0	68 0 0	15	
8 Bhiwadi Budruk ...	3 13	1 0 0	0 31	1 0 0	4 4	2 0 0	4	...	12 0 0	17	
1 Inglan ...	3 34	1 0 0	1 15	1 10 0	6 9	2 10 0	4½	...	13 8 0	19	
Total ...	263 11	59 3 0	66 9	96 1 0	329 2	155 4 0	...	...	763 0 0	20	
Averages per acre.		0 3 7	...	1 7 2	...	0 7 6	...	...	2 5 1	20	
<b>Group VI.</b>											
5 Muthalne ...	0 19	0 2 0	0 30	0 14 0	1 3	1 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	20	
9 Khireswar ...	15 19	5 2 0	13 21	26 14 0	29 0	32 0 0	39½	...	118 8 0	27	
0 Khubi ...	12 33	4 1 4	11 35	25 4 4	24 28	29 5 8	27½	...	88 8 0	33	
2 Dewla ...	167 38	30 0 0	33 7	48 4 0	201 5	78 4 0	109½	33 0 0	362 4 0	22	
3 Ghatghar ...	116 35	13 6 0	20 4	24 10 0	136 39	38 0 0	59	...	177 0 0	21	
5 Amboli ...	17 33	4 10 0	5 33	7 6 0	23 25	12 0 0	21½	...	64 8 0	19	
8 Amba ...	1 37	0 10 0	1 23	1 4 0	3 25	1 14 0	1½	...	3 12 0	50	
Total ...	338 8	57 15 4	36 33	134 8 4	420 6	192 7 8	...	...	619 8 0	23	
Averages per acre.		9 9 4	...	18 7 2	...	0 7 4	...	...	1 15 2	23	

## APPENDIX M2—PART III.

Statement showing leases of mixed dry-crop and rice lands in the Government villages of the Junnar Taluka, Poona District.

Cases where the assessment of the rice lands is less than the assessment of dry-crop lands.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area and assessment of land leased.						Rent.			Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Total.		In kind.	In cash.	Total equivalent in cash.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.				
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Maunds.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
26	Mánjarna ...	45 10	14 0 0	0 16	1 8 0	45 26	15 8 0	4½ Various.	9 8 0	27 8 0	56
	Averages per acre.		0 4 11	...	3 12 0	...	0 5 5	.....	...	0 9 8	56
	<b>Group III.</b>										
90	Támba ...	8 20	4 4 0	0 21	0 12 0	9 1	5 0 0	6 Rice ...	...	18 0 0	28
94	Surále ...	11 8	5 0 0	0 22	1 0 0	11 30	6 0 0	8 Various ...	...	24 0 0	26
98	Godra ...	38 9	12 6 0	12 6	11 2 0	50 15	23 8 0	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0	31
100	Pimpalgaoon Joga ...	41 32	22 12 0	2 19½	3 8 0	44 11-	26 4 0	21 Rice ...	25 0 0	88 0 0	30
	* Total ...	99 29	44 6 0	15 28	16 6 0	115 17	60 12 0	.....	...	205 0 0	30
	Averages per acre.		0 7 1	...	1 0 8	...	0 8 5	.....	...	1 12 5	30
	<b>Group IV.</b>										
102	K. Jhewadi ...	23 10	8 4 0	3 4	3 4 0	26 14	11 8 0	15 Rice ...	...	45 0 0	26
103	Sángnora ...	32 5	8 10 0	4 8	3 2 0	36 13	11 12 0	15 Rice ...	...	45 0 0	26
104	Karanjéla ...	35 3	15 9 0	4 19	4 9 0	39 22	20 2 0	10 Rice ...	5 5 0	47 5 0	43
105	Madh ...	41 1	30 4 0	1 34	1 10 0	42 35	31 14 0	2 Wheat ...	...	...	...
								10 Rice ...	...	95 8 0	33
								2½ Wheat...	...	...	...
								2½ Gram ...	...	...	...
								11 Various.	...	...	...
110	Shitewári ...	30 23	5 12 0	0 36	0 12 0	31 19	6 8 0	2 Rice ...	7 0 0	16 0 0	41
113	Kewari ...	39 8	13 12 0	7 5	12 10 0	46 13	26 6 0	1 Nagli ...	...	60 0 0	44
115	Tejur ...	192 9	47 14 0	8 15	13 1 0	200 24	60 15 0	20 Rice ...	...	288 12 0	21
								90½ Rice ...	...	...	...
								3 Wheat ..	...	...	...
								16 Rice ...	...	48 0 0	20
116	Mankeshwar ...	92 11	33 12 0	2 35	5 8 0	95 6	39 4 0	84 Rice ...	...	102 0 0	39
118	Aptala ...	84 5	12 8 0	3 33	10 0 0	37 38	22 8 0	17 Rice &	...	80 0 0	28
121	Sonaula ...							wheat.	...	...	...
								4½ Rice ...	...	...	...
122	Shinda ...	8 39	4 14 0	0 37	1 0 8	9 36	5 14 8	5½ Various.	...	22 0 0	27
	Total ...	564 0	189 1 0	38 23	57 2 8	602 23	246 8 8	.....	...	849 9 0	29
	Averages per acre.		0 5 4	...	1 7 8	...	0 8 6	.....	...	1 6 4	29
	<b>Group V.</b>										
127	Nimgiri ...	54 39	11 6 0	4 32	6 14 0	59 31	18 4 0	21	...	63 0 0	30
128	Khadkála ...	45 22	9 8 0	1 24	2 0 0	47 6	11 8 0	29	...	87 0 0	13
134	Cháwánd ...	10 31	2 0 0	2 4	1 0 0	12 35	8 0 0	5½	...	16 8 0	18
137	Uchil ...	5 20	3 0 0	1 20	2 0 0	7 0	5 0 0	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	25
142	Pimpárwádi ...	17 22	5 12 0	0 5	0 4 0	17 27	6 0 0	4½ Coarse grain.	...	14 4 0	43
	Total ...	134 14	31 10 0	10 5	12 2 0	144 19	43 12 0	.....	...	200 12 0	22
	Averages per acre.		0 3 9	...	1 3 2	...	0 4 10	.....	...	1 6 3	22
	<b>Group VI.</b>										
148	Kopra ...	17 20	4 12 0	0 5	0 4 0	17 35	5 0 0	3 Coarse gram.	...	11 4 0	41
149	Khireswar ...	40 39	14 0 0	3 30	3 8 0	44 29	17 8 0	3 Hirda ...	...	34 8 0	51
153	Ghátghar ...	110 7	16 15 0	14 12	9 15 0	124 19	26 14 0	11½ Rice ...	...	87 12 0	31
	Total ...	168 26	35 11 0	18 7	13 11 0	186 33	49 6 0	26½ Rice ...	...	318 8 0	37
	Averages per acre.		0 3 5	...	0 13 1	...	0 4 3	.....	...	0 11 5	37

## APPENDIX M-3.

Statement showing leases of pátasthal lands in the Government villages of the Junnar Taluka, Poona District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
4	Bágait Budruk ...	0 13	2 0 0	13 0 0	15	
13	Náráyangaon ...	4 3½	31 14 8	141 0 0	23	5 leases.
	Total ...	4 18½	33 14 8	154 0 0	22	
	Averages per acre ...	...	7 11 0	34 14 5	22	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
27	Dhámankhel ...	2 10	3 8 0	19 8 0	18	
50	Udapur ...	16 2	132 8 0	404 0 0	33	13 leases.
56	Pimpalgaon Suti ...	19 5	14 0 0	60 0 0	23	Only one acre pátasthal, water cess Rs. 3.
67	Belsar* ...	1 29	5 8 0	12 0 0	46	
	Total ...	39 6	155 8 0	495 8 0	31	
	Averages per acre ...	...	3 15 7	12 10 6	31	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
92	Botarda ...	11 3	26 0 0	60 0 0	45	Pátasthal, 4 acres 12 gunthas. Water cess Rs. 17.
100	Pimpalgaon Joga ...	22 22	18 9 0	117 0 0	16	Water cess Rs. 3-4 only, rent paid partly in kind, viz., 6½ maunds wheat = Rs. 39.
	Total ...	33 25	44 9 0	177 0 0	25	
	Averages per acre ...	...	1 5 2	5 4 8	25	
	Grand Total ...	77 7½	238 15 8	826 8 0	28	
	Averages per acre ...	...	3 0 6	10 11 4	28	

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Junnar Taluka from 1873-74 to 1914.

Years	Per rasee.—Seer = 80 tolas; Chhatak = 5 tolas.							Per mowad of 40 seers.		Remarks
	Jowári.	Báji.	Rice cleaned.	Wheat.	Turdal.	Gram.	Niger seed.	Jowári Kadli.	Dry-gram.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1873-74	29 8	24 8	11 8	19 8	13 5	15 8	---	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	
1874-75	36 8	30 0	12 0	20 8	13 5	21 0	---	1 0 0	0 8 0	
1875-76	34 0	24 0	11 0	18 0	14 9	21 0	---	1 8 0	1 0 0	
1876-77	12 0	10 8	8 0	10 8	9 0	13 0	---	1 6 0	1 8 0	
1877-78	10 8	9 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	8 0	---	2 8 0	2 0 0	
1878-79	10 0	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	---	2 8 0	2 0 0	
1879-80	12 0	11 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	---	---	1 4 0	
1880-81	23 0	17 0	10 0	14 8	---	18 0	---	---	---	
1881-82	29 4	20 4	12 8	15 4	14 8	19 0	---	---	0 8 0	
1882-83	26 10	21 5	13 1	16 0	14 3	16 1	---	---	0 12 0	
Averages	23 5	17 11	10 3	13 14	11 7	15 10	---	1 12/10	1 1 9	
1883-84	18 0	16 6	11 6	16 13	15 9	21 5	---	---	0 9 5	
1884-85	21 5	17 4	10 13	17 12	18 13	24 9	---	---	0 13 4	
1885-86	19 6	13 1	10 13	15 3	11 13	20 0	---	0 8 0	1 8 0	
1886-87	22 12	16 6	10 13	15 3	11 13	20 0	---	1 0 0	1 5 0	
1887-88	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1888-89	17 7	15 11	9 6	15 1	15 2	21 6	12 0	1 1 0	0 12 9	Papers traced
1889-90	16 14	14 0	9 12	13 3	12 7	16 9	10 11	1 5 3	0 12 9	
1890-91	18 13	17 0	9 13	13 15	13 7	19 1	11 13	1 12 0	1 0 0	
1891-92	20 4	15 4	9 0	13 2	10 14	16 9	11 9	1 13 6	1 7 4	
1892-93	16 3	14 0	8 15	10 3	8 14	13 2	10 14	1 6 0	1 0 5	
Averages	19 0	15 7	10 1	14 8	13 3	19 3	11 6	1 4 1	1 1 0	
1893-94	18 0	18 2	9 5	13 11	14 2	19 9	10 6	1 3 0	0 14 5	
1894-95	18 7	14 15	8 15	14 11	10 14	15 10	10 8	1 12 3	1 1 10	
1895, 9 months average	26 14	20 0	12 11	16 13	10 13	16 4	10 7	1 1 0	0 8 0	
1896	17 7	13 10	9 1	12 0	11 5	13 10	8 7	0 12 10	0 13 0	
1897	9 6	8 3	7 7	6 13	6 4	7 9	8 1	1 4 0	1 3 5	
1898	16 13	15 10	9 7	9 14	8 3	13 10	10 6	0 9 2	0 4 9	
1899	14 15	13 5	9 1	10 13	9 6	11 12	9 8	0 9 2	1 1 6	
1900	10 6	9 1	9 3	7 2	6 14	8 3	7 3	1 0 9	1 1 4	
1901	14 8	12 15	9 11	8 15	7 0	10 11	8 1	0 9 4	0 8 0	
1902	16 12	14 6	9 11	9 7	9 10	12 5	10 0	0 9 1	0 7 4	
Averages	16 4	14 0	9 7	10 15	9 7	12 15	9 6	0 15 1	0 12 9	
1903	29 5	22 15	10 9	12 15	9 14	16 9	8 12	0 8 11	0 5 0	
1904	23 0	19 5	10 4	12 6	10 9	14 13	10 0	0 12 11	0 10 5	
1905	17 2	13 12	9 8	11 14	9 12	13 5	9 12	0 15 6	0 8 0	
1906	11 7	10 2	8 4	8 13	7 6	9 12	6 15	0 15 7	0 14 4	
1907	16 13	15 6	7 12	7 11	6 10	8 14	6 5	0 10 8	0 9 3	
1908	12 7	10 14	6 9	7 9	5 12	8 0	6 13	1 4 5	1 5 2	
1909	15 1	14 4	8 2	8 15	6 10	10 13	6 15	0 10 4	0 10 2	
1910	16 13	15 2	8 10	9 8	8 13	13 8	10 0	0 14 10	1 0 11	
1911	18 4	13 4	8 11	10 1	11 11	16 8	---	---	0 6 5	
1912	---	8 6	6 7	8 11	7 12	11 1	---	1 7 9	1 4 4	
1913	11 10	9 9	6 11	9 14	7 3	12 2	6 14	1 4 2	1 4 5	
1914	13 10	10 15	7 6	9 15	6 10	9 6	7 5	1 5 1	1 1 0	
1915	14 0	11 14	7 6	8 0	6 3	9 3	9 5	1 1 9	0 13 11	
Averages	16 10	13 8	8 3	9 11	8 1	11 13	8 0	1 0 1	0 13 4	

## APPENDIX 0-1.

*Collections of assessment on Government and Inám lands for 154 villages of the Junnar Táluka, Poona District, in which a Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in 1883-84 and for 2 villages (Rohokdi and Pimpalgaon Joga) in which it was introduced in 1885-86.*

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections of past year's arrears.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1892-93	187,212	187,231	19	29	
1893-94	186,794	186,742	52	0-8-0	
1894-95	187,221	187,344	123	1	
1895-96	187,329	187,475	156	6	
1896-97	187,336	173,895	13,441	15	
1897-98	187,322	.....	.....	.....	
1898-99	187,307	181,965	5,342	5,449	Information not available.
1899-1900	187,312	.....	.....	.....	Do.
1900-01	187,147	14,922	172,225	39,142	
1901-02	187,149	.....	.....	.....	Do.
1902-03	187,174	.....	.....	.....	Do.
1903-04	187,149	.....	.....	.....	Do.
1904-05	187,135	94,523	92,615	10,786	
1905-06	187,072	93,931	93,141	11,980	
1906-07	187,044	170,306	16,738	57,776	
1907-08	187,125	133,590	53,535	8,094	
1908-09	187,040	155,591	31,581	37,198	
1909-10	186,995	160,847	26,148	38,005	
1910-11	186,689	183,033	3,656	61,451	
1911-12	198,479	181,145	17,334	6,981	
1912-13	185,992	179,437	6,555	472	
1913-14	187,325	186,136	1,197	22	

This appendix relates to all the Government villages in the táluka, except Mánjarna and Belha.

## APPENDIX 0-2.

*Collections of assessment on Government and Inám lands for the village of Mánjarna, Junnar Táluka, Poona District, in which an Original Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1890-91.*

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections of past year's arrears.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1892-93	782	782	.....	.....	
1893-94	782	782	.....	.....	
1894-95	782	782	.....	.....	
1895-96	782	782	.....	.....	
1896-97	782	767	15	.....	
1897-98	782	.....	.....	.....	
1898-99	782	782	.....	.....	
1899-1900	782	.....	.....	.....	
1900-01	782	782	.....	4	
1901-02	782	.....	.....	.....	
1902-03	782	.....	.....	.....	
1903-04	782	.....	.....	.....	
1904-05	782	782	.....	.....	
1905-06	782	782	.....	.....	
1906-07	782	742	40	.....	
1907-08	782	782	.....	.....	
1908-09	782	782	.....	.....	
1909-10	782	782	.....	.....	
1910-11	782	782	.....	.....	
1911-12	783	782	1	.....	
1912-13	783	782	1	.....	
1913-14	783	782	1	.....	

## APPENDIX OO.

Statement showing changes in occupied area for all the Government villages, except Belha and Mánjarna, of the Junnar Táluka of the Poona District in which a Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in the years 1883-84 and (in two villages only) 1885-86.

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government occupied and unoccupied and inám.		Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1873-74 ...	214,167	146,285	4,235	1,667	18,767	13,839	6,462	237,167	161,291	
1874-75 ...	211,815	145,201	6,402	2,704	18,718	13,270	6,443	236,935	161,175	
1875-76 ...	216,595	149,234	10,350	4,210	19,362	13,884	6,573	246,307	167,328	
1876-77 ...	205,676	140,349	13,491	5,077	18,727	13,158	6,512	236,894	159,584	
1877-78 ...	204,964	139,723	13,202	5,419	18,727	13,142	6,504	236,893	158,284	
1878-79 ...	204,198	139,406	13,615	5,654	18,727	13,143	6,504	236,540	158,183	
1879-80 ...	203,315	138,991	14,889	6,092	18,727	13,143	6,504	236,431	158,166	
1880-81 ...	208,154	138,931	14,526	6,059	18,727	13,143	6,504	236,427	158,168	
1881-82 ...	203,114	138,919	14,570	6,105	18,727	13,143	6,226	236,411	158,167	
1882-83 ...	203,113	138,916	14,641	6,146	18,727	13,143	6,526	236,481	158,205	
1883-84 ...	203,408	139,018	14,276	6,006	18,727	13,143	6,526	236,407	158,167	
1884-85 ...	220,074	178,819	6,203	3,134	19,746	15,870	7,289	246,022	197,823	
1885-86 ...	218,852	178,254	7,597	3,763	19,578	15,028	7,195	246,027	197,045	
1886-87 ...	219,045	178,418	7,639	3,751	19,581	15,037	7,185	246,267	198,721	
1887-88 ...	219,081	178,302	7,780	3,679	19,580	16,527	7,285	246,443	198,492	
1888-89 ...	218,874	178,306	7,908	3,835	19,876	16,590	7,426	246,460	198,533	
1889-90 ...	219,656	178,745	7,161	3,220	19,657	16,574	7,432	246,476	198,541	
1890-91 ...	219,863	178,854	6,882	3,119	19,647	16,570	7,433	246,473	198,527	
1891-92 ...	220,279	179,032	2,527	1,172	19,647	16,470	7,433	242,456	196,733	
1892-93 ...	221,869	179,779	642	309	19,674	16,583	7,433	242,186	196,655	
1893-94 ...	220,879	179,350	1,688	969	19,583	16,534	7,433	242,151	196,832	
1894-95 ...	221,548	179,788	870	463	19,581	16,524	7,433	242,000	196,754	
1895-96 ...	221,705	179,890	682	359	19,545	16,509	7,428	241,934	196,738	
1896-97 ...	221,746	179,907	648	345	19,545	16,509	7,428	241,941	196,741	
1897-98 ...	221,699	179,893	682	359	19,545	16,546	7,428	241,927	196,741	
1898-99 ...	221,685	179,866	816	440	19,552	16,528	7,441	242,055	196,816	
1899-1900 ...	221,658	178,871	816	439	19,552	16,529	7,441	242,027	196,820	
1900-01 ...	221,455	179,706	1,011	608	19,552	16,529	7,441	242,070	196,825	
1901-02 ...	220,439	179,707	1,400	809	19,552	16,532	7,441	242,392	197,030	
1902-03 ...	220,463	179,732	1,376	781	19,552	16,532	7,441	242,392	197,030	
1903-04 ...	220,453	179,707	1,358	762	19,550	16,531	7,441	242,363	196,982	
1904-05 ...	221,435	179,694	1,376	775	19,551	16,531	7,441	242,362	196,981	
1905-06 ...	221,298	179,630	1,513	843	19,550	16,531	7,441	242,363	196,986	
1906-07 ...	221,237	179,602	1,551	856	19,551	16,531	7,441	242,340	196,971	
1907-08 ...	221,247	179,638	1,544	780	19,550	16,531	7,441	242,342	196,975	
1908-09 ...	221,081	179,598	1,733	867	19,550	16,531	7,441	242,366	196,978	
1909-10 ...	221,041	179,553	2,033	1,086	19,550	16,531	7,441	242,624	197,153	
1910-11 ...	220,553	179,246	2,521	1,392	19,550	16,531	7,441	242,624	197,153	
1911-12 ...	219,328	178,569	4,020	2,213	19,402	16,451	7,373	242,750	197,233	
1912-13 ...	219,313	178,573	4,162	2,269	19,406	16,453	7,088	242,881	197,295	
1913-14 ...	221,843	179,908	1,689	991	19,478	16,488	7,421	243,016	197,332	



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APPENDIX Q.

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## APPENDIX

## Effect of Revision Settlement proposals

[Abbreviations: M = Motasthal;

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group I.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Junnar	I	2 4 0	..	..	37	48	..	..	..	..	M. 5	9	..	42	52	..
2	Hatban	I	2 4 0	..	12 0 0	2	2	..	..	..	..	P. M. 15	S. 90 W. 108	..	17	141	..
3	Bāgāt Khurd	I	2 4 0	..	12 0 0	11	14	..	..	..	..	M. 1 P. M. 48 P. 5	S. 1 R. 100 W. 338	..	60	460	..
4	Bāgāt Budruk	I	2 4 0	..	12 0 0	38	42	..	..	..	..	M. 12 P. M. 68 P. 1	S. 28 R. 147 W. 448	..	114	660	..
5	Agar	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	1,348	1,093	..	..	..	..	M. 47 P. M. 38 P. 53	S. 90 R. 134 W. 648	..	1,486	1,635	..
6	Amrāpur	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	121	112	..	..	..	..	M. 6	17	..	129	129	..
7	Khānāpur	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	674	465	..	..	..	..	M. 27 P. M. 55 P. 9	S. 75 R. 50 W. 134	..	768	788	..
8	Bastl	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	817	720	..	..	..	..	M. 50 P. 18	S. 83 R. 34 W. 101	..	865	988	..
9	Sawargaon	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	2,057	1,222	..	..	..	..	M. 357	797	..	2,414	2,079	..
10	Wadgaon Sahani	I	2 4 0	..	..	874	1,065	..	..	..	..	M. 142	342	..	1,116	1,407	..
11	Pimpalgaon Arwi	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	1,136	1,191	..	..	..	..	M. 118 P. 5	S. 275 R. 11 W. 18	..	1,259	1,465	..
12	Arwi	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	2,188	2,020	..	..	..	..	M. 410	944	..	2,598	2,964	..
13	Nārāyangaon	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	6,385	4,936	..	..	..	..	M. 159 P. M. 87 P. 340	S. 430 R. 920 W. 2,408	..	7,001	6,669	..
14	Dhangarwādi	I	2 4 0	..	..	587	409	..	..	..	..	M. 12	27	..	592	436	..
15	Dhalewādi Mincher.	I	2 4 0	..	..	1,156	767	..	..	..	..	M. 39	52	..	1,195	819	..
16	Kuran	I	2 4 0	..	..	694	469	..	..	..	..	M. 40	38	..	674	558	..
17	Shiroli Budruk	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	1,702	1,801	..	..	..	..	M. 116	276	..	1,818	2,077	..
18	Kumshet	I	2 4 0	..	..	596	568	..	..	..	..	M. 69	137	..	659	705	..
19	Shiroli Khurd	I	2 4 0	..	..	910	839	..	..	..	..	M. 72	159	..	962	998	..
20	Tejowāri	I	2 4 0	..	..	850	917	..	..	..	..	M. 60	124	..	910	1,041	..
21	Hivra Budruk	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	1,783	2,540	..	..	..	..	M. 48	110	..	1,829	2,659	..
22	Dholwad	I	2 4 0	..	..	1,848	2,623	..	..	..	..	M. 74	175	..	1,722	2,798	..
23	Hivra Khurd	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	1,305	1,219	..	..	..	..	M. 61 M. 1	S. 132 R. 1 W. 5	..	1,368	1,367	..
24	Netwad	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	1,187	1,178	..	..	..	..	M. 91	170	..	1,268	1,348	..
25	Otur	I	2 4 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	7,773	10,946	..	5	9	..	M. 259 P. M. 20 P. 26	S. 666 R. 79 W. 196	..	8,092	11,884	..
26	Mānjarna	I	2 4 0	8 0 0	..	827	740	..	2	6	..	M. 13	16	..	842	765	..
27	Dhāmankhel	II	2 0 0	..	10 0 0	989	468	..	..	..	..	M. 25 P. M. 21 P. 18	S. 41 R. 46 W. 58	..	1,003	643	..
28	Wadaḥ	II	2 0 0	..	10 0 0	1,328	1,069	..	..	..	..	M. 12 P. M. 5 P. 122	S. 16 R. 196 W. 697	..	1,467	1,912	..
29	Ninggaon Jungi	II	2 0 0	..	10 0 0	598	320	..	..	..	..	M. 10 P. M. 10 P. 13	S. 16 R. 26 W. 96	..	631	468	..
30	Nimdari	II	2 0 0	..	10 0 0	878	567	..	..	..	..	M. 98 P. M. 46 P. 8	S. 65 R. 68 W. 246	..	970	671	..

on Government occupied land.

P = Patasthal; S. = Soil; W. = Water.]

By Revision Settlements.																Percentage increase.		Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			On soil only.	Net.			
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			24		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			Group I		
2 13 0	..	..	37	54	..	..	..	..	M. 6	11	..	43	65	..	25	25	Junnar	1	
2 13 0	..	14 4 0	2	2	..	..	..	..	P. M. 16	{ S. 45 W. 120 }	..	17	167	..	25	16	Hatban	2	
2 13 0	..	14 4 0	11	17	..	..	..	..	M. 1 P. M. 45 P. 5	{ S. 1 W. 392 }	..	60	547	..	25	19	Baglit Khurd	3	
2 13 0	..	14 4 0	33	52	..	..	..	..	M. 12 P. M. 63 P. 1	{ S. 25 W. 184 }	..	114	788	..	25	19	Baglit Budruk	..	
2 13 0	..	11 14 0	1,343	1,336	..	..	..	..	M. 47 P. M. 34 P. 53	{ S. 112 W. 643 }	..	1,433	2,268	..	25	23	Agar	5	
2 13 0	..	11 14 0	121	140	..	..	..	..	M. 9	21	..	139	161	..	25	25	Amrapur	6	
2 13 0	..	11 14 0	674	610	..	..	..	..	M. 37 P. M. 65 P. 2	{ S. 94 W. 154 }	..	768	978	..	25	23	Khindapur	7	
2 13 0	..	11 14 0	817	900	..	..	..	..	M. 60 P. 18	{ S. 101 W. 42 }	..	635	1,164	..	25	24	Bastl	8	
2 13 0	..	11 14 0	2,057	1,602	..	..	..	..	M. 357	996	..	2,414	2,598	..	25	25	Sawargaoan	9	
2 13 0	..	..	974	1,331	..	..	..	..	M. 142	427	..	1,116	1,758	..	25	25	Wadgaon Sahani	10	
2 13 0	..	11 14 0	1,140	1,570	..	..	..	..	M. 118 P. 1	{ S. 344 W. 2 }	..	1,259	1,850	..	25	24	Pimpalgaon Arwi	11	
2 13 0	..	11 14 0	2,189	2,625	..	..	..	..	M. 410	1,180	..	2,598	3,705	..	25	25	Arwi	12	
2 13 0	..	11 14 0	6,385	6,170	..	..	..	..	M. 189 P. M. 87 P. 840	{ S. 897 W. 1,150 }	..	7,001	10,063	..	25	23	Narayangaon	13	
2 13 0	..	..	580	511	..	..	..	..	M. 12	34	..	592	545	..	25	25	Dhangarwadi	14	
2 13 0	..	..	1,156	659	..	..	..	..	M. 39	65	..	1,195	1,024	..	25	25	Dhalwadl Minneher.	15	
2 13 0	..	..	634	535	..	..	..	..	M. 40	111	..	674	697	..	25	25	Kuran	16	
2 13 0	..	11 14 0	1,702	2,251	..	..	..	..	M. 116	345	..	1,618	2,596	..	25	25	Shiroli Budruk	17	
2 13 0	..	..	596	710	..	..	..	..	M. 62	171	..	656	881	..	25	25	Kumhet	18	
2 13 0	..	..	910	1,049	..	..	..	..	M. 72	199	..	982	1,246	..	25	25	Shiroli Khurd	19	
2 13 0	..	..	850	1,146	..	..	..	..	M. 60	155	..	910	1,301	..	25	25	Tojewari	20	
2 13 0	..	12 14 0	1,753	3,186	..	..	..	..	M. 46	137	..	1,829	3,323	..	25	25	Hivra Budruk	21	
2 13 0	..	..	1,948	3,279	..	..	..	..	M. 74	219	..	1,722	3,416	..	25	25	Dholwad	22	
2 13 0	..	13 14 0	1,306	1,524	..	..	..	..	M. 61 P. M. 1	{ S. 165 W. 3 }	..	1,368	1,696	..	25	25	Hivra Khurd	23	
2 13 0	..	11 14 0	1,187	1,472	..	..	..	..	M. 81	212	..	1,269	1,684	..	25	25	Netwad	24	
2 13 0	10 0 0	11 14 0	7,773	13,692	..	5	10	..	M. 250 P. M. 20 P. 25	{ S. 832 W. 90 }	..	8,062	14,539	..	25	23	Otur	25	
2 13 0	10 0 0	..	927	925	..	3	7	..	M. 18	24	..	642	956	..	25	25	Manjarna	26	
2 13 0	..	11 14 0	939	668	..	..	..	..	M. 26 P. M. 31 P. 18	{ S. 53 W. 65 }	..	1,003	675	..	41	33	Dhamankhel	27	
2 13 0	..	11 14 0	1,326	1,419	..	..	..	..	M. 12 P. M. 5 P. 123	{ S. 23 W. 267 }	..	1,467	2,494	..	41	30	Wadaj	28	
2 13 0	..	11 14 0	568	480	..	..	..	..	M. 10 P. M. 16 P. 13	{ S. 22 W. 41 }	..	631	623	..	41	35	Nimgaon lungl.	29	
2 13 0	..	11 14 0	878	840	..	..	..	..	M. 33 P. M. 46 P. 6	{ S. 91 W. 89 }	..	970	1,298	..	41	34	Nimdari	30	

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group I—contd.</i>			Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	
31	Chincholi	II	2 0 0	..	10 0 0	947	657	..	..	..	..	..	M. 50 P. M. 39 P. 41	S. 100 W. 92 276	..	1,076	1,125	
32	Khamodi	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,917	1,225	..	17	32	..	..	M. 28	35	..	1,950	1,292	
33	Umbraj	II	2 0 0	..	..	2,999	3,844	..	..	..	..	..	M. 281	538	..	3,250	4,317	
Total of Group			I	..	..	46,348	48,160	0 15 11	24	46	1 14 8	..	M. 2,722 P. M. 441 P. 652	S. 6,038 W. 1,977 5,684	2 8 5 -7 0 2	50,256	59,900	1 8 1
<i>Group II.</i>																		
34	Sākora tari Mion-ehar.	I	2 4 0	..	..	638	818	..	..	..	..	..	M. 73	147	..	711	965	
35	Nāndar	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	1,451	1,177	..	..	..	..	..	M. 203	355	..	1,653	1,533	
36	Ala	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	4,904	3,234	..	1	1	..	..	M. 1,019	2,037	..	5,924	5,262	
37	Rejuri	II	2 0 0	..	8 0 0	2,962	2,844	..	..	..	..	..	M. 1,068	1,909	..	5,027	4,753	
38	Bori Budruk	II	2 0 0	..	8 0 0	3,589	3,699	..	..	..	..	..	M. 299	651	..	3,988	4,650	
39	Wadgaon Kandli	II	2 0 0	..	8 0 0	2,218	1,733	..	..	..	..	..	M. 143	328	..	2,359	2,021	
40	Kandli	II	2 0 0	..	8 0 0	2,658	2,044	..	..	..	..	..	M. 245	445	..	2,903	2,489	
41	Waishakkhed	II	2 0 0	..	..	825	306	..	..	..	..	..	M. 23	52	..	848	359	
42	Pimpalwandi	II	2 0 0	..	8 0 0	5,716	6,288	..	..	..	..	..	M. 857	1,753	..	6,973	8,011	
43	Wadgaon Bhikar	II	2 0 0	..	8 0 0	2,410	1,637	..	..	..	..	..	M. 418	456	..	2,826	2,093	
44	Pimpri Pandhar	II	2 0 0	..	8 0 0	3,760	2,908	..	..	..	..	..	M. 390	764	..	4,156	3,673	
45	Kalamb	II	2 0 0	..	8 0 0	2,512	1,597	..	..	..	..	..	M. 344	458	..	2,856	2,055	
46	Lauki	II	2 0 0	..	..	834	377	..	..	..	..	..	M. 70	103	..	904	479	
47	Chandoli	II	2 0 0	..	8 0 0	2,028	1,290	..	..	..	..	..	M. 205	471	..	2,321	1,761	
49	Ambegawhan	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,597	1,287	..	1	3	..	..	M. 2 P. 3	S. 3 W. 1	..	1,600	1,274	
49	Rohokdi	II	2 0 0	..	..	612	816	..	..	..	..	..	M. 13	28	..	625	842	
50	Udapur	II	2 0 0	..	10 0 0	1,754	1,755	..	..	..	..	..	M. 63 P. M. 53 P. 6	S. 130 W. 385	..	1,851	2,382	
51	Pangri tari Otur	II	2 0 0	..	10 0 0	409	216	..	..	..	..	..	M. 13 P. M. 4	S. 18 W. 4	..	436	225	
5	Dingora	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	3,753	3,215	..	11	17	..	..	M. 29 P. M. 29 P. 24	S. 57 W. 81 262	..	3,945	3,632	
53	Baialwadi	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,921	1,025	..	13	20	..	..	M. 55 P. 3	S. 98 W. 4 10	..	1,892	1,157	
54	Aldara	II	2 0 0	..	10 0 0	504	271	..	..	..	..	..	P. 27	S. 22 W. 78	..	531	363	
55	Koradhol	II	2 0 0	..	10 0 0	360	178	..	..	..	..	..	M. 6	10	..	360	169	
56	Pimpalgaon Sidantah.	II	2 0 0	..	10 0 0	1,294	638	..	..	..	..	..	M. 9 P. M. 20 P. 23	S. 13 W. 91 71	..	1,345	779	
57	Golegaon	II	2 0 0	..	10 0 0	1,111	545	..	..	..	..	..	M. 13	15	..	1,024	556	
58	Peth Phansumba	II	2 0 0	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	
59	Barav	II	2 0 0	..	10 0 0	91	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	37	
60	Parunda	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	2,363	1,197	..	11	18	..	..	M. 45 P. 25	S. 76 W. 107	..	2,426	1,437	
61	Kated	II	2 0 0	..	10 0 0	792	656	..	..	..	..	..	M. 16 P. 5	S. 28 W. 34	..	813	729	
62	Baglohora	II	2 0 0	..	10 0 0	83	87	..	..	..	..	..	P. M. 8 P. 2	S. 49 W. 161	..	121	265	
63	Kugur	II	2 0 0	..	10 0 0	1,697	1,134	..	..	..	..	..	M. 51 P. M. 17 P. 56	S. 107 W. 103 236	..	2,024	1,619	

Q-continued.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																Percentage increase.		Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			On soil only.	Net.			
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	34	35	36		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			Group I-contd.		
2 13 0	..	11 14 0	950	927	..	..	..	..	M. 50 P. M. 38 P. 38	141 { S. 127 W. 302 }	..	1,076	1,497	..	41	33	Chinoholl ..	31	
2 13 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	1,917	1,723	..	17	40	..	M. 38	49	..	1,960	1,811	..	40	40	Khāmodi ..	32	
2 13 0	..	..	2,999	5,406	..	..	..	..	M. 251	750	..	3,250	6,166	..	41	41	Umbraj ..	33	
..	..	..	46,353	58,980	1 4 4	24	57	3 6 0	M. 2723 P. M. 441 P. 646	7,664 { S. 2,522 W. 6,540 }	3 19 0 6 5 6	50,186	75,743	1 8 2	28	28	Total Group I ..		
Group II.																			
2 8 0	..	..	633	920	..	..	..	..	M. 73	165	..	711	1,085	..	12	12	Sākora tarf Minn- sher.	34	
2 8 0	..	11 14 0	1,451	1,324	..	..	..	..	M. 202	399	..	1,653	1,723	..	12	12	Nāndur ..	35	
2 8 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	4,904	4,030	..	1	1	..	M. 1,019	2,548	..	5,924	6,877	..	25	25	Aia ..	36	
2 8 0	..	9 8 0	3,962	3,555	..	..	..	..	M. 1,065	2,386	..	5,027	5,911	..	25	25	Rajuri ..	37	
2 8 0	..	9 8 0	3,589	4,874	..	..	..	..	M. 299	814	..	3,888	5,688	..	25	25	Bori Budruk ..	38	
2 8 0	..	9 8 0	2,718	2,180	..	..	..	..	M. 143	380	..	2,359	2,526	..	25	25	Wadgaon Kandli ..	39	
2 8 0	..	9 8 0	2,658	2,555	..	..	..	..	M. 245	656	..	2,903	3,111	..	25	25	Kandli ..	40	
2 8 0	..	..	335	392	..	..	..	..	M. 23	65	..	349	447	..	25	25	Waishakhet ..	41	
2 8 0	..	9 8 0	5,710	7,822	..	..	..	..	M. 857	2,181	..	6,573	10,013	..	25	25	Pimpalwandi ..	42	
2 8 0	..	9 8 0	2,410	2,046	..	..	..	..	M. 416	570	..	2,926	2,618	..	25	25	Wadgaon Bhikar ..	43	
2 8 0	..	9 8 0	3,760	3,635	..	..	..	..	M. 396	955	..	4,156	4,590	..	25	25	Pimpri-Pendhar ..	44	
2 8 0	..	9 8 0	2,512	1,996	..	..	..	..	M. 344	572	..	2,856	2,568	..	25	25	Kalamb ..	45	
2 8 0	..	..	634	471	..	..	..	..	M. 70	127	..	904	598	..	25	25	Lauki ..	46	
2 8 0	..	9 8 0	2,026	1,612	..	..	..	..	M. 295	589	..	3,321	2,201	..	25	25	Chandoli ..	47	
2 8 0	10 0 0	11 14 0	1,597	1,594	..	1	4	..	M. 2 P. ...	{ S. 4 W. 1 }	..	1,600	1,598	..	25	25	Ambegawan ..	48	
2 8 0	..	..	612	1,020	..	..	..	..	M. 13	32	..	625	1,052	..	25	25	Rohokdi ..	49	
2 8 0	..	11 14 0	1,754	2,194	..	..	..	..	M. 68 P. M. 53 P. 6	{ S. 70 W. 134 450 }	..	1,381	2,948	..	25	24	Udapur ..	50	
2 8 0	..	11 14 0	409	370	..	..	..	..	M. 13 P. M. 4	{ S. 16 W. 2 5 }	..	436	293	..	25	23	Pangri tarf Otur ..	51	
2 8 0	10 0 0	11 14 0	3,753	4,029	..	11	21	..	M. 32 P. M. 20 P. 23	{ S. 77 W. 108 276 }	..	3,845	4,500	..	25	24	Dingora ..	52	
2 8 0	10 0 0	11 14 0	1,821	1,281	..	13	25	..	M. 55 P. 8	{ S. 122 W. 5 12 }	..	1,692	1,445	..	25	25	Balalwadi ..	53	
2 8 0	..	11 14 0	507	341	..	..	..	..	P. 24	{ S. 25 W. 70 }	..	531	442	..	25	20	Aldara ..	54	
2 8 0	..	11 14 0	360	216	..	..	..	..	M. 8	12	..	366	228	..	25	25	Koradhol ..	55	
2 8 0	..	11 14 0	1,294	791	..	..	..	..	M. 9 P. M. 20 P. 23	{ S. 16 W. 78 81 }	..	1,345	994	..	25	24	Pimpalgaon Sida- nath.	56	
2 8 0	..	11 14 0	1,011	679	..	..	..	..	M. 13	19	..	1,024	698	..	25	25	Golegaon ..	57	
2 8 0	..	..	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11	..	25	25	Peth Phansamba ..	58	
2 8 0	..	11 14 0	91	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	46	..	25	25	Barav ..	59	
2 8 0	10 0 0	11 14 0	2,365	1,496	..	11	20	..	M. 45 P. 35	{ S. 94 W. 52 125 }	..	2,456	1,787	..	25	24	Paru-da ..	60	
2 8 0	..	11 14 0	792	622	..	..	..	..	M. 16 P. 5	{ S. 35 W. 7 40 }	..	818	904	..	25	25	Kated ..	61	
2 8 0	..	11 14 0	93	109	..	..	..	..	P. M. 8 P. 20	{ S. 61 W. 188 }	..	121	356	..	25	23	Baglhora ..	62	
2 8 0	..	11 14 0	1,897	1,405	..	..	..	..	M. 55 P. M. 17 P. 55	{ S. 134 W. 120 332 }	..	2,024	2,000	..	25	24	Kusur ..	63	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENTS.														
			Maximum Rate.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group II—contd.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
64	Niguda	II	2 0 0	...	10 0 0	958	654	...	...	...	...	M. 116 P. M. 54 P. 17	{ S. 178 W. 216 }	...	1,145	1,469	...
65	Somatvadi	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	720	332	...	1	1	...	M. 1 P. 2	{ S. 1 W. 3 }	...	738	839	...
66	Padli	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,242	650	...	3	5	...	M. 7 P. M. 2 P. 18	{ S. 10 W. 67 }	...	1,272	754	...
67	Belsar	II	2 0 0	...	10 0 0	430	203	...	...	...	...	M. 49 P. M. 14 P. 27	{ S. 101 W. 45 }	...	520	504	...
68	Enara	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,253	1,053	...	...	1	...	M. 9 P. 37	{ S. 14 W. 61 }	...	1,209	1,312	...
<b>Total Group</b>			...	...	...	59,973	40,090	0 12 4	41	64	1 9 0	M. 5,668 P. M. 201 P. 498	{ S. 10,778 W. 1,947 }	1 12 11 5 6 1	66,466	50,612	0 14 4
<i>Group III.</i>																	
69	Nalauna	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2,010	1,238	1	1	...	...	M. 2	3	...	2,913	1,242	...
70	Belha	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	3,316	6,559	...	...	...	...	M. 618	1,118	...	8,931	7,077	...
71	Sakuri	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	1,224	1,446	...	...	...	...	M. 282	562	...	1,486	2,008	...
72	Mangrul	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	2,266	3,126	...	...	...	...	M. 183	379	...	2,449	3,502	...
73	Pimpri Kawal	II	2 0 0	...	...	808	600	...	...	...	...	M. 28	58	...	631	659	...
74	Elagdi	II	2 0 0	...	...	758	383	...	...	...	...	M. 66	106	...	824	468	...
75	Pargan tarf Ala	II	2 0 0	...	...	3,420	2,525	...	...	...	...	M. 57	157	...	3,507	2,682	...
76	Ningaoon Sawa	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	2,336	2,040	...	...	...	...	M. 152	316	...	2,428	2,376	...
77	Sultanpur	II	2 0 0	...	...	673	538	...	...	...	...	M. 83	188	...	758	728	...
78	Shiroli tarf Ala	II	2 0 0	...	...	1,282	1,025	...	...	...	...	M. 90	123	...	1,372	1,198	...
79	Rori Khurd	II	2 0 0	...	...	1,767	1,547	...	...	...	...	M. 142	302	...	1,909	1,849	...
80	Hiwra	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	2,463	1,728	...	...	...	...	M. 101	178	...	2,564	1,906	...
81	Khadki	II	2 0 0	...	...	1,645	995	...	...	...	...	M. 36	46	...	1,681	1,043	...
82	Bharadi	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	1,427	901	...	...	...	...	M. 43	63	...	1,469	993	...
83	Jaula	II	2 0 0	...	...	1,143	682	...	...	...	...	M. 51	94	...	1,104	976	...
84	Thorandla	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	1,233	704	...	...	...	...	M. 60	114	...	1,299	818	...
85	Khodad	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	5,118	2,743	...	...	...	...	M. 228	513	...	5,446	3,256	...
86	Hanjni	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	2,857	1,780	...	...	...	...	M. 332	571	...	3,169	2,351	...
87	Walti	II	2 0 0	...	...	2,346	1,433	...	...	...	...	M. 259	421	...	2,605	1,904	...
88	Shingwa	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	2,030	1,575	...	...	...	...	M. 29	343	...	3,160	1,918	...
<b>Total Group</b>			...	...	...	46,920	33,797	0 11 6	1	1	1 0 0	M. 3,158	5,708	1 12 11	80,079	39,501	0 13 9
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
89	Kale	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,411	642	...	5	6	...	M. 8 P. M. 1 P. 35	{ S. 33 W. 95 }	...	1,456	780	...
90	Tambe	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,353	595	...	24	30	...	P. 4	{ S. 3 W. 9 }	...	1,381	687	...
91	Ralegan	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	524	271	...	14	25	...	M. 1 P. M. 2 P. 11	{ S. 2 W. 45 }	...	552	359	...
92	Botarda	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	750	357	...	2	5	...	M. 17 P. M. 7 P. 31	{ S. 26 W. 148 }	...	807	578	...
93	Khangaon	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	787	336	...	1	1	...	M. 6 P. M. 36 P. 17	{ S. 8 W. 240 }	...	799	643	...
94	Suraj	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	513	283	...	14	26	...	M. 2 P. 3	{ S. 3 W. 7 }	...	532	323	...

Q—continued.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																Percentage increase.		Number of Village.		Number.
Maximum Rate.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			On soil only.	Net.	35			
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				34	35	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
																		<i>Group II—contd.</i>		
2 8 0	...	11 14 0	968	817	...	...	...	...	M. 116 P. M. 54 P. 17	S. 232 W. 151 240	...	1,145	1,439	...	25	25	Nirguda	64		
2 8 0	10 0 0	11 14 0	729	415	...	1	1	...	M. 1 P. 2	S. 1 W. 4	...	733	423	...	25	25	Somatwadi	65		
2 8 0	10 0 0	11 14 0	1,342	812	...	3	6	...	M. 7 P. M. 2 P. 16	S. 12 W. 97 79	...	1,272	936	...	25	24	Padli	66		
2 8 0	...	11 14 0	430	389	...	...	...	...	M. 49 P. M. 14 P. 27	S. 128 W. 56 110	...	520	621	...	25	23	Belsar	67		
2 8 0	10 0 0	11 14 0	1,353	1,316	...	...	1	...	M. 9 P. 37	S. 17 W. 76 214	...	1,229	1,624	...	25	24	Enara	68		
...	...	...	59,977	57,362	0 15 4	41	79	1 14 10	M. 5,056 P. M. 198 P. 294	S. 13,404 W. 909 2,210	2 4 0 6 6 5	66,463	73,994	1 1 10	24	24	Total Group	II		
																		<i>Group III.</i>		
2 4 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	2,910	1,393	...	1	1	...	M. 2	3	...	2,913	1,397	...	12 1/2	12 1/2	Nalauna	69		
2 4 0	...	9 8 0	8,316	7,379	...	...	...	...	M. 619	1,258	...	8,934	8,637	...	12 1/2	12 1/2	Belha	70		
2 4 0	...	9 8 0	1,224	1,627	...	...	...	...	M. 263	632	...	1,486	2,259	...	12 1/2	12 1/2	Bakuri	71		
2 4 0	...	9 8 0	2,260	3,517	...	...	...	...	M. 183	423	...	2,440	3,940	...	12 1/2	12 1/2	Mangrai	72		
2 4 0	...	...	806	675	...	...	...	...	M. 28	65	...	834	740	...	12 1/2	12 1/2	Pimpri Kawal	73		
2 4 0	...	...	758	407	...	...	...	...	M. 66	119	...	834	526	...	12 1/2	12 1/2	Bhagdi	74		
2 4 0	...	...	3,420	2,641	...	...	...	...	M. 87	177	...	3,507	3,018	...	12 1/2	12 1/2	Pargan tori Ala	75		
2 4 0	...	9 8 0	2,336	2,205	...	...	...	...	M. 159	355	...	2,488	2,650	...	12 1/2	12 1/2	Nimgaon Sawa	76		
2 4 0	...	...	673	605	...	...	...	...	M. 89	211	...	756	816	...	12 1/2	12 1/2	Sultanpur	77		
2 4 0	...	...	1,283	1,163	...	...	...	...	M. 90	195	...	1,372	1,348	...	12 1/2	12 1/2	Shitroli tori Ala	78		
2 4 0	...	...	1,767	1,740	...	...	...	...	M. 142	340	...	1,912	2,080	...	12 1/2	22 1/2	Bori Khurd	79		
2 4 0	...	9 8 0	2,463	1,944	...	...	...	...	M. 101	200	...	2,564	2,144	...	12 1/2	12 1/2	Hiwra	80		
2 4 0	...	...	1,646	1,119	...	...	...	...	M. 36	54	...	1,681	1,173	...	12 1/2	12 1/2	Khadki	81		
2 4 0	...	9 8 0	1,427	1,014	...	...	...	...	M. 42	70	...	1,469	1,084	...	12 1/2	12 1/2	Bharadi	82		
2 4 0	...	...	1,143	992	...	...	...	...	M. 51	106	...	1,194	1,008	...	12 1/2	12 1/2	Jaula	83		
2 4 0	...	9 8 0	1,233	792	...	...	...	...	M. 66	139	...	1,299	920	...	12 1/2	12 1/2	Thorandla	84		
2 4 0	...	9 8 0	5,118	3,686	...	...	...	...	M. 328	877	...	5,446	3,663	...	12 1/2	12 1/2	Khodad	85		
2 4 0	...	9 8 0	2,857	2,002	...	...	...	...	M. 332	612	...	3,189	2,644	...	12 1/2	12 1/2	Ranjni	86		
2 4 0	...	...	2,316	1,668	...	...	...	...	M. 259	474	...	2,605	2,142	...	12 1/2	12 1/2	Walti	87		
2 4 0	...	9 8 0	2,930	1,772	...	...	...	...	M. 220	366	...	3,160	2,158	...	12 1/2	12 1/2	Shingwa	88		
...	...	...	46,920	38,021	0 18 0	1	1	1 0 0	M. 3,159	6,415	2 0 6	50,079	44,437	0 14 2	12 1/2	12 1/2	Total Group	III		
																		<i>Group IV.</i>		
1 14 0	10 0 0	11 14 0	1,411	832	...	6	7	...	M. 3 P. M. 1 P. 36	S. 6 W. 41 111	...	1,456	965	...	25	24	Kala	89		
1 14 0	10 0 0	11 14 0	1,343	744	...	24	37	...	P. 4	S. 4 W. 10	...	1,381	795	...	25	25	Tambe	90		
1 14 0	10 0 0	11 14 0	524	339	...	14	31	...	M. 1 P. M. 2 P. 11	S. 2 W. 20 52	...	552	444	...	25	24	Balegau	91		
1 14 0	10 0 0	11 14 0	760	446	...	2	6	...	M. 17 P. M. 7 P. 31	S. 32 W. 18 167	...	807	710	...	25	23	Botarda	92		
1 14 0	10 0 0	11 14 0	739	421	...	1	1	...	M. 19 P. M. 25 P. 16	S. 20 W. 61 236	...	799	744	...	25	16	Khangaon	93		
1 14 0	10 0 0	11 14 0	513	354	...	14	32	...	M. 2 P. 3	S. 4 W. 5 8	...	532	403	...	25	25	Burala	94		

Number.	Name of village.	Number of Group.	By Former Settlement.															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	<i>Group IV—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
95	Manikdoh	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	878	302	...	25	32	...	P.	{ S. ... W. 1 }	...	908	335	...	
96	Khangaon	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,824	674	...	97	149	...	P.	{ S. 25 W. 129 }	...	1,938	677	...	
97	Mulki	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	368	115	...	5	5	...	P.	{ S. 10 W. 34 }	...	282	164	...	
98	Godra	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,801	514	...	92	135	...	{ M. 3 P. 10 }	{ S. 4 W. 25 }	...	1,906	684	...	
99	Alma	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,887	638	...	32	31	...	{ M. 2 P. M. 1 P. 114 }	{ S. 2 W. 91 W. 335 }	...	1,978	1,092	...	
100	Pimpalgaon Joga	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	3,039	1,692	...	119	150	...	{ M. 2 P. 18 }	{ S. 3 W. 20 W. 51 }	...	3,178	1,826	...	
101	Alu	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	254	129	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	269	135	...	
	Total Group	IV	...	...	...	15,189	6,452	0 6 10	424	602	1 6 9	{ M. 38 P. M. 47 P. 290 }	{ S. 52 W. 313 W. 1,114 }	1 5 11 4 8 9	15,988	8,533	0 8 6	
	<i>Group V.</i>																	
102	Kolhwadi	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	664	243	...	75	101	...	...	...	...	739	344	...	
103	Sangnora	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	1,563	601	...	234	283	...	...	...	...	1,797	663	...	
104	Karanjala	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	687	321	...	159	244	...	...	...	...	856	565	...	
105	Madh	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	1,708	1,027	...	235	291	...	...	...	...	1,941	1,318	...	
106	Fangri tarf Madh	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	624	328	...	41	46	...	P.	{ S. ... W. 3 }	...	606	377	...	
107	Kolwadi	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	911	289	...	89	58	...	...	...	...	950	318	...	
108	Wadkhei	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	717	300	...	52	82	...	P.	{ S. 2 W. 10 }	...	773	408	...	
109	Pargaon tarf Madh	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,287	331	...	143	230	...	P.	{ S. 8 W. 8 }	...	1,394	581	...	
110	Shitewadi	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,384	404	...	89	151	...	P.	{ S. 6 W. 17 }	...	1,428	578	...	
111	Hadsar	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	1,430	336	...	104	159	...	...	...	...	1,534	495	...	
112	Undekhadak	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	545	149	...	21	37	...	...	...	...	566	188	...	
113	Kowari	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	618	177	...	104	175	...	...	...	...	723	352	...	
114	Rajur	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,500	445	...	71	103	...	P.	{ S. 8 W. 5 }	...	1,573	556	...	
115	Tajur	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,092	286	...	61	89	...	P.	{ S. ... W. 1 }	...	1,153	376	...	
116	Mankeshwar	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	612	180	...	47	89	...	...	...	...	669	269	...	
117	Keli	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	253	8	...	58	91	...	...	...	...	311	99	...	
118	Aptala	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	741	279	...	27	57	...	P.	{ S. 2 W. 14 }	...	772	352	...	
119	Wanewari	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	243	91	...	19	23	...	...	...	...	262	114	...	
120	Dhalewadi Haveli.	tarf IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	397	144	...	13	16	...	...	...	...	410	160	...	
121	Sonaula	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	625	194	...	46	89	...	M.	5	17	...	676	300	...
122	Shinda	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	424	203	...	23	38	...	P.	{ S. 1 W. 2 }	...	447	242	...	
123	Ghangaldara	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	824	245	...	38	48	...	...	...	...	662	293	...	



Q—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																	Percentage increase.		Name of village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			On soil only.	Net.				
P. crop.	Else.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			84	85		
10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				<i>Group IV—contd.</i>		
1 14	0 10	0 0	11 14 0	678	377	..	25	40	..	P. ..	{ S. .. } { W. 1 }	..	808	418	..	25	25	Manikdoho ..	95	
1 14	0 10	0 0	11 14 0	1,824	843	..	97	185	..	P. 27	{ S. 31 } { W. 162 }	..	1,958	1,211	..	25	24	Khangson ..	96	
1 14	0 10	0 0	11 14 0	263	144	..	5	6	..	P. 9	{ S. 12 } { W. 40 }	..	282	202	..	25	23	Mulki ..	97	
1 14	0 10	0 0	11 14 0	1,801	843	..	92	169	..	{ M. 3 } { P. 10 }	{ S. 5 } { W. 3 }	..	1,906	853	..	25	25	Godra ..	98	
1 14	0 10	0 0	11 14 0	1,837	791	..	22	39	..	{ M. 2 } { P. M. 1 } { P. 114 }	{ S. 2 } { W. 114 } { W. 382 }	..	1,978	1,338	..	25	28	Alma ..	99	
1 14	0 10	0 0	11 14 0	3,039	2,002	..	119	187	..	{ M. 2 } { P. 18 }	{ S. 4 } { W. 60 }	..	3,178	2,273	..	25	25	Fimpalgaon Jega ..	100	
1 14	0 10	0 0	11 14 0	254	160	..	4	9	..	..	..	..	258	169	..	25	25	Alu ..	101	
..	..	..	15,190	8,084	0 8 6	424	750	1 12 4	{ M. 49 } { P. M. 36 } { P. 259 }	{ S. 74 } { W. 378 } { W. 1,259 }	{ 1 8 2 } { 5 0 8 }	15,988	10,526	0 10 6	24	23	Total Group ..	IV		
																		<i>Group V.</i>		
1 9	0 10	0 0	..	664	304	..	75	128	..	..	..	..	739	430	..	25	25	Kolhwadi ..	102	
1 9	0 10	0 0	..	1,563	751	..	234	327	..	..	..	..	1,797	1,073	..	25	25	Bangnora ..	103	
1 9	0 10	0 0	..	697	401	..	159	305	..	..	..	..	866	706	..	25	25	Karanjala ..	104	
1 9	0 10	0 0	..	1,708	1,234	..	235	364	..	..	..	..	1,941	1,649	..	25	25	Madh ..	105	
1 9	0 10	0 0	11 14 0	634	410	..	41	57	..	P. 1	{ S. ... } { W. 4 }	..	606	471	..	25	25	Pargri tarif Madh ..	106	
1 9	0 10	0 0	..	911	325	..	39	72	..	..	..	..	950	387	..	25	25	Kolwadi ..	107	
1 9	0 10	0 0	11 14 0	717	385	..	52	102	..	P. 4	{ S. 2 } { W. 12 }	..	773	502	..	25	25	Wackhel ..	108	
1 9	0 10	0 0	11 14 0	1,237	414	..	148	299	..	P. 4	{ S. 4 } { W. 9 }	..	1,394	726	..	25	25	Pargaon tarif Madh ..	109	
1 9	0 10	0 0	11 14 0	1,334	505	..	89	189	..	P. 5	{ S. 7 } { W. 20 }	..	1,428	721	..	25	25	Shitewadi ..	110	
1 9	0 10	0 0	..	1,433	420	..	104	199	..	..	..	..	1,534	619	..	25	25	Hadear ..	111	
1 9	0 10	0 0	..	545	186	..	21	46	..	..	..	..	586	332	..	25	25	Undekhadak ..	112	
1 9	0 10	0 0	..	618	291	..	104	219	..	..	..	..	722	440	..	25	25	Kowari ..	113	
1 9	0 10	0 0	11 14 0	1,500	856	..	71	129	..	P. 2	{ S. 4 } { W. 6 }	..	1,673	695	..	25	25	Rajur ..	114	
1 9	0 10	0 0	11 14 0	1,092	357	..	61	111	..	P. ..	{ S. ... } { W. 1 }	..	1,163	469	..	25	25	Tejur ..	115	
1 9	0 10	0 0	..	812	325	..	47	111	..	..	..	..	659	336	..	25	25	Mankeshwar ..	116	
1 9	0 10	0 0	..	253	10	..	58	114	..	..	..	..	311	124	..	25	25	Koh ..	117	
1 9	0 10	0 0	11 14 0	741	349	..	27	71	..	P. 4	{ S. 2 } { W. 17 }	..	772	439	..	25	25	Aptala ..	118	
1 9	0 10	0 0	..	243	114	..	19	29	..	..	..	..	282	148	..	25	25	Wanewari ..	119	
1 9	0 10	0 0	..	897	180	..	13	20	..	..	..	..	410	200	..	25	25	Dhalewadi tarif ..	120	
1 9	0 10	0 0	11 14 0	625	242	..	46	111	..	M. 5	21	..	676	374	..	25	25	Sonaula ..	121	
1 9	0 10	0 0	11 14 0	424	254	..	22	45	..	P. 1	{ S. 1 } { W. 1 }	..	447	302	..	25	25	Bhinda ..	122	
1 9	0 10	0 0	..	924	306	..	58	60	..	..	..	..	862	366	..	25	25	Ghangaldara ..	123	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Groups.	By Former Settlements.															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group V—contd.</i>																		
124	Hivra Pathar	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	..	931	261	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	234	264	..
125	Warsauna	IV	1 4 0	..	..	433	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	433	120	..
	Total Group	V	..	..	..	20,121	6,043	0 5 6	1,701	2,469	1 7 5	M. 5 P. 21	S. 17 W. 50	2 6 5 3 10 9	21,848	6,526	0 7 0	
<i>Group VI.</i>																		
126	Taleran	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,778	319	..	244	378	..	P. 1	{ S. 1 W. 2 }	..	2,023	698	..	
127	Nimgri	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	..	1,131	213	..	179	220	..	..	..	..	1,310	433	..	
128	Khatkala	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	..	626	122	..	63	86	..	..	..	..	689	203	..	
129	Khaira	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	..	436	84	..	52	80	..	..	..	..	488	164	..	
130	Hirdi	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	..	268	69	..	56	87	..	..	..	..	323	156	..	
131	Jalwandi	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	..	331	78	..	47	69	..	..	..	..	428	141	..	
132	Khadkumbe	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	..	471	91	..	55	88	..	..	..	..	526	149	..	
133	Usran	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	..	321	88	..	40	81	..	..	..	..	361	154	..	
134	Chawand	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	..	67	139	..	103	105	..	..	..	..	730	244	..	
135	Pur	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	..	331	64	..	37	46	..	..	..	..	368	110	..	
136	Shiroli tarf Kukad neher.	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	..	426	84	..	32	50	..	..	..	..	457	134	..	
137	Uchhil	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	..	502	176	..	73	113	..	..	..	..	675	269	..	
138	Bhiwadi Budruk	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	310	63	..	63	69	..	P. 1	{ S. 1 W. 6 }	..	373	168	..	
139	Bhiwadi Khurd	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	..	402	87	..	67	81	..	..	..	..	469	145	..	
140	Shivli	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	167	70	..	36	74	..	P. 18	{ S. 14 W. 51 }	..	331	309	..	
141	Inglun	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	..	794	185	..	134	163	..	..	..	..	929	268	..	
142	Pimparwadi	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	..	329	72	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	331	75	..	
143	Sukalwedha	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	..	1,219	229	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	1,236	235	..	
	Total Group	VI	..	..	..	10,515	2,218	0 3 4	1,290	1,780	1 6 1	P. 20	{ S. 16 W. 59 }	3 12 0	11,826	4,073	0 5 6	
<i>Group VII.</i>																		
144	Chilwadi	VI	1 0 0	..	..	495	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	495	147	..	
145	Muthalna	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	..	992	139	..	25	41	..	..	..	..	1,017	179	..	
146	Mandwa	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	..	1,181	208	..	26	45	..	..	..	..	1,207	253	..	
147	Jambulshi	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	..	554	97	..	23	25	..	..	..	..	567	122	..	
148	Kopra	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	..	1,609	252	..	24	46	..	..	..	..	1,633	298	..	
149	Khireahwar	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	..	1,073	248	..	31	121	..	..	..	..	1,154	369	..	
150	Khubi	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	..	334	334	..	34	166	..	..	..	..	919	400	..	
151	Anjanwala	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	..	1,518	239	..	22	23	..	..	..	..	1,249	524	..	
152	Dewla	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	..	1,199	198	..	196	268	..	..	..	..	1,385	464	..	
153	Ghatghar	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	..	896	119	..	116	125	..	..	..	..	1,012	243	..	
154	Phangulgawan	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	..	896	55	..	33	23	..	..	..	..	439	73	..	
155	Amboli	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	..	741	137	..	147	162	..	..	..	..	688	269	..	
156	Dhak	VI	1 0 0	..	..	509	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	509	59	..	
157	Hatwaj	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	..	1,141	164	..	17	10	..	..	..	..	1,168	174	..	
158	Amba	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	..	1,141	171	..	11	10	..	..	..	..	1,153	181	..	
	Total Group	VII	..	..	..	14,299	3,555	0 2 10	395	1,325	1 5 4	..	..	..	15,261	3,890	0 4 1	
	Grand totals for Taluka	..	..	..	..	218,333	1,44,214	0 10 10	4,476	6,307	1 6 7	M. 11,877 P. M. 689 P. 1,281	S. 22,578 S. 3,031 W. 2,664	1 14 5 3 0 10	21,656	65,024	0 12 9	

-continued.

By Revision Settlements.																Percentage Increase.		Name of Village.	No.
Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Blos.			Garden.			Total.			On soil only.	Net.				
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			Area.	Assessment.	Average.	25
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	35	36	
<i>Group V—contd.</i>																			
0 10 0 6	..	831	826	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	934	830	..	25	25	Hiwra Pathar	124		
0 0 ..	..	433	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	483	150	..	25	25	Warewuna	125		
..	..	20,121	8,676	0 6 11	1,701	3,110	1 18 3	M. 5 P. 21	21 30 71	4 3 2 4 5 4	21,648	11,808	0 8 9	25	25	Total Group	V		
<i>Group VI.,</i>																			
6 10 0 0	11 14 0	1,776	309	..	344	470	..	P. 1	S. 1 W. 2	..	2,023	772	..	25	25	Taleran	126		
6 10 0 0	..	1,181	205	..	179	275	..	..	..	..	1,310	541	..	25	25	Nimgiri	127		
6 10 0 0	..	635	153	..	63	107	..	..	..	..	689	259	..	25	25	Khatkala	128		
6 10 0 0	..	438	105	..	63	100	..	..	..	..	459	205	..	25	25	Khaira	129		
6 10 0 0	..	263	66	..	56	109	..	..	..	..	322	195	..	25	25	Hirdi	130		
6 10 0 0	..	391	97	..	47	79	..	..	..	..	423	178	..	25	25	J. Iwandi	131		
6 10 0 0	..	471	114	..	55	72	..	..	..	..	526	156	..	25	25	Khadkumbe	132		
6 10 0 0	..	321	116	..	40	76	..	..	..	..	361	192	..	25	25	Ueran	133		
6 10 0 0	..	627	174	..	103	131	..	..	..	..	730	305	..	25	25	Chawand	134		
6 10 0 0	..	331	60	..	37	57	..	..	..	..	366	137	..	25	25	Pur	135		
6 10 0 0	..	435	105	..	53	62	..	..	..	..	467	167	..	25	25	Shiroli tarf Kukad- neher.	136		
6 10 0 0	..	502	220	..	73	141	..	..	..	..	575	361	..	25	25	Uebhl	137		
6 10 0 0	11 14 0	310	79	..	62	110	..	P. 1	S. 1 W. 7	..	373	197	..	25	25	Bhiwadi Budruk	138		
6 10 0 0	..	403	84	..	67	101	..	..	..	..	469	165	..	25	25	Bhiwadi Khurd	139		
6 10 0 0	11 14 0	167	67	..	36	92	..	P. 15	S. 18 W. 60	..	221	267	..	25	25	Shivli	140		
6 10 0 0	..	794	231	..	134	229	..	..	..	..	928	467	..	25	25	Inglun	141		
6 10 0 0	..	329	90	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	331	94	..	25	25	Pimpurwadi	142		
6 10 0 0	..	1,318	286	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	1,226	293	..	25	25	Sukalwadha	143		
..	..	10,515	2,771	0 4 3	1,290	2,228	1 11 7	P. 20	S. 20 W. 60	4 7 2	11,825	5,032	0 6 11	25	25	Total Group	VI		
<i>Group VII.,</i>																			
0 ..	..	495	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	495	184	..	25	25	Ohlewadi	144		
0 10 0 0	..	692	172	..	25	51	..	..	..	..	1,017	223	..	25	25	Muthalne	145		
0 10 0 0	..	1,181	260	..	26	56	..	..	..	..	1,207	316	..	25	25	Mandwa	146		
0 10 0 0	..	554	121	..	13	31	..	..	..	..	567	152	..	25	25	Jambulebi	147		
0 10 0 0	..	1,609	315	..	34	87	..	..	..	..	1,633	372	..	25	25	Kopra	148		
0 10 0 0	..	1,773	310	..	31	151	..	..	..	..	1,154	461	..	25	25	Khreshwar	149		
0 10 0 0	..	634	417	..	84	195	..	..	..	..	918	612	..	25	25	Khubi	150		
0 10 0 0	..	1,518	256	..	232	369	..	..	..	..	1,740	655	..	25	25	Anjanwala	151		
0 10 0 0	..	1,169	247	..	196	332	..	..	..	..	1,365	579	..	25	25	Devla	152		
0 0 0 6	..	596	147	..	116	156	..	..	..	..	1,012	303	..	25	25	Ghatghar	153		
0 10 0 0	..	306	60	..	33	29	..	..	..	..	429	98	..	25	25	Phangul Gawhan	154		
0 10 0 0	..	741	171	..	147	202	..	..	..	..	868	373	..	25	25	Amboli	155		
0 ..	..	509	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	509	74	..	25	25	Dhak	156		
0 10 0 0	..	1,141	205	..	17	12	..	..	..	..	1,158	217	..	25	25	Hatwij	157		
0 10 0 0	..	1,141	214	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	1,152	226	..	25	25	Amba	158		
..	..	14,269	3,192	0 3 7	995	1,653	1 10 7	..	..	..	15,264	4,845	0 5 1	25	25	Total Group	VII		
<i>Grand totals for Taluka</i>																			
..	..	218,345	1,77,668	0 13 3	4,476	7,872	1 12 2	M. 11,891 P. M. 675 P. 1,268	27,873 3,550 10,179	2 5 1 7 3 6	231,658	226,545	0 15 8	22.3	22.4				

## APPENDIX Q.

Statement showing the population and area and assessment of Government unoccupied land in the Government villages of the Junnár Taluka, Poona District, at the end of 1912-13.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Population.	Unoccupied Government land.		
			Area.		Assessment.
1	2	3	4		5
			A.	g.	Rs. a. p.
7	Khánápur	248	61	31	23 4 0
9	Sawargaon	1,632	28	17	11 12 0
13	Naráyangaon	3,466	518	30	301 2 0
16	Kuran	211	26	34	14 8 0
17	Shiroli Budruk	1,148	13	25	3 12 0
24	Netwad	602	2	12	2 0 0
25	Otur	5,581	14	37	5 0 0
28	Wadaj	899	76	20	36 9 9
29	Nimgaon Mahalunge	196	35	26	16 12 0
34	Sákora	380	17	15	20 5 1
36	Ala	3,854	159	0	78 8 0
37	Rájuri	3,579	47	2	20 6 0
38	Bori Budruk	1,557	91	30	58 10 0
39	Wadgaon Kándli	919	12	24	6 0 0
42	Pimpalwandi	4,140	16	4	23 0 0
43	Wadgaon Bhikar	1,885	11	26	5 0 0
44	Pimpri Pendhar	1,931	32	10	21 0 0
45	Kalamb	1,233	46	2	18 0 0
46	Lauki	387	37	33	9 0 0
53	Balálwádi	602	14	12	3 4 0
63	Kusur	869	189	1	118 5 0
67	Belsar	441	2	4	5 0 0
70	Belha	3,959	315	15	227 0 6
71	Sákuri	853	20	18	19 8 0
74	Bhágdi	308	10	10	4 0 0
75	Párgaon tarf Ala	639	273	3	186 0 0
76	Nimgaon Sawa	1,061	390	34	337 8 0
77	Sultánpur	192	32	14	13 8 0
78	Shiroli tarf Ala	546	166	32	92 0 0
80	Hiwra	476	803	11	392 7 0
81	Khadki	367	262	2	140 14 3
82	Bharádi	461	157	10	62 7 0
83	Jaula	351	11	11	8 0 0
85	Khodad	1,531	74	9	25 5 4
86	Ránjni	1,237	122	35	60 4 0
87	Walti	784	12	31	3 0 0
92	Botarda	349	1	15	2 8 0
96	Khámgaon	713	24	21	7 2 0
98	Godra	553	17	35	4 0 0
102	Kolbewádi	230	3	17	0 8 0
110	Shitewari	446	0	15	0 2 0
116	Mankeshwar	178	55	26	17 0 0
135	Pur	211	5	38	1 0 0
140	Shivli	172	1	27	1 0 0
141	Inglun	681	0	18	1 0 0
142	Pimparwári	44	34	29	6 0 0
143	Sukalweda	341	{ 33 11		{ 8 0 0
			{ 44 31		{ 8 4 0
149	Khireswar	307	12	7	6 0 0
150	Khubi	192	7	28	2 8 0
155	Amboli	483	5	29	1 9 6
157	Hatwej	315	26	4	4 0 0
Total ...	.....	53,240	4,386	4	2,448 0 1

Note.—The difference between the totals of this appendix and the figures for 1912-13 in Appendix O is due to the inclusion of Belha in this appendix.

## APPENDIX S.

Statement showing variations in the value of dry-crop land in certain Government villages of the Junnar Taluka during the currency of the existing settlements.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Period of sales.	Total area sold.	Total assessment.	Average assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Price in multiples of the assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Group I.</b>								
12	Arwi	1885-94	15 26	12 4 0	0 12 6	700 0 0	57	
		1895-01	18 0	15 2 8	0 13 6	788 0 0	52	
		1905-14	26 33	21 10 0	0 13 11	1,790 0 0	84	
1	Narayangan.	1885-94	172 30	116 3 0	0 10 9	2,134 0 0	18	
		1895-04	116 28	85 0 0	0 11 6	1,703 0 0	21	
		1905-14	450 33	298 11 4	0 10 9	7,506 0 0	25	
<b>Group II—East.</b>								
<b>Sub-group A (1).</b>								
32	Khamodi	1885-94	30 4	16 10 0	....	800 0 0	....	
33	Umbraj	"	52 38	62 4 0	....	3,197 0 0	....	
39	Wadgaon Kandli	"	81 8	54 0 0	....	931 8 0	....	
40	Kandli	"	67 20	49 8 0	....	1,265 0 0	....	
41	Walshakkhed	"	32 38	21 8 0	....	374 0 0	....	
42	Pimpalwandi	"	54 23	59 0 0	....	3,117 8 0	....	
43	Wadgaon Bhikar	"	....	....	....	....	....	
44	Pimpri Pendhar	"	89 23	54 13 4	....	1,717 12 0	....	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>410 28</b>	<b>316 11 4</b>	<b>0 12 5</b>	<b>10,322 12 0</b>	<b>33</b>	
<b>Sub-group A (1).</b>								
32	Khamodi	1895-04	25 9	15 5 0	....	317 0 0	....	
33	Umbraj	"	38 34	44 2 0	....	6,323 0 0	....	
39	Wadgaon Kandli	"	10 22	5 9 0	....	100 0 0	....	
40	Kandli	"	121 1	98 4 0	....	6,179 8 0	....	
41	Walshakkhed	"	22 34	10 8 0	....	295 0 0	....	
42	Pimpalwandi	"	39 36	40 12 0	....	1,995 0 0	....	
43	Wadgaon Bhikar	"	33 17	14 0 0	....	193 0 0	....	
44	Pimpri Pendhar	"	50 35	37 13 8	....	2,341 0 0	....	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>342 30</b>	<b>265 12 8</b>	<b>0 12 5</b>	<b>16,748 8 0</b>	<b>59</b>	
<b>Sub-group A (1).</b>								
32	Khamodi	1905-14	65 30	61 9 4	....	2,525 0 0	....	
33	Umbraj	"	83 3	89 11 4	....	8,359 0 0	....	
39	Wadgaon Kandli	"	48 22	28 5 4	....	1,325 0 0	....	
40	Kandli	"	98 20	79 4 0	....	3,700 0 0	....	
41	Walshakkhed	"	23 30	11 12 4	....	500 0 0	....	
42	Pimpalwandi	"	64 6	63 15 2	....	3,608 0 0	....	
43	Wadgaon Bhikar	"	117 25	47 13 0	....	1,330 0 0	....	
44	Pimpri Pendhar	"	80 23	58 11 0	....	3,195 0 0	....	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>619 36</b>	<b>459 1 6</b>	<b>0 11 10</b>	<b>2,450 0 0</b>	<b>53</b>	
<b>Sub-group A (2).</b>								
36	Ala	1885-94	84 29	42 14 8	....	1,240 12 0	....	
37	Rajuri	"	66 18	35 8 0	....	615 0 0	....	
38	Bori Budrak	"	68 8	54 14 8	....	819 4 0	....	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>220 14</b>	<b>133 5 4</b>	<b>0 9 8</b>	<b>2,675 0 0</b>		

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Period of sales.	Total area sold.	Total assessment.	Average assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Price in multiples of the assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Group II—East—contd.</b>								
<b>Sub-group A (2).</b>								
			A. S.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
36	Ala ... ..	1895-04	108 19	68 0 8	....	2,409 8 0	....	
37	Rājuri ... ..	"	18 13	9 15 0	....	328 0 0	....	
38	Bori Budruk ... ..	"	97 25	117 7 4	....	2,688 8 0	....	
	<b>Total ...</b>		<b>222 17</b>	<b>190 7 6</b>	<b>0 13 8</b>	<b>5,426 0 0</b>	<b>28</b>	
<b>Sub-group A (2).</b>								
36	Ala ... ..	1905-14	256 24	116 13 6	....	4,508 0 0	....	
37	Rājuri ... ..	"	232 18	143 0 0	....	3,403 0 0	....	
39	Bori Budruk ... ..	"	178 24	178 13 8	....	5,776 0 0	....	
	<b>Total ...</b>		<b>662 23</b>	<b>469 11 2</b>	<b>0 11 4</b>	<b>19,746 0 0</b>	<b>43</b>	
<b>Sub-group B.</b>								
71	Sākuri ... ..	1885-04	42 21	55 8 0	....	1,641 0 0	....	
72	Māngrul ... ..	"	31 18	45 4 0	....	1,300 0 0	....	
75	Pārgaon ... ..	"	54 15	33 0 0	....	683 0 0	....	
76	Nīngaon Sawa ... ..	"	7 22	9 9 0	....	1,023 0 0	....	
77	Sullānpur ... ..	"	51 15	32 13 7	....	207 0 0	....	
78	Shiroli ... ..	"	46 7	25 4 0	....	624 0 0	....	
79	Bori Khurd ... ..	"	20 35	15 8 0	....	800 0 0	....	
	<b>Total ...</b>		<b>255 19</b>	<b>221 14 7</b>	<b>0 13 11</b>	<b>6,270 0 0</b>	<b>28</b>	
<b>Sub-group B.</b>								
71	Sākuri ... ..	1895-04	37 2	44 0 0	....	1,667 8 0	....	
72	Māngrul ... ..	"	14 3	17 12 0	....	300 0 0	....	
75	Pārgaon ... ..	"	86 5	48 4 0	....	766 0 0	....	
76	Nīngaon Sawa ... ..	"	75 5	65 9 0	....	2,239 0 0	....	
77	Sullānpur ... ..	"	18 11	10 0 0	....	146 0 0	....	
78	Shiroli ... ..	"	17 23	17 12 0	....	391 0 0	....	
79	Bori Khurd ... ..	"	8 27	7 2 0	....	188 8 0	....	
	<b>Total ...</b>		<b>256 36</b>	<b>210 7 0</b>	<b>0 13 1</b>	<b>5,709 0 0</b>	<b>27</b>	
<b>Sub-group B.</b>								
71	Sākuri ... ..	1905-14	98 0	104 0 0	....	3,114 0 0	....	
72	Māngrul ... ..	"	133 38	136 7 0	....	3,146 8 0	....	
75	Pārgaon ... ..	"	186 23	112 2 4	....	2,630 0 0	....	
76	Nīngaon Sawa ... ..	"	26 20	30 15 0	....	1,083 8 0	....	
77	Sullānpur ... ..	"	23 21	15 0 0	....	500 0 0	....	
78	Shiroli ... ..	"	36 30	21 0 0	....	455 0 0	....	
79	Bori Khurd ... ..	"	36 36	23 8 0	....	450 0 0	....	
	<b>Total ...</b>		<b>641 23</b>	<b>446 0 4</b>	<b>0 13 2</b>	<b>11,329 0 0</b>	<b>26</b>	
<b>Sub-group C.</b>								
80	Hivra ... ..	1895-04	12 30	17 8 0	....	1,400 0 0	....	
85	Khodad ... ..	"	70 16	37 8 0	....	333 0 0	....	
87	Walti ... ..	"	13 13	6 0 0	....	140 0 0	....	
	<b>Total ...</b>		<b>95 29</b>	<b>61 6 0</b>	<b>0 10 0</b>	<b>1,873 0 0</b>	<b>31</b>	

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Period of sale.	Total area sold.	Total assessment.	Average assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Price in multiples of the assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Group II—East—contd.</i>								
<i>Sub-group C.</i>								
			A. R.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
80	Hiwra	1895-04	71 9	43 0 0	....	773 0 0	....	
86	Khodad	"	75 13	40 8 8	....	1,295 0 0	....	
87	Walti	"	42 2	27 8 0	....	785 0 0	....	
	Total		189 23	110 0 8	0 9 4	2,853 0 0	26	
<i>Sub-group C.</i>								
80	Hiwra	1905-14	109 17	83 3 2	....	1,498 0 0	....	
85	Khodad	"	145 34	68 11 0	....	1,787 0 0	....	
87	Walti	"	78 5	53 0 0	....	2,025 0 0	....	
	Total		333 16	204 14 2	0 9 10	5,260 0 0	26	
<i>Sub-group D.</i>								
81	Khadki	1835-04	154 17	57 0 0	....	820 0 0	....	
83	Jaula	"	1 11	2 4 0	....	200 0 0	....	
	Total		155 28	59 4 0	0 6 1	1,020 0 0	17	
<i>Sub-group D.</i>								
81	Khadki	1895-04	....	....	....	....	....	
83	Jaula	"	24 20	22 8 3	....	920 0 0	....	
	Total		24 20	22 8 3	0 14 8	920 0 0	41	
<i>Sub-group D.</i>								
81	Khadki	1905-14	158 30	80 8 0	....	2,040 0 0	....	
83	Jaula	"	30 16	32 5 7	....	1,135 0 0	....	
	Total		189 6	112 13 7	0 9 1	3,175 0 0	33	
<i>Sub-group E.</i>								
82	Bharadi	1835-04	30 17	17 1 6	....	520 0 0	....	
88	Shingwa	"	53 13	27 15 8	....	950 0 0	....	
	Total		83 30	45 1 2	0 8 7	1,470 0 0	33	
<i>Sub-group E.</i>								
82	Bharadi	1895-04	15 20	14 11 2	....	525 0 0	....	
88	Shingwa	"	70 24	31 14 0	....	288 0 0	....	
	Total		85 4	46 9 2	0 8 8	813 0 0	17	
<i>Sub-group E.</i>								
83	Jaula	1905-14	129 16	90 7 0	....	3,765 0 0	....	
88	Shingwa	"	20 22	11 2 8	....	450 0 0	....	
	Total		150 38	101 9 8	0 10 2	4,195 0 0	41	
<i>Group II—West.</i>								
52	Dingora	1885-04	41 17	47 10 8	1 2 5	2,600 0 0	55	
		1895-04	28 5	48 7 0	1 11 7	2,800 0 0	54	
		1905-14	244 29	109 15 2	0 13 1	11,534 0 0	58	

## APPENDIX T.

*List of pdtasthal lands which receive no water owing to special causes, such as change of ground level owing to erosion, or situation of the lands at the tail of the channel. The water cess shown in the last column will be cancelled at the new settlement.*

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Village.	Survey Number.	Pdtasthal or Patmotasthal.	Area assessed as bagait.	Assessment.		
					Soil.	Water.	
				A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
11	Pimpalgaon-Arwi	...	46	P.	4 7	9 0	15 0
31	Chincholi	...	52	P.	2 27	1 11	5 0
52	Dingora	...	80	P.	0 16	0 8	1 4
			81	P.	0 16	0 8	1 0
			84	P. M.	3 11	5 0	12 0
			91	P.	0 13	0 8	1 0
54	Aldara	...	3	P.	0 1	.....	1 0
			56	P.	2 20	2 8	9 0
93	Khangson	...	52	P. M.	1 18	1 8	3 0
			53	P. M.	2 11	1 6	3 0
			54	P. M.	1 35	0 12	6 0
			55	P. M.	1 31	1 12	6 0
			71	P.	1 12	1 6	3 8
			72	P. M.	3 28	2 4	13 8
...	Total	...	...	...	26 6	28 11	85 4



No. R. I. 1063/64.

Camp Lonávlá, 30th April 1916.

From

G. W. HATCH, Esquire, I. C. S.,  
Collector of Poona;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND  
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS, POONA.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward Mr. Bell's proposals for the 2nd Revision Settlement of the Junnar Táluka.

2. This táluka is favoured in its climate and rainfall. On its central plain it possesses some of the best soil in the Deccan. Famine is practically unknown, although defective rainfall has caused on several occasions a serious loss of crops as well as of cattle in the villages adjoining the Sirur Táluka in the South East.

Mr. Bell comments on the remarkable diminution of the rainfall in the second half of the current settlement, pointing out that the 16 years 1882 to 1897 gave an average fall at Junnar of 34.33 inches, while in the 16 years 1898 to 1913 the average was only 24.45 inches. The figures of the last few years, however, appear to indicate that the cycle of low rainfall has passed. They are—

			Inches.
1910	...	...	32.09
1911	...	...	18.69
1912	...	...	26.19
1913	...	...	33.48
1914	...	...	37.27
1915	...	...	33.61
			c) 181.33
	Average	...	30.22

3. A feature of the táluka is the large area cultivated with gram, wheat and rice. These valuable crops occupy between them 18.37 per cent. of the cultivated area. The rice area is estimated to have doubled in the course of the settlement. The grape gardens of Junnar used to be famous; they have fallen off in recent years. A flourishing business in plantains is still done with the Bombay market.

4. In dealing with communications Mr. Bell remarks that there have been no improvements worth noting since the introduction of the original settlement. This statement is correct only so far as communications *within* the táluka are concerned. The Poona-Násik Road which, with its branch to Talegaon Station, is the main connecting link between the táluka and the outer world, has been materially improved during the course of the settlement,

* River.	Date of building bridge.	Cost.	
		Rs.	
1. Indrayani (at Indori)	... 1888	81,000	no less than 4 bridges* having been built at a cost of nearly 3 lakhs of rupees. There is now only required a bridge over the Ghoda River to complete the line of bridges between the G. I. P. Railway and Náráyangaon in the Junnar Táluka. Plans and estimates have been prepared for the construction of this bridge, and it is probable that it would have been taken up this year but for the war. It may be hoped that it will be one of the earliest works to be constructed when the war is over.
2. Bhama	... 1892	55,000	
3. Bhima	... 1912	1,28,000	
4. Parit Nulla near Khed	... 1915	80,000	

In spite of the absence of a bridge over the Ghoda a company running a service of motor lorries has not hesitated to accept a 10 years contract for conveying the mails between Talegaon and Junnar; their intention in the monsoon is to keep one lorry on the North of the river, and two others on the South between the river and the Railway Station. The enterprise of this company, which is financed and run entirely by a small syndicate of Maratha landowners of the Junnar Taluka is deserving of all encouragement. The District Local Board has shown its sense of this fact by providing over Rs. 16,000 for the conversion of the 14 mile link between Talegaon Station and the Poona-Nasik Road at Chakan into a first class metalled road. The Poona-Nasik Road itself is showing signs of wear; if it is to stand the running of heavy motor lorries in the monsoon months it will be necessary to spend additional grants from Provincial Funds on its maintenance.

The motor service which was regularly commenced in November last already carries 100 passengers a day in each direction. The original intention of the promoters was to provide rapid carriage for fruit from Junnar to Bombay. In practice it has been found too expensive to convey fruit by motor lorry.

The inhabitants of the Junnar Taluka will not however be satisfied with their communications until the taluka is connected with the G. I. P. Railway at Talegaon by a light railway. This project has been under discussion for a long time past; a year or two ago it seemed likely to ripen into execution. A resurvey of the line from Talegaon up to Khed was undertaken in 1912 on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway. The promoter of the line is understood to be ready to float a company as soon as the Railway Board sanctions the line. The war has delayed a final decision in the matter. The construction of this line may be considered a matter of reasonable certainty as soon as normal conditions are restored. An extension to Manchar and ultimately to Narayangaon is bound to follow quickly on the completion of the line to Khed. I regard the early commencement of this light railway as a matter of vital importance to the Junnar Taluka.

5. Mr. Bell's remarks on population (paragraph 17 of the Report) are interesting. His picture of the Kolis "steeped in ancestral debt and completely in the power of the money-lenders of Junnar town" is gloomy: I am inclined to think more gloomy than the facts warrant. My Deputy, Mr. Joseph Rodgers, who has known and toured among the Kolis of Junnar for the past seven years, is of opinion that their condition has considerably improved. He writes "Many Kolis have paid off their debts and freed themselves from the clutches of the sawkars \* \* \*. Their state of living has also improved. They build houses of mud walls and corrugated iron roofs instead of grass and brushwood. They wear clothes like the Kunbis. Many of them have joined the Poona police force. Some have become money-lenders and possess carts and bullocks." He admits that a certain proportion are wholly in the hands of the sawkars, but estimates that number at less than 20 per cent. of the entire Koli population. He considers that their condition differs little if at all from that of the poorer Kunbi. Both classes maintain themselves after the harvest by the sale of firewood and grass, for which Junnar affords a ready market. The Junnar money-lender is forced in the long run to come to terms with his Koli debtors; if he refuses to do so they combine against him and decline to cultivate his lands.

That Co-operative Credit in place of the grasping money-lender would vastly improve conditions of life in this community is no doubt true, but in his present uneducated condition the Koli co-operator is not likely to prove a success. The one hope of improvement lies in the spread of education. Some progress has been made in recent years; there are now a few Koli masters, and a number of Koli children attending school. I believe, however, that more should be done in affording the Koli community special facilities for obtaining education. I hope to get action taken in this direction with the help of the educational authorities.

6. The selling value of land averages 60 times the assessment, and more, in Groups I, II-West, and IV; in Group III it is 53, in Group VI it is 41 and

in Group II-East it is 37. Mr. Bell's summary at the beginning of paragraph 23 shows 27 as the figure for Group V, but a reference to Appendix K shows that this figure is obtained from the sale of 65 acres of land in a single village of the group; it should probably therefore be neglected.

Rent approximates to 4 times the assessment in Groups I, III, IV and VI, to 3 times in Groups II-West and V, while in Group II-East it is little more than twice the assessment. Mr. Bell has investigated with great care the selling values of land classified according to their assessment. His conclusions that the poorer qualities of land are over-assessed as compared with the better qualities I consider to be irresistible.

7. Whether Mr. Bell's seven years of steady prices 1905 to 1911 or the longer period of 13 years from 1903 to 1915 be taken for purposes of comparison with prices at the beginning of the period of settlement the result is shown to be much the same. Prices of the staple grains have increased during the settlement from 30 to 40 per cent. Wheat and gram, important crops in Junnar, have gone up in price 70 per cent.

The current prices of jowari and bajri in the Junnar bazar are  $14\frac{3}{4}$  and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  seers per rupee respectively. These are bottom prices in a season of big crops following on two good seasons. They are however considerably higher than the average of Mr. Bell's seven years period or of the 15 years ending with 1915. As compared with local supply the influence of the war on the prices of jowari and bajri is negligible. I consider therefore that the omission of all consideration of prices subsequent to 1911 is a mistake.

8. The revenue history of the taluka is excellent; remissions have been almost negligible, save in the most Easterly villages.

With reference to the heavy forfeitures for contumacy in 1911-12 it may be noted that a large proportion of the land was restored to the original owners on payment of a nominal occupancy price of twice the assessment.

Much of the area still shown as assessed waste has been reserved for assignments to Military pensioners; meanwhile it is given out on annual tenancies.

9. Mr. Bell's proposals for modifying the grouping are well considered. They have my approval throughout. I am in agreement also with the proposed enhancement of 25 per cent. in the rating of the central groups. The increase is moderate and will be borne with ease. The enhancement of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. proposed for the new group III, consisting of the less favoured villages in the East, is suitable. The dry-crop enhancement in the Ghat village Mr. Bell proposes to make 25 per cent., so as not to interfere with the grading which he considers is as correct as it can be made. I am of opinion that there is good reason to doubt the propriety of a 25 per cent. enhancement on lands growing practically nothing else than the coarse hill millets for which there is no market. Mr. Bell notes that in these villages cultivators pay their assessment from their rice crops. It may be added: when they are lucky enough to possess rice-crops. A reference to Appendix Q shows that in new Group V the rice area in six villages is less than 25 acres; in two villages out of eighteen in Group VI it is quite negligible, and in 8 out of 15 villages in Group VII it ranges from 26 acres to nil. It is true that many of these villages grow patches of wheat or gram—but this is generally grown as a second crop on rice land, so that the village with insignificant rice lands is still the loser. It must be remembered that the areas shown in Appendix Q are of old rice, and Mr. Bell notes that the area under rice has doubled during the settlement. But after allowing for this increase the great majority of cultivators in the Ghat villages can grow nothing more valuable than the hill millets which supply them with their food. Such people pay their assessment out of money earned in gathering myrabolams, or cutting grass and wood. The soils are lightly assessed, it is true, but an addition of 25 per cent. will be noticeable, and I believe it may be regarded as a hardship by the Kolis and Kunbis of the Ghat villages. The amounts involved in Groups VI and VII are trifling from the point of view of Government. So far as Group V is

concerned I am prepared to accept the 25 per cent. enhancement. Although rice areas are scanty in some of the villages in this Group the dry-crop land is of a much better class, and a good deal of it grows jowári. In Group VI the enhancement in dry crop rates under Mr. Bell's proposals amounts to Rs. 553 in the aggregate, in Group VII to Rs. 637. At the risk of spoiling the symmetry of the grading in the western portion of the taluka I suggest that the dry-crop enhancement in these two groups should be taken at  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.—the same enhancement as is proposed for new Group III in the extreme East.

Mr. Bell's proposals for the enhancement of rice and patasthal have my approval.

10. I strongly urge the adoption of the recommendation made in paragraph 47 of the report for a reversion to Colonel Anderson's scale of classification for poor soils in Groups I, II and III. Mr. Bell has dealt with the subject exhaustively; after reading his discussion of the matter it is impossible to rest satisfied with the classification as it stands.

11. I may point out that if it is intended to assess the new rate during the present year with a view to their recovery in 1916-17 there is no time to be lost in obtaining the orders of Government on Mr. Bell's report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. W. HATCH,  
Collector of Poona.

No. S.T.-71.

Poona, 10th May 1916.

From

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

To

THE COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL DIVISION.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the report on the 2nd Revision Settlement of the Junnar Taluka, which was prepared by myself, together with the remarks made on it by the Collector, Mr. Hatch.

2. I may observe that when I wrote that a little co-operation might revolutionise the condition of the Kolis I was not thinking chiefly of co-operative credit.

3. The only part of the Collector's remarks on which it seems profitable for me to make comments is his proposal for restricting to 2 annas in the rupee the increase in the dry crop rates of the two lowest groups, *viz.*, proposed Group VI and proposed Group VII. The proposal is not very important from the revenue point of view, as Mr. Hatch has shown, but the grounds on which he bases his proposal require qualification. I attach a statement giving the figures of cultivation in Groups VI and VII for the year 1913-14, of which the crop returns happen to be at hand. Mr. Hatch refers to the fact that in two villages out of eighteen in Group VI the assessed rice area is quite negligible, and in eight out of fifteen villages in Group VII it ranges from 26 acres to *nil*. All these villages with little or no assessed rice land are hill villages and the figures for them have been shown separately in the accompanying statement. The circumstances of these villages vary considerably; for example, Dhak in Group VII is an uninhabited village and really constitutes the hill lands of Bhiwadi Budruk. Without going into details the table shews that even in these hill villages, besides coarse grains and niger seed, there is an appreciable area under jowari, bajri, rice, wheat and pulses. The area twice cropped has been shown separately to show that the wheat and gram are not generally second crops after rice. The figures for the villages in the valleys show that it is not correct to say that "the great majority of the cultivators in the ghat villages can grow nothing more valuable than hill-millet". On the contrary, the area under rice according to the crop returns of 1913-14 exceeds the area under the hill-millet and niger seed combined, while the area under wheat and pulses is appreciable and nothing like covered by the area reported as twice cropped. With these statistics I leave the matter at issue for a decision.

4. A matter which demands notice is the treatment of what are usually termed "new" rice lands, that is, rice lands formed out of dry crop lands during the currency of the Settlement at present in force. It is a matter in which some confusion at present prevails and to avoid adding to it I shall term these lands the "newer" rice lands. The "old" rice lands were rice lands at the time of the original Survey and Settlement and were, where still used as rice lands, reclassified and reassessed at the 1st Revision Settlement at what may be called full rice rates. The "new" rice lands were lands formed out of dry crop lands during the currency of the original Settlement; at the first Revision Settlement they were classified as rice—"new" rice—but assessed, at least in the later 1st Revision Settlements, at specially low rates. Lands converted into rice lands *since* the first Revision Settlement are also usually referred to as

"new" rice, but to distinguish them from the "new" rice of the first Revision Settlement I shall call them the "newer" rice lands. At present they are classified in the survey records as dry crop lands and assessed at dry crop rates.

5. In Junnar Táluka no special treatment was given to the "new" rice at the first Revision Settlement as the practical difficulty of distinguishing the "old" from the "new" rice in the field was apparently insuperable. For practical purposes it may be said that there is no "new" rice of the first Revision Settlement in Junnar; all lands then classified and assessed as rice were treated in a uniform manner.

6. The rice-lands which have been formed out of dry crop lands during the currency of the first Revision Settlement (now in force) and which, to prevent all confusion, I have termed the "newer" rice lands, have in all my Settlement proposals as Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona, been left precisely as they are, that is, classified and assessed as jirayat, in exactly the same way as "new" motasthal. The recent orders in Government Resolution No. 3805 of 6th April 1916 appear to mean that the "newer" rice lands should, or at least could, have been dealt with in a manner the same as, or similar to, that adopted by the old Survey Department at 1st Revision Settlements, that is, assessed "at or within the maximum dry crop rate of the Group." These orders have come as a surprise to most, if not all, officers concerned with Settlement work. None of those whose opinions I have obtained seem to have had any doubts that a special treatment of the "newer" rice was contrary both to Section 106, Land Revenue Code, and the settled policy of Government. Mr. Garret in his proposals for the Dángi Tálukas of the Násik District left the "newer" rice to be treated as jirait, and these proposals have received the assent of Government. I attach a note\* which has been issued from this office since 1903 to officers engaged in revising settlements and into which it seems impossible to import the suggestion that special treatment of the "newer" rice was expected. It is unnecessary to explain further why the "newer" rice in the tálukas of Purandhar, Haveli and Junnar has been left by me to be treated, according to its present classification, as jirait. The omission to take other steps—if omission there is—need not delay orders on the proposals now submitted, but the orders should make it clear whether the "newer" rice should receive special treatment under the orders in Government Resolution No. 3805 of 6th April 1916. If so the settlement may be sanctioned subject to a revision of the assessment of "newer" rice lands under these orders. It may be pointed out, however, that this will necessitate measuring operations in nearly every survey number in which rice grows or can be grown as it will seldom be possible otherwise to distinguish the "newer" from the "new" (in Purandhar and Haveli) and the "old" rice (in Purandhar, Haveli and Junnar), or to ascertain the area of the "newer" rice. Mr. Garrett, who is at present faced with the problem of the "newer" rice in the Akola Táluka of the Ahmednagar District, has already pointed this out independently.

7. If Government desire that the "newer" rice lands in the tálukas of Purandhar, Haveli and Junnar should receive some treatment other than the increase applicable under the revised dry crop rates it is desirable that they should explain the clause in Government Resolution No. 3805 of 6th April 1916: "(2) when the land has been converted into rice, a classification which will give an assessment equal to the maximum dry crop rate of the Group". This has been interpreted by the Collector of Ahmednagar, in connection with the Revision Settlement of the Akola Táluka, to mean practically that the "newer" rice should be assessed at a uniform rate equal to the maximum dry crop rate of the group. The statement frequently made in settlement literature that "new" rice was assessed "at or within the maximum dry crop rate" must not be taken literally. The method of assessing "new" rice has varied from time to time and, at one and the same time, from táluka to táluka. One of the latest methods was to add to the soil valuation a chad for water advantages so that the *average* assessment per acre of "new" rice over a whole group might exceed considerably the maximum dry crop rate of the group. The general method is described in Volume III of the Survey and

Settlement Manual, Chapter III, at page 32. The "new" rice of the 1890 Settlement in Purandhar Táluka averaged Rs. 2 per acre though it was practically all situated in villages under maximum dry crop rates of Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-10-0. Another example, together with a discussion on the point, will be found in the last Revision Settlement report of the Mulshi Petha (Poona District), see Government Selection No. CCLXXIV, para. 3, on page 69 and paras. 5 and 6 on pages 70-71. In some Settlements however the *maximum* rate for "new" rice was restricted to the maximum dry crop rate.

8. Assessment of "newer" rice lands at dry crop rates in this way involves a field classification of the water advantages of the "newer" rice. It is unlikely that, if this were done properly in Junnar Táluka, the average rate per acre for the "newer" rice would exceed the maximum dry crop rate of the group as it did in the Purandhar Táluka and the Mulshi Petha. Much of the rice in Junnar is grown under rainfall, and a great deal of the soil is poor. Now there is no wide gulf between the assessment of the dry crop and rice lands; the rice jantri is so arranged that rice land with water advantages of the sixth class is assessed at mere dry crop rates, that is to say, it will take the maximum dry crop rate only if the soil has a valuation of 16 annas. If the soil valuation is 8 annas the assessment is the same as for an 8-annas dry crop soil. The rates for rice land with water advantages of the second lowest class are a little in excess of dry crop rates; and so on. This explains why in present Group III of Junnar the *average* rate for "old" rice land is only Rs. 1-6-9, while the maximum dry crop rate is Rs. 1-8-0, and why in present Groups IV, V and VI the average "old" rice rate does not greatly exceed the maximum dry crop rate, thus:—

Group.	Maximum dry crop rate.	Average rice rate.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
IV ...	1 4 0	1 7 5
V ...	1 2 0	1 6 1
VI ...	1 0 0	1 5 4

It is obvious from this that if the "newer" rice is, in the words of the recent Government orders, "given a classification which will give an assessment *exactly* equal to the maximum dry crop rate of the group" (the word in italics is mine), we shall have the anomaly of much of the "newer" rice being assessed at higher rates than the "old" rice of corresponding quality. Most of the "newer" rice land naturally belongs to the lowest water classes.

9. The Collector of Ahmednagar has suggested that, for the Akola Táluka (now under Revision Settlement), the "newer" rice should be assessed practically at an even rate equal to the maximum dry crop rate of the group, after raising the maximum rate for "old" rice (and presumably also the "new" rice of the 1st Revision Settlement) so high that "in *no* case (the italics are the Collector's) is the resulting assessment less than the maximum jirait rate to be imposed on new (*i. e.*, "newer") rice". But the poorest rice lands, whether "old", "new" or "newer", would be unfairly treated if this were done. Judging from the average assessment of "old" rice and the remarks of Mr. Garrett there is in Akola, as in Junnar, a good deal of rice which is little better than dry crop.

10. The point is that the Deccan practice of "assessing new rice at the maximum dry crop rate" which was approved in the orders on the Chikhli Settlement in Government Resolution No. 887 of 3rd February 1899 and confirmed in Government Resolution No. 3805 of 6th April 1916 never involved the application of a dead level rate. What it implied was the application of the dry crop *jantri* to the assessment of new rice lands. Generally to the soil valuation was added a "chad" for water advantages (classified in the field), and from about 1883 the *jantri* was usually extended so that the "new" rice

might be assessed at valuations over 16 annas. But there was always a gradation of assessments and the poorer rice soils usually paid at dry crop rates only, *e. g.*, a 5-anna rice soil of the lowest water class would pay the same assessment as a 5-anna dry crop soil and *not* the maximum dry crop rate paid by a 16-anna dry crop soil.

I have the honour to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient servant,  
 R. D. BELL.

*Statement of Crop Statistics in villages of proposed Groups VI & VII, Junnar Taluka (referred to in para. 3 of the Settlement Commissioner's letter No. S. T.—71, dated 10th May 1916) :—*

	Group VI.				Group VII.					
	16 villages in valleys.		2 hill villages in south.		5 hill villages in north.		3 hill villages in south.		7 villages in valleys.	
	Acres.	Percent-ages.	Acres.	Percent-ages.	Acres.	Percent-ages.	Acres.	Percent-ages.	Acres.	Percent-ages.
Jowári and Bájni ...	282	3·7	...	...	156	4·9	180	10·4	...	...
Rice ...	3,625	48·0	111	10·1	210	6·6	450	4·0	2,066	38·3
Wheat ...	431	5·7	186	16·9	159	5·0	29	2·3	496	9·2
Coarse grain ...	1,976	26·2	542	49·4	1,382	43·3	686	70·0	1,537	28·5
Pulses ...	667	8·8	29	2·6	770	24·1	35	2·8	677	12·6
Oil seeds (all niger seed). ...	551	7·3	231	21·0	506	15·8	168	13·5	614	11·4
Miscellaneous ...	23	0·3	...	...	10	0·3	...	...	2	...
Gross area cropped ...	7,555	100	1,099	100	3,198	100	1,248	100	5,392	100
Deduct area twice cropped.	182	...	12	...	78	...	6	...	23	...
Net area cropped ...	7,373	66·2	1,087	62·9	3,120	60·0	1,242	40·4	5,369	67·5
Fallow ...	3,764	33·8	642	37·1	2,077	40·0	1,833	59·6	2,521	32·5
Total occupied area ...	11,137	100	1,729	100	5,197	100	3,075	100	7,950	100

R. D. BELL,  
 Acting Settlement Commissioner  
 and Director, Land Records.



No. Genl.-679 of 1916.

Camp Mahāleshwar, 19th May 1916.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department.

Sir,

Herewith I have the honour to submit for the orders of Government Mr. R. D. Bell's Second Revision Settlement Report for the Junnar Taluka and Mr. Hatch's forwarding letter. These have been sent up with a letter from Mr. Bell, who now happens to be acting as Settlement Commissioner. There is thus, as in the case of the Nāsik Reports recently disposed of by Government, no independent opinion of the Settlement Commissioner. But Mr. Bell in his forwarding letter offers some explanation of the facts as regards "newer" rice; and I respectfully commend his remarks to the notice of Government.

2. The Collector, after a number of interesting observations, expresses his agreement with Mr. Bell's grouping and rates except in regard to Groups VI and VII, where Mr. Hatch would raise the dry crop rates by  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$  instead of 25%. The amount of revenue at stake is small, and although personally I think there is no danger, I am inclined to recommend—so as to be on the safe side—the Collector's modification. It is a pleasure to see that the present grouping has not been much altered.

3. I propose to add nothing to what I have written when forwarding the Purandhar Report on the subject of rice lands. My remarks and recommendations apply to Junnar as well as to Purandhar. Similarly I think patasthal should be treated as I have suggested for Purandhar. Otherwise I support Mr. Bell's proposals.

4. There is however one difficult question. Mr. Bell states that the poorer qualities of land are over-assessed as compared with the better, and the Collector considers this conclusion "irresistible". Mr. Bell recommends, accordingly, in paragraph 47 of his report "that the valuation scale for poor soils should be reduced in new Groups I, II and III, and Colonel Anderson's scale substituted for the Joint Report Scale". The Collector strongly urges the adoption of this recommendation, and considers that it is "impossible to rest satisfied with the classification as it stands". There is no legal difficulty about reducing classification, for no one is likely to contest it. But to do it establishes a precedent that we may have to follow very widely. There can be little doubt that poor soils pay more in proportion to the value of their yield than good soils. But I should be surprised to hear that this was a Junnar peculiarity. It is a proposition of general application, and I have noticed it again and again in all parts of the Presidency, and outside the Presidency too. I brought it to the notice of Government a couple of years ago when dealing with the Belgaum reports. The fact is that no difference in classification on any scheme hitherto adopted can really mark the difference between first rate land and land that is on the margin of cultivation. The public understands this perfectly well, and it competes for the good lands however high their assessment, while the poor lands go abegging.

5. Mr. Bell wants to substitute Colonel Anderson's scale for the Joint Report Scale. It practically means a difference of valuation for the 7th, 8th and 9th classes of soil as follows:—

	Colonel Anderson.	Joint Report.
7	4.0	4.6
8	2.6	3.0
9	1.6	2.6

for the 10th class is hardly ever used, and, if it is, it is the same in both scales. Thus with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0 a poor soil coming in one of these three classes will be assessed 1 anna 3 pies more per acre with the Joint Report Scale than with Colonel Anderson's.

6. The suitability of these two scales was discussed at considerable length at the time of the First Revision, and Mr. Stewart's opinion is quoted by Mr. Bell. He decided for the Joint Report Scale, "which was drawn up by the Committee fresh from experience of Ghát tracts, and which I believe to be specially suited to districts with a fairly good and certain rainfall". The questions are whether further experience has shown Mr. Stewart to have been wrong, and whether there is now sufficient reason to tinker with the classification. Mr. Bell's reason for his proposal is that rental and scale statistics show that there is a very much greater demand for good lands than for bad, and the assessment at present is not pitched in such a proportion as to make scale prices something like a fixed multiple of assessments. This appears to me to prove nothing more than what must surely be the case—the existence of a very keen demand for good land. We can never get the same proportion of the produce of good land as of bad unless we make a much greater difference in our assessments than Mr. Bell suggests or than anyone would think reasonable. And if we get the same proportion, even then the lands are not treated equally, for a big produce like a big income can much more easily afford a percentage tax than a small one.

7. In his Report on the Athni Taluka Mr Cowan pointed out the interesting fact that the recent rises in prices, wages, and standard of comfort; have raised the value of good land and depreciated the value of poor land to such an extent that poor lands are often thrown out of cultivation altogether. So that perhaps in Junnar as well as elsewhere there is more difference than thirty years ago in the values of good land and bad land. But, for all that, I do not recommend special action in Junnar. I do not think there is a case for it unless we deliberately adopt it everywhere. A general phenomenon cannot be dealt with in by action so isolated—and, I may add, so inadequate. After all it will be found that a man who holds poor land generally holds a certain amount of good land too. This was the view held in the Belgaum case. The Karajgi case may also be remembered. Mr. Mackie wanted "to make no change generally in the assessments on red soils of not more than five-anna valuation", and proposed "as a rule to confine the increase to better soils". This proposal received some support, but it was not accepted by Government who did not agree that the poorer red soils had been over-assessed. Of course they might agree in this case of Junnar; but I submit that the case is not worse here than elsewhere, and that the reduction of classification annas for poor soils would be a dangerous precedent, would have to be followed in many other places if we are to be consistent, and should not be thought of unless it is shown to be absolutely necessary.

I have, etc.,

C. N. SEDDON,

Acting Commissioner, C. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Poona.

Second revision settlement of the Junnar taluka of the Poona district.

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 7017.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1916.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. Genl.—679 dated 19th May 1916—Submitting, with his remarks, the

Letter from Mr. R. D. Bell, I. O. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona, No. S.—4 dated 12th April 1916.

Letter from the Collector of Poona No. R.I.—1063-4 dated 30th April 1916.

Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—71 dated 10th May 1916.

papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Junnar taluka of the Poona district.

Letter from the Collector of Poona No. S.R.V.—10 dated 6th July 1916—petitions of objections in connection with the revision settlement of the Junnar taluka.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—71 dated 7th July 1916:

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. Genl.—679 dated 12th July 1916.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the re-settlement of 158 Government villages in the Junnar taluka of the Poona district. The current settlement is the first revision settlement in 157 villages and the original settlement in the remaining village.

2. The grouping and dry-crop rates proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer are sanctioned, subject to the modification in the rates proposed by the Collector and supported by the Commissioner for groups VI and VII. The appended statement \* shows the rates sanctioned by Government.

3. The proposal made by the Commissioner, C. D., in paragraph 3 of his letter in respect of the patasthal rates, which follows the proposal made by him in the Purandhar report and approved in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 6975 dated 14th July 1916, is sanctioned.

4. As regards the proposals made by the Assistant Settlement Officer for the rectification of the over-assessment on the poorer qualities of land by the substitution of Colonel Anderson's scale for the Joint Report scale, Government concur in the remarks made by the Commissioner, C. D.

5. The Assistant Settlement Officer's proposal for an enhancement of 25 per cent. in the rice rates is approved. As regards *newer* rice, the orders contained in paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 6975 dated 14th July 1916 should be followed.

6. The revised rates should be introduced during the current revenue year 1915-16, levied from 1916-17 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

7. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

8. The commendations of Government should be conveyed to Mr. Bell for his carefully written report.

G. A. THOMAS,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

[P. T. O.]

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Collector of Poona (with the petitions of objections),  
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,  
The Director of Agriculture,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,  
R. D. Bell, Esq., I.C.S.,  
The Government of India (by letter).

*Statement referred in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 7017 dated  
15th July 1916.*

Group.		Number of villages.	Maximum dry- crop rate.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
I	...	33	2	13	0
II	...	35	2	8	0
III	...	20	2	4	0
IV	...	13	1	14	0
V	...	24	1	9	0
VI	...	18	1	4	3
VII	...	15	1	2	0
		158			

No. S.I.—4 of 1916.

20th July 1916.

From

R. D. BELL, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., I.C.S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF POONA.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit a revision settlement report on the inam villages of the Junnar Taluka.

2. There are altogether 6 inam villages, but the saranjam village of Belha has been included in the report on the Government villages as it is virtually a Government village. In Nagapur an original settlement of 1869-70 is still in force; the inamdar refused a revision in 1883 and the settlement cannot now be revised without a test being taken of the soil classification. The Superintendent, Land Records, C. D., who has been consulted, agrees.

3. The other villages were all dealt with by Colonel Laughton at the time of the first revision settlement of the Government villages. The present rates and my proposals are contained in the statement below:—

Village.	Year of introduction of settlement.	Present maximum dry-crop rate.	Proposed maximum dry-crop rate.	Increase in dry-crop assessments to nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per rupee.
Edgaon ... ..	1884-85 ... ..	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 2 13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aurangpur ... ..	1885-86 ... ..	2 0	2 4	2
Ozhar ... ..	1886-87 ... ..	2 10	3 0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ana ... ..	1884-85 ... ..	1 12	2 0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

4. The settlement in Edgaon is a first revision settlement. I have promoted the village to Group I, like its neighbour the Government village of Umbraj. It has good black soils and is at present very lightly assessed.

5. As this village was formerly in Group II the patasthal was assessed under an 8 rupees maximum scale on soil and water combined. In Government villages no patasthal has been retained under this scale. For Group I, I have proposed to raise the existing patasthal rates under a Rs. 10 scale by 3 annas in the rupee, *i. e.*, to Rs. 11-14-0. For Edgaon I propose a combined patasthal rate of Rs. 11-4-0 so that soil and water alike will be raised 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  annas in the rupee. All the pats are good and seem to flow even beyond the dates given in the patasthal taktās.

6. In Aurangpur the settlement is also a first revision settlement. The dry-crop rates should be raised 2 annas in the rupee as in the neighbouring Government villages. There is no patasthal.

7. Ozhar is in Group I and the settlement is an original one. A high maximum rate, Rs. 2-10, was sanctioned for this village to protect the inamdar from loss. The rate proposed for Government villages in Group I is Rs. 2-13, but Ozhar is one of the villages with remarkably deep, fertile, black soils which could pay double their present assessments. I collected details of 26 sales relating to 108 acres assessed at Rs. 186; the average selling value was 85 times the survey assessment. It is hardly worth while disturbing the assessments in such a village for the sake of an extra anna in the rupee, so I have proposed an even rate of Rs. 3-0 giving an increase of

2½ annas in the rupee. The village may be put on a level with the Government villages at the next revision. There was originally a special rate of Rs. 3 on wells, but it seems to have been altered afterwards as the average assessment per acre of motasthal is now nearly Rs. 4. The Superintendent, Land Records, should take steps, in any case, to assess the motasthal lands on the same lines as in Government villages. In Appendix Q, I have calculated the new motasthal assessments at the maximum dry-crop rate. There is no patasthal at Ozhar.

8. In Ana there is a 1st revision settlement in force. The village received exceptional treatment at last revision. Ana and Nalauna are situated on a hilly plateau and are quite unlike the Junnar Deshi villages. The maximum dry-crop rate proposed for Nalauna is Rs. 2-4-0 and it might seem that Ana should be given the same rate. There is a great difference, however, between the two villages in prosperity. At Nalauna the average selling value of land is 133 times the assessment. It is no doubt inflated but, after allowing for this, the contrast with the average selling value of 23 times the assessment (for sales relating to 222 acres) at Ana is remarkable. I found that in two of the hamlets of Ana 1,660 acres assessed at Rs. 452 were recently forfeited for arrears and bought in by the Inamdar for Rs. 3,418. The old occupants now cultivate the lands as tenants at will for a total rental of Rs. 511. The only other rent statistics included motasthal and patasthal lands; in these cases rents were good. There is some fair grazing and cattle raising seems to pay.

9. I propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2. This is maximum dry-crop rate sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6729, dated 7th July 1916, for Group I Parner, to which Ana really belongs.

10. There are no less than 40 pats in this village. None of them flow for very long but all, except four, are distinctly useful. They have been moderately classed and rated under an eight rupees maximum scale on soil and water combined. If the rate is altered to Rs. 9-2-0 the water will take the same rate of increase, 2½ annas in the rupee, as the soil. This is a very moderate increment, but as water rates in Parner Taluka, also under an eight rupees maximum scale, are not being raised either in Government or inam villages, my proposal seems fair. (It should be noted that as the *soil* share of the patasthal assessment, in Parner Taluka will be raised in the same ratio as the dry-crop rates, the *combined* patasthal rate after revision will, on the average, be about Rs. 8-8-0.)

11. A list of pats on which patasthal assessment should be abolished is attached.

12. If my proposals for a reduction in the valuation of the poorer soils in the Government villages are approved by Government the same concessions should be extended to the inam villages. I anticipate that they will find little application in Ozhar and Edgaon.

13. The settlements should expire with the settlements in the Government villages.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. D. BELL,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona.

*Patasthal lands in the inam village of Ana Junnar Tdluka, for which it is proposed to abolish the water cess.*

Pat No.	Survey numbers watered.	Water cess abolished.
20	428, 429, 430, 431	Rs. s. 36 0
24	517 (1-2), 518, 519 (1-2), 520 (1-3), 521, 522 (1-2), 524 (1-3), 525 (1-3).	16 12
28	600	5 0
38	755	7 0
		64 12



Effect of Revision Settlement proposals

[Abbreviations : M = Motastha]

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Under Former Settlements.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Edgaon	II	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. 8 0 0	Acres. 3,598	Rs. 2,778	Rs. a. p. 0 11 5	Acres. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. a. p. ..	Acres. M. 92 P. M. 16 P. 14	Rs. 177 { S. 46 W. 55 }	Rs. a. p. 1 14 9	Acres. 4,020	Rs. 3,055	Rs. a. p. 0 12 2
2	Aurangpur	II	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. ..	Acres. 782	Rs. 655	Rs. a. p. 0 12 2	Acres. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. a. p. ..	Acres. M. 43	Rs. 78	Rs. a. p. 1 11 2	Acres. 775	Rs. 628	Rs. a. p. 0 12 2
3	Ombar	I	Rs. a. p. 2 10 0	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. ..	Acres. 1,594	Rs. 2,758	Rs. a. p. 1 11 8	Acres. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. a. p. ..	Acres. M. 70	Rs. 275	Rs. a. p. 3 14 10	Acres. 1,664	Rs. 3,028	Rs. a. p. 1 12 2
4	Ana	IV	Rs. a. p. 1 12 0	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. 8 0 0	Acres. 12,051	Rs. 4,081	Rs. a. p. 0 5 5	Acres. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. a. p. ..	Acres. M. 47 P. M. 57 P. 205	Rs. 64 { S. 258 W. 604 }	Rs. a. p. 1 5 9	Acres. 12,300	Rs. 5,005	Rs. a. p. 0 6 4

10.

on Government occupied land.

P = Patashal; S. = Soil; W. = Water.]

UNDER REVISION SETTLEMENT.																Percentage increase.		Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			On soil only.	Net.			
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acr's.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
1 13 0	..	11 4 0	3,888	3,907	1 0 0	..	..	..	N. 82 P. 16 P. 14	249 3 77	2 11 4 4 10 8	4,020	4,298	1 1 1	40*3	40*6	Edgaon	1	
2 4 0	..	..	732	634	0 13 8	..	..	..	M. 49	82	1 14 6	776	708	0 14 7	12*5	12*5	Aurangpur	2	
3 0 0	..	..	1,594	3,140	1 15 6	..	..	..	M. 70	210	3 0 0	1,664	3,350	2 0 3	10*6	10*6	Ozhar	3	
2 0 0	..	9 3 0	12,082	4,639	0 6 3	..	..	..	M. 49 P. M. 55 P. 74	76 254 649	1 8 10 3 15 1	12,360	5,668	0 7 4	14*0	13*2	Ala	4	

*Below letter No. S. T.-4, dated 20th July 1916, from the Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona.*

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No. S. R. V.—20.

Poona, 26th/30th October 1916.

Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner.

2. The Collector concurs with Mr. Bell's proposals.

G. W. HATCH,

Collector of Poona.

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No. S. T.—71.

Camp Karwar, 23rd November 1916.

Forwarded with compliments and concurrence.

F. ANDERSON,

Settlement Commissioner and

Director of Land Records.

No. Genl.-679 of 1916.

From

C. N. SEDDON, Esq., I. C. S.,  
Commissioner, Central Division;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND  
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS.

Camp Manmád, 4th December 1916.

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement No. S.T.-71 of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to accord sanction to the proposals of the Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona, for the original settlement of the inám village of Ozhar and for the Revision Settlement of those of Edgaon, Aurangpur, and Ana, in the Junnar Táluka of the Poona District, except as to the proposals for the rectification of the over-assessment on the poorer qualities of land referred to in paragraph 12 of Mr. Bell's report.

2. The rates should be introduced as early as possible and guaranteed so as to expire simultaneously with those of the táluka.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. N. SEDDON,  
Commissioner, Central Division.

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REVISED APPENDIX Q.

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REVISED APPENDIX

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government

By FORMER SURVEY.

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Junnar	I	2 4 0	..	..	87	48	..	..	..	..	M. 5	9	..	42	52	..
2	Hatban	I	2 4 0	..	12 0 0	2	2	..	..	..	..	P.M. 15	{ S. 36 W. 108 }	..	17	141	..
3	Bagait Khurd	I	2 4 0	..	12 0 0	11	14	..	..	..	..	{ M. 1 P.M. 48 P. 5 W. 12 }	{ S. 1-16 W. 330 }	..	80	460	..
4	Bagait Budruk	I	2 4 0	..	12 0 0	88	48	..	..	..	..	{ P.M. 63 P. 1 W. 443 }	{ S. 147 W. 443 }	..	114	660	..
5	Agar	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	1,348	1,093	..	..	..	..	{ M. 47 P.M. 38 P. 53 }	{ S. 131 W. 84 }	..	1,486	1,865	..
6	Amrapur	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	121	112	..	..	..	..	M. 8	17	..	129	129	..
7	Khanapur	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	674	465	..	..	..	..	{ M. 37 P.M. 55 P. 2 W. 134 }	{ S. 89 W. 134 }	..	768	768	..
8	Basti	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	817	720	..	..	..	..	{ M. 50 P. 18 }	{ S. 83 W. 101 }	..	835	934	..
9	Sawargaon	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	2,057	1,382	..	..	..	..	M. 357	787	..	2,414	2,079	..
10	Wadgaon Sahani	I	2 4 0	..	..	974	1,065	..	..	..	..	M. 143	342	..	1,116	1,407	..
11	Pimpalgaon Arwi	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	1,136	1,191	..	..	..	..	{ M. 116 P. 5 }	{ S. 275 W. 11 }	..	1,289	1,495	..
12	Arwi	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	2,188	2,020	..	..	..	..	M. 410	944	..	2,598	2,904	..
13	Narayangaon	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	6,355	4,936	..	..	..	..	{ M. 189 P.M. 97 P. 84 }	{ S. 430 W. 2,403 }	..	7,001	6,660	..
14	Dhangarwadi	I	2 4 0	..	..	580	408	..	..	..	..	M. 12	27	..	592	486	..
15	Dhalewadi Mintucher.	Tarf I	2 4 0	..	..	1,156	767	..	..	..	..	M. 99	52	..	1,195	819	..
16	Knran	I	2 4 0	..	..	684	469	..	..	..	..	M. 40	89	..	674	553	..
17	Shiroli Budruk	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	1,702	1,801	..	..	..	..	M. 116	278	..	1,818	2,077	..
18	Kumshot	I	2 4 0	..	..	595	568	..	..	..	..	M. 62	137	..	668	705	..
19	Shiroli Khurd	I	2 4 0	..	..	910	839	..	..	..	..	M. 72	159	..	982	968	..
20	Tejwadi	I	2 4 0	..	..	850	917	..	..	..	..	M. 60	134	..	910	1,041	..
21	Hiwre Budruk	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	1,738	2,549	..	..	..	..	M. 46	110	..	1,829	2,650	..
22	Dholwad	I	2 4 0	..	..	1,648	2,623	..	..	..	..	M. 74	175	..	1,722	2,793	..
23	Hiwre Khurd	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	1,806	1,219	..	..	..	..	{ M. 61 P.M. 1 }	{ S. 132 W. 5 }	..	1,308	1,857	..
24	Netwad	I	2 4 0	..	10 0 0	1,187	1,178	..	..	..	..	M. 81	170	..	1,268	1,346	..
25	Otur	I	2 4 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	7,773	10,946	..	5	6	..	{ M. 259 P.M. 20 P. 25 }	{ S. 660 W. 165 }	..	8,082	11,884	..
26	Manjarne	I	2 4 0	8 0 0	..	827	740	..	2	6	..	M. 13	19	..	842	765	..
27	Dhamankhell	II	2 0 0	..	10 0 0	939	498	..	..	..	..	{ M. 25 P.M. 21 P. 18 }	{ S. 41 W. 88 }	..	1,003	643	..
28	Wadaj	II	2 0 0	..	10 0 0	1,828	1,009	..	..	..	..	{ M. 12 P.M. 5 P. 122 }	{ S. 180 W. 697 }	..	1,467	1,912	..
29	Nimgaon Mahalungi.	II	2 0 0	..	10 0 0	598	329	..	..	..	..	{ M. 10 P.M. 10 P. 13 }	{ S. 18 W. 98 }	..	631	463	..
30	Nimdari	II	2 0 0	..	10 0 0	878	597	..	..	..	..	{ M. 38 P.M. 46 P. 8 }	{ S. 65 W. 246 }	..	970	971	..
31	Chincholi	II	2 0 0	..	10 0 0	947	657	..	..	..	..	{ M. 50 P.M. 38 P. 41 }	{ S. 100 W. 376 }	..	1,076	1,126	..
32	Khamondi	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,917	1,225	..	17	32	..	M. 28	35	..	1,989	1,292	..
33	Umbraj	II	2 0 0	..	..	2,989	8,544	..	..	..	..	M. 251	538	..	2,250	4,377	..
Total of Group I			..	..	..	46,346	46,160	0 15 11	24	46	1 14 8	{ M. 2,723 P.M. 441 P. 662 }	{ S. 6,033 W. 5,684 }	{ 2 3 5 7 0 2 }	50,186	59,900	1 3 1

*occupied land in Junnar taluka of the Poona District.*

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number	
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34				35
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
2 13 0	...	...	37	54	...	...	...	...	M. 5	11	...	42	65	...	25	25	Junnar	1	
2 13 0	...	15 0 0	2	2	...	...	...	...	P.M. 15	S. 45 W. 129	...	17	176	...	25	18	Hatham	2	
2 13 0	...	15 0 0	11	17	...	...	...	...	M. 1 P.M. 4 P. 5	S. 192 W. 424	...	60	574	...	24	10	Bogait Khurd	3	
2 13 0	...	15 0 0	38	52	...	...	...	...	M. 12 P.M. 03 P. 1	S. 184 W. 574	...	114	825	...	25	19	Bogait Budruk	4	
2 13 0	...	12 8 0	1,348	1,366	...	...	...	...	M. 47 P.M. 38 P. 53	S. 113 W. 170 685	...	1,480	2,333	...	26	23	Agar	5	
2 13 0	...	...	121	140	...	...	...	...	M. 8	21	...	129	161	...	25	25	Amrapur	6	
2 13 0	...	12 8 0	674	619	...	...	...	...	M. 37 P.M. 55 P. 2	S. 94 W. 107	...	768	991	...	25	23	Khanapur	7	
2 13 0	...	12 8 0	917	900	...	...	...	...	M. 50 P. 18	S. 104 W. 42 126	...	885	1,172	...	25	24	Basti	8	
2 13 0	...	...	2,057	1,602	...	...	...	...	M. 357	893	...	2,414	2,593	...	25	25	Sawargaon	9	
2 13 0	...	...	874	1,381	...	...	...	...	M. 142	427	...	1,116	1,758	...	25	25	Wadgaon Sahani	10	
2 13 0	...	12 8 0	1,140	1,500	...	...	...	...	M. 118 P. 5	S. 344 W. 14 22	...	1,259	1,690	...	25	24	Fitapalgaon Arwi	11	
2 13 0	...	...	2,188	2,525	...	...	...	...	M. 410	1,180	...	2,598	3,705	...	25	25	Arwi	12	
2 13 0	...	12 8 0	6,385	6,170	...	...	...	...	M. 189 P.M. 87 P. 340	S. 537 W. 1,150 3,001	...	7,001	10,861	...	25	23	Narayangaon	13	
2 13 0	...	...	530	511	...	...	...	...	M. 12	34	...	592	515	...	25	25	Dhangarwad	14	
2 13 0	...	...	1,166	959	...	...	...	...	M. 30	65	...	1,195	1,024	...	25	25	Dhalewadi Minucher.	15	
2 13 0	...	...	634	586	...	...	...	...	M. 40	111	...	674	697	...	25	25	Kuran	16	
2 13 0	...	...	1,703	2,251	...	...	...	...	M. 116	343	...	1,819	2,596	...	25	25	Shiroli Budruk	17	
2 13 0	...	...	596	710	...	...	...	...	M. 62	171	...	653	891	...	25	25	Kumhat	18	
2 13 0	...	...	9.0	1,040	...	...	...	...	M. 72	199	...	932	1,248	...	25	25	Shiroli Khurd	19	
2 13 0	...	...	850	1,146	...	...	...	...	M. 60	155	...	910	1,301	...	25	25	Tejewadi	20	
2 13 0	...	...	1,788	3,166	...	...	...	...	M. 46	137	...	1,823	3,323	...	25	25	Hivre Budruk	21	
2 13 0	...	...	1,648	3,279	...	...	...	...	M. 74	219	...	1,722	3,498	...	25	25	Dhalwad	22	
2 13 0	...	12 8 0	1,308	1,524	...	...	...	...	M. 61 P.M. 1	S. 165 W. 1 6	...	1,363	1,606	...	25	25	Hivre Khurd	23	
2 13 0	...	...	1,167	1,472	...	...	...	...	M. 81	212	...	1,208	1,684	...	25	25	Netwad	24	
2 13 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	7,773	13,682	...	5	10	...	M. 259 P.M. 20 P. 25	S. 842 W. 89 281	...	8,083	14,854	...	25	25	Otar	25	
2 13 0	10 0 0	...	627	925	...	2	7	...	M. 13	24	...	842	955	...	25	25	Maujane	26	
2 13 0	...	12 8 0	990	658	...	...	...	...	M. 25 P.M. 21 P. 18	S. 59 W. 64 110	...	1,008	890	...	40	39	Dhamankheli	27	
2 13 0	...	12 8 0	1,828	1,419	...	...	...	...	M. 13 P.M. 5 P. 192	S. 22 W. 280 571	...	1,457	2,572	...	40	35	Waduj	28	
2 13 0	...	12 8 0	598	450	...	...	...	...	M. 10 P.M. 10 P. 13	S. 22 W. 41 122	...	631	635	...	42	37	Nimgaon lungi.	29	
2 13 0	...	12 8 0	878	840	...	...	...	...	M. 38 P.M. 46 P. 8	S. 91 W. 89 307	...	970	1,327	...	41	37	Nhindari	30	
2 13 0	...	12 8 0	950	927	...	...	...	...	M. 50 P.M. 38 P. 96	S. 141 W. 129 845	...	1,076	1,542	...	41	37	Chincholi	31	
2 13 0	10 0 0	...	1,917	1,722	...	17	40	...	M. 28	49	...	1,960	1,811	...	40	40	Khamondi	32	
2 13 0	...	...	2,900	5,436	...	...	...	...	M. 251	750	...	3,450	6,156	...	41	41	Umbraj	33	
...	...	...	46,353	58,980	1 4 4	24	57	2 8 0	M. 2,723 P.M. 441 P. 645	S. 7,664 W. 2,531 7,103	2 13 0 2 13 1	50,168	76,336	1 8 4	27	27			

REVISED APPENDIX

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By Former Survey.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group II.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
34	Sakore Tarf Minu-cher.	I	2 4 0	...	...	688	818	...	...	...	...	M. 73	147	...	711	9 6	...
35	Nandur	I	2 4 0	...	10 0 0	1,461	1,177	...	...	...	...	M. 202	355	...	1,813	1,532	...
36	Ale	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	4,804	3,324	...	1	1	...	M. 1,019	2,037	...	6,934	5,283	...
37	Rejuri	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	3,922	2,844	...	...	...	...	M. 1,065	1,909	...	6,027	4,753	...
38	Bori Budruk	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	3,589	3,890	...	...	...	...	M. 299	651	...	3,888	4,650	...
39	Wadgaon Kandli	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	2,219	1,733	...	...	...	...	M. 143	289	...	2,359	2,021	...
40	Kandli	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	3,058	2,044	...	...	...	...	M. 245	445	...	2,908	2,480	...
41	Walshakkhed	II	2 0 0	...	...	325	306	...	...	...	...	M. 28	52	...	348	353	...
42	Pimpalwandi	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	5,716	6,258	...	...	...	...	M. 857	1,753	...	6,573	8,011	...
43	Wadgaon Bhikar	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	2,410	1,637	...	...	...	...	M. 416	456	...	2,826	2,003	...
44	Pimpri Pundbar	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	3,760	2,908	...	...	...	...	M. 396	764	...	4,156	3,072	...
45	Kalamb	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	2,513	1,697	...	...	...	...	M. 314	358	...	2,856	2,055	...
46	Lauki	II	2 0 0	...	...	634	377	...	...	...	...	M. 70	102	...	904	479	...
47	Chandoli	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	2,025	1,390	...	...	...	...	M. 295	471	...	2,321	1,761	...
48	Ambogawan	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,597	1,297	...	1	3	...	{ M. 2 P. 0 }	{ S. 3 W. 1 }	...	1,600	1,314	...
49	Rohokdi	II	2 0 0	...	...	612	316	...	...	...	...	M. 13	26	...	638	342	...
50	Udapur	II	2 0 0	...	10 0 0	1,754	1,755	...	...	...	...	{ M. 68 P. M. 53 P. 6 }	{ S. 138 W. 107 385 }	...	1,891	2,338	...
51	Pangri Tarf Otur	II	2 0 0	...	10 0 0	409	216	...	...	...	...	{ M. 13 P. M. 4 }	{ S. 2 W. 4 }	...	436	235	...
52	Dingore	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	3,752	3,215	...	11	17	...	{ M. 29 P. M. 22 P. 24 }	{ S. 67 W. 91 252 }	...	3,845	3,633	...
53	Ballalwadi	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,931	1,035	...	13	20	...	{ M. 55 P. 3 }	{ S. 4 W. 10 }	...	1,992	1,157	...
54	Aldara	II	2 0 0	...	10 0 0	504	271	...	...	...	...	P. 27	{ S. 23 W. 75 }	...	581	368	...
55	Koradoba	II	2 0 0	...	10 0 0	360	173	...	...	...	...	M. 6	10	...	366	183	...
56	Pimpalgaon Shidhanath.	II	2 0 0	...	10 0 0	1,294	683	...	...	...	...	{ M. 9 P. M. 20 P. 22 }	{ S. 13 W. 61 71 }	...	1,345	778	...
57	Golegaon	II	2 0 0	...	10 0 0	1,011	543	...	...	...	...	M. 13	16	...	1,024	558	...
58	Peth Panumba	II	2 0 0	...	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	.....	..	...	8	9	...
59	Baraw	II	2 0 0	...	10 0 0	91	37	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	91	37	...
60	Parunde	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	2,365	1,197	...	11	16	...	{ M. 45 P. 35 }	{ S. 75 W. 107 }	...	2,456	1,437	...
61	Kated	II	2 0 0	...	10 0 0	792	658	...	...	...	...	{ M. 16 P. 5 }	{ S. 23 W. 34 }	...	818	726	...
62	Baglohor	II	2 0 0	...	10 0 0	93	87	...	...	...	...	{ P. M. 6 P. 20 }	{ S. 49 W. 159 }	...	121	295	...
63	Kusur	II	2 0 0	...	10 0 0	1,897	1,124	...	...	...	...	{ M. 55 P. M. 17 P. 55 }	{ S. 107 W. 163 285 }	...	2,024	1,610	...
64	Nirguda	II	2 0 0	...	10 0 0	959	654	...	...	...	...	{ M. 116 P. M. 54 P. 17 }	{ S. 178 W. 121 218 }	...	1,145	1,169	...
65	Somatwad	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	729	332	...	1	1	...	{ M. 1 P. 2 }	{ S. 2 W. 3 }	...	733	339	...
66	Padli	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,243	650	...	3	5	...	{ M. 7 P. M. 3 P. 18 }	{ S. 10 W. 22 67 }	...	1,272	754	...
67	Belear	II	2 0 0	...	10 0 0	430	268	...	...	...	...	{ M. 49 P. M. 14 P. 37 }	{ S. 101 W. 45 95 }	...	520	504	...
68	Enara	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,253	1,053	...	...	1	...	{ M. 9 P. 37 }	{ S. 14 W. 61 183 }	...	1,290	1,312	...
	Total, Group II	...	...	...	...	59,973	46,090	0 12 4	41	64	1 9 0	{ M. 5,953 P. M. 201 P. 298 }	{ S. 10,773 W. 738 1,947 }	{ 1 13 11 5 6 1 }	60,466	59,812	0 14 4

\* The area of rice is less than half acre and hence it is not shown in its column.



Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			<i>Group II</i>
2 8 0	...	...	688	920	...	...	...	...	M. 73	165	...	711	1,065	...	12½	12½	Sakori Tarf Minn. cher. 34
2 8 0	...	...	1,451	1,324	...	...	...	...	M. 202	899	...	1,658	1,723	...	12½	13½	Nandur 35
2 8 0	10 0 0	...	4,904	4,030	...	1	1	...	M. 1,019	2,546	...	5,924	6,577	...	25	25	Ale 36
2 8 0	...	...	9,963	8,555	...	...	...	...	M. 1,065	2,368	...	5,027	5,941	...	25	25	Rajuri 37
2 8 0	...	...	3,589	4,874	...	...	...	...	M. 299	314	...	3,888	5,638	...	25	25	Bori Budruk 38
2 8 0	...	...	2,218	2,108	...	...	...	...	M. 143	360	...	2,359	2,526	...	25	25	Wadgaon Kandli 39
2 3 0	...	...	2,858	2,555	...	...	...	...	M. 245	566	...	2,903	3,111	...	25	25	Kandli 40
2 8 0	...	...	325	362	...	...	...	...	M. 23	65	...	349	467	...	25	25	Walshakkhede 41
2 8 0	...	...	5,716	7,822	...	...	...	...	M. 657	2,191	...	6,673	10,018	...	25	25	Pimpaleandi 42
2 6 0	...	...	2,410	2,046	...	...	...	...	M. 416	570	...	2,826	2,616	...	23	25	Wadgaon Bhikar 43
2 8 0	...	...	760	3,635	...	...	...	...	M. 396	955	...	4,156	4,590	...	25	25	Pimpri Pendhar 44
2 8 0	...	...	2,512	1,936	...	...	...	...	M. 344	572	...	2,956	2,598	...	25	25	Kalamab 45
2 8 0	...	...	834	671	...	...	...	...	M. 70	127	...	904	698	...	28	25	Lauki 46
2 8 0	...	...	2,026	1,612	...	...	...	...	M. 295	569	...	2,321	2,201	...	25	25	Chardoli 47
2 8 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	1,597	1,564	...	1	4	...	M. 2 P. 0	S. 4 W. 0 1	...	1,600	1,593	...	25	25	Ambagawan 48
2 8 0	...	...	612	1,020	...	...	...	...	M. 13	32	...	625	1,052	...	25	25	Rohokdi 49
2 8 0	...	12 8 0	1,754	2,194	...	...	...	...	M. 68 P.M. 63 P. 6	S. 70 W. 134 450	...	1,831	2,348	...	25	24	Udapur 50
2 8 0	...	12 8 0	409	270	...	...	...	...	M. 4 P.M. 4	S. 16 W. 2 5	...	426	293	...	25	25	Pangri Tarf Otur 51
2 8 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	3,753	4,020	...	11	21	...	M. 32 P.M. 26 P. 23	S. 77 W. 166 276	...	3,945	4,500	...	25	24	Dingore 52
2 8 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	1,821	1,281	...	13	25	...	M. 65 P. 3	S. 122 W. 6 13 25	...	1,802	1,445	...	25	25	Balkiwadi 53
2 8 0	...	12 8 0	597	341	...	...	...	...	P. 24	S. 13 W. 76	...	531	412	...	25	20	Aldara 54
2 8 0	...	...	360	216	...	...	...	...	M. 6	13	...	366	239	...	25	25	Koradohal 55
2 8 0	...	12 8 0	1,294	791	...	...	...	...	M. 9 P.M. 20 P. 23	S. 16 W. 76 61	...	1,345	964	...	25	24	Pimpalgaon Shidhanath. 56
2 8 0	...	...	1,011	679	...	...	...	...	M. 13	19	...	1,024	698	...	25	25	Golegaon 57
2 8 0	...	...	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	...	25	25	Peth Pansamba 58
2 8 0	...	...	91	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	46	...	25	25	Barav 59
2 8 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	2,365	1,496	...	11	20	...	M. 45 P. 35	S. 94 W. 52 125	...	2,456	1,787	...	25	24	Parunde 60
2 8 0	...	12 8 0	722	822	...	...	...	...	M. 16 P. 5	S. 35 W. 7 40	...	613	904	...	25	25	Kated 61
2 8 0	...	12 8 0	68	109	...	...	...	...	P.M. 8	S. 61	...	121	359	...	25	21	Bagjohar 62
2 8 0	...	12 8 0	1,897	1,405	...	...	...	...	P. 20 M. 55 P.M. 17 P. 55	W. 186 134 S. 120 W. 332	...	2,024	2,000	...	25	24	Kusur 63
2 8 0	...	12 8 0	953	817	...	...	...	...	M. 118 P.M. 64 P. 17	S. 222 W. 151 249	...	1,146	1,439	...	25	23	Nirguda 64
2 8 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	729	415	...	1	1	...	M. 1 P. 2	S. 1 W. 3 4	...	733	433	...	25	25	Somatwadi 65
2 8 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	1,342	812	...	3	6	...	M. 7 P.M. 2 P. 18	S. 12 W. 27 79	...	1,372	936	...	25	24	Padli 66
2 8 0	...	12 8 0	430	329	...	...	...	...	M. 40 P.M. 14 P. 27	S. 136 W. 86 110	...	520	621	...	25	23	Balsar 67
2 8 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	1,253	1,310	...	...	1	...	M. 9 P. 37	S. 17 W. 76 214	...	1,299	1,624	...	25	24	Enara 68
...	...	...	59,977	67,362	0 15 4	41	79	1 14 10	M. 5,950 P.M. 199 P. 294	S. 13,404 W. 309 2,240	2 4 0 6 8 5	66,466	73,994	1 1 10	25	24	Total of Group I

\*The area of rice is less than half acre and hence it is not shown in its column.

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
<b>Group III.</b>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
68	Nalsuna	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2,910	1,338	...	1	1	...	M. 2	3	...	2,913	1,242	...
70	Belhe	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	8,316	6,859	...	...	...	...	M. 618	1,113	...	6,934	7,677	...
71	Sakuri	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	1,224	1,446	...	...	...	...	M. 262	582	...	1,486	2,008	...
72	Mangrul	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	2,288	3,128	...	...	...	...	M. 183	376	...	2,440	3,502	...
73	Pimpri Kawal	II	2 0 0	...	...	606	600	...	...	...	...	M. 28	58	...	834	868	...
74	Bhagdi	II	2 0 0	...	...	758	362	...	...	...	...	M. 66	106	...	824	468	...
75	Pargan Tari Ala	II	2 0 0	...	...	3,420	2,826	...	...	...	...	M. 57	157	...	3,507	2,682	...
76	Nimgan Sawa	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	2,336	2,040	...	...	...	...	M. 152	316	...	2,488	2,356	...
77	Sultanpur	II	2 0 0	...	...	678	638	...	...	...	...	M. 88	168	...	756	720	...
78	Shiroli Tari Ala	II	2 0 0	...	...	1,292	1,026	...	...	...	...	M. 90	173	...	1,372	1,198	...
79	Bori Khurd	II	2 0 0	...	...	1,797	1,547	...	...	...	...	M. 142	302	...	1,909	1,848	...
80	Hiwra	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	2,463	1,728	...	...	...	...	M. 101	178	...	2,564	1,906	...
81	Khadki	II	2 0 0	...	...	1,645	985	...	...	...	...	M. 36	48	...	1,681	1,043	...
82	Bharadi	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	1,427	901	...	...	...	...	M. 42	62	...	1,469	963	...
83	Jaula	II	2 0 0	...	...	1,143	882	...	...	...	...	M. 51	94	...	1,194	976	...
84	Khoranda	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	1,223	704	...	...	...	...	M. 66	114	...	1,289	818	...
85	Khodad	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	5,118	2,743	...	...	...	...	M. 328	513	...	5,446	3,256	...
86	Ranjni	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	2,857	1,760	...	...	...	...	M. 332	571	...	3,189	2,351	...
87	Walti	II	2 0 0	...	...	2,346	1,483	...	...	...	...	M. 269	421	...	2,505	1,904	...
88	Shingwa	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	2,880	1,675	...	...	...	...	M. 230	343	...	3,180	1,918	...
<b>Total of Group III...</b>			...	...	...	46,920	33,797	0 11 0	1	1	1 0 0	M. 3,158	5,703	1 12 11	50,079	29,501	0 12
<b>Group IV.</b>																	
89	Kale	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,411	642	...	5	6	...	M. 3 P. M. 1 P. 26	S. 4 W. 33 S. 95 W. 5	...	1,486	780	...
90	Tamba	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,353	695	...	24	30	...	P. 4	W. 2	...	1,381	637	...
91	Balegaon	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	524	371	...	14	25	...	M. 1 P. M. 2 P. 11	S. 10 W. 45	...	552	359	...
92	Botarda	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	750	367	...	2	5	...	M. 17 P. M. 7	S. 26 W. 147	...	307	578	...
93	Khangaon	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	737	336	...	1	1	...	M. 8 P. M. 86 P. 17	S. 8 W. 58 W. 340	...	709	643	...
94	Surala	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	513	283	...	14	26	...	M. 2	S. 4 W. 7	...	538	323	...
95	Manikdobo	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	678	308	...	25	32	...	P. 3	S. 0 W. 0	...	908	335	...
96	Khangaon	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,624	874	...	97	149	...	P. 37	S. 129 W. 10	...	1,958	977	...
97	Mulki	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	283	115	...	5	5	...	P. 9	S. 34 W. 4	...	282	164	...
98	Godre	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,801	514	...	62	135	...	M. 3 P. 10	S. 6 W. 25	...	1,906	681	...
99	Ahna	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,837	633	...	23	31	...	M. 2 P. M. 1 P. 114	S. 3 W. 335	...	1,976	1,092	...
100	Pimpalgaon Joga	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	3,039	1,602	...	119	160	...	M. 2 P. 18	S. 3 W. 20 W. 61	...	3,178	1,826	...
101	Alu	III	1 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	254	128	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	258	125	...
<b>Total of Group IV...</b>			...	...	...	15,189	6,452	0 6 10	424	602	1 6 9	M. 88 P. M. 47 P. 290	S. 52 W. 313 W. 1,114	1 5 11 4 3 9	15,988	6,538	0 6
<b>Group V.</b>																	
102	Kolhawadi	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	664	243	...	75	101	...	...	...	...	730	344	...
103	Sangnara	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	1,563	601	...	294	363	...	...	...	...	1,797	663	...
104	Karanjala	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	697	391	...	259	244	...	...	...	...	656	566	...
105	Madh	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	1,706	1,027	...	235	291	...	...	...	...	1,941	1,318	...

Q.—continued.

By Ravitax GUNVY.																	Percentage Increase.	Names of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
18	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
2 4 0	10 0 0	...	2,910	1,398	...	1	1	...	M. 2	8	...	2,918	1,397	...	12½	12½	Nalanna ... 69		
2 4 0	...	...	8,318	7,370	...	...	...	...	M. 618	1,258	...	8,934	8,637	...	12½	12½	Belha ... 70		
2 4 0	...	...	1,224	1,627	...	...	...	...	M. 262	632	...	1,480	2,260	...	12½	12½	Sakori ... 71		
2 4 0	...	...	2,268	3,517	...	...	...	...	M. 183	423	...	2,440	3,940	...	12½	12½	Mangrul ... 72		
2 4 0	...	...	600	675	...	...	...	...	M. 26	65	...	834	740	...	12½	12½	Pimpri Kawal ... 73		
2 4 0	...	...	758	407	...	...	...	...	M. 68	119	...	634	528	...	12½	12½	Bhagdi ... 74		
2 4 0	...	...	3,420	2,341	...	...	...	...	M. 87	177	...	3,507	3,018	...	12½	12½	Pargan Tarf Ala ... 75		
2 4 0	...	...	2,336	2,275	...	...	...	...	M. 182	355	...	2,488	2,650	...	12½	12½	Nimgaon Sawa ... 76		
2 4 0	...	...	673	605	...	...	...	...	M. 83	211	...	756	816	...	12½	12½	Sultanpur ... 77		
2 4 0	...	...	1,263	1,153	...	...	...	...	M. 90	195	...	1,373	1,343	...	12½	12½	Shiroli Tarf Ala ... 78		
2 4 0	...	...	1,767	1,749	...	...	...	...	M. 142	340	...	1,902	2,090	...	12½	12½	Bori Khurd ... 79		
2 4 0	...	...	2,463	1,944	...	...	...	...	M. 101	200	...	2,564	2,114	...	12½	12½	Hivra ... 80		
2 4 0	...	...	1,645	1,119	...	...	...	...	M. 86	54	...	1,681	1,173	...	12½	12½	Khadki ... 81		
2 4 0	...	...	1,427	1,014	...	...	...	...	M. 42	70	...	1,498	1,084	...	12½	12½	Bharadi ... 82		
2 4 0	...	...	1,143	992	...	...	...	...	M. 51	106	...	1,194	1,098	...	12½	12½	Jaula ... 83		
2 4 0	...	...	1,233	792	...	...	...	...	M. 66	123	...	1,299	920	...	12½	12½	Khorada ... 84		
2 4 0	...	...	5,118	3,086	...	...	...	...	M. 328	577	...	5,448	3,663	...	12½	12½	Khodad ... 85		
2 4 0	...	...	2,657	2,002	...	...	...	...	M. 392	642	...	3,189	2,644	...	12½	12½	Ranjui ... 86		
2 4 0	...	...	2,346	1,668	...	...	...	...	M. 250	474	...	2,606	2,142	...	12½	12½	Walti ... 87		
2 4 0	...	...	2,130	1,772	...	...	...	...	M. 230	386	...	3,160	2,158	...	12½	12½	Shingwa ... 88		
...	...	...	46,920	38,021	0 13 0	1	1	1 0 0	M. 2,158	6,415	2 0 6	50,079	44,467	0 14 2	12½	12½	Total of Group III.		
Group IV.																			
1 14 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	1,411	802	...	5	7	...	M. 3	5	...	1,456	974	...	25	24	Kale ... 89		
1 14 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	1,353	744	...	24	37	...	M. 4	119	...	1,391	796	...	25	25	Tamba ... 90		
1 14 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	524	339	...	14	31	...	M. 1	2	...	552	448	...	25	25	Ralegaon ... 91		
1 14 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	750	446	...	2	6	...	M. P. 11	17	...	807	722	...	25	25	Botarde ... 92		
1 14 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	739	421	...	1	1	...	M. P. 7	31	...	799	804	...	25	25	Khangaon ... 93		
1 14 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	513	354	...	14	32	...	M. P. 19	26	...	533	404	...	25	25	Surale ... 94		
1 14 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	678	377	...	25	40	...	M. 3	8	...	908	418	...	25	25	Manikdota ... 95		
1 14 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	1,824	842	...	97	128	...	P. 37	31	...	1,953	1,290	...	25	25	Khangaon ... 96		
1 14 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	208	144	...	5	6	...	P. 9	12	...	282	204	...	25	24	Mulki ... 97		
1 14 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	1,811	643	...	92	189	...	M. 3	5	...	1,900	854	...	25	25	Godre ... 98		
1 14 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	1,837	701	...	23	39	...	M. P. 10	2	...	1,976	1,370	...	25	25	Alma ... 99		
1 14 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	3,039	3,003	...	119	187	...	M. P. 1	114	...	3,178	2,232	...	25	25	Pimpalgaon Joga ... 100		
1 14 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	254	160	...	4	9	...	M. 2	4	...	289	160	...	25	25	Ala ... 101		
...	...	...	15,190	8,064	0 8 8	424	750	1 12 4	M. 49	64	1 8 2	15,968	10,665	0 10 8	25	25	Total of Group IV.		
Group V.																			
0 9 0	10 0 0	...	684	204	...	75	126	...	...	...	...	730	430	...	25	25	Kolhewadi ... 102		
0 9 0	10 0 0	...	1,503	751	...	234	327	...	...	...	...	1,797	1,078	...	25	25	Sanghora ... 103		
0 9 0	10 0 0	...	697	401	...	159	305	...	...	...	...	858	706	...	25	25	Kharaajala ... 104		
0 9 0	10 0 0	...	1,706	1,284	...	235	384	...	...	...	...	1,941	1,643	...	25	25	Nadh ... 105		

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By Former Settlement.															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group V--continued.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
106	Pangri Tarf Madh ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	62	328	...	41	46	...	P.	1	{ S. 0 } { W. 3 }	...	630	877	
107	Kolwadi ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	911	260	...	39	58	...	...	...	...	...	950	819	
108	Wadhel ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	717	300	...	52	82	...	P.	4	{ S. 10 } { W. 2 }	...	778	408	
109	Pargaon Tarf Madh...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,387	831	...	143	239	...	P.	4	{ S. 8 } { W. 8 }	...	1,394	681	
110	Sitewadi ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,334	404	...	89	151	...	P.	5	{ S. 8 } { W. 17 }	...	1,428	578	
111	Hadear ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	1,480	836	...	104	160	...	...	...	...	...	1,534	493	
112	Unde Khadak ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	545	149	...	21	37	...	...	...	...	...	566	186	
113	Kewti ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	818	177	...	104	176	...	...	...	...	...	723	352	
114	Rajur ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,800	445	...	71	103	...	P.	2	{ S. 8 } { W. 5 }	...	1,573	554	
115	Tejra ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,092	288	...	61	69	...	P.	...	{ S. 5 } { W. 1 }	...	1,158	376	
116	Mankeshwar ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	612	180	...	47	69	...	...	...	...	...	659	209	
117	Keti ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	253	8	...	58	91	...	...	...	...	...	311	69	
118	Optala ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	751	379	...	27	57	...	P.	4	{ S. 2 } { W. 14 }	...	772	352	
119	Wanewari ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	243	91	...	10	23	...	...	...	...	...	263	114	
120	Dhalewadi ...	Tarf IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	397	144	...	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	410	160	
121	Hoveil. Sonaula ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	625	194	...	46	89	...	M.	5	17	...	676	300	
122	Shinda ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	424	203	...	22	36	...	P.	1	{ S. 1 } { W. 2 }	...	447	242	
123	Ghangaldara ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	824	245	...	36	48	...	...	...	...	...	863	213	
124	Hivra Pathar ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	931	261	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	934	264	
125	Warsaana ...	IV	1 4 0	8 0 0	...	433	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	120	
Total of Group V ...			...	...	...	20,121	6,942	0 5 6	1,701	2,489	1 7 5	{ M. 5 } { P. 21 }	{ S. 17 } { W. 60 }	{ 3 6 6 } { 3 10 8 }	21,849	6,625	0 5	
<i>Group VI.</i>																		
126	Talera ...	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	1,778	319	...	244	376	...	P.	1	{ S. 1 } { W. 2 }	...	2,023	698	
127	Nimgori ...	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	...	1,131	213	...	179	229	...	...	...	...	...	1,310	433	
128	Khatkala ...	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	...	626	122	...	63	86	...	...	...	...	...	659	206	
129	Khatra ...	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	...	436	84	...	53	50	...	...	...	...	...	468	164	
130	Hirdi ...	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	...	266	69	...	56	67	...	...	...	...	...	323	155	
131	Jalwadi ...	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	...	381	78	...	47	63	...	...	...	...	...	428	141	
132	Khadkumbe ...	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	...	471	91	...	55	58	...	...	...	...	...	526	149	
133	Ceran ...	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	...	321	93	...	40	61	...	...	...	...	...	301	164	
134	Chawand ...	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	...	237	139	...	103	705	...	...	...	...	...	720	244	
135	Par ...	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	...	831	64	...	37	46	...	...	...	...	...	368	110	
136	Shiroli Tarf Kukad- ner.	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	...	425	84	...	32	50	...	...	...	...	...	457	134	
137	Uchil ...	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	...	502	176	...	73	113	...	...	...	...	...	575	230	
138	Bhiwadi Budruk ...	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	310	63	...	62	88	...	P.	1	{ S. 1 } { W. 6 }	...	378	158	
139	Bhiwadi Khurd ...	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	...	402	67	...	67	81	...	...	...	...	...	469	148	
140	Sbiwli ...	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	167	70	...	36	74	...	P.	13	{ S. 14 } { W. 51 }	...	231	209	
141	Inglun ...	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	...	794	185	...	134	183	...	...	...	...	...	928	369	
142	Pimpawadi ...	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	...	329	73	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	331	75	
143	Sakalwedha ...	V	1 2 0	8 0 0	...	1,218	329	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	1,226	225	
Total of Group VI ...			...	...	...	10,515	2,218	0 3 4	1,290	1,730	1 6 1	P.	20	{ S. 16 } { W. 59 }	{ 3 12 0 }	11,925	4,073	0 5

Q—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1 9 0	10 0 0	13 8 0	634	410	...	41	57	...	P.	1	{ S. 4 W. 4 }	...	666	471	...	25	25	Group V—contd.
1 0 0	10 0 0	...	911	925	...	39	73	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	950	397	...	25	25	Pangri Tarf Madh. ... 106
1 9 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	717	388	...	52	102	...	P.	4	{ S. 9 W. 12 }	...	778	603	...	25	25	Kolwadi ... 107
1 9 0	10 0 0	13 8 0	1,237	614	...	143	289	...	P.	4	{ S. 10 W. 10 }	...	1,381	727	...	25	25	Wadkhel ... 109
1 9 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	1,334	505	...	89	189	...	P.	5	{ S. 10 W. 21 }	...	1,423	722	...	25	25	Pargaon Tarf Madh. ... 109
1 9 0	10 0 0	...	1,450	420	...	104	199	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,534	619	...	25	25	Sitewadi ... 110
1 9 0	10 0 0	...	545	186	...	21	46	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	566	232	...	25	25	Hadisar ... 111
1 9 0	10 0 0	...	618	291	...	104	219	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	732	440	...	25	25	Undekhadak ... 112
1 9 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	1,500	556	...	71	129	...	P.	2	{ S. 4 W. 6 }	...	1,573	695	...	25	25	Kowli ... 113
1 9 0	10 0 0	13 8 0	1,032	357	...	61	111	...	P.	...	{ S. 1 W. 1 }	...	1,151	469	...	25	25	Rajur ... 114
1 9 0	10 0 0	...	612	225	...	47	111	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	659	336	...	25	25	Tajur ... 115
1 9 0	10 0 0	...	253	10	...	53	114	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	311	121	...	25	25	Mankabwar ... 116
1 9 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	741	349	...	27	71	...	P.	4	{ S. 2 W. 17 }	...	772	439	...	25	25	Keli ... 117
1 9 0	10 0 0	...	248	114	...	19	29	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	262	143	...	25	25	Aptala ... 118
1 9 0	10 0 0	...	397	180	...	13	20	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	410	200	...	25	25	Wanewari ... 119
1 9 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	625	242	...	46	111	...	M.	5	{ S. 21 W. 21 }	...	676	374	...	25	25	Dhalewadi Tarf ... 120
1 9 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	424	254	...	22	45	...	P.	1	{ S. 1 W. 2 }	...	447	302	...	25	25	Haveli Sonaula ... 121
1 9 0	10 0 0	...	524	303	...	39	60	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	302	368	...	25	25	Shinda ... 122
1 9 0	10 0 0	...	931	325	...	3	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	934	350	...	25	25	Ghāngaldara ... 123
1 9 0	10 0 0	...	438	150	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	433	160	...	25	25	Hivra Pathar ... 124
...	...	...	20,121	8,678	0 6 11	1,701	3,110	1 12 3	M.	5	{ S. 21 W. 73 }	4 8 2	21,848	11,900	0 8 9	25	25	Warsauna ... 125
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total of Group V ...
Group VI.																		
1 4 3	10 0 0	12 8 0	1,778	359	...	244	470	...	P.	1	{ S. 1 W. 2 }	...	2,023	832	...	19	19	Taleran ... 126
1 4 3	10 0 0	...	1,131	240	...	179	275	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,310	515	...	19	19	Nimgori ... 127
1 4 3	10 0 0	...	626	137	...	63	107	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	689	244	...	17	17	Khatkala ... 128
1 4 3	10 0 0	...	436	94	...	52	100	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	488	194	...	18	18	Khaira ... 129
1 4 3	10 0 0	...	296	78	...	56	109	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	322	187	...	20	20	Hirdi ... 130
1 4 3	10 0 0	...	381	68	...	47	79	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	428	167	...	18	18	Jalwandi ... 131
1 4 3	10 0 0	...	471	102	...	55	72	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	526	174	...	17	17	Khadrumbhe ... 132
1 4 3	10 0 0	...	321	105	...	40	76	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	361	181	...	18	18	Usaran ... 133
1 4 3	10 0 0	...	227	156	...	103	131	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	730	287	...	19	19	Ohawand ... 134
1 4 3	10 0 0	...	331	72	...	37	57	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	368	129	...	17	17	Par ... 135
1 4 3	10 0 0	...	425	94	...	32	62	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	497	156	...	16	16	Shiroli Tarf Kukad-ner ... 136
1 4 3	10 0 0	...	602	198	...	73	141	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	575	339	...	17	17	Uchli ... 137
1 4 3	10 0 0	12 8 0	310	71	...	63	110	...	P.	1	{ S. 1 W. 7 }	...	373	189	...	20	20	Bhiwdi Budruk ... 138
1 4 3	10 0 0	...	402	75	...	67	101	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	469	176	...	19	19	Bhiwdi Khurd ... 139
1 4 3	10 0 0	12 8 0	167	70	...	36	92	...	P.	18	{ S. 17 W. 64 }	...	221	252	...	21	19	Sewli ... 140
1 4 3	10 0 0	...	594	208	...	134	229	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	926	437	...	19	19	Ingun ... 141
1 4 3	10 0 0	...	329	81	...	2	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	331	85	...	13	13	Pimpawadi ... 142
1 4 3	10 0 0	...	1,218	358	...	8	7	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,226	265	...	19	13	Sukalwedha ... 143
...	...	...	10,515	2,495	0 8 10	1,290	2,222	1 11 7	P.	20	{ S. 19 W. 73 }	4 9 7	11,625	4,809	0 8 8	18	18	Total of Group VI ...

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By Former Survey.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group VII.</i>			Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.
144	Chilewadi	VI	1 0 0	...	...	496	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	496	147	...
145	Muthalna	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	...	992	138	...	25	61	...	...	...	...	1,017	179	...
146	Mandwa	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,181	208	...	26	45	...	...	...	...	1,207	253	...
147	Jambulshi	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	...	554	97	...	13	25	...	...	...	...	597	122	...
148	Kopra	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,609	252	...	24	46	...	...	...	...	1,683	298	...
149	Khreshwar	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,073	248	...	61	121	...	...	...	...	1,154	269	...
150	Khubi	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	...	534	334	...	84	156	...	...	...	...	918	490	...
151	Anjanwala	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,518	229	...	223	295	...	...	...	...	1,740	524	...
152	Dewla	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,169	193	...	196	266	...	...	...	...	1,385	494	...
153	Ghatghar	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	...	896	118	...	116	125	...	...	...	...	1,012	243	...
154	Phangulgawan	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	...	396	65	...	33	23	...	...	...	...	429	78	...
155	Ambeli	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	...	741	137	...	147	162	...	...	...	...	888	299	...
156	Dhak	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	...	509	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	509	59	...
157	Hatwaj	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,141	164	...	17	10	...	...	...	...	1,158	174	...
158	Amba	VI	1 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,141	171	...	11	10	...	...	...	...	1,153	181	...
Total of Group VII			...	...	...	14,269	2,555	0 2 10	995	1,325	1 5 4	...	...	...	15,264	3,880	0 1
Grand totals for talukas.			...	...	...	218,333	1,44,214	0 10 10	4,476	6,307	1 6 7	M. 11,677 P. M. 689 S. 8,081 P. 1,281 W. 8,964	22,578 8,081 8,964	1 14 5 6 0 10	231,686	1,85,024	0 18

Q—concl'd.

By Revision Survey.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
1 2 0	...	...	495	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495	165	...	12	13	Chilewadi	144	
1 2 0 10 0 0	...	...	992	165	...	25	51	...	...	...	...	1,017	206	...	15	15	Muthalna	145	
1 2 0 10 0 0	...	...	1,181	234	...	26	58	...	...	...	...	1,207	290	...	15	15	Mandwa	146	
1 2 0 10 0 0	...	...	554	109	...	13	31	...	...	...	...	567	140	...	15	15	Jambulshi	147	
1 2 0 10 0 0	...	...	1,600	293	...	24	57	...	...	...	...	1,633	340	...	14	14	Kopra	148	
1 2 0 10 0 0	...	...	1,073	279	...	81	151	...	...	...	...	1,154	430	...	17	17	Khirabwar	149	
1 2 0 10 0 0	...	...	894	375	...	54	195	...	...	...	...	918	571	...	17	17	Khubi	150	
1 2 0 10 0 0	...	...	1,519	258	...	223	369	...	...	...	...	1,740	637	...	20	20	Anjanwala	151	
1 2 0 10 0 0	...	...	1,189	233	...	193	332	...	...	...	...	1,385	555	...	20	20	Dowla	152	
1 2 0 10 0 0	...	...	896	133	...	116	156	...	...	...	...	1,012	239	...	19	19	Ghatghar	153	
1 2 0 10 0 0	...	...	398	63	...	33	29	...	...	...	...	429	81	...	17	17	Phangulgawan	154	
1 2 0 10 0 0	...	...	741	154	...	147	202	...	...	...	...	833	355	...	19	19	Amboli	155	
1 2 0 10 0 0	...	...	509	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	509	65	...	12	13	Dhak	156	
1 2 0 10 0 0	...	...	1,141	184	...	17	12	...	...	...	...	1,153	195	...	13	13	Hatwaj	157	
1 2 0 10 0 0	...	...	1,141	193	...	11	12	...	...	...	...	1,153	204	...	13	13	Amba	158	
...	...	...	14,269	2,373	0 3 3	995	1,653	1 10 7	...	...	...	15,264	4,538	0 4 9	17	17	Total of Group VII.		
...	...	...	218,345	1,76,471	0 13 3	4,478	7,872	1 12 2	M. 11,391 P.M. 675 P. 1,239	27,589 3,874 10,831	2 5 1 7 10 3	231,656	2,26,606	0 15 5	22	22	Grand totals for Talukas.		

V. B. MARDHEKAR,  
Superintendent, Land Records, C. D.

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GLOSSARY.

S 1240

*Kharif*.—The early or autumnal harvest.

The *kharif* rains, during which the early crops are sown, may be said to extend from the beginning of June to the beginning of August.

*Rabi*.—The late or spring harvest.

The *rabi* rains, during which the *rabi* or late crops are sown, may be said to extend from the middle of August till the middle of October.

*Jirait*.—Dry-crop land as distinguished from garden land.

*Bágait*.—Garden land.

The terms are also applied to the produce of each kind of land.

In this report the terms are used in the technical sense of land classed by the Survey Department as *Jirait* or *Bágait*. At the last Settlement all land then irrigated was classed as *Bágait* and unirrigated land was classed as *Jirait*. Since the Settlement, *Jirait* land may have been brought under irrigation but it continues to be classed as *Jirait*. Similarly some *Bágait* lands have ceased to be irrigated. The English terms "dry-crop" or "unirrigated" are used in the report for land not irrigated at the present day, and the Vernacular term "*Jirait*" restricted to lands classed as dry-crop at the time of the last Settlement. A similar distinction is made between the English terms "irrigated" or "garden" land and the vernacular term *Bágait*.

*Motasthal*.—(*Mot*—The bucket of a bullock draw-well). Land irrigated from a well. The term is restricted in the report to land under well irrigation at the last Settlement and classed by the Survey Department as such. Lands irrigated from wells at the present day, however classed, are described in English terms.

*Pátasthal*.—(*Pát*—a water channel). Land watered by a channel turned off from a river or brook.

*Pát-Motasthal*.—Land under command both of a well and a *Pát*.

*Bandhára* or *Bándh*.—The dam on a river or stream from which a *Pát* is taken.

*Tál*.—In the report, is restricted to field embankments designed to prevent erosion of the soil and also to impound water in the subsoil collected behind the *Tál*.

*Pokl*.—Hollow, empty; applied to sales of land where there is an oral agreement behind the written deed that the sale will be cancelled when the purchase money is returned. The original owner usually remains in possession.

Also *Poklist*, unconcluded.

*Sávkár*.—A money-lender, banker.

No. S.—2 of 1915.

From  
R. D. BELL, ESQUIRE, M.A., B.Sc., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona ;

To  
THE COLLECTOR OF POONA.

Poona, 24th January 1916.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the revision settlement of all the Government villages, 68 in number, in the Purandhar Táluka. The current settlements, which, with the exception of Mándki settled in 1899, are all first revision settlements, were effected as follows :—

Year of Settlement.	Number of Villages settled.	Government Orders.	Settlement Report where printed.
1873-74 ...	9	Government Resolution No. 6377, dated 22nd November 1873, Revenue Department.	Selection No. CLI—New Series, pages 506—554.
1873-74 ...	2	Government Resolution No. 4697, dated 1st September 1874, Revenue Department.	Do. pages 554—567.
1879-80 ...	35	Government Resolution No. 2159, dated 23rd April 1879, Revenue Department.	Appendix R. to this Report.
1893-94 ...	21	Government Resolution No. 3337, dated 14th November 1893, Revenue Department.	Selection No. CCLXXVII—New Series.
1899-1900 ...	1	Government Resolution No. 1228, dated 16th February 1899, Revenue Department.	Selection No. CCCLXXXVI—New Series.

All the settlements expired in 1902-03 and proposals for their revision were submitted in 1905 by Mr. J. P. Brander, the Assistant Collector then in charge of the Eastern Division of the district. In Government Resolution No. 9883, dated 19th October 1911, Revenue Department, Government directed that a fresh revision settlement report should be prepared and I was subsequently appointed Assistant Settlement Officer for the purpose of revising the settlements in the tálukas of Purandhar, Sirur, Haveli and Junnar in the Poona District.

3. The táluka consists of 68 Government villages and 25 inám villages. All the inám villages have been surveyed and settled.

The present area of the 68 Government villages is as follows :—

	Acres.	Percentages.
Occupied land ...	123,000	75
Forest ...	23,900	10
Other land not available for cultivation ...	34,700	15
Total ...	<u>228,800</u>	<u>100</u>

Assessed waste is only 40 acres.

The táluka head-quarters are at Sáswad.

4. The eleven villages settled in 1873-74 were settled along with adjoining tracts in the Bhimthadi Táluka. The grouping and rates sanctioned in the settlement of 35 villages in 1879-80 were followed in the subsequent settlements and for practical purposes the current settlements may be regarded as based on the circumstances existing in 1879-80.

5. The Purandhar Táluka lies to the south-east of Poona and is roughly of the shape of the sector of a circle, with its centre at Ponda in the north-east and the two radii running due west and due south. The circumference of the sector follows the Poona-Sátára Road from near the Kátraaj Ghát to the bridge over the Nira and thereafter the course of the Nira to the south-east corner of the táluka.

6. The Bhuleshwar range of hills, springing from Sinhgad in the west, separates the táluka on the north from Haveli and the Dhond<sup>o</sup>Petha. Further south, another spur from Sinhgad cuts through the middle of the táluka. Between these two ranges lies a plateau drained by the Kárha river, which gradually falls from a height of 1,000 feet above the Haveli plain towards the táluka of Bhimthadi in the east. From the southern range, with the dominant mass of Purandhar, 4,560 feet high, at its centre, spurs running south-west form a series of valleys which open out on the plain of the Nira river. South of the Nira lie the Bhor State and the district of Sátára. The south-western villages are drained by the Gunjawni—a tributary of the Nira. The Kárha, Nira and Gunjawni are perennial. The Kárha, with its low banks, is admirably adapted to irrigation, and garden cultivation of all kinds extends along its length till it enters the arid country east of Jejuri. The western half of the táluka, with its rice fields and rich valleys, teak on the hill slopes and mango trees innumerable, forms a striking contrast to the stony soils and treeless plains of the east. The physical features, rainfall and cultivation of the táluka are all marked by their diversity.

7. Rich alluvial soils are found along the courses of the three principal rivers. Elsewhere light, shallow, stony soils predominate.

8. In the west the climate is cool; in the east, especially the north-east, it is warmer and drier.

9. Purandhar mountain is, in local phrase, the "home of the rain." The monsoon winds, sweeping through the valleys on the west, appear to be deflected at Purandhar south-eastwards towards the Khandála range in the Sátára District.

The valley of the Shivganga (a tributary of the Gunjawni), down which the road descends from the Kátraaj Ghát, is the area of heaviest rainfall. At Khed Shivapur (Haveli Táluka), which lies immediately to the east of Sinhgad (4,322 feet) and close to where the road enters Purandhar Táluka, the rainfall for five years ending 1913 was, according to the record of the Public Works Department, about 38 inches. Further down the valley, at the táluka town of Nasrapur in the Bhor State, close to Kámthadi, the rainfall for the same period was 43 inches and, for the fifteen years ending 1913, 40 inches. At Purandhar itself it was a little more, 44 inches, for the latter period. North and east of Purandhar the rainfall diminishes rapidly. In the Nira valley at Shirval in Bhor, opposite Bájápur, it was  $21\frac{1}{2}$  inches (for fifteen years), at Vir 18 inches and at Pimpra  $15\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The last two averages are taken from the Public Works Department's record for 15 years. North of the Purandhar range the rainfall is fairly certain in the area lying between the hilly barrier on the western border and the táluka town of Sáswad. The average fall at Sáswad is about 20 inches. The rainfall diminishes in amount and certainty as Jejuri is approached. The average fall at Jejuri was 15.68 inches for the 15 years ending 1913. East of Jejuri the rainfall is so precarious that the legend of the countryside is that a curse has been laid upon it.

It may be remarked that the Public Works Department records of rainfall for Vir (18 inches) and Pimpra ( $15\frac{3}{4}$  inches) are less than might be expected from the fact that the corresponding averages for Barámati and Indápur, which

are further east, are 16.70 and 17.16 inches. That an error is probable is indicated by the fact that the average for Sáswad for 15 years is 18.90 according to the Public Works Department record, while it is given by the Director of Agriculture as 19.59. Both records are based on the same guage readings. Discrepancies were also found in the Public Works Department rainfall records for Sirur, Junnar and Paud; for instance the rainfalls of Sirur and Junnar for one year have been transposed. In the report on Haveli Taluka it has been noted that the rainfall gauged by the Public Works Department itself is less than might be expected from the records of neighbouring guages. The rainfall at Pimpra is probably heavier than it is at Jejuri.

The variations in the total annual rainfall are confined to the fall in the kharif season (5th June to 14th August). Exact figures for the kharif and rabi rainfalls are not available for any station except Sáswad, but fairly accurate estimates can be deduced from the monthly averages. It appears that while the kharif rainfall at Sáswad is 10 inches it is a little over 9 inches at Vir, 7 inches at Jejuri and only 6 inches at Pimpra. The rabi rainfall is a little over 6 inches at all four places. The eastern belt, in fact, is so situated that neither the south-west nor the north-east monsoon can be depended upon to reach it.

The complaint, heard everywhere, that the rainfall for many years has been much below the amount which the cultivators had become accustomed to expect, is supported by the rainfall records. At Sáswad the average annual fall for the 19 years ending 1894 was 24.63 inches with 11 years in which the rainfall exceeded 23 inches. In the 19 years following 1894 the average annual rainfall was 19.58 inches and the annual fall exceeded 23 inches in 3 seasons only. At Jejuri the average rainfall up till 1894 was 23.02 inches with 10 seasons in which the average was exceeded. Since 1894 the total annual fall has not reached this average in a single year and the average for the last 19 years has been only 16.63 inches. These figures make it clear that with regular and strong monsoons the rainfall at Jejuri is only a little less than that at Sáswad, but that any irregularity or weakness in the rain-bearing winds brings disaster to the eastern tracts.

The following table shows the variation in the total annual rainfall during the last 40 years at Sáswad, Jejuri and Ghodnadi (Sirur) :—

	11 years 1875—85.	11 years 1883—93.	11 years 1893—1903.	11 years 1903-1913.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Sáswad	23.06	26.82	20.36	19.82
Jejuri	22.26	24.70	17.30	16.51
Ghodnadi	20.62	24.95	20.22	17.86

The rainfall at Sáswad is superior to that at Ghodnadi (which is typical of the greater part of the Sirur Taluka) inasmuch as the kharif rainfall is larger in amount and less liable to failure. In the last 21 years the kharif rainfall at Sáswad has fallen below 7 inches only twice, whereas at Ghodnadi it fell below 5 inches on 7 occasions. The rainfall, both kharif and rabi, in the eastern portion of the Purandhar Taluka is more precarious than in the Sirur Taluka. Except for this eastern tract the rainfall of the Purandhar Taluka is much superior to that of the Sirur Taluka.

10. (1) As might be expected from the nature of the rainfall kharif crops predominate. In the valley of the Gunjawni in the south-west, the kharif rainfall is too heavy to permit of much kharif cultivation other than rice, and from Shiwra south-eastwards to Kikvi rabi cultivation prevails. The north-east is commonly regarded as a rabi tract. If the early rains are good, kharif crops are sown as extensively as possible, but the early rains fail so frequently that the cultivator is generally left to try his luck in the rabi season, though this, on the average, is not

Cultivation and Crops.

better than the kharif. Elsewhere the soils combine with the rainfall to favour kharif cultivation, and rabi crops are confined to the rich alluvial soils, *tál* lands and irrigated lands. *Táls* are a prominent feature all over the *táluka*. The large area of hilly country not only provides suitable situations and materials for their erection but ensures also a good rainfall to be impounded. Moisture is retained to a wonderful degree and second crops can be raised without irrigation. West of Purandhar, where the rainfall is good, sugarcane is grown without irrigation in *tál* lands. It is planted, after rice, in January and cut in the following January. The gul is of a superior quality and fetches about 10 per cent. more than ordinary gul.

(2) The crop returns of the *táluka* for the ten years 1903-04 to 1912-13 are given in Appendix B. In the last five of these years the rainfall of 1911 was both deficient and badly distributed but the areas reported to have been sown were not affected so much that it seems necessary to omit this season from the following *précis* which is made for these five years:—

Class.	Crops.	Khárif.	Rábi.	Total.
1. Cereals	(Early)—Bájri, Paddy, Course Grains 44.06 1.47 1.81 Others .34 (Late)—Jowári, Wheat. 29.58 2.97	47.68	82.50	80.18
2. Pulses	(Early)—Tur, Mug and Udid, Math and Kulith ... .93 2.18 6.99 (Late)—Gram, Others. 2.40 .49	10.10	2.89	12.90
3. Orchard and garden produce	Vegetables, Fodder, Fruit Trees ... .07 .17 .58	.41	.41	.82
4. Drugs and Narcotics	.....	...	...	...
5. Condiments and Spices	.....	.63	...	.63
6. Sugarcane	.....	...	.26	.26
7. Oil-seeds	(Early)—Sesame, Niger Seed. ... .14 .9 (Late)—Linseed, Safflower, Groundnut. .05 2.90 .24	1.04	3.19	4.23
8. Fibres	Cotton, Others. ... .01 .39	.40	...	.40
9. Miscellaneous	.....	.49	...	.49
	Total	60.75	39.25	100.00

Bájri is the principal crop, and next in importance comes jowári. The crop returns do not show separately early jowári of which there is an appreciable area. It very seldom happens that the early rains fail so badly as to result in the area under jowári exceeding that under bájri. Rice is, of course, confined to the western portion of the *táluka* and largely to the neighbourhood of Purandhar. It is a paying crop where the rainfall is sufficient and rice lands continue to be laid out at much labour and expense. The area classified and assessed as rice land at the last settlements was 1,300 acres. A dozen years ago rice occupied 1,700 acres and the present day area is 2,000 acres. The coarse millets (now 2,400 acres) which are grown in the same tracts as rice have decreased in area by one-third in the last 10 or 12 years. The area under wheat (now 4,000 acres) has fallen by one-fifth in the same time. The total area under cereals remains, however, much the same as before. The total area under pulses also shows little variation but gram (3,300 acres), grown principally in the west, has diminished by one-third, while the kharif pulses (except tur) have increased in area. Of the latter, kulith is grown all over the *táluka*, math and mug mostly in the east and udid only in the west. Safflower, grown mostly in the east, is the only important oil-seed and remains unaltered in area. Cotton is practically unknown, but a little hemp is grown for its fibre chiefly in the extreme east.

(3). In his settlement report Mr. Brander pointed out that the recorded area under fallows had risen from 15 per cent. of the cultivated area in 1890-91 to 24 per cent. in 1895-96 and to 29 per cent. in 1903-04. These figures attracted

the notice of Government. On the figures of the last five years the fallow area is now 28 per cent. of the occupied area. There is no doubt that this increase is apparent only, and is due simply to improved registration. The following table gives details for the whole taluka (excluding Mandki for which figures are not available before 1899-1900) as well as for a few typical villages where the sudden increase of fallow after 1891-92 at once aroused suspicion :—

*Average fallow area at different periods.*

Year.	Whole taluka.	Belsar.	Pimpra.	Rákh.	Jeur.	Harguda.	Mándra.
1887-88 to 1891-92 average	Acres. 23,489	21	446	567	239	796	5
1892-93	29,124	24	776	896	297	817	5
1893-94	35,421	23	957	1,562	448	1,156	507
1894-95	39,353	159	976	1,496	448	1,206	806
1895-96	41,368	189	959	1,590	459	1,313	831
1897-98 to 1902-1903 (omitting 1899-1900) average.	51,873	305	1,071	1,794	536	1,304	1,440
1903-04 to 1907-08	48,052	227	1,080	1,938	552	1,192	1,714
1908-09 to 1912-13	46,210	203	957	1,660	553	1,116	1,657

I ascribe the increases in the recorded fallow area between 1891-92 and 1895-96 to the appointment of Circle Inspectors in 1892 and to the issue in the same year of rules prescribing a classification of fallow areas. There was a considerable further increase in fallows during the period 1897-98 to 1902-03 (omitting 1899-1900), a result no doubt, of the bad years 1896-97, 1899-1900, 1900-01 and 1901-02. In the ten years following 1902-03 there has been a marked decrease. The average fallow area for the period 1908-09 to 1912-13 (omitting the bad year 1911-12) was 42,200 acres (or 18½ per cent. of the occupied area) against a recorded area of 41,400 acres in the pre-famine year 1895-96, so that, as far as these statistics go, there is no evidence that the years of famine and scarcity have caused any decrease in cultivation. The fallow area indeed is very much larger in the west, where the rainfall is good, than it is in the famine-stricken east. The following table gives some idea of its nature and distribution :—

*Classification of fallow area.*

Year.	Circle.	True fallow, i.e., customary fallow, in rotation.	Grass lands, i.e., number or parts of numbers, set apart for grass, and never sown.	Grass bound or prickly pear bound lands.	Ráb land.	Land unsown owing to unseasonable or deficient rainfall.	Land left unsown for miscellaneous reasons.	Total fallow.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1909-10	Sáswad	5,784	13,314	8,371	323	526	3,147	31,467
	ejuri	486	1,465	1,520	59	2,806	5,370	11,710
1911-12	Sáswad	5,083	16,428	5,026	6	705	3,749	31,000
	Jejuri	642	1,420	2,142	...	1,223	5,169	10,600
1912-13	Sáswad	8,357	12,199	1,346	4	1,475	6,776	30,467
	Jejuri	410	947	977	...	1,391	5,428	10,154

Some of the figures, for example, the estimates of grass bound or prickly pear bound lands, show that the returns are by no means accurate, but the statement as a whole indicates that the extent of the fallow area is not in any way due to agricultural depression. The physical features and the soils of the

táluka render large areas unfit for any other purpose than grass growing or grazing. In the original settlement report and correspondence printed as an appendix to the revision settlement report of 1892 there is a discussion regarding the assessment of such lands. In the revision settlement report for 18 villages which he submitted in 1878 Colonel Laughton mentions that in these villages alone there were about 7,380 acres held in occupancy right and suited only to grazing, and my impression is that the fallow area entered as grass lands is under-estimated. In Káldari, Dhankavdi and Mándra, a great pastoral area below Purandhar, 70 per cent. of the "cultivable" area of 6,700 acres is recorded as fallow. In villages within reach of the road to Poona over the Kátraj Ghát grass grows so abundantly and usually sells so well in the Poona market that there is a tendency to reduce the area under cereals in favour of grass. In the south-east during the rains the Dhangars graze large flocks of sheep and herds of goats over the extensive areas of light soil and murum known as *mál-rán*. In the centre of the táluka the grazing lands are assessed at about three annas per acre, but in some parts the assessment is as low as one anna per acre. These grass and grazing lands fetch good prices and rents.

(4). In the following statement are shown the irrigated areas for (1) the quinquennium preceding the famine of 1896-97, (2) the two years following that famine, (3) the three years following the famine of 1899-1900, and (4) and (5), the last two quinquennia :—

*Average Areas of Irrigated and Garden Crops.*

Year.	Irrigated area (net).	Vegetables.	Green fodder.	Fruit trees.	Orchard and garden produce.	Condiment and spices.	Sugarcane.
1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	7,857	76	200	402	678	*821	478
1897-98 to 1898-99 ...	8,730	55	313	500	867	635	225
1900-01 to 1902-03 ...	6,820	44	222	328	594	841	176
1903-04 to 1907-08 ...	7,358	61	114	416	591	702	178
1908-09 to 1912-13 ...	8,722	89	232	790	1,111	843	350

\* Average of 1892-93 to 1895-96. The figure for 1891-92—4,002 acres is obviously wrong.

So far as these figures can be trusted it appears that the effects of the early famines on the irrigation of the táluka have now passed away. My enquiries regarding the pátasthal assessment of the táluka showed, however, that the water-supply is not so plentiful or reliable as it was formerly. Indeed the diminution of the rainfall could lead to no other result.

A comparison of the irrigated areas before 1896-97 in Purandhar and Sirur is given in the following table :—

Táluka.	Total occupied area.	Area assessed as bágáit at last settlement (Government lands).	Average for 1891—94 to 1895-96.			
			Irrigated area (net).	Orchard and garden produce.	Condiments and spices.	Sugarcane.
Sirur ...	Acres. 259,000	Acres. 7,550	Acres. 8,521	Acres. 556	Acres. 646	Acres. 483
Purandhar ...	123,000	7,740	7,857	678	821	478

Even remembering that the occupied area in Sirur is twice that in Purandhar it is difficult to imagine that the former táluka before 1896-97 presented the same extent and apparently the same quality of irrigated and garden crops as Purandhar did. A truer comparison is probably afforded by the water share of the total pátasthal assessment which under the existing

settlements is Rs. 3,000 in Sirur as compared with Rs. 13,500 in Purandhar, and by the average irrigated areas from 1903-04 to 1907-08, *viz.*, Sirur, 2,850 acres, Purandhar 7,360 acres. Irrigated cultivation in Sirur is highly precarious while in Purandhar it is a very great asset in giving an element of stability to the agricultural prosperity of the táluka.

The net irrigated area (8,700 acres) of the last quinquennium is 7 per cent. of the net cultivated area, and over 3,000 acres of it was twice cropped. The Nira Canal commands lands in four villages in the south-east corner of the táluka, and supplies water to 600 acres annually. The area watered by páts from bandhásas which are not precarious is 2,100 acres.

Of the total irrigated area (11,700 acres), about three-fourths is under cereals and pulses, chiefly wheat and gram. (The double cropped area is here counted twice.

The cultivation of fruit trees seems to have extended greatly in recent years. In the west mango trees abound, while figs, oranges, musambas, limes and guavas are favourites with the garden cultivators. Towards the east plantains, santris and pomegranates are the principal fruits.

The valley of the Kárha is the finest stretch of irrigated land in the táluka, and the Mális of Sáswad are widely known for their skill and enterprise. Many of them have made fortunes in sugarcane growing on leased lands at Bárámati, and these they have invested in building for themselves superior houses at Sáswad and in buying lands in its neighbourhood. Many of them are now adding to the wealth of their community by leasing and cultivating lands under the new Godávári Canal in the Ahmednagar District.

(5) The forest area is 24,000 acres (38 square miles). For grass cutting 9 square miles are reserved for the use of the Military Department and 2 square miles by the Forest Department. Of the remaining 27 square miles (17,280 acres) which are available for grazing, 10,000 acres are in charge of the Revenue Department.

11. In a táluka of such diverse physical features, soils and climate as Purandhar the methods of cultivation vary, but it is generally true that the ground is well and carefully tilled. For ploughing as many as 6 pairs of bullocks are sometimes required for the heavy soils, for which iron ploughs have found many users in recent years. Farm yard manure is used wherever available. Dhangars are also engaged to fold their flocks on arable land. The rate of payment varies but is usually one anna daily for each khandi (20 sheep) folded. One hundred sheep are folded on about a guntha of land. There is considerable double cropping even on dry-crop lands. In a good year the eastern villages do extremely well in this respect. The average area twice cropped during the last five seasons was nearly 12,000 acres equal to 10 per cent. of the net cultivated area. The minute sub-division of even dry-crop lands is an indication of their fertility. Cultivation in the east is inferior to that in the west.

12. The best road is the provincial road from Poona to Sátára by the Kátraj Ghát, but it merely skirts the táluka on the south-west. The old Poona-Sátára Road runs over the Diwa Ghát to Sáswad and thence *via* Jejuri and Wálha to the Nira River, which is crossed, at Pimpra, by a ferry in the rains. Between Sáswad and Jejuri there are numerous river and nallah crossings with steep gradients, but otherwise the road is a good one and carries a considerable traffic. Another good road runs south-west from Sáswad over the Sápger pass west of Purandhar, to the Poona-Sátára Road; it gives access to the sanitarium at Purandhar. The remaining roads are:—

(1) Sáswad-Poona *via* Bápdeu. Ghát—the original Poona-Sátára Road before the Diwa Ghát Road was made. The Bápdeu Ghát is impassable for carts, but there is a considerable traffic carried into Poona on laden bullocks and ponies. Half way between the Ghát and Sáswad an old road branches to Purandhar, but it has been practically abandoned for many years.

(2) Sáswad-Parincha.—A fair road as far as Pángara after which it rapidly deteriorates. The old road south of Parincha has been abandoned since the construction of the tank at Vir.



(3) Sáswad-Supa (Bhimthadi)—made in the 1877 famine—no better now than a country cart-track.

(4) Jejuri-Diwa Ghát—An old road useful to intervening villages.

(5) Jejuri-Urali Station (Haveli).

(6) Jejuri-Morgaon (Bhimthadi) made in 1877 famine.

(7) Jejuri-Pándeshwar—made in the 1877 famine.

All these roads were in existence before the Settlement of 1878-79. The only new roads are—

(8) Parincha-Wálha, a famine road which has rendered two difficult gháts passable.

(9) Two famine roads from Rájewádi Station to neighbouring villages.

Except in the neighbourhood of the táluka head-quarters all the nine roads last mentioned are in poor order.

The Southern Mahratta Railway in the east was opened in 1886 and has four stations in the táluka. The Acting Director of Land Records in 1906 thought that Mr. Brander had not fully appreciated the value of the railway. I consider that Mr. Brander's opinion that the railway has not much effected the economic life of the táluka is correct. The road traffic in grain is much more important than that carried by the railway. Even as regards the export of fruit, vegetables and other garden produce I was surprised to find this railway comparatively little used. Nearly the whole of the valuable exports from the extensive gardens lands of the Kárha Valley are carried over the Diwa Ghát as far as the Poona-Sholápúr Road and then east to Loni-Kálbhar on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway where the export traffic is managed for the merchants by daláls or agents. The reason of this is that the destination of nearly all fruit and vegetables is Bombay and carriage by the narrow guage railway involves transshipment and consequent damage at Poona. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company also provides special facilities for the fruit and vegetable traffic from stations east of Poona. It may seem singular that the traffic should not go to Hadapsar Station, but the access to that station from the Poona-Sholápúr Road is bad and in the rains impracticable and so the daláls as Loni Kálbhar handle the traffic all the year round. Some traffic from Parincha and Vir even follows this route.

The abolition of roadside tolls in 1914 has facilitated cart traffic only in the few villages on the provincial road on the south-west border. The toll-bar on the Diwa Ghát, which brings the District Local Board an annual income of Rs. 7,000 has not been abolished.

13. Sáswad is the only market town of importance. It holds the only cattle bazar of the táluka and is an important grain mart. It is also the centre of the fruit trade. The dealers (Bágwáns) buy the produce of the local gardens for a number of years and export to Bombay. The bazars at Nasrapur and Shirwal in the Bhor State, Lonand (Sátára), Supa and Yewat are also frequented by the inhabitants of villages near them. Jejuri, important as a pilgrim centre, has four large fairs annually, with a total turn-over estimated locally at Rs. 8,000. There is an important annual fair also at Vir. The business done at the small fairs held in numerous other villages is confined almost entirely to sweetmeats.

14. Sáswad is the clearing house of the táluka. In a good year the surplus grain of all kinds is sent here even from the extreme east and is mostly disposed of locally. When the rains fail in the east grain is sent there by road from the west. Some export takes place to the Bhor State and the villages in the south-west trade directly with Poona. The exports of grain are of little importance in comparison with the traffic in garden products of all kinds which are sent to Poona and Bombay. It is this traffic which is the main basis of the táluka's prosperity. I am unable to give even a rough estimate of its extent but Mr. Brander's valuation of Rs. 50,000 annually may be multiplied several times

Markets and Fairs,  
Appendix C.

Imports and Exports.

and still be an under-estimate. The chief fruits grown and exported have already been mentioned in the paragraph on crops. In addition to these, ground-nut, pán leaves from Vir, garlic from the Kárha Valley, sweet p o t a from Wálha, onions from Wálha and the neighbourhood of Rájewádi, gul from Pimpra, and chillies, all help to swell the list of exports. As already explained the export traffic carried by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway is comparatively not of much importance. The traffic returns furnished by the railway company are not given as they contain little information. The parcels traffic is not classified. In the goods returns exports are combined with imports from other railways while 75 per-cent. of the whole is classified as sundries. The returns maintained locally by the station masters are more informing. These show that at Rájewádi there is considerable export of onions with some export of grain in good years and some import in bad years. At Jejuri goods exports are inconsiderable, but some fruit and vegetables are sent to Poona by passenger train. This traffic is more important at Wálha, which also exports grain, groundnuts, onions and betel leaves. The exports from Pimpra are mostly received from the Bhimthadi Táluka.

The chief imports are salt, rice, sugar, kerosine oil, cloth and piece-goods. The import traffic on the railway is more important than its export of agricultural produce.

15. The táluka is almost entirely agricultural and pastoral by occupation and except weaving there are no manufactures and industries of any note. The cotton loom weavers have their head-quarters at Sáswad and are found in smaller numbers also at Wálha, Belsar and Vir. Lugdis are the chief article of manufacture. In four or five villages in the east wool-spinning is carried on by Dhangars and there are seven or eight villages scattered through the táluka where Dangars make rough country blankets. Glass bangles are made in two villages, metal pots in one, while here and there a few Mángs are engaged in rope-making.

Manufactures and Industries,  
Appendix G.

Population,  
Appendices D and E.

16. The population of the whole táluka at the last five censuses was as follows:—

1872	...	...	75,700
1881	...	...	75,700
1891	...	...	89,100
1901	...	...	72,700
1911	...	...	81,100

The density of population according to the last figures is 172 per square mile as compared with 127 in the Sirur Táluka. The occupied area, which is the same as the total culturable area, is 2·8 acres per head of population as compared with 4·1 acres in Sirur. In considering these figures the large proportion of fallow land in both tálukas must be borne in mind. During the last eleven years births have exceeded deaths in the Government villages by 650, on an average, annually. (Appendix G).

The population is in excess of what the soil can support and each season practically every village sends out a stream of temporary emigrants who find employment chiefly in Bombay. Since the Tata works were begun at Lonávla much of the labour appears to have been recruited from Purandhar. More recently employment has been found at Bhátghar, where the new headworks of the Nira Canals are under construction, and on the earthwork of the new Nira Right Bank Canal. The inhabitants of the eastern villages are regularly employed with their cattle during the hot weather on the sugarcane presses in the Bhimthadi and Haveli Tálukas. Kopargaon as a new centre of gul-making also attracts workers now. A few go to Khándesh for cotton picking. Reference has already been made to the operations of the Sáswad Mális at Baramati and Kopargaon. The Mhárs of Sáswad and other villages have made large earnings in recent years as masons at Lonávla. The wood depôts at Atgaon and Khardi in the Thána District are frequented yearly by the cultivators of Káldari. There are probably only about a dozen Government villages in the táluka—*viz.* Jejuri, four or five bágáit villages in the Kárha valley and four

or five villages in the south-west,—which do not add in the off agricultural season to the labour forces of other parts. In the bágáit villages there is plenty of work for all in the fields throughout the year and in the south-west employment is found in cutting and carting grass to Poona for the Military Department. In bad seasons the temporary emigrants increase largely in numbers and many villages, especially in the east, are practically deserted. As might be expected large numbers of natives of the táluka settle down for a number of years, where they have obtained work, and finally return with considerable savings. In one way and another, therefore, there is no doubt that a good deal of money which has been earned elsewhere is brought into the táluka and this accounts in part for the high selling value of land.

Of the castes which make up the total population the Rámoshis and the settlement of Kolis on the slopes of Purandhar may be specially noticed. The Kolis are the descendants of the hereditary guardians of the fort of Marátha times. Both the Rámoshis and the Kolis gave much trouble at the time of the 1879 Settlement, the former under the leadership of Vásudev Balvant Phadke and the latter at his instigation. A large number were transported at the close of the operations against them and some of these have since returned and settled down. Their only complaint against the Andamans had reference to the quality of the drinking water. Most of them considered they were ill-used when they found that their return to Purandhar was permanent. The Purandhar Kolis are now remarkable only for their meekness.

In the south-east of the táluka there are many settlements of Dhangars. They drive the most of their flocks in the dry season to the Konkan for grazing.

17. Several new schools have been opened in the last ten years and the total attendance has increased by 50 per cent. For the whole táluka the school attendance is 3.6 per cent. of the population, as compared with 2.8 per cent. in the Sirur Táluka.

18. In Appendix F are given details of agricultural stock. The figures in the first line are the averages for the ten years preceding 1896-97; the actuals for any single year varied very little from the averages for the decade. The figures in the next four lines are for 1899-1900, 1905-06, 1909-10 and 1913-14. The effect of the inclusion of an extra village (Mandki) in the later returns is negligible. It will be seen that in 1899-1900 and 1905-6, the number of cattle had been considerably reduced. By 1909-10 a good recovery had been made and in 1913-14 the position was, with one possible exception, entirely satisfactory. Bullocks were only 6 per cent. below pre-famine strength, while milk cattle and young stock were in greater numbers, so that under all heads cattle were more numerous than in any year but two since 1886-87. The returns of sheep, goats, ploughs and carts are also good. There is, however, a reduction of horses and ponies to one-half their former numbers. Apparently it does not now pay to keep or breed more of these animals.

Although live-stock for the táluka as a whole is up to the normal strength, there is a considerable shortage in the north-east. Excluding Kothla, a good bágáit village, there are twelve Government villages situated to the east of the railway line from Mavdi Karepathár northwards and the circle books show that in these villages, during the last twenty years, plough cattle and cows have each diminished by 30 per cent., she-buffaloes by 36 per cent. and sheep and goats by 22 per cent. The figures are:—

Year.	Plough Cattle.	Cows.	She-Buffaloes.	Sheep and Goats.
1893-94 ... ..	3,473	1,867	188	7,547
1903-04 ... ..	2,416	772	108	7,578
1913-14 ... ..	2,419	1,310	121	5,883

It will be seen that there has been little recovery from the effects of famine. The three seasons ending 1913-14 were very bad in this area.

In 1913-14 the cropped area per pair of plough cattle was 13.9 acres as compared with 22.3 acres in the Sirur Taluka. The extent of garden lands in the Purandhar Taluka and its suitability for breeding and rearing cattle account for a large part of the difference.

19. The earliest figures available are for 1886-87, but separate details for the Government villages do not exist. In the whole taluka pakka wells for irrigation have increased by over 50 per cent. in the last twenty-six years. In the last nine years they appear to have increased by one-third in the Government villages. East of Jejuri the water-supply is extremely scanty and in the hot weather drinking water is obtained only with great difficulty. It is also scarce in the large valley running south-east from Purandhar towards Vir. Elsewhere the supply is good though apparently less than it was twenty years ago.

20. Old Jamabandi Return No. 6 is reproduced under standing instructions. Figures for Sáswad are excluded.

*Jamabandi Return No. 6.*

Details of Holdings.	Agriculturists.			Non-agriculturists.		
	Number of Holders.	Area held.		Number of Holders.	Area held.	
		Government land.	Inam land.		Government land.	Inam land.
		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Up to 5 acres ...	6,528	12,909	2,614	1,041	1,776	730
5 to 15 acres ...	4,179	31,488	4,825	547	3,550	1,618
15 to 25 acres ...	1,724	29,928	3,020	314	4,099	1,596
25 to 100 acres ...	1,453	46,359	7,650	176	5,495	1,955
100 to 500 acres ...	118	17,482	2,030	32	4,177	1,349
Over 500 acres ...	1	...	864	...	...	...
Totals ...	14,003	198,166	21,033	2,110	19,097	7,248
Percentages ...	87	74½	11½	13	10	4

Of the 2,110 non-agriculturists 600, who hold 9,000 acres, are described as lending money, but this is certainly not the principal source of income of the majority of them.

Sub-letting is extensive. Tenants usually pay their rents as a share of the produce. For dry-crop lands one half the crop is the common rent, but at Nhávi and Bhongavli there are instances of landlords taking three-fifths. On the eastern border, where the outturn for a given amount of labour is less than in the rest of the taluka, the tenant usually pays two-fifths of the crop but sometimes only one-third. The landlord ordinarily provides the same share of the seed as he takes of the crop and he invariably pays the whole of the Government assessment.

For lands irrigated by wells landlords take two-fifths of the produce and pay the same share of the expenditure—seed, ropes, mots, &c.—and the whole assessment. For pásthal lands the share rent is one-half; landlord and tenant share expenses equally and the landlord pays the whole assessment on soil and water combined. For land watered by the Nira Canal the share rent is also one-half but the charges for water are shared by both parties like other items of expenditure.

21. (1) Appendices K.<sup>1</sup> (selling values), L mortgage values) and M.<sup>1</sup> (letting values)—all for dry-crop lands—are summarised in the following statement. In all references to rents it should be understood that the landlord pays the whole of the Government assessment.

<sup>1</sup> Value of land as ascertained by sale transactions.

## Summary of selling, mortgage and letting values by groups of villages :—

Group.	Values in multiples of the assessment.				Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
	Sales.	Conditional or "time" sales.	Mortgages with possession.	Mortgages without possession.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I ...	75	50	34	25	27
II ...	106	...	66	34	25
III ...	114	...	52	46	25
IV ...	...	...	...	...	...
V ...	122	78	47	36	34
VI ...	89	39	44	24	17
VII ...	51	...	51	24	42
VIII ...	46	24	27	22	50
Averages for taluka ...	91	43	43	29	32

The groups referred to are those of the current settlements, *viz.* :—

Group.	No. of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.
		Rs. a.
I ...	4	2 2
II ...	4	2 0
III ...	4	1 14
IV ...	1	1 12
V ...	24	1 10
VI ...	12	1 8
VII ...	10	1 6
VIII ...	9	1 4
Total ...	68	

The principal group is No. V occupying mainly the central tract lying between the railway and a line drawn from Sáswad to Tondla. Group VII lies to the east of this and Group VIII to the east of Group VII. Group VI is composed of villages scattered through the part of the taluka to the west of the railway and Groups I, II, III and IV lie to the west of the line Sáswad-Tondla.

(2) A selling value of X times the assessment will be referred to supply as X.

*Group I.*—The average selling value of 75 fairly well represents the value of land in this group (Kikvi, Kenjal, Kámthadi and Kelavda). Shiwra and Umbra, which by situation belong to the same group, have an average selling value of 85. The rate originally proposed in 1873 for these two villages was Rs. 2 but, for reasons which cannot now be ascertained, the assessments were actually calculated at Rs. 1-8. The rate of Rs. 2-2 for the four villages of Group I was sanctioned in 1879.

*Group II.*—The average selling value of 106 is inflated by the value for Sáswad, 161. It is true of the taluka as a whole that the value of land is high because the people have plenty money, earned outside the taluka, to invest. The Mális of Sáswad, whose wealth has already been referred to, have made some remarkably big local purchases in recent years and these unduly raise some of the average selling prices of land shown in Appendix K. Thus at Sáswad if one transaction—the purchase of 6 acres assessed at Rs. 13 for Rs. 3,000—is omitted the selling value of land falls to 121. The average selling value of the other three villages is 77. This is practically the same as for Group I.

*Group III.*—The selling value, 100, at Nhávi may be taken as representing the value of land at Bhongavli also. The area sold at Nhávi, 102 acres, may appear small but it is the aggregate of 35 sales and the small average area sold is undoubtedly indicative of the great fertility of the soil. At Bhongavli the average for 9 sales is less than 2 acres. At Hivra and Ambodi, the other two villages of this group, land has about the same value as at Sáswad.

*Group IV.*—(One village only.) No statistics.

*Group V.*—The 24 villages of this group vary much in character and circumstances. The average selling value in the appendix, 122, is unduly high. At Dewadi the high value of 244 is entirely on account of one purchase by a Sáswad Máli. At Khalad the same high selling value arises from a purchase by a group of Sáswad Mális for Rs. 12,000 of 21½ acres assessed at Rs. 30. If this were omitted the selling value of land at Khalad would be represented by 70. Towards the east the value of land tends to fall and 65 for Shivri, 53 for Párgaon and 51 for Wálha may be taken as correctly representing the value of land in these localities. The value of land at Jejuri, 95, is high because there is a large and well-to-do non-agricultural class which has no other outlet for the profits of the pilgrim traffic and trade. If the two exceptional transactions at Dewadi and Khalad and the returns for Jejuri are omitted, the average selling value of land for the whole group works out at 85, ranging from a minimum of 50 in the east to a maximum of about 120 in the neighbourhood of Sáswad.

*Group VI.*—Shiwra and Umbra have already been referred to and the statistics for the rest of this group are meagre. In seven of the villages rice lands are interspersed with the dry-crop lands, and it is difficult to get statistics of sales of the latter only. It is safe to estimate that the value of land in these villages is not less than 75 and is probably higher. Land at Guroli is also valuable. At Dhálewadi it has about the same value as at Jejuri and for the same reason. The non-agriculturists of Jejuri have turned their attention to Dhálewadi in recent years. There is also a good deal of money in Daundaj and the value here, 72, is perhaps inflated.

*Group VII.*—Jeur and Pimpra contain lands commanded by the Nira Canal and the prosperity thus engendered is the cause of the high price of dry-crop lands not commanded by the canal. The average value of land of the other 8 villages in the group is 44.

*Group VIII.*—At Guluncha the recorded value of land is as high as 112. I could trace only 3 genuine sales of dry-crop land in 4 years. In sales where irrigated land was included the selling value was less, so the selling value of dry-crop land must be discounted. For the seven villages in the north-east the value of land is represented by 43.

*Summary.*—West of a line drawn from Khalad to Harni land has an average value of 75 to 100 times the assessment. Round about Sáswad it is even higher than this. East of the line the value of land gradually falls till it is about 50 along the railway and about 40 on the eastern border.

(3) The total number of sales entered in Appendix K<sup>1</sup> is 270. A great many more transactions were examined than are entered in the appendix. All sales with an oral agreement behind them have, of course, been excluded, as well as sales to money-lenders in whole or part satisfaction of old debts. In Purandhar Táluka very many sales of land include irrigated land and, in the west, rice land. As illustrating the work involved in collecting statistics it may be mentioned that out of 71 sale transactions examined at Wálha only two were accepted for inclusion in Appendix K<sup>1</sup>. It was not uncommon to reject 90 per cent. of the sales investigated in a village, both in Purandhar and in Sirur Táluka.

In Sirur Táluka dry-crop lands are usually sold in fairly large "lots"; in Purandhar a sale commonly relates to several small plots the aggregate area of which, on the average, is less than half the average area sold in one transaction in Sirur. This is partly due no doubt to the greater productiveness of the soil in Purandhar, but partly also to the fact that thousands of cultivators in

Purandhar do not look for their entire maintenance to their lands. The sub-division of the land in Purandhar has been carried well beyond the point of "economic" cultivation; the result, on balance, need not be reckoned an evil. The following summary of Appendix K<sup>1</sup> for Sirur and Purandhar is interesting.

Táluka.	Total sales recorded.	Total area sold.	Average area per sale.	Average assessment per acre.	Average price.	
					Per acre.	In multiples of the assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
Sirur ... ..	551	7,460	13.5	0 8 6	14 4 0	27
Purandhar ... ..	270	1,654	6.1	0 9 7	54 8 0	91

It must be emphasised that in Purandhar the value of land is inflated. The chief cause of this is probably the want of any other outlet for savings made in labour and trade outside the táluka. The large proportion of irrigated land also tends to raise the value of dry-crop lands. This was noticed at the last settlement of the Bhimthadi Táluka. The assured rainfall over the greater part of the táluka also encourages land improvements. It is very difficult to make certain that the sales selected for inclusion in Appendix K<sup>1</sup> do not include improvements. The most common improvement after a well is a tál, which is easily over-looked in compiling these statistics. The following facts indicate the great fertility of tál-lands. In Appendix K<sup>1</sup> the sale price of 47 acres of ordinary dry-crop land at Daundaj is entered at 71 times the assessment. For other 53 acres in this village, with the same average assessment per acre, where a proportion of the land—it could not be a large one—was improved by tál, the average selling value was 124 times the assessment.

It is necessary to mention that when Appendices K, L and M were compiled the measurement and assessment of sub-divisions of survey numbers had not been completed. The areas and assessments entered in sale-deeds and in the Record of Rights were therefore very far from correct. This probably explains why land values in most villages appear to have a very wide range.

After making all deductions there is no doubt that land in Purandhar has a much higher "economic" value than in Sirur.

(4) Statistics showing how the value of land has varied since the introduction of the current settlements are difficult to obtain. The only figures of any value have been compiled in a separate statement (Appendix S). They show that at Sáswad and Jejuri the market value of land has increased since 1890. At Umbra and Parincha there appears to have been no change in value. The statistics in these four cases are meagre. For five villages close together in Group VIII the combined statistics show appreciation in values. In three of these villages five out of the last nine harvests (ending 1913-14) have been complete failures and no revenue at all was collected in 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14. It is therefore difficult to assert that the price of land has risen on account of agricultural prosperity and not in spite of scarcity and famine. The people depend partly on labour for their subsistence and the local increase in the price of land may be attributed to the high rates of wages recently prevailing elsewhere.

22. In Appendix L are given details of (1) 30 conditional sale-deeds, (2) 52 mortgages with possession and (3) 70 mortgages without possession. The remarks made on this appendix in the Sirur report apply to Purandhar also. The summary given above shows that, as should be the case, the value of land in ordinary sales is greater than in conditional sales, in conditional sales it is greater than in mortgages with possession; and in mortgages with possession it is greater than in mortgages without possession.

Value of Land as ascertained by mortgage transactions, Appendix L.

23. (1) The number of leases of dry-crop lands recorded in Appendix M<sup>1</sup> is 277 and the statistics require a good deal of explanation. In the report on Sirur Táluka it has been shown that the selling and letting values of land are consistent with one another on the basis that the landlord expects as his rent a sum which, after payment of the assessment, gives him a return of about 5 per cent. on his capital. In many parts of the Purandhar Táluka there is abundance of money available for investment in land. Where this money belongs to non-agriculturists it might be expected that they have difficulties in securing tenants and have to be content with comparatively low rents, for the cultivators also have money to invest and prefer buying land to cultivating on lease. In Purandhar therefore it is to be expected that landlords get a smaller return on their investments than in Sirur Táluka, and that this return is especially small where a well-to-do non-agricultural class is numerous.

(2) In Group I (4 villages) the percentage of rent represented by the assessment is 27, *i. e.*, rents average about 4 times the assessment. On a selling value of 75 (Appendix K<sup>1</sup>) this means that landlords get about 4 per cent. return on their purchase money.

(3) In three villages of Group II, Pánda, Sávardara and Rájápur, the percentage of rent represented by the assessment is 40, *i. e.*, rents are equal to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the assessment. This is low in comparison with the selling value of 75 and the rental figures may be disregarded. Only 5 leases for cash could be traced in the three villages and in three cases these were for inám lands. There is, in theory, no reason why inám lands should not let at the same rate as Government lands but the fact is that tenants of inám lands tend to establish a semi-prescriptive right as tenants and the rents of old tenants on these lands are usually low. As a rule I have omitted such leases from the statistics.

The remaining village of Group II is Sáswad where details of 22 leases for cash were obtained. These may be grouped in classes according to the percentage of rent represented by the assessment, as follows:—

Class I	...	...	...	1 to 20.
Class II	...	...	...	21 to 40.
Class III	...	...	...	40 to 60.
Class IV	...	...	...	60 and above.

Class.	Number of leases.	Total acres sublet.	Total assessment.	Total sum for which sublet.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	5	A. g. 65 38	Rs. a. 96 2	Rs. 670	14
II	12	102 3	101 0	307	33
III	5	75 22.	74 0	170	44
Totals	22	243 23	271 2	1,147	24

It will be seen that the lease of 66 acres of highly assessed land out of four times this area has a great deal to do with the average of 24. Even if average rents are accepted as high enough to give this figure and the selling value is reduced to 120 the landlord's profit works out at only 2.6 per cent. The reason of course is that well-to-do non-agriculturists with no outlet for investment except the land are numerous in Sáswad. The value of land is thus raised. Rents are probably fair as tenants are not very difficult to obtain.

(4) In Group III the figures for Nhávi are extremely interesting as they exhibit for one village some characteristic features of the rural economy of the



táluka. Some description of the village is necessary. The cultivation is mostly kharif but there is a large extent of rich soil on which two crops are taken. In the Sirur report it has been noticed that rents paid as a share of the crop fall from one-half to two-fifths and finally to one-third as one passes from the area of good rainfall to the precarious east. In Nhávi it may be taken as indicative of the fertility of the soil that in some cases landlords take three-fifths of the produce as rent. There is some good bágait including pásthal land. The rains seldom fail. In short the natural advantages of the village for agriculture are excellent. The cultivators however appear to be backward. In February 1914 there were only 32 children on the school register out of a population of 1,600. The principal money-lender, who is referred to below as X, has been doing business for many years and bears no reputation for generosity. These were probably the principal reasons why in the bad seasons of the last 15 or 20 years much land passed into the possession of the money-lender. A large area is now cultivated on lease in various circumstances and the accuracy with which the village accountant had maintained his very bulky records enabled the following analysis of rental values to be made.

Description of lease.	Number of leases.	Total acres sublet.	Total assessment.	Total sum for which sublet.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Interest ...	40	110	120	857	14
Old owners lease from X ...	8	21	26	171	15
Other leases by old owners ...	7	44	33½	195	17
Ordinary leases from X ...	15	75	86	494	17
Other ordinary leases ...	18	162	196	691	28
Inám lands ...	18	121	125	401	31

The first line relates to leases where the rent is really interest on borrowed money. In all the forty cases noted the Government assessment was paid by the tenant, and is included in the amount shown in the fifth column. It will be seen that the average area for each so called "lease" is only 2.7 acres and that the "rent" is 7.1 times the assessment.

In the next two lines are shown cases where, although the original owners sold their lands long ago and admit that the sales were made outright, they, or their heirs continue to cultivate as tenants. The cases where X is now owner are shown separately for reasons given below; in these cases the rent is equal to 6.6 times the assessment. In cases where the old owners lease from other landlords the rent is equal to 5.8 times the assessment.

None of these leases are included in Appendix M<sup>1</sup>, but leases entered into by former owners are discussed here to show how, in the case of Government lands, an old tie with the soil results in rack-renting. Although the original owner may have parted with his land a quarter of a century or more before and although there is admittedly no oral agreement behind the sale the hope lingers that, if only the family can keep on the land somehow or other, the estate may still be recovered.

The last three lines of the statement relate to the leases included in Appendix M<sup>1</sup>. I suspected some rack-renting and have proved it by showing separately leases of land from X the principal landlord as well as money-lender. For Government lands he takes 5.8 times the assessment as rent. The other landlords take only 3.5 times the assessment as rent. The last line of the statement shows that Inamdárs take 3.2 times the assessment as rent. The inám lands in the village are extensive—over 400 acres.

The highest rents occur for small areas. The lowest rent recorded amongst ordinary leases related to much the largest area sub-let and if it were omitted the percentage of rent represented by the assessment would be reduced to 24 for ordinary leases. I think this fairly represents conditions at Nhávi. Land is worth about 100 times the assessment and lets for 4 times the assessment. Although

landless cultivators are numerous landlords do not expect to get much above 3 per cent. return on their purchases, but as rents have risen in the last few years the actual return now on sales made some years ago is better than this. Grasping landlords can do better and old owners as tenants give the best return. "Interest" rents correspond with the prevailing terms for loans—12 to 18 per cent. per annum.

The statistics show, what has frequently been noticed, that the character of a single money-lender may influence materially the prosperity or poverty of a country side.

(5) *Group V.*—(24 villages) is not a homogeneous group. Jejuri is altogether peculiar in its circumstances. The Vánis, Bráhmans and Guravs, who outnumber the cultivators and thrive on the pilgrim traffic, invest heavily in land. It is the one safe provision known to them which they can make for their families. The cultivators are not so numerous as not to have matters much their own way. The usual lease is one where the landlord takes half the produce but at Jejuri this is often a bad bargain for the landlord. The Kunbi, who is most painstaking on his own lands, has no real incentive to do his best on his landlord's. Landlords who sub-let for cash can get rents of little more than twice the assessment, and the return on their investments is only 1·2 per cent. according to Appendices K<sup>1</sup> and M<sup>1</sup>. Out of this they have to pay Local Fund. The figures do not exaggerate the actual position.

For the five villages in Group V. to the west of Sáswad (Bhivri, Bopgáon, Bhiwadi, Pur and Dewadi) the assessment is 28 per cent. of the rental. Along the Sáswad-Parincha road leases are few but rents appear to be high in Pimpla, Pángara and Harguda. At Parincha they are lower and the assessment here is 43 per cent. of the rental. The statistics include, however, the leases of a considerable area of inferior soil. In this village, lands with tál were found to let on the average at 6 times the assessment. Rents at Harni and Mándki appeared to be as low as at Parincha. No instances of true cash rentals were traced at Tondla, Vir or Wálha.

The remaining villages of Group V lie in the valley of the Kárha. Shivri and Sákurda, close to the hills, have a good kharif rainfall and rents are as high as 5 times the assessment. I doubt whether these are "fair" rents. Sákurda affords a curious contrast to its neighbour Jejuri and illustrates how completely conditions in this táluka change from village to village. Sákurda contains a larger agricultural population than its soil can support. Half of it depends on plying carts for hire at Bárámati after the local kharif harvest is collected. The land is much subdivided. These circumstances partly explain the high rents recorded. Interest on mortgages or "poklist" sales amounted to as much as ten times the assessment of the encumbered land but it was really paid out of the wages of labour and not out of the profits of agriculture.

No statistics were obtained for the other villages in the Kárha valley, in five of which there is much irrigated cultivation.

(6) In Group VI rents in Umbra and Shiwra, which are certainly under-assessed, are high. In the rest of the group only six cases of true cash rents were traced. The figure for Daundaj exaggerates the letting value of land. In another lease which included bagait and is therefore not included in Appendix M<sup>1</sup> the rent was only 2½ times the assessment.

(7) In Group VII the assessment is 42 per cent. of the rental and in Group VIII 50 per cent. The statistics are very uneven. Absentee landlords fix low rents and expect to be paid regularly. Local landlords fix high rents but collect according to the harvest. At Rísa, Pisa and Ponda, where rents are highest, the landlords have collected practically nothing for three years. At Guluncha the rents are extremely low, about 1·3 times the assessment, but the reason of this could not be ascertained.

(8) Rents have tended to rise in recent years. Cases of increase were found in nine villages; there was only one instance of rent falling.

(9) *Summary.*—A great many cash leases had to be excluded from Appendix M<sup>1</sup> as garden, rice, or tál lands were included in the leased area. Where conditions are so varied as in Purandhar it is difficult to generalise but it is clear that the country east of the railway line cannot bear the same percentage increase in the assessment as the belt to the west of the line. This,

in turn, cannot bear such a high rate as the western third (or more) of the táluka.

(10) Enquiries were made regarding the value of irrigated lands. Lands irrigated from wells are sold at rates up to Rs. 400 per acre, and leased up to Rs. 15 per acre. In exceptional cases, where much capital has been expended, as in orange groves, still higher rates are obtained. Pátasthal lands sell, on the average of 35 cases, for 150 times the assessment (Appendix K. 2) and let on the average of 56 cases, for 5 times the assessment (Appendix M. 2). Here again part of the value is on account of invested capital. In 12 cases of sales of land, total area 15.3 acres, commanded by the Nira Canal the average sale price was 580 times the assessment. Rents averaged 12 times the assessment. These rich canal villages breed a race given to hard grumbling, in contrast with the worst tracts both in Purandhar and Sirur, where there is scarce a murmur of discontent. Few sales of grazing land were traced but leases are fairly numerous. The rents varied from a trifle more than the assessment to five or six times the same; the average rent is over three times the assessment (Appendix M. 3). Rice lands are usually sold and let along with dry-crop. They are certainly more valuable than dry-crop lands. The average selling price in 16 cases of mixed sales investigated was 167 times the survey assessment (Appendix K. 4). Rents are usually paid in kind; the cash equivalent is five times the assessment. (Appendix M. 4).

(11) The selling and letting values of lands under wells, páts and canals and of rice lands all indicate that the landlord's profit is well below 4 per cent.

(12) The case of leases where the rental is really interest on a mortgage or nominal sale has been referred to in the report on the Sirur Táluka and figures have already been given in this report for Nhávi. The following statistics for dry-crop lands afford an interesting comparison with Appendix M. 1. These so-called "rents" seem to be really paid out of the wages earned in labouring :—

Name of Village;	Number of "interest" leases.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Total "rent."	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group I.</i>		Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs.	
Kikvi, Kenjal, Kámthadi and Kelavda.	51	260	332 0	1,572	21
<i>Group III.</i>					
Nhávi ... ..	40.	110	120 0	557	14
<i>Group V.</i>					
Mándra ... ..	14	46	26 0	247	11
Parincha ... ..	22	71	32 0	321	10
Tondla ... ..	7	58	21 8	153	14
<i>Group VII.</i>					
Tekavdi, Písarva and Naygaon ...	15	104	91 0	391	23
<i>Group VIII.</i>					
Mavdi Karepathár, Javlarjun, Pándeshwar, Rájuri, Risa and Pisa.	41	428	203 0	1,024	20

24. The recorded crop experiments are tabulated in Appendix U and indicate that the prevailing assessments are light.

25. The tabular statement in this paragraph has been compiled on the same lines as that given in the Sirur report where reasons are assigned for the selection of the four periods taken for comparison. The current settlements in Purandhar practi-

cally date from 1879-80 but it is impossible to institute useful comparisons between recent prices and those prevailing immediately before the introduction of the main settlement. From 1873-74 for three years prices were extremely low, and for the next four years ending 1879-80 they were nearly trebled on account of famine. It has been shown in the Sirur report that any average of such widely differing rates is useless in a report of this kind. Immediately after the introduction of the chief settlement, however, prices steadied considerably and the eight years 1880-81 to 1887-88 make a suitable basis for discussion.

It will be observed that prices at Sáswad have followed closely the rates prevailing at Poona City and may be checked by the latter. For the staples, jowári and bájri, prices are usually higher than those prevailing at Sirur and Junnar which are further removed from the influence of the Poona market. The prices recorded for bájri at Sáswad in 1881-82 and 1882-83 are so low as to raise suspicions as to their accuracy and in addition they unduly "weight" the average for the period in which they are included, as explained in the Sirur Report. Making allowances for variations of this kind it is quite clear from the tabular statement that both jowári and bájri have greatly increased in price, certainly by 40 per cent., since the close of the eight years ending 1887-88. Rice shows a recorded rise of 29 per cent. and wheat and gram (which are not unimportant crops as in Sirur) may be said to have increased in value by 50 per cent. Tur is not an important crop in Purandhar. Reliable prices of Safflower seed are not available before 1888-89, but since then they have risen by 74 per cent. (in Sirur, 47 per cent.).

Statement comparing price levels at different periods in the talukas of Purandhar, Haveli, Sirur and Junnar.

Years.	Recording station.	Per rupee/Seer = 80 tolas. Chhatak = 5 tolas.							Per maund of 40 seers.	
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Rice (cleaned).	Wheat.	Tur-dal.	Gram.	Safflower seed.	Jowári kadbl.	Dry grass.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
(1) 1868-64 to 1872-73—10 years.	Sáswad	17 13	14 4	6 9	11 4	...	11 7	...	...	...
	Poona	17 9	12 12	7 9	10 3	...	11 0	...	...	...
	Sirur	21 12	16 15	...	11 6	...	12 4	18 0	...	...
	Junnar	21 6	17 12	9 10	13 12	...	15 11	...	...	0 15 1
(2) 1880-81 to 1887-88—8 years.	Sáswad	21 1	20 7	10 5	14 6	...	17 15	...	...	...
	Poona	21 0	16 11	9 4	12 15	...	16 6	...	...	...
	Sirur	25 11	19 10	...	14 15	14 5	19 4	...	1 0 4	...
	Junnar †	23 14	17 6	11 5	15 13	14 7	19 14	...	...	10 15 1
(3) 1889-88 to 1894-95—7 years.	Sáswad	17 12	14 14	8 14	11 4	11 7	15 7	19 4	1 6 2	0 12 7
	Poona	16 11	14 2	9 5	11 4	11 1	14 6	...	1 0 2	0 15 5
	Sirur	18 5	15 6	...	11 11	11 5	14 4	16 8	1 5 6	...
	Junnar	18 0	15 9	9 5	13 4	12 4	17 7	...	1 7 5	1 0 3
(4) 1905 to 1911—7 years.	Sáswad	14 3	12 9	8 0	9 1	8 7	11 6	11 1	1 2 0	0 11 0
	Poona	13 7	12 1	8 2	8 11	8 9	11 15	...	1 5 0	0 12 10
	Sirur	15 12	13 11	...	8 14	9 5	11 5	11 4	0 12 11	...
	Junnar	15 7	13 4	8 3	9 3	8 1	11 9	...	0 14 7	0 12 4
Percentage increase of price shown in line (4) on—										
Line (3)	Sáswad	25.1	13.4	10.0	24.1	35.5	35.7	74.0	-13.8	-12.6
	Poona	24.2	17.1	14.6	29.5	49.2	20.4	...	+29.9	-10.3
	Sirur	16.3	12.3	...	31.7	21.4	26.0	45.7	-39.9	...
	Junnar	16.6	17.5	13.7	44.2	52.0	50.8	...	-37.7	-24.1
Line (2)	Sáswad	48.5	62.7	28.9	53.6	...	56.6	...	...	...
	Poona	56.2	33.3	13.8	48.9	...	37.2	...	...	...
	Sirur	63.1	43.4	...	68.9	53.7	70.2	...	-20.9	...
	Junnar	48.2	31.1	38.1	72.1	79.1	71.8	...	...	-18.2
Line (1)	Sáswad	25.1	13.4	7.0	24.1	...	0.5	...	...	...
	Poona	30.7	5.7	-6.9	17.3	...	-7.9	...	...	...
	Sirur	38.1	23.3	...	28.2	...	8.2	60.0	...	...
	Junnar	38.4	32.1	17.6	49.7	...	35.6	...	...	...

\* For 5 years.

† For seven years; record of 1837-38 is lost.

‡ For 6 years.

The recorded fall in the price of fodder is striking. Kadbi fell from Rs. 1-9-3 per maund for the five years ending 1892-93 to Rs. 1-6-7 for the ten years ending 1902 (omitting an extraordinary high figure recorded for 1907) and to Rs. 1-3-11 for the eleven years ending 1913, a total decrease in price of 21 per cent. Dry-grass, over the same period, fell in price by 23 per cent. The period of lowest prices for both kinds of fodder was from 1901 to 1911.

It has been remarked in the Sirur Report that it is impracticable to base the rates of a new settlement directly on an estimated rise in prices. But the facts given in this paragraph assist towards an understanding of the undoubted agricultural prosperity of this taluka. Apart from the rise in the price of the chief agricultural products it may be stated here that the taluka is at present underassessed in comparison with Sirur.

26. Wages, which have risen in the last 10 or 15 years, vary in different parts of the taluka. At Sáswad male labourers ordinarily get five annas a day and occasionally six annas as compared with four annas, sometimes three annas, formerly paid. Female labourers are paid 2 or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas instead of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . In the extreme east male labourers can be obtained for three annas but they are inferior workers. The best of the labour migrates for employment.

27. In the whole taluka the unoccupied assessed Government land has never reached 150 acres during the currency of the existing settlements. Its present area is only 40 acres (Appendix C.<sup>1</sup>) and most of this is cultivated on lease. The prescribed appendix showing fluctuations in its area is therefore not submitted.

The revenue collections during the current settlements are shown in four appendices. Of the eleven villages (Appendix O.<sup>1</sup>) settled in 1873-74, Shiwra and Umbra, in the west, have practically a clean history. The remaining nine villages are in the extreme east. There were remissions in 1873-74 and 1875-76 on account of the introduction of the settlement. In 1876-77, when there was famine, over 97 per cent. of the demand in these villages fell into arrears and 63 per cent. of it was ultimately remitted. The collections were deficient till 1882-83 but the arrears were subsequently collected almost in full and from that year onwards till the famine of 1899-1900 collections were made in full, or nearly so, annually. Meantime Shiwtakrár had come under the command of the Nira Canal. In the other eight villages, Guluncha, Mavdi-Karepathár, Jaularjun, Pándeshwar, Rájuri, Risa, Pisa and Ponda, practically no revenue was collected in 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 and 60 per cent. only was collected in 1901-1902. Out of the arrears remissions amounting to 60 per cent. of the demand for the three years were ultimately granted. In 1902-1903 the whole demand was remitted in Guluncha but was collected in other villages. In 1903-1904 full collections were made. From 1904-1905 the revenue history is best shown for the whole taluka by the operation of the suspension and remission rules. The general situation is sufficiently clear from the fact that in the ten years 1904-05 to 1913-14 only 70 per cent. of the land revenue demand has been collected in the eight villages now under discussion, that is, three years' revenue has been remitted or is now (end of 1913-14) in arrears. As the assessment on irrigated lands has usually been collected in full the percentage collection of dry-crop assessments is less than 70 per cent.

The 35 villages settled in 1879-80 (Appendix O.<sup>2</sup>) have a good history till the year 1899-1900. There were large remissions out of the current demand of 1882-83, granted as a concession with regard to the after effects of the 1876-77 famine and the low range of prices then prevailing, and there were annual remissions on lands wrongly assessed as pásthal at Sáswad. Otherwise the land revenue was collected in full till 1896-97 and the arrears of that and the two following years were not large. Owing to the very varied circumstances of the villages included in this settlement Appendix O.<sup>2</sup> is not informing. From 1904-05 onwards the revenue history of the villages will be given in the paragraph on grouping and rates. For the period 1899-1900 to 1904-05 the

villages must be considered in sub-groups. The villages in the east immediately adjoining those settled in 1873-74 have a revenue history similar to the latter. In Tekavdi, Pisarva, Mavdi Supa, Naygaon and Rákh, two-thirds of the demand of the years 1899-1900, 1900-01 and 1901-02 were ultimately remitted and in 1902-03 the whole revenue of Rákh, like that of Guluncha, was also remitted. The next group of villages, proceeding westwards, consists of Rájewádi, Kothla and Dhálewádi, in which 56 per cent. of the demand for the three years 1899-1900 to 1901-02 was remitted. In Jejuri remissions were small; the collections there are almost independent of the seasons. In Daundaj, which seems to be well situated for rainfall, remissions were 17 per cent. of the demand for the three famine years, in Pisurti 18 per cent., and in Jeur and Pimpra, where there is much irrigation, they were negligible. West of the railway line they amounted to 47 per cent. for Párgaon, Nilunj and Belsar, but at Guroli where the hills ensure rain, only 7 per cent. Further west, that is, west of the line Khalad-Harni, the only villages which had remissions for these 3 years comparable with the normal demand were Mándra (24 per cent.) and Harni and Sáswad (each 15 per cent.).

The revenue history of the 21 villages settled in 1893-4 (Appendix O<sup>3</sup>) is similar to that given in Appendix O<sup>2</sup>. At Wálha, in the east, the remissions finally granted for the years 1899-1900 to 1901-02 amounted to 35 per cent. of the demand and in 1902-03 practically the whole revenue of the year was remitted as at Rákh and Guluncha. All the other villages of this settlement are in the west and remissions before 1904-05 were inappreciable except in Dhankavdi and Káldari (23 per cent. of the demand for 1899-1900 to 1901-02), Shivri (42 per cent.), Khalad (20 per cent.) and Khánavdi (65 per cent.).

Details for Mándki settled in 1899-1900 are given in Appendix O<sup>4</sup>.

This discussion shows that the revenue history of the táluka is excellent in the west, moderately good in the central tract and bad in the east. The grouping of the statistics by villages according to the date of the last settlement is not a method which gives much assistance in re-settling the táluka. Further remarks will be made in the proposals for re-grouping and new rates.

Meantime it may be noted that except for remissions in three villages in the extreme east on account of the scarcity of 1896-97 the revenue history of the táluka is clean from the famine of 1876-77 till the famine of 1899-1900. For the whole táluka the collections for the fifteen years 1899-1900 to 1913-14 amounted to 88½ per cent. of the whole demand and remissions (Rs. 1,55,800) to 9·8 per cent. of the same. Of the remissions Rs. 500 were on account of concessions of the 1893-94 revision settlement while of the remainder half was on account of the famines of 1899-1900 to 1901-02 and half relates to the years 1904-05 onwards. It may be suggested that, as in the Sirur Táluka, the suspension and remission rules have not resulted in remissions larger than were, in any case, inevitable.

The arrears at the end of 1913-14 were Rs. 31,000 and were on account of suspended revenue in 13 villages in the east.

Only 92 acres of land have been forfeited since 1904-05 for non-payment of revenue. This is exclusive of lands restored to the original owners in the same year as forfeiture was made.

28. In 1913-14 there were only 37 income-tax payers in the táluka, who paid a total tax of Rs. 1,162. Only 30 per cent. of the total assessed income is on account of money-lending, while 10 per cent. is earned by trade in fruit. Most of the borrowing and lending is carried on amongst the agriculturists themselves, and the professional money-lenders, who are chiefly Bráhmans, are few.

29. (1) The total area of Government lands classified as pásthal is 3,700 acres, and the water share of the combined assessment is Rs. 13,500 out of a total revenue of Rs. 99,900. Mr. Brander proposed to reduce the pásthal area by 961 acres and the water cess by Rs. 3,870. The reduction was effected by abolishing the cess on all páts which even before 1896-07 flowed only in years of heavy rainfall and by

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29. (1) The total area of Government lands classified as pásthal is 3,700 acres, and the water share of the combined assessment is Rs. 13,500 out of a total revenue of Rs. 99,900. Mr. Brander proposed to reduce the pásthal area by 961 acres and the water cess by Rs. 3,570. The reduction was effected by abolishing the cess on all páts which even before 1896-07 flowed only in years of heavy rainfall and by



reducing the assessed irrigated area under páts of which the water-supply had become precarious after 1896-97. Subsequent to the submission of his proposals Government issued orders in Government Resolution No. 2759, dated 15th March 1907, for the special treatment of pásthal lands in tracts where the rainfall is precarious. Two months later Government in their memorandum No. 5320, dated 24th May 1907 (printed in the preamble of Government Resolution No. 9883, dated 19th October 1911) sanctioned Mr. Brander's proposals subject to any modification required in accordance with the orders abolishing pásthal in precarious tracts. Finally in reviewing Mr. Brander's settlement report (Government Resolution No. 9883, dated 19th October 1911), Government stated that the pásthal assessments of the táluka would be disposed of separately and directed the Settlement Officer to omit them from his proposals and from the comparison of his proposals with existing assessments.

These orders appear to overlook the need of revising the maximum pásthal rate at a revision settlement. It also happened that when settlement enquiries were begun at the end of 1913, practically nothing had been done towards revising Mr. Brander's pásthal proposals on the lines laid down by Government in 1907. With the approval of the Commissioner, C. D., the subject is therefore included in this report.

(2) Although Mr. Brander's proposals have been sanctioned by Government the proposals now submitted are based on the existing classification and assessments. Mr. Brander's classers inspected the páts after the monsoon of 1902 when the rainfall recorded at Sáswad, 22.41 inches, was the heaviest registered since 1893, while Mr. Brander's test appears to have been made after the monsoon of 1904 when the rainfall was the smallest reported (13.90 inches) since the institution of the rainfall record in 1876. Mr. Brander, therefore, had to estimate the capabilities of the páts in quite exceptional circumstances. His classers prepared a very bulky record which is of little value. Mr. Brander's notes on the history of the páts were very useful, and my proposals, after allowance is made for the effect of the orders of 1907, do not differ materially from his. The assessment will be abolished under all páts for which he proposed abolition and under all the páts except two for which he anticipated that abolition of the water cess would ultimately be necessary (*vide* Appendix U to his report).

The notes and proposals for each pát have been forwarded to the District Inspector of Land Records, Poona, for subsequent incorporation with the original record. For the purposes of this report only a summary of the proposals and some explanatory remarks are necessary. The summary is given in Appendix T.

(3) The orders in Government Resolution No. 2759, dated 15th March 1907, are that a maximum pásthal rate of Rs. 5 may be taken as the dividing line between fairly certain and precarious páts. By Government Resolution No. 7087, dated 18th July 1907, a detailed report is dispensed with for tracts for which it is safe to do so. In the following paragraphs páts of which the maximum rate shown in Appendix T exceeds Rs. 5 by a few annas are referred to as if the maximum rate did not exceed Rs. 5 as the excess is on account of well-aid.

(4) From the description of the rainfall of the táluka already given it will be readily understood that the water-supply for páts east of the railway line is extremely precarious, that for páts with local sources between the railway line and the line Sáswad-Tondla it is uncertain, and that west of the line Sáswad-Tondla it is fairly certain. Pásthal has thus been entirely abolished in the following villages in the neighbourhood of or east of the railway line—Jejuri, Daundaj, Rákh, Pándeshwar, Písarva and Naygaon. At Wálha all páts, but one, which is unfailing, have been abolished. An explanation of the reduction of the water cess from Rs. 2,600 to Rs. 500 in this village seems necessary. There are altogether 22 bandhárás feeding 21 páts in the village. Mr. Brander found that nine of these were precarious even before the famine years and that the assessment under eight more would probably require to be remitted permanently. None of these has flowed in the last ten years, nor have

other two which he proposed to retain. Holders of pátasthal lands under all those bandhárás have intimated their wish to resign their rights to the use of the water. The only páts of any use are Nos. 2, 17 and 19 in Appendix T. No. 19 has been retained. No. 17 is the next best pát and may be considered on the border line between abolition and retention. It is classed as flowing till the end of April, but it is only in an exceptionally good year that it flows till March. At the time of Mr. Brander's inspection it had failed two years out of three. It was inspected after the monsoon of 1912 by the Assistant Collector and in the following year by myself and found to be out of use in both seasons. Striking an average on its history it may be described as flowing every other year till the end of December. I have described conditions fully at Wálha as it is a striking instance of marked deterioration in the water-supply during the last twenty years and of the need of a sweeping reduction in the water cess.

The remaining two pátasthal villages east of the railway are Kothla and Dhálewádi but the bandhárás are on the Kárha River and abolition is necessary only for one small pát of which the supply has been interfered with by the construction of the railway.

Of 42 páts abolished in the eastern tract S (of which 5 are in Wálha) are assessed above the limit of Rs. 5 laid down by Government. The amount of water cess abolished is Rs. 2,756. The following is a summary for the tract:—

Villages.	Pátasthal abolished.						Pátasthal retained.					
	Maximum rate Rs. 5 or less.			Maximum rate above Rs. 5.			Maximum rate Rs. 5 or less.			Maximum rate above Rs. 5.		
	Number of páts.	Area.	Water cess.	Number of páts.	Area.	Water cess.	Number of páts.	Area.	Water cess.	Number of páts.	Area.	Water cess.
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	
Pandeshwar, Naygaon, Písarva, Jójuri, Daunda) and Bakh.	18	228	675	2	20	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walha	15	217	456	5	353	1,632	...	...	...	1	84	508
Kothla and Dhálewádi.	...	...	...	1	4	18	...	...	...	2	83	445
Totals	33	445	1,031	8	377	1,725	...	...	...	3	107	953

(5) The central tract contains a great variety of pátasthal. In six villages—Ambodi, Párgaon, Shivri, Harguda, Harni and Tondla—all the páts, 26 in number, are supplied from small local streams and are used only occasionally. In no case does the maximum rate exceed Rs. 5. The assessment, amounting to Rs. 652 on 233 acres, has therefore been abolished in all these villages. At Sáswad Rs. 753 of water cess has been abolished on 270 acres under 13 páts of which only an unimportant one has a maximum rate of over Rs. 5. Some of the lands under two other páts do not now receive water and the assessment on these, Rs. 96, has also been abolished. Thus the total water cess of Sáswad has been reduced from Rs. 1,467 to Rs. 619. At Mándki there has also been a substantial reduction from Rs. 743 to Rs. 341, partly on account of the abolition of the cess under three precarious páts of inferior class but chiefly owing to the cancellation of two-fifths of the assessment in the case of cultivators who had no customary right to the use of the water and never obtained any. In the remaining twelve villages—Guroli, Munjwádi, Khánavdi, Khalad, Nilunj, Belsar, Pángara, Sákurda, Parincha, Vir, Písurti and Jeur,—there are some excellent páts fed from reliable sources. For a few of these reductions have been made where the water-supply has been greatly over-estimated, and individual fields have been exempted in special circumstances. The water assessment has also been abolished on lands under 13 small páts all but two of a low class. In these villages the total reduction of water cess is only Rs. 441 out of an existing assessment of Rs. 5,855.

(6) In the western tract pátasthal is not important except at Hivra and Nhávi, but the water-supply is fairly assured, and the total reduction in the water cess amounts to only Rs. 62 out of Rs. 1,053.

(7) For the whole táluka out of a total water cess of Rs. 13,481 on 13,709 acres, Rs. 5,037 on 1,592 acres have been abolished and reductions amounting to Rs. 134 have been allowed on lands retained as pátasthal. These figures include the assessment on account of well-aid in the case of pát-motasthal. Such lands will now be assessed as motasthal in precisely the same way as they would have been assessed at the last survey and settlement had a pátasthal rate not been imposed at that time. There is thus a nominal increase of Rs. 530 in the assessment of the soil.

(8) The revised maximum rate for pátasthal lands will be discussed later. Appendix T represents merely the result of the preliminary operation of eliminating precarious páts or reducing the class of over-assessed páts, before revising the assessments. It should be explained that these existing assessments are, on paper, by no means uniform. The existing maximum pátasthal rate throughout the táluka, except in two villages settled in 1873-4, is eight rupees, but there is a considerable difference in the jantris or scales according to which this rate was applied in the villages settled in 1878-79 and in those settled in 1893-94. Practically the only feature common to the two scales is that for a 16 anna soil under a perennial pát the assessment was eight rupees per acre at both settlements. For lower class páts and lower class soils the rates were much lower in 1893-94 than in 1878-79. Thus under a fifth class pát (*i. e.*, water lasting till 1st December) the water share of the combined assessment was, in 1893-94, just about half of that imposed in 1878-79. In 1878-79 "increases", ranging up to eight annas per acre were imposed for well-aid, and variations were freely made in the jantri to allow for what were considered special circumstances. In 1893-94 no increase was made on account of well-aid and the pátasthal assessments were fixed without attention to small deviations from the standard classes. The main reason of the different procedure in 1893-94 was that, following instructions given by Government in the case of the Khánápur Revision Settlement (Government Selection No. CCLIX) the Settlement Officer arranged the pátasthal assessments so that the total additional water rate did not materially exceed what would have been obtained by merely extending the original water rate to the newly irrigated area. It is natural to conclude that the rates for water imposed in 1893-94, were much lighter than those fixed in 1878-79, especially as the revised water cess in 1893-94 was only 39 per cent. in advance of the former cess while the revised water cess in 1878-79 was over 2½ times that previously levied. But after a complete field inspection I could find no material difference in the burden of the assessments of the two settlements. The most burdensome water cess has been borne by the village of Wálha, settled in 1893-94, and over 40 per cent. of the total reduction for the táluka is on account of this village. Over-assessed although not precarious páts were found under both settlements, and so were páts where the water-supply appears to have been underestimated. Cases of the latter were not so numerous or striking as to justify a re-classification except in one case. The general plan has been, first, to eliminate precarious páts and, secondly, to reduce the rates for a few over-assessed páts among those retained so that a common rate of increase might then be applied to all lands receiving a reasonably assured supply of water for irrigation.

(9) Only two villages settled in 1873 have pátasthal lands. The water cess has been abolished in one, Pándeshwar, and only Rs. 7 retained in the other, Umbra. At this settlement the water rate was imposed separately but differs little from the water share of the combined assessment of later settlements. The same rate of increase may therefore be applied to the total soil-plus-water assessment in Umbra as in the other pátasthal villages of the táluka.

(10) Since this report was drafted instructions have been received from Government regarding the liability to assessment, under section 55 of the Land Revenue Code, of land under páts for which the total water cess has been abolished (Government Resolution No. 13535, dated 18th December 1915, Revenue Department). From these instructions it appears that, if pátasthal assessment is retained on any pát, then páts on which the water cess has been abolished are liable to assessment under section 55, Land Revenue Code, if they take off at points higher up the same stream as feeds the assessed pát. I

have again scrutinised my proposals with reference to these orders and see no reason why it should not be announced to the cultivators, when the new rates are introduced, that in cases where *all* lands under a pát have been exempted the holders will be allowed, meantime as a concession, the free use of water whenever it is available. Many of the páts on which the assessment has been abolished take off from the same stream, but higher up, as páts on which the assessment is retained, but in all these cases the flow in the assessed páts depends entirely on springs or tributary streams below the abolished páts. Thus the assessed páts flow normally when the abolished páts above them are dry, and whenever the water-supply is sufficient for the revival of an abolished pát there is a sufficient or more than a sufficient independent supply for any assessed pát lower down the same stream. In making the announcement which I have suggested above it will be prudent, however, for Government to declare that they reserve the right to impose, at any time, an assessment for the use of water under any law in force for the time being. The free use of the water will therefore be entirely in the nature of a concession and the reservation of the right to impose the assessment will enable action to be taken in accordance with the views and directions in Government Resolution No. 13535, dated 18th December 1915, if it should in the future be considered necessary or desirable to do so.

In cases where only few survey numbers under a pát have been exempted for special reasons the holders of the exempted lands can use the pát waters, should it become possible to do so, subject to payment of assessment. A declaration that their rights to water have ceased is probably illegal. It is unlikely that the use of the water will ever revive in any case of this description.

(11) A small area, shown in Appendix T<sup>1</sup>, has been newly assessed as pátasthal. The assessments have been shown according to the revised rates for which proposals are made subsequently. The total area is under 40 acres. One case is that of a new bandhára. In four cases the newly assessed land is under old páts—not cases merely of an extension of existing pátasthal, but of the irrigation of entirely new lands. I have not proposed alterations in cases where the irrigated area appears to be larger than that now assessed except at Kámthadi, where the water-supply has so altered that it is virtually a new one.

30. (1) There are at present eight settlement groups with maximum dry-crop rates varying from Rs. 1-4 in the east to Rs. 2-2 along the Poona-Sátára Road. Government, in reviewing Mr. Brander's report, suggested that the number of groups might be reduced.

Proposals as to Grouping and Rates.

In order that the proposals now submitted may be correctly understood it should be explained that the orders which limit the increase in the assessment to 33 per cent. for a group of villages brought under the same maximum dry-crop rate have been taken to apply to the assessment of the soil only. The last Government orders traced in this matter are contained in Government Resolution No. 3205, dated 4th April 1892, on the revision settlement of the Khánápur Táluka in the Sátára District (Government Selection No. CCLIX) when it was reaffirmed that pátasthal increase should not be included in the 33 per cent. limit. It would follow that a decrease in pátasthal, where this occurs, should not be set against an increase in the assessment of the soil in order to bring the latter within the prescribed amount. In reckoning the increase in the assessment of the soil the additions due to the abolition of the water cess in the case of pát-motasthal lands and the classification of these as motasthal have naturally not been taken into account (see paragraph 29). Motasthal lands are now dealt with in precisely the same way as dry-crop lands. In calculating whether the new assessment of a group of villages is within the 33 per cent. limit the following assessments are therefore considered, (1) dry-crop, (2) rice, (3) motasthal and (4) soil share of pátasthal; the water share of pátasthal is omitted.

(2) *Group I.* The best villages in the táluka are those in the south-west, from Shiwra to Nhávi, and Sáswad, Hivra and Ambodi, I propose to form Group I under the new settlement as follows:—

Present Group.	Maximum dry-crop rate.			Names of villages.
	Rs.	a.	p.	
I	2	2	0	Kikvi, Kenjal, Kámthadi and Kelavda.
II	2	0	0	Pánda, Savardara, Rájápur and Sáswad.
III	1	14	0	Bhongavli, Nhávi, Hivra and Ambodi.
IV	1	8	0	Shiwra and Umbra.

The new dry-crop rate for these villages will be Rs. 2-8. This will give an increase of a little over 29 per cent. on the soil, excluding rice lands. When the rice assessment is considered the total increase on the soil will be almost exactly 29 per cent.

The rate proposed for this group is undoubtedly moderate. A higher rate is, of course, not possible under the orders limiting the increase of the assessment. The pitch of the new rate may be gauged from the fact that the villages of the Wái Táluka of the Sátára District which lie immediately to the south of Kikvi have been assessed at Rs. 2-8 since 1893. There has been a considerable increase in prices since that year. In addition, the Purandhar villages are, on the whole, nearer to the Poona market than the Wái villages—a consideration of greater importance than proximity to any local market.

The present circumstances of the proposed new group also show that the rate suggested is moderate. If the villages of Shiwra and Umbra, which are at present under-assessed as explained below, are omitted, the increase in the assessment of the soil is 26 per cent. which is much below the estimated rise, during the settlement period, in the price of the principal agricultural products. The selling value of land is not less than 75 times the assessment and the letting value averages about 4 times the assessment; there is, therefore, ample scope for increasing the assessment.

The new group has a good revenue record. Not an acre of assessed land is at present uncultivated and the Circle Books show that the numbers of cattle were practically unaffected during the years when famine and scarcity were generally prevalent in the Presidency. The revenue collections have been excellent. The remissions at Sáswad out of the revenue of the years 1899-1900 to 1903-04 amounted to 9 per cent. of the five years' demand, but they appear to have been mostly on account of water cess on pásthal lands on which this assessment will now be cancelled. At Hivra there were no remissions. Figures for Ambodi have not been obtained. In the eleven villages in the south-west remissions before 1904-05 were given in only three (Kikvi, Rájápur and Nhávi) and amounted to one per cent. of the five years' demand of all eleven villages. Except the water cess on some pásthal lands at Sáswad and Ambodi the revenue has been collected in full from 1904-05 onwards.

No increase exceeding 66 per cent. can be imposed on a single village without the circumstances of the case being specially reported for the orders of Government. The increase in the assessment of soils, excluding rice, in Shiwra and Umbra will be almost exactly 66 per cent. but will be within the limit after inclusion of the revised rice assessments (see paragraph 31). In the original settlement report of these villages the Superintendent proposed a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2. In passing orders on the report, which dealt chiefly with 39 other villages, Government made no definite reference to Shiwra and Umbra. In reporting the introduction of the revised rates in all the villages the new Superintendent pointed this out and stated that the new rates for Umbra and Shiwra had actually been calculated at Rs. 1-8 instead of Rs. 2 and he asked for sanction to the rates which, it may be noted, had actually been introduced. It was probably on this account that Government sanctioned the reduced rates although, as the acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner pointed out, they resulted in a lowering of the assessment. The old correspondence certainly suggests that these two villages have, by an error, enjoyed, since 1873, a remission of 25 per cent. of the fair assessment of their

dry-crop lands (Government Selection CLI, pages 521 and 552-564). It thus happens that at the next settlement these villages must pay a much larger percentage increase than their neighbours.

(3) *Group II* will consist of the following villages:—

Present Group.	Maximum dry-crop rate.			Name of villages.
	Rs.	a.	p.	
IV	1	12	0	Pokhar.
V	1	10	0	Bopgaon (2), Bhivri (2½), Bhiwadi, Pur, Dewadi, Pimpla (2), Khalad (12), Pángara (½), Harguda (1), Parincha, Harni (11), Vir (½) and Tondla (3).
VI	1	8	0	Garáda (1), Somurdi (1), Kámra and Peth Nárayan.

The figures in brackets give the remissions recorded in the circle books on account of the bad years 1899-1900 to 1901-02 expressed as a percentage, to the nearest half per cent., of five years' revenue (1899-1900 to 1903-04).

Under the existing settlement the villages lying between the railway line and the line Sáswad-Tondla are practically all assessed at the same rate, Rs. 1-10. West of the Sáswad-Tondla line the grouping is varied but, if the new Group I villages are omitted, it may be said that this area is rated at Rs. 1-10-0 and Rs. 1-8-0—the latter rate prevailing in the less accessible villages. On a broad view then it may be said that after the omission of the best villages the taluka is at present assessed uniformly from the western border upto the railway line.

The proposal for Group II contemplates a division along the ridge which occupies most of the line Khalad-Harni. One justification for this division is that the value of dry-crop land is higher to the west of the ridge than it is to the east. There seems also to be a distinct break in the rainfall along this line. In the proposed new Group II, before 1904-05, there were remissions of land revenue in 11 of the 18 villages of the group on account of the bad years 1899-1900 to 1901-02 but they were appreciable only in Khalad and Harni; for the whole group they amounted to 2.7 per cent. of the demand of the five years 1899-1900 to 1903-04. Since the introduction of the suspension and remission rules in 1904-05 both instalments of revenue have been collected annually except in four villages, Khalad, Harni, Vir and Tondla,—where one instalment only was suspended but collected, except at Vir, in the following year. East of the line Khalad-Harni remissions before 1904-05 were larger and suspensions since 1904-05 more general than this (see new Group III). The ridge also marks the eastern limit of rice cultivation while the mango tree practically disappears. There is therefore good reason to think that under the conditions prevailing during the last twenty years the line Khalad-Harni defines fairly well the region where the rainfall begins to diminish so seriously as to effect the harvests.

The maximum dry-crop rate which I propose for the new group is Rs. 2-2-0, which, with the new rice rate, will give an increase of 32 per cent. on all soils. On soils other than rice the increase is almost exactly 33 per cent. The new rate, it should be explained, was chosen independently of this consideration. For most of the villages—those now rated at Rs. 1-10-0—it gives an increase of 5 annas in the rupee or 31½ per cent. In Garáda, Kámra, Somurdi and Peth Nárayan the increase in the dry-crop rate is 41 per cent. and on all soils, including rice, 37 per cent. In the 1893-94 settlement report the Superintendent proposed to rate these villages at Rs. 1-10-0 but the proposal of Mr. Ozanne, the Settlement Commissioner, was accepted, that the rate for them and four other villages should be Rs. 1-8-0 as they were "very inaccessible and cut off from markets by high hills. They were rated lower at the original survey and should be rated lower now." This is not an accurate description of the four villages now recommended for Group II. Kámra is close to the Poona-Sátára road to which it has quite satisfactory access. It might fairly be considered a

Group I village. Garáda and Somurdi are cut off from the Poona-Sátára road but Somurdi has fairly good access to Sáswad. Garáda is less well situated, but not so badly as to exclude it from the group. Peth Nárayan consists of a few fields which are really, and are said to have been formerly, part of the lands of Pur. The other three villages in the west, which were on Mr. Ozanne's recommendation rated at Rs. 1-8-0, are Ghera Killa Purandhar, Káldari and Dhankavdi. The last two villages (except one hamlet of Dhankavdi) are quite inaccessible by cart and most of the Ghera lands also lie on the same side of Purandhar mountain. A concession in their case is necessary. Mándra, adjoining Dhankavdi, is much more isolated than Garada and is also excluded from Group II.

(4) *Group III* will comprise all villages lying between Group II and the railway line, east of which the rainfall is most uncertain, and the four villages of which the bad communications have just been noticed. The new group will therefore be constituted as follows :—

Present Group.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Villages.	Percentage remitted out of demand of five years, 1899-1900 to 1903-1904.	Instalments of land revenue suspended from 1904-1905 to 1913-1914.	Total number of instalments (out of 20) collected, 1904-1905 to 1913-1914.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
V	Rs. a. p. 1 10 0	Munjwádi	5½	1 + 1 = 2	20		
		Khánavdi	39	2 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 5	18		
		Párgaon	25	2 + 1 + 1 = 4	19		
		Nilunj	27	Nil.	20		
		Belsar	31	2 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 5	20		
		Shivri	25	2 + 1 + 1 = 4	19		
		Sákurda	Nil.	Nil.	20		
		Jejuri	5	1 + 1 = 2	20		
		Wálha	41	1 + 2 + 1 = 4	17		
		Mándki	17	1 + 2 + 1 = 4	17		
		Mándra	15	2 + 1 = 3	20		
		VI	1 8 0	Guroli	4	Nil.	20
				Dhankavdi	16	Nil.	20
Káldari	13			Nil.	20		
Ghera Killa Purandhar	Nil.			Nil.	20		
Daundaj	12			1 = 1	20		
VII	1 6 0	Rájewádi	14	2 + 2 + 2 = 6	20		
		Pisurti	11	2 + 1 = 3	19		
		Jeur	Nil.	1 + 2 + 1 = 4	17		
VIII	1 4 0	Pimpra	2	Nil.	20		
		Shivtakrár	5	Nil.	20		

Columns 5 and 6.—Explanation. At Munjwádi in each of two years one instalment of land revenue was suspended but ultimately collected.

At Wálha in two years one instalment was suspended and in an intermediate year both instalments. Of the four suspended instalments only one had been collected by 1913-14 (the other three have actually been remitted) so that the total instalments collected were 17.

For the whole group the remissions out of the demand of the five years 1899-1900 amounted to 21½ per cent., that is, more than one year's revenue.

The statement shows clearly that harvests are distinctly uncertain east of the line Khalad-Harni. It should be explained that the suspensions did not apply to irrigated lands. In the small villages of Nilunj, Pimpra and Shivtakrár, there is a large proportion of high class irrigated cultivation in which practically every cultivator in the village has a holding. Hence, even in bad years, suspensions have not been necessary in these villages. The circumstances at Munjwádi are similar. The profits of the pilgrim traffic enable collections to be made at Jejuri even when harvests are bad. The hills appear to ensure

rainfall at Sákurda, Guroli, Ghera Killa Purandhar and Daundaj. The rainfall is also fairly certain at Káldari, Dhankavdi and Mándra but may be insufficient for rice. Five of the seven villages last mentioned have had communications.

If the villages mentioned in the last sub-paragraph are omitted it will be seen that in the other villages during the ten years ending 1913-14, there were suspended on an average four instalments of which two were generally subsequently collected and two remitted. It may, therefore, be said that in these villages the cultivators in ten years paid nine years' revenue out of eight full harvests. West of the proposed Group III the villages, almost without exception, have paid two instalments annually and the good harvests have hardly ever been taxed with the payment of suspended revenue. When harvests are liable to this burden it seems to follow that the assessments must be pitched on a lower scale. It seems a fair deduction, also, that even in ordinary years the harvests in Group III are usually inferior to those in Groups I and II.

The circumstances of Rájewádi appear exceptional. Its revenue history shows that in ten years it suffered three complete crop failures but it ultimately paid all arrears. It thus paid ten years' revenue out of seven harvests. On these facts it might be argued that it should not be grouped with villages which appear to pay less revenue (9 years' demand) out of more (8) harvests. Rájewádi depends a good deal on the cultivation of onions grown under well irrigation and exported from the local railway station and this circumstance doubtless facilitates the collection of suspended revenue. After discussion of its circumstances with the Settlement Commissioner and yourself it has been decided that it should be placed in Group III.

The maximum dry-crop rate for the new group will be Rs. 1-14, giving an increase of 20 per cent. on the soil. The increase will be at the rate of 6 annas in the rupee for Pisurti, Jeur and Pimpra and 8 annas for Shivtákrár. The last three villages have prospered greatly by the introduction of the Nira Left Bank Canal and the railway during the currency of the present settlements. The villages in Wái Táluka, Sátára District, on the opposite bank of the Nira river have been assessed at Rs. 2 since 1893 without canal advantages.

(5) *Group IV.*—The agricultural conditions east of the railway line are illustrated in the following table which shows the percentage remitted out of the demand of the five years preceding the introduction of the suspension and remission rules and the number of instalments collected annually since their promulgation:—

Name of village.	Percentage remissions out of the demand of 1899-1900 to 1903-1904 (5 years).	Instalments of land revenue collected, 1904-05 to 1918-14.										Total instalments collected out of 20 due.
		1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Group VI.</i>												
<i>Rs. 1-8.</i>												
Dhálwádi ...	36	1	...	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	2	16.
<i>Group VII.</i>												
<i>Rs. 1-6.</i>												
Tekavdi ...	89	2	...	3	2	2	...	4	...	3	2	18
Pisarwa ...	84	1	...	2	2	2	...	3	...	3	2	15
Mavdi Sopa ...	45	...	...	2	2	2	...	3	...	2	2	13
Kothla ...	40	2	...	2	1	2	1	3	...	4	2	17
Naygaon ...	82	1	...	3	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	12
Rákh ...	63	1	...	2	2	1	1	4	1	2	...	14



Name of village.	Percentage remissions out of the demand of 1899-1900 to 1903-1904 (5 years).	Instalments of land revenue collected, 1904-05 to 1913-14.										Total instalments collected out of 20 due.
		1904-06.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Group VIII.</i>												
<i>Rs. 1-4.</i>												
Guluncha ...	64	1	...	2	1	1	1	4	...	2	...	12
Mavdi Karepathar .	38	1	...	2	2	2	...	4	...	2	...	13
Javlárjun ...	40	1	...	2	2	2	...	4	...	2	1	14
Pándeahwar ...	36	1	...	4	3	2	...	4	...	2	1	17
Rájuri ...	13	2	...	4	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	14
Risa ...	39	2	...	3	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	13
Pis ...	31	2	...	3	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	13
Ponda ...	34	2	2	2	2	1	...	3	...	2	...	14

The total remissions for the five years 1899-1900 to 1903-04 were 39½ per cent. of the demand or practically two years' revenue. In the ten years following 1903-04, 27 per cent. of the demand or over 2½ years' revenue has been remitted or suspended on dry-crop lands. This does not take account of remissions of unauthorised arrears. At the end of 1913-14 there were no arrears in Kothla and Dhálewádi. In the other 13 villages the arrears amounted to Rs. 31,000 or almost exactly two years' revenue. Of these arrears 30 per cent. was finally remitted in 1914-15, 28 per cent. collected and the balance resuspended. These were the only arrears in the táluka. It cannot be argued that the difference in climatic conditions between this tract and Group III is met by the operation of the rules for the suspension and remission of land revenue. These cannot form a complete off-set to the greater loss of crops and stock. The falling off in the cattle and the comparatively low value of land in this area also show that there is a wide difference between it and the villages in new Group III.

I propose to constitute all villages east of the railway as Group IV and rate it at Rs. 1-6-0. The villages of Kothla and Dhálewádi, which have good pásthal lands, are somewhat better off than the rest of the group but are not fit for promotion to Group III.

The villages to the east in the Bhimthadi táluka last settled in 1911 are rated at Rs. 1-6, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-2. The rainfall in these is probably inferior even to that in the Purandhar villages, but the northern villages in Bhimthadi, rated at Rs. 1-6, have first class communications and those in the south, also rated at Rs. 1-6, have canal protection. Only a single village is rated at Rs. 1-4 in the adjoining parts of Bhimthadi. The Purandhar villages may therefore be properly compared with the Bhimthadi villages rated at Rs. 1-2. The rate proposed for the Purandhar villages is 22 per cent. higher; on the whole this difference is reasonable.

The rate proposed for Group IV gives but a trifling increase—only four per cent.—in the assessment of the soil for the whole group.

(6) The old and new groups and rates are compared in the following table:—

Old group.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	New group.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Increase.	
					Per cent.	To nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ anna in the rupee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	{ 1 Kikvi ... 2 Kenjal ... 3 Kámthadi ... 4 Kelavda ... }	Rs. a. 2 2		Rs. a. 2 2	18	3
II	{ 1 Pánda ... 2 Savardara ... 3 Rájápur ... 4 Sáswad ... }	2 0	I	2 8	25	4
III	{ 1 Bhongavli ... 2 Nhávi ... 3 Hivra ... 4 Ambodi ... }	1 14			38	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
VI	{ 1 Shivra ... 2 Umbra ... }	1 8			67	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
IV	1 Pokhar ...	1 12			21	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
V	{ 1 Bopgaon ... 2 Bhiwri ... 3 Bhiwadi ... 4 Pur ... 5 Dewadi ... 6 Pimpá ... 7 Khabad ... 8 Pángara ... 9 Harguda ... 10 Parimoha ... 11 Harni ... 12 Vir ... 13 Tondla ... }	1 10	I	2 2	81	5
VI	{ 1 Gazáda ... 2 Somurdi ... 3 Kámra ... 4 Peth Nárayan ... }	1 8			42	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
V	{ 1 Munjwadi ... 2 Khánavdi ... 3 Párgaon ... 4 Nilunj ... 5 Belsar ... 6 Shivri ... 7 Sákurda ... 8 Jejuri ... 9 Wálha ... 10 Mándhi ... 11 Mándra ... }	1 10			15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
VI	{ 1 Guroli ... 2 Dhankavdi ... 3 Káldari ... 4 Ghara Killa Purandhar ... 5 Dandaj ... }	1 8	III	1 14	25	4
VII	{ 1 Rájewádi ... 2 Pisurti ... 3 Jaur ... 4 Pimpá ... }	1 6			36	4
VIII	1 Shiytakrár ...	2 4			50	8
VI	1 Dhálewádi ...	1 8			.....	...
VII	{ 1 Tekavdi ... 2 Pisarva ... 3 Mavdi Supa ... 4 Kothla ... 5 Naygaon ... 6 Bakh ... }	1 6			...	...
VIII	{ 1 Guluncha ... 2 Mavdi Karepathár ... 3 Jaularjun ... 4 Pándeshwar ... 5 Rájuri ... 6 Risa ... 7 Pise ... 8 Ponda ... }	1 4	IV	1 6	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Note.*—It is not proposed to alter the assessments at Dhalewádi although there is a small reduction in the maximum rate. Allowance can be made for this if the maximum rate is altered at the next settlement.

(7) Under standing instructions the following table is given to show the incidence of the proposed assessments on current rents as shown in Appendix M:—

Group.	Area of land leased.	Current Assessment.	Proposed Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the proposed assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Proposed Group I.</i>					
G. I 3/4 villages ...	268	329	391	1,209	32
G. II 4/4 " ...	302	309	386	1,241	31
G. III 3/4 " ...	398	449	602	1,793	34
G. VI 2/2 " ...	46	43	71	306	23
Totals ...	1,009	1,130	1,450	4,549	32
<i>Proposed Group II.</i>					
G. IV 0/1 villages ...	...	...	...	...	...
G. V 10/13 " ...	906½	426	559	1,345	42
G. VI 2/4 " ...	25½	10	14	38	37
Totals ...	932	436	573	1,383	41
<i>Proposed Group III.</i>					
G. V 6/11 villages ...	417	262½	303½	691	44
G. VI 3/5 " ...	84	19½	24½	81	30
G. VII 2/4 " ...	202	66	91	133½	68
G. VIII 0/1 " ...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	703	348	419	915½	46
<i>Proposed Group IV.</i>					
G. VI 0/1 villages ...	...	...	...	...	...
G. VII 4/6 " ...	607	294	294	725½	41
G. VIII 8/8 " ...	1,245	562	615	1,130½	54
Totals ...	1,852	856	909	1,856	49

*Explanation.*—"G. I 3/4 villages" means that the rent statistics are for three villages out of 4 villages which are in Group I of the current Settlements and are included in proposed Group I of the new Settlement.

The high percentage of 68 for two villages promoted from Group VII to proposed Group III is on account of Pimpra. The other facts must be held to outweigh the value of the rent statistics.

In the eight villages of old Group VIII—proposed Group IV—rent statistics are most uneven. Those for Gulunoha are mainly responsible for the figure 54. It has been noted elsewhere that rents in this village are not consistent with selling values.

31. In Shiwra and Umbra, settled in 1873-4, 18 acres of rice land were classified according to an old system and assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 5. The rice lands of the later settlements were classified according to the Southern Maratha Country Survey Rules on an eight rupees scale. The difference between this and the former system of classification is explained in a note attached to the Revision Settlement Report of the Haveli Paluka. In 9 villages settled in 1878-9 there are 254 acres of rice land, assessment Rs. 554, average per acre Rs. 2-3.

From Colonel Laughton's two settlement reports it appears that only one-third of the whole area was "old" rice. The "new" rice land was converted from dry-crop into rice land between the introduction of the Original Settlements and the first revision settlement of 1878-79. Colonel Laughton says that it was assessed by the method described by Colonel Anderson in the 56th paragraph of the revision report on the Bankápur Táluka; "consequently the assessment on new rice lands is at simple dry-crop rates." I am doubtful whether this is an exact statement. Colonel Anderson merely argued that by assessing rice land of the 6th water class (pure rainfall) at dry-crop rates he had provided "against putting any extra assessment on what may fairly be called untaxable improvements." The "old" rice and the "new" rice of this settlement cannot now be distinguished either in the field or in the survey papers, and the latter seem to show that both were assessed in a uniform manner.

Most of the rice lands in the táluka are in 14 villages last settled in 1893-4. The Superintendent who submitted the settlement report gave the total area of Government rice lands as 838 acres assessed at Rs. 2,014 or Rs. 2-6-5 per acre as follows:—

Description.				Area.	Assessment.	Average per acre.
				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Old rice	...	...	...	343	1,286	3 12 0
New rice	...	...	...	495	728	1 7 6

According to the survey papers however the gross assessment is Rs. 2,248 or about Rs. 2-11 per acre, the average for old rice having fallen to Rs. 3-9 and that for new rice having been raised to a trifle over Rs. 2.

No mention is made in the Settlement Report of the maximum rice rate in 1893-4 but the "jantri" or assessment scale shows that it was nominally Rs. 8. As I have shown in the note attached to the Haveli report this conveys no definite information regarding the incidence of assessment on rice lands. The "jantri" used in the 1878-9 settlement has not been traced and I have not thought it worth the trouble to reconstruct it from the classification and assessment papers. The classification of rice lands in the settlements of 1878-9 and 1893-4 was made fundamentally on the same basis, that is on soil and water advantages combined as in pátasthal, but the classification scales were entirely different. In 1878-9 there were six water classes and five intermediate or half classes, but of these the first three or four classes, with the corresponding intermediate classes, were practically never used in classing rice lands in the Deccan. The actual rice assessments, therefore, did not depend on the rate of Rs. 8 assigned to a 16 anna soil in a first water class that was not to be found in the Purandhar Táluka but on the rate assigned to a 16 anna soil about the third or fourth water class and on the scale fixed for lower order soils and lower water classes. In the 1893-94 survey there were only four water classes with three intermediate classes, but the first two water classes were of no practical use in the Purandhar Táluka and classing was made entirely on classes 3, 3½ and 4. Again the maximum rate of Rs. 8 had no practical significance.

The classification of the soil in rice lands at the two settlements also varied. In 1879-80 a depth of 1½ cubits was the standard for a 16 anna soil. But as experience had shown that 1¼ cubits only is necessary for the cultivation of rice this depth was taken as the standard for a 16 anna soil in the Deccan Survey in 1886.

It is now impossible without extensive re-classification operations to compare accurately the systems of classification and assessment used in 1873-74, 1878-79 and 1893-94. In 1873-74 the average assessment per acre was about Rs. 3-4. In 1879-80 for an area composed of roughly 30 per cent. "old" rice and 70 per cent. "new" rice the average per acre was Rs. 2-3. In 1893-94, 40 per cent. of the whole area was "old" rice assessed at about Rs. 3-9 per acre and 60 per cent. was "new" rice with an average assessment of Rs. 2

per acre; the average assessments for the two areas combined being about Rs. 2-11 per acre.

I propose that rice rates throughout the táluka should be raised by four annas in the rupee or 25 per cent., or in technical but in this case nearly meaningless language, the maximum rice rate for Shivra and Umbra should be raised to Rs. 6-4 and for all other rice villages to Rs. 10. This is about the same increase as has been given generally to dry-crop lands in each of Groups I, II and III in which the rice lands of the táluka lie. It may seem at first sight that the increase on rice lands, which appear to be more profitable than dry-crop lands, should be greater than the increase on the latter. It must be recollected, therefore, that the greater part of the rice area, *viz.*, the "new" rice, is, as rice land, intentionally underassessed and this fact inflates the selling and letting value of rice lands in terms of the assessment.

I propose that the four anna increase be levied on "new" rice (that is new rice of the last settlement) and "old" rice alike. It may be argued that as "new" rice, like motasthal, was assessed within the maximum dry-crop rate so now, like motasthal, it should be given the same rate of increase as the dry-crop lands of the village. Otherwise in some villages a greater increase will be levied on the "new" rice than on the dry-crop and we shall virtually be taxing an improvement made before the last settlement. It happens that in Purandhar most of the rice lands are in villages where the dry-crop rate will be raised more than the four annas in the rupee, so that the argument cuts sharply the other way, while from the practical point of view, it would be a troublesome process to treat the "new" rice differently from the "old" rice.

Enquiries were made but no instances were reported of land, classified a rice, having become useless for rice cultivation. On the other hand conversion of dry-crop lands into rice lands has proceeded steadily since the current settlements were introduced (see paragraph 10). Such lands will continue to be classified and assessed as dry-crop lands.

32. I propose that pátasthal rates also should be raised by four annas in the rupee, so that the maximum pátasthal rate will be altered from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10. Pátasthal lands are more valuable than dry-crop lands but part of their value is on account of invested capital. It seems a fair arrangement to increase these assessments at the same rate as rice rates (which are determined in a similar way). Thus, over Groups I, II and III, dry-crop rice and pátasthal rates are each, in the aggregate, raised by about the same percentage.

It should be explained that this proposal does not mean that the soil and water shares of the combined pátasthal rate are each raised by four annas in the rupee. The combined assessment is first given this increase and the soil share of the new assessment is then calculated according to the maximum dry-crop rate of the village. The difference gives the water share of the new assessment.

33. The result of the foregoing proposals is that the total land revenue of the táluka will be raised by Rs. 16,200, from Rs. 99,900 to Rs. 116,100, a net increase of 16 per cent. For soils of all descriptions the increase is 21 per cent. (excluding the transfer of Rs. 530 on account of well-aid, from "water" to "soil" in the case of lands converted from pát-motasthal into motasthal.) On the other hand the total water cess on pátasthal lands under the revised rates will be only Rs. 10,500 against Rs. 13,500 under the current settlements. The percentage increases by groups are :—

Group.				Percentage increase on soil only.	Net percentage increase in total land revenue.
I	...	...	...	29	25
II	...	...	...	32	28
III	...	...	...	20	9
IV	...	...	...	4	3
For táluka ...				21	16

It may be argued that the total increases are low for a taluka so prosperous, on the whole, as Purandhar. But on the grouping proposed nothing more is practicable except for rice and patasthal. Groups I and II will be as highly assessed as the rules permit and the rates for Groups III and IV are certainly not too low in comparison with the rates suggested for the first two groups. It is true that a different grouping scheme would permit of slightly higher rates, and that, to this end, a departure from strict settlement principles in group-forming has sometimes been adopted. The grouping scheme, as well as the rates, has been discussed with the Settlement Commissioner and yourself and the proposals submitted seem best suited both to present circumstances and to the object of rendering the next revision as simple as practicable. If they are found to be reasonably free from defects the result is entirely due to the advice and assistance given to me in the discussions just alluded to.

The new settlement should be guaranteed for the usual period of thirty years and the customary concessions, where increases exceed 25 per cent., should be given on its introduction.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. D. BELL,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing rainfall recorded at Saswad, Taluka Purandhar, District Poona, for the years 1903-1913.

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late Rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.		
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.		
1903	...	...	3.00	5	9.98	22	6.30	11	0.22	2	19.50	40		
1904	0.01	..	0.05	...	4.26	11	8.13	11	1.45	4	13.90	26		
1905	...	...	1.36	3	9.51	15	4.21	5	0.45	1	15.53	24		
1906	...	...	0.42	1	7.88	18	4.23	10	1.04	3	13.57	32		
1907	1.34	2	2.56	7	15.42	27	6.46	12	0.06	...	25.84	48		
1908	0.83	1	...	...	11.84	22	7.60	9	1.83	3	22.10	35		
1909	...	...	4.36	5	7.58	22	6.39	14	...	...	18.33	41		
1910	...	...	2.85	3	12.73	26	9.02	17	5.97	7	30.57	53		
1911	...	...	5.57	4	5.81	13	1.56	10	2.63	5	15.57	32		
1912	...	...	0.51	2	12.00	22	8.92	10	2.24	2	23.67	36		
1913	...	...	2.58	6	11.85	25	4.99	8	...	...	19.40	39		
Average	0.20	...	2.11	3	9.90	20	6.16	11	1.44	2	19.82	37		
<i>Supplementary.</i>														
1914	...	...	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.		
1914	...	...	...	...	0.29	1	12.29	26	5.82	13	0.70	3	19.10	43
1915	...	...	...	...	...	Details not received.		...	...	...	...	...	32.35	...

## Details of cultivation and crops in the Govern

Taluka.	Years.	Occupied and unoccupied area.												Av cult
		Number and area of villages.				Area for which Agricultural statistics are available.								
		Government.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of column 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.				Av cult	
		Num- ber.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.				Cropped (Net).		Fallow.	Total.		
						Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Purandhar.	1903-04	68	224,775	68	224,775	68	224,775	.....	7,678	111,568	80,958	170,202		
	1904-05	68	224,774	68	224,774	68	224,774	.....	6,696	113,535	48,908	170,109		
	1905-06	68	224,774	68	224,774	68	224,774	.....	6,193	113,899	50,124	170,216		
	1906-07	68	228,835	68	228,835	68	228,835	.....	7,356	116,742	48,124	170,222		
	1907-08	68	228,835	68	228,835	68	228,835	.....	8,868	112,368	48,908	170,217		
	1908-09	68	228,835	68	228,835	68	228,835	.....	9,454	114,086	46,638	170,225		
	1909-10	68	228,835	68	228,835	68	228,835	.....	8,357	113,492	48,176	170,227		
	1910-11	68	228,835	68	228,835	68	228,835	.....	6,108	120,525	41,509	170,227		
	1911-12	68	228,835	68	228,835	68	228,835	.....	6,273	98,509	68,383	170,108		
	1912-13	68	228,835	68	228,835	68	228,835	.....	9,222	120,387	40,615	170,224		
	Average of 5 years from 1903-09 to 1912-13	68	228,835	68	228,835	68	228,835	100.00	8,722	114,400	47,092	170,214		
	Percentages of crops (from column 20) on the gross area crop- ped (column 53)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Crops—continued.													
	Taluka.	Years.	Pulses—continued.			Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condi- ments and spices.	Sugar- cana.
Math and Kulith.			Others.	Total.	Vege- tabius.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			
												28		
1	2	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
Purandhar.	1903-04	9,680	719	23,238	57	42	360	468	5	...	5	742	167	
	1904-05	1,738	328	5,977	50	77	377	504	1	...	1	631	121	
	1905-06	9,407	706	17,041	71	155	405	634	1	...	1	680	138	
	1906-07	11,380	867	22,200	32	146	433	611	2	...	2	592	207	
	1907-08	8,788	414	15,707	91	150	493	739	6	...	6	887	235	
	1908-09	8,244	481	14,589	93	206	637	938	6	...	6	902	346	
	1909-10	10,585	656	18,809	57	208	762	1,027	1	...	1	798	320	
	1910-11	11,800	846	23,734	97	228	365	1,190	2	...	2	776	261	
	1911-12	7,803	567	13,819	88	266	859	1,218	1	...	1	634	661	
	1912-13	8,857	748	16,754	109	251	816	1,186	1	...	1	604	163	
Average of 5 years from 1903-09 to 1912-13	9,438	656	17,541	69	232	790	1,111	2	...	2	843	350		
Percentages of crops (from column 20) on the gross area cropped (column 53).	5.99	0.49	12.92	0.07	0.17	0.58	0.82	...	...	...	0.63	0.26		



B.

villages of the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.

Crops.													Years.	Taluk	
Cereals.										Pulses.					
unoccupied.			Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Mog and Udid.			
Not available for cultivation.		Total.													
Forest.	Others.		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
23,894	30,628	54,523	83,447	63,023	1,617	6,264	1,960	547	103,638	1,826	5,009	6,024	1903-04	...	...
23,894	30,631	54,525	81,912	18,563	1,053	4,785	1,739	329	108,370	935	2,713	868	1904-05	...	...
23,894	30,623	54,518	33,997	65,104	1,401	4,295	1,841	242	106,990	1,659	3,463	1,806	1905-06	...	...
23,877	31,690	55,567	28,865	68,561	2,008	4,557	2,722	313	107,084	1,777	3,252	4,324	1906-07	...	...
23,877	34,695	58,572	42,531	155,401	1,595	5,525	1,955	483	107,500	1,089	2,122	3,324	1907-08	...	...
23,877	34,692	58,569	45,084	64,833	2,039	5,119	2,658	488	110,171	890	3,188	1,906	1908-09	...	...
23,877	34,690	58,568	44,000	50,189	1,939	4,632	2,588	409	109,755	1,076	2,694	3,609	1909-10	...	...
23,877	34,690	58,568	84,457	63,378	2,027	5,071	2,645	633	109,011	1,833	4,338	4,867	1910-11	...	...
23,833	34,715	58,558	28,508	55,619	2,019	2,624	2,175	330	91,622	1,067	1,631	2,751	1911-12	...	...
23,833	34,704	58,537	47,101	67,515	1,902	2,585	2,165	482	121,751	1,347	4,207	1,555	1912-13	...	...
23,850	34,699	58,549	80,890	50,438	1,985	4,005	2,446	457	108,282	1,282	3,250	2,945	Average of 5 years from 1903-09 to 1912-13.		
.....	.....	.....	39.59	44.06	1.47	2.97	1.81	0.34	90.18	0.93	2.40	2.18	Percentage of crops (from column 20) on the gross area cropped (column 23).		

Crops—continued.													Years.	Taluk
Oil-seeds.					Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder net area cropped.		
Linseed.	Castor oil-seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.						
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
107	8	8,009	1,338	5,307	...	...	700	700	573	133,508	14,652	119,246	1903-04	...
188	3	8,475	1,003	9,631	...	...	116	116	632	126,036	5,905	120,331	1904-05	...
69	4	3,293	1,143	4,630	...	...	624	624	654	131,392	11,240	120,092	1905-06	...
73	8	3,109	1,115	4,655	...	16	583	681	587	136,823	12,724	124,098	1906-07	...
73	5	4,357	1,411	6,044	...	15	583	578	942	132,618	11,394	121,224	1907-08	...
78	6	4,505	1,323	6,232	...	...	358	358	897	131,439	10,800	123,540	1908-09	...
64	5	4,829	1,469	6,262	...	2	485	487	709	133,168	11,117	127,049	1909-10	...
99	7	3,675	1,549	5,714	...	37	731	769	489	140,045	12,917	128,628	1910-11	...
40	6	3,622	1,590	4,613	...	8	432	440	616	115,019	7,134	106,785	1911-12	...
59	5	4,130	1,459	5,740	...	1	654	655	566	147,620	19,011	129,909	1912-13	...
69	6	3,912	1,536	5,712	...	11	532	543	655	135,018	11,806	123,122	Average of 5 years from 1903-09 to 1912-13.	
0.05	...	2.90	1.14	4.23	...	0.01	0.39	0.40	0.49	100.00	...	.....	Percentage of crops (from column 20) on the gross area cropped (column 53).	

## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which, the principal weekly Bazars are held in the Purandhar Táluka, Poona District.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly Sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sáswad ...	Monday ...	Grain ...	Rs. 2,520	Jowári, bájri, wheat, gram, rice, coarse grain, pulses, tur, &c. Salt, jaggery, ghee, &c. Cows, bullocks, buffaloes, horses, goats and sheep. Vegetables, &c.
			Groceries ...	530	
			Cattle ...	140	
			Miscellaneous ...	40	
			Total ...	3,230	
2	Wálha ...	Thursday ...	Grain ...	1,400	Bájri, rice, wheat, gram, pulse, coarse grains. Chillies, spices, &c. Vegetables, plantains, and betel leaves.
			Groceries ...	30	
			Miscellaneous ...	40	
			Total ...	1,470	
3	Jejuri ...	Sunday ...	Grain ...	770	Jowári, bájri, wheat, rice, pulses, coarse grains.
			Miscellaneous ...	10	
			Total ...	780	
4	Parincha ...	Sunday ...	Grain ...	180	Jowári, bájri, wheat, rice, pulses, coarse grains.
			Groceries ...	20	
			Miscellaneous ...	20	
			Total ...	220	

## APPENDIX D.

Details of population according to occupation by percentages for the Purandhar Taluka (according to the Imperial Census of 1911.)

Agricultural population								Non-agricultural population				
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8,669	45,829	40,498	5,294	57,792	10,369	1,160	11,744	23,293				
4.5	56.6	61.1	10.2	71.8	22.8	1.4	14.5	28.7				

## APPENDIX E.

Details of population according to religion and education in the Purandhar Taluka.

Sex.	As per Imperial Census of 1911.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	Religion.											
			Hindu castes.							Muslim sects.		Christians.	Parsees.	Others.
			Bráhman.	Kunbi.	Mohar.	Mali.	Marátha.	Rámabáhi.	Others.	Sheikh.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Males ...	39,533	9.7	1,401	5,399	3,209	3,945	14,743	1,392	3,310	585	235	95	21	
Females...	41,532	0.9	1,331	5,870	3,730	3,994	15,909	1,317	3,356	654	210	39	200	
Total ...	81,065	5.3	2,732	11,269	6,939	7,939	30,652	2,709	6,666	1,139	445	134	211	

## APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the 68 Government Villages in the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.

No. of Villages.	Year.	Cattle.										Total.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Full buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
67	Average of ten years preceding 1895-97.	20,165	230	31	13	463	40	2,449	3,151	7,895	1,609	44,880
68	1899-1900	14,799	65	31	17	306	15	8,021	2,561	6,426	1,295	33,546
68	1905-1906	16,698	47	25	6	351	21	9,768	2,731	7,590	1,742	37,979
68	1909-1910	18,037	52	9	18	319	43	13,616	3,017	10,201	1,980	45,280
68	1913-1914	18,743	42	19	23	511	23	12,540	3,211	9,540	1,807	46,499

No. of Villages.	Year.	Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
					Small.	Large (i. e. of over 2 cattle).	For passenger.	For produce and goods.	
					17	18	19	20	
67	Average of ten years preceding 1896-01.	1,219	18,269	10,032	1,327	2,420	180	1,300	13.6
68	1899-1900	693	14,713	10,143	1,373	1,819	142	1,358	Famine.
68	1905-1906	650	22,470	15,720	1,465	1,615	146	1,541	15.3
68	1909-1910	737	20,682	12,814	1,361	1,828	237	1,423	14.0
68	1913-1914	603	19,594	12,722	1,332	2,101	200	1,761	13.9

## APPENDIX G.

Statement showing births and deaths in the 68 Government Villages of the Purandhar Taluka, Poona District, for the years 1903—1913.

Year.		Births.	Deaths.	Population according to last Imperial Census.
1	2	3	4	5
1903	...	2,633	2,143	57,212
1904	...	2,375	1,971	
1905	...	2,605	2,108	
1906	...	2,205	2,114	
1907	...	2,469	2,499	
1908	...	2,570	1,892	
1909	...	2,749	1,685	
1910	...	2,831	1,606	
1911	...	2,689	1,925	62,256
1912	...	2,973	1,644	
1913	...	2,674	2,029	
Averages		2,616	1,965	

APPENDIX G<sup>1</sup>.

Statement showing shops, industries, etc., in the 68 Government villages of the Purandhar Taluka, Poona District.

Shops.	Liquor shops.	Hand Industries.			Mechanical power.
		Oil presses.	Cotton looms.	Woolen looms.	
350	3	60	150	50	Nil.

## APPENDIX H.

Statement of schools together with their average attendance in the year 1913.

No. of villages.	District.	Government Schools.				Municipal Schools.				Private Schools.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
68	Purandhar Taluka	37	1,485	1	31	3	634	1	81	3	203	

## APPENDIX

Statement showing wells, budkis, tanks and other sources of water-supply in the Government villages of the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate for the years 1886-87 and 1912-13.

Number of villages.	Year.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.			
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
68	1886-87 ...	3,590	269	467	31	33	5	280	...	5	...	...	...
93	1912-13 ...	2,477	474	408	29	28	7	371	50	...	1	...	...
68	1912-13 ...	1,829	369	350	26	18	...	308	40	3	1	...	...

Number of Villages.	Year.	TANKS.				OTHER SOURCES.								Remarks.
		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
1.	2.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
93	1886-87 ...	1	4	2	...	11	108	...	...	...	6	7	...	...
93	1912-13 ...	1	...	3	6	20	107	29	53	...	1	...	...	...
68	1912-13 ...	...	...	1	...	15	103	19	53	...	1	...	...	...

Separate details for Government villages are not available for the year 1890-91.

APPENDIX K<sup>1</sup>.

Statement showing the selling value of dry-crop lands in the Government Villages of the Purandhar Taluka, Poona District, for the quinquennium ending 1913-14.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group I.</i>					
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Kikyri ...	40 4	45 4 0	3,060 0 0	68
2	Kenjal ...	56 26	50 15 11	3,150 0 0	71
3	Kamthadi ...	12 37	23 6 4	2,512 0 0	107
4	Kelayda ...	12 5	14 12 0	1,320 0 0	89
		121 32	134 6 3	10,042 0 0	75
	Averages per acre ...	...	1 1 8	82 7 2	75
<i>Group II.</i>					
5	Panda ...	21 19	11 12 0	825 0 0	70
6	Savardara ...	4 30	3 12 0	700 0 0	186
7	Rajapur ...	40 19	53 12 0	3,810 0 0	71
8	Saswad ...	19 19	35 12 8	5,750 0 0	161
		86 7	105 0 8	11,085 0 0	106
	Averages per acre ...	...	1 8 6	128 10 2	106
<i>Group III.</i>					
9	Bhongavli ...	15 37	17 10 0	3,225 0 0	183
10	Nhavi ...	102 4	92 0 10	9,225 0 0	100
11	Hivra ...	7 1	7 3 0	925 0 0	129
		125 2	116 18 10	13,375 0 0	114
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 14 11	106 15 4	114
<i>Group V.</i>					
16	Bopgaon ...	39 17	14 11 0	1,375 0 0	94
18	Bhiwadi ...	1 23	1 5 4	250 0 0	187
19	Pur ...	11 31	6 2 0	475 0 0	78
20	Dewadi ...	13 1	6 5 4	1,550 0 0	244
21	Pimpia ...	15 3	17 3 0	2,075 0 0	120
22	Khalad ...	55 20	58 0 0	14,125 0 0	244
25	Parincha ...	42 35	16 8 9	1,650 0 0	100
26	Harni ...	37 13	15 6 3	1,825 0 0	118
27	Vir ...	39 11	16 8 10	885 0 0	53
28	Tondla ...	45 24	17 12 8	1,830 0 0	103
35	Pargaon ...	46 10	13 11 0	725 0 0	53
38	Shivri ...	65 30	43 9 0	2,870 0 0	65
39	Sakurda ...	9 9	4 0 0	800 0 0	200
40	Jejuri ...	136 6	78 2 1	6,999 0 0	95
41	Walha ...	31 22	6 10 0	358 0 0	51
		590 15	310 15 3	37,792 0 0	122
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 8 5	64 0 3	122

## APPENDIX K—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Group VI.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
13	Shiwra ...	3 0	2 8 0	300 0 0	120
14	Umbra ...	14 29	14 0 0	1,100 0 0	79
44	Guroli ...	3 30	1 12 0	235 0 0	134
46	Kaldari ...	1 5	1 0 0	100 0 0	100
47	Ghera Killa Purandhar ...	6 26	6 12 0	790 0 0	117
48	Daundaj ...	47 9	12 4 9	887 0 0	71
		76 19	38 4 9	3,412 0 0	89
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 8 0	44 9 10	89
	<i>Group VII.</i>				
50	Pisurti ...	4 28	1 8 0	100 0 0	67
51	Jeur ...	2 18	1 10 0	200 0 0	123
52	Pimpra Khurd ...	92 33	18 15 4	1,680 0 0	88
55	Tekavdi ...	26 15	11 4 0	510 0 0	45
56	Pisarva ...	7 22	4 12 0	375 0 0	79
57	Mavdi Supa ...	74 13	49 15 0	1,645 0 0	33
58	Kothla ...	40 37	15 10 8	950 0 0	61
59	Naygaon ...	54 21	23 0 0	1,300 0 0	46
60	Rakh ...	2 10	1 8 0	100 0 0	66
		305 37	133 3 0	6,860 0 0	51
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 7 0	22 6 9	51
	<i>Group VIII.</i>				
61	Guluncha ...	50 18	7 2 6	800 0 0	112
62	Mavdi Karepathar ...	6 27	5 8 0	260 0 0	47
63	Javlárjun ...	51 36	37 12 8	1,975 0 0	52
64	Pándeshwar ...	66 22	34 2 8	858 8 0	25
65	Rájuri ...	53 20	21 4 0	1,050 0 0	49
66	Risa ...	62 14	30 4 0	860 0 0	28
67	Pisa ...	56 22	15 8 0	1,265 0 0	81
		347 39	151 9 10	7,068 0 0	46
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 7 0	20 5 0	46
	Grand totals for taluka ...	1,653 31	990 5 7	89,634 0 0	91
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 9 7	54 3 3	91

## APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the selling value of Pátasthal lands in the Government villages of the Purandhar Táluka, Poona District, for the years 1908-09 to 1913-14.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Total sales in Village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
8	Sáswad ...	1	0 34	4 8 0	600	133
10	Nhávi ...	2	3 35	11 0 0	600	55
16	Bopgaon ...	1	0 10	0 10 0	150	240
18	Bhiwadi ...	1	1 4	1 9 0	500	320
22	Khalad ...	7	2 7½	8 13 0	1,025	117
25	Parincha ...	4	0 29	2 14 0	775	270
27	Vir ...	5	2 32	11 10 7	2,100	187
36	Nilanj ...	2	0 21½	3 0 0	600	200
41	Wálha ...	1	0 16	2 9 6	335	147
42	Mándki ...	7	0 35	6 1 4	915	156
50	Pisartí ...	2	1 8	7 8 0	1,370	183
51	Jeur ...	2	0 12	1 3 3	250	104
	Totals ...	35	15 4	61 6 8	9,220	150
	Averages per acre ...	...	...	4 1 1	611	150



## APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the selling value of mixed dry-crop and rice lands in the Government villages of the Purandhar Taluka, Poona District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Number of sales.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.
1	2		4	5	6	7
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
19	Pur ... ..	4	5 39	5 0 0	1,150	230
20	Dewadi ... ..	6	9 24	10 11 0	1,825	180
45	Dhankavdi ... ..	1	0 20	0 8 0	250	500
46	Kaldari ... ..	2	13 0	4 9 0	820	175
47	Ghera Killa Purandhar ... ..	3	17 23	7 13 0	715	91
	Totals ... ..	16	46 26	28 9 0	4,760	167
	Averages per acre ... ..	...	...	0 9 9	102	167

## APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the mortgage value of dry-crop lands in the Government Villages of the Purandhar Taluka, Poona District.

(1) Sales where the seller can redeem within a fixed period.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1	Kikvi ... ..	1 0	1 4 0	75 0 0	60	
2	Kenjal ... ..	19 10	21 2 0	1,050 0 0	50	
		20 10	22 6 0	1,125 0 0	50	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	1 1 8	65 8 11	50	
<i>Group V.</i>						
21	Fimpla ... ..	4 31	2 8 0	150 0 0	60	
26	Farincha ... ..	1 20	0 15 8	200 0 0	200	
28	Tondla ... ..	3 1	3 0 0	100 0 0	33	
35	Pargaon ... ..	1 20	1 0 0	40 0 0	40	
38	Shivri ... ..	6 5	2 12 0	155 0 0	56	
43	Mandra ... ..	0 16	1 4 0	250 0 0	200	
		17 13	11 7 8	895 0 0	78	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 10 7	51 10 7	78	
<i>Group VI.</i>						
13	Shivra ... ..	5 27	4 0 0	215 0 0	54	
14	Umbra ... ..	5 16	6 8 0	400 0 0	61	
64	Dhalewadi ... ..	21 0	12 0 0	266 0 0	22	
		32 3	22 8 0	881 0 0	39	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 11 3	27 7 6	39	
<i>Group VIII.</i>						
62	Mavdi Karepathar ... ..	34 8	17 11 4	475 0 0	27	
64	Pandeshwar ... ..	23 28	6 8 0	100 0 0	15	
68	Ponda ... ..	11 20	2 4 0	60 0 0	27	
		69 16	26 7 4	635 0 0	24	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 6 1	9 5 0	24	
	Grand totals for taluka ...	139 2	82 13 0	3,536 0 0	43	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 9 6	25 7 0	43	

## APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the mortgage value of dry-crop land in the Government Villages of the Purandhar Taluka, Poona District.

(2) Mortgages with possession; 1908-09 to 1913-14.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land mortgaged.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	No. of times the assessment represented by the mortgage debt.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1	Kikvi ... ..	6 20	6 0 0	200 0 0	33	
2	Kenjal ... ..	22 39	22 6 8	525 0 0	23	
3	Kamthadi ... ..	4 20	5 0 0	250 0 0	50	
4	Kelavda ... ..	11 13	24 0 0	1,000 0 0	42	
		45 12	57 6 8	1,975 0 0	34	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	1 4 3	43 9 7	34	
<i>Group II.</i>						
6	Savardara ... ..	2 37	1 6 0	100 0 0	73	
8	Saswad ... ..	3 0	3 3 1	200 0 0	65	
		5 37	4 9 1	300 0 0	66	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 12 4	50 10 2	66	
<i>Group III.</i>						
11	Hivra ... ..	6 20	5 10 0	290 0 0	52	
		6 20	5 10 0	290 0 0	52	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 13 10	44 9 10	52	
<i>Group V.</i>						
16	Bopgaon ... ..	45 31	13 10 0	950 0 0	70	
19	Pur ... ..	4 24	2 4 0	50 0 0	22	
23	Khalad ... ..	8 3	4 12 6	340 0 0	72	
23	Pangara.....	2 2	1 6 0	100 0 0	73	
25	Parincha ... ..	8 23	3 5 4	240 0 0	72	
26	Harni ... ..	14 39	8 4 0	500 0 0	61	
28	Tondla ... ..	27 1	13 2 0	550 0 0	42	
40	Jejuri ... ..	20 23	14 5 0	375 0 0	26	
42	Mandki ... ..	39 34	13 0 0	400 0 0	31	
		171 20	74 0 10	3,505 0 0	47	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 6 11	20 7 0	47	

## APPENDIX I—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land mortgaged.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	No. of times the assessment represented by the mortgage debt.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group VI.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
13	Shiwra ... ..	4 12	2 8 0	175 0 0	70	
14	Umbra ... ..	1 20	1 8 0	85 0 0	57	
30	Somurdi ... ..	4 11	2 14 0	160 0 0	56	
47	Ghera Killa Purandhar ... ..	5 34	1 10 0	40 0 0	24	
54	Dhalewadi ... ..	4 33	3 0 0	60 0 0	20	
		20 30	11 8 0	520 0 0	44	
	Averages per acre ... ..	.....	0 8 10	25 1 0	44	
	<i>Group VII.</i>					
51	Jeur ... ..	6 12	6 5 10	265 0 0	42	
52	Pimpna Khurd ... ..	13 17	5 2 0	220 0 0	48	
60	Rakh ... ..	2 33	2 0 0	200 0 0	100	
		22 22	13 7 10	685 0 0	51	
	Averages per acre ... ..	.....	0 9 7	30 6 0	51	
	<i>Group VIII.</i>					
61	Gulanoha ... ..	14 26	3 8 0	125 0 0	36	
62	Mavdi Karepathar ... ..	7 35	5 0 0	100 0 0	20	
		22 21	8 8 0	225 0 0	27	
	Averages per acre ... ..	.....	0 6 0	9 15 10	27	
	Grand Totals for Taluka ... ..	295 2	175 2 5	7,500 0 0	43	
	Averages per acre ... ..	.....	0 9 6	25 7 0	43	

## APPENDIX L.

Statement showing mortgage value of dry-crop land in the Government Villages of the Purandhar Taluka, Poona District.

(3) Mortgages without possession; 1908-09 to 1913-14

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land mortgaged.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	No. of times the assessment represented by the mortgage debt.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1	Kikvi ... ..	6 35	13 12 0	375 0 0	28	
3	Kámthadi ... ..	16 33	21 6 0	520 0 0	24	
		23 28	35 2 0	895 0 0	25	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	1 7 9	37 12 3	25	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
6	Savardara ... ..	4 37	7 2 0	125 0 0	18	
7	Rájápur ... ..	3 39	4 9 4	430 0 0	94	
8	Sáswad ... ..	25 6	28 6 0	788 0 0	28	
		34 2	40 1 4	1,343 0 0	34	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	1 2 10	39 7 1	34	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
9	Bhongawli ... ..	1 4	2 2 8	100 0 0	46	
		1 4	2 2 8	100 0 0	46	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	1 13 2	91 0 0	46	
	<i>Group V.</i>					
16	Bopgaon ... ..	39 0	13 11 8	875 0 0	67	
18	Bhiwadi ... ..	2 10	3 8 0	200 0 0	57	
19	Pur ... ..	20 9	12 11 6	425 0 0	33	
24	Harguda ... ..	4 11	0 10 0	100 0 0	160	
25	Parincha ... ..	70 25	41 3 9	595 0 0	14	
26	Harni ... ..	8 33	5 8 0	275 0 0	50	
28	Tondla ... ..	7 12	2 14 0	150 0 0	52	
35	Párgaon ... ..	9 33	3 0 0	100 0 0	33	
40	Jejuri ... ..	38 7	13 8 0	790 0 0	58	
		200 25	96 10 11	3,510 0 0	36	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 7 9	17 7 11	36	

## APPENDIX L.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village	Area of land mortgaged.	Assessment.	Mortgage-debt.	No. of times the assessment represented by the mortgage debt.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group VI.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs..
14	Uzbra ... ..	19 8	11 12 0	160 0 0	14	
47	Ghera Killa Purandhar ...	6 9	8 9 0	200 0 0	56	
		25 17	15 5 0	360 0 0	24	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 9 8	14 2 7	24	
	<i>Group VII.</i>					
49	Rajewadi ... ..	4 3	2 0 0	100 0 0	50	
56	Fisarwa ... ..	107 14	78 12 0	2,006 0 0	26	
67	Mavdi Supa ... ..	16 25	11 0 0	100 0 0	9	
		130 2	91 12 0	2,206 0 0	24	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 11 3	16 15 5	24	
	<i>Group VIII.</i>					
53	Shivtakrar... ..	17 0	9 0 0	240 0 0	27	
62	Mavdi Karepathar ...	19 0	15 4 0	300 0 0	20	
		36 0	24 4 0	540 0 0	22	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 10 9	16 0 0	22	
	Grand Totals for taluka ...	450 38	305 5 11	8,954 0 0	29	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 10 10	19 3 5	29	

## APPENDIX M.

Statement showing leases of dry crop lands in the Government villages of the Purandhar Taluka, Poona District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1	Kikvi	97 18	75 15 0	284 8 0	23	
2	Kenjal	42 38	39 6 8	116 12 0	34	
4	Kelavda	127 30	213 2 8	608 0 0	26	
	Total	268 6	328 8 4	1,209 4 0	27	
	Averages per acre	...	1 8 7	4 6 2	27	
<i>Group II.</i>						
5	Pánda	26 19	17 0 0	40 0 0	43	
6	Savardara	26 30	18 0 0	48 0 0	37	
7	Rájápur	5 0	2 12 0	6 0 0	46	
8	Sáswad	243 23	371 2 0	1,147 0 0	24	
	Total	301 32	308 14 0	1,241 0 0	25	
	Averages per acre	...	1 0 5	4 1 10	25	
<i>Group III.</i>						
9	Bhongavli	9 11	12 7 4	50 0 0	25	
10	Nhávi	358 12	407 1 3	1,536 8 0	26	
11	Hivra	25 15	29 9 9	156 8 0	19	
	Total	393 38	419 2 3	1,793 0 0	25	
	Averages per acre	...	1 2 3	4 9 0	25	
<i>Group V.</i>						
16	Bopgaon	37 1	40 0 0	192 0 0	33	
18	Bhiwadi	183 21	116 6 9	283 8 0	41	
19	Pur	77 17	39 5 4	253 8 0	15	
20	Dewadi	106 21	43 12 0	124 0 0	35	
21	Pimpla	64 4	43 12 0	214 0 0	20	
22	Khalad	14 0	15 0 0	41 0 0	37	
23	Pángara	23 39	5 8 0	30 0 0	16	
24	Harguda	19 34	5 14 8	17 0 0	33	
25	Parincha	304 37	100 2 0	235 0 0	43	
26	Harni	25 14	16 8 0	25 0 0	63	
36	Nilunj	20 0	23 12 0	50 0 0	49	
38	Shivri	36 36	20 0 0	98 0 0	20	
39	Sákurda	29 0	17 1 4	82 0 0	21	
40	Jejuri	266 32	158 4 8	337 0 0	47	
42	Mándki	52 1	35 0 0	69 0 0	39	
43	Mándra	11 36	8 6 0	35 0 0	24	
	Total	1,823 13	688 12 9	2,036 0 0	34	
	Averages per Acre	...	0 8 4	1 8 7	34	

## APPENDIX M—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Group VI.</i>		A. g.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	
13	Shiwra	88 14	29 6 8	231 0 0	19	
14	Umbra	12 17	14 0 0	75 0 0	19	
80	Somurdi	24 5	9 0 0	35 0 0	26	
32	Peth Nārāyān	1 20	0 12 0	8 0 0	25	
44	Guroli	2 18	1 0 0	5 0 0	20	
47	Ghera killa Purandhar	1 9	0 8 0	4 0 0	12	
48	Daundaj	80 17	18 0 0	72 0 0	25	
	Total	155 20	72 10 6	435 0 0	17	
	Averages per acre	...	0 7 6	2 11 9	17	
<i>Group VII.</i>						
51	Jaur	9 16	8 10 0	19 0 0	45	
52	Pimpra Khurd	192 18	57 12 0	114 8 0	50	
55	Tekavdi	162 22	73 14 6	210 8 0	35	
57	Mavdi Supa	18 37	12 8 0	39 0 0	32	
59	Naygaon	933 14	188 4 0	448 0 0	42	
60	Bakh	91 28	19 5 0	98 0 0	50	
	Total	808 15	360 5 6	869 0 0	42	
	Averages per acre	...	0 7 2	1 1 3	42	
<i>Group VIII.</i>						
61	Guluncha	440 30	147 2 8	188 0 0	78	
62	Mavdi Karepathar	146 9	132 0 0	257 8 0	51	
63	Jaularjun	48 6	23 12 0	56 0 0	42	
64	Pandeswar	208 26	119 14 0	262 0 0	46	
65	Rajuri	206 0	76 4 0	162 0 0	47	
66	Risa	106 16	44 12 0	127 0 0	35	
67	Pisa	16 35	4 0 0	28 0 0	14	
68	Ponda	77 0	14 0 0	50 0 0	28	
	Total	1,245 2	561 12 8	1,180 8 0	50	
	Averages per acre	...	0 7 3	0 14 6	50	
	Grand totals for Taluka	4,493 6	2,770 2 0	8,703 12 0	32	
	Averages per acre	...	0 9 7	1 15 0	32	



APPENDIX M<sup>3</sup>.

Statement showing leases of patasthal lands in the Government Villages of the Purandhar Taluka, Poona District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Number of leases.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
1	Kikvi	6	9 34	16 6 0	60	27	
8	Saswad	10	51 31	268 12 0	1,129	24	
10	Nhavi	9	19 4	84 0 0	473	18	
11	Hivra	2	1 34	8 12 0	50	18	
14	Umbra	2	13 29	13 12 0	90	15	
16	Bhiwadi	2	9 6	9 4 0	70	18	
22	Khalad	4	1 17	10 5 6	74	14	
25	Pazinoha	9	45 21	135 9 4	592	23	
27	Vir	6	12 22	34 8 4	223	16	
36	Nilunj	1	1 37½	12 0 0	99	12	
42	Mandki	1	0 16	2 8 0	20	18	
44	Guroli	1	0 12	1 0 0	20	5	
50	Pisurti	1	0 20	3 8 0	9	39	
58	Kothla	2	2 17½	25 0 6	140	11	
	Total	56	170 21	615 5 8	3,049	20	
	Averages per acre	...	...	9 9 9	17 9	20	

APPENDIX M<sup>3</sup>.

Statement showing leases of grazing lands in the Government Villages of the Purandhar Táluka, Poona District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Number of leases.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
6	Savardara ...	2	33 10	4 14 0	30	16	
10	Nhávi ...	2	53 32	9 2 8	25	37	
13	Shiwra ...	1	27 31	21 0 0	25	84	Inám land.
19	Pur ...	2	42 35	15 10 0	75	21	Includes a little dry-crop.
	Do. ...	3	31 2	8 0 0	28	35	
24	Harguda ...	1	21 33	2 0 0	6	33	
25	Parincha ...	1	235 3	28 8 0	75	38	Includes a little dry-crop.
	Do. ...	1	134 30	10 0 0	34	33	
30	Somurdi ...	3	26 15	7 12 0	38½	20	
31	Kámra ...	3	83 0	19 0 0	97	20	
39	Sákurda ...	1	36 32	6 0 0	30	20	
47	Gherakilla Purandhar ...	1	60 22	13 0 0	13	72	
	Do. ...	2	9 10	2 5 9	5	47	
	Do. ...	2	158 25	39 4 4	294	13	
55	Tekavdi ...	1	29 15	3 8 0	15	23	
59	Naygaon ...	1	41 4	19 0 0	25	76	
64	Pándeshwar ...	1	45 23	20 0 0	30	66	
67	Pisa ...	1	21 32	10 0 0	10	100	
	Total ...	29	1,072 34	238 0 9	855	28	
	Averages per acre ...	...	...	0 3 8	0 12 9	28	

APPENDIX M<sup>4</sup>.

Statement showing leases of mixed dry-crop and rice lands in the Government Villages of the Purandhar Taluka, Poona District.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Number of leases.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
1	Kikvi ...	2	1 31	2 13 0	*33	9	* Rents paid in kind. One maund (local) of rice has been taken as equivalent to Rs. 3. At time of enquiry the best rice was selling at Rs. 4 per local maund. Most of the lands entered in column 4 grow the best quality of rice.
2	Kenjal ...	1	0 15	0 4 0	*15	2	
19	Pur ...	9	74 27	79 10 4	326	24	
32	Peth Narayan ...	1	16 34	9 5 0	36	26	
45	Dhankavdi ...	4	60 6	22 8 0	*87	26	
46	Kaldari ...	6	128 24	58 9 6	*264	22	
	Do. ...	1	5 28	3 0 0	50	6	
47	Ghera Killa Purandhar ...	5	23 0	14 12 0	124	13	
	Do. ...	4	6 11	7 12 0	*66	12	
	Totals ...	83	315 11	198 9 10	1,001	20	
	Averages per acre ...	...	.....	0 10 1	3-2-10	20	

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Purandhar Taluka from 1853-54 to 1913.

Years.	Per rupee (seer = 80 tolas, chatak = 5 tolas).						Safflower seed. ●	Per maund of 40 seers.	
	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Rice cleaned.	Wheat.	Túr Dal.	Gram.		Jowári kadbi.	Dry grass.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1853-54	12 8	10 0	7 8	10 0	...	10 8	...	.....	...
1864-65	16 8	13 0	7 8	9 8	...	9 0	...	.....	...
1865-66	19 0	16 8	7 8	9 0	...	8 0	...	.....	...
1866-67	15 0	12 0	7 8	11 0	...	11 0	...	.....	...
1867-68	30 0	22 0	10 8	16 0	...	17 0	...	.....	...
1868-69	16 8	13 8	9 0	10 8	...	11 8	...	.....	...
1869-70	19 0	15 0	8 0	10 0	...	8 8	...	.....	...
1870-71	15 0	13 0	10 8	11 0	...	14 0	...	.....	...
1871-72	14 0	11 0	8 8	11 8	...	11 0	...	.....	...
1872-73	21 0	16 8	9 0	14 0	...	14 0	...	.....	...
Averages	17 12	14 4	8 9	11 4	...	11 7	...	.....	...
1873-74	27 0	22 8	12 0	17 8	...	15 0	...	.....	...
1874-75	39 8	31 0	12 8	19 8	...	20 8	...	.....	...
1875-76	26 8	21 8	11 8	16 0	...	20 0	...	.....	...
1876-77	13 8	12 0	10 8	11 8	...	14 0	...	.....	...
1877-78	10 8	9 8	7 8	8 0	...	10 0	...	.....	...
1878-79	10 8	10 0	8 8	7 8	...	8 8	...	.....	...
1879-80	12 8	10 8	9 0	9 8	...	11 0	...	.....	...
18 0-81	26 0	19 0	12 0	15 0	...	17 8	...	.....	...
81-82	21 12	31 12	11 8	14 12	...	19 0	...	.....	...
1882-83	21 4	27 12	11 0	13 8	...	17 0	...	.....	...
Averages	20 14	19 9	10 10	13 4	...	15 4	...	.....	...
1883-84	19 0	17 0	10 0	15 0	...	18 12	...	.....	...
1884-85	15 0	14 12	9 8	17 0	...	19 0	...	.....	...
1885-86	19 8	16 0	9 8	16 8	...	15 12	...	.....	...
1886-87	24 4	20 0	10 0	12 4	...	19 0	...	.....	...
1887-88	21 12	17 8	9 0	11 4	...	17 12	...	.....	...
1888-89	16 3	13 10	9 0	12 8	13 2	16 12	20 2	2 10 9	1 0 4
1889-90	16 3	13 11	8 12	11 12	12 6	14 4	13 10	1 2 8	1 1 6
1890-91	19 2	16 5	9 6	13 1	12 13	16 10	24 11	1 0 0	0 11 5
1891-92	21 1	15 11	8 15	10 12	11 11	13 12	20 0	0 15 5	0 15 3
1892-93	16 7	14 12	8 10	9 11	9 4	11 15	13 8	2 1 5	0 15 5
Averages	18 14	15 15	9 4	13 0	11 14	16 6	20 5	1 9 3	0 15 3

## APPENDIX N—continued.

Years.	Per rupee (seer = 80 tolas, chatak = 5 tolas).						Safflower seed.	Per maund of 40 seers.	
	Jowári.	Bájni.	Rice cleaned.	Wheat.	Tur Dal.	Gram.		Jowári kadbi.	Dry grass.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1893-94	16 15	15 4	8 8	11 8	10 15	16 15	15 11	0 10 5	0 5 8
1894-95	18 6	14 11	8 13	13 15	9 15	17 13	17 8	1 2 8	0 6 6
1895	20 14	17 0	8 14	13 6	9 15	14 15	13 4	1 5 10	0 11 7
1896	17 10	13 14	9 7	11 2	10 7	13 1	12 9	1 13 0	0 12 7
1897	9 13	8 8	7 9	7 0	6 4	7 10	20 15	6 13 2	2 0 10
1898	15 1	14 7	10 0	10 11	8 15	11 7	18 1	1 14 5	0 7 8
1899	14 12	12 15	9 6	10 12	9 10	12 11	19 8	1 5 2	0 7 10
1900	8 10	8 2	7 2	7 1	6 11	8 7	10 0	2 14 7	1 14 8
1901	12 4	12 11	9 8	7 10	7 14	9 12	11 5	0 11 8	0 10 0
1902	15 6	14 15	10 15	8 0	10 9	11 13	11 2	0 15 1	0 6 8
Averages	15 0	13 4	9 0	10 2	9 2	12 7	13 15	1 15 3	0 13 1
1903	25 8	19 12	10 13	9 2	9 6	15 10	14 12	0 13 1	0 5 0
1904	21 12	18 2	9 3	11 6	9 14	15 15	18 1	0 14 10	0 5 10
1905	16 7	13 2	8 8	11 13	9 12	13 14	15 6	1 0 11	...
1906	12 9	11 8	8 8	9 3	8 7	10 5	10 5	1 9 7	0 13 5
1907	15 15	14 9	7 9	8 1	7 15	10 0	9 1	0 9 9	0 5 10
1908	11 11	10 7	6 14	7 6	6 9	8 8	9 0	1 5 1	0 12 6
1909	14 2	12 4	8 3	8 14	7 0	10 2	11 9	0 14 11	0 11 0
1910	14 4	13 3	8 12	8 11	9 0	11 12	10 14	1 6 1	0 13 10
1911	14 6	12 13	7 13	9 4	10 5	15 3	11 6	0 15 6	0 9 2
1912	10 4	8 13	6 12	6 11	7 11	10 12	7 5	2 12 10	1 9 11
1913	10 14	10 1	7 2	8 5	7 7	12 12	7 12	1 4 5	0 14 0
Averages	15 4	13 2	8 3	9 0	6 8	12 4	11 6	1 3 11	0 11 8
191	12 8	11 2	7 8	7 16	6 9	9 7	8 6	1 10 6	0 14 2

APPENDIX O<sup>1</sup>.

*Collections of assessment on Government and Inám lands in 11 villages of the Purandhar Taluka, Poona District, in which a Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1873-74.*

Year.	Year's fixed Land Revenue demand.	Collection.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collection of past years arrears.	Remission out of column 2.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1873-74	11,757	9,778	.....	.....	1,979	Remissions entered in column 6 were given out of the current demand before the expiry of the year.
1874-75	11,758	11,679	.....	.....	80	
1875-76	11,762	11,762	.....	.....	.....	
1876-77	11,762	2,622	9,141	.....	.....	
1877-78	11,732	11,732	.....	169	.....	
1878-79	11,720	10,935	786	1,242	.....	
1879-80	11,720	10,982	738	2,252	.....	
1880-81	11,718	10,963	755	637	.....	
1881-82	11,679	11,466	213	861	.....	
1882-83	11,689	11,673	16	140	.....	
1883-84	11,689	11,689	.....	.....	.....	
1884-85	11,722	11,722	.....	.....	.....	
1885-86	11,722	11,722	.....	.....	.....	
1886-87	11,702	11,702	.....	.....	.....	
1887-83	11,722	11,720	.....	.....	2	
1888-89	11,756	11,750	.....	.....	6	
1889-90	11,753	11,750	.....	.....	3	
1890-91	11,754	11,750	.....	.....	3	
1891-92	11,720	11,716	.....	.....	3	
1892-93	11,754	11,741	13	.....	3	
1893-94	11,754	11,750	.....	13	3	
1894-95	11,754	11,750	.....	.....	3	
1895-96	11,754	11,750	.....	.....	3	
1896-97	11,754	11,711	39	.....	3	
1897-98	11,754	11,750	.....	.....	3	
1898-99	11,748	11,721	25	.....	3	
1899-1900	11,748	8,042	8,708	25	3	
1900-01	11,748	2,480	9,266	1,054	3	
1901-02	11,749	7,607	127	1,810	4,016	
1902-03	11,747	9,954	1,791	127	3	
1903-04	11,748	11,742	6	21	.....	
1904-05	11,748	8,154	3,594	6	.....	
1905-06	11,748	2,127	9,557	.....	64	
1906-07	11,743	11,746	.....	3,554	2	
1907-08	11,752	11,030	722	1,179	.....	
1908-09	11,752	10,695	1,057	.....	.....	
1909-10	11,753	8,080	8,689	.....	84	
1910-11	11,753	11,750	.....	9,016	3	
1911-12	11,749	2,823	8,898	2	33	
1912-13	11,753	8,559	3,161	85	33	
1913-14	11,756	4,035	7,670	1	51	

The 11 villages to which this Appendix relates are :—

- |            |                |                      |                |            |            |
|------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| 1. Shiwra. | 8. Shivtakrár. | 5. Mavdi Karepathár. | 7. Pándeshwar. | 9. Risa.   | 11. Ponda. |
| 2. Umbra.  | 4. Guluncha.   | 6. Jaulárjun.        | 8. Rájuri.     | 10. Pissá. |            |

## APPENDIX O.

*Collections of assessment on Government and Inám lands in 35 villages of the Purandhar taluka, Poona district, in which a Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1879-80.*

Year.	Year's fixed Land Revenue demand.	Collection.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collection of past years arrears.	Remissions out of column 2.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1879-80	56,559	55,786	772	3,892	.....	Remissions entered in column 6 were given out of the current demand before the expiry of the year.
1880-81	56,554	55,494	755	892	305	
1881-82	56,552	56,079	82	330	391	
1882-83	56,661	41,074	.....	188	16,587	
1883-84	56,494	56,024	.....	.....	470	
1884-85	57,363	56,845	.....	.....	518	
1885-86	57,301	56,797	.....	.....	504	
1886-87	57,301	56,796	.....	.....	505	
1887-88	57,301	56,824	.....	.....	477	
1888-89	57,301	56,882	.....	.....	419	
1889-90	57,260	57,104	72	.....	84	
1890-91	57,266	57,204	.....	.....	62	
1891-92	57,269	57,185	.....	.....	84	
1892-93	57,271	57,187	.....	.....	84	
1893-94	57,271	57,205	.....	.....	66	
1894-95	57,285	57,213	.....	.....	72	
1895-96	57,285	57,229	1	.....	54	
1896-97	57,285	56,440	773	.....	72	
1897-98	57,320	56,715	521	696	84	
1898-99	57,317	56,778	444	573	95	
1899-1900	57,325	31,979	25,262	72	84	
1900-01	57,301	32,877	24,424	6,271	.....	
1901-02	57,312	44,697	538	16,188	12,077	
1902-03	57,236	55,184	2,052	579	.....	
1903-04	57,232	57,055	177	526	.....	
1904-05	57,245	45,178	12,068	65	.....	
1905-06	57,256	32,384	24,045	3,461	827	
1906-07	57,263	56,459	195	7,116	609	
1907-08	57,264	52,417	4,691	2,763	156	
1908-09	57,265	55,917	952	968	396	
1909-10	57,267	41,937	13,562	710	1,768	
1910-11	57,274	56,995	35	13,194	244	
1911-12	57,235	40,550	15,313	261	1,372	
1912-13	57,269	56,309	65	11,111	895	
1913-14	57,271	55,463	930	67	825	

The 35 villages to which this Appendix relates are :-

1. Kikvi.	6. Rájapur.	11. Ambodi.	16. Vir.	21. Jejuri.	26. Pisurdi.	31. Pisarva.
2. Kenjal.	7. Sáawad.	12. Pokhar.	17. Tondla.	22. Mándra.	27. Jeur.	32. Mavdi Supa.
3. Kápthadi.	8. Bhongavli.	13. Pángara.	18. Párgaon.	23. Guroli.	28. Pimpra Kd.	33. Kothla.
4. Pánda.	9. Nhávi.	14. Harguda.	19. Nilunj.	24. Daundaj.	29. Dhálewádi.	34. Naygaon.
5. Savárdara.	10. Hivra.	15. Harni.	20. Belsar.	25. Rájewádi.	30. Takavdi.	35. Bakh.

APPENDIX O<sup>(3)</sup>.

*Collection of assessment on Government and Inám lands in 21 Villages of the Purandhar taluka, Poona district, in which a Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1893-94.*

Year.	Year's fixed Land Revenue demand.	Collection.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections of past years arrears.	Remissions out of column 2.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1888-84 ... ..	24,850	24,350	.....	.....	.....	Remissions entered in column 6 were given out of the current demand before the expiry of the year.
1884-85 ... ..	21,350	24,350	.....	.....	.....	
1885-86 ... ..	24,373	21,816	2,556	.....	.....	
1886-87 ... ..	24,373	24,336	8	.....	29	
1887-88 ... ..	24,373	24,372	.....	.....	.....	
1888-89 ... ..	24,373	24,343	.....	8	29	
1889-90 ... ..	24,373	24,343	.....	.....	29	
1890-91 ... ..	24,373	24,343	.....	.....	29	
1891-92 ... ..	24,373	24,344	.....	.....	29	
1892-93 ... ..	24,373	24,344	.....	.....	29	
1893-94 ... ..	24,373	24,214	130	.....	29	
1894-95 ... ..	33,619	28,827	.....	.....	4,792	Remissions on account of Revision Settlement concessions.
1895-96 ... ..	33,619	28,828	.....	.....	4,790	
1896-97 ... ..	33,620	31,389	233	.....	1,998	
1897-98 ... ..	33,620	31,616	.....	342	2,004	
1898-99 ... ..	33,620	32,763	9	2	848	
1899-1900 ... ..	33,619	22,746	10,028	3	845	
1900-01 ... ..	33,934	26,403	7,530	3,484	.....	
1901-02 ... ..	33,934	28,436	450	3,885	5,043	
1902-03 ... ..	33,921	28,863	5,058	90	.....	
1903-04 ... ..	33,921	32,816	1,105	48	.....	
1904-05 ... ..	33,920	29,510	4,411	1,113	.....	
1905-06 ... ..	33,921	24,440	6,829	454	2,658	
1906-07 ... ..	33,925	31,921	167	1,563	1,837	
1907-08 ... ..	33,928	31,403	2,525	874	.....	
1908-09 ... ..	33,935	33,151	783	144	.....	
1909-10 ... ..	33,936	30,155	2,030	802	1,751	
1910-11 ... ..	33,936	33,930	5	5,399	.....	
1911-12 ... ..	33,935	28,983	3,109	5	1,842	
1912-13 ... ..	33,949	31,778	1	3,118	2,170	
1913-14 ... ..	33,946	32,040	.....	1	1,906	

The 21 villages to which this appendix relates are :—

- |              |                   |                            |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Kelavda.  | 8. Khalad.        | 15. Khánavdi.              |
| 2. Bopgaon.  | 9. Parincha.      | 16. Shivri.                |
| 3. Bshivri.  | 10. Garáda.       | 17. Sákurda.               |
| 4. Bshivadi. | 11. Tomurdi.      | 18. Wáha.                  |
| 5. Pur.      | 12. Kámra.        | 19. Dhankavdi.             |
| 6. Dewadi.   | 13. Peth Narayan. | 20. Káldari.               |
| 7. Pimpla.   | 14. Munjwádi.     | 21. Ghera Killa Purandhar. |



APPENDIX O<sup>(4)</sup>.

*Collections of assessment on Government and Inam lands of the village of Mándki, Purandhar taluka, Poona district, in which a Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1899-1900.*

Year.	Year's fixed Land Revenue demand.	Collection.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections of past years arrears.	Remissions out of column 2.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1899-1900 ... ..	2,623	1,960	664	.....	.....	Remissions entered in column 6 were given out of the current demand before the expiry of the year.
1900-01 ... ..	2,623	1,672	952	142	.....	
1901-02 ... ..	2,623	1,872	.....	899	751	
1902-03 ... ..	2,623	1,662	961	.....	.....	
1903-04 ... ..	2,623	1,880	743	13	.....	
1904-05 ... ..	2,623	911	1,712	743	.....	
1905-06 ... ..	2,623	32	1,928	28	743	
1906-07 ... ..	2,693	1,942	.....	559	751	
1907-08 ... ..	2,693	2,651	.....	4	42	
1908-09 ... ..	2,693	2,479	175	.....	39	
1909-10 ... ..	2,693	857	1,654	190	182	
1910-11 ... ..	2,693	2,654	.....	1,369	39	
1911-12 ... ..	2,693	2,511	.....	285	161	
1912-13 ... ..	2,693	2,546	.....	.....	147	
1913-14 ... ..	2,693	2,286	.....	.....	407	

Abbreviations:—

M = Motasthal; P = Pátasthal;  
S = Soil; W = Water.

APPENDIX

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENTS.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kikvi	I	2 2	8 0	8 0	2,354	1,540	...	93	141	...	{ M. 12 P. 16 }	{ S. 25 W. 57 }	...	2,444	1,735	...
2	Kenjal	I	2 2	8 0	8 0	1,086	1,144	...	33	83	...	P. 9	{ S. 15 W. 34 }	...	1,129	1,276	...
3	Kánthadi	I	2 2	8 0	8 0	762	1,030	...	18	34	...	P. 20	{ S. 23 W. 59 }	...	800	1,205	...
4	Kelavda	I	2 2	...	...	1,039	1,566	...	...	...	...	M. 4	{ S. 9 W. ... }	...	1,042	1,575	...
5	Pánda	II	2 0	...	...	712	538	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	538	...
6	Savardasa	II	2 0	8 0	...	663	434	...	19	40	...	...	...	...	663	474	...
7	Rájápur	II	2 0	...	...	509	533	...	...	...	...	M. 10	{ S. 23 W. ... }	...	519	606	...
8	Sáswad	II	2 0	8 0	8 0	2,938	3,438	...	1	1	...	{ M. 217 P. 467 }	{ S. 495 W. 1,467 }	...	3,618	6,217	...
9	Bhongavli	III	1 14	8 0	8 0	3,097	1,659	...	32	66	...	{ M. 6 P. 6 }	{ S. 6 W. 14 }	...	3,141	1,762	...
10	Nhávi	III	1 14	...	8 0	2,599	2,406	...	...	...	...	{ M. 47 P. 99 }	{ S. 89 W. 312 }	...	2,744	2,949	...
11	Hivra	III	1 14	...	8 0	1,103	1,042	...	...	...	...	{ M. 58 P. 116 }	{ S. 107 W. 400 }	...	1,277	1,710	...
12	Amboñi	III	1 14	...	8 0	378	416	...	...	...	...	{ M. 48 P. 9 }	{ S. 215 W. 32 }	...	436	572	...
13	Shivra	VI	1 8	*5 0	...	1,050	657	...	6	13	...	M. 7	{ S. 8 W. ... }	...	1,062	678	...
14	Umbra	VI	1 8	*5 0	16 0	782	723	...	13	42	...	P. 10	{ S. 6 W. 7 }	...	806	781	...
Totals, Group I			...	...	...	19,071	17,235	0 14 6	183	420	3 4 9	{ M. 404 P. 751 }	{ S. 877 W. 2,832 }	2 2 9 4 15 5	20,409	22,167	1 1
<i>Group II.</i>																	
15	Pokhar	IV	1 12	8 0	...	289	113	...	5	14	...	...	...	...	244	127	...
16	Bopgaon	V	1 10	8 0	8 0	1,986	1,118	...	12	28	...	{ M. 56 P. 24 }	{ S. 85 W. 33 }	...	2,059	1,209	...
17	Bhivri	V	1 10	8 0	...	4,243	1,900	...	134	349	...	M. 6	{ S. 4 W. ... }	...	4,330	2,253	...
18	Bhiwadi	V	1 10	8 0	8 0	940	522	...	6	9	...	{ M. 9 P. 19 }	{ S. 20 W. 25 }	...	974	604	...
19	Par	V	1 10	8 0	...	644	388	...	19	54	...	...	...	...	663	422	...
20	Dewadi	V	1 10	8 0	...	844	354	...	54	149	...	...	...	...	895	508	...
21	Pimpila	V	1 10	8 0	...	1,632	1,084	...	1	2	...	M. 14	{ S. 19 W. ... }	...	1,647	1,085	...
22	Khalad	V	1	...	8 0	2,274	2,039	...	...	...	...	{ M. 63 P. 154 }	{ S. 111 W. 237 }	...	2,491	2,304	...
23	Pángara	V	1 10	8 0	8 0	3,631	1,080	...	9	18	...	{ M. 5 P. 10 }	{ S. 8 W. 32 }	...	3,656	1,146	...
24	Harguda	V	1 10	8 0	8 0	1,334	351	...	27	51	...	{ M. 9 P. 69 }	{ S. 14 W. 301 }	...	1,429	631	...
25	Parincha	V	1 10	8 0	8 0	3,575	1,804	...	4	4	...	{ M. 109 P. 314 }	{ S. 162 W. 415 }	...	4,002	3,366	...
26	Harni	V	1 10	...	8 0	1,527	598	...	...	...	...	{ M. 31 P. 84 }	{ S. 45 W. 269 }	...	1,642	590	...
27	Vir	V	1 10	...	8 0	3,825	1,901	...	...	...	...	{ M. 75 P. 493 }	{ S. 92 W. 600 }	...	4,393	4,395	...
28	Tondha	V	1 10	...	8 0	1,140	716	...	...	...	...	{ M. 23 P. ... }	{ S. 90 W. 1 }	...	1,163	749	...

\* Old scale.

† Water only.

on Government occupied land.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase.		Name of Village.	Number.								
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			A. On soil only.	B. Net.										
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	31	32	33	34	35	36						
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.									
2 8	10 0	10 0	2,353	1,929	...	62	176	...	M. 12 P. 17	30 27 76	...	2,444	2,137	...	19	20	...	...	Kikvi	...	1					
3 8	10 0	10 0	1,030	1,358	...	33	104	...	P. 9	18 43	...	1,128	1,523	...	19	10	...	...	Kenjhal	...	2					
2 8	10 0	10 0	754	1,331	...	17	40	...	P. 29	43 116	...	800	1,480	...	19	23	...	...	Kamthadi	...	3					
2 8	...	...	1,033	1,680	...	...	...	...	M. 4	11	...	1,042	1,871	...	19	19	...	...	Kalavda	...	4					
2 8	...	...	712	735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	735	...	25	25	...	...	Panda	...	5					
2 8	10 0	...	666	543	...	19	50	...	...	...	...	682	502	...	25	25	...	...	Svardara	...	6					
2 8	...	...	500	720	...	...	...	...	M. 10	29	...	519	758	...	25	25	...	...	Pajapur	...	7					
2 8	10 0	10 0	2,942	4,317	...	1	1	...	M. 460 P. 185	1,419 493 551	...	3,618	7,021	...	25	13	...	...	Sasvad	...	8					
2 8	10 0	10 0	3,027	2,229	...	82	82	...	M. 6 P. 6	8 17	...	3,141	2,345	...	24	24	...	...	Bhongavli	...	9					
2 8	...	10 0	3,500	3,233	...	...	...	...	M. 47 P. 93	120 180 377	...	2,744	3,019	...	24	33	...	...	Nhavi	...	10					
2 8	...	10 0	1,112	1,410	...	...	...	...	M. 59 P. 106	161 198 428	...	1,277	2,197	...	24	28	...	...	Hivra	...	11					
2 8	...	10 0	357	572	...	...	...	...	M. 49	155	...	435	727	...	24	27	...	...	Ambodi	...	12					
2 8	...	...	1,050	1,038	...	5	16	...	M. 7	13	...	1,062	1,117	...	25	25	...	...	Shivra	...	13					
2 8	...	10 0	789	1,307	...	13	52	...	P. 3	5 3	...	805	1,267	...	25	25	...	...	Umbra	...	14					
			19,031	22,339	...	193	521	...	M. 633 P. 453	1,946 922 1,811	...	20,409	27,060	...	25	25	...	...	Totals, Group I	...	...					
Group II.																										
2 2	10 0	...	239	139	...	5	17	...	...	...	...	214	155	...	22	22	...	...	Pokhar	...	15					
2 2	10 0	10 0	1,966	1,467	...	12	35	...	M. 56 P. 24	112 40 39	...	2,058	1,099	...	22	31	...	...	Boggaon	...	16					
2 2	30 0	...	4,243	2,464	...	184	436	...	M. 3	5	...	4,330	2,918	...	22	20	...	...	Bhivri	...	17					
2 2	10 0	10 0	680	665	...	6	11	...	M. 9 P. 19	26 35 58	...	974	783	...	22	30	...	...	Bhiwadi	...	18					
2 2	10 0	...	644	463	...	19	67	...	...	...	...	638	550	...	22	30	...	...	Pur	...	19					
2 2	10 0	...	844	465	...	54	186	...	...	...	...	828	651	...	22	29	...	...	Dewadi	...	20					
2 2	10 0	...	1,632	1,396	...	1	3	...	M. 14	25	...	1,617	1,424	...	22	31	...	...	Pimpia	...	21					
2 2	...	10 0	2,266	2,700	...	...	...	...	M. 63 P. 162	146 320 1,017	...	2,401	4,210	...	22	29	...	...	Khalad	...	22					
2 2	10 0	10 0	3,631	1,417	...	9	23	...	M. 5 P. 10	8 13 26	...	3,655	1,486	...	22	30	...	...	Pangara	...	23					
2 2	10 0	10 0	1,372	-528	...	27	64	...	M. 30	59	...	1,429	640	...	22	25	...	...	Harguda	...	24					
2 2	10 0	10 0	3,608	2,416	...	4	5	...	M. 124 P. 271	238 430 1,101	...	4,009	4,240	...	22	26	...	...	Parincha	...	25					
2 2	...	10 0	1,640	608	...	...	...	...	M. 49	180	...	1,612	988	...	22	31	...	Nil	Harni	...	26					
2 2	...	10 0	3,822	2,408	...	...	...	...	M. 76 P. 401	121 786 2,208	...	4,308	5,611	...	22	29	...	...	Vir	...	27					
2 2	...	10 0	1,140	944	...	...	...	...	M. 22	39	...	1,162	983	...	22	31	...	...	Tondia	...	28					

\* Column 31-A.-Increase on assessment of the soil has been calculated after conversion of Pat-Motasthal into Motasthal in cases where the pat water share of the assessment has been abolished (see Appendix T.).

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEYS.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
<i>Group No. II</i> <i>—continued.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
29	Garáda	VI	1 8	8 0	8 0	7,194	2,937	...	180	483	...	M. 22 P. 26	S. 33 W. 39 110	...	7,482	2,631	
30	Somurdi	VI	1 8	8 0	...	884	373	...	35	92	...	.....	.....	.....	719	485	
31	Kámra	VI	1 8	8 0	...	1,461	435	...	77	178	...	M. 2	.....	.....	1,640	613	
32	Poth Nárayan	VI	1 8	8 0	...	3	14	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	18	
Totals, Group II			...	...	...	37,386	17,769	0 7 7	665	1,410	2 7 11	M. 420 P. 21,183	S. 623 W. 1,506 4,343	1 0 8 1 25 7	39,554	25,661	
<i>Group No. III.</i>																	
33	Munjwádi	V	1 10	...	8 0	344	274	...	...	...	...	M. 82 P. 86	S. 59 W. 50 140	...	414	527	
34	Khánavdi	V	1 10	...	8 0	1,310	899	...	...	...	...	M. 64 P. 87	S. 78 W. 85 267	...	1,484	1,315	
35	Párgaon	V	1 10	...	8 0	3,518	1,630	...	...	...	...	M. 221 P. 30	S. 408 W. 35 78	...	3,574	2,048	
36	Náunaj	V	1 10	...	8 0	280	313	...	...	...	...	M. 4 P. 60	S. 5 W. 79 81	...	314	321	
37	Beisar	V	1 10	...	8 0	2,789	1,062	...	...	...	...	M. 184 P. 238	S. 281 W. 251 623	...	3,304	3,324	
38	Shivri	V	1 10	...	8 0	2,234	1,544	...	...	...	...	M. 154 P. 42	S. 247 W. 59 73	...	2,400	1,383	
39	Sákurda	V	1 10	8 0	8 0	1,755	1,098	...	2	6	...	M. 39 P. 8	S. 61 W. 7 10	...	1,804	1,192	
40	Jejari	V	1 10	...	8 0	3,312	1,433	...	...	...	...	M. 34 P. 52	S. 49 W. 70 187	...	3,366	1,768	
41	Wálha	V	1 10	...	8 0	5,116	2,368	...	...	...	...	M. 186 P. 654	S. 253 W. 181 2,597	...	5,956	3,097	
42	Máudki	V	1 10	...	8 0	1,651	1,335	...	...	...	...	M. 160 P. 125	S. 147 W. 269 743	...	3,036	2,454	
43	Mándra	V	1 10	8 0	...	1,974	720	...	49	107	...	M. 8	.....	.....	2,081	1,638	
44	Guroli	VI	1 8	...	8 0	1,239	430	...	...	...	...	M. 101 P. 49	S. 132 W. 50 129	...	1,398	741	
45	Dhankavdi	VI	1 8	8 0	...	1,455	385	...	83	245	...	.....	.....	.....	1,567	630	
46	Káldari	VI	1 8	8 0	...	2,323	621	...	177	520	...	.....	.....	.....	2,506	1,151	
47	Ghera Killa Puran- dhar.	VI	1 8	8 0	...	651	228	...	68	142	...	.....	.....	.....	709	370	
48	Daundaj	VI	1 8	...	8 0	2,445	611	...	...	...	...	M. 82 P. 33	S. 84 W. 24 69	...	2,460	608	
49	Rájewádi	VII	1 6	...	...	1,830	835	...	...	...	...	M. 125	.....	181	1,985	1,016	
50	Pisurti	VII	1 6	...	8 0	557	305	...	...	...	...	M. 43 P. 19	S. 49 W. 19 87	...	622	480	
51	Jeur	VII	1 6	...	8 0	1,174	856	...	...	...	...	M. 4 P. 60	S. 47 W. 57 430	...	1,288	1,430	
52	Pimpra Khurd	VII	1 6	...	...	2,097	770	...	...	...	...	M. 118	.....	178	2,215	948	
53	Shivtakrác	VIII	1 4	...	...	704	266	...	...	...	...	M. 55	.....	64	759	300	
Totals, Group III			...	...	...	39,778	18,354	0 7 7	368	1,080	2 12 9	M. 1,677 P. 1,557	S. 2,325 W. 1,917 5,917	1 0 2 5 0 6	49,360	30,043	

Q-continued.

By Division Survey.																	Percentage Increase.		Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-drop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total			* A. On soil only.	B. Net.				
Dry top.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.						
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
																	Group No. II -continued.			
2 3	10 0	1 0	7,185	4,202	...	130	575	...	M. 23 P. 25	S. 51 W. 139	...	7,422	5,010	...	39	38	Garida	29		
2 2	10 0	...	684	525	...	35	115	...	.....	.....	...	916	640	...	33	33	Somurdi	31		
2 2	10 0	...	1,431	613	...	77	220	...	M. 2	3	...	1,540	835	...	36	36	Kamra	31		
2 2	10 0	...	33	30	...	3	5	...	.....	.....	...	35	25	...	39	39	Peth Narayan	32		
...	...	...	37,468	20,803	0 10 2	563	1,701	3 1 10	M. 518 P. 1,002	S. 1,013 W. 4,531	1 15 3 6 4 9	39,554	32,383	0 13 4	32	28	Totals, Group II	...		
																	Group No. III.			
1 4	...	10 0	350	366	...	...	...	...	M. 32 P. 33	S. 68 W. 101	...	414	544	...	13	4	Munjadi	33		
1 14	...	10 0	1,813	1,044	...	...	...	...	M. 64 P. 44	S. 135 W. 230	...	1,421	1,461	...	10	11	Khanavdi	34		
1 14	...	10 0	2,580	1,777	...	...	...	...	M. 298	521	...	3,828	2,293	...	16	12	Panagon	35		
1 14	...	10 0	280	365	...	...	...	...	M. 4 P. 60	S. 6 W. 91	...	344	803	...	16	20	Nilunj	36		
1 14	...	10 0	2,830	2,278	...	...	...	...	M. 221 P. 163	S. 367 W. 244	...	3,204	3,825	...	16	15	Belsar	37		
1 14	...	10 0	2,269	1,766	...	...	...	...	M. 191	354	...	2,460	2,150	...	16	13	Shivri	38		
1 14	10 0	10 0	1,755	2,270	...	2	7	...	M. 39 P. 8	S. 71 W. 13	...	1,804	1,319	...	16	16	Sakurda	39		
1 14	...	10 0	3,326	1,727	...	...	...	...	M. 72	116	...	3,398	1,853	...	10	5	Jejuri	40		
1 14	...	10 0	5,191	2,865	...	...	...	...	M. 681 P. 84	S. 1,243 W. 618	...	5,056	4,589	...	10	20	Walha	41		
1 14	...	10 0	2,743	1,008	...	...	...	...	M. 215 P. 69	S. 275 W. 113	...	3,028	2,432	...	16	15	Mandki	42		
1 14	...	10 0	1,974	832	...	49	134	...	M. 8	8	...	2,031	974	...	17	17	Mandra	43		
1 14	...	10 0	1,239	637	...	...	...	...	M. 101 P. 49	S. 165 W. 62	...	1,339	925	...	25	25	Gurpik	44		
1 14	10 0	...	7,465	461	...	62	300	...	.....	.....	...	1,567	727	...	25	25	Dhankavdi	45		
1 14	10 0	...	2,323	776	...	177	663	...	.....	.....	...	2,500	1,439	...	25	25	Kaldari	46		
2 14	10 0	...	2,551	365	...	58	177	...	.....	.....	...	709	462	...	25	25	Ghera Killa Parandhar.	47		
1 14	...	10 0	2,338	776	...	...	...	...	M. 102	131	...	2,460	907	...	25	13	Daundaj	48		
1 14	...	...	1,860	1,143	...	...	...	...	M. 125	249	...	1,085	1,397	...	37	37	Rajewadi	49		
1 14	...	10 0	581	423	...	...	...	...	M. 50 P. 11	S. 69 W. 71	...	690	579	...	37	26	Pisurti	50		
1 14	...	10 0	1,174	1,177	...	...	...	...	M. 34 P. 80	S. 65 W. 120	...	1,283	1,888	...	38	33	Jaur	51		
1 14	...	...	2,097	1,069	...	...	...	...	M. 118	245	...	2,215	1,304	...	38	38	Pimpra Khurd	52		
1 14	...	...	704	444	...	...	...	...	M. 55	96	...	759	540	...	40	60	Shivtakrar	53		
...	...	...	39,983	23,004	0 9 2	368	1,237	3 7 11	M. 2,410 P. 620	S. 4,194 W. 3,442	1 11 10 7 0 2	43,380	33,631	0 12 1	20	9	Totals, Group III	...		

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group IV.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
54	Dhālewādī ...	VI	1 8	...	8 0	1,352	718	...	...	...	...	M. 63 P. 48	90 55 253	...	1,468	1,117	...
55	Tekavāī ...	VII	1 6	...	...	2,369	1,353	...	...	...	...	M. 83	123	...	2,452	1,479	...
56	Pisarva ...	VII	1 6	...	8 0	3,374	2,148	...	...	...	...	M. 178 P. 9	241 26 8	...	3,561	2,410	...
57	Mawdi Sapa ...	VII	1 6	...	...	2,208	1,573	...	...	...	...	M. 64	113	...	2,352	1,680	...
58	Kothla ...	VII	1 6	...	8 0	3,980	1,991	...	...	...	...	M. 185 P. 30	255 45 31	...	4,004	2,562	...
59	Naygaon ...	VII	1 6	...	8 0	3,100	1,822	...	...	...	...	M. 24 P. 65	21 83 117	...	3,258	2,113	...
60	Rākh ...	VII	1 6	...	8 0	2,698	955	...	...	...	...	M. 93 P. 26	183 55 110	...	2,817	1,259	...
61	Guluncha ...	VIII	1 4	...	...	3,727	1,393	...	...	...	...	M. 435	467	...	4,162	1,865	...
62	Mawdi Karepathār ...	VIII	1 4	...	...	2,263	1,390	...	...	...	...	M. 194	204	...	2,453	1,584	...
63	Jaulārjun ...	VIII	1 4	...	...	1,030	1,355	...	...	...	...	M. 154	124	...	2,084	1,470	...
64	Pāndeshwar ...	VIII	1 4	...	8 0	2,400	1,070	...	...	...	...	M. 89 P. 23	53 17 33	...	2,521	1,173	...
65	Rājuri ...	VIII	1 4	...	...	4,216	1,090	...	...	...	...	M. 77	40	...	4,263	1,729	...
66	Risa ...	VIII	1 4	...	...	2,004	606	...	...	...	...	M. 30	31	...	2,133	1,027	...
67	Pisa ...	VIII	1 4	...	...	944	204	...	...	...	...	N. 68	38	...	1,012	342	...
68	Ponda ...	VIII	1 4	...	...	1,653	272	...	...	...	...	M. 5	1	...	1,658	273	...
	Total, Group IV ...		...	...	...	38,435	19,019	0 7 11	...	...	...	M. 1,771 P. 220	1,943 239 597	1 1 7 4 14 8	40,426	22,038	0 8 0
	Grand totals for tānka.		...	...	...	134,670	72,027	0 6 8	1,116	2,860	2 9 0	M. 4,273 P. 3,711	5,708 4,865 18,479	1 5 7 4 15 1	143,769	99,599	0 11 1

Q—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.															Percentage increase.		Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			A. On soil only.	B. Not.		
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1 8	...	10 0	1,352	719	...	...	...	...	M. 63 P. 48	90 56 329	...	1,463	1,104	...	...	7	Dhalewadi	54
1 8	...	...	2,369	1,366	...	...	...	...	M. 83	123	...	2,442	1,479	...	...	...	Tekard	55
1 8	...	10 0	3,374	2,148	...	...	...	...	M. 187	255	...	3,561	2,403	...	...	...	Fisarva	53
1 8	...	...	2,268	1,573	...	...	...	...	M. 84	113	...	2,352	1,686	...	...	...	Mavdi Supa	57
1 8	...	10 0	6,980	1,992	...	...	...	...	M. 189 P. 95	262 41 251	...	6,204	2,545	...	...	2	Kothla	58
1 8	...	10 0	3,195	1,843	...	...	...	...	M. 63	64	...	3,258	1,907	...	...	-10	Naygaon	59
1 8	...	10 0	2,688	855	...	...	...	...	M. 129	190	...	2,817	1,145	...	...	-9	Rakh	60
1 8	...	...	3,727	1,522	...	...	...	...	M. 435	511	...	4,162	2,040	...	9	9	Gulunofa	61
1 8	...	...	2,262	1,509	...	...	...	...	M. 194	223	...	2,456	1,732	...	9	9	Mavdi Karepathar...	62
1 0	...	...	1,980	1,432	...	...	...	...	M. 154	136	...	2,084	1,618	...	9	9	Jaularjun	63
1 8	...	10 0	2,415	1,176	...	...	...	...	M. 66	72	...	521	1,248	...	9	6	Pandehwar	64
1 8	...	...	4,216	1,837	...	...	...	...	M. 77	54	...	4,263	1,691	...	9	9	Rajuri	65
1 8	...	...	2,094	1,089	...	...	...	...	M. 39	34	...	2,133	1,123	...	9	9	Bisa	66
1 8	...	...	944	332	...	...	...	...	M. 68	42	...	1,012	374	...	9	9	Pisa	67
1 8	...	...	1,653	297	...	...	...	...	M. 5	1	...	1,653	298	...	0	9	Ponda	68
...	...	...	36,467	19,836	0 8 3	...	...	...	M. 1,276 P. 83	2,170 87 589	1 2 6 8 2 6	40,426	22,683	0 9 0	4	3	Totals, Group IV	...
...	...	...	135,009	69,021	0 10 7	1,115	2,569	3 3 3	M. 5,487 P. 2,188	9,323 3,854 10,514	1 11 6 9 1	149,769	116,091	0 12 11	21	16	Grand totals for taluka.	...

APPENDIX Q<sup>(1)</sup>.

*Statement showing the population and area and assessment of Government unoccupied land in 68 Government Villages of the Purandhar Táluka.*

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Population.	Unoccupied Government land.	
			Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5
8	Sáswad ... ..	4,016	A. 0 G. 17	Rs. a. p. 29 8 0
21	Pimpla ... ..	713	1 28	1 4 0
33	Munjwádi ... ..	175	0 30	0 4 0
40	Jejuri ... ..	2,979	8 84	1 0 0
56	Pisarva ... ..	1,232	3 15	2 10 0
57	Mavdi Supa ... ..	644	18 30	14 0 0
	Totals ...	9,759	39 34	48 10 0

The land in Sáswad, Písarva and Mavdi Supa is cultivated on short leases.



## APPENDIX R.

There are 68 Government villages in the Purandhar Táluka; the correspondence relating to the existing settlement of 38 villages has been printed in the following Government Selections:—

Villages.	Government Selection Nos.
11	... CLI.
21	... CCLXXVII.
1	... CCCLXXXVI.

The correspondence relating to the existing settlement of the remaining 35 villages has not been printed in the form of a Government Selection and is therefore printed below:—

No. 324 of 1878.

FROM

COLONEL G. A. LAUGHTON,  
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Poona and Násik;

To

G. NORMAN, ESQUIRE,  
Collector of Poona.

Camp Násik, 9th April 1878.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the sanction of Government, the following proposals for the revision of assessment of the villages, as per margin, of the Purandhar Táluka, which were classified last season, and shall feel obliged by your forwarding my report with an expression of your opinion on the subject.

*For Revision Settlement.*  
17 Government, and  
1 Dumala Village.  
*For First Settlement.*  
1 Dumala Village.

2. As this is the first revision report upon any portion of the present táluka, with the exception of the 9 villages settled in 1874, which belonged to the Supa Petha, formerly an integral part of the Purandhar Pargana, it may be as well as to state something about its past and its present territorial outlines.

3. The táluka formerly consisted of two divisions—the Subha, or Mámlatdár's charge, his kutcherry being (as it still is) at Sáswad; and the Petha of Supa under a Mahálkari, who held his Court at Supa itself. The first division comprised a charge of 70 villages, of which 32 were Government and 38 Inám. Under the Petha were 59 villages, viz., 45 Government and 14 alienated.

4. In 1861-62 the appointment of Mahálkari was reduced, and the villages of his Petha included within the limits of the Subha, under the Mámlatdár alone. In the following year 8 villages were transferred from the adjoining táluka of Haveli; and, finally, in 1866-67 45 villages, of which 37 were Government, were made over to the Bhimthari Táluka, leaving this táluka, as it now is, consisting of 92 villages, 67 of which belong to Government, and the remainder are alienated, the whole being under the charge of the Mámlatdár.

5. The following statement shows at a glance the state of the táluka in the year 1842-43 and the changes which have subsequently taken place up to the present time:—

Year.	Táluka.	Division.	Taraf.	Number of Villages.		
				Khálsa.	Inám.	Total.
1842-43	Purandhar	{ Subha ... Petha Supa	5 Tarafs	32	38	70
			6 Tarafs	45	14	59
			Total	77	52	129
CHANGES IN ALIENATED AND KHALSA VILLAGES.						
<i>Alienated lapsed to Government.</i>						
1845-46	Villages	...	...	+ 5	— 5	...
1848-49	Do.	...	...	+ 1	— 1	...
1850-51	Do.	...	...	+ 1	— 1	...
1855-56	Do.	...	...	+ 19	— 19	...
1858-59	Do.	...	...	+ 1	— 1	...
1859-60	Do.	...	...	+ 1	— 1	...
				28	28	...
				105	24	129

Year.							Number of Villages.		
							Khálsa.	Inám.	Total.
	Brought forward ...						105.	24	129
	KHALSA VILLAGES MADE INAM.								
1866-67 ...	Villages ...	...	...	...	...	...	-6	+6	...
1873-74 ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	-1	+1	..
	Balance ...						98	31	129
	RECEIVED FROM TA'LUKA HAVELI.								
1862-63 ...	Villages ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
	Total ...						104	33	137
	Deduct ...								
	TRANSFERRED TO TA'LUKA BHIMTHARI.								
1866-67 ...	Villages ...	...	...	...	...	...	37	8	45
	Total ...						67	25	92
	ABSTRACT.								
1877-78 ...	Purandhar ...	...	...	...	...	6 Tarafs ...	67	25	92

6. The revision survey of these 19 villages was made in 1874-75 and 1875-76, under the superintendence of Messrs. Scott and Morant; and the following is a return of the test taken by them :—

Name of Assistant.	Number of Fields tested.	Fields of which the percentage error was within										Above 10 per cent.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Mr. J. W. Scott ...	676	516	86	30	18	5	5	3	4	3	2	4
Mr. E. W. Morant ...												

7. Similarly these villages were classed under the superintendence of Mr. Whitcombe in 1876-77; his test is shown in the following statement :—

Name of Assistant.	Number of Fields tested.	Result errors within										Over four annas.
		A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	
Mr. J. C. Whitcombe ...	873	286	366	140	30	42	2	1	1	5	...	

8. However, during the present season, 1877-78, about 83 per cent. of both of the above operations had to be re-done, in consequence of orders received from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., Colonel Anderson. The object of this was to sub-divide large fields of more than 30 acres into two or more, and to define the boundaries of each occupant's enjoyment, when recognized in the Government books, as a separate holding, and thus to make survey numbers of dry-crop fields held by one occupant, of sizes ranging from about 6 to 30 acres; in like manner the minimum and maximum areas for garden land, held by one individual, to be made into one number, were fixed from about 2 to 10 acres, and the sizes for rice land numbers at about the same.

9. As the recognized sub-division of property in this taluka is very minute, it was found that the minimum size of a number could not be attained without clubbing several of the properties together; this was done according to the following rule. As many as 9 of these recognized sub-division, or pòts, were made into one survey number of ten acres; and if the sub-divisions were still smaller, then ten or more pòts were included in one survey number of only 5 acres; this rule applied not only to dry-crop soil but also to mixed dry-crop and garden and in the proportion of 1 acre of the latter to 2 acres of the former.

10. The general result as regards area of the revision survey as compared with the present one is as follows :—

	Total area.	Deduct Unarable.	Remaining Arable.
Present Survey ...	62,545	14,662	47,883
Revision Survey ...	62,706	14,773	47,933
Increase ...	161	111	50
Decrease ...	.....	.....	.....

A remarkable result shown by the above statement is that instead of a decrease in the unarable land it has increased; this, however, is accounted for by there being 4,800 acres of kurans, forest reserves, and unassessed hill lands, included in the quantity entered under the head of unarable.

11. No special rule obtained at the time of the revision survey limiting the number of pôt numbers to be included within the boundary of one survey number, and as many as 160 pôts have been found included within a survey number of 14 acres. The result, therefore, of these changes can better be understood from the following statement :—

Purandhar Táluka.	As surveyed in 1874-75 and 1875-76.		As re-surveyed in 1877-78.	
	Survey Numbers.	Pôt Numbers.	Survey Numbers.	Pôt Numbers.
19 Villages ...	2,782	8,293	5,108	6,643

12. And I also append a sketch map, showing a portion of a Pratbandi number, which number was in 1874-75 divided into two survey numbers. One of these survey numbers, as per sketch, containing as many as 160 pôt numbers, has now, according to the rules explained been re-divided into seven survey numbers.

13. Wherever Government and Inám lands were included in one survey number, and the line defining both was discoverable, they have now been surveyed into separate survey fields. Also all Inám survey fields paying judi, held by different individuals, whose shares are separately entered in the Government accounts, have, where practicable, been sub-divided into separate survey fields.

14. In like manner, to meet the above alteration in the size of survey fields, a re-adjustment of the dry-crop classification had to be made. The areas of Pátasthal and Motasthal lands have been re-determined, and the classification of these lands as well as of Rice lands has been altered in accordance with the rules laid down by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

15. This work has also been carried on in 10 villages of the adjoining táluka of Bhimthari. My object in drawing attention to these facts is, not only to show the necessity of the alterations, but also to give a reason why this report has been delayed so long in its submission, the final papers connected with these alterations and re-adjustments not having been received in my office until the 5th instant.

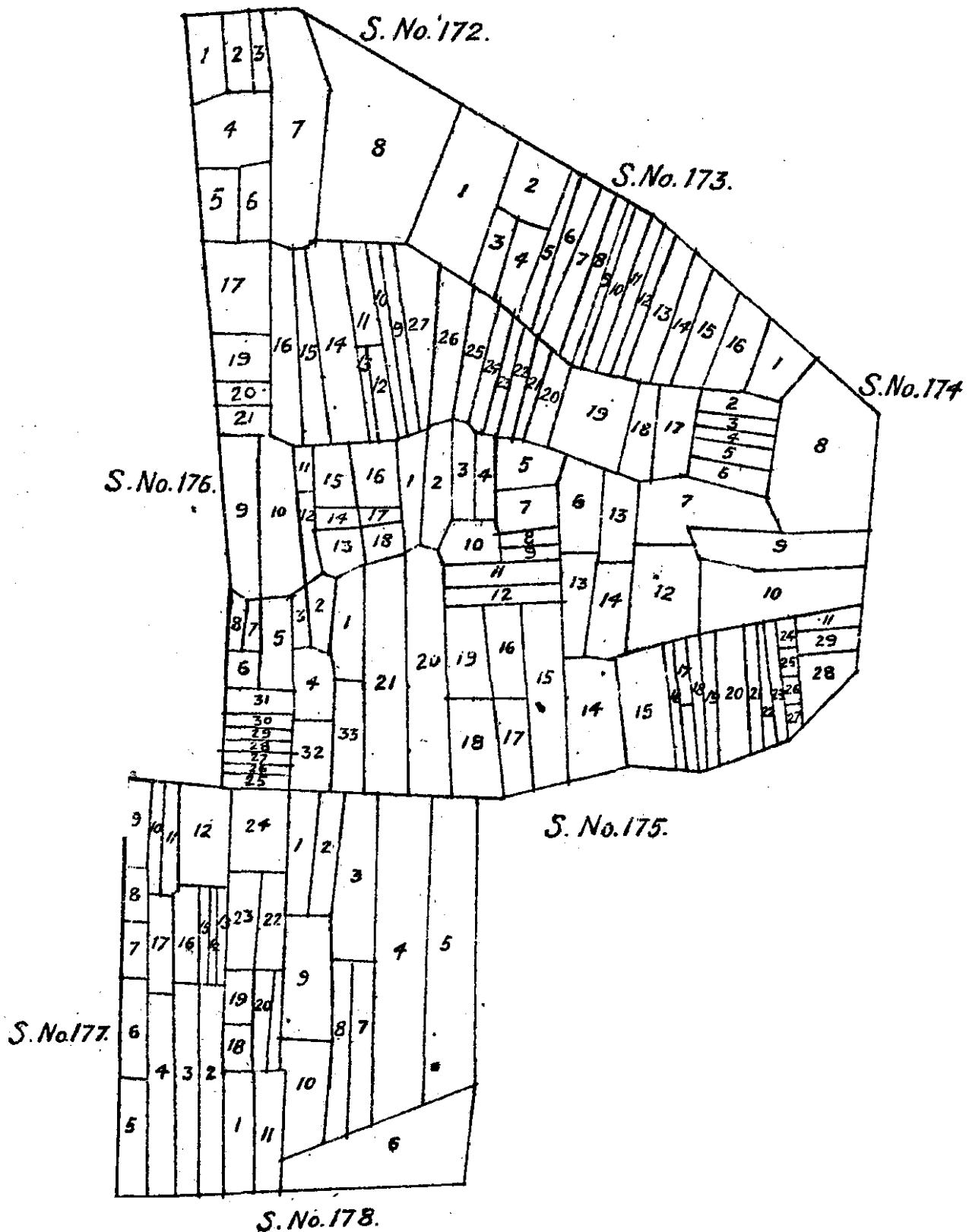
16. Similar operations are being carried on now in the 39 villages of both tálukas, the revision settlement of which will come on next year; this will complete the settlement of the táluka of Pandharpur, with the exception of the villages settled since 1858, the leases of which have not yet fallen in. These villages also in due course will be re-measured and re-classified on the same principles, and thus the whole táluka, with the exception of the 9 villages formerly alluded to, will eventually be re-surveyed on one system. It would be a pity if the division of land into survey numbers were allowed to remain as it is at present in these few villages, and I would therefore solicit the sanction of Government to alter them, and thus make the system of division of land one throughout the táluka. Care will be taken that the rates introduced in 1874 are in no way altered; each occupant of a survey number will still pay the same for his land, which may, however, have to be divided into several survey numbers.

17. From the map, which accompanies this report, it will be perceived that the general character of the district is hilly, in fact mountainous, for the range which culminates in the fort of Purandhar is one of the highest in the Deccan.

18. The tálukas of Haveli and Bhimthari border it on the north and north-east, and are separated from Purandhar by the strongly marked natural feature of the Bhuleshwar range, which rises about 1,000 feet from the plain below.

19. To the east lies the Bhimthari Táluka, being separated by no remarkable natural boundary. On the south the river Nira divides this táluka, as also the Poona Collectorate from that of Sátára; and on the west lies the Pant Sacheo's territory and a portion of the Haveli Táluka.

Village of Saswad Taluka Purandhar Original Prātbandi No. 94 made into 2 Survey Nos. at the time of Revision Measurement in 1874-75. One of which of 13 Acres &  $31\frac{1}{4}$  Gs. containing 160 Pôt Nos. is shown below. This Survey No. has now been re-divided into seven Survey Nos.



G. A. LAUGHTON, Col.,  
Actg. Supt., Revenue Survey & Assessr.,  
Poona & Nasik.

20. The different ranges of hills within this district tend north-east and south-west, dividing it into valleys through which flow streams in almost parallel directions; the general level of the ground is about 2,800 feet above the sea, and the highest point, that of the hill of Purandhar, is nearly 1,700 feet higher, and on it, about 400 feet below the summit, is the fort of the same name, which was formerly one of the strongholds of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. This fort was converted into a sanitarium by Lord Frederick FitzClarence, when he was Commander-in-Chief of this Presidency; it has accommodation for about 200 convalescent soldiers, who are sent there from the adjoining military stations of Poona, Ahmednagar and Sátára, for the recovery of their health. Besides being a military sanitarium, the fort is also a favourite hot-weather retreat for those who find it inconvenient to go so far as the hill station of Maháleshwar. There are numerous bungalows on the hill, and a good supply of water is obtainable from wells and tanks.

21. There are some fairly level tracts in the valleys, chiefly in the northern valley, which is also well wooded, and through which the river Karha flows. The other principal streams are the Nira and Gunjauni. Into all three is the drainage of the táluka conducted through the smaller valleys, each, with its tributary, affording a good supply of water for four or five months after the cessation of the monsoon. All three rivers are perennial; and the Karha, from the lowness of its banks, is of great advantage to the cultivators, being in consequence utilized for irrigational purposes, having numerous bandharas thrown across it, as also having many budkis, by means of which water is raised at a trifling expense, as compared to the cost of digging wells and irrigating the land thereby.

22. The following contrasted statement gives the amount of rainfall for this, as also for the adjoining tálukas of Bhimthari and Haveli, for the last ten years:—

Year.	Táluka Purandhar.	Táluka Bhimthari.		Subha Haveli (Poona).	Remarks.
		Subha Patas.	Petha Bárámati.		
1867-68 ...	...	...	19.62	...	Figures taken from the Collector's returns for periods as far back as reliable data are obtainable.
1868-69 ...	...	...	26.22	...	
1869-70 ...	...	...	22.19	...	
1870-71 ...	...	...	17.32	...	
1871-72 ...	17.77	12.60	12.30	19.88	
1872-73 ...	14.62	19.10	20.77	20.20	
1873-74 ...	17.77	14.18	10.17	26.80	
1874-75 ...	31.26	25.84	26.31	37.75	
1875-76 ...	22.50	12.28	9.61	37.43	
1876-77 ...	17.54	6.0	7.54	14.90	
Average of six years ...	20.24	15.00	14.45	26.16	

23. Lieutenant Evans in his report upon the district, which, with its accompanying correspondence, is appended, comparing the climate or, in other words, the rainfall of this with the district of Supa (Bhimthari) lying to the east, remarks that it (the climate) improves every mile in the direction of Sáswad. What was a fact in his day is undoubtedly the same now, as the averages in the above table show; it was most markedly so last year, the year of the famine, when more rain fell in this district than in either of the others; whereas, in ordinary years, the rainfall is always greater in Haveli. On the eastern border of the táluka the fall is less, but gradually improves, as you proceed westward; this can only be attributed to the very hilly nature of the country; the monsoon clouds impinge on the different ranges as they come up from the south-west and thus make an early as well as a continuous and timely supply of rain more certain; hence, the kharif crops, of which bájri is the chief, predominate. The Purandhar Táluka is also considered very healthy; this is only what could be expected of a district so much elevated above the level of the sea, and enjoying the advantages of plenty of water, and having most of the valleys well wooded.

24. During the term of the present lease great improvement has taken place as regards road communication. Lieutenant Evans, in submitting his settlement report in 1847, alludes to the only "made road" that between Poona and Sátára *viá* the Bapdeo Ghaut; and adds that "this ghaut is very steep, and as its ascent requires an additional pair of bullocks it is but little used by carts, and pack bullocks convey the chief portion of the surplus produce of the district to the Poona market." This road is now used by carts within the district only as a means of communication from the villages in its vicinity to the chief market town of Sáswad where it joins the comparatively new road to Poona, over the excellent ghaut close to the village of Diva, from which it obtains its name.

25. From Sáswad numerous roads branch off; one to Jejuri, where it is joined by the main road from the Diva Ghaut, which continues *viá* the market town to Walha to Nira Bridge, and was, until lately, the principal road to Sátára from Poona; this road is metalled and bridged throughout. Half way from the Bapdeo Ghaut on the road to Sáswad branches off another to the fort of Purandhar, but since the completion of the Diva Ghaut road this one

is not much used. Another road fairly metalled, but not bridged, leaves Sáswad to the south-west, and after passing through the Saggir Khind joins what is now the main road from Poona to Sátara *via* the Katraj Ghaut, close to the village Kapurohol in the Pant Sacheo's State. The Katraj Ghaut road, after passing through the lands of some of the south-western villages of the táluka, crosses the Nira river not far from the market town of Kikvi. Another made road, which is not bridged, leaving Sáswad on the south, passes through the Pimpla Khind close to the village of Parincha, and thus, on to the river Nira not far from the village of Tondla. As if these roads were not enough, there is yet another, which, leaving the main road from the Diva Ghaut, close to the village of Belsar, proceeds over the Bhor Ghaut, to the Railway Station of Uruk on the G. I. P. rail-road, and is practicable for carts. Besides these metalled "made" roads during the Famine last year, three other fair weather roads were laid out as "relief works"; one of them connects Sáswad with Supa, in the Bhimthari Táluka; two more, taking their start from the town of Jejuri, also proceed to the east to different villages in the táluka abovementioned.

26. Thus, it will be seen that where thirty years ago there was only one "made road" in this district there are now numerous lines of communication affording every facility for the conveyance of surplus produce, not only of this táluka but of the adjoining district also, to the different large markets which lie at no great distance, the chief of which, of course, is Poona.

27. *Chowkis.*—There was formerly a Toll chowki on the road leading south from Sáswad, mentioned in the 25th paragraph; this toll bar was fixed just below the Pimpla Khind, but was abolished in 1875-76. The average revenue realized from the farming of this toll from 1867-68 until 1874-75 was Rs. 100-8-0; the highest sum obtained was in the last year and amounted to Rs. 155. The other chowkis, the revenues of which are credited to this táluka, are at the Diva Ghaut, Nira Bridge, and the one at the village of Kikwi; the average revenue obtained from these for the last 11 years is as follows:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Divá Ghaut Toll Bar	...	...	5,173	7	6
Kikwi do.	...	...	7,058	14	11
Nira Bridge do.	...	...	758	13	2

28. The following revenue obtained from a ferry plying across the Nira to Padegaon is also credited to this táluka. The average for the last eleven years amounts to Rs. 1,061-13-8.

29. The mode of husbandry in Purandhar is similar to that obtaining in the adjoining tálukas, with this exception, that the land is oftener ploughed up, the light soils annually and the heavier black soil once in two years. The ryots also exhibit more energy in the cultivation of their fields. The sub-divisions of property are, as a rule, very minute, and its marketable value high. Manure is only applied to the jirayet soils when the farmer finds he has a surplus at his disposal. The irrigated lands generally get as much as 50 cart-loads per acre when being prepared for sugar-cane; while 20 to 30 cart-loads suffice for ordinary garden crops. The manure consists of the usual farm-yard refuse or sheep droppings. In most of the villages, now under report, it is customary to raise a second crop of gram after bajri or other kharif crops have been cleared.

30. The following extract from my Classing Assistant Mr. Whitecombe's report upon these 19 villages regarding the growth of sugar-cane is remarkable and interesting. I may add that my own enquiries go to confirm all the information obtained by Mr. Whitecombe: "It is worthy of notice that the sugar manufactured in this táluka is much prized for its better quality and firmer consistency than that manufactured in the neighbouring tálukas, and can therefore be carried to a distant country. It fetches about 2 rupees more per palla = 120 seers, than the jagri manufactured elsewhere. In this táluka alone have I found sugarcane to be an eighteen-month crop. The reason assigned for keeping the cane so long standing is that a larger quantity of saccharine matter is obtained than if it were an ordinary twelve-month crop. The cane is planted in May or June, and cut in November or December of the following year."

31. The usual Statistical Table No. III is appended, showing the different crops raised in this district, and their relative percentages; the chief is bajri, of which there is 48 per cent., the next highest being jowári, giving 27.2 per cent. The kharif crops are to rábi as 51.5 to 48.5; the latter would be less, were 14 per cent. of fallow land not included. This has been done in accordance with the Survey Commissioner's orders.

32. The bazars within the district are held at Sáswad, Walha, Parincha, and Kikwi. With the exception of the first, they are of no great importance; almost the whole of the surplus agricultural produce being taken into Poona, the numerous good roads to which place, throughout the táluka, making the transit both easy and expeditious.

33. The manufactories consist chiefly of Lugdis, Camblis, and Bangles. One hundred looms are devoted to the weaving of Lugdis, and the remaining 21 for making Camblis. The best of both are, as may be supposed, taken to the Poona market, where they find a ready sale. The prices for Lugdis range from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 10, and the highest price that the best class of Camblis fetches is Rs. 3. The manufacture of Bangles is of no great importance, and obtains only in one village, that of Mandar; the Bangles are of a coarse description, the retail price being about 4 annas per 100.

34. There is no data to show the number of looms that were in use at the time of the present settlement.

35. The following is an abstract of Statistical Table No. VI, giving a comparison of the population, agricultural and otherwise, cattle, sheep, ploughs, and carts, at the present time, with that at the time of the first survey, now thirty years since.

For 15 Government villages settled in 1847-48 :—

Items.	In 1847-48.	In 1876-77.	Decrease.	Increase.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
Population	15,482	18,695	3,413	.....	+ 22
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled	2,239	2,680	441	.....	+ 19.7
{ Thatched	259	298	39	.....	+ 15.1
Agricultural Cattle	4,581	4,581	.....	.....	.....
Cows, Buffaloes and their young	No record.	5,957	.....	.....	.....
Sheep and Goats	Do.	7,959	.....	.....	.....
Ploughs	555	757	202	.....	+ 36.4
Carts	60	315	255	.....	+ 425.0
Horses and Ponies	No record.	399	.....	.....	.....

*N. B.*—The figures showing the population are those taken from the General Census of 1872, and the remainder from the Survey Statistical Statements prepared in 1876-77.

36. The following is a similar return to the above for one Inám Village Mahur, also settled in 1847-48 :—

Items.	In 1847-48.	In 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
Population	627	838	211	.....	+ 33.7
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled	87	110	23	.....	+ 26.4
{ Thatched	7	14	7	.....	+ 100.0
Agricultural Cattle	356	236	.....	120	— 33.7
Cows, Buffaloes and their young	No record.	577	.....	.....	.....
Sheep and Goats	Do.	124	.....	.....	.....
Ploughs	43	53	10	.....	23.3
Carts	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Horses and Ponies	No record.	12	.....	.....	.....

37. The following are tables for the two lapsed villages, Hiwra and Harni :—

*Hiwra.*

Items.	In 1858-59.	In 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
Population	973	1,002	29	.....	+ 3.0
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled	150	142	.....	8	— 5.3
{ Thatched	10	7	.....	3	— 3.0
Agricultural Cattle	335	267	.....	68	— 20.3
Cows, Buffaloes and their young	No record.	275	.....	.....	.....
Sheep and Goats	Do.	188	.....	.....	.....
Ploughs	23	34	6	.....	+ 21.
Carts	10	18	8	.....	+ 80.0
Horses and Ponies	No record.	13	.....	.....	.....

*Harni.*

Items.	In 1864-65.	In 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
Population	446	600	154	.....	+ 34.5
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled	75	85	10	.....	+ 13.3
{ Thatched	13	20	7	.....	+ 53.8
Agricultural Cattle	140	191	51	.....	+ 36.4
Cows, Buffaloes and their young	No record.	267	.....	.....	.....
Sheep and Goats	Do.	356	.....	.....	.....
Ploughs	14	40	26	.....	+ 185.7
Carts	.....	4	.....	.....	+ 4.0
Horses and Ponies	No record.	8	.....	.....	.....

38. The above statements exhibit a very fair picture of general improvement, the greatest increase being in the item of carts, as might be expected from the opening up of so many lines of communications from and to the district; besides, Puraudhar never suffered to the same extent, as the adjoining taluka of Bhimthari, from the united causes of rapine and

want of rain, which left the latter in the deplorable condition, described by Lieutenant Nash and other Survey Officers, who made the first settlement. Being so close to Poona the surplus of the produce could easily be disposed of, and being more certain of a good supply of rain, the district was never liable to violent changes which are so conducive to the prevention of general and gradually increasing prosperity.

39. The average increase of population in all of the above villages, whether settled in 1847-48 or in 1864-65, amounts to about 25 per cent. The better class of houses have increased by nearly 20 per cent. and ploughs by about 30 per cent. Strange to say there is no increase in the item of agricultural cattle. Yet there seems not to be any want of oxen for the plough, the proportion of the latter to the arable area under cultivation being 54 acres to each plough, which, considering the large tracts of lighter soils, second and third order (red and barrad), is not too great. Unfortunately we have no record of the other animals, comprised under the head of cows, buffaloes, etc., at the time of the present settlement; the very large number however, now obtaining, tends to prove that the district is, as before stated, in a prosperous condition.

40. The population, as shown in the preceding paragraph, has increased within the last 25 years about 25 per cent., which, according to the following statement, was, in 1872, equal to 224 souls per square mile. As mentioned lately in the report on some villages of the adjoining taluka of Bimthari, it is impossible for want of details in the classification papers to distinguish the increase between agricultural and non-agricultural classes of the population. Colonel Francis, late Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., directed that the census returns of 1872 should be adopted by the classers. These returns, however, fail to show the details which are now required.

The population and average souls to the square mile—

					Population.	Average to the square mile.
1847-48	...	...	...	...	15,482	183.7
1872	...	...	...	...	18,895	224.1

41. The practice of sub-letting obtains in these villages, but nowhere for cash payments; it is chiefly on the ardhali plan, by which the owner, who pays the Government assessment, exacts half of the produce; while, on the other hand, he has to supply half of the seed grain, and in the case of bagait land, besides the above, has also to pay his share of the expenses incurred on account of mot, ropes, manure, etc.

42. From the accompanying extracts of sales and mortgages, obtained from the Registration Office, some idea will be obtained of the great value of land in this district; there are 15 cases of mortgages and 7 of sales: the first shows that sums ranging from 8 to 420 times, and the latter from 7 to 389 times the annual assessment of the land, were realized; too much reliance cannot, however, be placed on such returns, though they are always more or less indicative of the true value of land; for we cannot tell to what extent the above figures represent the actual sums obtained, or whether they include accumulated interest of years on outstanding accounts.

43. I learn from the papers prepared at the time of classification that out of the 15 villages which were settled in 1847-48 in only two, Vir and Saswad, were there any schools, and these, it is believed, were established by Government in 1834-35. Four more have since been established, one in each of the following villages:—Belsar, Jejuri, Pangara and Hiwra. Besides the above, there are two private schools in Saswad, attended by 45 pupils, all of whom are boys.

The following is a detailed statement regarding the above—

Established.	Paid for from the Imperial Revenue.				Paid for from Local Fund Revenue.				Total.				Remarks.
	For Boys.		For Girls.		For Boys.		For Girls.		For Boys.		For Girls.		
	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Before the present Settlement.	...	...	...	...	2	234	...	...	2	234	...	...	
During the 1st Decade.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. 2nd do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. 3rd do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	202	...	...	4	202	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	6	436	...	...	6	436	...	...	



44. The seer measure of capacity, and the seer weight, I learn from the Classing Assistant Mr. Whitcombe's report, are the same in all the villages of the Purandhar Taluka as those used in Sáswad, which is the chief market town of the district.

45. He reports that he measured the quantity of water contained in a seer of capacity at Sáswad, and found it to weigh only Rs. 113, and the seer weight, or the English 2lbs., weighed only Rs. 77. He also weighed the 2lbs. weight used in his office for weighing hangy parcels, and found it to weigh only Rs. 78. I have had the one used in my office weighed and find that it also weighs the same, *viz.*, Rs. 78.

The seer of capacity seems somewhat short, and the seer of weight is considerably short, as it should, or is supposed to, weigh 80 rupees.

46. All the returns obtained from the Mámlatdár of the táluka, of which the following is an abstract, are entered in seers of 80 tolas. I have no record by me to prove how long this seer (or 2lbs.) has been used as the standard measure, but evidently the buyer has obtained a less quantity for his money than professedly he should have got.

47. The following is an abstract of statement, marked B alluded to above, which has been prepared from information obtained at the Táluka Kacheri.

*Average Prices of Grain.*

Years.	Average Seers per Rupee.					Percentage.					Remarks.
	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	
From 1847-48 to 1856-57.	42½	35	29	30½	18	...	...	...	...	...	
From 1857-58 to 1866-67.	21	18	14½	14	10	102	94	100	118	80	Increase on the first 10 years.
From 1867-68 to 1876-77.	22	18	13½	14½	10	98	94	115	110	80	Increase on the second 10 years. Increase on the first 10 years.

48. From this it will be seen that the ryot is in the three principal grains, *viz.*, jowári, bájrí and wheat, nearly 100 per cent. better off in the third decade of the present settlement than he was in the first; there is a slight falling off in the average prices during the third decade as compared with those of the second. On examining the return marked C, for the second decade, it will be observed that it was chiefly from 1861-62 to 1866-67 that high prices were ruling, going up in 1863-64 higher even than last year, or the year of famine,—as these years cannot be considered years of dearth, we can only attribute the disturbing influence to the effect which the American War had, more or less, upon all the markets of the world, and probably on none more so than on the market of Bombay.

49. The following is a statement contrasting the prices of the staple grains in this táluka and in the adjoining districts of Bhimthari and Haveli for ten years, *viz.*, from 1867 to 1876-77, and also for the two last years:—

*Contrasted Statement of the Prices of the Staple Grains of the Districts in Seers of 80 Tolas.*

SEERS PER RUPEE.

Name of Grain.	Average of 10 years from 1867-68 to 1876-77.			Actual of 1875-76.			Actual of 1876-77, Famine year.			Remarks.
	Purandhar.	Bhimthari.	Haveli.	Purandhar.	Bhimthari.	Haveli.	Purandhar.	Bhimthari.	Haveli.	
Jowári ...	22	24	20½	26½	36	26	13½	16	12	
Bájrí ...	18	19½	15	21½	25	19½	12	13	11	
Wheat ...	13½	13½	11½	16	18	14	11½	12½	10	
Gram ...	14½	14	13½	20	24½	21½	14	15	13½	
Rice (without husk) ...	10	...	8½	11½	...	10	10½	...	8	

50. The prices in Haveli, from the táluka itself surrounding the chief market town of the Deccan, Poona, are always higher than in that under report; in like manner the prices in Purandhar, from the táluka being nearer to Poona, are higher than in Bhimthari.

51. I now come to the subject of the past revenue history of the villages under report 18 in number; the dumala village of Waghapur will hereafter be separately treated. In the appendix, Statement D-I gives the revenue history of these villages, of which the following are abstracts:—that is, for 15 Government villages, for Mahur now inám, and for Hiwra and Harni, which have lapsed to Government at different periods since the date of the present settlement.

## Fifteen Government villages :—

Years.	Average of occupied Acres including Government and Alienated Land.	Average of Waste.	Average of Remissions.	Average of total Collections on Government and Alienated Land.	Average of Outstanding Balances.
1	2	3	4	5	6
From 1837 to 1846-47 ...	19,834	2,046	2,300	17,924	...
From 1847-48 to 1856-57 ...	40,209	1,148	81	16,932	352
From 1857-58 to 1866-67 ...	41,225	373	2	18,130	1
From 1867-68 to 1876-77 ...	41,420	214	...	18,390	521

52. From the above it will be observed that the occupied area has more than doubled itself in the first decade of the present settlement as compared with the average area occupied during the ten years preceding 1847-48; this difference is not, however, altogether the result of more land having been taken up. The record of land, previous to the year of settlement, was kept in bighas, which were converted into acres at the rate of  $\frac{2}{3}$  of an acre equal to one bigha.

53. The average of collection shows a decrease for the first decade; it increased during the second and third decades, and during the last period the average increase amounted to Rs. 466, over what was the average annual collection during the ten years preceding the year of settlement. The decrease in the area of waste land shows a steady fall during each succeeding decade, and similarly, the average remissions decreased until during the last decade there is none. Outstanding balances show equally well, for, were it not for the year of famine, 1876-77, there would be no outstanding balance to show in the last decade, and even the amount outstanding for that year is, I believe, in the course of being collected.

54. Altogether these results are very satisfactory; there is a gradual and steady rise in the item of collections, until during the last three years of the current settlement the survey kumal is reached within Rs. 11, exhibiting clearly the wisdom of the principle laid down by Captain Wingate, as may be seen in his remarks on Lieutenant Evans' proposals for rates of settlement, that the object was "to secure an adequate revenue, and afford at the same time a fair prospect of the district improving under the new assessment."

55. The following statement is for the village of Mabur (now inám) :—

Years.	Average of occupied Acres, including Government and Alienated Land.	Average of Waste.	Average of Remissions.	Average of total Collections on Government and Alienated Land.	Average of Outstanding Balances.
1	2	3	4	5	6
From 1846-47 to 1847-48 ...	1,210	42	242	1,180	...
From 1847-48 to 1856-57 ...	3,079	161	4	960	5
From 1857-58 to 1866-67 ...	3,231	18	...	1,073	...
From 1867-68 to 1876-77 ...	3,231	18	...	1,095	...

This village at the time of the present settlement was Government, but was in 1866-67 given in inám; the items in the different columns speak for themselves, showing a steady improvement in every respect.

56. As the village of Hiwra, for which the next is an abstract statement, lapsed to Government in 1858-59, the revenue history is shown only for 19 years of the current settlement, and for the sake of comparison that of the previous ten years also is entered :—

Years.	Average of occupied Acres, including Government and Alienated Land.	Average of Waste.	Average of Remissions.	Average of total Collections on Government and Alienated Land.	Average of Outstanding Balances.
1	2	3	4	5	6
From 1848-49 to 1857-58 ...	881	...	62	1,215	...
From 1858-59 to 1867-68 ...	1,408	...	11	1,239	...
For 9 years, from 1868-69 to 1876-77 ...	1,409	...	...	1,259	...

57. Nothing very remarkable is to be discovered in the above statement, with the exception of there not being a single acre of unoccupied waste for ten years previous to the year of settlement, nor during any subsequent to it; while the occupied area suddenly increased in the year of settlement, and has continued at the same average figure ever since; this can only be attributed to the difference between acres and bighas, and to the more accurate measurement at the time of settlement. In every other respect improvement has kept pace as in the other villages.

58. There remains now only the village of Harni. This village lapsed to Government in 1864-65. Consequently the statement which follows embraces only a period of thirteen years. There is nothing remarkable connected with this village which has not already been commented on when writing about the others.

Years.	Average of Occupied Acres, including Government and Alienated Land.	Average of Waste.	Average of Remissions.	Average of total Collections on Government and Alienated Land.	Average of Outstanding Balances.
1	2	3	4	5	6
From 1854-55 to 1863-64 ...	1,080	...	98	872	...
From 1864-65 to 1873-74 ...	1,772	...	...	754	...
From 1874-75 to 1876-77 ...	1,772	...	...	771	...

59. I here introduce a statement, which shows to what a very small extent, with the exception of the past (famine) year, it was necessary to resort to any special measures for the purpose of recovering the land revenue which was due; and it is worthy of notice, as indicative of the prosperous state of these villages, that although last year there were no less than 366 notices issued, neither in that nor in the 2 years preceding was it necessary to resort to the actual sale of the land:—

*Notices issued for non-payment of Revenue within specified time.*

Years.	Notices issued.	Cases in which actual Sales took place.	Remarks.
1874-75 ...	10	.....	
1875-76 ...	9	.....	
1876-77 ...	366	.....	Famine year.

60. Of the 19 villages which form the subject of this report, 18 are for revision settlement, and the other, Waghapur, belonging to Timbukrao Ram Purandhare, and consequently dumala, will have the survey rates introduced for the first time.

61. Two of the 17, Hiwra and Harni, at the time of the first settlement were dumala and subsequently lapsed to Government. Hiwra in 1858-59, after the death of the Inamdár Yeshwant Acku Bokil; and Harni in 1855-56, on the demise of Chintamanrao Vithal Purandhare. On the other hand, the village of Mahur, which, in the year of the present settlement, belonged to Government, was subsequently given in inám to Baba Jagdeorao Mahurkar.

62. The following table gives a contrasted statement of classification valuation between the pratbandi and present system:—

Classes of Soil.	Pratbandi Survey Classification Valuation Scale, adopted for the			Revision Survey Scale.	Difference between the Pratbandi and Revision Survey Classification Valuation Scale in						Remarks.
	1st Group.	2nd Group.	3rd Group.		1st Group.		2nd Group.		3rd Group.		
					Less than Revision.	More.	Less.	More.	Less.	More.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1st Class, alluvial...	1 5 0	1 2 0	1 0 2	1 4 0	...	0 1 0	0 2 0	...	0 3 10	...	
2nd do. ...	...	1 1 0	0 15 2	1 2 0	...	...	0 1 0	...	0 2 10	...	
3rd do. ...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1 2 0	0 15 9	0 14 3	0 18 0	...	0 3 0	0 0 3	...	0 1 9	...	
2	0 14 11	0 13 0	0 11 10	0 14 0	...	0 0 11	0 1 0	...	0 2 2	...	
3	0 12 6	0 10 11	0 9 11	0 13 0	...	0 0 6	0 1 1	...	0 3 1	...	
4	0 10 7	0 9 3	0 8 4	0 10 0	...	0 0 7	0 0 9	...	0 1 8	...	
5	0 9 1	0 8 0	0 7 3	0 8 0	...	0 1 1	...	...	0 0 9	...	
6	0 7 8	0 6 9	0 6 1	0 6 0	...	0 1 8	...	0 0 9	...	0 0 1	
7	0 6 3	0 5 5	0 5 0	0 4 0	...	0 2 3	...	0 1 5	...	0 1 5	
8	0 4 10	0 4 2	0 3 10	0 3 0	...	0 2 10	...	0 2 2	...	0 1 10	
9	0 3 1	0 2 9	0 2 6	0 1 0	...	0 2 1	...	0 1 9	...	0 1 6	
10	...	0 1 5	0 0 10	0 1 0	...	...	...	0 0 5	0 0 2	...	

63. From the above statement it will be remarked, as has also been shown elsewhere, the tendency was in the present survey to lower the value of the higher class of soils, and most disproportionately to raise that of the poorer, which is contrary to all laws of fair assessment; for, as the nature of the soil is the standard upon which is based its value as a crop-producing medium, so must the rates of the scale denote that capability in correct proportions, not unduly high or low, in order to bring about an assessment which will conduce to satisfactory results.

64. The following statement gives the total area according to the revision survey :—

Villages for Revision or First Survey Settlement, Government or Inám.	Year of First Settlement.	Number of Villages.	Area in Acres.	Area in Square Miles.
<i>Revision Survey Settlement.</i>				
Government villages ... ..	1847-48	15	53,965	84.3
Lapsed villages ... { Hiwra ... ..	1858-59	1	1,850	2.9
{ Harni ... ..	1864-65	1	2,794	4.4
Total Government villages ... ..	.....	17	58,609	91.6
Inám village, Mahur ... ..	1847-48	1	4,098	6.4
Total for Revision .. ..	.....	18	62,707	98.0
<i>First Survey.</i>				
Inám village, Waghapur ... ..	.....	1	2,804	4.4
Total of both Revision and First Survey .. ..	.....	19	65,511	102.4

65. These villages lie scattered all over the taluka; the famine last year prevented classification being carried on universally; and only where the crops were the best and the people in good circumstances, was the work attempted.

66. My Classing Assistant Mr. Whitcombe made some crop experiments at my request. I may remark that I was present at the time these experiments were made, and can assert that they fairly represent the average state of the crops of the village (Sáswad) in which they were undertaken; it will be observed that even the worst crop, that of gram, being also a second crop, returned the cultivator more than sufficient to meet the Government demand; while the first crop was a clear gain to him. To be of any practical use, crop experiments should be spread over the lands of all the villages, the rates of which it is proposed to revise; but there was no time to do this, and I only introduce the subject here, as the experiments were made in the best village of the taluka, and accordingly they may serve of some use in indicating the value of and capability of the soil.

*Statement showing the result of Experiments on Crops in the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.*

Number.	Name of Village.	Revenue Survey No.	Average Assessment per acre.	Area selected for Experiment.	Date of Experiment.	Name of Crop.	Quantity of Grain in Indian Seer.	Quantity of Grain in Local Government Seer.	Value of Grain.	Quantity of Straw and Husks, etc.	Value of Straw.	Total Value of Produce in the Area shown in column 6.	Proportionate Value of Produce per acre.	Deduct 60 per cent. on account of Cost of Cultivation.	Remainder being Net Profit per Acre to the Ryot.	Proportion of Assessment to the Profit.	Experiment under whose eye conducted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs. a. p.	A. g.					Rs. a. p.	Loads.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
		157	7 0 0	0 1	24th Nov. 1877.	Bhatnug.	59 1/2	53 1/2	3 5 6	Haulm 2	0 6 0	3 11 6	148 12 0	39 4 0	53 8 0	3 5		Soil middling black. Land manured. Second crop wheat. Pátasthal bégáit land. Crop middling good.
		216	2 12 1	0 1	18th Jan. 1878.	Do.	48	48	8 0 0	Do.	2 0 6 0	3 6 0	135 0 0	31 0 0	54 0 0	19 7	Mr. Whitcombe's.	Soil good black. Land manured. Second crop to be taken. Motasthal bégáit land. Crop middling good.
1	Sáswad...	178	1 1 0	0 1	25th do.	Gram	2 1/2	3 0 4	10 5	seers	...	0 4 10	12 1 4	7 4 0	4 13 4	4 4		Soil good black. Gram second crop. Jirát land. Land manured. Crop indifferent.
		214	0 12 0	0 1	Do. do.	Wheat	6	7 1/2	1 3 2	22	do.	0 1 0	1 4 2	50 6 6	30 4 0	20 2 8	26 9	Soil good black. Crop blighted. Jirát land. Land manured.

The figures entered in column 9 represent the actual Local Government Seers = 77 rupees in weight.

67. Most of these villages have one or more of the roads, mentioned in a former paragraph passing through their lands, and the others lie in their immediate vicinity. The land is generally more level than elsewhere in the táluka, and consists of the best and largest tracts of black soil, the richest of which is to be found in Sáswad and Ambori.

68. In the accompanying printed papers, headed Supplement to the Purandhar Revision Settlement Report, will be found a letter, No. 128 of 1847, from Captain Wingate, then Superintendent of Survey, in which he gives his opinion on the rates submitted by Lieutenant Evans, Assistant Superintendent, for the Mámíatdár's Division of this táluka. After going fully into the subject Captain Wingate, in his 19—21 paras., while generally approving of the rates and grouping of villages, as proposed by Lieutenant Evans, suggested some slight alterations in both, which were subsequently approved of by Government.

69. As communication has so universally improved, so much so that where at the time of the introduction of the present settlement there was only one "made-road" there is now hardly a village of those under report which has not a made-road passing through its lands, I see no reason to alter the grouping made by Captain Wingate, and propose, therefore, to adopt them throughout, with the following exception. The villages of Sáswad and Ambori are in Captain Wingate's first class, for which he proposed a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1-2-0. The village of Hiwra was at that time inám, or it also, from its position to Sáswad, would have been included in the first class. For these three villages, from one of them, Sáswad, being the chief market town of the district and where the Mámíatdár holds his Kacheri, and for the other two, from their immediate vicinity to the first named village, and from all three of them having good road communication open in every direction I would propose the following rates:—

For Sáswad	...	...	...	Rs. 1 12 0
„ Ambori	...	...	...	„ 1 10 0
„ Hiwra	...	...	...	„ 1 10 0

70. For the following 10 Government villages, which are in Captain Wingate's second class, and for which he adopted a maximum rate of 15 annas and 9 pies, from their being somewhat further eastward, and also more distant from the market town of Sáswad, I would propose to adopt a maximum rate of Re. 1-8-0:—Guroli, Pargaon, Nilunj, Belsar, Harni, Vir, Tondla Mandar, Harguda, Pangara, and the present inám village of Mahur,

71. The remaining 4 Government villages are found in Captain Wingate's third class, for which a maximum rate of 14 annas and 3 pies was adopted. These villages being still further eastward, I would propose to rate them at Re. 1-6-0:—Jejuri, Daundaj, Pisurti, Jeur.

72. The 9 villages which were settled in 1873-74 by Colonel Waddington belonging to the old Supa Petha, and which lie still further to the eastward were rated at a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1-4-0. On the accompanying map the villages may be distinguished as follows:—

First class (including Sáswad), a red line under the name,

Second class with a blue line, and the

Third class has a green line.

73. The 10th class of the pratbandi classification scale was applied to lands suited only to grazing purposes; of such land there is a good deal in the villages under report—about 7,380 acres are held in occupancy right, and are assessed from one anna to one anna and six pies per acre; while about 1,068 acres are unassessed and are annually sold by auction for grazing purposes.

74. From the fact of these villages being so close to Poona, the value of the grass is very high; and from the returns of auction sales of similar lands, it seems that in the Government villages the average realization is as much as 4 annas and 1 pie per acre; while in the adjoining inám village of Mahur, the average rate per acre realized is nearly 1 rupee; the revision standard of classification for the soil on which grass alone is produced is 9th and 10th classes; this standard gives nothing like the correct value of the land when used for this purpose, being on the average only 1 anna per acre. I propose to raise these two classes slightly when applied to such lands alone, and have directed the 9th class = 1 anna and 6 pies, where good grass is obtained capable of being cut, to be raised by one anna and 6 pies; and the 10th class = 1 anna, where the grass cannot be cut, but which is excellent for grazing purposes, to be raised by one anna. This increase will after all only give an average of about 3 annas per acre on a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1-8-0, which I do not consider excessive, considering the proximity of the Poona market, and the great amount of traffic which passes through the táluka. These grass lands are annually farmed by merchants living in Poona.

75. There is very little rice grown in these villages. The area, according to present survey, is 82½ acres; while the revision survey shows 120½ acres, equal to an increase of 47 per cent.; this difference, however, does not correctly show the increase of new over old rice area, the actual acres being old rice 53 acres, new 67½ acres. Much of the old rice land has long been uncultivated from having become unfit for rice cultivation, owing to the lands being cut up and washed away by nállas, or by too great depth of silt depositing itself over the surface. Irrespective of being old or new, the whole land has been classified according to the Southern

Maiátha Country Survey Rules, that is, the classification values of land and water are shown separately. The present rates are Rs. 3, Rs. 2-4-0, and Rs. 1-8-0. For these lands I propose to apply an 8 rupees scale, which gives, according to the classification described, a maximum of Rs. 3 and a minimum of annas 11 with an average rate of Rs. 1-13-3. In order to prevent dry-crop land, which has, during the term of the present lease, been made into rice land, being assessed contrary to the provisions of Act I of 1865, the method described by Colonel Anderson in the 56th paragraph of the revision report on the Bankápur Táluka has been adopted; and consequently the assessment on new rice land is at simple dry-crop rates.

76. Bágáit lands exist in all the 19 villages under report, and are irrigated either by pát or well or both combined, as well as by pát and budki. From the printed correspondence, which is attached to this report, relating to rates proposed at the time of the present settlement, Lieutenant Evans does not seem to have proposed any rates for the irrigated lands of this district; he simply says in his 22nd paragraph: "I do not state the probable amount of bágáit, as I have done of jiráit and gaddi assessment; it is a work of minute enquiry and detail to settle from the collected data, what each well and pát should pay; besides which the bágáit measurements are not quite completed. I shall merely therefore observe that, if the rates be those sanctioned for Haveli, that is, Rs. 2 for land watered by wells and Rs. 3 for that irrigated from streams, the bágáit assessment will not certainly fall short of that which has hitherto been collected, for, there are numerous wells now paying nothing which will be brought under assessment." Captain Wingate in his remarks upon Lieutenant Evans' report does not make any allusion to this subject. The Government Resolution on these reports, No. 544 of the 26th January 1849, only remarks that Lieutenant Evans should be instructed to report through the Collector the rates which he proposes imposing on bágáit lands. These rates, whatever they were, seemed to have been under the consideration of Government as late as the 1st October 1849, as may be seen from the Acting Collector Mr. Reeves' letter to the Revenue Commissioner. Ultimately this matter was referred to Lieutenant Francis, then Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, who reported on the 30th June 1852 to Captain Wingate, Survey Commissioner, that he had, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 3056 of the 30th April 1852, completed the settlement of the Bágáit lands in the Mámlatdár's Division of Purandhar.

77. The maximum rates for Pátasthal lands determined upon by Lieutenant Francis, with the sanction of Government, were those proposed by Captain Landon, viz., Rs. 4 per acre for lands receiving their water-supply from the river Karha, a perennial stream, and Rs. 3 for all lands watered from minor streams. The Motasthal or well bágáit rate was fixed at Rs. 2 per acre.

78. The following statement gives the former and also the revision survey areas under the several sources of irrigation:—

Taluka.	Government or Indán.	Year of Settlement.	Number of Villages.	Areas irrigated under						REMARK	
				Wells.	Budkia.	Páts.	Pát and Well combined.	Pát and Budki.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
PURANDHAR.	Government.	1852-53.	15	1,290-28 592-34	48-26 ...	884-13 1,136-33	942-5 ...	66-25 ...	3,332-17 1,729-27	No data to separate the actual area of purely Pátasthal from the area irrigated by combined Pát and móti. The Prasthaní figures have therefore been entered in column 7 as the lands are recorded as Pátasthal.	
		1856-57.	1	49-27 46-33	1-34 ...	23-19 78-12	92-10 ...	7-15 ...	174-25 125-5		
		1863-59.	1	35-2 37-9	... ...	17-2 9-30	67-5 ...	... ...	119-7 46-39		
		Total ... 17		1,375-17 676-36	50-20 ...	924-32 1,224-35	1,101-20 ...	74-5 ...	3,526-9 1,901-31		
		Indán.	1852-53.	1	31-16 15-20	... ...	2-28 ...	65-9 ...	... ...		99-13 15-20

The black figures are those of the present settlement. The plain figures are those of the revision survey.

79. As all the forms which accompany this report are, by order of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, modelled on those of his revision report on the Indi Táluka; in comparing the above statement with a similar one in his report, I remark that in 102 villages the total garden area is 3,645 acres, and 27 gunthas, which is but slightly in excess of that found under irrigation in these 18 villages, the total of which is 3,625-22. I mention this simply as a proof of the importance of this branch of cultivation in the district under report.

80. From the classification papers before me I find that the total irrigated land in the above 18 villages amounts to 3,625-22 acres, or 9-1 per cent. of the entire arable area; of this 7-9 per cent. is under superior cultivation, such as sugarcane, panvel, figs, plantains, guavas, pomegranates, sweet-limes, &c.; the remainder of the land is cultivated with wheat, bhumiug, jowári, bajri, &c., all of which does not require water longer than from three to four months.

81. The following is a statement showing the number of wells and budkis existing at the time of the introduction of the present settlement, and those which have been dug since during the different decade :—

Taluka.	Villages, Government, Inám.	Number of Villages.	Year of current Settlement.	WELLS.												BUDKIS.	
				Existing at the time of the introduction of current Settlement.		Dug during the 1st Decade.		Dug during the 2nd Decade.		Dug during the 3rd Decade.		Total number of new Wells.		Total number of Wells, old and new.		Pachas.	Kachas.
				Pachas.	Kachas.	Pachas.	Kachas.	Pachas.	Kachas.	Pachas.	Kachas.	Pachas.	Kachas.	Pachas.	Kachas.		
		15	1847-48.	290	8	6	...	23	3	36	16	65	19	355	27	23	3
		1	1859-60.	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	25	1	4	1
		1	1864-66.	17	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	24	...	...	...
		Total	17	332	8	13	...	33	3	36	17	72	20	404	28	27	4
	Inám.	1	1847-48.	5	1	...	2	...	...	8	1	8	3	13	4	...	...

The above gives, on the average, the large number of 27 wells to each village.

82. Captain Francis, in settling the lapsed village of Walha in 1855-56, appears to have considered the Pátasthal rates formerly fixed by himself to have been pitched too low, for in this village, which is no way superior to the others, a rate of Rs. 6 was applied to all Pátasthal lands. The rate, which is now proposed for similar lands in the villages under report is Rs. 7-8-0 combining soil and water, graduated according to the classification of the soil, by which the assessment is more equally apportioned than by the rule hitherto obtaining; and, as the assessment of the soil can easily be separated from that of the water, the latter can, if necessary, be remitted in the event of the water failing in the stream.

83. There are instances in this taluka of land which, at the time of the present settlement was assessed at dry-crop rates, has since been made into bágáit, and is irrigated by means of páts. The cultivators of such land state that they purchase the water from others who are already paying a water-rate to Government, and claim exemption, for this reason, from the application of a water-cess on their own lands. Such land has, however, during the revision survey operations, been surveyed and classed as garden, on the principle that Government is entitled to claim a water-rate on all water drawn from a Government stream, and it will be a matter for arrangement, at the time of settlement, when both parties are present, to decide whether the seller or the purchaser of the water is, for the future, to pay the water-cess to Government, for it is clear that some one must pay it.

84. The following abstract statement shows the general result of the imposition of proposed rates :—

*General Result of the Imposition of the proposed rates of Assessment on each Class.*

Class.	Number of Villages in each Class.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.					Percentage of Increase.
			Area and assessment by present accounts.		Area and assessment by Revision Survey and proposed Rates.		Increase.	
			Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	...	1 12	3,613	3,257	3,560	5,715	2,458	75.5
II	...	1 10	1,701	1,586	1,686	2,168	582	36.7
III	...	1 8	23,252	10,633	23,510	15,188	4,555	42.8
IV	...	1 6	8,023	3,257	8,001	4,216	959	29.4
Total	...	...	36,589	18,733	36,757	27,287	8,554	45.7
Mahur Inám Village	...	1 8	3,058	1,055	3,011	1,457	402	38.1
Grand Total	...	...	39,647	19,788	39,768	28,744	8,955	45.3

85. The average rate per acre on the present recorded area and assessment is 8 annas and 2 pies, and according to the area obtained by revision survey, and according to the proposed assessment, the rate per acre will be 11 annas and 11 pies; this includes dry-crop, rice, garden, and also water-cess.

86. The Government unoccupied assessed waste land, recorded by the revision survey, amounts to 133 acres, and bears an assessment of Rs. 29, equal to an average of 3 annas and 6 pies per acre.

87. The average increase percentage of the assessment on the 18 villages, as will be seen from the last statement, amounts to 45.8. The village of Sáswad shows the highest increase, viz., 75.5 per cent.; both of these averages are higher than limited by Government in their Resolution No. 5739, dated 29th October 1874, which directs that the increase of a táluka, or group of villages, shall not be more than 33 per cent., and in single villages not more than 66 per cent., without the circumstances of the case being specially reported.

88. With respect to the first, I would draw attention to what I have already stated, that the Classing Officer was specially directed to class only such villages as from their position were found to be well off during the famine last year. Consequently, as these are some of the best villages in the táluka, it is but natural that the average increase should go high; when the rest of the táluka is assessed, the average percentage increase on the whole of the villages may probably not exceed the limit fixed by Government.

89. As to the village of Sáswad, I have already remarked on its flourishing condition. It contained, by the census of 1872, 6,555 inhabitants, and probably at this time the number is at least 7,000. It is the chief market town, not only of the táluka, but of all the country round, their being none better, nearer to Poona, than of Bárámati. Sáswad also possesses some of the best land in the district; there is not a single acre of assessed waste. Under these circumstances I would request sanction for the proposed rates, which give only an increase of 9.5 per cent. over what Government consider sufficient.

90. In addition to the Government land, there is an area of 7,896 acres of Inám land which bears an assessment of Rs. 4,040 and pays annually judi Rs. 1,538. The statement given below shows the whole land of the 17 Government villages in an abstract form:—

	Acres.	Existing assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Judi.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied assessed land ...	33,757	18,733	27,287	...
Government unoccupied assessed waste ...	133	11	29	...
Inám ... ..	7,896	4,040	5,691	1,538
Unarable ... ..	13,821	...	...	...
Total ...	58,607	22,784	33,007	1,538

91. In addition to the Khálsa land contained in the Inám village of Mahur, there is an area of 136 acres Inám land, bearing assessment Rs. 72, and paying annually judi Rs. 19. The following is an abstract of the statement for this village:—

	Acres.	Existing assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Judi.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Khálsa occupied assessed land ...	3,011	1,055	1,457	...
Khálsa unoccupied assessed waste ...	...	...	...	...
Inám ... ..	136	72	63	19
Unarable ... ..	952	...	...	...
Total ...	4,099	1,127	1,520	19

92. I now have to report upon the Inám village of Waghapur, belonging to Trimbukrao Ram Purandhare, which has been surveyed and classed for the first time. It lies to the north-east of Sáswad about 7 miles, and is on the high road from the Urúli Station of the G. I. P. Railway to Belsar, just above the Bhorghat. The land is generally hilly and undulating, with soil of a light friable quality, relieved by some very good black soil in the valleys.

93. In climate and rainfall this village assimilates to that of the adjacent Government village of Guroli. The total arable area is 2,804 acres, of which 136 acres, or 8.1 per cent. are bágáit under wells and budkis. There is no Pátasthal at all.



94. Waghapur, according to the general census of 1872, has a population of 759 souls and contained a total area of 2,804 acres, of which 2,030 acres are arable khálsa land, 1,991 acres occupied, and 39 acres unoccupied waste. The accounts are recorded in bighas, and the assessment is levied at one fixed uniform rate of 15 annas and 4 pies per bigha on all lands, irrespective of the quality of the soil, or whether it is jiráit or bágáit. In addition to this rate, the Gugri Galla cess calculated at 6 pailis to the rupee is levied by the Kulkarni and Deshmukh.

95. Appended are statements marked E, F, G, showing the total area of the village and the different areas of khálsa and Inám land with average collections for the last ten, for the last five, and for the year 1876-77, with results of proposed rates on dry-crop and garden lands.

96. As this village is in the vicinity of those for which I have proposed Rs. 1-8-0 as the maximum rate for dry-crop soil, I propose to retain the same rate for this village also.

97. As the Bágáit crops are of a superior nature, *viz.*, sugarcane, pomegranates, figs and plantains, etc., I propose to adopt a water-rate of Rs. 3 per acre. According to the proposed rates the total assessment will be Rs. 1,496, of which Rs. 1,392 will be on khálsa land, equal to an increase of 20 per cent.

98. In addition to the khálsa land, there is an area of 252 acres of Inám land, bearing assessment of Rs. 134, and paying annual Judi Rs. 28. The statement given below shows the whole land of this Inám village in an abstract form:—

	Acres.	Existing assessment of 1876-77.	Proposed assessment.	Judi.
Khálsa occupied assessed land	1,991	1,160	1,387	...
Khálsa unoccupied assessed waste	39	...	5	...
Inám	252	134	104	28
Unarable	522	...	...	...
Total	2,804	1,294	1,496	28.

99. As lately stated in my settlement report on the ten villages of Bhimthadi, No. 317 of the 5th instant, I consider it would serve no good purpose to endeavour to give an estimate of the cost of the revision survey of the villages under report: so much extra expense has been incurred in breaking up survey numbers and reclassifying much of what had so lately been done, that the actual cost of the work has proved to be considerably more than what it would have been, had the alterations been undertaken in the first instance.

100. I have only now to request that there may be as little delay as possible in forwarding this report, through the usual channels, so as to enable me to introduce the proposed rates, if they meet with the sanction of Government, before the 5th of June. I also request that a guarantee may be given for the continuance of the lease for these villages until the year 1902-03, the period at which that of the nine villages of this taluka settled in 1873-74 will expire.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Násik.

## STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

*Details of Cultivation in A. D. 1875-76.*

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of total cultivation of Government and Inám lands.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Purandhar Táluks of the Poona Collectorate.	Khálsa ... 17 Villages. Inám ... 1 Village. — 18 —	Bájri ... ..	48·0	48·0	0·0
		Jowári ... ..	27·2	0·0	27·2
		Wheat ... ..	2·0	0·0	2·0
		Sugarcane ... ..	1·1	0·0	1·1
		Rice ... ..	1·0	1·0	0·0
		Gram ... ..	0·7	0·0	0·7
		Matki ... ..	0·4	0·4	0·0
		Ulga ... ..	0·3	0·3	0·0
		Urid ... ..	0·1	0·1	0·0
		Miscellaneous ... ..	5·2	1·7	3·5
		Waste or fallow ... ..	14·0	0·0	14·0
		Total ...	100	51·5	48·5

NOTE.—1876-77 being a famine year, the crops of the previous year have been taken.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,  
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Poona and Násik.

## STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

Return of Houses, Chávdís, Wells, &amp;c., and of live and dead Stock.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Houses.					Wells.				Carts and Ploughs.		Live Stock.		
		Charia.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repairs.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.		
													Old.	Young.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Taluka Parandhar of the Poona Collectorate.	Fifteen Government Villages.	14	2,144	552	298	3,008	405	85	210	650	855	767	65	343	398
	Lapsed Village Hewara ...	...	1,601	550	259	2,500	343	..	143	493	60	555	...	...	...
	Lapsed Village Harni ...	...	135	7	7	149	27	...	3	30	18	34	...	18	18
	Lapsed Village Harni ...	...	160	...	10	160	25	...	10	35	10	26	...	...	...
	Lapsed Village Harni ...	...	62	2	20	105	23	14	10	47	4	40	...	8	8
	Inám Village Mahur ...	...	75	...	13	88	17	...	14	31	...	14	...	...	...
		1	109	...	14	124	18	...	2	20	2	53	1	11	12
		...	87	...	7	94	9	...	1	10	3	43	...	...	...

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Live Stock—continued.											
		Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough oxen Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
		Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Taluka Parandhar of the Poona Collectorate.	Fifteen Government Villages.	679	485	1,164	2,651	2,142	4,793	4,591	6,206	1,661	...	...	...
	Lapsed Village Hewara ...	38	28	66	87	112	200	237	61	127	...	...	...
	Lapsed Village Harni ...	27	21	48	116	103	219	161	280	76	...	...	...
	Lapsed Village Harni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...
	Inám Village Mahur ...	114	...	114	243	220	463	235	80	44	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	356	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Columns 14 and 23 and 24 and 25. No data of the Pratbandi Survey obtainable.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,  
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Poona and Násik.

*Extract from Register of Sales and Mortgages of land in the Parandhar Táluka,  
Poona Collectorate.*

Year.	Name of Village.	Acres.	Assessment.		Sum realized.	Remarks.
			Jiráyat.	Bágáyat.		
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1876-77	Sáswad	21 20	...	23 12 0	700	Mortgaged. Including trees and right to well and Pát water.
		6 8	6 0 0	...	300	Mortgaged. Including trees.
		9 5½	...	15 5 0	1,000	Mortgaged. Including trees and right to well and Pát water.
		2 27	...	4 0 0	500	Mortgaged. Including right to Pát water.
		3 12	...	4 5 0	325	Sold. Including trees and well and right to Pát water.
		8 12	...	4 5 0	295	Do. do.
Do.	Belsar	20 38	...	12 4 0	100	Do. do.
		28 19	20 0 0	...	200	Mortgaged.
Do.	Tondla	9 12½	5 11 0	...	500	Mortgaged. Including trees and right to well water.
Do.	Ambori	22 37	18 0 0	...	150	Mortgaged.
Do.	Harni	8 1	2 9 0	...	150	Do.
Do.	Pargaon	4 11	0 12 0	...	80	Sold. Including trees.
		6 37½	8 0 0	...	100	Mortgaged.
Do.	Vir	21 84	19 0 0	...	200	Mortgaged. Including trees and right to well and Pát water.
		1 37½	...	7 15 0	1,700	Do. do.
Do.	Jijuri	16 84	5 8 0	...	39	Sold.
		22 27	9 5 0	...	175	Mortgaged.
Do.	Jear	0 17½	...	2 0 0	778	Sold. Including right to Pát water.
Do.	Nilunj	6 83	...	2 12 4	250	Mortgaged. Including trees and right to well water.
Do.	Hewra	1 69	...	1 6 0	499	Do. do.
Do.	Daundaaj	21 31½	4 4 0	...	800	Sold. Including trees.
Do.	Pangara	29 4½	4 7 1	...	170	Mortgaged. Including trees.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,  
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Poona and Násik.

Statement showing the average yearly price of grain in seers of 80 tolas for the last 34 years as obtained from the Mámílatdár of Purandhar.

Year.	Average price prevailing in the Táluka.				
	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.
1843-44	52	44	32½	34	23
1844-45	29	24	25	23½	24
1845-46	22	19	16	14	16
1846-47	35	34	20	19	19
1847-48	75	62½	34	34	25
1848-49	70	50	35	39	17
1849-50	37	32½	29	30	21
1850-51	...	30	31	33	19
1851-52	...	...	...	...	...
1852-53	47½	42½	35	30	19
1853-54	20	21	21	...	14
1854-55	32	27½	27	30	17
1855-56	28	27	24	28	16
1856-57	32½	28	24½	21	15
1857-58	31	28	25	21	15
1858-59	...	...	...	...	...
1859-60	37	29	22	19	12
1860-61	30½	26	19	17	14
1861-62	17½	15	15	17	11
1862-63	14	12	12	14	9
1863-64	12½	10	10	10½	7½
1864-65	16½	13	9½	9	7½
1865-66	18	16½	9	8	7½
1866-67	15	12	11	11	7½
1867-68	30	22	16	17	10½
1868-69	16½	13½	10½	11½	9
1869-70	19	15	10	8½	8
1870-71	15	13	11	14	10½
1871-72	14	11	11½	11	8½
1872-73	21	16½	14	14	9
1873-74	27	22½	17½	15	12
1874-75	39½	31	19½	20½	12½
1875-76	26½	21½	16	20	11½
1876-77	13½	12	11½	14	10½

*N. B.*—The figures entered in this statement were obtained from time to time from the Mámílatdár of Purandhar according to the practice obtaining in this survey, and was the only information that was considered of a sufficiently reliable nature for the purpose for which it was required.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,  
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Poona and Násik.

## APPENDIX C.

*Statement of the average prices of Grain in the Purandhar District computed by the maund of 40 seers or 82-lb. weight.*

Seers per Rupee.

Name of Grain.	Rate for 1847, being the year preceding the introduction of the survey settlement.	Average rate during the 1st Decade from 1847-48 to 1856-57.	Average rate during the 2nd Decade.	Average rate during the 3rd Decade.	Average rate for 30 years from 1847-48 to 1876-77.
Jowári ... ..	35	42½	21	22	28
Bájri ... ..	34	35	18	18	23½
Wheat ... ..	20	29	14½	13½	19
Gram ... ..	19	30½	14	14½	19
Rice (without husk) ... ..	19	18	10	10	12½

Name of Grain.	Actual of		Percentage increase in the value of produce in the under-mentioned periods on that of the average of ten years from 1847-48 to 1856-57.				
	1875-76.	1876-77.	2nd Decade.	3rd Decade.	30 years.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Jowári ... ..	26½	13½	102	93	52	60	215
Bájri ... ..	21½	12	94	94	49	63	192
Wheat ... ..	16	11½	100	115	53	81	152
Gram ... ..	20	14	118	110	60	52	118
Rice (without husk) ... ..	11½	10½	80	80	44	57	71

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,  
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Poona and Násik.

## APPENDIX D(1).

*Revenue Statement for 15 Villages, situated in the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1847-48.*

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

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land, Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Area.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Area.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Area.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment. Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Canal.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1837-38	13,473	17,719	1,808	264	2,073	15,647	3,654	4,460	143	4,748	6,350	1,117	21,875	23,529	16,906	...	
1838-39	13,667	17,834	803	1,633	2,516	15,308	3,330	3,871	225	4,700	6,363	680	21,757	23,663	16,222	...	
1839-41	14,057	18,206	713	1,015	1,728	16,478	2,376	3,005	174	4,738	6,399	822	21,871	23,210	17,474	...	
1840-41	15,011	19,300	950	4,307	5,256	14,034	1,616	2,215	234	4,800	6,509	1,072	21,827	23,024	15,340	...	
1841-43	15,239	19,445	545	4,649	5,194	14,251	1,537	1,973	84	4,817	6,544	753	21,943	27,957	15,058	...	
1842-43	15,689	19,932	517	2,561	3,078	16,804	1,155	1,632	68	4,817	6,539	775	21,941	28,153	17,737	...	
1843-44	15,532	19,870	180	2,398	2,578	17,312	1,333	1,630	110	4,826	6,565	943	21,701	29,065	18,365	...	
1844-45	15,254	19,219	...	335	335	19,884	1,877	2,274	72	4,815	6,485	729	21,946	27,979	19,635	...	
1845-46	15,586	19,644	9	57	66	19,578	2,071	2,438	366	4,814	6,500	725	22,471	23,532	20,660	...	
1846-47	16,832	21,120	...	187	187	20,933	770	984	141	4,814	6,501	705	23,466	23,535	21,779	...	
1847-48	31,828	15,907	...	372	372	15,535	1,151	198	126	8,016	4,160	681	40,993	20,363	16,302	1,403	
1848-49	31,729	15,909	...	...	...	15,909	1,704	334	119	8,016	4,160	681	41,800	20,403	16,709	904	
1849-50	32,007	15,932	...	...	...	15,932	1,539	353	118	7,969	4,119	681	41,505	20,404	16,731	463	
1850-51	32,200	15,932	...	...	...	15,932	1,246	289	117	7,969	4,119	673	41,505	20,380	16,787	747	
1851-52	32,416	16,333	...	51	51	16,277	1,140	235	123	7,949	4,103	673	41,505	20,666	16,078	...	
1852-53	32,214	16,274	...	...	...	16,274	1,159	255	123	7,949	4,103	673	41,323	20,632	17,075	...	
1853-54	32,448	16,330	...	386	386	15,944	930	302	81	7,949	4,103	673	41,327	20,635	16,703	...	
1854-55	32,603	16,405	...	...	...	16,405	1,013	236	137	7,711	4,004	673	41,327	20,635	17,210	...	
1855-56	32,742	12,438	...	...	...	16,438	610	173	108	7,776	4,026	673	41,327	20,035	17,222	...	
1856-57	33,018	16,627	...	...	...	16,627	734	138	157	7,509	3,882	673	41,261	20,647	17,462	...	
1857-58	33,279	16,756	...	...	...	16,756	663	116	129	7,318	3,773	673	41,259	20,645	17,563	...	
1858-59	33,694	16,823	...	...	...	16,823	429	97	144	7,318	3,643	673	41,351	20,974	17,751	...	
1859-60	33,948	16,955	...	...	...	16,955	403	91	150	7,318	3,643	673	41,689	20,604	17,783	...	
1860-61	34,004	16,940	...	...	...	16,940	337	61	193	7,328	3,673	676	41,659	20,604	17,809	...	
1861-62	34,097	16,975	...	15	15	16,960	337	83	218	7,236	3,636	649	41,609	20,694	18,027	...	
1862-63	34,092	16,975	...	...	...	16,975	342	83	263	7,236	3,636	610	41,609	20,694	18,148	...	
1863-64	34,105	16,976	...	...	...	16,976	338	83	265	7,226	3,635	614	41,609	20,694	18,383	...	
1864-65	34,143	16,991	...	...	...	16,991	308	69	371	7,226	3,635	1,269	41,674	20,695	18,631	15	
1865-66	34,161	16,990	...	...	...	16,990	287	64	364	7,226	3,635	1,268	41,674	20,695	18,648	...	
1866-67	34,169	16,995	...	...	...	16,995	287	64	284	7,226	3,635	1,273	41,672	21,004	18,557	...	
1867-68	34,159	16,995	...	...	...	16,995	287	64	180	7,226	3,635	1,276	41,672	20,694	18,551	...	
1868-69	33,709	16,771	...	...	...	16,771	287	64	359	7,076	3,859	1,461	41,672	20,694	18,591	...	
1869-70	33,714	16,773	...	...	...	16,773	287	64	294	7,076	3,859	1,461	41,677	20,696	18,528	...	
1870-71	33,714	16,773	...	...	...	16,773	287	64	148	7,076	3,859	1,461	41,677	20,696	18,382	...	
1871-72	33,714	16,791	...	...	...	16,791	287	64	97	7,076	3,859	1,461	41,677	20,714	18,349	...	
1872-73	33,787	16,801	...	...	...	16,801	287	64	148	7,076	3,859	1,461	41,750	20,724	18,410	...	
1873-74	33,787	16,801	...	...	...	16,801	287	64	140	7,076	3,859	1,461	41,750	20,724	18,402	...	
1874-75	33,786	16,790	...	...	...	16,790	43	11	17	7,076	3,859	1,461	41,605	20,680	18,268	...	
1875-76	33,788	16,790	...	...	...	16,790	43	11	16	7,076	3,859	1,461	41,605	20,680	18,267	...	
1876-77	33,785	16,771	...	...	...	16,771	43	11	23	7,076	3,859	1,461	41,453	20,641	18,355	5,210	

The areas entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the bighas recorded in the Taluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 bigha equals 30 guntas.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nasik

D(3).

*Revenue Statement for the Village Hewra, situated in the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona  
Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1858-59.*

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

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám).			Total land, Government occupied, unoccupied and Inám.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Area.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remission.			Balance collected.	Area.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction-roads of grazing.	Area.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of columns 8, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for 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	
	Acrea.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	acrea.	Rs.	Rs.	Acrea.	Rs.	Rs.	Acrea.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1848-49 ...	751	1,255	...	...	...	1,255	...	...	...	85	130	88	836	1,385	1,203	...		
1849-50 ...	751	1,257	...	...	...	1,257	...	...	...	85	130	...	836	1,387	1,267	...		
1850-51 ...	751	1,257	...	...	...	1,257	...	...	...	85	130	...	836	1,387	1,257	...		
1851-52 ...	751	1,255	...	182	182	1,073	...	...	...	85	130	40	838	1,385	1,118	...		
1852-53 ...	751	1,266	...	...	...	1,266	...	...	...	85	130	...	836	1,396	1,266	...		
1853-54 ...	751	1,266	...	363	363	903	...	...	...	85	130	...	836	1,398	903	...		
1854-55 ...	751	1,261	...	...	...	1,261	...	...	...	85	130	40	836	1,391	1,301	...		
1855-56 ...	751	1,260	...	50	50	1,210	...	...	...	85	130	...	836	1,390	1,210	...		
1856-57 ...	751	1,266	...	26	26	1,240	...	...	...	85	130	...	836	1,396	1,240	...		
1857-58 ...	751	1,266	...	...	...	1,266	...	...	...	85	130	88	836	1,398	1,304	...		
<hr/>																		
1859-59 ...	1,301	1,236	...	113	113	1,123	...	...	...	108	88	10	1,409	1,324	1,133	...		
1859-60 ...	1,276	1,224	...	...	...	1,224	...	...	...	138	100	10	1,409	1,324	1,234	...		
1860-61 ...	1,276	1,224	...	...	...	1,224	...	...	...	138	100	10	1,409	1,324	1,234	...		
1861-62 ...	1,276	1,224	...	...	...	1,224	...	...	...	138	100	31	1,409	1,324	1,255	...		
1862-63 ...	1,276	1,224	...	...	...	1,224	...	...	...	138	100	31	1,409	1,324	1,255	...		
1863-64 ...	1,276	1,224	...	...	...	1,224	...	...	...	138	100	31	1,409	1,324	1,255	...		
1864-65 ...	1,276	1,224	...	...	...	1,224	...	...	...	138	100	31	1,409	1,324	1,255	...		
1865-66 ...	1,276	1,224	...	...	...	1,224	...	...	...	138	100	31	1,409	1,324	1,255	...		
1866-67 ...	1,276	1,224	...	...	...	1,224	...	...	...	138	100	31	1,409	1,324	1,255	...		
1867-68 ...	1,276	1,224	...	...	...	1,224	...	...	...	138	100	31	1,409	1,324	1,255	...		
1868-69 ...	1,276	1,224	...	...	...	1,224	...	...	...	138	100	1	1,409	1,324	1,269	...		
1869-70 ...	1,276	1,224	...	...	...	1,224	...	...	...	138	100	45	1,409	1,324	1,269	...		
1870-71 ...	1,276	1,224	...	...	...	1,224	...	...	...	138	100	45	1,409	1,324	1,269	...		
1871-72 ...	1,276	1,224	...	...	...	1,224	...	...	...	138	100	45	1,409	1,324	1,269	...		
1872-73 ...	1,276	1,224	...	...	...	1,224	...	...	...	138	100	45	1,409	1,324	1,269	...		
1873-74 ...	1,276	1,224	...	...	...	1,224	...	...	...	138	100	45	1,409	1,324	1,269	...		
1874-75 ...	1,276	1,224	...	...	...	1,224	...	...	...	138	100	45	1,409	1,324	1,269	...		
1875-76 ...	1,276	1,224	...	...	...	1,224	...	...	...	138	100	45	1,409	1,324	1,269	...		
1876-77 ...	1,276	1,224	...	...	...	1,224	...	...	...	138	100	45	1,409	1,324	1,269	...		

The areas entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14 for the years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the bighas recorded in the Taluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 bigha equals 30 gunthás.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,  
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik.



D.

*Revenue Statement for the Village of Harvi situated in the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1864-65.*

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

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Ludai).			Total land, Government occupied, unoccupied and Indm.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Area.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Area.	Full assessment.	Realisation from auction sale of grazing.	Area.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rents, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment. Total of columns 8, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for 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
1854-55 ...	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1854-55 ...	902	907	...	80	80	816	...	...	...	174	228	...	1,076	1,135	818	...	...
1855-56 ...	906	910	...	176	176	734	...	...	...	174	228	...	1,080	1,138	734	...	...
1856-57 ...	906	910	...	181	181	729	...	...	...	174	228	...	1,080	1,138	729	...	...
1857-58 ...	951	948	...	133	133	851	...	...	...	129	162	...	1,080	1,146	851	...	...
1858-59 ...	951	1,031	...	52	52	979	...	...	...	129	162	...	1,080	1,193	979	...	...
1859-60 ...	951	983	...	65	65	918	...	...	...	129	162	...	1,080	1,145	918	...	...
1860-61 ...	951	985	...	18	18	907	...	...	...	129	162	...	1,080	1,147	907	...	...
1861-62 ...	951	984	...	180	180	804	...	...	...	129	162	...	1,080	1,146	804	...	...
1862-63 ...	951	976	...	37	37	939	...	...	...	129	162	...	1,080	1,138	939	...	...
1863-64 ...	951	979	...	...	...	979	...	...	...	129	162	...	1,080	1,141	979	...	...
1864-65 ...	1,578	732	...	...	...	732	...	...	...	194	81	3	1,772	813	735	...	...
1865-66 ...	1,578	738	...	...	...	738	...	...	...	194	81	2	1,772	819	740	...	...
1866-67 ...	1,578	738	...	...	...	738	...	...	...	194	81	2	1,772	819	740	...	...
1867-68 ...	1,578	738	...	...	...	738	...	...	...	194	81	2	1,772	819	740	...	...
1868-69 ...	1,578	738	...	...	...	738	...	...	...	194	81	2	1,772	819	740	...	...
1869-70 ...	1,578	738	...	...	...	738	...	...	...	194	81	22	1,772	819	770	...	...
1870-71 ...	1,578	738	...	...	...	738	...	...	...	194	81	22	1,772	819	770	...	...
1871-72 ...	1,578	738	...	...	...	738	...	...	...	194	81	22	1,772	819	770	...	...
1872-73 ...	1,578	738	...	...	...	738	...	...	...	194	81	22	1,772	819	771	...	...
1873-74 ...	1,578	738	...	...	...	738	...	...	...	194	81	22	1,772	819	771	...	...
1874-75 ...	1,578	738	...	...	...	738	...	...	...	194	81	22	1,772	819	771	...	...
1875-76 ...	1,578	738	...	...	...	738	...	...	...	194	81	22	1,772	819	771	...	...
1876-77 ...	1,578	738	...	...	...	738	...	...	...	194	81	22	1,772	819	770	...	...

The areas entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the bighas recorded in the Taluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 bigha equals 30 guntas.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,  
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nasik.

General Statement referred to in paragraph 84 of the Superintendent's Report.

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.											
					Total arable acres including Inam.	Total unarable Acres.	Government Occupied land.								Water Cess.	Total Assessment.
							Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		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
Purandhar.	Purandhar.	1	Sásvad ... ..	Rs. a. 1 12	Acres. 4,932	Acres. 761	Acres. 3,297	Rs. 2,831	Acres. ...	Rs. ...	Acres. 316	Rs. 516	Acres. 3,613	Rs. 2,837	Rs. 420	Rs. 8.1
		2	Hewra ... ..	1 10	1,409	447	1,158	816	...	...	118	206	1,376	1,023	202	1.4
		3	Ambori ... ..	1 10	495	68	407	310	...	...	16	32	425	343	20	...
		2	Total ... ..	...	1,904	515	1,505	1,126	...	...	136	238	1,701	1,364	222	1.6
		4	Garoli ... ..	1 8	1,404	1,062	1,230	441	...	...	59	78	1,276	519	50	...
		5	Pargaon ... ..	1 8	4,079	913	3,639	1,867	...	...	114	223	3,753	1,590	14	...
		6	Nilunj ... ..	1 8	451	88	278	190	...	...	65	55	343	246	159	...
		7	Belsur ... ..	1 8	3,791	379	2,938	1,509	...	...	279	390	3,317	1,899	377	...
		8	Harni ... ..	1 8	1,773	1,012	1,631	613	...	...	47	115	1,678	728	10	...
		9	Vir ... ..	1 8	5,351	1,834	4,482	1,914	...	...	247	220	4,729	2,134	527	...
		10	Tondla ... ..	1 8	1,280	421	1,131	517	...	...	...	...	1,131	517	...	...
		11	Mándar ... ..	1 8	2,108	1,651	1,911	606	29	72	...	...	1,940	676	...	...
		12	Harguda ... ..	1 8	1,887	441	1,335	273	21	52	54	27	1,410	351	67	...
		13	Pangara ... ..	1 8	5,682	1,698	3,980	748	5	10	9	3	3,673	761	7	...
		10	Total ... ..	...	27,843	9,499	22,325	8,177	55	134	872	1,111	23,262	9,422	1,211	10.6
		14	Jijuri ... ..	1 6	4,549	1,519	3,336	1,099	...	...	37	85	3,373	1,134	46	...
		15	Dandaj ... ..	1 6	2,969	734	2,702	561	...	...	64	94	2,766	655	49	...
		16	Pisorti ... ..	1 6	813	347	571	241	...	...	36	50	607	291	52	...
17	Jeur ... ..	1 6	1,604	402	1,189	618	...	...	38	50	1,277	728	302	1.0		
4	Total ... ..	...	9,955	3,002	7,798	2,549	...	...	235	259	8,023	2,806	449	3.2		
17	Grand Total ... ..	...	44,634	13,777	34,985	14,173	55	134	1,549	2,134	36,539	16,431	2,302	19.7		
			<i>Indm Village.</i>													
		18	Máhur ... ..	1 8	3,249	835	3,023	933	19	39	10	33	3,058	1,055	...	1.0

Poona and Násik Revenue Survey and Assessment's letter No. 324 of 1878.

By REVISION SURVEY.															
Total arable Acres including DAM.	Total unarable Acres.	Government Occupied land.								Water Cons.	Total Assessment.	Government Unoccupied Assessed Waste.		Average Assessment of Government land per Acre.	Increase percentage.
		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.				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
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
4,600	714	2,874	3,246	...	...	686	1,174	3,560	4,430	1,205	5,715	...	...	1 9 8	75.5
1,334	496	1,063	1,017	...	...	163	253	1,251	1,260	397	1,660	...	...	1 5 4	86.1
505	80	378	366	...	...	57	106	435	472	30	502	...	...	1 2 6	88.7
1,689	543	1,461	1,383	...	...	325	353	1,666	1,741	427	2,168	...	...	1 4 7	35.7
1,516	872	1,234	423	...	...	150	183	1,334	605	120	725	...	...	0 8 6	27.4
4,197	702	3,546	1,519	...	...	308	407	3,854	1,926	60	2,006	...	...	0 8 4	25.1
463	54	290	273	...	...	61	79	344	351	254	605	...	...	1 12 3	49.8
3,659	434	2,603	1,880	...	...	428	528	3,331	2,408	605	3,213	76	14	0 15 11	41.2
1,370	824	1,557	579	...	...	115	125	1,072	704	339	943	...	...	0 0 0	27.8
6,368	2,082	4,134	2,007	...	...	563	669	4,696	2,596	1,707	4,303	54	4	0 14 8	61.7
1,368	413	1,189	712	...	...	27	36	1,210	743	22	770	...	...	0 10 2	48.0
2,370	1,522	1,979	714	44	96	6	6	2,031	816	...	816	28	8	0 6 5	20.4
1,901	306	1,331	346	27	52	71	70	1,429	463	205	673	...	...	0 7 6	61.
5,333	1,990	3,675	1,072	9	18	14	5	3,659	1,095	39	1,134	...	...	0 5 0	47.7
28,144	9,339	21,732	9,524	80	166	1,747	2,027	23,510	11,717	3,471	15,188	138	23	0 10 4	42.9
4,648	1,436	3,367	1,227	...	...	88	93	3,453	1,380	172	1,553	...	...	0 7 2	31.5
2,743	1,028	2,418	580	...	...	115	98	2,533	678	82	760	...	...	0 4 10	6.
680	369	563	812	...	...	66	64	629	376	81	457	5	1	0 11 7	33.2
1,674	369	1,272	914	...	...	114	141	1,360	1,055	392	1,447	...	...	1 0 8	40.6
9,895	3,222	7,020	3,093	...	...	381	396	8,001	3,659	727	4,216	5	1	0 8 5	29.4
44,783	13,621	33,677	17,246	80	166	3,039	3,955	36,757	21,397	5,920	27,287	133	29	0 11 11	45.7
3,146	953	2,691	1,141	23	54	97	120	3,011	1,315	142	1,457	...	...	7 9 0	33.1

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,  
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Poona and Násik.

To

THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

Poona, 18th April 1878.

Sir,

In forwarding the accompanying report of the Superintendent of Survey, I have the honour to submit the following remarks.

2. Paragraphs 1—47 of the report need no comment. I think more detailed information might have been given either in this report or in that submitted on the Bhimthadi villages as to the modifications which must have been introduced in the method of classification as under the former revision surveys the increase has been rather on the worse than the better soils used are immense quantity of land classed formerly as unarable was assessed. In the two reports it has been my duty to review there is no marked difference in the past and present proportion of the quantities of arable and unarable land and a paragraph showing how that great defect, as I believe it to have been if the revision surveys has been remedied, would have been more useful than such an exposition of principles as is found in section 63.

3. *Section 48.—Prices.*—In my former report I called attention to the untrustworthy nature of Colonel Laughton's conclusions as to prices. High prices are unfortunately not always the result of prosperity as we are experiencing at this present time and it is difficult to get a series of years of moderately good harvests of two different periods for comparison. But taking the most recent series the five years between the serious scarcity of 1871-72 and the famine of 1876-77—we find the average prices are: of jowári 28 seers, bájri 23 seers, wheat 17 seers, gram 17 seers and rice 11 seers, that is, lower prices than the average ones prevailing in the second decade of the currency of the term of assessment just expired and about 33 per cent. higher than the average for the first ten years. I do not say this is an accurate measure of present and past prices as there were probably years of scarcity in both decades, but it is, I think, more near being a fair statement of average prices for the purposes of comparison than Colonel Laughton's, and it is to be observed that in the first decade the price of grain was below the average given in his report for three years only, but as I said in my former report the fallacious nature of the price test has already been skilfully exposed by Mr. Peddar.

4. *Paragraph 52.—Comparison of areas under cultivation before and since the survey.*—I think Colonel Laughton's assumption that bighás can be turned into acres by multiplying the number by three-fourths is open to question. I speak with deference on such a subject when I find the statement made in a report of an experienced Survey Officer, but my enquiries have led me to consider a bigha a very elastic measure, and I think it would be found that a bigha of good land and one of bad cover very different areas. It is probable therefore that the statement as to the number of acres in cultivation before the survey is scarcely even approximately correct.

5. *Paragraph 66.*—I do not think the crop experiments cited are of any value. Bbui-mug is an exceptionally valuable crop, is grown in a limited area and requires peculiar conditions of climate and water. The same may almost be said of wheat as regards this táluka and a test of a second crop without knowing what the first was is useless.

6. I now come to the proposals paragraphs 69, 70 *et seq.* Agreeing, as I do generally with the reasoning of Mr. Carpenter's minute attached to the Khots Commissioners' report where the case is fairly stated, I am opposed very strongly to such enhancements as those proposed. As has been shown the prices argument is very misleading and the increase in prosperity in this táluka is not as marked as in the more eastern portions, as from the original reports the district appears to have been fairly flourishing 30 years ago.

7. The highest rate in the Bhimthadi Táluka is 1/10 and very few villages are assessed so highly, the best villages in the Pimpalner group as I showed in my former report being assessed at 1/6. These villages are more favourably situated for the railway and large market of Poona than any of the towns in Sásvad and although the Sásvad climate is certainly superior, the rains being more regular, I cannot but think the rate of 1.12 proposed for that town which raises the assessment 75 per cent., or with the local funds makes the rayat pay 87 per cent. more than at the first settlement for 30 years, is too high. The whole district has suffered from two successive bad seasons and Sásvad has not escaped. Hiwra and Ambodi are both fine villages in the immediate vicinity of Sásvad and Hiwra is only separated from the former town by two miles of first-rate road. I would not as it entails such a great increase make any difference between the three villages, and I think a rate of 1.10 is a sufficiently high rate to fix, and as I am of opinion that 25 per cent. is a sufficient maximum increase. I would rather see it 1.8 but these being exceptionally good villages and favourably situated with regard to rainfall they can probably afford to pay the higher rates better than villages whose payments have been yet more enhanced in the eastern portion of the Collectorate. With regard to the third group it is not strictly consistent with fact to say these villages

escaped the famine of last year. Belsar and Pargaon both were included in relief circles and suffered considerably, losing a great many cattle. For this reason and as the rain in the villages of Harguda, Pangara, Vir, Tondla and Guroli is, I think, proved by the experience of the past two years more certain than in the two villages I have mentioned, I would put these villages down a class and I see also no reason for assessing them higher than the large market town of Jejuri. Of the 3rd group Daundaj, Pisurti and Jeur suffered but slightly from last year's famine. Jejuri very scarcely; in fact as much as any of the nine villages.

8. With great deference I would suggest the following grouping:—

Sásvad	...	} 1.10 or 1.8.	
Hiwra	...		
Ambodi	...		
Guroli	...		
Harni	...	} 1.8 or 1.6.	
Tondla	...		
Mandar	...		
Harguda	...		
Pangara	...		
Vir	...		} Beyond the reach of the showers enjoyed by villages near the hills.
Nilunj	... 1.6.	...	
Belsar	...	...	
Pargaon	...	...	
Daundaj	...	...	
Jejuri	...	...	} Suffered scarcely from famine.
Pisortí	...	...	
Jeur.	... } 1.4	...	} Unfortunately situated for markets.

9. In making this grouping I own I have been influenced in the case of Vir, Jeur and Pisortí by the large increase the new rates make in the revenue.

10. You will observe that in the old survey the rates proposed for Sásvad and Ambodi were enhanced by Captain Wingate. Nilunj, Jeur and Vir are largely irrigated by channels diverted from perennial streams. I am emboldened to make these suggestions because they are in accordance with the general consensus of opinion of such critics as Mr. Peddar, Mr. Colson, and the late Messrs. Carpenter and Lyon whose joint experience was so wide and varied, and who approached the subject from the different points of view of one experienced in Bombay Survey Settlements of a Judicial officer of great acumen and independence of judgment, and of an expert fresh from settlements in other parts of India. Besides if, as I maintain, Colonel Laughton's estimate of rise in prices is too high his principal argument for a greatly enhanced settlement is weakened if not destroyed.

11. Adverting to minor points I would call your attention to the proposition made in section 16 for assimilating the divisions of numbers in all the villages of the taluka and trust it will meet with your support. The proposals for enhancing the rates for grass land to 3 annas when the average yield is only 4 annas 1 pie appears to me to require stronger arguments than one brought forward to support it. The grass lands at Máhur may be of superior quality and I do not think the average price realized in auction for grass lands in several villages purchased by Poona contractors can be very misleading.

12. With regard to paragraph 83 I think that there can be no doubt the Khátedár who irrigates his land from a stream passing through another man's land should be the person responsible for the payment of the water cess to Government.

13. With regard to paragraphs 88 and 89 I would remark that 35 per cent. increase was not what Government considered "sufficient" but as the maximum increase advisable and an addition of 9.5 per cent. to this maximum in a district in which the material progress is not marked in any extraordinary degree which has been benefited it is true by roads but not to an extent to warrant such an enhancement proposed and which has only derived a distant and indirect benefit from railways appears to me contrary to the policy announced by Government after prolonged discussion and consideration. Colonel Laughton says only the prosperous villages are under discussion. I was in charge of the Purandhar Taluka from the commencement of the famine. Jejuri, Pargaon, Belsar, as I have said, were within the famine area and suffered severely, Daundaj, Waghpur, Pisurti, Jeur, Vir, less intensely but still considerably, the two last villages being saved by pásthal irrigation. The rate for Sásvad was fixed by Captain Wingate as what that officer, who was then very experienced and whose reputation for ability is above criticism, considered just and politic, and I venture to doubt it is being either to upset his settlement by fixing the present one at 75 per cent. higher.

14. In conclusion, I must apologise for the haste with which this report is written, but I have had no time to read up all the former correspondence or quote the authorities I have mentioned that as I am proceeding into the districts without any office for a few days. I am obliged to despatch this without bestowing the amount of care in writing such a report I feel to be due. The subject is, however, one I have carefully considered when employed in Sholápur and elsewhere where revised assessments have been introduced and I trust I shall not be thought to be presuming my position as the temporary occupant of this office in expressing

my opinion as freely as I have done. To give full reasons for these opinions would spin out this report to undue length but they have been fully stated by abler pens than mine and I need therefore only refer to the authorities I have quoted.

A. KEYSER,  
Acting Collector.

Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 2969.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th June 1878.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 1718, dated 9th May 1878—Submitting, with his remarks and those of the Collector of Poona (No. 1709 of 1878), a letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., with its enclosed report from Colonel Laughton, Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, for the revision of assessment of seventeen Government villages of the Purandhar Táluka and one inám village.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-1844, dated 17th May 1878.

RESOLUTION.—Government are of opinion that the Survey and Settlement Commissioner has satisfactorily disposed of the Acting Collector's objections regarding over-assessment. He has further shown that the result of the rates proposed by Colonel Laughton would be under-assessment in at least a few of the villages.

2. On careful consideration of the subject, His Excellency in Council is pleased to order that the rates proposed by the Superintendent of Survey should be adopted with such modifications as the Survey Commissioner may think necessary, reporting the same for the sanction of Government. As however the latest date for the relinquishment of occupancies is the 5th of June, a date which has already passed, it will be impossible to introduce these rates till next year.

3. Colonel Anderson's proposal to consider the water rates separately from the dry-crop rates, is approved.

T. D. MACKENZIE,  
For Acting Secretary to Government.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 5848.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th November 1878.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 23, dated 10th October 1878:—

"The papers relative to the revision of assessment in certain villages of the Purandhar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate, forwarded with your Chief Secretary's letter of the 26th July, No. 33 of 1878, have been considered by me in Council.

"2. The táluka in which these villages are situated is, in point of climate and natural advantages, superior generally to those in other parts of the Deccan, and it has greatly benefited by the improvements introduced since the last settlement. It is, throughout intersected by excellent roads, it is well provided with markets, and it is in immediate communication with Poona. The fort of Purandhar was more than 25 years ago converted into a military sanitarium by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, the Commander-in-Chief, and has since been a frequent resort in the hot weather for officers, both military and civil, whom circumstances did not permit to visit Mahábaleshvar.

"3. There appears to be some inaccuracy of statement in Colonel Anderson's report as to the number of villages assessed. Mr. Robertson, the Revenue Commissioner, in the first paragraph of his report, alludes to 18 Government villages, and one inám village. Colonel Laughton's report makes the matter more clear, and may be accepted. He alludes to 17 Government and one alienated village, and, in addition, to another alienated village, Wághápur, belonging to Trimbak Rao Purandharé (*see* paragraph 92 of his report), now surveyed and classed for the first time.

"4. Colonel Laughton's proposition was to distribute the villages into four groups, with the following assessment:—

escaped the famine of last year. Belsar and Pargaon both were included in relief circles and suffered considerably, losing a great many cattle. For this reason and as the rain in the villages of Harguda, Pangara, Vir, Tondla and Guroli is, I think, proved by the experience of the past two years more certain than in the two villages I have mentioned, I would put these villages down a class and I see also no reason for assessing them higher than the large market town of Jejuri. Of the 3rd group Daundaj, Pisurti and Jeur suffered but slightly from last year's famine. Jejuri very scarcely; in fact as much as any of the nine villages.

8. With great deference I would suggest the following grouping:—

Sásvad	...	}	1·10 or 1·8.	
Hiwra	...			
Ambodi	...	}	1·3 or 1·6.	
Guroli	...			
Harni	...	}	1·6.	
Tondla	...			
Mandar	...	}	}	Beyond the reach of the showers enjoyed by villages near the hills.
Harguda	...			
Pangara	...	}	}	Suffered scarcely from famine.
Vir	...			
Vir	...	}	1·4	} Unfortunatly situated for markets.
Nilunj	...			
Belsar	...	}	}	
Pargaon	...			
Daundaj	...	}	}	
Jejuri	...			
Pisurti	...	}	}	
Jeur	...			

9. In making this grouping I own I have been influenced in the case of Vir, Jeur and Pisurti by the large increase the new rates make in the revenue.

10. You will observe that in the old survey the rates proposed for Sásvad and Ambodi were enhanced by Captain Wingate. Nilunj, Jeur and Vir are largely irrigated by channels diverted from perennial streams. I am emboldened to make these suggestions because they are in accordance with the general consensus of opinion of such critics as Mr. Peddar, Mr. Colson, and the late Messrs. Carpenter and Lyon whose joint experience was so wide and varied, and who approached the subject from the different points of view of one experienced in Bombay Survey Settlements of a Judicial officer of great acumen and independence of judgment, and of an expert fresh from settlements in other parts of India. Besides if, as I maintain, Colonel Laughton's estimate of rise in prices is too high his principal argument for a greatly enhanced settlement is weakened if not destroyed.

11. Adverting to minor points I would call your attention to the proposition made in section 16 for assimilating the divisions of numbers in all the villages of the taluka and trust it will meet with your support. The proposals for enhancing the rates for grass land to 3 annas when the average yield is only 4 annas 1 pie appears to me to require stronger arguments than one brought forward to support it. The grass lands at Máhur may be of superior quality and I do not think the average price realized in auction for grass lands in several villages purchased by Poona contractors can be very misleading.

12. With regard to paragraph 83 I think that there can be no doubt the Khátedár who irrigates his land from a stream passing through another man's land should be the person responsible for the payment of the water cess to Government.

13. With regard to paragraphs 83 and 89 I would remark that 35 per cent. increase was not what Government considered "sufficient" but as the maximum increase advisable and an addition of 9·5 per cent. to this maximum in a district in which the material progress is not marked in any extraordinary degree which has been benefited it is true by roads but not to an extent to warrant such an enhancement proposed and which has only derived a distant and indirect benefit from railways appears to me contrary to the policy announced by Government after prolonged discussion and consideration. Colonel Laughton says only the prosperous villages are under discussion. I was in charge of the Purandhar Taluka from the commencement of the famine. Jejuri, Pargaon, Belsar, as I have said, were within the famine area and suffered severely, Daundaj, Waghpur, Pisurti, Jeur, Vir, less intensely but still considerably, the two last villages being saved by pátasthal irrigation. The rate for Sásvad was fixed by Captain Wingate as what that officer, who was then very experienced and whose reputation for ability is above criticism, considered just and politic, and I venture to doubt it is being either to upset his settlement by fixing the present one at 75 per cent. higher.

14. In conclusion, I must apologise for the haste with which this report is written, but I have had no time to read up all the former correspondence or quote the authorities I have mentioned that as I am proceeding into the districts without any office for a few days. I am obliged to despatch this without bestowing the amount of care in writing such report I feel to be due. The subject is, however, one I have carefully considered when employed in Sholápur and elsewhere where revised assessments have been introduced and I trust I shall not be thought to be presuming my position as the temporary occupant of this office in expressing

my opinion as freely as I have done. To give full reasons for these opinions would spin out this report to undue length but they have been fully stated by abler pens than mine and I need therefore only refer to the authorities I have quoted.

A. KEYSER,  
Acting Collector.

Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. <sup>R.</sup><sub>1718</sub> OF 1878.

From

E. P. ROBERTSON, ESQUIRE,  
Commissioner, Central Division;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department,  
Bombay.

*Poona, 9th May 1878.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward a letter No. 406, dated 4th instant, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, submitting the Revision Assessment Report of Colonel Laughton, Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, for 18 Government villages of the Purandhar Táluka, and one Inám village, Zilla Poona, together with a covering letter by Mr. Keyser, Acting Collector of Poona.

No. 324, dated 4th April 1878,  
and accompaniments.

No. 1709, dated 18th April 1878.

2. Colonel Laughton's lengthy report and Colonel Anderson's letter fully and clearly describe the country in which these villages are situated.

3. Government will notice that the Acting Collector generally opposes the proposals submitted by the Survey Commissioner and Colonel Laughton, Acting Superintendent; his chief reasons being that the proposals submitted are to his view contrary to the spirit of the opinions arrived at by the late able Deccan Riots Commission. That he considers no assessment should reach a higher general increase than 33 per cent. He, in his 8th para., submits proposals as to grouping and rates, and he would reduce the maximum in the Purandhar villages to the maximum in the Bhimthari villages.

4. The táluka of Purandhar is, as Colonel Anderson has clearly pointed out, exceptionally favourably situated, not only as regards markets generally, but with reference to the great market of Poona. Its communications with Poona are as good as could be desired, there being direct communication from the heart of all parts of the táluka with Poona. Further, the soil, especially in Sáswad and the neighbouring villages, is good, and the situation and climate as regards rainfall far better than that of Bhimthari.

5. Though in the famine, as pointed out by Mr. Keyser, some portions of the Purandhar Táluka suffered most severely, yet it is a fact that the famine line was said not to proceed further west than the line of the old Poona road passing through Jejuri. True, a few villages bordering on this road to the west were bad, but still they were held to be out of the actual area of total failure of crops. That some few of them were within relief circles had nothing to do with the question, as though a village might not have suffered severely from failure of crops, yet the high price of food-grains and proximity of other villages where the crops had been an entire failure reflected on such villages, making it next to impossible for the poorest classes to live.

6. I am glad to notice that the Survey Commissioner has taken particular care not to press on the poorer soils, and that the increase which is obtainable is principally on the best soils.

7. The village of Sáswad and the neighbouring villages possess magnificent soil and a most favourable market. I consider the Survey Commissioner has done right in his grouping as explained in his 12th para. It will be noticed from Colonel Anderson's 21st para. that on comparing the rates now proposed with rates introduced by him in 1861 in the Sátára Táluka (and which rates have worked exceedingly well), the rates in adjacent villages run the same.

8. Colonel Anderson meets at every point Mr. Keyser's objections. But the chief point for the consideration of Government, and one of very vast importance, is that brought out in the table accompanying Colonel Anderson's 18th para. and explained in detail in his succeeding paras.

9. I am of opinion that the Survey and Settlement Commissioner is quite correct in holding that the revenue due from increased water-rate should be excluded from the calculation of ordinary increases of assessment.



10. Judging then the present proposals by this standard, it is seen that the increase of dry-crop revision assessment is reduced from Rs. 8,534 to 4,916, and the general percentage increase from 45.7 to 26.3; while as regards cases of individual villages, the corrected increase ranges from 48.6 per cent. in the highest case down to a decrease of assessment of 3.3 per cent. Colonel Anderson observes :—

“The deduction of the increased water cess on newly irrigated land cuts the increase on unirrigated land down to a very low figure, and in my opinion to an amount most unduly and unnecessarily low, considering the nature of this taluka.”

11. I fully concur in these remarks. I consider the proposals now submitted by the Survey Commissioner very reasonable and equitable to the ryot, and I recommend Colonel Anderson's proposals for the revision settlement for the further approval of Government.

I have, &c.,

E. P. ROBERTSON,  
Commissioner, Central Division.

No. 406 of 1878.

From

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D.;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL DIVISION.

*Bombay, 4th May 1878.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward ~~letter~~ No. 24, dated 9th April 1878, from the Acting Superintendent, Poona and Nasik Survey, regarding the revision of the original survey assessment of eighteen (18) Government villages of the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, and the comments thereon of the Acting Collector of Poona, and for the first settlement of one Inam village.

2. I will not attempt to follow the Acting Superintendent through his very lengthy report in detail, but will proceed to a consideration of the material points in it.

3. Regarding re-measurement and re-classification I have already written at some length in my letter No. 388, dated 30th ultimo, regarding the re-settlement of 10 villages of the Bhimthari Taluka; the principles there explained have been carried out here. In the Purandhar Taluka, as in all the western talukas of the Deccan collectorates, the sub-division of land into very small holdings has been carried to an extreme extent, and the formation of small survey fields with a limited number of holdings included in each, was especially called for. The instance of which a map is given at para. 12 of the Acting Superintendent's report must be an extreme one, not of very common occurrence; yet others approaching to this in the multiplicity of minor holdings made into one survey field, the breaking up into several survey fields of which has been called for, have been far from uncommon. All the included holdings have now had their boundaries defined by a stone at the corners of the field, which will greatly tend to obviate disputes about boundaries in future, and bandhs have been placed instead of stones wherever they were required under the standing orders on this subject.

4. This taluka is in a great part one of a very superior character in climate to the ordinary run of those of the Deccan. In the eastern part, where it touches on the Bhimthari Taluka, the rainfall partakes of the uncertain nature of that there prevalent, but in the central and western parts it becomes much more certain. In the extreme west, near the line of ghats, which separates it from the Poona plain, and in the south-western part among the hills and in the valley of the Nira river, the rainfall may be considered fairly good and certain. The multitude of small streams flowing from the hills, which here attain to a height above the sea of 4,000 feet and upwards, afford water for a great deal of Pathasthal or channel irrigation, which the people largely make use of, diverting the water into their lands by temporary bandhs or dams and channels constructed at a small expense of labour.

5. Few parts of the country have benefited more by the great improvements which have been made in communications during the last few years. The Purandhar Taluka is on an elevated plateau sloping away to the east and separated from Poona by a line of ghats more than 1,000 feet high, with a very abrupt ascent from Poona. The taluka is divided into two parts by a high range of hills running nearly east and west, which branch off from the spur of the ghats forming the northern boundary, and divide the valley of the Karra river from the valley of the Nira river. Thirty years ago there was but one road to Poona down the ghats, that called the Bapdeo Ghat, which was of so steep a slope as not to be practicable for laden carts drawn by one pair of bullocks; the gradient of parts of this ghat must be as high as one in six or seven, and little of it less than one in ten. Pack bullocks were then the ordinary means of traffic between the country above and below. The country in the valley of the Nira had not even this much of an apology for a made road down the ghats to Poona. The old Katraj Ghat track was the only line of communication, which was barely practicable even for laden bullocks.

6. Now and for twenty years back an excellent descent called the Divi Ghát has existed between the Purandhar Táluka and the Poona plain, and in the course of the last twelve years another excellent ghát road, which passes through the Katraj Tunnel, has been constructed between the Poona plain and the valley of the Nira, in which the southern portion of the táluka is situated. A cross road connecting the valley of the Karra with that of the Nira has also been constructed. The new main high road from Poona to Sátára and the Southern Marátha Country passes over the Katraj Ghát and through the west of the táluka for some distance. The old high road to Sátára over the Divi Ghát, now chiefly useful as a line of internal communication with Poona for this táluka and those to the east of it, passes through the centre of the táluka.

7. The military sanitarium of Purandhar is situated on the fort of that name in the highest part about 4,500 feet above the sea, which is on the central range in the middle of the west of the táluka. This military station is not without its advantage to the villages in the vicinity, from creating a market for many articles of daily consumption produced in the surrounding country.

8. The past and present comparative statistics of the 15 Government villages settled in 1847-48 are given at para. 35 of the Acting Superintendent's report. Improvement is very visible under every head, but it is probable that so far as relates to carts and cattle, the present returns are materially affected by the famine of last year, which severely affected the eastern villages, and through the resulting high prices of food for man and beast touched the whole táluka, and induced many to go elsewhere to seek a livelihood for a time. The population return is taken from the census return of 1872, and would require some addition to bring it up to the present time. The returns of population given, which are, as above observed, somewhat under the truth, show an average rate of 224 to the square mile against 183 at the time of the first settlement. Considering the existence of extensive tracts of poor soil, this density of the population is very considerable for a Deccan táluka, due doubtless to the prevalence of irrigation, which always requires much more labour and supports a heavier population than dry-crop cultivation.

9. In the table of average prices given at para. 47 of the Superintendent's report, a marked advantage in the last decade compared with the first is visible, amounting within a fraction to cent. per cent. in the commoner food-grains, and to over cent. per cent. in the more valuable products, wheat and gram, which are in the main exported.

10. The table at para. 51 shows the progress of the occupation of land and of revenue during the past forty years for the fifteen Government villages first settled thirty years ago. To the figures given for the ten years before the expired settlement I attach no trust, excepting as regards collection and remissions, since no true data then existed for the ascertainment of occupied area. At the introduction of the settlement thirty years ago there was but acres 1,148 of unoccupied arable waste, which has fallen to acres 214 at the present time. The proportion of occupied area existing in 1847-48 is much greater than is ordinarily met with.

11. In former times, when the whole country was labouring under a deficiency of communications, those tracts which were nearest the places of consumption had great advantages, in fact almost a monopoly of advantages as regards the commoner and bulkier articles of produce which would not bear the cost of carriage from a distance. The Purandhar Táluka was one of those exceptionally favoured tracts in former times; bad as its communications with the great centre of trade and consumption, Poona, were, they were infinitely better than those of more remote tracts; and the local gluts of common produce which a good harvest infallibly produced in the latter would be comparatively unknown in Purandhar.

12. I may now advert to the future rates of revised assessment. It is now proposed to adhere with little modification to the grouping of villages for different maximum rates adopted under the advice of Captain Wingate in 1847-48, and to adopt a dry-crop maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0 for the town of Sáswad, Rs. 1-10-0 for two villages close to it, Rs. 1-3-0 for ten villages farther to the east and the one Inám village, and Rs. 1-6-0 for four villages still farther to the east.

13. For the rice land, which only amounts acres 120, it is proposed to apply a maximum rate of Rs. 8 on the form of classification used in the Southern Marátha Country Survey as described in the 56th para. of my letter No. 7, dated 4th January 1876. The actual maximum rate is only applicable to that kind of rice land in which the supply of water admits of sugar-cane being grown in three years rotation. The rates on other description of rice land are graduated downwards according to whether the supply of water admits of an after crop being grown after the rice, or whether a single rice crop only can be grown, or whether that rice crop is precarious from the uncertainty of the supply of water: rice land solely dependant on rain being assessed at dry-crop rates. The application of the above maximum rate of Rs. 8 gives an actual highest rate of Rs. 3 ranging down to Re. 0-11-0 per acre; the average being Rs. 1-13-3. This rate is sufficiently moderate.

14. In para. 82 the Acting Superintendent proposes a maximum rate on the Pathasthal Baghait land or that watered from channels from streams of Rs. 7-8-0. There is no reason whatever why the maximum rate on this kind of land should not be at least the same as that on the rice land—Rs. 8-0-0. In both cases the supply of water is valued on classification according to the month to which it is available.

15. The soil classification of these villages has been executed with all care to avoid putting undue pressure on the lower class of soils, a tendency to which did exist two or three years

back in the Poona Survey. I have seen the work of Mr. Whitcombe, the classing officer in the field, and of this point am fully assured. In this taluka, in consequence of the early rainfall, it is the practice to obtain both an early kharif and later rabi crop off some of the best lands. In view of this, but also to put a greater difference between the valuation of the better class of soils and the poorer, an increase to the classification valuation of the best soils of two annas, graduated downwards to six pies on the medium soils, was ordered to be imposed by me. The result of this is to throw, with the use of the same maximum rate or that on 16 annas, a higher assessment in the better soils than that rate imposes on the poorer soils. A disproportion between the assessment of the better and worse soils to the disadvantage of the latter has always been alleged as a fault against the survey assessments. At the time of the first settlements there was a good reason for this, in that much of the good lands were unoccupied waste, and it was expedient to make the assessment on them full low in proportion to the poorer soils, so as to induce the earlier occupation of the better soils, the cultivation of which would prove more remunerative. Now that all the good land, and indeed all or nearly all the inferior, has been brought into cultivation, this reason for somewhat favouring the better lands in assessment is quite out of place.

16. In para. 84 of his letter the Acting Superintendent shows the general result of the imposition of the proposed rates, bringing out on the whole of the 17 Government villages an average of 45.7 per cent. increase, varying from 75.5 to 29.4 on the several groups. As regards individual villages, the increase amounts to from 75.5 per cent. down to 8 per cent., as shown in the statement marked D—2 appended to his report. I must note, however, that this increase is calculated on a base which is, in my opinion, at first sight and without explanation, misleading, as I will now proceed to explain.

17. The increase of assessment arising from the making use of the water of streams to irrigate land, stands on quite a different footing to the ordinary increase of assessment on unimproved land, arising from improvements in the general circumstances of the country in regard to communications, prices, &c., and must be cast out of the estimate of the amount of increase due to such general causes. A dry-crop field may pay Re. 1 per acre dry-crop assessment, at the revision owing to general considerations that assessment may be increased to Rs. 1-8-0 per acre or 50 per cent. It may be that the same field has a stream running along side of it, the water from which is applied to the land, and at the revision Rs. 4 per acre becomes a just and moderate rate. What is applicable in reasoning to a single field may be applicable to a whole village, or at any rate to a considerable part of it; and the increase justly leviable on lands irrigated from streams may amount to a large sum, which, spread over the whole lands of the village, will alone show a large percentage increase without the assessment of the dry-crop lands being increased at all.

18. This is what has occurred in the calculation of increases in this case. I have had a table drawn up, which is given below, which shows the amount of water cess levied under the last settlement, the amount now imposed and the difference between the two amounts of water-cess. The increase as given by the Acting Superintendent is shown in column 5, and the actual, increase after deducting the excess of water-rate, in column 10:—

Number.	Villages.	Total old Assessment.	Total new Assessment.	Percentage Increase.	Water Cess.			New Assessment after deducting excess of Water Rate.	Percentage Increase after deducting difference of Water Cess in old and new Assessment.
					Under old Assessment.	Under new Assessment.	Excess under new Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Saswad	3,257	6,716	75.5	420	1,275	875	4,940	48.6
2	Hewra	1,224	1,666	36.1	202	397	195	1,471	20.1
3	Ambori	362	602	38.7	20	30	10	492	35.9
4	Guroli	569	725	27.4	50	120	70	655	15.1
5	Pargaon	1,604	2,006	25.1	14	80	66	1,940	18.7
6	Nilunj	404	605	49.8	159	254	95	510	26.3
7	Belsar	2,276	3,213	41.2	377	805	428	2,785	22.5
8	Harni	738	943	27.8	10	239	229	714	23.2
9	Vir	2,681	4,803	61.7	527	1,707	1,180	3,123	17.4
10	Tandho	517	770	48.9	...	22	22	743	44.7
11	Mandar	678	816	20.4	...	...	...	816	20.4
12	Harguda	418	673	61.0	67	205	138	535	28.0
13	Pangara	768	1,134	47.7	7	39	32	1,102	43.5
14	Jijuri	1,180	1,552	31.5	46	172	126	1,426	20.8
15	Daundaj	704	760	8.0	49	62	33	727	3.8
16	Pisorti	348	457	33.2	52	81	29	428	24.8
17	Jeur	1,030	1,447	40.5	803	392	90	1,357	31.7
	Total	18,738	27,287	45.7	2,302	5,920	3,618	23,669	26.3
18	Inam village Mahur	1,055	1,457	38.1	...	142	142	1,315	24.9

\* Decrease.

19. I should mention that in the great channel irrigation talukas of the presidency, Násik and Khándesh, if a ryot brings land under irrigation from a stream, he is at once assessed at water-rate, on the just ground that he is making use of water which is the property of Government and on which he has no right of use conveyed to him at the settlement without increase of assessment. But in the Southern Marátha Country and Sátára and Poona no question is raised as to the extent to which ryots may increase irrigation from streams during the currency of the settlement. That is left to the time of the revision, when the amount of increased irrigation will be ascertained and a re-valuation will take place.

20. But to return to the tabular statement given on the last page. After deducting the amount of increase due to the increased use of water from streams, Rs. 3,618, we find that the total increase of revenue is reduced from Rs. 8,534 to Rs. 4,916, and the general percentage increase from 45.7 to 26.3 per cent. As regards cases of individual villages the corrected increase then ranges from 48.6 per cent. in the highest case down to a decrease of assessment of 3.3 per cent. In fact, the deduction of the increased water cess on newly-irrigated land cuts the increase on unirrigated land down to a very low figure, and in my opinion to an amount most unduly and unnecessarily low, considering the nature of this taluka. It would be a very low percentage increase in the case of the poorest inland taluka cut off from communications and with an uncertain climate, and in my opinion, in justice to the State, by no means defensible in the present instance.

21. The adjacent taluka of Sátára on the opposite bank of the Nira river was settled by me in 1861. I have compared the rates introduced there with those now proposed for Purandhar as regards adjacent villages. I find that to the east Pimpri, opposite Jeur, was assessed at the maximum of Rs. 1-6-0, identical with that now proposed for Jeur. Opposite Vir, proposed now to be assessed at Rs. 1-8-0, is Watar a little to the east assessed in 1861 at Rs. 1-10-0, and a little higher up the stream is Bholi, assessed in 1861 at Rs. 1-14-0. A portion of Purandhar only now comes under re-assessment, and these are the only villages which will immediately compare with Sátára villages; but I have come to the conclusion that, possibly with the exception of the villages of Guroli, Pisurti and Jeur, the remaining sixteen Government villages require to have their maximum rates, as now proposed, raised by from 2 to 4 annas, which might result in a net increase of revenue, after deducting that due to excess of water-rate, of about 35 per cent., which is certainly not too much for a tract of country with special advantages such as are possessed by a great part of this tract. The maximum rate on Patasthal Baghait should be at least raised to Rs. 8 to assimilate with the maximum rate on rice land.

22. The amount of revenue at stake is comparatively small, but the mode in which the rates on these villages are pitched will decidedly affect all the adjacent villages of this taluka which are for re-settlement next year. If the increase of the rates which I propose is adopted, it will probably increase the future revenue on revision of the whole taluka by Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000. I would therefore propose, if my views regarding revenue due from increased water-rate being excluded from the calculation of ordinary increases of assessment be accepted as correct, that the rates now proposed be not sanctioned; but that the settlement of these villages be held in abeyance till the whole taluka is ready, which will be next year.

23. If additional revenue from the use of water which is not the property of the ryot was to be included as part of the legitimate limit of increase on revision, it is plain that revenue accruing from the Government irrigation works would have to be reckoned as part of the revision revenue, which would be an absurdity. The streams which bring water close to the ryot's field are no more than natural works available for irrigation as the Government works artificial works. In neither case is the bringing the water to the vicinity due to any improvement of the ryot. In both cases the minor works for distributing the water devolves upon the ryot. In the case of the natural stream there may be a little more labour required in constructing the temporary dam to obtain the head of water necessary and to divert it into the minor channel, but the amount of labour required for this is ordinarily of very trifling amount. The trouble taken by the ryot in applying water derived from natural streams, is fully met by the lowness of the assessment in comparison with that which would be considered just in the case of water derived from a Government work. In this case for perennial water the water-rate would be only Rs. 6-0-0, while from a Government irrigation work it would probably be nearly double that.

24. The Acting Collector's letter criticizing the proposals contained in the letter of the Acting Superintendent is appended. It is in much the same strain as that from the same officer on the proposed revision of certain villages of Bhimthari, recently forwarded, which I have commented upon in my No. 388, dated 30th ultimo, the remarks contained in which equally apply to the present case. The Acting Collector appears to hold that all increases of assessment are unmixed evils, and that his duty is to cut them down as low as possible.

25. In para. 2 the Acting Collector, Mr. Keyser, remarks on the modifications in classification which must have been introduced on the method of classification formerly in use, so as to induce so much lower percentage results, and wishes that farther information had been given on this subject. There is no doubt that the standard of classification three or four years back in the Poona Survey had a tendency to run higher than was expedient on the poorer soils, possibly by, the amount of half a class or one anna. In soils ranging between 2 and

4 annas proper classification value, of which there are abundance in the Deccan, an over-estimate of one anna would involve an increase of from 25 to 50 per cent. In the poor soils there is now certainly no tendency to high classification; what tendency there may be is in the other direction, which is well; but care must be taken that this is not pushed too far in the anxiety to avoid the opposite error, for poor soils which were almost valueless for taxation thirty years ago have a definite value now, and especially lands fit for grazing only, which were commonly exempted from assessment at the time of the former settlement. No more has been done now, nor change made, as regards the classification, than to endeavour to avoid over-valuation of the poorer soils. On this point my only fear is that there may have been a leaning towards pushing low classification of the poorer soils rather to an extreme. In fact all the clamour and agitation which took place regarding the proceedings of the Poona Survey three years ago cannot but have produced some effect on the officers employed in it, and led them to think too much of low results as necessarily favourable results. This feeling is, I trust, passing away, and a sense of their having a duty to Government as well as to the people taking its place, and that no clamour or agitation is to be feared so long as their duty is done properly and with fairness to all parties.

26. The Acting Collector in his 3rd para. comments on past and present prices, and notes that prices for certain selected years of the last decade are lower than they were for the second decade, which he does not state contained the period of abnormal prices caused by the American war. On the fallacy of putting selected years against averages deduced from long periods it is not necessary to say more. I have recently adverted to this subject more fully in my letter No. 383, dated 30th ultimo, on the revision of a portion of Bhimbari.

27. With reference to para. 4 of the Acting Collector's remarks, bighas are doubtless a very uncertain measure, and little trust can be placed on areas so specified.

28. Para. 5 of Collector's remarks.—The crop experiments are few but so far as they go they show a large gross outturn per acre. Bhoomug or groundnut shows Rs. 148 and Rs. 145 per acre with a present assessment of Rs. 7 (irrigated land of course), which is not likely to be materially exceeded now. An indifferent crop of gram, which is the second crop taken in the year, gives a gross outturn of Rs. 12-1-4: the present assessment is Rs. 1-1-6, and when revised it may be Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-10-0. A crop of wheat which had been touched by blight gave Rs. 50-6-8 as the gross outturn, the present assessment being Rs. 0-12-0 per acre, which may be, when revised, about Rs. 1-2-0 per acre. Though I would not attempt to draw any definite conclusions from so few experiments on small areas, it would be difficult to make out any positive case against the moderation of the proposed assessment from them. Bhoomug or groundnut is not in the western part of Purandhar by any means an uncommon crop, and therefore cannot be one requiring specially peculiar conditions not common there, as to be inferred from Mr. Keyser's remarks; it is grown both in irrigated and unirrigated land, though of course the produce is much greater in the former. Though seldom in large areas, it is one of the commonest crops to be seen in the line of country directly between Poona and Kolhápúr, and is an article which is always saleable at a good price, being largely exported to Europe.

29. In reasoning for reduction of assessment, failure of crops occurring in the recent great famine will never be overlooked as an argument proving uncertain climate: not having been directly touched by the short monsoon and consequent common failure of crops in 1877, is an undoubted good argument for a district possessing a good and certain climate, but the contrary will hardly hold. It is unjust to make an average deduction from the capabilities of a tract of country in consequence of the occurrence of a calamity which did not occur previously for seventy-five years. Calamities of this rare occurrence can only be met, as this was by exceptional measures.

30. There is some misapprehension on the part of the Acting Collector in his 11th para. He talks of the average yield of certain grass lands being only Re. 0-4-1 per acre, while it is proposed to assess them at Re. 0-3-0 per acre. What the Acting Superintendent states in his 74th para. is, that the average realizations at annual auction sale is Re. 0-4-1, which is certainly not against an assessment of Re. 0-3-0 on similar land permanently occupied.

31. The Collector has entirely overlooked the bearing of the increase of water cess on the proposed increase of assessment,—one of the most important points in this correspondence.

32. It is, I think, very advisable that the sub-division of large existing Survey Nos. which has been made in the part of this taluka now reported on, be carried out as proposed in para. 16 of the Acting Superintendent's letter on the nine villages now in this taluka already settled; this can be done without in any way disturbing the assessment. This measure has the approval of the Acting Collector.

33. I beg that this correspondence may be forwarded to Government with as little delay as possible.

Your most obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 2969.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th June 1878.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 1718, dated 9th May 1878—Submitting, with his remarks and those of the Collector of Poona (No. 1709 of 1878), a letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., with its enclosed report from Colonel Laughton, Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, for the revision of assessment of seventeen Government villages of the Purandhar Táluka and one inám village.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-1844, dated 17th May 1878.

RESOLUTION.—Government are of opinion that the Survey and Settlement Commissioner has satisfactorily disposed of the Acting Collector's objections regarding over-assessment. He has further shown that the result of the rates proposed by Colonel Laughton would be under-assessment in at least a few of the villages.

2. On careful consideration of the subject, His Excellency in Council is pleased to order that the rates proposed by the Superintendent of Survey should be adopted with such modifications as the Survey Commissioner may think necessary, reporting the same for the sanction of Government. As however the latest date for the relinquishment of occupancies is the 5th of June, a date which has already passed, it will be impossible to introduce these rates till next year.

3. Colonel Anderson's proposal to consider the water-rates separately from the dry-crop rates is approved.

T. D. MACKENZIE,  
For Acting Secretary to Government.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 5848.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th November 1878.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 23, dated 10th October 1878 :—

"The papers relative to the revision of assessment in certain villages of the Purandhar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate, forwarded with your Chief Secretary's letter of the 26th July, No. 33 of 1878, have been considered by me in Council.

"2. The táluka in which these villages are situated is, in point of climate and natural advantages, superior generally to those in other parts of the Deccan, and it has greatly benefited by the improvements introduced since the last settlement. It is throughout intersected by excellent roads, it is well provided with markets, and it is in immediate communication with Poona. The fort of Purandhar was more than 25 years ago converted into a military sanitarium by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, the Commander-in-Chief, and has since been a frequent resort in the hot weather for officers, both military and civil, whom circumstances did not permit to visit Mahábaleshvar.

"3. There appears to be some inaccuracy of statement in Colonel Anderson's report as to the number of villages assessed. Mr. Robertson, the Revenue Commissioner, in the first paragraph of his report, alludes to 18 Government villages, and one inám village. Colonel Laughton's report makes the matter more clear, and may be accepted. He alludes to 17 Government and one alienated village, and, in addition, to another alienated village, Wághápur, belonging to Trimbak Rao Purandharé (*see* paragraph 92 of his report), now surveyed and classed for the first time.

"4. Colonel Laughton's proposition was to distribute the villages into four groups, with the following assessment :—

I.—The village of Sásvad, the largest market town of the táluka, containing the best land of the district, with not a single acre of assessed waste,—

Maximum rate, Rs. 1-12-0 per acre.

II.—Two villages near Sásvad,—

Maximum rate, Rs. 1-10-0 per acre.

III.—Ten villages further to the east, and one inám village (Mahur),—

Maximum rate, Rs. 1-8-0 per acre.

IV.—Four villages still more to the east,—

Maximum rate, Rs. 1-6-0 per acre.

For rice lands, which, under the revision survey, amounts to 120½ acres, an assessment of Rs. 8 per acre is recommended, and for páthasthal land (irrigated by channels drawn from streams) Rs. 7-8-0. These arrangements would increase the assessment from Rs. 19,788 to Rs. 28,744, an increase of Rs. 8,956 or 45·3 per cent.

“5. Colonel Anderson proposes, I think correctly, to separate the increase due to the increased use of water from streams, or Rs. 3,618, from the general increase, thus reducing the enhancement to Rs. 4,916, and the general percentage increase to 26·3. This deduction, he argues, will cut down the increase on unirrigated land to a figure unduly and unnecessarily low, and the maximum on all the Government villages, with the exception of Guroli, Pisurti and Jeur, should, he considers, be raised by, from 2 to 4 annas per acre. The enhancement thus suggested would be small, but it will affect all the adjacent villages of the táluka which stand for re-settlement in the next (*i. e.*, the current) year. He therefore proposes that the rates now suggested, especially as they cannot be introduced for the year 1878-79, be not now sanctioned, but held in abeyance until the whole táluka is ready for revision, as it will be this year.

“6. The Acting Collector, Mr. Keyser, regards the assessment proposed as too high, and suggests reduction of rates. His objections have been very fairly answered by Colonel Anderson, whose views have received the concurrence of the Revenue Commissioner, and of Your Excellency in Council. You have sanctioned the rates proposed, including the increase of the páthasthal assessment from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 8, with such modifications as the Survey Commissioner (Colonel Anderson) may think necessary. I am not prepared to assent to this course, which rather commits me to an undefined addition to an assessment already considerably, although not unduly, enhanced. I will, therefore, await a report on the revision of the settlement of the whole táluka, which I shall hope soon to receive. Colonel Anderson will thus have an opportunity of explaining to what villages his present proposals apply.”

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated to the Commissioner, C. D., and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., with reference to Government Resolution No. 2969, dated 11th June 1878, and with a request that, in obedience to the desire expressed in the concluding paragraph, the latter will submit, at his early convenience, proposals for the settlement of the whole táluka.

T. D. MACKENZIE,  
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 119 of 1879.

From

COLONEL G. A. LAUGHTON,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Poona and Násik;

To

J. MOORE, Esq.,  
Collector of Poona.

Nagar Districts,  
Camp Pachegaon, 1st February 1879.

Sir,

In continuation of the correspondence regarding the introduction of revised rates into 17 Government villages of the Purandhar Táluka, Poona Collectorate, which ended in Government Resolution No. 2969 of the 11th June 1878, Revenue Department, I now have the honour to forward, in compliance with the directions conveyed in the 2nd paragraph of the Resolution, amended rates for the above villages; these rates have been fixed in consultation with Colonel Anderson, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., the result of which will be best seen from the following statement; these rates are for dry-crop only, the water-cess will be alluded to hereafter:—

Number.	Name of Village.	Total of present assessment on dry-crop.	First proposed maximum dry-crop rates.	Amended dry-crop rates.	Assessment on first proposed dry-crop rates.	Assessment on amended dry-crop rates.	Percentage of increase on first proposed rates.	Percentage of increase on amended rates.	Increase of column 9 over column 8.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.				
1	Sásvad	3,257	1 12 0	2 0 0	4,840	5,114	49.3	57.0	8.4	
2	Hiwra	1,224	1 10 0	1 14 0	1,471	1,608	20.1	28.0	2.9	
3	Ambori	362	1 10 0	1 14 0	492	561	35.9	56.0	19.1	
	Total	1,538	.....	.....	1,963	2,067	23.8	30.3	6.5	
4	Pargaon	1,604	1 8 0	1 10 0	1,945	1,998	21.3	24.8	3.3	
5	Nilanj	404	1 8 0	1 10 0	510	559	26.3	38.4	12.1	
6	Belsar	2,276	1 8 0	1 10 0	2,735	2,913	22.5	25.0	5.5	
7	Harni	738	1 8 0	1 10 0	714	743	-3.3	0.7	4.0	
8	Vir	2,661	1 8 0	1 10 0	3,123	3,162	17.4	18.3	1.4	
9	Tondla	517	1 8 0	1 10 0	743	790	44.7	62.8	8.1	
10	Mandhar	678	1 8 0	1 10 0	816	835	20.4	23.2	2.9	
11	Harguda	418	1 8 0	1 10 0	535	547	28.0	30.9	2.9	
12	Pangara	688	1 8 0	1 10 0	1,116	1,122	45.3	46.1	0.8	
13	Jejuri	1,180	1 6 0	1 10 0	1,426	1,651	20.8	30.9	10.1	
	Total	11,244	.....	.....	13,718	14,351	22.0	27.4	5.4	
14	Guroli	569	1 8 0	1 8 0	655	659	15.1	15.8	0.7	
15	Daundaj	704	1 6 0	1 8 0	727	787	3.3	11.8	8.5	
	Total	1,273	.....	.....	1,382	1,446	8.6	18.6	5.0	
16	Pisurti	343	1 6 0	1 6 0	428	429	24.8	25.1	0.3	
17	Jeúr	1,030	1 6 0	1 6 0	1,367	1,293	31.7	25.4	-6.3*	
	Total	1,373	.....	.....	1,795	1,721	30.0	25.3	-4.7	
	Grand Total	16,733	.....	.....	28,693	24,663	26.5	31.7	5.2	
	<i>Inám Village.</i>									
18	Mahur	1,055	1 8 0	1 10 0	1,296	1,320	22.8	25.1	2.3	

\* Deduction has been made in this village since last year on account of land taken up for the Nira Canal, hence less area and less assessment.

2. Thus there will be an increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 980 by the amended rates over what might have been obtained by the rates proposed by me in my letter No. 324, dated 9th April 1978, a copy of which is appended for the sake of easy reference.

3. Pátasthal lands had been assessed by me on a maximum rate of Rs. 7-8-0, land and water; this rate Colonel Anderson, in his forwarding letter No. 406, dated 4th May, paragraph 21, proposed should be increased to Rs. 8 "to assimilate with maximum rate on rice land." This suggestion has apparently met with the sanction of Government.

4. The following table shows the increase by adopting the higher maximum rate:—

Number.	Name of Village.	Revenue obtainable by a Rs. 7-8-0 maximum water-rate on Pátasthal lands.	Revenue obtainable by a Rs. 8 maximum water-rate.	Increase.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sásvad	1,295	1,363	68	
2	Hiwra	397	400	3	
3	Ambori	30	32	2	
4	Pargaon	75	76	1	
5	Nilanj	254	271	17	
6	Belsar	805	849	44	
7	Harni	239	268	29	
8	Vir	1,707	1,811	104	
9	Tondla	22	23	1	
10	Mandhar	.....	.....	.....	
11	Harguda	205	208	3	
12	Pangara	25	32	7	
13	Jejuri	172	186	14	
14	Guroli	120	120	9	
15	Daundaj	52	59	7	
16	Pisurti	81	87	6	
17	Jeúr	393	427	35	
	Total	5,901	6,251	350	
	<i>Inám Village.</i>				
18	Mahur	143	156	14	



5. The total increase of revenue on water by using the higher rate is Rs. 350, which added to the increased revenue on dry-crop land, as previously shown, makes the total increase on the 17 villages Rs. 1,380.

6. A similar increase had been made in the Inám village of Mahur. I proposed a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-8-0, and the Pátasthal assessment has been worked out on a Rs. 7-8-0 rate; these rates have now been increased to Rs. 1-10-0 on dry-crop land, and Rs. 8 on land irrigated by páts; the increase of the first is Rs. 24, and on the water Rs. 14, total 38. A statement is given in the Appendix, marked A, showing the incidence of percentage on both sets of rates with and without water-cess for each village, and the average on the whole.

7. No mention is made in the past correspondence, nor in the Government Resolution, to the rates proposed by me in paragraphs 93 and 97 of my report No. 324 for the Inám village of Waghapur, surveyed and classed for the first time; there is no Pátasthal land in this village, and the proposed dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-8-0 meets, I believe, with the approval of the Survey Commissioner, N. D.

8. Should these increased rates meet with approval, I have the honour to request that they may be forwarded for the sanction of Government.

9. In compliance with the suggestion made by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., in paragraph 22 of his letter No. 406, already alluded to, I now have the honour to submit revised rates of assessment for 18 Government villages and 1 Inám village, the first were settled in 1847-48, and the latter in 1860-61; there are other Government villages in this taluka, into which revision rates have not yet been introduced, but their leases fall in later.

10. The accompanying map shows how these villages are situated, as also the 17 villages, increased rates for which have been submitted; the first are coloured green, while the latter are shown with a blue shade, the proposed maximum dry-crop rate of each village being entered close to the name.

11. The revision survey of these 18 Government and 1 Inám village was made in 1874-75 and 1875-76; the whole of them were, however, re-examined last year, and alterations made in the size of Survey Nos., &c., in accordance with the rules described in paragraphs 8 to 16 of my last year's report.

12. The revised classification was in like manner carried out according to the Southern Marátha Country Survey Rules; a statement, contrasting the classification valuation of the past and present systems, is shown in paragraphs 62 and 63 of the same report.

13. The total area of these villages, according to revision and first surveys, is given in the following statement:—

Villages for Revision, Government and Inám.	Year of Current Settlement.	Number of Villages.	Area in Acres.	Area in Square Miles.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Government Villages ...	1847-48	18	52,119	81.4	.
Inám Village ...	1860-61	1	1,899	3.0	
Total ...	...	19	54,018	84.4	

14. The general results as regards area obtained by the revision survey, as compared with that of the present survey, is as follows:—

Revision Survey of 18 Government and Inám Village.	Total Area.	Deduct Unarable.	Remaining Arable.
1	2	3	4
Present Survey ...	53,415	10,218	43,197
Revision Survey ...	54,018	10,362	43,656
Increase ...	603	144	459
Decrease ...	.....	.....	.....

15. These villages are contiguous to, or intermixed with, those reported on last year; consequently, I would beg to refer you to my report, paragraphs 17 to 34, in which a full descrip-

tion of the whole taluka, its climate, communications, husbandry, productions, markets and manufactures, is given. In addition to the number of looms already stated, there are only ten in these villages, one for weaving cotton cloth, and the remainder for kambli or coarse blankets, of no importance.

16. The following is an abstract of Statistical Return No. VI for 18 Government villages:—

Items.	In 1847-48.	In 1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Population	9,451	11,617	2,166	...	+22.9
Houses ... { Flat-roofed and tiled	1,219	1,441	222	...	+18.2
... { Thatched	326	250	...	76	-23.3
Agricultural Cattle	4,828	3,878	...	950	-19.7
Cows, Buffaloes and their young	No record.	3,097	...	...	.....
Sheep and Goats	Do.	4,218	...	...	.....
Ploughs	615	505	...	110	-17.9
Carts	105	232	127	...	+12.1
Horses and Ponies	No record.	141	...	...	.....
Wells ... { Irrigation	201	276	74	...	+36.8
... { Drinking	37	6	...	21	-77.7
... { Out of repair	90	187	97	...	+107.8

and the next is a similar return for one Inám village, Nazra, settled in 1860-61:—

Items.	In 1860-61.	In 1877-78.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Population	170	238	66	...	+38.8
Houses ... { Flat-roofed and tiled	19	20	1	...	+5.3
... { Thatched	6	7	1	...	+16.7
Agricultural Cattle	175	77	...	98	-56
Cows, Buffaloes and their young	No record.	43	...	...	.....
Sheep and Goats	Do.	201	...	...	.....
Ploughs	21	7	...	14	-66.7
Carts	2	5	3	...	+150.0
Horses and Ponies	No record.	2	...	...	.....
Wells ... { Irrigation	8	8	...	...	.....
... { Drinking	.....	...	...	...	.....
... { Out of repair	3	9	6	...	+200

17. The same remarks which I made on similar statements in my report last year, paragraphs 38 and 39, apply here also. It is curious to note that, although there is a fair increase percentage in population and in the better class of houses, and a remarkable one in the item of carts, there is a considerable falling off in the items of agricultural cattle and ploughs; as lately stated in a report on some villages of the adjoining taluka of Bhimthadi, there was no record kept at the time of the former survey of cows, buffaloes, &c., consequently, the data given at that time of agricultural cattle cannot, I think, be depended upon, as many of the ordinary cattle of a village, unfit for draft *may* have been included among them.

18. The average number of souls to the square mile for 18 Government and 1 Inám village is given below:—

	Population.	Average to the Square Mile.
1847-48 for 18 Government Villages	9,451	.....
1860-61 for 1 Inám Village	170	.....
1878 for 19 Villages	11,853	140.4

19. The practice of subletting in these is much the same as previously reported (paragraph 41) seldom for cash payments, and chiefly on the "Ardali" system, the produce (dry-crop) being shared between the occupant and the individual renting the field, the former having to pay the Government assessment, and to supply half of the seed. In the case of garden lands, the occupant, besides paying the Government assessment, has to supply  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the seed grain, and to pay  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of expenses incurred on account of mots, ropes and manure, and in return he receives  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the produce, the remainder going to the cultivator.

20. I have included an extract of sales and mortgages obtained from the Registry Office (Appendices B and C), and also a similar statement (marked D) giving a *précis* of information obtained by the classing officers; much dependence cannot, however, be placed on these figures, as giving a true idea of the real value of the land sold or mortgaged.

21. The next statement is, however, of much more value, being indicative of the general prosperity of the agricultural class. It will be observed that no less than 85·7 per cent. of the land is actually cultivated by the occupant, and only 12·7 per cent. is sublet on money and grain payments.

*Statement giving the proportion of Survey Nos. and Pôt Nos. cultivated by the holders or occupants, and the Nos. which are sublet.*

Number of Villages.	Survey and Pôt Nos. cultivated entirely by occupants.	Survey and Pôt Nos. cultivated partly by occupants in partnership with others.	Survey Nos. sublet on money payments.	Survey Nos. sublet on grain payments.	Survey Nos. waste.	Total Survey and Pôt Nos.	Percentage of Survey Nos. cultivated entirely by occupants or in partnership with others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18 Government and 1 Inám	5,604	117	94	753	109	6,677	85·7

22. Only in the villages of Kikvi and Nhavi are there schools, and these have been established only within the last ten years: the number of scholars amounts to 73.

23. The following is a statement of the average prices of grain, the same as given at paragraph 47 of last year's report, with the addition of the selling price for 1878. I have not entered the percentage increase for this year, it being one of famine, the results would be fallacious; but from my former report, paragraph 48, it will be remarked how much improved is the status of the rayat, during the third decade of the expired settlement than during the first:—

Years.	Average seers per rupee.					Percentage.					Remarks.
	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	
From 1847-48 to 1856-57.	12½	35	29	30½	18	...	...	...	...	...	Increase on the first 10 years. Increase on the second 10 years. Increase on the first 10 years.
From 1857-58 to 1866-67.	21	18	14½	14	10	102	94	100	118	80	
From 1867-68 to 1876-77.	22	18	18½	14½	10	93	94	115	110	80	
For 1877-78	10½	9½	8	10	7½	...	...	...	...	...	

24. The next statement gives a *précis* of the past revenue history of 18 Government, and following it, is a similar one for the Inám village of Nazra:—

Years.	Average of occupied acres including Government and alienated land.	Average of Waste.	Average of Remissions.	Average of total collections on Government and alienated land.	Average of outstanding Balances.
1	2	3	4	5	6
From 1837-38 to 1846-47	20,029	5,238	4,636	20,525	1,880
From 1847-48 to 1856-57	39,926	1,293	67	18,158	278
From 1857-58 to 1866-67	41,238	404	1	19,273	5
From 1867-68 to 1876-77	41,550	176	.....	19,609	999
For 1877-78	41,612	4	.....	19,595	23

Years.	Average of occupied acres including Government and alienated land.	Average of Waste.	Average of Remissions.	Average of total collections on Government and alienated land.	Average of outstanding Balances.
1	2	3	4	5	6
From 1850-51 to 1859-60	1,523	157	36	699	.....
From 1860-61 to 1869-70	1,580	24	3	877	18
From 1870-71 to 1877-78	1,581	.....	.....	880	.....

25. Thus it will be seen that in the Government villages the occupied area has more than doubled itself during the last decade of the expired settlement, as compared with the average of the ten years previous to its commencement. Much faith cannot, however, be placed in the return of area previous to the introduction of the Revenue Survey; the record of area was always kept in bighas which has been converted into acres at the rate of 30 gunthas equal to one bigha; this is not correct, for the "Bigha" varies according to the nature of the soil; probably in the best black soil the assumption of 30 gunthas to the bigha is fair enough, whereas in the poor, or "barrad" soils this measure represented three or more acres. It is satisfactory to note that last year there were only 4 acres of *unoccupied* waste. There were no remissions, and only 22 Rupees of outstanding balance, which last is remarkable, it being the year of famine. The average collections, though steadily improving each decade from the 1st year of the present settlement, has never reached the average collections of the ten years anterior to it; last year, however, it was only Rs. 930 less.

26. The results of the expiring settlement for the Inám village of Nazra are equally satisfactory; the average occupied area for the last eight years has increased. There is no *unoccupied* waste, nor any remissions, neither outstanding balances, while the average collections have increased by Rs. 181.

27. The following is a statement of notices served on the occupants of survey fields for the non-payment of the revenue when due; it shows that for the last three years it has never been necessary to resort to the sale of their land in order to meet the demands of Government:—

Years.	Notices issued.	Cases in which actual sales took place.	Remarks.
1875-76	27	.....	
1876-77	146	.....	
1877-78	561	.....	

28. Having now briefly touched on all the subjects required to describe the past revenue history of these villages for the last 30 years, having in my last year's report gone into each subject as connected with the whole taluka with more detail, I come at last to the important one of proposing revised rates. It will, I think, be allowed that there has been very considerable improvement in facility of communication throughout the taluka, and beyond it, to the chief markets and centres of trade; also in the rise of the prices of food-grains, in the value of land, and in the general improvement of the rayats' status, consequently a fair increase in the percentage of assessment may be equitably applied.

29. I propose to put these 18 Government and 1 Inám villages into 6 groups. For the 1st, consisting of three, *viz.*, Kikvi (a market town), Kenjal, and Kamthari, I would propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-2-0. A glance at the map will show that these villages are most favourably situated on the high road from Sátára to Poona *via* the Katraj Ghát; they also are at no great distance from the villages of Ving and Pulasee in the Sátára Collectorate, south of the river Nira, to which Colonel Anderson, when settling that district, applied a similar rate. The second group also consists of three villages—Panda, Rajapur and Sawardar, not quite so favourably situated as the last; for these I would suggest a rate of Rs. 2-0-0, they are all three not distant from the market towns of Kikvi and Sherwal, the latter in the Sátára Collectorate. For the next group of only two villages, Bhongauli and Nhavi, I consider a rate of Rs. 1-14-0 sufficient; these again are not quite so well situated as the last, and, besides, have much hilly ground along their northern boundaries; they adjoin, however, the village of Bhalee, south of the Nira river, for which Colonel Anderson adopted the same rate. For a rate of Rs. 1-12-0 there is only one—the village of Pokhar; this village, a small one, and possessing very poor soil, seems to have been very highly assessed even with the proposed high rate of Rs. 1-12-0, the former assessment is barely reached; this may be accounted for by the more careful classification of the poor soils. For the rate of Rs. 1-8-0, I can recommend only one—the village of Dhalewari; it is close to Belsar, for which a similar rate is proposed in the amended statement for last year's eighteen villages. For the remaining nine villages under report, Tekauri, Rajewari, Naigaon, Pisarva, Rak, Maudi, Pimpri Khurd, Khothala, and the Inám village of Nazra, I would propose a maximum rate of Rs. 1-6-0. They are more or less unfavourably situated, as compared with the rest. Pimpri Khurd adjoins Pimpri-Budruk, on the other side of the Nira, for which Colonel Anderson adopted the same rate.

30. Only 52 acres of rice cultivation appear to have been recorded by the present settlement; this area has increased during the last thirty years to 169 acres. The whole of the rice land has been classed in the manner described in paragraph 75, *vide* accompanying Report No. 324. For these lands I would propose to apply a maximum rate of Rs. 8, which will give a maximum of Rs. 3, and a minimum of annas 7, with an average of Rs. 2-3-7; all new rice land, as previously described, being assessed at simple dry-crop rates.

31. There is Baghait cultivation in all the villages under report. The area of which, as obtained by the revision survey, amounts to 1,435 acres, both Pátasthal and Motasthal combined, against 730 acres recorded by present settlement.

32. For all land watered by páts I would propose a rate of 8 Rupees per acre, combining and water according to the classification of the soil, as described in paragraph 82 of my report.

33. The following abstract statement gives the general result of the imposition of proposed rates:—

Class.	Number of villages in each class.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.					Percentage of increase.	Percentage increase after deducting difference of water-cess in old and new assessment.	
			Area and Assessment by present accounts.		Area and Assessment by Revision Survey and proposed rates.		Increase.			
			4	5	6	7				8
			Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	9	10.
I ... ..	8	2 12	4,375	2,812	4,406	4,481	1,669	59.4	56.4	
II ... ..	8	2 0	1,844	1,135	1,930	1,693	568	50.5	50.5	
III ... ..	2	1 14	5,721	3,003	5,908	4,716	1,718	57.0	50.1	
IV ... ..	1	1 12	242	124	245	127	8	2.4	2.4	
V ... ..	1	1 8	1,897	869	1,481	1,128	259	29.8	16.8	
VI ... ..	8	1 6	22,906	10,558	22,980	13,486	2,938	27.8	24.1	
Total ...	18	...	36,475	18,486	36,900	25,631	7,145	39.0	34.3	
Nazra Inám Village ...	1	1 6	1,492	856	1,50	1,122	266	81.1	81.1	
Grand Total ...	19	...	37,967	19,342	38,402	26,753	7,411	38.3	34.2	

34. The average rate per acre as now obtaining on recorded area, and assessment, is 8 annas and 2 pies, and on area by revision survey and according to proposed assessment the rate per acre will be 11 annas and 2 pies, including dry-crop, rice, garden and water-cess. To the last statement has been added column 10, giving the percentage increase after deducting difference of water-cess in old and new assessment as in the form given by Colonel Anderson in his Report No. 406, paragraph 18.

35. In the Appendix is given a statement for each village, giving in full detail the incidence of proposed rates on every sort of cultivation, and the percentage increase on the whole, with a column showing the percentage after deducting difference of water-cess, as stated in the last paragraph.

36. The Government unoccupied waste land, as recorded by the revision survey amounts to 10 acres, and bears an assessment of Rs. 2 equal to an average of 3 annas and 2 pies per acre.

37. In addition to the Government land, there is an area, 5,154 acres of Inám land which bears an assessment of Rs. 3,292, and pays annually Judi Rs. 1,109.

38. The following statement shows the whole land of the 18 Government villages in an abstract form:—

	Acres.	Existing Assessment.	Proposed Assessment.	Judi.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied assessed land ... ..	36,900	18,486	25,631	.....
Do. unoccupied assessed waste ... ..	10	2	2	.....
Inám ... ..	5,154	2,548	3,292	1,109
Unarable ... ..	1,055	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	52,119	21,036	28,925	1,109

39. Besides the "Khálsa" land in the Inám village of Nazra, there is an area of 90 acres Inám land, bearing an assessment of Rs. 50, and paying annually Judi Rs. 24. The following is the abstract statement for this village:—

	Acres.	Existing Assessment.	Proposed Assessment.	Judi.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Khálsa occupied assessed land ... ..	1,502	856	1,122	.....
Do. unoccupied assessed waste ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inám ... ..	90	35	50	24
Unarable ... ..	307	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,899	891	1,172	24

40. I now have to report upon three Inám villages—Sonari, Pimpri and Málsiras, surveyed and classed for the first time. Sonari lies about 4 miles north-east of the market town of Sásvad, Pimpri about 5 miles north-east of Jejuri, and Málsiras about the same distance due north of Pimpri.

41. In climate and rainfall these villages are similar to the Government villages in their neighbourhood, for which rates have now been proposed. The total arable area amounts to 15,263 acres, of which 487 acres is Bagait; only in the village of Sonari is there any Pátasthal amounting to 144 acres.

42. The total population is 2,281 or 95·4 to the square mile; 12,476 acres of the whole area (15,263 acres) are arable Khálsa, 12,476 acres being occupied, and 352 acres unoccupied waste. The accounts are kept in bighas, and the assessment is levied at one fixed uniform rate of Rs. 0-15-4 per bigha on all lands irrespective of the quality of the soil; or whether it is Jirait or Bagait; this is in Sonari. In Málsiras and Pimpri the rate on dry-crop is 0-7-4 and on garden land 2-6-4.

43. Appended is a statement, marked G, showing the total area of these villages, and the different areas of "Khálsa" and Inám land, with average collections for the last ten, for the last five, and for the year 1877-78 with the results proposed on dry-crop and garden lands.

44. For the village of Sonari, from its more favourable position, being close to the market town of Sásvad, and close to the Diva Ghát road leading to Poona, I would propose a maximum rate for dry-crop soil of Rs. 1-12-0. For Pimpri, being less favourably situated, though at no great distance from Jejuri, a town of much resort for pilgrims, and being adjacent to the road abovementioned, I would propose a rate of Rs. 1-10-0. The village of Málsiras is less favourably situated than the other two; it is not near any made road and in point of climate, situated as it is at the extreme north-east corner of the taluka, is worse off than any of the others; for this village I consider a rate of Rs. 1-6-0 sufficiently high; it assimilates also with adjoining Government villages, for which the same rate has been proposed.

45. For the Motasthal lands I propose to adopt a sliding scale according to the depth of the water in the well from the surface of the soil which will give in the most favourable position, or where the water is nearest the surface, a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0, which added to the maximum dry-crop rate of the village, will give a maximum rate for Sonari of Rs. 3-8-0, for Pimpri Rs. 3-6-0, and for Málsiras Rs. 3-2-0. The Pátasthal land in Sonari should be assessed on the 8 Rupees scale, proposed to be adopted for similar lands in the Government villages already reported on.

46. According to these proposed rates, the total assessment will be Rs. 8,250, of which Rs. 7,767 will be on Khálsa lands equal to an increase of 20·1 per cent. In addition to the Khálsa lands in these villages, there is an area amounting to 601 acres of Inám land, bearing an assessment of Rs. 483, and paying annual Judi Rs. 171. The following statement gives the whole area of these Inám villages in an abstract form:—

	Acres.	Existing Assessment of 1877-78.	Proposed Assessment.	Judi.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Khálsa occupied assessed land ...	12,476	6,433	7,695	...
Do. unoccupied assessed waste ...	352	36	72	...
Inám ...	601	446	483	171
Unarable ...	1,834	...	...	...
Total...	15,263	6,915	8,250	171

47. In conclusion, I have the honour to request that, should these proposed rates meet with your approval, this report may be forwarded through the usual channels for the information of Government. Should Government be pleased to sanction these rates, I request that a guarantee be given for the continuance of the lease of these villages, 18 Government and 4 Inám, as well as the 17 Government and 1 Inám, reported on at the commencement of this report, until the year 1902-03, the period at which the lease of the nine villages of this taluka, settled in 1873-74, will expire.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,

Supt., Revenue Survey and Assessment,

Poona and Násik.

## STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

*Details of Cultivation in A. D. 1877-78.*

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of total cultivation of Government and Inám lands.		
			Total.	Khárif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Purandhar Táluka of the Poona Col- lectorate.	Khálsa ... 18 villages. Inám ... 1 village. Total ... 19	Jowári (Shala) ...	43.0	0.0	43.0
		Bájni ...	34.3	34.3	0.0
		Wheat ...	2.5	0.0	2.5
		Jowári ...	2.3	2.3	0.0
		Sawa ...	2.0	2.0	0.0
		Rice ...	0.9	0.9	0.0
		Tur ...	0.7	0.7	0.0
		Gram ...	0.6	0.0	0.6
		Kardai ...	0.6	0.0	0.6
		Urid ...	0.6	0.6	0.0
		Ulga ...	0.5	0.5	0.0
		Nágli ...	0.4	0.4	0.0
		Vegetables ...	0.5	0.0	0.5
		Matki ...	0.3	0.3	0.0
		Rala ...	0.1	0.1	0.0
		Til ...	0.1	0.1	0.0
		Miscellaneous ...	2.4	2.4	0.0
Occupied waste or fallow.	8.2	0.0	8.2		
		Total ...	100.0	44.6	55.4

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

40. I now have to report upon three Inám villages—Sonari, Pimpri and Málsiras, surveyed and classed for the first time. Sonari lies about 4 miles north-east of the market town of Sásvad, Pimpri about 5 miles north-east of Jejuri, and Málsiras about the same distance due north of Pimpri.

41. In climate and rainfall these villages are similar to the Government villages in their neighbourhood, for which rates have now been proposed. The total arable area amounts to 15,263 acres, of which 487 acres is Bagait; only in the village of Sonári is there any Pátasthal amounting to 144 acres.

42. The total population is 2,281 or 95·4 to the square mile; 12,476 acres of the whole area (15,263 acres) are arable Khálsa, 12,476 acres being occupied, and 352 acres unoccupied waste. The accounts are kept in bighas, and the assessment is levied at one fixed uniform rate of Rs. 0-15-4 per bigha on all lands irrespective of the quality of the soil; or whether it is Jirait or Bagait; this is in Sonari. In Málsiras and Pimpri the rate on dry-crop is 0-7-4 and on garden land 2-6-4.

43. Appended is a statement, marked G, showing the total area of these villages, and the different areas of "Khálsa" and Inám land, with average collections for the last ten, for the last five, and for the year 1877-78 with the results proposed on dry-crop and garden lands.

44. For the village of Sonari, from its more favourable position, being close to the market town of Sásvad, and close to the Diva Ghát road leading to Poona, I would propose a maximum rate for dry-crop soil of Rs. 1-12-0. For Pimpri, being less favourably situated, though at no great distance from Jejuri, a town of much resort for pilgrims, and being adjacent to the road abovementioned, I would propose a rate of Rs. 1-10-0. The village of Málsiras is less favourably situated than the other two; it is not near any made road and in point of climate, situated as it is at the extreme north-east corner of the táluka, is worse off than any of the others; for this village I consider a rate of Rs. 1-6-0 sufficiently high; it assimilates also with adjoining Government villages, for which the same rate has been proposed.

45. For the Motasthal lands I propose to adopt a sliding scale according to the depth of the water in the well from the surface of the soil which will give in the most favourable position, or where the water is nearest the surface, a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0, which added to the maximum dry-crop rate of the village, will give a maximum rate for Sonari of Rs. 3-8-0, for Pimpri Rs. 3-6-0, and for Málsiras Rs. 3-2-0. The Pátasthal land in Sonari should be assessed on the 8 Rupees scale, proposed to be adopted for similar lands in the Government villages already reported on.

46. According to these proposed rates, the total assessment will be Rs. 8,250, of which Rs. 7,767 will be on Khálsa lands equal to an increase of 20·1 per cent. In addition to the Khálsa lands in these villages, there is an area amounting to 601 acres of Inám land, bearing an assessment of Rs. 483, and paying annual Judi Rs. 171. The following statement gives the whole area of these Inám villages in an abstract form:—

	Acres.	Existing Assessment of 1877-78.	Proposed Assessment.	Judi.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Khálsa occupied assessed land ...	12,476	6,433	7,695	...
Do. unoccupied assessed waste ...	352	36	72	...
Inám ...	601	446	483	171
Unarable ...	1,834	...	...	...
Total...	15,263	6,915	8,250	171

47. In conclusion, I have the honour to request that, should these proposed rates meet with your approval, this report may be forwarded through the usual channels for the information of Government. Should Government be pleased to sanction these rates, I request that a guarantee be given for the continuance of the lease of these villages, 18 Government and 4 Inám, as well as the 17 Government and 1 Inám, reported on at the commencement of this report, until the year 1902-03, the period at which the lease of the nine villages of this táluka, settled in 1873-74, will expire.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,

Supt., Revenue Survey and Assessment,

Poona and Násik.



## STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

*Details of Cultivation in A. D. 1877-78.*

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of total cultivation of Government and Inám lands.		
			Total.	Khárif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Purandhar Táluka of the Poona Col- lectorate.	Khálsa ... 18 villages. Inám ... 1 village. Total ... 19	Jowári (Shalu) ...	43.0	0.0	43.0
		Bájni ...	34.3	34.3	0.0
		Wheat ...	2.5	0.0	2.5
		Jowári ...	2.3	2.3	0.0
		Sawa ...	2.0	2.0	0.0
		Rice ...	0.9	0.9	0.0
		Tur ...	0.7	0.7	0.0
		Gram ...	0.6	0.0	0.6
		Kardai ...	0.6	0.0	0.6
		Urid ...	0.6	0.6	0.0
		Ulga ...	0.5	0.5	0.0
		Nágli ...	0.4	0.4	0.0
		Vegetables ...	0.5	0.0	0.5
		Matki ...	0.3	0.3	0.0
		Rala ...	0.1	0.1	0.0
		Til ...	0.1	0.1	0.0
		Miscellaneous ...	2.4	2.4	0.0
Occupied waste or fallow.	8.2	0.0	8.2		
		Total ...	100.0	44.6	55.4

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

## STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

Return of Houses, Chauris, Wells, etc., and of Live and Dead Stock.

District.	Surveyed villages.	Houses.					Wells.				Carts and Ploughs.		Live Stock.		
		Chauris.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Tot.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.		
													Old.	Young.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.	18 Government vil- lages.	20	863	858	250	1,691	275	6	187	488	332	505	31	110	141
		...	571	648	326	1,546	201	27	80	318	105	615	...	...	...
	Inám village Nazra.	1	3	18	7	27	8	...	9	17	5	7	1	1	2
		...	1	18	6	25	8	...	8	11	2	21	...	...	...

District.	Surveyed villages.	Live Stock.											
		Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough Oxen Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
		Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.	18 Government vil- lages.	439	220	718	1,551	828	2,379	3,878	3,208	915	32	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,628	...	...	...	...	...
	Inám village Nazra.	10	...	10	24	9	33	77	125	76	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	

N. B.—Columns 14 and 23 and 24 and 28. No data of the Prantbándi Survey obtainable.

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

## Statement referred to in paragraph 23.

Years.	Average price prevailing in the Táluka.				
	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.
1843-44	52	44	32½	34	23
1844-45	29	24	25	23½	24
1845-46	22	19	16	14	16
1846-47	35	34	20	19	19
1847-48	75	62½	34	34	25
1848-49	70	50	35	39	17
1849-50	37	32½	29	30	21
1850-51	...	30	31	33	19
1851-52	...	...	...	...	...
1852-53	47½	42½	35	30	19
1853-54	20	21	21	...	14
1854-55	32	27½	27	30	17
1855-56	28	27	24	28	16
1856-57	32½	28	24½	21	15
1857-58	31	28	25	21	15
1858-59	...	...	...	...	...
1859-60	37	29	22	19	12
1860-61	30½	26	19	17	14
1861-62	17½	15	15	17	11
1862-63	14	12	12	14	9
1863-64	12½	10	10	10½	7½
1864-65	16½	13	9½	9	7½
1865-66	18	16½	9	8	7½
1866-67	15	12	11	11	7½
1867-68	30	22	16	17	10½
1868-69	16½	13½	10½	11½	9
1869-70	19	15	10	8½	8
1870-71	15	13	11	14	10½
1871-72	14	11	11½	11	8½
1872-73	21	16½	14	14	9
1873-74	27	22½	17½	15	12
1874-75	39½	31	19½	20½	12½
1875-76	26½	21½	16	20	11½
1876-77	13½	12	11½	14	10½
1877-78	10½	9½	8	10	7½

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

General statement referred to in paragraph 29 of the Superintendent,

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.											
					Total arable acres including Inam.	Total unarable acres.	Government occupied land.								Water cons.	Total assessment.
							Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		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
Purandhar.	Purandhar.			Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
		1	Kamghari ... ..	2 2 0	676	330	802	796	5	11	2	2	809	809	8	813
		2	Kenjal ... ..	2 2 0	1,821	250	1,087	820	3	4	10	7	1,089	831	26	866
		3	Kikri ... ..	2 2 0	2,941	2,081	2,417	11,009	31	79	19	13	2,467	1,101	43	1,144
			Total ... ..		5,178	3,611	4,306	2,625	38	94	31	22	4,375	2,741	71	2,812
		4	Rajapur ... ..	2 0 0	602	142	520	331	1	1	...	...	521	382	...	382
		5	Sawardar ... ..	2 0 0	780	281	659	320	5	11	...	...	664	331	...	631
		6	Panda ... ..	2 0 0	790	153	658	411	1	1	...	...	659	412	...	412
			Total ... ..		2,122	581	1,827	1,112	7	12	...	...	1,644	1,125	...	1,125
		7	Nhavi ... ..	1 14 0	3,018	694	2,505	1,587	...	...	112	116	2,617	1,706	118	1,821
		8	Bhongsaul ... ..	1 14 0	3,471	1,982	3,086	1,185	4	8	4	9	3,104	1,182	...	1,182
			Total ... ..		6,489	2,656	5,001	2,772	4	8	116	125	5,721	2,888	118	3,003
		9	Fokbar ... ..	1 12 0	319	171	289	118	3	6	...	...	242	124	...	124
		10	Dhalewar ... ..	14 5 0	1,568	404	1,312	651	...	...	75	84	1,387	735	134	869
		11	Rajewari ... ..	1 0 0	2,156	440	1,940	752	...	...	55	102	1,905	654	...	654
		12	Pisarya ... ..	1 0 0	3,741	497	3,890	1,798	...	...	97	211	3,487	2,009	...	2,009
		13	Pimpri Khurd ... ..	1 0 0	2,304	684	2,123	631	...	...	43	38	2,165	714	...	714
		14	Tekare ... ..	1 5 0	2,692	875	2,442	1,153	...	...	28	67	2,470	1,220	...	1,220
		15	Rak ... ..	1 8 0	4,015	672	2,972	623	...	...	55	72	3,027	805	58	960
16	Kothala ... ..	1 6 0	4,733	463	4,208	1,743	...	...	120	212	4,382	1,954	101	2,065		
17	Naigao ... ..	1 6 0	3,265	197	3,059	1,475	...	...	44	56	3,165	1,531	21	1,552		
18	Mandi ... ..	1 6 0	2,432	182	2,291	1,121	...	...	40	78	2,331	1,199	...	1,199		
	Total ... ..		26,939	3,430	22,424	9,435	...	...	462	891	22,906	10,376	177	10,553		
	Grand Total ... ..		41,616	9,003	35,719	16,743	52	121	704	1,122	36,475	17,936	500	18,466		
	Inam Villages.															
19	Nazra ... ..		1 6 0	1,581	315	1,466	736	...	...	26	70	1,492	856	...	856	

DIX.

Poona and Násik Revenue Survey and Assessment's letter No. 119 of 1879.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																	
Total arable acres including Inam.	Total unarable acres.	Government occupied lands.										Government unoccupied unassessed waste.		Average assessment of Government land per acre.	Increase percentage.	Percentage increase after deducting difference of water cases in old and new assessment.	Remarks.
		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Water case.	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
906	310	761	1,085	17	34	32	25	800	1,194	84	1,208	...	...	1 8 2	48.8	41.3	
1,383	214	1,086	1,144	32	52	9	15	1,139	1,341	34	1,275	...	...	1 2 1	48.9	47.9	
2,027	2,019	2,388	1,782	63	141	28	48	2,478	1,942	56	1,998	...	...	0 12 11	72.7	73.5	
5,185	2,673	4,335	3,981	112	267	59	89	4,465	4,327	154	4,481	...	...	1 7 2	59.4	50.4	
601	159	409	568	...	...	11	24	520	606	...	606	...	...	1 2 3	58.6	58.6	
769	269	662	430	19	39	...	...	681	475	...	475	...	...	0 12 2	43.5	43.5	
871	127	729	612	...	...	...	...	729	612	...	612	...	...	0 13 5	43.5	46.5	
2,224	555	1,900	1,630	19	30	11	24	1,630	1,693	...	1,693	...	...	1 14 0	50.5	50.5	
3,710	587	3,622	2,420	...	...	144	231	2,766	2,651	312	2,963	...	...	1 1 2	52.7	52.1	
3,602	1,414	3,098	1,860	32	66	12	18	3,142	1,739	14	1,753	...	...	0 08 12	49.3	47.1	
6,675	2,401	6,720	4,080	32	26	159	244	5,908	4,390	326	4,716	...	...	0 12 9	57.0	50.1	
397	376	239	113	6	14	...	...	245	127	...	127	...	...	0 5 2	2.4	2.4	
1,701	267	1,370	763	...	...	111	144	1,481	877	251	1,128	...	...	0 12 2	29.8	16.3	
2,176	479	1,991	861	...	...	125	183	2,016	1,042	...	1,042	...	...	0 0 2	22.2	22.2	
3,928	697	3,231	2,149	...	...	169	258	3,509	2,405	8	2,413	...	...	0 16 10	20.1	10.7	
2,875	617	2,136	792	...	...	123	181	2,259	973	...	973	...	...	0 6 11	36.2	36.2	
2,600	411	2,324	1,362	...	...	84	125	2,401	1,487	...	1,487	...	...	0 0 8	21.9	21.9	
3,722	977	2,089	955	...	...	129	174	2,817	1,129	31	1,260	...	...	0 0 2	32.6	24.6	
4,597	736	3,080	1,938	...	...	224	308	4,204	2,289	211	2,500	...	...	0 9 6	21.7	16.3	
3,580	268	3,164	1,815	...	...	86	74	3,258	1,523	218	2,111	...	...	0 10 5	36.0	28.3	
2,467	211	2,267	1,533	...	...	84	115	2,351	1,698	...	1,698	...	...	0 11 7	41.8	41.6	
25,942	4,003	21,894	11,504	...	...	1,046	1,414	22,930	12,918	508	13,486	...	...	0 9 5	27.8	24.1	
42,064	10,055	35,349	22,041	169	376	1,339	1,915	36,900	24,332	1,299	25,631	10	2	0 11 1	39.0	34.3	
1,582	307	1,450	1,056	...	...	59	66	1,502	1,122	...	1,122	...	...	0 11 11	31.1	31.1	

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

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of village.	Maximum Dry-crop-rate.	By Former Survey.														Total arable acres including Indam.
					Government occupied land.														
					Total arable acres including Indam.	Total unarable acres.	Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Water cess.	Total assessment.			
							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	18		
Purandhar.	Purandhar.	1	Saswad ...	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. 4,982	Rs. 3761	Rs. 3,297	Rs. 2,321	...	...	Rs. 310	Rs. 516	Rs. 3,619	Rs. 2,937	Rs. 420	Rs. 3,257	Rs. 4,860		
		2	Hivra ...	1 14 0	1,409	447	1,158	816	...	...	Rs. 118	Rs. 206	Rs. 1,276	Rs. 1,022	Rs. 202	Rs. 1,224	Rs. 1,894		
		3	Amatori ...	1 14 0	405	68	407	310	...	...	Rs. 18	Rs. 82	Rs. 425	Rs. 342	Rs. 20	Rs. 362	Rs. 505		
			Total ...	...	1,904	515	1,585	1,128	...	...	Rs. 136	Rs. 288	Rs. 1,701	Rs. 1,366	Rs. 222	Rs. 1,588	Rs. 1,889		
		4	Pargaon ...	1 10 0	4,079	913	3,339	1,367	...	...	Rs. 114	Rs. 223	Rs. 3,733	Rs. 1,580	Rs. 24	Rs. 1,004	Rs. 4,197		
		5	Nihunj ...	1 10 0	451	68	378	190	...	...	Rs. 65	Rs. 55	Rs. 843	Rs. 245	Rs. 159	Rs. 404	Rs. 452		
		6	Belsar ...	1 20 0	3,791	399	2,938	1,509	...	...	Rs. 279	Rs. 890	Rs. 3,217	Rs. 1,899	Rs. 377	Rs. 2,276	Rs. 3,860		
		7	Harnal ...	1 10 0	1,772	1,012	1,531	613	...	...	Rs. 47	Rs. 115	Rs. 1,578	Rs. 723	Rs. 10	Rs. 738	Rs. 1,970		
		8	Vir ...	1 10 0	5,357	1,834	4,482	1,914	...	...	Rs. 247	Rs. 220	Rs. 4,729	Rs. 2,134	Rs. 527	Rs. 2,661	Rs. 5,121		
		9	Tondal ...	1 10 0	1,280	421	1,151	517	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,161	Rs. 517	...	Rs. 517	Rs. 1,668		
		10	Mandhar ...	1 20 0	2,153	1,651	1,911	806	29	72	...	...	Rs. 1,940	Rs. 673	...	Rs. 673	Rs. 2,370		
		11	Hargunda ...	1 10 0	1,837	51	1,935	274	21	52	54	27	Rs. 1,410	Rs. 351	Rs. 67	Rs. 428	Rs. 1,901		
		12	Pangara ...	1 20 0	5,697	1,099	3,660	748	5	10	8	9	Rs. 3,878	Rs. 768	...	Rs. 768	Rs. 5,238		
		13	Jejuri ...	1 10 0	4,549	2,519	3,338	1,099	...	...	Rs. 37	Rs. 35	Rs. 3,373	Rs. 1,134	Rs. 46	Rs. 1,180	Rs. 4,643		
			Total ...	...	30,059	9,875	24,441	8,935	55	134	851	1,063	Rs. 25,347	Rs. 10,037	Rs. 1,207	Rs. 11,244	Rs. 31,029		
		14	Guroli ...	1 8 0	1,404	1,062	1,230	441	...	...	Rs. 58	Rs. 78	Rs. 1,278	Rs. 519	Rs. 50	Rs. 569	Rs. 1,516		
		15	Daundaj ...	1 9 0	2,989	734	2,502	561	...	...	Rs. 64	Rs. 94	Rs. 2,766	Rs. 615	Rs. 49	Rs. 704	Rs. 2,743		
			Total ...	...	4,393	1,796	3,922	1,022	...	...	Rs. 122	Rs. 172	Rs. 4,044	Rs. 1,174	Rs. 99	Rs. 1,273	Rs. 4,259		
16	Pesurta ...	1 6 0	813	347	571	241	...	...	Rs. 35	Rs. 50	Rs. 607	Rs. 291	Rs. 52	Rs. 343	Rs. 830				
17	Jeur ...	1 6 0	1,604	403	1,180	648	...	...	Rs. 82	Rs. 80	Rs. 1,377	Rs. 723	Rs. 302	Rs. 1,031	Rs. 1,576				
	Total ...	...	2,417	749	1,760	889	...	...	Rs. 127	Rs. 130	Rs. 1,984	Rs. 1,019	Rs. 354	Rs. 1,373	Rs. 2,426				
	Grand Total ...	...	44,634	13,777	34,985	14,173	55	134	1,549	2,124	Rs. 39,589	Rs. 16,431	Rs. 2,302	Rs. 18,733	Rs. 44,739				
	Indam village.																		
18	Mahur ...	1 10 0	3,249	685	3,099	983	...	...	Rs. 18	Rs. 23	Rs. 3,058	Rs. 1,055	...	Rs. 2,055	Rs. 3,146				

The upper figures represent the result of amended rates.  
The lower figures represent the result of rates proposed last year.

By Revision Survey.																	
Total unarable aeres.	Government occupied land.											Government unoccupied Assessed Waste.		Average Assessment of Govern-ment Land per acre.	Increase percentage.	Percentage increase after deducting difference of water ease in old and new assessment.	Remarks.
	Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Water cess.	Total Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.					
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.									
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		
714	2,874	Rs. 3,387	...	Rs. 688	Rs. 1,307	3,590	4,894	1,308	6,957	...	...	...	...	...	...		
714	2,874	3,246	...	...	688	1,174	3,560	4,420	1,395	1,716	...	...	1 9 8	78%	48.0		
466	1,033	1,039	...	...	163	275	1,251	1,394	400	1,704	...	...	1 5 10	39.2	23.0		
466	1,033	1,017	...	...	163	253	1,251	1,200	397	1,666	...	...	1 5 4	28.1	26.1		
80	378	418	...	...	...	123	435	541	32	573	...	...	1 5 1	58.3	55.0		
80	378	388	...	...	57	108	435	472	137	509	...	...	1 2 6	89.7	35.9		
546	1,461	1,447	...	...	225	392	2,083	1,845	433	2,377	...	...	1 5 7	34.8	30.3		
546	1,461	1,383	...	...	225	358	1,686	1,751	427	2,168	...	...	1 4 7	36.7	23.8		
702	3,546	1,534	...	...	308	450	3,934	1,984	76	2,060	...	...	0 8 7	28.4	24.2		
702	3,546	1,519	...	...	308	412	3,859	1,931	71	2,006	...	...	0 8 4	25.1	21.3		
84	280	317	...	...	64	83	344	400	271	671	...	...	1 15 2	66.4	88.4		
84	280	272	...	...	64	72	344	361	254	605	...	...	1 12 2	48.3	33.3		
484	2,803	1,957	...	...	428	579	3,231	2,536	849	2,385	76	74	1 9 9	45.7	28.0		
484	2,803	1,880	...	...	428	539	3,231	2,408	805	3,213	76	114	0 14 11	21.2	20.5		
624	1,557	611	...	...	115	123	1,672	733	268	1,001	...	...	0 8 7	35.8	0.7		
624	1,557	579	...	...	115	125	1,672	704	239	943	...	...	0 9 0	27.8	3.3		
2,279	3,893	1,942	...	...	369	563	4,462	2,635	1,911	4,446	24	8	0 15 11	67.1	16.8		
2,082	4,134	2,037	...	...	562	589	4,006	2,598	1,707	4,308	24	6	0 14 8	61.7	17.4		
418	1,183	751	...	...	27	39	1,210	790	23	813	...	...	0 10 9	57.3	53.8		
418	1,183	712	...	...	27	36	1,210	748	23	770	...	...	0 10 2	48.9	44.7		
1,322	1,979	738	44	...	8	7	2,031	835	...	835	28	8	0 8 7	23.4	23.2		
1,528	1,979	714	...	...	8	6	2,031	818	...	818	23	8	0 8 5	28.4	27.4		
366	1,331	348	...	...	52	71	1,429	450	208	688	...	...	0 7 8	64.8	30.9		
366	1,331	346	27	...	52	71	1,429	468	205	673	...	...	0 7 5	61.0	28.0		
1,909	2,636	1,082	9	18	...	16	3,659	1,115	32	1,147	...	...	0 4 0	4.3	46.1		
1,909	2,636	1,072	...	...	16	19	3,659	1,109	26	1,084	...	...	0 4 0	4.7	45.3		
1,436	3,367	1,595	...	...	88	100	3,453	1,805	138	1,791	...	...	0 8 4	51.8	39.9		
1,436	3,367	1,387	...	...	88	93	3,453	1,380	172	1,552	...	...	0 7 2	31.5	20.8		
20,160	23,575	10,773	80	166	1,020	2,174	26,345	13,113	3,724	16,637	128	36	0 16 8	48.2	27.4		
9,908	23,916	10,388	80	166	1,028	2,067	25,579	12,511	3,504	16,015	128	30	0 16 0	51.3	23.0		
872	1,234	425	...	...	150	184	1,334	609	129	738	...	...	0 8 3	27.7	15.8		
872	1,234	423	...	...	150	183	1,334	605	120	725	...	...	0 8 5	27.4	16.1		
1,088	2,418	633	...	...	115	106	2,538	788	89	827	...	...	0 5 3	17.6	11.8		
1,028	2,418	590	...	...	115	98	2,538	678	83	760	...	...	0 4 10	8.0	3.3		
1,900	3,652	1,957	...	...	265	290	3,917	1,347	218	1,565	...	...	0 6 5	22.0	13.6		
1,900	3,652	1,003	...	...	265	290	3,917	1,388	202	1,485	...	...	0 6 1	16.7	8.6		
589	563	308	...	...	66	69	633	377	87	464	5	1	0 11 10	25.3	25.1		
390	563	312	...	...	63	64	629	376	81	457	5	1	0 11 8	33.2	24.8		
447	1,174	856	...	...	113	134	1,237	980	437	1,417	...	...	1 1 7	37.6	28.4		
360	1,273	914	...	...	174	141	1,866	1,055	393	1,447	...	...	1 0 8	40.6	31.7		
836	1,787	1,164	...	...	179	203	1,916	1,387	514	1,831	5	1	0 16 5	37.0	26.3		
763	1,835	1,326	...	...	180	205	2,015	1,451	473	1,909	...	...	0 16 2	38.7	30.0		
21,941	33,400	17,638	80	166	3,645	4,372	39,224	20,366	6,281	23,617	433	31	0 12 7	52.8	31.7		
26,621	33,638	17,24	80	166	3,039	3,974	36,757	21,366	5,901	27,237	133	29	0 11 11	45.7	26.6		
952	2,891	1,182	26	54	97	114	6,011	1,320	168	1,470	...	...	0 7 10	38.9	25.1		
952	2,801	1,122	23	54	97	120	6,011	1,396	142	1,458	...	...	0 7 8	38.3	22.8		

\*Deduction has been made in this village since last year on account of land taken up for the Nira Canal, hence less area and less assessment.

B.

Statement showing the Sales of Land in certain villages of the Purandhar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate from 1874 to 1877.  
Accompaniment to No. 119 of 1st February 1879.

Number of transaction.	Name of village.	Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Arable area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Date of transaction.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Kamthari ... ..	Portion of 22 ...	Government ...	A. g. 4 1	Rs. a. p. 5 0 0	Rs. 90	1876	Information obtained from the Poona Collectorate Registry Office.
2	Kenjal ... ..	Do. 65 ...	Do. ...	2 3	5 4 0	175	1877	
3	Bhongauli ... ..	{ Do. 70 ... Do. 107 ...	{ Do. ... Do. ...	{ 1 6 0 20	{ 1 0 0 0 3 4	{ 200 175	{ 1876 1876	Proportion of sale price to assessment 840 times.
4	Rajewari ... ..	Do. 11 ...	Do. ...	1 5	1 0 0	462	1875	
5	Tekadri ... ..	Do. 13 ...	Do. ...	8 4	5 0 0	200	1876	
6	Naigaon ... ..	{ 78 ... 79 ... 47 ...	{ Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	{ 19 18 37 25 25 29	{ 7 0 0 25 0 0 12 0 0	{ 1,000 175	{ 1875 1876	

A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Poona and Násik.



Statement showing the Leases and Mortgages of Land in certain villages of the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate of and above ten times the amount of assessment.

Number of transaction.	Name of village.	Survey Number.	Land Inam or Government.	Arable area.	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred.	Date of transaction.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Kenjal	Portion of 65	Government	A. g. 1 1½	Rs. a p. 2 10 0	Rs. 175	1877	Information obtained from the Poona Collectorate Registry Office.
		Do. 88	Do. ...	6 34	6 0 0	220	1875	
		Do. 48	Do. ...	15 39	11 8 0	600	1875	
		Do. 97	Do. ...	24 30	6 0 0	185	1875	
		53	Do. ...	3 9	2 11 5	100	1878	
2	Kikvi	Portion of 20	Do. ...	5 19½	5 10 8	800	1876	
		62						
		124	Do. ...	13 19½	5 4 6	155	1877	
		130						
		151						
		Portion of 62	Do. ...	3 36½	3 1 6	100	1877	
		45	Do. ...	4 28½	5 0 0	200	1875	
		59	Do. ...	5 1	3 1½ 0	200	1875	
		60						
3	Rajapur	Portion of 18	Do. ...	6 0	6 0 0	100	1875	
		47	Do. ...	2 8	2 0 0	200	1877	
		46	Do. ...	4 0	4 0 0	200	1876	
		18						
4	Panda	48	Do. ...	13 29	10 0 0	200	1876	
		7						
		Portion of 110	Do. ...	9 2	6 0 0	800	1877	
		Do. 19	Do. ...	5 19	4 9 6	132	1876	
5	Nhavi	Do. 17	Do. ...	10 6	7 6 0	250	1876	
		2	Do. ...	3 28½	9 2 0	200	1877	
6	Bhongauli	Do. 2	Do. ...	14 10	4 12 6	200	1875	
		129	Do. ...	21 18½	6 0 0	200	1876	
7	Dhalewari	57	Do. ...	11 27½	7 4 0	195	1875	
8	Rajewari	Portion of 5	Do. ...	0 27	1 0 8	140	1876	
		Do. 5	Do. ...	0 27	0 18 0	175	1876	
		53	Do. ...	15 31	13 0 0	150	1876	
		5	Do. ...	25 28	10 0 0	400	1876	
9	Pisarva	64						
		73	Do. ...	18 2½	16 11 0	200	1876	
		98						
		95						
		70	Do. ...	40 28	10 0 0	200	1875	
10	Pimpra Khurd	Portion of 12	Do. ...	17 22	6 8 0	479	1875	
		15	Do. ...	21 5	10 0 0	100	1875	
		45	Do. ...	6 22½	4 8 0	100	1875	
		46						
		47	Do. ...	5 31	3 14 6	200	1875	
11	Tekauri	Portion of 13	Do. ...	16 8	10 0 0	150	1876	
		Do. 11	Do. ...	0 28	1 2 0	46	1876	
		77	Do. ...	23 11	8 0 0	100	1876	
		110						
		111	Do. ...	13 5½	3 8 0	487	1875	
		112						
		Portion of 102						
		115	Do. ...	6 6	1 10 8	175	1876	
12	Rak	116						
		117	Do. ...	9 12	3 1 8	300	1876	
		115						
		116	Do. ...	9 12	3 1 8	300	1876	
		117						
		Portion of 23	Do. ...	3 12	1 15 3	100	1876	
		27						
		93	Do. ...	18 6	6 0 0	275	1875	
		98	Do. ...	22 26	15 0 0	275	1875	
13	Kophals	5	Do. ...	2 ½	1 9 6	1,000	1875	
		8	Do. ...	38 ½	23 8 0	1,000	1875	
		9						
		Portion of 3	Do. ...	6 28½	4 7 0	500	1875	
14	Naigaon	Portion of 89	Do. ...	3 13½	1 2 0	200	1875	
		40	Do. ...	22 33	16 0 0	200	1875	
		Portion of 65	Do. ...	15 32½	9 0 0	250	1876	

Proportion of mortgage to assessment 215 times.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Poona and Nasik.

Statement giving examples of money and grain rents of sub-letting land, and also sales and mortgages of land that have come to my notice from personal enquiry.

General Number.	Tálu-ka.	Village.	Old Revenue Survey Number.	Acres.	Assessment.	Tenure.	Sum realized.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Purandhar.	Kamthari ...	13	J. A. g. 8 0	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0	Government ...	Rs. 80	The usufruct of two-fifths of the land sold for five years. The seller to pay the annual assessment.
2		Kikvi ...	17	J. 11 8 R. 0 25	11 0 0 1 8 0	Inám ...	...	Sub-let on the "Ardali" condition, i.e., the owner who meets the Government demand and supplies his share of the seed grain, exacts half of the produce including fodder.
3		Do. ...	101	J. 13 4 R. 1 7	8 0 0 8 0 0	Do. ...	25	The usufruct of the land sold for eight years to two cultivators. Half of the Jirait and Rice land to each. The seller to pay the Local Fund cess annas 9 to Government. No Judi.
4		Sawardhar...	33	J. 37 14	9 0 0	Government ...	16	The usufruct of the land sold for five years. The seller to pay the annual assessment.
5		Do. ...	84	J. 22 11	19 0 0	Do. ...	...	Sub-let on the "Ardali" condition, i.e., the owner who meets the Government demand, supplies half the seed grain and manure, exacts half the produce including fodder.
6		Panda ...	Portion of 24	J. 17 16	13 7 0	Do. ...	250	Seven-eighths of the land mortgaged. No interest in lieu of which the mortgagee is to enjoy the usufruct of the land, mortgagor to pay the annual assessment. Sub-let by the mortgagee for eight maunds of the grain that may be annually grown on the land.
7		Bongauli ...	98	J. 21 16	15 0 0	Inám ...	25	Sub-let annually for the sum entered. Government assessment paid by the owner of the field.
8		Nahvi ...	111	J. 34 37	26 0 0	Government ...	40	Do. do.
9		Do. ...	{ Portion of 12	J. & B. 0 29 J. & B. 3 14	1 8 0 6 5 0	Do. ...	25	Do. do.
10		Do. ...	{ 107 112	J. 22 19 J. 37 9	18 0 0 27 0 0	Inám ...	100	Sub-let annually for the amount entered. Judi assessment is paid by the Inám-dár, who is the Deshmukh of Sherwal.
11		Do. ...	110	J. 2 18	2 1 0	Government ...	...	Sub-let for half the produce including fodder. Owner to pay the Government demand, supply half the seed grain and share half of all the expenses incurred.

J. C. WHITCOMBE,

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(True copy)

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,

Poona and Násik.

General No.	Tálu-ka.	Village.	Old Revenue Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	Tenure.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Parandhar.	Pimpri ... ..	12	A. 35 4	Rs. 13 0 0	Government.	Six years ago, owner borrowed Rs. 200, and gave the usufruct of these 2 Nos. to lender till money returned. No interest. Owner pays assessment. Information by borrower.
			15	42 20	20 0 0		
2		Do. ... ..	8	Jt. 15 11	4 15 0	Do. ... ..	Owner borrowed Rs. 250 for 7 years; full payment after that time. Usufruct to lender and owner pays assessment. No interest. Lender has sublet the land: Jt. on Ardali or half crop and Bt. on Panchadevi or 3/4ths crop. Information by borrower.
			9	Bt. 0 26	1 3 0		
3		Nayagaon ... ..	37			Do. ... ..	Sublet for Rs. 75 cash. Information by villagers and tenant.
			38	15 37	6 2 0		
			39				
4		Do. ... ..	78	57 5	32 0 0	Do. ... ..	Sublet on Panchadevi system.
5		Kothala ... ..	6	31 16	12 0 0	Inám ... ..	Sold out right for Rs. 513 cash.
6		Tekauri ... ..	13	38 36	19 12 0	Government ... ..	Of this field 8 acres 4 gunthas, assessment Rs. 5, mortgaged for Rs. 99 for 2 years. Original bond for Rs. 399, of which Rs. 300 paid. Usufruct to mortgagee for 2 years or till money paid. No interest. Mortgagor to pay assessment and if not paid by him, to be paid by mortgagee, and 6 annas per rupee interest on it to be charged.

A. B. FFORDE,  
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

(True copy)  
G. A. LAUGHTON, COLONEL,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Poona and Násik.

E.

Revenue Statement for 18 villages situated in the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1847-48.

[The figures above the thick black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement].

Year.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (inam).			Total land—Government occupied, unoccupied and inam.			Balance outstanding at close of years.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 8 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 9, 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
1837-38	12,759	21,602	737	1,106	1,843	19,759	7,890	6,893	239	4,528	5,330	611	25,177	35,625	20,609	3,368	
1838-39	12,955	21,465	591	3,412	4,003	17,462	7,982	9,193	505	4,528	7,289	606	25,445	37,937	19,573	1,414	
1839-40	13,354	21,607	499	3,542	4,041	17,566	8,052	9,100	372	3,954	6,662	574	25,360	37,369	13,512	70	
1840-41	15,176	23,328	2,130	5,069	7,199	16,139	6,194	7,352	792	3,986	6,698	574	25,356	37,378	17,495	67	
1841-42	15,621	23,633	1,183	8,065	9,238	14,445	5,749	7,009	503	3,980	6,698	574	25,356	37,390	15,522	1,410	
1842-43	17,592	26,224	768	2,871	3,639	22,585	3,804	4,758	116	3,988	6,698	574	25,332	37,680	23,276	2,190	
1843-44	17,894	26,192	538	8,942	9,480	16,712	3,478	4,548	136	3,986	6,698	574	25,358	37,438	17,472	738	
1844-45	17,377	25,138	520	841	1,361	23,777	4,174	5,735	91	4,005	6,761	625	25,556	37,664	24,493	3,738	
1845-46	17,570	25,511	557	811	1,368	24,143	3,272	4,954	417	3,983	6,706	574	24,815	37,171	25,134	801	
1846-47	19,003	27,483	536	3,654	4,190	23,293	1,800	3,021	295	3,983	6,706	574	24,815	37,210	24,102	450	
1847-48	33,188	17,001	...	459	458	16,543	2,140	784	97	5,463	2,813	872	40,796	20,548	17,212	1,822	
1848-49	34,378	17,457	...	...	...	17,457	1,327	453	47	5,487	2,817	571	41,192	20,727	18,075	811	
1849-50	34,014	17,291	...	...	...	17,291	1,691	619	58	5,487	2,817	571	41,192	20,727	17,920	415	
1850-51	34,280	17,432	...	...	...	17,432	1,472	483	59	5,464	2,812	570	41,192	20,727	18,061	218	
1851-52	34,503	16,818	5	...	5	16,813	1,220	400	71	5,464	2,737	570	41,276	19,855	17,464	4	
1852-53	34,776	17,936	...	...	...	17,936	925	273	70	5,498	2,797	570	41,199	21,006	16,576	...	
1853-54	34,735	17,914	...	206	206	17,709	1,106	332	43	5,498	2,800	470	41,389	21,046	18,321	...	
1854-55	34,822	14,973	...	...	...	17,973	1,264	373	45	5,248	2,696	570	41,334	21,042	18,588	...	
1855-56	35,135	18,069	...	...	...	18,069	951	277	32	5,248	2,696	570	41,334	21,042	18,671	...	
1856-57	35,265	18,103	3	...	3	18,100	821	247	33	5,248	2,696	570	41,334	21,046	18,703	...	
1857-58	35,548	18,250	3	...	3	18,247	743	222	32	5,043	2,574	569	41,334	21,046	18,348	...	
1858-59	35,872	18,345	3	...	3	18,342	680	184	38	4,991	2,547	568	41,533	21,076	18,948	...	
1859-60	36,121	18,409	2	...	2	18,407	454	124	23	4,979	2,546	562	41,554	21,079	19,022	...	
1860-61	36,266	18,463	...	...	...	18,453	309	81	...	5,011	2,558	590	41,603	21,032	19,043	...	
1861-62	36,350	18,438	...	...	...	18,438	309	61	...	5,073	2,597	569	41,733	21,106	19,327	...	
1862-63	36,433	18,505	...	...	...	18,505	310	62	...	4,990	2,519	584	41,732	21,106	19,388	...	
1863-64	36,435	18,507	...	...	...	18,507	309	61	...	4,988	2,518	591	41,732	21,106	19,498	6	
1864-65	36,435	18,507	...	...	...	18,507	309	61	...	4,988	2,518	1,075	41,732	21,106	19,582	17	
1865-66	36,435	18,507	...	...	...	18,507	309	61	...	4,988	2,518	1,026	41,732	21,106	19,533	...	
1866-67	36,435	18,507	...	...	...	18,507	309	61	...	4,988	2,518	1,033	41,732	21,106	19,540	...	
1867-68	36,511	18,567	...	...	...	18,567	309	61	...	4,912	2,458	1,033	41,732	21,106	19,600	...	
1868-69	36,300	16,476	...	...	...	18,476	349	92	82	5,123	2,549	1,109	41,772	21,117	19,667	...	
1869-70	36,332	15,463	...	...	...	18,463	309	61	...	5,123	2,549	1,109	41,764	21,118	19,592	...	
1870-71	36,399	18,491	...	...	...	18,491	309	61	...	5,123	2,549	1,109	41,831	21,121	19,600	...	
1871-72	36,399	18,491	...	...	...	18,491	309	61	...	5,123	2,549	1,109	41,831	21,121	19,600	...	
1872-73	36,502	18,505	...	...	...	18,505	86	31	...	5,148	2,552	1,112	41,731	21,088	19,617	...	
1873-74	36,502	18,505	...	...	...	18,505	86	31	...	5,143	2,552	1,112	41,731	21,08	19,617	...	
1874-75	36,457	18,491	...	...	...	18,491	...	...	...	5,139	2,548	1,109	41,625	21,039	19,600	...	
1875-76	36,487	18,491	...	...	...	18,491	...	...	...	5,138	2,548	1,109	41,625	21,039	19,600	...	
1876-77	36,479	18,488	...	...	...	18,488	...	...	...	5,137	2,548	1,109	41,616	21,036	19,597	9,999	
1877-78	36,475	18,486	...	...	...	18,486	...	2	...	5,137	2,548	1,109	41,616	21,036	19,595	23	

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Poona and Nasik.

*Report by the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Revenue Survey, No. 119,  
dated 1st February 1879.*

No. 894 or 1879.

*Khadkda, 26th February 1879.*

Forwarded.

I have no objection to offer in reference to the rates recommended.

The facts given in para. 21 speak volumes for the prosperity of the villages in question; so also do those in para. 25 where it is mentioned that "last year there were only four acres of unoccupied waste, there were no remissions and only 22 rupees of outstanding balance."

The subject of the revised rates in these villages has been so fully discussed in former correspondence that further remarks by me are unnecessary.

J. MOORE,  
Collector.

No. 870 of 1879.

From

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Central Division.

*Bombay, 2nd April 1879.*

Sir,

With reference to Government Resolution No. 2969 of the 11th June last, relating to seventeen (17) Government villages and two Inám villages, one for revised and one for original settlement, of the Purandhar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate, the rates proposed for which were, in my opinion, as stated in my letter No. 406 of the 4th May last, unnecessarily low, I have now the honour to forward revised proposals for these villages, made by the Superintendent of the Poona and Násik Survey under my instructions and contained in his letter appended No. 119, dated 1st ultimo.

2. Proposals are also made for eighteen other Government villages and one Inám village in the same táluka, which are intermixed with the seventeen reported on last year, the original settlement of which has now expired, and also for three (3) Inám villages, into which the survey settlement has never been as yet introduced.

3. The maximum rates for the seventeen Government villages reported upon last year have now been revised in accordance with the suggestion made in para. 21 of my letter relating to these villages, No. 406 of the 4th May last. The town of Sassoor has had its maximum dry-crop rate raised from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 2-0. Two villages, Hewra and Ambodi, have had their rate raised from Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-14 and the maximum dry-crop rate of all the other villages has been raised by 2 annas, namely, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-10, excepting that for the town of Jejuri, which has been raised by 4 annas, namely, from Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 1-10, on account of the importance of the place. Three villages, Gowalsei, Pisurti and Jeúr, are left upon the maximum dry-crop rate originally proposed for them, Rs. 1-6-0. The Inám village of Mahur has its dry-crop rate also increased by 2 annas, namely, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-10, which now makes the increase of assessment 25.1 per cent.

4. There is also one Inám village, Wághápúr, among the villages reported on last year, now for settlement for the first time for which the dry-crop maximum rate of Rs. 1-8 is proposed, the same as for the adjacent Government villages. The rate originally proposed for this village is left unchanged. It produces an increase of 20 per cent.

5. There is, of course, a difference in the revenue of the seventeen Government villages resulting from the change in the rates of most of them now made, both as regards the dry-crop rate above detailed and also the increase of the maximum rate on Pátasthal Bágáit from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8-0, as proposed at the close of the 21st para. of my letter No. 406 of the 4th May last, the difference amounts to a total sum of Rs. 1,330, namely, Rs. 980 on the dry-crop land and Rs. 350 on the Pátasthal Bágáit. The total percentage increase, excluding the increase due solely to the imposition of new or increased water-rate, is now 31.7 per cent. against 26.5 per cent. according to the rates originally proposed by Colonel Laughton.

6. Excluding, as already stated, revenue from increased water-cess on these villages, the rates of increase on individual villages nowhere press heavily, the highest of all is that on the town of Sassoor, 57.0 per cent., in the majority of villages the increase of revenue is under 20 per cent.

7. The rates of assessment for the whole of these villages and also for the eighteen other Government villages and four Inám villages, to be presently alluded to, were fixed by me in communication with Colonel Laughton on the general standard of assessment which was adopted by me twenty years ago in adjacent villages of the Sátára Collectorate, the rates for which are shown in the táluka map appended.

8. In regard to these villages and the circumstances of this táluka generally, I can add nothing to what was stated in my letter No. 406 of 4th May last.

9. I now come to the proposals now made for the first time for the eighteen Government and one Inám village, referred to in para. 9 and the following paras. of the Superintendent's appended report. These villages are, as already stated, adjacent to and intermixed with those already referred to, and precisely the same standard of rating will equally apply.

10. The statistical figures given at para. 16 of the Superintendent's letter run very parallel to those for the other villages of the táluka given at para. 35 of his original report on them, No. 324 of the 9th April last. In the item of carts alone the increase differs and is not near so great. This is probably due to their being no large places like Sassoor in the villages now referred to. In the head of agricultural cattle a decrease of 19 per cent. is shown. This is to be attributed to two causes, first, worthless cattle are not now kept to the same extent as in former times when grazing could be obtained for nothing or next to nothing, and secondly, to the scarcity of fodder in the famine year of 1877 when naturally the useful cattle alone were cared for and the worthless left to their fate. It is also to be observed that the former record of cattle is imperfect, in that the number of cows, buffaloes and their young is not shown, it may therefore, well be, that some of these were formerly included in the reckoning of agricultural cattle.

11. The population of these 18 villages shows an increase 22.9 per cent. during the past 30 years. This is less than is usually met with, but the census was taken in the end of 1877 and beginning of 1878 when many of the poorer classes were still absent from their homes, having been driven by the high prices then prevalent to seek the means of livelihood elsewhere.

12. The rates of sub-letting are referred to in the 19th para. of the Superintendent's report the rate in dry-drop land being that usually found to exist, the holder of the land receiving one-half of the gross produce, he paying the assessment and supplying one-half of the seed-grain, the latter costing but a trifling sum, not more than a very few annas per acre, even at present prices. In garden, that is, irrigated lands, it is stated that the holder of the land ordinarily receives but one-third of the gross produce, he paying the assessment and supplying one-third of the seed and one-third of the expenses for manure and ropes and water-bag or "Mot," in the case of land irrigated from wells; in such irrigated lands second crops are, as a rule, raised, and the labour, of the actual cultivator is considerably greater than in dry-crop land and the gross produce being greater, it is but natural that a smaller proportion of it should go to the holder of the land.

13. Paragraph 21 of the Superintendent's report shows the proportion of the land which is cultivated by the actual holder in person or in partnership with others. This amounts to 85.7 per cent. of the whole. This clearly shows that whatever mortgages or incumbrances on the land their needs may have required the holders to incur, but a very small proportion of the land has actually passed out of their hands. Though the cases of recorded sale of land from 1875 to 1877, as shown in Appendix B to the Superintendent's report, are but few, those few go to show that land possesses a very high value, and Appendices C and D, which exhibit the recorded cases of mortgages in much greater number than the absolute sales sufficiently proves that land is here good security for loans. Appendix D is not made out from the records of the Registration Office, as the other appendices are, but from information supplied to the Classing Officers, which is less trustworthy than that derived from the registration records.

14. Regarding prices referred to in the Superintendent's 23rd paragraph, there is little to be said, present prices, which are nearly cent. per cent. higher than those of two years ago, must be looked upon as only temporary and resulting from the great reduction in stocks all over the country, consequent on the famine, but the prices of the decade, 1867-78 to 1876-77, show a full increase of 100 per cent. over those of the first decade of the expired settlement.

15. Appendix E to the Superintendent's report shows the revenue history of these 18 villages for ten years preceding the expired settlement and for every year of its duration. In the ante settlement period, from 1837-38 to 1846-47 inclusive, a large area of unoccupied assessed Government waste appears, though considerably decreased just before the advent of the settlement. The first year of the settlement shows acres 2,140 still unoccupied, which annually decreased till in 1874-75 every acre had been taken up and in 1877-78 but four acres again appear as unoccupied. Before the expired settlement took effect, annual remissions and outstandings, and in some years to a very large amount, were the rule. Since 1852-53, with the exception of the famine year, 1876-77, both have practically disappeared.

16. The return of cases in which it was, during the past three years, necessary to issue notices in default of punctual payment of revenue and further to resort to sale in distraint is also

equally satisfactory. The two last years, 1876-77 and 1877-78, the number of notices did indeed greatly exceed those of the first year of the three, but those were famine years, and many of the poorer cultivators had left their villages to seek a subsistence elsewhere. It is most noteworthy that in not a single case was procedure to sale necessary in any one of the three years, though it doubtless would have been had not special forbearance been exercised and a considerable amount allowed to remain outstanding in 1876-77.

17. On the subject of the immense improvement in communications which has taken place during the past thirty years, I can add nothing to what I said in paras. 5 to 7 of my letter No. 406 of the 4th May last on the 17 Government villages of this taluka with which these are intermixed.

18. For these 18 villages rates are proposed according to position on a parallel with the rates proposed for the 17 Government villages referred to in the earlier paras. of this letter, with the exception that while in those 17 villages the highest rate proposed is Rs. 2 and that for the large town of Sassoor only, for three of these villages a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-2-0 is proposed: these three villages are all situated in the west of the taluka and absolutely on the great high road from Poona to Sátára. The rainfall in the valley, through which that road passes, is much superior to that of the centre and east of the taluka, and the advantage in proximity to a much frequented line of traffic is very great. For three more villages in this valley, but a little farther from the road, the maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2 is proposed. For the remaining thirteen villages, including the Inám village of Naigaum, according to their position in the taluka in regard to rainfall and communications, for two villages a rate of Rs. 1-14-0, for one village of Rs. 1-12-0, for one village of Rs. 1-8-0, and for the remaining nine villages, among which is the Inám village above referred to, a rate of Rs. 1-6-0 is proposed.

19. For the rice-land in all these villages, which amounts to but 169 acres, a maximum rate of Rs. 8 is proposed: it must be understood that the actually imposed highest rate on any of this land is Rs. 3, there being none of a superior description such as that in which sugarcane is grown in occasional years.

20. Similarly for the Pátasthal garden land, or that irrigated by channels led from streams, a maximum of Rs. 8 is proposed on soil and water combined. The average rate and the highest rate actually resulting in any case from the use of the above maximum is not stated by the Superintendent.

21. The well garden land has been assessed in the mode sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 1028, dated 25th February 1874, namely, that existing under wells constructed before the introduction of the last settlement within the highest dry-crop rate and that under wells constructed since at the ordinary dry-crop rate of the land.

22. The result of the imposition of the above rates is shown at para. 33 of the Superintendent's letter, namely, an increase of revenue on the eighteen Government villages of from Rs. 18,486 to Rs. 25,631, or a net increase of Rs. 7,145 equal to 39 per cent. on the revenue of the last year of the expired settlement and of 34.3, after deducting the increase due to additional water-cess.

23. The average rate all over the Government land of every kind, additional water-cess inclusive, is increased from Rs. 0-8-2 to Rs. 0-11-2.

24. Among these eighteen villages there is but one which shows any remarkable amount of percentage increase 73.4 per cent., which is the village of Kikvi, a very good village, in perhaps the best situation in the taluka for climate and communications, being in the S.W. corner of the taluka, on the high road, and close to the bridge over the Nira river. The former assessment of this village must manifestly have been unduly low, notwithstanding that neither road nor bridge existed at the time of the first settlement.

25. The general result of the revision of assessment of these thirty-five Government villages is as follows on the Government occupied land, soil assessment and water assessment inclusive:—

	Old Assessment.	New Assessment.	Increase.	Per cent.
17 Villages	18,733	28,617	9,884	52.8
18 Do.	18,486	25,631	7,145	39.0
Total	37,219	54,248	17,029	45.7

26. The Government unoccupied assessed waste land amounts, according to the Revision Survey of these villages, to but acres 10, bearing assessment Rs. 2.

27. It remains to allude to the three Inám villages of Sonari, Pimpri and Malsiras, which have now to be settled for the first time. In para. 42 of his letter, the Superintendent states that the accounts of these villages are kept in Bighas, which are assessed at one uniform rate irrespective of the quality of the soil; this may be open to misapprehension if it is not added that the Bigha in question is the ancient Bigha, which is one of value and not of area, each Bigha being supposed to represent a certain productive power and therefore varying in area with the

quality of the soil. For these three villages maximum dry-crop rates of Rs. 1-12, Rs. 1-10 and Rs. 1-6 are proposed for each village in the order in which they are abovenamed. These rates assimilate to those on the adjacent Government villages. Regarding the stated past collections in Inám villages, we have no certainty of the correctness, but on them the rates of increase appear respectively as 54·8, 3·2 and 19·2 per cent.

28. As these villages come under settlement for the first time, as usual an additional assessment is imposed on account of irrigation from wells. This has been imposed in the manner and on the scale which was in use in similar circumstances in the Southern Máraṭha Country Survey, the portion of assessment due to the water decreasing with the quality of the soil to which it is applied and with the depths from which the water has to be lifted.

29. Rice-land there is none in these villages; for the Pátasthal or channel-irrigated land a maximum rate of Rs. 8 on soil and water combined has been applied, as in the Government villages.

30. Having a very intimate acquaintance with the general features and circumstances of this táluka, I feel assured that the rates now proposed for all these villages are most moderate, sufficient proof of which is to be found in the fact that they do not exceed those imposed by me eighteen years ago in the adjacent territory of the Sátára Collectorate across the river Nira at a time when the country was less opened out by roads. In regard to the measurement and classification, I may add that both have been conducted or revised in accordance with the system described in paras. 3 and 15 of my letter No. 406 of the 4th May last on the seventeen Government villages proposed for revision last year, and especially every care has been taken to throw the increase of assessment much more in proportion on the superior soils; that this has been done is shown by the fact that the light percentage increases of assessment are always on villages with a prevalent poor soil, having therefore a very low average classification valuation and consequently with a very low average rate on the dry-crop land.

31. There are other Government villages in this táluka, which are not for settlement at present, their existing term of settlement having not yet expired.

32. I beg that, if the above proposals are approved, sanction may be given for the rates being guaranteed for thirty years from the year in which revised settlements were first introduced into this táluka.

Your obedient servant,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No.  $\frac{R}{1049}$  OF 1879.

From

E. P. ROBERTSON, ESQUIRE,  
Commissioner, C. D.;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department.

*Sátára District, Camp Shirval, 9th April 1879.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit a letter, No. 370, dated 2nd April 1879, and its accompaniments, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Colonel Anderson, submitting *revised proposals* for the settlement of 17 Government villages and two Inám villages (one revised and one for original settlement) in the Purandhar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate, and also proposals for the *revision* of 18 other Government and one Inám village in the same táluka, and for the *original* settlement of three Inám villages in the same táluka.

2. In my letter No.  $\frac{R}{1718}$ , dated 9th May 1878, I expressed my concurrence in the proposals made by the Survey Commissioner, who suggested certain modifications on the rates proposed by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

3. The rates now submitted are the carrying-out of these modifications in the case of the villages then reported on, and the extension of similar revision rates to 18 neighbouring Government, one Inám village and of similar original rates to three Inám villages.

4. I recommend these proposals for the approval and sanction of Government.

5. Colonel Anderson, I am glad to observe, has been very careful to bear in mind one of the most important points for consideration at both revision and original survey, *viz.*, that the increase in assessment should be thrown more in proportion on the superior soils with a very low average classification-value on the poorer soils.



6. In para. 13 Colonel Anderson remarks that the proportion of land which is cultivated by the actual holder in person or in partnership only amounts to 85·7 per cent. of the whole. He then states that this clearly shows that whatever mortgages or incumbrances on the land their needs may have required the holders to incur, but a very small proportion of the land has actually passed out of their hands. The inference he evidently wishes to draw from this is that 85·7 are *bond fide* Government cultivating occupants. They may appear so on the books, but, if inquiry were made, it would be found that to all intents and purposes the majority of them are merely cultivating for their sowkár or mortgagee; they are virtually his tenants; he wisely does not have the land transferred to his name in the Government books, as if there is any pressure for the Government demand, the pauper occupant stands out as the Government tenant and thus the real substantial owner avoids being pressed for the Government demand.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. P. ROBERTSON,  
Commissioner, C. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 2159.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 23rd April 1879.*

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—1049, dated 9th April 1879—Forwarding, with reference to Government Resolution No. 2969, dated 11th June last, correspondence noted in the margin, containing revised proposals for the settlement of 17 Government villages and two inám villages (one for revised and one for original settlement) in the Purandhar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate, also proposals for the revision of 18 other Government and one inám village, and for the original settlement of 3 inám villages in the same táluka.

RESOLUTION.—Government have already had before them the papers relating to the 17 Government villages and two inám villages, one for revised and one for original settlement, in the Purandhar Táluka of the Poona District, referred to in the opening paragraph of the Survey Commissioner's present report, and in their Resolution No. 2969, dated 11th June 1878, approved of the introduction of the rates proposed with certain modifications, which are now submitted for sanction. The modified rates are detailed in paragraphs 3—5 of Colonel Anderson's report, and it is only necessary, in sanctioning them for a period of thirty years from the date of the first introduction of revised settlements in the táluka, to state that the total percentage increase, *excluding* the increase due solely to the imposition of new or augmented water rate, is 31·7 per cent. as against 26·5 per cent. according to the rates originally proposed by Colonel Laughton, the Superintendent of Survey. In none of the villages does the increase press heavily, and in the majority the increase of revenue is under 20 per cent. The general result is that the assessment is raised from Rs. 18,783 to Rs. 28,617, an increase of 52·8 per cent. It is to be noted, however, that this increase includes the water assessment as well as that on the soil.

2. It is necessary to notice in some detail the proposals for the revised settlement in the 18 Government villages and the one inám village, as well as those for the original settlement of the 3 inám villages, alluded to in the 2nd paragraph of the Survey Commissioner's report, as they are now before Government for the first time. It is stated that the rates have been fixed on the general standard of assessment adopted by Colonel Anderson eighteen years ago in the adjacent villages of the adjoining táluka of the Sátára District, and that the standard of rating applied to them is the same as that sanctioned for the villages alluded to in paragraph 1 of this Resolution, with which villages these 22 are closely intermixed.

3. As regards the 19 villages coming under revision, in three the maximum dry-crop rate proposed is Rs. 2-2-0 per acre, in three Rs. 2, in two Rs. 1-14-0, in one Rs. 1-12-0, in one Rs. 1-8-0, and in the remaining nine, including the inám village of Náigaon, Rs. 1-6-0.

For the rice land, amounting in all to 169 acres only, the maximum rate proposed is Rs. 8 per acre, but the highest rate actually imposed is Rs. 3 per acre.

For páthasthal garden land a similar maximum rate is proposed on soil and water combined

For garden land watered by wells the principle adopted is that laid down in Government Resolution No. 1028, dated 25th February 1874, *viz.*, that lands cultivated under wells constructed before the introduction of the last settlement carry the highest dry crop rate, and lands under wells constructed during the settlement bear only the ordinary dry-crop rates,

4. The estimated result of the above rates is an increase of revenue in these 18 villages from Rs. 18,486 to Rs. 25,631, equal to 39 per cent. over the revenue of the last year of the expired settlement, and of 34·8 per cent. after deducting the increase due to additional water-cess. The only village, Kikvi, which shows a remarkable percentage increase, 73·4 per cent., is described as a very good village in the best situation in the taluka for climate and communications. The average rate all over the Government land of every kind, additional water-cess inclusive, is raised from Rs. 0-8-2 to Rs. 0-11-2 per acre. Government unoccupied assessed waste land is but ten acres, assessed at Rs. 2.

5. Considering that in spite of the famine, which prevailed in 1876-77, the population of these villages has increased by 22·9 per cent., that prices of agricultural produce are cent. per cent. higher than they were thirty years ago, that there is practically no waste land, that in not a single case was it necessary to sell lands in order to recover revenue in the last three years of scarcity, that the revenue has been paid without default, and that communications by road and rail have improved incalculably of late years, it appears to Government that the expired settlement has pressed lightly on the cultivators, who should, without difficulty, be able to bear the increased rates proposed. These rates are approved of by the Collector of Poona and the Commissioner, C. D., and His Excellency the Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to sanction them for a period of thirty years from the date on which revised settlements were first introduced into the Purandhar Taluka, it being of course understood that they will not be actually levied till next year.

6. There remain for consideration the proposals regarding the 3 inám villages of Sonári, Pimpri and Malsiras, which have now to be settled for the first time. The maximum dry-crop rates are Rs. 1-12-0, Rs. 1-10-0, and Rs. 1-6-0 per acre, respectively, rates which assimilate to those imposed on adjacent Government villages. On channel irrigated lands a maximum rate of Rs. 8 per acre on water and soil combined is imposed. The rates are fair and reasonable, and may be sanctioned and guaranteed for the same term as those of the other villages referred to above.

D. MACKENZIE,

for Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 3850.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1879.*

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 730, dated 17th July 1879—

No. 891, dated 19th February 1879.  
No. 1811, dated 11th March 1879.  
No. 2159, dated 23rd April 1879.

Forwarding, with reference to Government Resolution as per margin, 5 draft notifications regarding the duration of the survey settlement leases of certain villages of the Násik and Poona Collectorates, for publication in the *Government Gazette*.

RESOLUTION.—The notifications may be published in the *Government Gazette*.

D. MACKENZIE,

for Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 6846.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1879.*

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 30, dated 30th October 1879:—

“I have considered in Council your letter No. 26 of 25th July 1879, relating to the revision of settlement in certain villages of the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona District, and have, at the same time, reconsidered your letter No. 33 of 26th July 1878, dealing with the revision of other villages of the same taluka, replied to by my despatch No. 23, Revenue, of 10th October.

"2. The revised rates of assessment sanctioned by you enhance the Government demand on the 35 Government villages now re-settled by 45·7 per cent. It is, however, correctly pointed out by the Survey Commissioner that the water rate on lands now newly assessed at irrigation rates in consequence of their having been made irrigable from streams during the currency of the settlement which has just expired should be omitted in considering the actual enhancement, and that the owners of these lands might fairly have been charged water rate as soon as they used water belonging to Government, whereas they have been liberally treated in being permitted to enjoy this advantage gratis during the settlement. Deducting this item of increase, the real enhancement of assessment is about 32½ per cent.

"3. There is no doubt that the circumstances of the táluka justify a considerable increase in the revenue demand. It is pointed out that its climate is more favourable to production than the tract adjoining it to the eastward; that it contains much soil better than is usually found in the Deccan; that it grows a good deal of valuable produce; that its communications have been greatly improved since the original settlement was made, and it is now connected by good roads with the large market of Poona and with the railway; and that the sale and letting value of the land in it is high. I observe also that the rates now imposed are equivalent to those which have been found from 20 years' experience to work well in the adjacent táluka of the Sátára District, and are still considerably below those that were superseded by the original settlement, although prices of produce appear to have doubled since that time.

"4. There are, however, some points in the statistical information supplied in the report under my consideration which throw some doubt on your conclusion that the cultivators can, without difficulty, bear the increased rates proposed. Notwithstanding the large increase of population and vast extension of cultivation, especially irrigated, during the last 30 years, in a great number of villages the number of ploughs has diminished, and it seems doubtful whether there has not been a material diminution in the number of cattle, and even of cattle used for agricultural labour. These facts appear to indicate a deterioration of husbandry, and consequent falling off in the productiveness of the land. The táluka has recently suffered considerably, though not so much as adjacent tracts, from famine. And the Commissioner thinks that a majority of the nominal owners of land are merely pauper tenants of money-lenders.

"5. I do not, however, consider that there are sufficient grounds to direct the reduction of rates which have been introduced after consideration and approval by you. But I am not convinced that they are not higher than it was expedient to impose, and I must request that the condition of the táluka may be carefully watched, with a view to reduction hereafter, should any symptoms of over-assessment become apparent."

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated to the officers concerned, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., being requested to favour Government with such remarks as he may desire to offer on the points noticed by the Secretary of State.

H. A. ACWORTH,  
for Acting Secretary to Government.

## APPENDIX S.

Statement showing changes in the selling value of land during the currency of the existing settlements in the Purandhar Táluka.

Village.	Period in which sales took place.	Number of sales.	Area sold.	Assessment.	Price.	Number of times assessment represented by price.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fáswad ...	1891-1900 ... ..	3	A. g. 19 37	Rs. a. p. 34 4 0	Rs. 3,775	111
	1901-08 ... ..	11	113 4	116 13 6	10,750	92
	1909-14 ... ..	8	19 19	35 12 8	5,750	161
Jejuri ...	1881-90 ... ..	4	182 9	22 6 0	1,173	52
	1891-1900 ... ..	5	18 15	10 6 0	447	44
	1901-08 ... ..	7	51 23	30 1 0	2,347	78
Parincha ...	1909-14 ... ..	15	136 6	73 2 1	6,999	95
	1891-1900 ... ..	3	34 28	12 1 8	1,223	102
Umbra ...	1909-14 ... ..	7	42 35	16 8 9	1,650	100
	1891-1900 ... ..	6	11 10	10 15 6	830	75
Group VIII.	1909-14 ... ..	3	14 29	14 0 0	1,100	79
	1881-90 ... ..	2	44 4	20 2 0	260	13
Rájury ...	1881-90 ... ..	1	18 12	10 8 0	300	29
Total ...	.....	3	62 16	30 10 0	560	18
Jaulárjun ...	1891-1900 ... ..	5	68 21	35 0 0	1,000	29
Pandeshwar ...	1891-1900 ... ..	5	58 38	31 7 6	1,081	34
Rájury ...	1891-1900 ... ..	5	112 7	48 0 0	1,800	37
Risa ...	1891-1900 ... ..	3	86 18	7 13 4	166	22
Pisa ...	1891-1900 ... ..	2	15 14	8 8 0	300	35
Total ...	.....	20	291 18	130 12 10	4,347	83
Jaulárjun ...	1901-08 ... ..	4	41 16	27 5 4	1,450	52
Rájury ...	1901-08 ... ..	20	228 18	98 0 0	8,602	37
Risa ...	1901-08 ... ..	7	133 33	69 8 0	1,200	17
Total ...	.....	31	403 32	194 13 4	6,252	32
Jaulárjun ...	1909-14 ... ..	8	51 36	37 12 8	1,975	52
Pándeshwar ...	1909-14 ... ..	5	66 22	34 2 8	858	25
Rájury ...	1909-14 ... ..	4	53 20	21 4 0	1,050	49
Risa ...	1909-14 ... ..	8	62 14	30 4 0	860	23
Pisa ...	1909-14 ... ..	5	56 22	15 8 0	1,265	31
Total ...	.....	30	289 24	138 15 4	6,000	43

APPENDIX T.

Statement showing proposals for abolition of water share of the combined assessment on patasthal lands with a precarious water supply—Government Villages, taluka Purandhar.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Village and year of Settlement.	No. of pata.	Maximum rate.	Patasthal according to current Settlement.			Patasthal retained.			Converted into Motasthal.		Converted into Jirait.		Remarks.	
				Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
					Soil.	Water.		Soil.	Water.						
															Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	Kakvi 1870-80 ...	1	6 0 0	11 35	15 12 0	41 12 0	11 35	15 12 0	41 12 0	...	...	...	...	Survey Nos. 24 and 25.	
		2	6 0 0	3 21	5 8 0	14 0 0	3 21	5 8 0	14 0 0	...	...	...	...		
		3	3 4 0	0 23	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 23	0 8 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...		
		...	...	15 39	21 12 0	56 12 0	15 39	21 12 0	56 12 0	...	...	...	...		
2	Kenjal Do. ...	1	6 0 0	7 39	13 14 0	29 4 0	7 39	13 14 0	29 4 0	...	...	...	...		
		2	7 0 0	0 39	1 8 0	5 0 0	0 39	1 8 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...		
		...	...	8 38	15 6 0	34 4 0	8 38	15 6 0	34 4 0	...	...	...	...		
3	Kamthadi Do. ...	1	5 0 0	1 33	2 2 0	5 2 0	1 33	2 2 0	7 2 0	...	...	...	...		
		2	6 0 0	5 18	6 0 0	17 0 0	1 14	2 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	4 4	4 0 0		
		3	5 0 0	12 33	16 8 0	36 11 0	12 33	16 3 0	36 11 0	...	...	...	...		
		...	...	20 9	23 5 0	58 13 0	16 5	19 12 0	49 5 0	...	...	4 4	4 0 0		
7	Rajapur Do. ...	1	4 0 0	0 3	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3	0 2 0	0 2 0	...	...	...	...		
8	Saswad Do. ...	1	4 0 0	39 27	61 12 0	93 4 0	39 27	61 12 0	93 4 0	...	...	...	...		
		2	4 0 0	17 8	27 5 0	42 5 0	...	...	...	17 8	42 0 0	...	...		
		3	7 1 0	55 24	105 15 0	274 9 0	55 24	105 15 0	274 9 0	...	...	...	...		
		4	3 5 0	37 16	63 0 0	99 10 0	...	...	...	37 16	92 8 0	...	...		
		5	6 0 0	11 13½	17 13 0	48 5 0	...	...	...	4 27½	12 6 0	6 28½	9 12 0		
		6	Inam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		7	7 1 0	85 14½	53 0 0	186 0 0	29 24	50 0 0	169 0 0	...	...	6 30½	10 0 0		Water cess on Survey Nos. 474-5 abolished.
		8	Inam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		9	5 1 0	5 4	6 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...	5 4	9 0 0	...	...		
		10	Inam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		11	5 1 0	4 35	5 0 0	15 0 0	4 35	5 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...	...		
		12	Inam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		13	4 0 0	7 5	18 4 0	16 0 0	...	...	...	7 5	18 0 0	...	...		
		14	4 0 0	13 10	25 0 0	38 0 0	...	...	...	13 10	33 0 0	...	...		Survey Nos. 260 and 274.
		15	4 0 0	10 2	17 6 0	20 14 0	...	...	...	8 2	17 0 0	2 0	2 8 0		
		16	3 5 0	9 17	13 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	...	9 17	16 0 0	...	...		
		17	3 5 0	4 6	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 6	9 0 0	...	...		
		18	5 1 0	15 5	30 8 0	51 0 0	...	...	...	15 5	40 12 0	...	...		
		19	5 1 0	54 31	108 9 0	131 8 0	33 20	79 9 0	62 8 0	18 10	32 12 0	3 1	8 0 0		Water cess on Survey Nos. 311 to 313, 320, 321 and 349 to 351 is abolished.
		5 1 0	6 0	17 0 0	15 0 0	6 0	17 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	Survey No. 319 receives water from a new bandhara west of Survey No. 350 and east of Survey No. 369. The assessment is therefore retained.		

APPENDIX T—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix C.	Village and year of Settlement.	No. of pat.	Maximum rate.	Patasthal according to current Settlement.			Patasthal retained.			Converted into Motasthal.		Converted into Jirait.		Remarks.		
				Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
					Rs. a. p.	A. g.		Rs. a. p.	A. g.						Rs. a. p.	A. g.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
9	Bhogavli 1879-80	20	5 1 0	123 202	210 10 0	402 2 0	...	...	...	116 212	285 4 0	6 80	15 0 0	Water cess on Survey No. 539 (assessed as patasthal after the Survey) is abolished.		
		21	3 5 0	6 38	9 12 0	11 4 0	...	...	...	6 38	15 4 0	...	...			
		22	5 1 0	9 33	13 0 0	31 0 0	...	...	...	9 33	16 0 0	...	...			
...	...	...	466 29	815 14 0	1,468 12 0	169 10	318 4 0	619 5 0	273 22	340 0 0	24 162	48 4 0				
1	Inam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	4 0 0	6 19	6 14 0	14 0 0	6 19	6 14 0	14 0 0	...	...	...	...	...				
10	Nhavli Do.	1	5 0 0	25 22	34 10 0	88 6 0	25 22	34 10 0	88 6 0	...	...	...	...		Water cess reduced by 1/4 i. e. maximum rate reduced by 1/4.	
		2	5 0 0	38 12	53 4 0	118 8 0	38 12	53 4 0	118 8 0	...	...	...	...			
		3	5 0 0	25 21	41 0 0	84 0 0	25 21	41 0 0	84 0 0	...	...	...	...			
		4	5 0 0	8 7	12 8 0	26 0 0	8 7	12 8 0	26 0 0	...	...	...	...			
		...	...	...	97 22	141 6 0	311 14 0	97 22	141 6 0	311 14 0	...	...	...			...
11	Hivra Do.	1	5 1 0	13 12	13 5 0	38 7 0	13 12	13 5 0	38 7 0	...	...	...	...			The rates in column 4 are for water only.
		2	4 0 0	11 18	15 6 0	27 14 0	11 18	15 6 0	27 14 0	...	...	...	...			
		3	4 0 0	3 11	3 14 0	6 6 0	3 11	3 14 0	6 6 0	...	...	...	...			
		4	5 1 0	9 272	14 1 0	33 14 0	9 272	14 1 0	22 10 0	...	...	...	...			
		5	5 1 0	43 322	66 2 0	157 6 0	43 322	66 2 0	157 6 0	...	...	...	...			
		6	6 0 0	24 34	33 14 0	101 10 0	24 34	33 14 0	101 10 0	...	...	...	...			
		7	5 1 0	10 1	14 0 0	34 0 0	...	...	...	6 10	19 6 8	3 31	7 4 0			
...	...	...	116 172	160 10 0	399 9 0	106 182	146 10 0	354 5 0	6 10	12 6 0	3 31	7 4 0				
12	Ambodi Do.	1	6 0 0	8 22	9 8 0	32 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 22	10 8 0			
13	Umbra 1873-74	1	1 0 0	7 4	6 4 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	6 4 0	The rates in column 4 are for water only.		
		2	3 0 0	0 14	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 14	0 8 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...			
		4	1 0 0	2 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	...			
		5	4 0 0	0 5	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 5	0 4 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...			
		...	...	...	9 23	9 0 0	7 8 0	2 19	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	...		...	
16	Bopgaon 1893-94	1	3 0 0	23 23	34 10 0	32 10 0	23 23	34 10 0	32 10 0	...	...	...	...			
18	Bhiwadi 1893-94	1	3 0 0	5 2	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 2	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	...		The rates in column 4 are for water only.	
		2	3 0 0	0 23	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 23	0 8 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...			
		3 & 4	Inam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		5	3 0 0	6 35	8 10 0	2 0 0	6 35	8 10 0	9 0 0	...	...	...	...			
		6	3 0 0	2 18	2 12 0	4 0 0	2 18	2 12 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...			
		7	4 4 0	3 23	6 8 0	7 8 0	3 23	6 8 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	...			
		8	Inam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...
		...	...	...	18 21	25 6 0	23 8 0	18 21	25 6 0	23 8 0	...	...	...			...

APPENDIX T—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Village and year of Settlement.	No. of pat.	Maximum rate.	Patasthal according to current Settlement.			Patasthal retained.			Converted into Mothastal.		Converted into Jirait.		Remarks.
				Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
					Soil.	Water.		Soil.	Water.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
21	Pimpia 1893-94 ...	1	Rs. a. p. Inam	A. g. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. .....	A. g. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. .....	A. g. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	A. g. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	
22	Khalad Do. ...	1	8 0 0	127 21	109 4 0	705 4 0	127 2	109 4 0	704 4 0	...	...	0 19	1 0 0	Water cess abolished on Survey No. 417.  Water cess reduced to 1/2, i. e. maximum rate reduced by 1/2.
		2	6 2 0	25 1	34 8 0	118 8 0	25 1	34 8 0	56 12 0	...	...	...	...	
		3	8 0 0	1 6	2 0 0	7 0 0	1 6	2 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	
		4	3 0 0	0 24	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	0 24	1 0 0	
...	...	...	154 12	336 12 0	896 12 0	153 9	334 12 0	829 0 0	...	...	1 3	2 0 0		
23	Pingara 1878-80 ...	1	5 1 0	9 22	10 2 0	31 10 0	9 22	10 2 0	21 0 0	...	...	...	...	Water cess is reduced by 1/2 which is equivalent to reducing the maximum rate by 1/2
24	Harguda Do. ...	1	5 1 0	15 20	19 11 0	51 9 0	...	...	.....	0 33	1 4 0	14 27	21 14	
		2	5 1 0	42 12	45 6 0	147 10 0	...	...	.....	18 23	29 6 0	23 29	28 0	
		3	4 0 0	1 17	0 14 0	2 0 0	...	...	.....	1 17	0 13 0	...	...	
...	...	...	59 9	65 15 0	201 2 0	...	...	.....	20 23	31 7 0	33 16	49 14		
25	Parincha 1693-94 ...	1	6 12 0	11 20 1/2	10 2 0	58 10 0	11 20 1/2	16 2 0	58 10 0	...	...	...	...	
		2	6 12 0	40 13	55 4 0	197 12 0	40 13	55 4 0	197 12 0	...	...	...	...	
		3	6 12 0	Inam	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
		4	6 12 0	22 22	30 8 0	108 8 0	22 22	30 8 0	108 8 0	...	...	...	...	
		5	Exempted	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
		6	6 12 0	22 14	27 12 0	111 0 0	22 14	27 12 0	111 0 0	...	...	...	...	
		7	4 4 0	7 38	10 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	.....	7 38	12 0 0	...	...	
		8	4 4 0	4 25	6 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	.....	4 25	7 0 0	...	...	
		9	4 4 0	36 14 1/2	32 14 0	74 0 0	36 14 1/2	32 14 0	74 0 0	...	...	...	...	
		10	4 4 0	111 18 1/2	173 4 0	290 12 0	111 18 1/2	173 4 0	290 12 0	...	...	...	...	
		11	4 4 0	17 29	22 10 0	47 8 0	17 29	22 10 0	47 8 0	...	...	...	...	
		12	3 0 0	8 6	7 4 0	11 4 0	8 6	7 4 0	11 4 0	...	...	...	...	
		13	4 4 0	7 15	10 0 0	19 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	7 15	11 8 0	
		14	3 0 0	20 16	20 8 0	26 8 0	...	...	.....	...	...	20 16	22 8 0	
		15	Inam	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
		16	3 0 0	2 28	3 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	2 28	3 0 0	
...	...	...	318 30 1/2	415 2 0	980 14 0	370 33 1/2	365 10 0	899 6 0	12 18	19 0 0	30 19	37 0 0		
26	Haral 1878-80 ...	1	4 0 0	3 14	2 10 0	7 6 0	...	...	.....	...	...	3 14	2 14 0	
		2	4 0 0	4 3	2 15 0	7 11 0	...	...	.....	1 38	2 4 0	2 7	1 4 0	
		3	4 0 0	3 35	3 4 0	7 4 0	...	...	.....	1 39	2 0 0	1 38	1 0 0	
		4	5 0 0	18 2	14 11 0	55 15 0	...	...	.....	18 11	16 10 0	3 31	4 0 0	
		5	4 0 0	1 37	2 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	.....	1 37	0 4 0	...	...	
		6	5 0 0	15 4	13 6 0	53 2 0	...	...	.....	12 5	18 0 0	2 39	3 0 0	
		7	4 0 0	1 38	1 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	1 38	3 0 0	
		8	5 0 0	7 4	7 4 0	25 2 0	...	...	.....	6 9	9 2 0	0 35	0 14 0	
		9	5 0 0	3 12	9 6 0	33 0 0	...	...	.....	8 7	14 10 0	0 5	0 3 0	
		10	5 0 0	13 2	12 12 0	45 8 0	...	...	.....	11 8	15 0 0	1 34	1 8 0	
		11	4 0 0	9 22	11 10 0	23 6 0	...	...	.....	9 22	13 0 0	...	...	
...	...	...	64 8	81 0 0	208 6 0	...	...	.....	65 14	93 14 0	18 34	17 11 0		

APPENDIX T—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Village and year of Settlement.	No. of pat.	Maximum rate.	Patasthal according to current Settlement.			Patasthal retained.			Converted into Motasthal.		Converted into Jirat.		Remarks.										
				Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.											
					Soil.	Water.		Soil.	Water.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15										
27	Vir 1879-80 ...	1	Rs. a p. 7 1 0	A. g. 74 11	Rs. a p. 87 4 0	Rs. a p. 884 12 0	A. g. 74 11	Rs. a p. 87 4 0	Rs. a p. 384 12 0	A. g. ...	Rs. a p. ...	A. g. ...	Rs. a p. ...	Water cess has already been abolished under a Kamjati Patrak.										
		2	7 1 0	1 15	0 14 0	6 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 15	1 8 0											
		3	5 1 0	286 38	866 0 0	998 4 0	286 38	356 0 0	998 4 0	...	...	...	...											
		4	4 0 0	75 2	87 2 0	175 12 0	75 2	87 2 0	175 12 0	...	...	...	...											
		5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...									
		6	6 0 0	54 37	68 12 0	236 8 0	54 37	68 12 0	236 8 0	...	...	...	...		...									
...	...	...	492 23	600 0 0	1,802 0 0	491 8	599 2 0	1,795 4 0	...	...	...	1 15	1 8 0											
28	Tondla Do. ...	1	4 0 0	0 16	0 4 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 16	6 8 0	The water cess under this pat has already been abolished under a Kamjati Patrak.										
		2	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
29	Garida 1893-94 ...	1	6 12 0	18 8	28 4 0	92 0 0	18 8	28 4 0	92 0 0	...	...	...	...	Water cess under this pat has already been abolished under a Kamjati Patrak.										
		2	5 8 0	0 26	1 0 0	2 8 0	0 28	1 0 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...											
		3	4 4 0	0 24	1 0 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	0 17	10 12 0	0 7	0 4 0											
		4	5 8 0	1 33	8 8 0	6 8 0	1 33	8 8 0	6 8 0	...	...	...	...											
		5	3 0 0	0 22	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 22	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...											
		6	3 0 0	0 17	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 17	0 8 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...											
		7	3 0 0	0 29	0 8 0	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 29	0 8 0											
		8	3 0 0	2 36	3 14 0	4 6 0	2 36	3 14 0	4 6 0	...	...	...	...											
		...	...	...	25 35	39 6 0	109 8 0	24 22	37 14 0	107 2 0	0 17	0 12 0	0 36		0 12 0									
33	Munjwadi Do. ...	1	5 8 0	39 25	43 8 0	119 10 0	39 25	40 2 0	79 6 0	...	...	2 13	3 6 0	Water cess abolished on Survey Nos. 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.	39 25	43 8 0	119 10 0	39 25	40 2 0	79 6 0	...	...	2 13	3 6 0
		2	6 12 0	4 23	6 2 0	20 10 0	1 6	1 12 0	5 0 0	...	...	3 17	4 8 0											
		...	...	...	38 8	49 10 0	140 4 0	32 18	41 14 0	78 6 0	...	...	5 30		7 14 0									
34	Khanavdi Do. ...	1	4 4 0	23 20	28 10 0	61 14 0	...	...	...	20 21	34 0 0	2 39	4 0 0	Water cess reduced by 1/2.										
		2 and 3	6 12 0	27 11	39 4 0	139 0 0	27 11	39 4 0	139 0 0	...	...	...	...											
		4	5 8 0	16 10	1 8 0	56 6 0	16 10	17 8 0	37 10 0	...	...	...	...											
		...	...	...	67 1	85 6 0	257 4 0	43 21	56 12 0	176 10 0	20 21	34 0 0	2 39		4 0 0									
35	Pargson 1979-80 ...	1	5 1 0	6 10	6 8 0	15 8 0	...	...	...	6 10	9 8 0	...	...											
		2	4 0 0	13 9	8 0 0	19 0 0	...	...	...	1 29	2 12 0	11 20	6 12 0											
		3	4 0 0	6 34	8 0 0	17 0 0	...	...	...	6 34	12 0 0	...	...											
		4	4 0 0	12 16	12 8 0	24 14 0	...	...	...	12 16	21 0 0	...	...											
		...	...	...	38 29	36 0 0	78 6 0	...	...	...	27 9	46 4 0	11 20		6 12 0									
36	Nilunj Do. ...	1	6 0 0	42 30	59 14 0	199 0 0	42 30	59 14 0	199 0 0	...	...	...	...											
		2	6 0 0	17 21	18 14 0	71 14 0	17 21	18 14 0	71 14 0	...	...	...	...											
		...	...	...	60 12	78 12 0	270 14 0	60 12	78 12 0	270 14 0	...	...	...		...									
37	Belsar Do. ...	1	7 1 0	92 7	113 1 0	427 8 0	92 7	113 1 0	427 8 0	...	...	...	...											
		2	5 1 0	71 17	81 4 0	247 11 0	71 17	81 4 0	247 11 0	...	...	...	...											
		3	4 0 0	15 24	11 8 0	34 2 0	...	...	...	8 0	11 0 0	7 24	4 6 0											
		4	4 0 0	5 34	6 8 0	11 8 0	...	...	...	5 34	9 0 0	...	...											
		5	4 0 0	5 8	3 10 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	5 8	6 10 0	...	...											
		6	4 0 0	19 8	16 7 0	42 8 0	19 8	16 7 0	42 8 0	...	...	...	...											



APPENDIX T—continued.

Village and year of Settlement.	No. of pht.	Maximum rates.	Patasthal according to current Settlement.			Patasthal retained.			Converted into Motasthal.		Converted into Jirrit.		Remarks.
			Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Amount.	Area.	Assessment.	
				Soil.	Water.		Soil.	Water.					
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	
		4 0 0	21 13	19 6 0	53 10 0	...	...	.....	17 33	25 10 0	3 20	4 0 0	
			230 33	251 10 0	829 5 0	182 34	210 12 0	717 1 0	36 35	52 4 0	11 4	8 6 0	
Shivri, 1893-94	1	4 4 0	12 15	19 8 0	32 8 0	...	...	.....	12 15	23 0 0	...	...	
	2	3 0 0	7 35	10 2 0	10 10 0	...	...	.....	7 35	11 14 0	...	...	
	5	3 0 0	5 19	6 0 0	7 14 0	...	...	.....	5 11	8 0 0	0 8	0 2	
	6	3 0 0	13 13	19 0 0	18 8 0	...	...	.....	7 35	13 0 0	5 18	8 8	
	7	3 0 0	1 25	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	.....	1 25	2 0 0	...	...	
	8	3 0 0	1 28	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	.....	1 28	2 0 0	...	...	
			42 16	68 10 0	73 8 0	...	...	.....	36 29	59 14 0	5 26	6 10 0	
Skurda, 1893-94	2	4 4 0	2 6	2 0 0	5 0 0	2 6	2 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	
	3	3 0 0	5 17	4 14 0	5 6 0	5 17	4 14 0	5 6 0	...	...	...	...	
			7 23	6 14 0	10 6 0	7 23	6 14 0	10 6 0	...	...	...	...	
Sojari, 1879-80	1	6 7 0	14 19	12 8 0	53 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	14 19	19 0 0	
	2	5 6 0	37 37	37 2 0	133 10 0	...	...	.....	37 37	52 6 0	...	...	
			52 16	49 10 0	183 10 0	...	...	.....	37 37	52 6 0	14 19	19 0 0	
Walha, 1893-94	1	4 4 0	33 7 1/2	43 8 0	76 0 0	...	...	.....	19 8	30 0 0	13 39	13 0 0	
	2	5 8 0	77 5	102 0 0	275 0 0	...	...	.....	64 37	108 0 0	12 9	12 2 0	
	3	3 0 0	40 31	52 4 0	52 6 0	...	...	.....	39 9	63 4 0	1 22	1 8 0	
	4	4 4 0	22 28	29 11 0	55 1 0	...	...	.....	22 28	36 6 0	...	...	
	5	6 12 0	41 7	56 6 0	198 6 0	...	...	.....	37 36	63 4 0	3 11	3 12 0	
	6	4 4 0	9 17	11 10 0	24 4 0	...	...	.....	9 17	16 2 0	...	...	
		4 4 0	23 8	40 8 0	73 0 0	...	...	.....	21 15	42 8 0	8 33	5 0 0	
	8	4 4 0	14 29	20 2 0	36 10 0	...	...	.....	13 3	23 4 0	1 26	2 4 0	
	9	4 4 0	9 20	11 0 0	25 8 0	...	...	.....	9 20	15 0 0	...	...	
	10	4 4 0	4 33	6 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	.....	4 33	8 0 0	...	...	
	11	4 4 0	7 35	10 6 0	20 2 0	...	...	.....	7 35	13 0 0	...	...	
	12	4 4 0	4 17	5 12 0	11 0 0	...	...	.....	4 17	8 0 0	...	...	
	13	3 0 0	7 20	9 14 0	9 2 0	...	...	.....	7 20	12 0 0	...	...	
	14	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
	15	6 12 0	194 6	240 4 0	973 8 0	...	...	.....	157 7	263 0 0	36 39	47 4 0	
	16	3 0 0	15 26	21 8 0	19 0 0	...	...	.....	14 22	25 0 0	1 4	1 8 0	
	17	6 12 0	31 33	43 14 0	149 10 0	...	...	.....	31 23	52 12 0	0 10	0 4 0	
	18	6 12 0	8 21	9 7 0	35 6 0	...	...	.....	8 21	11 0 0	...	...	
	19	3 0 0	63 29	117 0 0	508 4 0	83 29	117 0 0	508 4 0	...	...	...	...	
	20	3 0 0	0 11	...	1 0 0	...	...	.....	0 11	1 0 0	...	...	
	21	3 0 0	6 28	10 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	.....	6 28	12 0 0	...	...	
	22	4 4 0	9 32	10 14 0	24 10 0	...	...	.....	9 32	15 4 0	...	...	
			654 1	861 0 0	2,596 9 0	83 29	117 0 0	508 4 0	495 20	631 12 0	74 32	91 10 0	

This pht helps No. 15 in watering S. Nos. 1856 to 1870.

APPENDIX T—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q	Village and year of Settlement.	No. of pat.	Maximum rate.	Patasthal according to current Settlement.			Patasthal retained.			Converted into Motasthal.		Converted into Jirait.		Remarks		
				Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Amount.	Area.	Assessment.			
					Rs. a. p.	A. g.		Rs. a. p.	A. g.						Rs. a. p.	A. g.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
42	Māndhi, 1899-1900...	1	7 1 0	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	The water has been abolished "Binpall" here.		
				68 20	98 4 0	340 14 0	68 20	98 4 0	340 14 0	...	...	...	...			
				54 16	78 6 0	262 6 0	...	...	...	15 23	25 14 0	38 82	58 0 0			
				Inām	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
				49 20	63 8 0	121 0 0	...	...	...	28 6	42 8 0	28 23	30 0 0			
4	5 0 0	0 24	1 0 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	0 24	1 0 0	...	...	...	...			
5	3 0 0	12 18	19 10 0	17 10 0	...	...	...	12 18	21 14 0	...	...	...	...			
				184 27	258 12 0	748 6 0	68 20	98 4 0	340 14 0	54 32	91 4 0	61 15	86 0 0			
44	Gurohi	1	4 9 0	34 22	36 10 0	94 15 0	34 22	36 10 0	94 15 0	...	...	...	...			
				2	4 8 0	14 14	13 6 0	34 2 0	14 14	13 6 0	34 2 0	...	...	...	...	
						48 36	50 0 0	128 14 0	48 36	50 0 0	128 14 0	...	...	...	...	
48	Daundaj, 1879-80...	1	4 0 0	3 35	2 9 0	8 9 0	...	...	...	3 35	3 14 0	...	...			
				2	4 0 0	Inām	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
				3	4 0 0	16 6	11 4 0	48 8 0	...	...	...	2 16	3 0 0	12 30	10 4 0	
				4	4 0 0	13 22	10 4 0	33 2 0	...	...	...	13 17	14 0 0	0 5	0 2 0	
				32 23	24 1 0	66 3 0	...	...	...	19 28	20 14 0	12 35	10 6 0			
50	Pisarti Do. ...	2	6 0 0	7 19	6 8 0	29 8 0	...	...	...	3 32	1 4 0	3 27	3 0 0			
				3	7 0 0	11 9	12 6 0	57 10 0	11 9	12 6 0	57 10 0	...	...	...	...	
				16 28	16 14 0	67 2 0	11 9	12 6 0	57 10 0	3 32	1 4 0	3 27	3 0 0			
51	Jour Do. ...	1	7 1 0	62 36	72 8 0	344 2 0	62 36	72 8 0	344 2 0	...	...	...	...			
				2	7 1 0	17 3	14 13 0	66 6 0	17 3	14 13 0	66 6 0	...	...	...	...	
				79 39	87 5 0	430 8 0	79 39	87 5 0	430 8 0	...	...	...	...			
54	Dhālewādi Do. ...	1	7 0 0	48 12	56 0 0	251 12 0	48 12	56 0 0	251 12 0	...	...	...	...			
				2	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
56	Pisarva Do. ...	1	4 0 0	8 39	13 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	8 39	14 0 0	...	...			
58	Kothla Do. ...	1	7 0 0	35 1	40 6 0	198 6 0	35 1	40 6 0	198 6 0	...	...	...	...			
				2	6 8 0	3 26	4 8 0	18 0 0	...	...	...	3 26	7 0 0	...	...	
				38 27	45 0 0	211 6 0	35 1	40 6 0	198 6 0	3 26	7 0 0	...	...			
59	Naygaon Do. ...	1	5 1 0	9 38	8 0 0	34 4 0	...	...	...	9 16	8 0 0	1 23	1 8 0			
				2	5 1 0	10 27	9 0 0	39 0 0	...	...	...	10 27	12 9 0	...	...	
				3	5 1 0	1 37	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	1 37	2 0 0	...	...	
				4	4 0 0	7 25	8 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	5 25	7 0 0	2 0	2 0 0	

APPENDIX T—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Village and year of Settlement.	No. of nat.	Maximum rate.	Patasthal according to current Settlement.			Patasthal retained.			Converted into Motasthal.		Converted into Jirait.		Remarks.
				Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Assessment.		Area.	Amount.	Area.	Assessment.	
					Soil.	Water.		Soil.	Water.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
40	Rakh, 1879-80..		Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	(In the Akarab the water cess soil assessment S. No. 71, I been transpose
		5	5 0 0	5 20	5 8 0	23 8 0	...	...	...	5 20	7 8 0	...	...	
		6	5 1 0	29 6	22 0 0	95 0 0	...	...	...	7 3	6 0 0	22 3	18 0 0	
				64 33	53 8 0	216 12 0	...	...	...	38 8	43 8 0	25 25	21 8 0	
		1	5 0 0	11 24	27 8 0	30 8 0	...	...	...	11 24	20 0 0	...	...	
		2	5 0 0	20 1	23 8 0	75 8 0	...	...	...	20 1	31 8 0	...	...	
44	Pandeswar, 1873-74..		Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	The rates in col 4 are for w only.
		3	4 0 0	1 38	2 0 0	4 6 0	...	...	...	1 38	2 8 0	...	...	
		4	4 0 0	2 6	2 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	2 6	8 0 0	...	...	
				35 29	55 0 0	116 8 0	...	...	...	35 29	57 0 0	...	...	
		1	1 0 0	6 10	4 0 0	5 6 0	...	...	...	6 0	3 6 0	1 10	0 10 0	
		2	1 0 0	4 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 0	3 11 0	...	...	
7	3 0 0	7 1	4 4 0	13 4 0	...	...	...	6 0	3 10 0	1 1	0 10			
8	1 0 0	6 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	2 0	2 0 0	4 0	3 8 0			
		23 11	17 7 0	33 2 0	...	...	...	17 0	13 11 0	6 11	4 12 0			

## APPENDIX T.

Statement showing lands converted into Patasthal.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Village.	No. of pat in Survey Records.	Maximum rate.	According to current Settlements.		Converted into Patasthal by new Settlements.			Remarks.
				Jirait area.	Assessment on Soil.	Patasthal area.	Assessment on Soil.	Water share.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1	Kikvi	...	...	0 36	1 0	0 36	1 8	3 5	Survey No. 9 newly assessed.
3	Kamthadi	...	5 0 Jirait Gadi	11 28 0 33½	14 2 2 0	} 12 21½	19 0	54 0	Additional land assessed in Survey Nos. 3, 4 and 5.
		...	...	12 21½	16 2				
8	Saswad	...	7 1 5 1	4 29½ 10 20	10 0 17 8	4 29½ 10 20	12 8 21 6	33 15 43 10	
		...	...	15 9½	27 8	15 9½	38 14	77 9	
22	Khalad	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 13	26 3	Survey Nos. 328 and 474 newly assessed.
29	Garada	...	5 8	0 19	0 2	0 19	0 2	1 5	Survey No. 91.
	Total	...	Jirait Gadi	37 12½ 0 33½	51 12 2 0	} 88 6½	66 0	162 6	

In Saswad and Garada the assessments were fixed by Mr. Brander, according to the rates at present prevailing. His assessments have therefore been raised in accordance with the proposals made in the report.

The assessments both on soil and water in Khalad, Kikvi and Kamthadi are according to the revised rates proposed in the report.

## APPENDIX U.

## Summary of Recorded crop experiments made in the Purandhar Taluka, Poona District.

No.	Village and Experimenter.	Crop and date of Experiment.	Local estimate in annas.	Averages per acre.					Prices of Produce per Rupee.		Remarks.
				Yield of		Total value of produce.	Assessment excluding Local Fund.	Incidence of assessment on the value of Gross Produce.	Principal Product.	By Product.	
				Principal Product.	By Product.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Mr. G. Carmichael, I. C. S., Assistant Collector—		Annas.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Lbs.	Cwts.	
1	Ambodi ...	Bajri, 6th November 1895.	6	328	1,380	10 2 6	1 4 6	12'61	39	8½	Bajri on unmanured medium friable black soil growing jowari, wheat and bajri—the last followed by second crop only in years of ample rainfall. Season unfavourable and tillage indifferent. Seed-rate low. Crop 11 annas according to the formulae.
2	Par ...	Nachni, 15th November 1895.	9	856	975	13 11 3	0 6 3	2'85	64	28	Nachni on stoney black md land lightly manured with three cart-loads per acre of ordinary manure and growing sava, nachni and jowari during the past three years. Area of seed-bed, which was raked, not ascertained. Season unfavourable at first, but later rains saved the crop. Tillage good. Seed rate rather low. Crop represents 13 annas formulae outturn.
	Mr. E. L. Sate, I. C. S., Assistant Collector—										
3	Jejuri ...	Wheat, 2nd February 1898.	8	428	...	21 11 6	0 9 4	2'88	29½	...	Unmanured and unirrigated wheat on poor stoney dry crop soil which grew jowari during the past 3 years. Rain after sowing absent and crop became stunted in growth. Tillage fair. Seed rate low.
3	Saswad ...	Gram, 2nd March 1898.	10	1,010	..	34 1 0	10 0 0	29'86	20½	...	Gram on good black bagait land irrigated both by a pat and by a mot. Field manured with 27 carts of farm yard manure per acre. Rotation: (1) Bajri, (2) groundnut and (3) gram. Test crop watered from a well. Water-supply ample. Seed rate very high. Outturn fairly good for an irrigated crop. Pulse valued rather high. Incidence high, but the field capable of growing valuable garden crops.
3	Shivri ...	Bajri, 16th October 1898.	12	546	285 bundles.	17 6 7	0 14 6	5'20	32½	400 bundles.	Bajri on ordinary jirait black soil growing without any definite rotation, kharif and rabi, jowari, gram, tur and bajri. Land manured every other year, the application to the test crop being about 9 carts of cowdung per acre. Season and tillage very fair. Outturn fair.
	Mr. F. Young, Superintendent, Land Record and Agriculture—										
6	Saswad ...	Groundnut, 1901-02.	12	1,549 unshelled.	2,000	62 13 0	1 2 3	2'16	81½	5½	Groundnut on the irrigable portion of a deep black soil field which grew bajri and udid in the previous year and lay fallow in the famine year 1899-1900. The land was manured with 20 cart-loads of a compost of stable refuse, ashes, and sheep droppings per acre before sowing. It grows bajri with pulse mixtures, followed by gram, wheat, garlic groundnuts, chillies and sweet potatoes, on different parts of the field. Tillage good. Season somewhat unfavourable and though the crop was helped by irrigation from a well in the field the outturn is somewhat low.
7	Do. ...	Gram, 1901-02	6	248	205	16 2 4	2 2 2	13'22	15½	6½	Unirrigated and unmanured gram grown as a second crop on a good deep black soil field growing bajri with pulses during the past two years. Land manured with about 12 carts of compost of stable refuse and ashes per acre two years ago. Tillage good. Season unfavourable. Late rains being deficient. Outturn about 8 annas of the formulae standard. Incidence on the second crop only.

No. R. I. 309—2 OF 1916.

From

G. W. HATCH, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Collector and District Magistrate, Poona ;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER  
AND DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS, Poona.

Poona, 28th February 1916.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit Mr. Bell's Revenue Settlement proposals for the Purandbar Táluka.

2. A remarkable feature of the táluka is the sudden change that occurs in rainfall, climate and soil in passing from West to East. The dividing line is shown in the Statistical Atlas of the Presidency as the boundary between 'area liable to famine' and 'area very liable to famine.' It runs North and South midway between Sáswad and Jejuri and is identical with the line adopted by Mr. Bell to divide his 2nd from his 3rd group. The sharpness of the change is well shown by the rainfall of 1915 which gave a record fall of 32·35 inches at Sáswad and only 23·36 inches at Jejuri, 8 miles further East.

The difference in the character of the soil and agriculture is as marked as in the quantity of the rainfall.

3. Appendix B to Mr. Bell's report gives figures for fallows and irrigated areas upto 1912-13 only. More recent figures show a steady decrease in the fallow area. The figures for the last three years are :—

				<i>Fallow area.</i>	Acres.
1912-13	...	...	...	...	40,600
1913-14	...	...	...	...	39,800
1914-15	...	...	...	...	38,900

Irrigated areas have increased noticeably during the same period, the figures being—

				<i>Irrigated area.</i>	Acres.
1912-13	...	...	...	...	9,200
1913-14	...	...	...	...	12,700
1914-15	...	...	...	...	11,500

The cultivation of fruit trees is a feature of the Western villages, and is, as Mr. Bell notes, extending. The fruit finds a ready market in Poona. The skill and industry with which the garden lands of Sáswad are cultivated have made the Sáswad Mális famous throughout the Deccan.

4. Communications have remained the same throughout the settlement except for the opening of the Southern Mahratta Railway. Mr. Bell follows Mr. Brander in declining to admit that the coming of the railway has had much effect on the economic life of the táluka. However, Mr. Bell's notes on Exports (para. 14) show that the 3 chief railway stations in the táluka are used to an appreciable extent for the export of fruit and vegetables. I may note too that Rájewádi—a village adjoining one of the 3 stations above referred to—recently asked for permission to hold a weekly market.

5. Population, which was 89,000 in 1891, was 73,000 in 1901 and had increased to 81,000 by 1911. There is a considerable migration of labour from the táluka even in normal years. In 1901, a famine year, it is a matter for

surprise that such a large population as 73,000 was found in the villages. The figures given in para. 18 of the report show that the taluka has recovered from its losses in agricultural stock due to famine, excepting only the 12 villages belonging to old Groups VII and VIII in the North-East corner.

6. Mr. Bell has dealt carefully with the statistics of sale and mortgage transactions. His figures show that except in the 2 last groups (VII and VIII) land sells at high rates, varying from an average of 75 times the assessment in Group I to 122 times the assessment in Group V, while rents (except in Groups VII and VIII) are usually 4 times the assessment.

7. Following a suggestion made by you in the discussion on the draft Haveli report I have asked Mr. Bell to prepare a chart showing prices throughout the period of settlement. It will be attached to this report before it reaches Government. The periods selected by Mr. Bell for purposes of comparison are open to the criticism that, while the early period (8 years ending 1887-88) includes no less than 5 years of exceptionally low prices, the late period rules out the two years 1903 and 1904 in which prices were exceptionally low. From a study of the figures I am certain that no period can be selected which is not equally open to criticism. The only safe plan is to study the general result as exhibited on the chart, allowance being made for years of local famine in which the absence of crops deprived the ryot of the benefit he should have got from the high prices of grain. That prices of the chief grains grown in the taluka have risen from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. in the course of the settlement and that they show no signs of going back to their former level is clear.

8. The revenue history of the taluka may be summed up in Mr. Bell's phrase "excellent in the West, moderately good in the central tract and bad in the East."

9. Mr. Bell's proposals for the abolition and reduction of patasthal may be approved. If anything they err on the side of generosity. They involve a reduction of Rs. 5,037 over the whole taluka (less Rs. 530 due to change in the method of assessment).

10. The grouping and rates now proposed in the report are the results of discussions between yourself, myself and Mr. Bell. The grouping is homogeneous, as will be seen by reference to the map. I consider the rates undoubtedly moderate. The taluka has been under-assessed in the past in comparison with its neighbours, but I do not consider it desirable to take a bigger increase than that proposed in the report, as it is impossible to do so without making the enhancements excessive. For the few instances in which individual village enhancements appear high satisfactory reasons are adduced in the report. The area particularly liable to famine in the North-East corner of the taluka gets off lightly, no increase being proposed in the case of 7 villages, while the maximum rate in 8 others is increased by 10 per cent. only. Mr. Bell's proposal to increase both rice and patasthal maximum rates by 25 per cent. has my concurrence.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. W. HATCH,  
Collector, Poona.

Below Poona Collector's B. I. 309-2 of 28th February 1916.

No. S. T. 56.

Poona, <sup>10th April</sup>/<sub>6th May</sub> 1916.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.

2. This Purandhar Revision Settlement is one of the least satisfactory tasks with which we have to deal. The existing Settlements were carried out in various instalments and batches, and the 68 villages of the taluka were pulverised rather than grouped into 8 classes which are again scattered as with a pepper pot over the taluka in a way that puzzles the imagination to justify it. Moreover within the Settlement period there have fallen great changes in the methods of keeping statistics, the supervision of prices, and crop statistics especially; there has been a singular accumulation of catastrophes of famine and plague and a fundamental change in the monetary standard. All these circumstances make the task of Settlement very complicated.

3. The term "fallow" has become acclimatized in India in a wrong sense. It is now used to indicate land occupied and paying assessment, but not brought under the plough. Now, if this land is unprofitable to any holder, nothing prevents him from resigning it. Sentiment would not hold out long against pecuniary loss. Attention has been attracted by the very large area recorded as fallow in this taluka. But the same phenomenon exists almost everywhere. The truth is that almost the whole of the so-called fallow is land kept for grazing and production of grass for fodder. In his Report upon Haveli, Mr. Bell has shown that such land lets for a cash rental of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times its assessment. The same phenomenon was noted in the Settlement Reports of 1873. Even if it only let for twice the assessment, still since there is practically no cost of cultivation or other risk or labour, some land-owners would prefer this form of use to the more ordinary cultivation. The lighter the assessment on the land, the greater the probability of its being kept for grass. Not an acre of this land will be resigned so long as the annual profit substantially exceeds the Government assessment. It is for the purpose among others of removing this illusive feature from our statistics that it has in future been decided to class land intentionally kept for grass as under *crop*, and not "fallow". This will probably lead to the almost complete disappearance of the feature to which attention has been attracted. However, the Collector shows that the unsown area has been coming down substantially and stands now at quite an ordinary figure.

4. Mr. Bell has taken very great care to obtain statistics of sales and rents uncontaminated by considerations of interest on old debts or other disturbing features. It is impossible, however, to avoid certain disturbing elements in these statistics. Of these, the chief are the Remission and Suspension Rules. If there were never any such Remissions, the purchaser of land would be able to say that he was purchasing an annual rental subject to certain seasonal fluctuations and risks, out of which he would have to pay a *fixed* Government assessment. But it has always been impossible to avoid occasional remissions and writes-off; before 1850 they were enormously heavy, nearly half the total demand; since 1850 they became more rare and almost disappeared from regular practice: latterly these have been systematised so that now the purchaser acquires the same fluctuating rental as before subject to the fixed assessment minus a variable deduction on account of the Remissions and Suspensions. This introduces another element of speculation into sale values, and it is an important element when we remember that in the east of the taluka for the last 10 years, only 70 per cent. of the assessment has been collected. Again, no taxation is levied in respect of improvements in land. But these improvements make large additions to the possible rental, especially such improvements as the conversion of dry-crop land to Rice or Patasthal. Neither of these improvements are taxed in this Presidency to so great an extent as might be justified; new Patasthal is sometimes taxed and sometimes not, while new



Rice is never taxed. It is almost impossible when dealing with a sale-deed to decide whether the land is or is not improved. As agriculture extends and its profits advance, it is natural that all the land under the plough should tend to improve, and that such improvement does actually take place is often discovered in reclassification cases. But if these improvements lead to a substantial enhancement of sale and rental value, we shall at least be justified in basing our re-settlements on these values even though the improved land is not re-classified. It is in practice impossible to avoid this result, and in theory one can see no reason why it should be avoided.

5. It is interesting to note that the Record of Rights will confer a great boon on purchasers of land as well as Vendors in that it will give them more accurate information of the area and assessment of the land they deal with. It also affords us for the last decade with far better statistics than we had of these fundamental sale and rental values. Whatever may be our opinion of the exactness of the Record, it is enormously superior to none, and the Assistant Settlement Officer subjects each entry he adopts to such close examination that we need not hesitate to accept absolutely the general purport of the figures.

6. The question whether new Pátasthal irrigation should be exempt, or if not wholly exempt then in what circumstances it should be exempt, is still not quite finally settled. I do, however, most heartily support the recommendation made by Mr. Bell, paragraph 29 (10), that whenever Pátasthal is abolished on the ground of deficiency in the natural water-supply, Government should always reserve the right of re-imposition when the supply recovers. In other words, the exemption should be an act of grace, rather than an act of Settlement. We have largely refrained from exacting the full increase in revenue which statistics might support, in view of the fact that these Deccan tracts have suffered heavily from the series of famines culminating about 1900. There is very little doubt that this succession of droughts so reduced the water-supply that it will take years to recover, and very probably has not yet fully recovered. If we remit an assessment on the most valuable natural agricultural facility which India possesses, the natural gravity-flow of water from a natural stream, and then after a few years the supply recovers its full volume and value without any effort on the part of the land-holder, it would be most unfair to the surrounding holders of dry-crop land not under this natural command to leave the irrigation untaxed.

7. I may observe in passing, the statistics in Appendix O will not bear close analysis for the reason that hitherto the Government accounts have never distinguished between arrears of 4 kinds of revenue—agricultural, non-agricultural, Inám Judi and Miscellaneous. From the current year, this distinction will be capable of being made by Settlement Officers, but the present Appendix O gives very rough results ignoring these distinctions. Since, however, the vast bulk of the revenue we deal with is the ordinary agricultural, the inclusion of other items results only in minor discrepancies in totals, but does not obscure the broad features.

8. In transmitting the Sirur Report, I have already expressed my views as to the influence on Settlement operations of the fundamental change in monetary standards which has occurred during the current Settlements. I do not propose to repeat those remarks here, though they apply with equal force to every Settlement of the present time. Nor need I again emphasise the great influence upon Settlement conditions of the singular succession of famines which has over-shadowed a large part of the Settlement period. As to this Purandhar Settlement, I would however say that in view of all these difficult circumstances and confusing statistics we must behave like a cautious navigator when he finds himself in a fog off a coast which is marked on the chart with many queries and uncertain soundings. He will certainly stand an extra mile out to sea, and wait for fairer weather before he tries to find out how near he can safely approach. Therefore, the general tenor of my advice in respect of this re-settlement has been that we should be satisfied with a fair approach to homogeneity of grouping and of moderate and fully justifiable enhancement now, and leave it for the next Settlement—when we hope the fog

will have lifted—to judge whether we went quite far enough or not. I should not think we had done wrong if in 1946, it was finally judged that we ought to have taken 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. more, but I should think we had erred seriously if it was then judged that we had taken even 5 per cent. too much.

9. With these preliminaries, I may now say that I have discussed the proposed grouping and rating more than once with Messrs. Bell and Hatch, and the present proposals are the outcome of an agreement which we all have reached. This being so, there is nothing left in them for me to criticise or dissent from. All I need do is to point out that in my opinion the proposals are such as may certainly be accepted. In no case have we taken more than the permitted 33 per cent. enhancement, except only as to two villages which have been under-assessed for nearly 40 years as a result of what has all the appearance of an inadvertence. From the villages in the east we take little or nothing more. The enhancement falls entirely upon the centre and west, which are conspicuously able to bear it. To leave the assessment more or less where it has stood of recent years in spite of the change of monetary standard is much the same thing as reducing the intrinsic incidence by well over 30 per cent. Even in the least favoured parts of the táluka, sale values do not fall below 40 times the assessment, and the assessment never takes more than 50 per cent. of the rent. Therefore, even here we have by no means reached the recognised limit of half the net assets; in all other groups of the táluka, except the extreme east, the sale and rental statistics and price statistics cover with a large margin the enhancements proposed. In only one matter do I feel some doubt, and that is whether we should not raise the Rice and Pátasthal assessments by 5 or 5½ annas in the rupee, instead of the proposed 4 annas. On the basis of net profits there is no doubt that all this land is more lightly assessed than dry-crop. At the same time it is also true that sale and rental statistics are vitiated by the exemption of new Rice and the partial exemption of some Pátasthal lands. Since, however, it is our leading principle not to shear the sheep too close and in view of the necessity for caution which we accept, I do not dissent from the recommendations of the Assistant Settlement Officer.

10. On the whole táluka, we propose to take an increment of 21 per cent. only, which is little more than half what is required to set off the change in the monetary standard, without any change in the real incidence. All the statistics unite to prove that this enhancement will still leave the Government assessment everywhere well within 40 per cent. of the net assets, and in many places substantially less than that.

11. Though the addition of the Southern Maharatta Railway is not admitted as an important improvement in communications, I cannot help feeling with the Collector that it has more value than has been admitted by Messrs. Brander and Bell. Its full effects may not have yet matured, but before its construction the eastern portion of the táluka must have been singularly wild and uninhabitable and inaccessible. The abolition of tolls is a very great improvement and I think it more than possible that the tolls paid by the produce of the táluka which have been abolished are little less than the enhanced Land Revenue charges we now recommend. The Diva Ghát toll of Rs. 7,000 a year still remains, but there is no doubt that it will go in course of time; in fact, the enhanced revenue which the Poona Board will receive from the increases in the various tálukas now under Settlement ought to enable them to abolish it very soon.

I therefore recommend the acceptance of the proposals in their entirety; including the reservation of the right to re-impose Pátasthal whenever natural conditions improve and Páts are again used.

F. ANDERSON,  
Settlement Commissioner, and  
Director of Land Records.

No. Genl/674 OF 1916.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department.

Camp, Mahábaleshvar, 18th May 1916.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward Mr. R. D. Bell's second revision Settlement Report for the Purandhar Táluka, together with the Poona Collector's letter and the Settlement Commissioner's forwarding endorsement.

2. The main proposals made by Mr. Bell have been accepted by the Collector and the Settlement Commissioner, and I think they are sound and may be approved. That is to say, I support the grouping and the rates suggested for jiráyat lands. I also agree with Mr. Bell as regards pásthal matters, and with that officer and Mr. Anderson as to the desirability of Government's reserving the right to reimpose water-rates if and when the water-supply again improves. Water is an extremely valuable natural facility, and we strike off water assessment, because there is no water. But if it reappears it is fair and right that the water assessment should again be paid.

3. Mr. Bell proposes to increase pásthal assessment, where it is retained, by 25 per cent. I agree but do not think the method of adding this increase is correct or equitable. It is explained in the second clause of Mr. Bell's paragraph 32. Supposing we have a piece of land assessed at Rs. 10, and supposing that amount consists of soil assessment of Rs. 2 and water assessment Rs. 8, it is intended to raise the total by 25 per cent., thus making the new consolidated assessment Rs. 12/8. Pásthal is to be increased by the same percentage, no matter in what village it is—in other words no attention is paid to grouping. The village dry-crop rates may be increased by 2 annas in the rupee, or by 8 annas, but the pásthal increase is to be the same—a flat rate of 4 annas. In the case of the piece of land I have imagined the new assessment will be Rs. 12/8 and this will be composed of Rs. 2 + say 2 annas increase + the balance or of Rs. 2 + say 8 annas increase + the balance, the balance being water assessment. Thus the water assessment, that is to say, the payment for the water received, is 7/12 in the case of the one village and Rs. 7 in the case of the other. In other words we propose to charge less for our water where owing to favourable conditions we think it proper to raise the Jiráyat rates considerably, and more where we find it proper only to levy a small increase on Jiráyat. This seems to me hardly fair. Moreover the sound plan is to assimilate the treatment of pásthal as much as possible to irrigation practice. Where a field is irrigated from a canal we charge dry-crop rates *plus* a fixed price for the water. Here, therefore, I would add to current soil assessments the increase proposed for the village, and to the water assessment 4 annas throughout. Mr. Bell writes to me :—“The pát wipes out considerations of climate.” I do not quite agree to this. *All* land classed as pásthal is not *all the time* under irrigation. Even when it is under irrigation it is all the better for good rain. And grouping is not wholly a matter of climate even in Purandhar, but is affected by communications and markets. For these reasons I am of opinion that the soil assessment should take the Jiráyat increase of the village and the water assesment an all-round increase of 25 per cent.

4. There are also three questions concerning rice lands. Mr. Bell has written a note about this matter. He defines *old* rice to be that originally existing when the first survey was made, *new* rice to be that made during the currency of the original settlement, and *newer* rice to be lands converted after the first revision, *i. e.*, during the current settlement.

(a) Regarding *old rice*—Is it to get an all-round increase of 25 per cent., or should it take the increase proposed for the village? Mr. Bell proposes the former but I prefer the latter.

Mr. Bell writes to me:—"I have inserted an appendix in Haveli Report standing frankly that for Purandhar and Haveli I cannot compare the rice rates of the different settlements. My view was that with rice rates so moderate and with such uncertainty it was an unnecessary refinement to grade the rice rates. I believe that both in Purandhar and Haveli they must have been graded with the dry-crop rates to some extent just as in Junnar and Mával, but I could not place this beyond doubt much less ascertain exactly what was done, though I studied the matter for nearly a month with the help of a classer." Now it is not necessary to enter into the intricacies of rice classification. We can assume that the old settlement officers did their best to give what they considered the proper rates for rice, as they did for Jiráyat. If, owing to altered circumstances or further investigation and consideration, we decide to alter the grouping, that is to say, the relative weight of assessment on lands of the same quality in different villages, this alteration should affect rice lands as much as Jiráyat lands. Rice land produce is affected by climate, and its value by facilities of communication, etc., as much as other crops,<sup>6</sup> I think therefore that we should give the rice land assessments in a village the same increase as we approve for Jiráyat lands, and not an equal increase everywhere.

(b) Next the *new rice*—Is it to get the 4anna increase all-round, or the increase of the Jiráyat group in which it occurs? The latter has been done in Násik, and it is in my opinion the correct method—for exactly the same reasons as have been given by me for the old rice above. It may be observed that in Purandhar (*vide* Appendix Q) no distinction has been made between old and new rice, and in fact we cannot now distinguish. The same rule must be applied to both.

(c) The problem presented by the *newer rice* is quite a different one. In the Násik settlements such lands were treated as Jiráyat, which they were at the time of the first revision. This treatment has been sanctioned by Government, and it has always been supposed that there was no other alternative, in view of the provisions of section 106, Bombay Land Revenue Code, and the accepted principle that improvements were not to be taxed. The case is on all fours with the conversion of Jiráyat to Bágáyat by the sinking of a well, such new Bágáyat remains Jiráyat for the purposes of settlement and assessment. But Government Resolution No. 3805, dated 6th April 1916, appears to overrule the views held by all Settlement Officers, and to order a fresh method of treating this newer rice. It is either to be treated as laid down in the Chikhli Report, or it is to be given "a classification which will give an assessment equal to the maximum dry-crop rate of the group."

These orders entail the fresh measurement of all rice; for otherwise we cannot tell how much has been converted into rice since first revision. No such measurement has yet been made. The orders do not indeed entail any fresh field classification for they mean, in effect, that we are to assess all new rice at the Jiráyat maximum of the village. But if we do this we abandon the principles of classification by applying the same assessments to lands of different value. We shall moreover in many cases (as has been observed by Mr. Garrett lately when dealing with Akola) assess this newer rice more heavily than old rice—a result which I feel sure can hardly have been contemplated by Government. Still further I would venture to observe that this was not the system adopted at first revision for the then new rice lands. They are said to have been assessed according to classification, *within* the maximum Jiráyat rate, or *at* it. In actual fact the Survey Department used the dry-crop maximum rates; but varying assessments were obtained by applying those rates to systems of classification which differed in various places. It is unnecessary to

enter into the details of the procedure followed in different districts. It is sufficient to observe that the actual assessments were not the maximum dry-crop rates. They were often less and often more. If I am justified in assuming that the present Government orders do not really contemplate a dead level of assessment for all the newer rice, no matter what its quality may be, and do really intend some differentiation on the lines adopted at first revision in the Decan, then we are faced with the need for extensive field classification as well as field measurement. Is it worthwhile? Putting aside the legal considerations, which, in my humble opinion, are sufficiently formidable, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that we shall certainly be charged with the taxation of improvements. Personally I do not see how we can answer the charge. Conversion into rice is an improvement, and we raise the assessment on account of such conversion having been effected, while we leave the assessments at Jiráyat rates in the case of much larger areas which might have been just as much improved but for their owners' lack of enterprise, I am not concerned to defend the non-taxation of land improvement. I know no special reason why such improvement should not be taxed when other forms of investment and industry are obliged to pay. But so long as the principle is accepted and is understood to be the pledge of Government, are we not bound to observe it?

I have, etc.,

C. N. SEDDON,  
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

(Referred to in paragraph 4 of Commissioner, C. D.'s No. Genl.—674 of 18th May 1916.)

*Note on assessment of "new" rice lands.*

1. Two questions in connection with the assessment of "new" rice lands have arisen. An important point for notice is that there are generally two kinds of "new" rice, the "new" rice of a 1st revision settlement and the "new" rice of a second revision settlement. These must be carefully distinguished.

2. The revision settlements lately reported on are practically all second revision settlements. At the 1st revision survey and settlement two kinds of rice lands were dealt with:— (1) "old" rice lands; these were lands which had been assessed as rice at the original survey and settlement; at the 1st revision survey and settlement they were re-classified and assessed at full rice rates: (2) "new" rice lands; these were lands converted from dry-crop into rice during the currency of the original survey and settlement; they were given special treatment and assessed at low rates but this treatment was not the same at all 1st revision surveys and settlements. Thus at the 1st revision settlement of 35 villages (in two batches) of the Purandhar Taluka, Poona District, Colonel Laughton, the Superintendent, wrote:—

"In order to prevent dry-crop land, which has, during the term of the present lease, been made into rice land, being assessed contrary to the provisions of Act I of 1865, the method described by Colonel Anderson in the 56th paragraph of the revision report of the Bankapur Taluka has been adopted; and consequently the assessment on new rice land is at simple dry-crop rates".

If the Bankapur Report is studied it will be seen that Colonel Anderson treated both "old" and "new" rice in the same way. But he argued that "by putting the assessment of 5th class rice land at that on favourably situated dry-crop land, and that on 6th class rice land at the simple dry-crop rate, whether the rice land is old or new, we effectually provide against putting any extra assessment on what may fairly be called untaxable improvements. He argued further that practically all the 'new' rice must be 5th or 6th class rice. "Improvements of land so as to raise their water-supply above that described as 5th class are, as a general rule, far beyond the scope of private capital; but should such be shown to be made, they must, of course, be duly respected". As a matter of fact, "new" rice in some tracts is often very good and better than Colonel Anderson's 5th or 6th class. In the survey papers of the 1st revision survey and settlement of Purandhar in 1878-79 no distinction is made between "old" and "new" rice and there is nothing to show how the Survey Department respected improvements to land which raised the water-supply above the 5th class. It is now impossible to distinguish between "old" and "new" rice of this settlement; both appear to have been uniformly treated. It may be true that all the "new" rice, being inferior, was assessed at simple dry-crop rates but so was "old" rice land of the same quality.

3. About 1882-83 (so far as I can ascertain), a new method of assessing "new" rice lands was introduced. It is described in Volume III of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Chapter III, at page 32. It is a phrase common in settlement literature that "new" rice is assessed "at (or within) the maximum dry-crop rate." This does not mean that the assessment per acre was exactly equal to (or never exceeded) the maximum dry-crop rate of the group. These expressions must not always be interpreted literally. What they mean is that the dry-crop jantri, or an extension of it, was applied in assessing "new" rice lands. Now dry-crop soils themselves are, on account of special advantages, sometimes valued at over 16 annas and thus bear an assessment exceeding the maximum dry-crop rate, which is the rate for a 16 annas soil. "New" rice lands were given "chads" or "increases" on account of their water advantages so that, although they were valued as dry-crop soils, their valuation often exceeded 16-annas; it was possible for them to be valued as high as 25 annas. If the "new" rice was of good quality it might happen that its average assessment over a whole group exceeded the maximum dry-crop rate of that group. Thus the "new" rice of the 1890 Settlement in Purandhar Taluka averaged Rs. 2 per acre though it was practically all situated in villages under maximum dry-crop rates of Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 1-10. When the revision settlement proposals of the Mulshi Petha were submitted in 1893 it was observed (Government Selection No. CCLXXIV, paragraph 3, on page 69):—

"Another point as to which His Excellency the Governor in Council would like to have further information is the assessment of new rice land. It is stated that this new rice land has been assessed within the maximum dry-crop rates. But these rates range from Rs. 1-8-0 downwards to Re. 1, whereas in paragraph 37 of Mr. Pitts' Report the average assessment of new rice is stated to be Rs. 1-10-1 and the maximum must presumably be higher still."

The Survey Commissioner Mr. Ozanne replied as follows:—

"By standing orders new rice land is classed precisely as old rice land, but to ensure the non-taxation of private improvements effected during the currency of the lease, the actual assessment is calculated on the dry-crop and not on the rice maximum. Even in dry-crop land the classification can go above 16 annas, with the additions for position, &c., added to the actual soil annas, and so in rice land where not only was there often a taxable

facility for conversion into rice land, but where the natural moisture enables the occupant to grow a pulse or wheat crop after rice is reaped, the valuation is necessarily high. The Superintendent specifically reports that this capability of growing a second crop was the principal reason why the average assessment on new rice land exceeded the maximum dry-crop rate. This capability as well as the facility for conversion existed at the time of the original survey but were neglected. It is not inconsistent with the principles accepted by Government that these substantial factors in valuation should now be taken into count". . . "The acre incidence in this group on new rice is therefore nearly Rs. 2 as compared with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-8-0. This only shows how good the new rice is, not that it has been assessed in contravention of accepted principles."

[The "new" rice of the revision settlements of Mával (1886-87) and Khed (1888-89) was assessed on the same lines as the "new" rice of Mulehi Petha.]

4. It must not be supposed that the "new" rice was treated in the same way everywhere. In the Dindori Táluka Settlements of 1872—1880 and the Igatpuri Settlement of 1884-85 the "new" rice rate apparently never exceeded the maximum dry-crop rate of the group; no account seems to have been taken of water advantages. Even the method of adding chads, just described, varied. In four tálukas of Sátára District chads upto 9 bhág annas were given. In the Poona District the maximum chad was 6 annas. In Akoa Táluka (Ahmednagar District) and Khánápur Táluka (Sátára District) the maximum chad was 6 annas, but in no cases did the final valuation of the soil exceed 16 annas. Thus a 16 annas soil might have a water advantage valued at 6 annas, but nothing was added; the most that could be added to a 14-annas valuation was a two-annas, chad, and so on. For the poorest soils and lowest water classes no chads were given and the assessment of new rice was then at mere dry-crop rates. These variations are not now easily accounted for.

5. A question has arisen how the "new" rice lands of the 1st revision settlement should now be treated at the 2nd revision. In the report on Purandhar I have proposed that they should be treated as rice lands, so that if, in a village, dry-crop and rice rates are being raised to different degrees the increase on the "new" rice will be same as the increase on the "old" rice. But it has been ascertained that in Mr. Garrett's revision settlements in the Násik District this "new" rice is given a rise according to the change in the dry-crop rate of the village. In his report on the Dindori Táluka in paragraph 28 Mr. Garrett wrote:—"The effect of these proposals will be to increase the assessment on old rice land from Rs. 3,916 to Rs. 4,376 or 11.74 per cent. New rice land is assessed under the jirát maximum rates and takes a rise according to the change in the jirát rate." This seems to refer to the "new" rice of the 1st revision settlement and not to rice lands formed out of dry-crop *since* the 1st revision settlement. These are usually spoken of as "new" rice lands also but to prevent confusion I shall henceforward refer to them as the "newer" rice lands. They are at present classified and assessed as jirát in the survey records. I have ascertained that the A'kárband parties for the Násik District are actually raising the rates for "new" rice (*i.e.*, "new" rice of the first revision settlement) according to the change in the dry-crop rate. This is contrary to my proposal for Purandhar. It is desirable that the practice should be uniform. I have no objection to "new" rice of the 1st revision settlement being given a rise according to the change in the dry-crop rates. It is perhaps logical although troublesome. But I may observe that in the 1873 and 1878 Settlements in Purandhar, in the 1873 and 1875 Settlements in Haveli and in the 1885-86 Settlement in Junnar no distinction has been preserved between "new" and "old" rice. The two kinds of rice at these settlements were treated uniformly. It is only in the 1893 and 1899 Settlements of Purandhar, and the 1890 and 1895 Settlements of Haveli that the "new" and "old" rice are shown separately in Gaddi Taktas. They are shown combined in the A'kárbands.

6. This brings me to the "newer" rice of the 2nd revision settlement. This is at present classified and assessed as dry-crop land. Mr. Garrett has left it at this in the Násik District (Igatpuri Report, paragraph 26), and I have done the same in the Poona District so far. A reference was made to Government regarding the assessment of 2nd revision "new" rice (*i.e.*, "newer" rice) two years ago and orders have just issued (G. R. No. 3805, dated 6th April 1916). These orders seem to mean that the "newer" rice should, in some way, about which there is doubt, be given special treatment. The Collector of Ahmednagar has interpreted them to mean that all the "newer" rice should be assessed *exactly* at the maximum dry-crop rate of the group. The orders in G. R. No. 887, dated 3rd February 1899, which are referred to in the G. R. just quoted are as follows: (Papers relating to the Revision Survey Settlement of the Chikhli Táluka of the Surat Collectorate, Selection No. CCCLXXXI, page 59, paragraph 5.)

"The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture has drawn the attention of Government to the necessity of settling how jirát land capable of conversion into rice land should be treated in future, in order that Government may not be deprived of its lawful share in the advantages which such lands possess, and has formulated three proposals, of which the third commends itself to Government, namely, that 'as in the Deccan, all the new rice at the next revision survey should be assessed at the maximum dry-crop rate of the group to which it belongs.' This method of treatment will entail no fresh classification. There appears to be no legal objection to its adoption and it may be approved."

7. From the description already given of the method of assessing "new" rice lands it will be understood that the Deccan practice did not involve the assessment of new rice land *exactly* at the maximum dry-crop rate of the group to which it belongs, but there was usually a classification of water advantages which were given value as a chad. In some places, as in the Mulshi Petha, the *average* assessment of "new" rice lands exceeded the maximum dry-crop rate. But this result would not follow everywhere. I do not think that it would follow in the Junnar Taluka. If the "newer" rice in the Junnar Taluka is assessed exactly at the maximum dry-crop rate much of it, perhaps most of it, will pay more than "old" rice of the same class. If the old Deccan practice is followed, the water advantages of the "newer" rice must be classed, valued and added as a chad to the dry-crop valuation.

8. In short, assessment of "newer" rice at the maximum dry-crop rate, as the Collector of Ahmednagar understands it, would be unjust where the "newer" rice is little better than jirait. Mr. Garrett agrees in this. If the Deccan practice is to be adopted classification of water advantages is necessary. The only other method is to put on an all-round chad, say of 2 bhag annas, and then apply the dry-crop jantri. Whatever method is adopted measurement operations are essential. It is quite impossible usually, to distinguish "old", "new", and "newer" rice in the field and I agree with Mr. Garrett that a great deal of "old" and "new" rice will have to be measured before we can tell whether or not there is any "newer" rice.

R. D. BELL,  
Acting Settlement Commissioner.



*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Poona.

Second revision settlement of the Purandhar  
táluka of the Poona district.

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 6975.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1916.

- Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. Genl.—674 dated 18th May 1916—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Purandhar táluka of the Poona district.
- Letter from Mr. B. D. Bell, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona, No. S.—2, dated 21st January 1916.
- Letter from the Collector of Poona No. R. I.—309-2 dated 28th February 1916.
- Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T.—56 dated 10th April 1916.
- Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T.—56 dated 6th May 1916.
- Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T.—69 dated 10th May 1916 with accompaniments.
- Letter from the Collector of Poona No. R. I.—309-3 dated 17th June 1916—Forwarding petitions of objections in connection with the revision settlement of the Purandhar táluka.
- Memorandum\* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T.—56 dated 20th June 1916.
- Memorandum\* from the Commissioner, C. D., No. Genl.—674 dated 24th June 1916.

**RESOLUTION.**—These papers relate to the proposals for the second revision settlement of 68 Government villages in the Purandhar táluka of the Poona district.

2. The táluka falls into three rough divisions, varying in prosperity from west to east proportionately to the rainfall, which is abundant in the west, fairly good in the centre, and very precarious in the east. The existing grouping is of a very patch-work character and does not conform to the natural conditions. The Assistant Settlement Officer has re-arranged the villages mainly on a consideration of the physical features of the táluka, with the result that he has formed fairly homogeneous groups. The following grouping and maximum dry-crop rates proposed by him are sanctioned :—

Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate*	
		Rs.	a.
I	14	2	8
II	18	2	2
III	21	1	14
IV	15	1	6
Total	68		

3. The two chief points for consideration in the report are the treatment of pátasthal and rice lands.

4. Mr. Bell's pátasthal proposals, which are summarised in appendix T to his report, are approved. Approval is also given to his suggestion with reference to Government Resolution No. 13535 dated 18th December 1915, on the subject of the liability to assessment under section 55 of the Land Revenue Code of lands under páts for which the total water cess has been abolished, that at the time of introduction of new rates it should be announced that Government reserve the

\*Not printed.

right to impose, at any time, an assessment for the use of water, under any law in force for the time being.

5. As regards *patasthal* rates, the Assistant Settlement Officer proposes a rise of four annas in the rupee, the method of calculation being to add 25 per cent. to the combined soil and water-rates, deduct from the total the maximum dry-crop rate, and treat the balance as water share of the new assessment. The Collector and the Settlement Commissioner agree, but the Commissioner, C. D., dissents from Mr. Bell's method and proposes to give the group increase to the current soil assessment and then add four annas in the rupee to the water-rate, instead of adding four annas to both, as Mr. Bell suggests. The advantage of this method would be that it corresponds to the irrigation practice. The Commissioner's proposals are approved.

6. Of the two questions relating to the rice rates, which have been discussed at length in these papers, the first is as to the method to be adopted with regard to imposing an enhancement on old rice and on what was new rice at the first revision settlement. It is agreed that they should have the same relative increase; but while the Assistant Settlement Officer proposes that the assessment should be increased by 25 per cent. all round, the Commissioner considers that the increase should be in proportion to the increase in the maximum rate for *jirayat* in the villages. His argument is that the considerations justifying an alteration in the assessment must necessarily be the same for both. Ordinarily this is so, where there is no change of grouping. If however, as in the present case, there is such change, the number of separate rice rates may be less than the number of dry-crop rates and the relative distance between the lowest and highest rice rates may be less than in the case of the dry-crop maxima. Thus, in the case of Shiwra and Umbra in the new group I, it would be unfair to raise the rice rates by 66 per cent. if, as the Assistant Settlement Officer's report indicates, rice land is already assessed at rates which are on a level with the rice assessments of the other villages in the group. The Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals are therefore accepted on this point.

7. The second question refers to the treatment of what the Assistant Settlement Officer designates as *newer* rice, *i. e.* dry-crop land which has been converted into rice land in the course of the current settlement. The Commissioner calls in question the propriety of the orders passed in Government Resolution No. 3805 dated 6th April 1916, and states that they appear to overrule the views held by all settlement officers, and to order a fresh method of treating new rice. In these orders Government stated that they were not prepared to modify the orders passed in Government Resolution No. 887 dated 3rd February 1899 on the recommendation of the Survey Commissioner in connection with the first revision settlement of the Chikhli taluka in the Surat district. The object of the orders was not to impose a tax on improvements but, pending the execution of the improvements, to reserve the right to tax the natural advantages of the land which rendered improvement possible. The principal underlying Government Resolution No. 887 dated 3rd February 1899 was by no means new, for at first revision settlements new rice was specially dealt with in order that the natural facilities for the conversion of the land into rice land should be taxed. As Mr. Bell has shown, this was done in various ways; but in order to avoid taxing the portion of the improvement due to the expenditure of the occupant's capital and labour, the taxation was always based on the dry-crop rate. The present question is whether it is necessary to continue on similar lines in connection with the talukas in the Deccan now under revision. It is clear that, in order to avoid injustice, extensive measurement and enquiry would be necessary. It is also probable that the lands which were easiest to convert were taken up first, and that for the newer rice the cost of conversion has been heavier. Government therefore consider it advisable to follow the orders in the Nasik settlements sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2059 dated 22nd February 1916 and to leave newer rice to come under the ordinary dry-crop rates.

8. The revised rates should be introduced in the current revenue year 1915-16, levied from 1916-17 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

9. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

10. The commendations of Government should be conveyed to Mr. Bell for his excellent report.

G. A. THOMAS,  
Deputy Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 6975, R. D., dated 14th July 1916.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Commissioner, S. D.,  
The Collector of Poona (with the petitions of objections),  
All other Collectors in the Presidency proper,  
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,  
The Director of Agriculture,  
The Talukdari Settlement Officer,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,  
R. D. Bell, Esq., I.C.S.,  
The Government of India (by letter).

With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of selections from the records of Government and that when they are ready the usual number of copies of them, will, be forwarded to them.

No. \_\_\_\_\_ of 1916.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

No. S.I.—2 of 1916.

From.

R. D. BELL, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., I.C.S.,  
 Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona;

To

THE COLLECTOR of Poona.

Poona, 9th August 1916.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit a settlement report on the inam villages of the Purandhar Taluka. There are 24 of these inam villages but in fifteen the current settlements are original settlements of long standing and date back in some cases to 1856-57, while the purely survey work is of even earlier date. The Superintendent, Land Records, C. D., agrees that these should not be revised without having the existing classification tested and if necessary revised. This has actually been done in the case of two villages—Ambla and Walunj,—which are therefore included in this report. The remaining thirteen\* villages will be taken up by the Superintendent at the first opportunity.

- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Chambli.      | 8. Kolvihir.          |
| 2. Kodit Khurd.  | 9. Navli.             |
| 3. Kodit Budruk. | 10. Nazhre tarf Kare- |
| 4. Diwa.         | pathar.               |
| 5. Panavdi.      | 11. Singapur.         |
| 6. Kumbharwalan. | 12. Ketkanla.         |
| 7. Ekhatpur.     | 13. Kumbhosi.         |

2. In addition to Ambla and Walunj, other nine villages with current settlements dating from 1879-80 onwards are included in this report. In Nazhre tarf Supa, Mahur and Wanpuri the current settlements are first revision settlements; in Pingori the current settlement is original but the village has been remeasured and reclassified and in Sonori the existing classification has been re-adjusted. Sonori was settled with the inam villages of Malsiras, Pimpri and Waghapur, in 1879-80 along with 35 Government villages. The classification in the Government villages has not been revised at the recent re-settlement and I consider that the assessments in the inam villages should be maintained unaltered if they are on the same lines as those in the Government villages. About 1879-80 the soil valuation scale laid down in the Joint Report was not universally followed and variations, especially in the lower classes, were common. These variations were not always due to the Survey Superintendent's opinion that the valuation scale of the Joint Report was wrong but were frequently introduced to meet over or under classification. In 1879-80 the soil valuation scale used both in Government and inam villages in Purandhar was for classes from the 7th downwards 6 pies below the Joint Report Scale. Now-a-days the Joint Report Scale is universally applied. All that has been done in revising the classification at Sonori is to give an increase of 6 pies to the soils from the 7th class downwards. I am of opinion that this is not only unnecessary but it is wrong, and that the existing soil valuation should be confirmed as it is exactly on the same basis as the soil valuation of the Government villages settled in 1879-80.

3. Mr. Brayne, however, is of opinion that the soil classification should be revised if the current settlement is an original settlement of more than a few years' standing. Of Supa Khurd where an original settlement was introduced in 1893-94 and other similar villages he writes "I do not, however, agree that the first revision procedure (*i. e.*, test of soil classification) should be neglected in these cases in which the original settlement is of many years' standing. I think my Surveyors and Classers ought to deal with these villages according to regular practice, *i. e.*, noting all changes that affect the original survey, classing in certain instances where dry-crop is converted into rice and garden, etc., and

doing remeasurement and reclassification of mixed numbers. I do not think the inámdárs would consent to have this procedure overlooked as this might well involve a loss to them."

We do not deal with Government villages in this way, and I am strongly of opinion that we should not send our Surveyors and Classers into inám villages at 1st revision settlements unless there is real doubt about the existing measurements or classification. At our 2nd revision settlements of Government villages are frequently included 1st revision settlements of lapsed inám villages. For instance, in Purandhar, the original settlement of Mandki was revised at the 2nd revision settlement of the taluka, without any field work. In the Government villages of Purandhar the existing classification dates back to about 1873-74 in some villages and I am of opinion that classification work in inám villages subsequent to this date should be accepted without revision. It seems quite wrong that we should maintain the classification of the 1879-80 settlement in 35 Government villages and consider it necessary to revise it in 4 inám villages surveyed and settled at the same time merely because the settlement in the inám villages was an original settlement. Where there was a departure from the system followed in the Government villages some changes may of course be necessary. The inámdárs are likely to gain much more by the introduction of revised rates at once than by waiting till a few changes of dry-crop into motasthal or rice are made.

4. No statistics are submitted with this report. The villages are grouped and rated according to my proposals for the second revision settlement of the Government villages which have been sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6975, dated 14th July 1916.

5. *Group I—One village.*

1. *Supa Khurd.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
resent maximum dry-crop rate	2	0	0
roposed	2	8	0
crease 25 per cent. or 4 annas per rupee.			

This village was settled in 1893-94 along with the 1st revision settlement in 21 Government villages. The settlement expired in 1902-03. I consider that the existing soil classification should be maintained. As was the fashion at that time, and perhaps still is at original settlements of inám villages, the motasthal was not assessed in the same way as in Government villages but at higher rates. The motasthal assessments should therefore now be revised by the Superintendent, Land Records, C. D.

The village was grouped in 1893-94 with Sásvad and rated at Rs. 2. I have again grouped it with Sásvad and raised the maximum dry-crop rate to Rs. 2-8-0. It is a better village than Hiwra in Group I.

The maximum rate for rice and pásthal is now Rs. 8. It should be raised to Rs. 10 as I have proposed for Government villages. The increase is the same as for dry-crop lands, viz., 25 per cent. or 4 annas in the rupee. Some pásthal has been abolished—see accompanying statement.

In Appendix Q I have in this and similar cases taken the new rate for motasthal to be equal to the maximum dry-crop rate of the village. This is near enough for the purposes of Appendix Q.

6. *Group II—Three villages.*

Maximum dry-crop rate ... .. Rs. 2 2 0

Village.	Present maximum dry-crop rate.	Increase per cent.	Increase to nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ anna per rupee.
	Rs. a. p.		
1. Wanpuri	1 14 0	13	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
2. Sonori	1 12 0	21	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. Mahur	1 10 0	31	5

Wanpuri came under a 1st revision settlement in 1895-96 which expired in 1902-03.

The settlement report received from Mr. Mountford in connection with the revised settlement in Pingori (see below) is sent herewith. There is nothing in the circumstances of the village calling for comment. It is not situated, either as regards rainfall or communications, to fit it for inclusion in Group I.

Sonori came under an original survey and settlement in 1879-80 when the settlements in 35 Government villages were revised. The settlement expired in 1902-03. Fresh survey papers were prepared in 1908. A chad of 6 pies was given to soils belonging to the 6th class. This seems as already stated both unnecessary and wrong. The original soil values should be retained. The motasthal should be revised so as to bring it within the maximum dry-crop rate. The pátasthal should be abolished. The present cess is Rs. 451-6-0 on 129 acres 11 gunthas. The best pát is a Government one and waters only Government lands. It is precarious and would not be assessed in a Government village. The assessment under this pát has been abolished in Amboli. The whole pát should now be exempt. The remaining seven páts are useless though pátasthal taktas were prepared in 1908. They flow perhaps once in five years. I offered to put a merely nominal water cess on these páts in order to preserve the rights of the cultivators to water but they would have none of it and resigned their rights. The increase in the dry-crop rates will not cover the abolition of the water cess, but as the latter is never collected the Inámdár will probably agree to the new settlement. The lands classed as pátasthal should now be assessed as jiráit and pát-motasthal should be assessed as motasthal.

Mahur came under 1st revision settlement in 1879-80. The settlement expired in 1902-03. It is superior to Mandra in communications and may be grouped with its neighbours Parincha and Vir. Changes in pátasthal are shown in a separate statement. The water-share of pátasthal and rice assessments should be raised 4 annas in the rupee as in Government villages. The soil share of pátasthal assessment will be raised like dry-crop assessments, so that the new maximum combined rate for pátasthal will be Rs. 10-1-6.

7.

*Group III.—Four villages.*

Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 1-14-0.

Village.		Present maximum dry-crop rate.	Increase per cent.	Increase to nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per rupee.
1.	Waghapur	Rs. a. p. 1 8 0	} Soils reclassified.	4
2.	Pingora	1 4 0		
3.	Ambli	1 4 0		
4.	Walunj	1 4 0		

Waghapur came under an original survey and settlement in 1879-80, so that the soil classification requires no alteration. The special cess on wells should be abolished now.

Pingora came under a revision settlement with Wanpuri in 1895 and a rate of Rs. 1-10-0 was sanctioned by the Survey Commissioner (his No. S.—1598, dated 3rd July 1895). The Inámdár would not accept the settlement as it involved a decrease of Rs. 41 (difference between original assessment Rs. 1,340—Rs. 1,299 revision). In 1902 the Superintendent, Land Records, C. D., submitted fresh proposals on the ground that this reduction was mainly due to the omission at revision of a uniform increase of 2 annas in the soil classification of each number at the original settlement, imposed apparently with the purpose of raising the survey assessment's level with the original rates. The

Superintendent proposed to reimpose this but the Survey Commissioner did not approve of it. The village will now be rated at Rs. 1-14-0. There is a small amount of pátasthal which was assessed under a maximum rate of Rs. 8 according to the Paroda Scale which, I have shown in the report of inám villages on Sirur, is a very light scale. It should now be raised to Rs. 10, that is, the pátasthal assessments on soil and water combined proposed by Mr. Turnbull, should be raised by 25 per cent.

The correspondence about this village which I received from Mr. Mountford is herewith returned. It shows the need of testing the soil classification in inám villages surveyed before 1870.

In Ambla and Walunj the original settlement of 1868-69 expired in 1876-77. The old maximum dry-crop rate in each village was Rs. 1-4-0. Fresh survey papers were drawn up in 1908 and 1910, respectively, presumably after test of the classification. Position chad has been given where permissible: otherwise the old classification seems to have been confirmed.

Ambla may appear outside the limits of Group III of Government villages. It is said to have a better rainfall than Rájewádi, this is probably due to the hills on the north. Like Rájewádi it has a considerable area of good motasthal. It is connected with Rájewádi Station by a made road.

A few acres were classed as pát-motasthal at the resurvey of Ambla, but the pát is never used and this area should be assessed as motasthal.

The pátasthal at Walunj has been assessed under a maximum rate of Rs. 10—Patoda Scale. This was the scale used at the revision settlement of 21 Government villages in 1893-94. The pátasthal of Walunj will thus be exactly in line with that of Khalad; one pát waters lands in both villages. Another pát waters lands in Walunj and Nilunj, but the Nilunj rates of 1879-80 are slightly above the Patoda Scale. The total increase in the assessment of Walunj is 72 per cent. but on the soil alone it is only 53 per cent. The 66 per cent. rule is therefore not infringed (see my remarks on this point in the report on the Government villages of Sirur Táluka).

#### 8. *Group IV.—Three villages.*

Present maximum dry-crop rate.

	Rs.	s.	p.
1. Pimpri	1	10	0
2. Málsiras	1	6	0
3. Nazre Khurd tarf Supa	1	6	0

These villages were last settled in 1879-80 with 35 Government villages and the settlements expired in 1902-03. The new rate for Government villages in Group IV is Rs. 1-6-0, so the maximum rate in these villages cannot be raised. In Pimpri and Málsiras, where the current settlements are original settlements, there is a special rate on wells. It may be left alone till the next revision. The assessments in these villages may be left alone, that is, no formal introduction of a new settlement should be made.

9. The last settlement reports of the villages which are dealt with in this report are as follows:—

Serial No. in Appendix Q.		
1.	Supa Khurd	File No. 1550 in Settlement Commissioner's office (settlement of inám villages in Central Division from 1888-95).
2.	Wanpuri	} Accompaniments to this report.
6.	Pingori	
4.	Mabur	} Colonel Laughton's Report No. 324 of 9th April 1878—Appendix R to my settlement report of Purandhar, page 71. See also Colonel Laughton's Report No. 119 of 1st February 1879—same Appendix R, page 101.
5.	Waghapur	

Serial No.  
in Appendix Q

3. Sonori ...  
9. Pimpri ...  
10. Malsiras ...  
11. Nazre tarf Supa ...

...  
...  
...  
...

} Colonel Laughton's Report No. 119 of 1st February  
1879—Appendix R to my settlement report on  
Purandhar, page 101.

7. Ambla ...  
8. Walunj ...

...  
...

} File No. 1374 in Settlement Commissioner's office  
(Settlement reports, Poona—1869-70).

10. The new settlements should be guaranteed for the period sanctioned for the Government villages.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. D. BELL,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona



## Statement showing treatment of pátasthal in indám villages of the Purandhar Táluka.

## 1. Supa Khurd.

Pát No.	Pátasthal retained.		Pátasthal abolished.		Remarks.
	Survey Numbers.	Water cess.	Survey Numbers.	Water cess.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	140, 143, 144, 145, 146, and 147.	Rs. a. p. 3 4 0	...	Rs. ...	Classed to flow till 1st February. Flowing on 15th January 1915 (water cess on Survey No. 140 not shown separately in V. F. No. 1). Soil and water to be increased by 4 annas in rupees.
2	...	...	230 and 231	12	Pát not used. It belongs to Inámdár.
3	284	1 8 0	...	...	Classed to flow till 1st February. Flowing on 15th January 1915. It is said to flow all the year round.
2. Mahur.					
1	2, 33, 34 and 227 59, 58, 60, 61, 37, 88, 66, 67, 68, 35, 36, 77 (1-3), 78, 79 (1-2). 121(2), 119, 120 (1-4)	146 approximate.	...	...	Survey Nos. 2, 33 and 227 are not entered in pát taktas. Combined rate should be raised by 4 annas in rupees.
2					
3					
4					

---

APPENDIX Q.

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## Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on

Abbreviations:—P. = Patasthal; M. =

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By former settlement.															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
1	Supa Khurd	I	2 0 0	8	...	2,184	1,336	0 21 8	...	...	...	...	M. 25 P. 10	S. 60 W. 17	2 9 9 2 6 6	2,323	1,660	0 11 13
<i>Group II.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
2	Wanpuri	II	1 14 0	...	...	1,851	1,242	...	...	...	...	...	M. 61	150	...	2,032	1,393	...
3	Sonori	III	1 12 0	...	...	2,386	1,023	...	...	...	...	...	M. 74 P.M. 129	S. 148 W. 200 461	...	2,839	1,621	...
4	Mahur	IV	1 10 0	8	...	2,680	1,160	...	23	53	...	...	M. 28 P.M. 62 P. 3	S. 58 W. 65 140	...	2,896	1,473	...
5	Total	...	...	...	...	6,967	3,314	0 7 7	28	53	2 4 10	...	M. 183 P.M. 191 P. 3	S. 387 W. 266 597	1 15 8 4 7 1	7,867	4,568	0 10 0
<i>Group III.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
5	Waghapur	V	1 8 0	...	...	1,576	643	...	...	...	...	...	M. 164	590	...	1,740	1,263	...
6	Pingori	VII	1 4 0	...	...	2,391	1,324	...	...	...	...	...	M. 14 P. 36	S. 44 W. 28 44	...	2,441	1,340	...
7	Ambla	VIII	1 4 0	...	...	3,128	1,968	...	...	...	...	...	P.M. 109	S. 68 W. 206	...	3,237	2,235	...
8	Walunj	VII	1 4 0	...	...	807	718	...	...	...	...	...	M. 12 P.M. 9 P. 72	S. 25 W. 78 185	...	900	1,011	...
9	Total	...	...	...	...	7,902	4,545	0 9 3	...	...	...	...	M. 190 P.M. 116 P. 108	S. 659 W. 169 445	2 7 6 2 11 6	8,318	5,813	0 11 3
<i>Group IV.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
9	Pimpri	IV	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Malairas	VI	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Nazre tarl Supa	VI	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* The apportionment of motasthal assessments and soil share of patasthal has been made approximately.

Government occupied land.

Notasthal; S. = Soil; W. = Water.

By revision settlement.																Percentage Increase.		Name of Village.	Number.	
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			On soil only.	Net.				
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.						
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Hq.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
2 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	2,191	1,635	0 14 2	5	25	5 0 0	M. 22 P. 2	S. 68 W. 6	2 8 0 4 0 0	2,222	2,080	0 14 7	24	28	Supa Khurd	1		
2 2 0	...	...	1,951	1,303	...	...	...	...	M. 81	172	...	2,023	1,475	...	14	14	Wanpuri	2		
2 2 0	...	...	2,136	1,248	...	...	...	...	M. 203	431	...	2,339	1,077	...	22	-8	Sonori	3		
2 2 0	10 0 0	10 14 0	2,880	1,509	...	23	65	...	M. 26 P.M. 62 P. 3	S. 60 W. 122	...	2,993	1,902	...	30	29	Mahur	4		
...	...	...	6,967	4,058	0 8 4	23	66	...	M. 312 P.M. 62 P. 3	S. 68 W. 122	2 8 0 4 1 9	7,397	5,054	0 11 0	29	10	Total	3		
1 14 0	...	...	1,576	802	...	...	...	...	M. 164	309	...	1,740	1,119	...	-10	-10	Waghapur	5		
1 14 0	...	10 0 0	2,344	1,390	...	...	...	...	M. 85 P. 19	S. 65 W. 30	...	2,398	1,508	...	14	12	Pingori	6		
1 14 0	...	...	3,156	2,779	...	...	...	...	M. 269	322	...	3,425	3,101	...	53	59	Ambia	7		
1 14 0	...	10 0 0	680	907	...	...	...	...	M. 142 P.M. 44 P. 42	S. 236 W. 482	...	908	1,743	...	53	72	Waldij	8		
...	...	...	7,768	5,978	0 12 1	...	...	...	M. 310 P.M. 44 P. 61	S. 931 W. 522	1 8 5 9 3 2	8,471	7,460	0 14 1	29	28	Total	6		
1 10 0	1 9 0	1 6 0	The assessments in these villages may be left alone (introduced) till the introduction of a new settlement should be made in these villages. the next revision, that is, no formal																	
																		Group I Va		
																		Pimpri	9	
																		Malsiras	10	
																		Nare tarf Supa	11	

*Below Mr. Bell's No. S.I.—2, dated 9th August, forwarding his Settlement Report on the Inám villages of the Purandhar Táluka.*

No. S. R. V.—22.

Poona, 30th October 1916.

Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner.

2. With reference to Mr. Bell's paragraph 3, the Collector is of opinion that soil classification should not be interfered with in any inám village classified since 1873-74, whether the current settlement be an original settlement or not.

3. Mr. Bell's proposals for changes in rates are based throughout on the revision settlement of Government villages, and have the Collector's support.

G. W. HATCH,  
Collector of Poona.

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No. S. T.—56.

Camp Kárwár, 24th November 1916.

Forwarded with compliments, and concurrence as to groups and rates proposed.

2. *Mr. Bell's paragraph 3.*—My conception is that at original survey we class. Then at revision, after an interval, we revise and recheck the classification by a fresh set of men: and thus get rid of any palpable errors or defects. When this has been done twice, we do not repeat the process which would then become harassing. When a village has been classed only once, never mind the date, I think it is reasonable to make one revision before finally sealing it as irrevocable. I therefore concur with Mr. Brayne in thinking that reclassification should be done, but it is for Government to consider whether before applying these rates there should be a revision of classification or not.

3. The application of a slightly different scale of jantri is quite another matter. Mr. Bell does that: but does not alter, or *examine* and confirm the crude original valuations upon which it is based.

F. ANDERSON,  
Settlement Commissioner and  
Director, Land Records.

To

The Commissioner, Central Division,  
Poona.

*Below No. S. T.—56, dated 24th November 1916, from the Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records, Poona.*

No. Genl.—674.

18th December 1916.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department. Revision consists of two operations :—

(1) coming to a conclusion whether fresh field classification is wanted, and if it is wanted, doing it; if it is not wanted, deciding to confirm the existing original work; and

(2) considering the scales applied, and either leaving them alone or altering them.

3. If there seems no reason to doubt the correctness of the original field work, there is no case for doing it again. If there seems no reason to alter the scales applied, it is impossible to see why they should be altered. The present whole classification, that is to say, both field work and scales, can be approved as final (section 106, paragraph 2, Land Revenue Code). It is quite a common thing for the original field work to be confirmed in the case of first revision settlements of Government villages. It is plainly undesirable that the work should be again gone through unless this is necessary. The classification is not always revised or re-checked, as the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records says. It is tested and if it appears correct, it is left alone. In the case of these villages if it is known what the classification was like, if that classification was done in accordance with principles and methods now accepted as correct, and if lastly there is no ground for suspecting the accuracy and correctness of the detailed work, the Commissioner sees no reason why it should not be confirmed at once, and he thinks that further operations would be unnecessary, disturbing, and therefore undesirable. Accordingly the Commissioner agrees with the proposals of Mr. Bell. But as this is a matter of principle and officers differ in opinion the case is submitted to Government for orders.

C. N. SEDDON,  
Commissioner, Central Division.

*Government Order No. 2653, dated 3rd March 1917.*

ORDER.—The Governor in Council accepts the principle enunciated in paragraph 2 of the memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner that the original survey ought to be revised at the next settlement according to the general principles governing revision surveys if any considerable length of time has elapsed since the first survey.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,  
Under Secretary to Government.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Poona.

Revision settlement of certain inam villages  
of the Purandhar taluka.

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Order No. 8136.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1917.

Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—56  
dated 9th June 1917 :—

" With reference to your No. A.—507 dated 27th March 1917 and Government Order No. 2653 dated 3rd March 1917, I have the honour of forwarding herewith a statement\* showing periods of guarantee (original or revision, etc.), and of stating that in the case of four villages (Supa Khurd, Waghapur, Pimpri, Malsiras) the period elapsed since the first survey is considerable and therefore it is necessary that they should be resurveyed and reclassified a second time. I have therefore issued (as usual in Government villages) orders to the Superintendent, Land Records, C. D., to carry out revision survey and classification operations in these villages and report the result when the work is completed.

" 2. Out of the remaining seven villages, three are due for second revision and the rest have been subjected to revision measurement and classification. I therefore recommend that in the case of these seven villages Government may be requested to sanction and notify the settlement."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. A.—507 dated 22nd June 1917 :—

" Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

" 2. The proposals of the Assistant Settlement Officer in regard to the villages noted below† have the concurrence of the Commissioner and may be sanctioned."

† Wanpuri, Pingori, Mahur, Sonori, Nazre-tarf Supa, Ambale and Walung.

ORDER.—The proposals made by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona, in his letter No. S.I.—2 dated 9th August 1916, printed in the preamble of Government Order No. 2653 dated 3rd March 1917, in respect of the seven inam villages specified by the Commissioner, C. D., in paragraph 2 of his memorandum No. A.—507 dated 22nd June 1917, are sanctioned.

2. The revised rates should be introduced in the current revenue year 1916-17, levied from 1917-18 and guaranteed for the period ending with the expiry of the current settlement of the Purandhar taluka in 1945-46.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,

Under Secretary to Government,

G. O. No. 8136, R. D., dated 4th July 1917.

To

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

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REVISED APPENDIX L

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Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By former Survey.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>																	
1	Kikvi	I	2 2	8 0	8 0	2,354	1,540	...	62	141	...	M. 13 P. 16	S. 25 W. 67	...	2,414	1,785	...
2	Kenjal	I	2 2	8 0	8 0	1,088	1,144	...	33	89	...	P. 9	S. 15 W. 31	...	1,129	1,276	...
3	Kantladi	I	2 2	8 0	8 0	782	1,089	...	18	34	...	P. 20	S. 23 W. 59	...	800	1,206	...
4	Kelarda	I	2 2	...	...	1,038	1,586	...	...	...	...	M. 4	9	...	1,042	1,575	...
5	Panda	II	2 0	...	...	712	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	588	...
6	Savardara	II	2 0	8 0	...	663	434	...	19	40	...	...	...	...	683	474	...
7	Bajapur	IV	2 0	...	...	509	593	...	...	...	...	M. 10	23	...	519	616	...
8	Saswad	VI	2 0	8 0	8 0	2,933	3,438	...	1	1	...	M. 217 P. 467	S. 495 W. 816 1,467	...	3,618	6,217	...
9	Bhangavli	LII	1 14	8 0	8 0	3,037	1,659	...	32	68	...	M. 6 P. 6	S. 6 W. 14	...	3,141	1,762	...
10	Nhavi	III	1 14	...	8 0	2,589	2,406	...	...	...	...	M. 47 P. 98	S. 89 W. 141 312	...	2,744	2,918	...
11	Hivra	III	1 14	...	8 0	1,106	1,042	...	...	...	...	M. 53 P. 116	S. 107 W. 161 460	...	1,277	1,710	...
12	Ambodi	III	1 14	...	8 0	378	416	...	...	...	...	M. 48 P. 9	S. 115 W. 9 32	...	435	572	...
13	Shivra	VI	1 8	5 0	...	1,050	657	...	6	13	...	M. 7	8	...	1,063	678	...
14	Umbra	VI	1 8	5 0	8 0	782	723	...	18	42	...	P. 10	S. 9 W. 7	...	803	761	...
Total Group I		...	...	...	...	19,071	17,285	0 14 6	183	420	2 4 9	M. 404 P. 751	S. 1,777 W. 2,332	2 2 9 4 12 5	20,409	22,167	1 1 1
<i>Group II.</i>																	
15	Pokhar	IV	1 12	8 0	...	239	113	...	5	14	...	...	...	...	244	127	...
16	Bopgaon	V	1 10	8 0	8 0	1,866	1,116	...	12	28	...	M. 56 P. 24	S. 65 W. 36 36	...	2,019	1,290	...
17	Bhivri	V	1 10	8 0	...	4,343	1,900	...	134	349	...	M. 3	4	...	4,390	2,258	...
18	Bhiwdj	V	1 10	8 0	8 0	949	522	...	6	9	...	M. 9 P. 19	S. 20 W. 28 28	...	974	614	...
19	Pur	V	1 10	8 0	...	614	368	...	19	54	...	...	...	...	663	422	...
20	Dewadi	V	1 10	8 0	...	814	354	...	54	149	...	...	...	...	808	503	...
21	Pimpal	V	1 10	8 0	...	1,632	1,064	...	1	2	...	M. 14	19	...	1,647	1,035	...
22	Khalad	V	1 10	...	8 0	2,274	2,089	...	...	...	...	M. 63 P. 154	S. 111 W. 287 881	...	2,491	3,304	...
23	Pangara	V	1 10	8 0	8 0	3,631	1,681	...	9	18	...	M. 6 P. 10	S. 6 W. 10 82	...	3,655	1,146	...
24	Hargudu	V	1 10	8 0	6 0	1,334	351	...	27	51	...	M. 9 P. 59	S. 14 W. 64 201	...	1,423	681	...
25	Parincha	V	1 10	8 0	8 0	3,575	1,504	...	4	4	...	M. 109 P. 314	S. 162 W. 415 931	...	4,002	3,266	...
26	Harni	V	1 10	...	8 0	1,527	598	...	...	...	...	M. 31 P. 84	S. 43 W. 81 288	...	1,042	990	...
27	Vir	V	1 10	...	8 0	3,623	1,901	...	...	...	...	M. 75 P. 438	S. 92 W. 6 1,812	...	4,393	4,305	...

PENDIX L.

occupied land in Purandhar Taluka of the Poona District.

By revision Survey.																Percentage increase.		Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Not	On soil only.			
Dry crop.	Blos.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			34		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. & p.	Rs. & p.	Rs. & p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. & p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. & p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. & p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. & p.	Rs.	Rs.	Group I.		
2 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	2,353	1,838	...	63	176	...	M. 13 P. 17	S. 30 W. 27 75	...	2,444	2,135	...	19	20	Kikvi	...	
2 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,068	1,358	...	33	104	...	P. 9	S. 19 W. 43	...	1,128	1,524	...	19	19	Kenjil	...	
2 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	754	1,267	...	17	40	...	P. 29	S. 42 W. 115	...	600	1,478	...	19	22	Kamthadi	...	
2 8 0	...	...	1,083	1,600	...	...	...	...	M. 4	11	...	1,042	1,671	...	19	19	Kelavda	...	
2 8 0	...	...	712	735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	735	...	25	25	Panda	...	
2 8 0	10 0 0	...	868	542	...	19	80	...	...	...	...	682	582	...	25	25	Sewardara	...	
2 8 0	...	...	509	729	...	...	...	...	M. 10	29	...	510	768	...	25	25	Rajapur	...	
2 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	2,942	4,317	...	1	1	...	M. 490 P. 185	S. 1,419 W. 378 871	...	3,615	6,950	...	29	12	Saswad	...	
2 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	3,097	2,229	...	32	82	...	M. 6 P. 6	S. 8 W. 17	...	3,131	2,314	...	34	34	Bhargavi	...	
2 8 0	...	10 0 0	3,690	3,233	...	...	...	...	M. 47 P. 98	S. 190 W. 161 390	...	2,744	3,904	...	38	22	Nhevi	...	
2 8 0	...	10 0 0	1,112	1,410	...	...	...	...	M. 49 P. 108	S. 161 W. 173 442	...	1,277	2,165	...	33	28	Hivra	...	
2 8 0	...	10 0 0	387	572	...	...	...	...	M. 48	155	...	485	727	...	34	27	Ambedi	...	
2 8 0	6 4 0	10 0 0	1,050	1,083	...	5	18	...	M. 7	13	...	1,062	1,117	...	65	65	Shivra	...	
2 8 0	6 4 0	10 0 0	789	1,207	...	18	52	...	P. 3	S. 4 W. 4	...	805	1,207	...	63	62	Umbra	...	
...	...	...	19,031	22,339	1 2 8	182	521	2 13 10	M. 683 P. 463	S. 1,946 W. 811 1,959	2 13 7 6 1 9	20,459	27,623	1 5 7	30	25	Total Group I	...	
Group II.																			
2 2 0	10 0 0	...	239	138	...	5	17	...	...	...	...	214	155	...	22	22	Pokbar	...	
2 2 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,688	1,467	...	12	35	...	M. 56 P. 24	S. 112 W. 44 41	...	2,054	1,701	...	31	31	Borgaon	...	
2 2 0	10 0 0	...	4,243	2,494	...	134	486	...	M. 3	5	...	4,360	2,905	...	30	30	Bhivri	...	
2 2 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	940	686	...	6	11	...	M. 9 P. 18	S. 28 W. 33 35	...	974	790	...	31	31	Bhiwdi	...	
2 2 0	10 0 0	...	844	488	...	19	67	...	...	...	...	663	650	...	30	30	Par	...	
2 2 0	10 0 0	...	844	465	...	54	158	...	...	...	...	659	651	...	29	29	Dewadi	...	
2 2 0	10 0 0	...	1,632	1,390	...	1	3	...	M. 14	25	...	1,847	1,224	...	31	31	Pimple	...	
2 2 0	...	10 0 0	2,298	2,706	...	...	...	...	M. 63 P. 162	S. 146 W. 220 1,061	...	2,491	4,213	...	31	26	Khalad	...	
2 2 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	3,631	1,417	...	9	22	...	M. 5 P. 10	S. 9 W. 13 26	...	3,655	1,486	...	30	31	Pangara	...	
2 2 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,372	526	...	27	64	...	M. 30	59	...	1,429	619	...	31	5	Hargudu	...	
2 2 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	3,008	2,416	...	4	5	...	M. 121 P. 271	S. 233 W. 430 1,124	...	4,002	4,263	...	31	27	Paricha	...	
2 2 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,513	803	...	...	...	...	M. 98	180	...	1,642	985	...	31	...	Karni	...	
2 2 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	3,527	2,498	...	...	...	...	M. 75 P. 491	S. 121 W. 788 2,244	...	4,393	5,649	...	31	29	Vir	...	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By former survey.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
<i>Group II--contd.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
28	Tondla	V	1 10	...	8 0	1,140	718	...	...	...	...	M. 22	30	...	1,162	749	...
29	Garada	VI	1 8	8 0	8 0	7,194	2,987	...	180	460	...	M. 23	35	...	7,422	3,031	...
30	Somardi	VI	1 8	8 0	...	681	374	...	85	92	...	...	...	...	919	465	...
31	Kamra	VI	1 8	8 0	...	1,461	436	...	77	176	...	M. 2	2	...	1,540	613	...
32	Peth Narayan	VI	1 8	8 0	...	33	14	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	35	13	...
Total Group II		...	...	...	...	37,330	17,769	0 7 7	565	1,410	2 7 11	M. 420	623	1 7 9	39,554	25,651	0 10
<i>Group III.</i>																	
33	Munjewadi	V	1 10	...	8 0	344	374	...	...	...	...	M. 32	59	...	414	523	...
34	Khanavdi	V	1 10	...	8 0	1,310	698	...	...	...	...	M. 44	74	...	1,421	1,315	...
35	Pargaon	V	1 10	...	8 0	3,618	1,530	...	...	...	...	M. 271	406	...	3,828	2,048	...
36	Nilunj	V	1 10	...	8 0	290	317	...	...	...	...	M. 4	5	...	344	971	...
37	Belsar	V	1 10	...	8 0	2,789	1,933	...	...	...	...	M. 184	283	...	3,204	3,394	...
38	Shivri	V	1 10	...	8 0	2,264	1,644	...	...	...	...	M. 154	247	...	2,460	1,923	...
39	Sakurda	V	1 10	8 0	8 0	1,755	1,098	...	2	6	...	M. 39	61	...	1,804	1,182	...
40	Jejuri	V	1 10	...	8 0	3,312	1,433	...	...	...	...	M. 34	48	...	3,398	1,768	...
41	Walha	V	1 10	...	8 0	5,116	2,338	...	...	...	...	M. 186	253	...	5,956	6,097	...
42	Mandki	V	1 10	...	8 0	2,631	1,805	...	...	...	...	M. 160	147	...	3,028	2,454	...
43	Mandra	V	1 10	8 0	...	1,974	720	...	49	107	...	M. 8	7	...	2,031	834	...
44	Guro't	VI	1 8	...	8 0	1,239	430	...	...	...	...	M. 101	132	...	1,399	741	...
45	Dhankavdi	VI	1 8	8 0	...	1,435	335	...	33	245	...	...	...	...	1,567	680	...
46	Kaldari	VI	1 8	8 0	...	2,323	621	...	177	530	...	...	...	...	2,600	1,151	...
47	Ghera Killa Purandhar.	VI	1 8	8 0	...	651	228	...	58	142	...	...	...	...	739	370	...
48	Daundaj	VI	1 8	0 0	8 0	2,245	611	...	...	...	...	M. 63	84	...	2,430	908	...
49	Rajewadi	VII	1 6	...	...	1,980	635	...	...	...	...	M. 125	191	...	1,985	1,016	...
50	Pleardi	VII	1 6	0 0	8 0	557	305	...	...	...	...	M. 46	49	...	622	467	...
51	Jout	VII	1 6	0 0	8 0	1,174	356	...	...	...	...	M. 34	47	...	1,288	1,420	...
52	Pimpra Khurd	VII	1 6	...	...	2,087	770	...	...	...	...	M. 118	178	...	2,315	948	...
53	Shivtakar	VIII	1 4	...	...	704	296	...	...	...	...	M. 55	81	...	759	380	...
Total Group III		...	...	...	...	39,773	18,964	0 7 7	368	1,030	2 12 9	M. 1,677	2,326	1 6 2	43,330	30,043	0 11

ENDIX L—continued.

By revision Survey.																Percentage increase.		Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Net.	On soil only.			
Dry-crop.	Bloc.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
10	20	31	22	23	24	25	26	27 <sup>a</sup>	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	<i>Group II—contd.</i>		
2 0	...	10 0 0	1,140	944	...	...	...	...	M. 22	30	...	1,162	988	...	31	31	Tondla	28	
2 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	7,108	4,902	...	180	575	...	M. 22 P. 25	51 54 136	...	7,422	5,018	...	39	33	Garada	29	
2 0	10 0 0	...	884	835	...	35	115	...	...	...	...	918	840	...	38	38	Somurdi	30	
2 0	10 0 0	...	1,461	619	...	77	220	...	M. 2	3	...	1,540	835	...	36	36	Kamra	31	
2 0	10 0 0	...	33	20	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	35	25	...	39	39	Peth Narayan	32	
...	...	...	37,469	22,802	0 10 2	565	1,761	3 1 10	M. 518 P. 1,003	1,013 1,732 4,667	1 15 3 6 6 2	39,554	33,075	0 13 4	42	20	Total Group II	...	
<i>Group III.</i>																			
14 0	...	10 0 0	350	326	...	...	...	...	M. 32 P. 33	68 49 98	...	414	541	...	16	3	Munjewadi	33	
14 0	...	10 0 0	1,313	1,044	...	...	...	...	M. 64 P. 44	125 68 221	...	1,421	1,456	...	18	11	Khanardi	34	
14 0	...	10 0 0	3,530	1,777	...	...	...	...	M. 268	521	...	3,828	2,298	...	16	12	Pargaon	35	
14 0	...	10 0 0	239	385	...	...	...	...	M. 4 P. 60	6 91 339	...	344	301	...	15	19	Nilunj	36	
14 0	...	10 0 0	2,800	2,378	...	...	...	...	M. 221 P. 183	327 344 898	...	3,204	3,305	...	17	14	Bolsar	37	
14 0	...	10 0 0	2,260	1,796	...	...	...	...	M. 191	354	...	2,460	2,150	...	16	12	Shivri	38	
14 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,555	1,270	...	2	7	...	M. 39 P. 8	71 8 13	...	1,804	1,369	...	16	16	Sakurda	39	
14 0	...	10 0 0	3,396	1,737	...	...	...	...	M. 72	116	...	3,398	1,858	...	16	5	Jejuri	40	
14 0	...	10 0 0	5,191	2,866	...	...	...	...	M. 681 P. 64	1,243 132 635	...	5,956	4,975	...	38	25	Walba	41	
14 0	...	10 0 0	2,742	1,908	...	...	...	...	M. 215 P. 68	375 113 428	...	3,026	2,423	...	66	7	Mandki	42	
14 0	10 0 0	...	1,974	682	...	49	134	...	M. 8	8	...	2,031	974	...	17	17	Mandra	43	
14 0	...	10 0 0	1,238	637	...	...	...	...	M. 101 P. 48	165 62 161	...	1,389	925	...	25	25	Guroli	44	
14 0	10 0 0	...	1,485	481	...	63	305	...	...	...	...	1,587	797	...	25	25	Dhaukavdi	45	
14 0	10 0 0	...	2,323	776	...	177	663	...	...	...	...	2,500	1,439	...	25	25	Kaldari	46	
14 0	10 0 0	...	651	265	...	59	177	...	...	...	...	709	462	...	25	25	Ghora Killa Pura-dhar.	47	
14 0	...	10 0 0	2,358	770	...	...	...	...	M. 102	181	...	2,460	907	...	25	13	Daundaj	48	
14 0	...	...	1,860	1,149	...	...	...	...	M. 128	219	...	1,985	1,397	...	37	37	Rajwada	49	
14 0	...	10 0 0	501	423	...	...	...	...	M. 50 P. 11	69 17 72	...	622	581	...	36	28	Pisurdi	50	
14 0	...	10 0 0	1,174	1,177	...	...	...	...	M. 24 P. 80	65 118 537	...	1,288	1,397	...	66	24	Jaur	51	
14 0	...	...	2,097	1,059	...	...	...	...	M. 118	245	...	2,215	1,304	...	38	38	Pimpri Khurd	52	
14 0	...	...	704	444	...	...	...	...	M. 55	98	...	759	540	...	50	50	Shivtakrar	53	
...	...	...	39,937	23,004	0 9 2	368	1,267	3 7 11	M. 2,410 P. 620	4,194 900 3,298	1 11 10 6 14 11	48,380	32,738	0 12 1	32	0	Total Group III	...	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group IV.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. p.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
54	Dhaicwadi	VI	1 8	...	8 0	1,352	719	...	...	...	...	M. 63 P. 48	S. 90 W. 56 252	...	1,463	1,117	0
55	Tekavdi	VII	1 6	...	...	2,309	1,356	...	...	...	...	M. 63	123	...	2,452	1,479	0
56	Pisurva	VII	1 6	...	8 0	3,374	2,148	...	...	...	...	M. 178 P. 9	S. 241 W. 13 8	...	3,561	2,410	0
57	Mavdi Sapa	VII	1 6	...	...	1,268	1,573	...	...	...	...	M. 84	112	...	2,362	1,690	0
58	Kothla	VII	1 6	...	8 0	3,989	1,991	...	...	...	...	M. 185 P. 39	S. 255 W. 40 211	...	4,204	2,602	0
59	Naygaon	VII	1 6	...	8 0	3,189	1,822	...	...	...	...	M. 24 P. 65	S. 21 W. 53 217	...	3,258	2,113	0
60	Rakh	VII	1 0	...	8 0	2,668	956	...	...	...	...	M. 98 P. 36	S. 133 W. 55 118	...	2,817	1,250	0
61	Guluncha	VIII	1 4	...	...	3,727	1,398	...	...	...	...	M. 435	467	...	4,162	1,845	0
62	Mavdi Kare Pathar.	VIII	1 4	...	...	2,202	1,360	...	...	...	...	M. 194	204	...	2,456	1,641	0
63	Jaurarjun	VIII	1 4	...	...	1,930	1,355	...	...	...	...	M. 164	124	...	2,084	1,479	0
64	Pandeshwar	VIII	1 4	...	8 0	2,409	1,070	...	...	...	...	M. 69 P. 23	S. 53 W. 17 33	...	2,521	1,173	0
65	Rajori	VIII	1 4	...	...	4,316	1,630	...	...	...	...	M. 77	40	...	4,333	1,720	0
66	Risa	VIII	1 4	...	...	2,094	996	...	...	...	...	M. 39	31	...	2,138	1,027	0
67	Risa	VIII	1 4	...	...	914	304	...	...	...	...	M. 68	38	...	1,012	342	0
68	Ponda	VIII	1 4	...	...	1,653	272	...	...	...	...	M. 5	1	...	1,658	273	0
...	Total Group IV	...	...	...	...	36,485	19,019	0 7 11	...	...	...	M. 1,771 P. 220	S. 1,913 W. 238 637	1 5 7	40,420	22,038	0
...	Grand Total for Taluka.	...	...	...	...	134,670	72,927	0 8 8	1,116	2,960	2 9 0	M. 4,272 P. 3,711	S. 5,769 W. 4,965 19,470	4 15 1	142,769	69,899	0

PENDIX L—concluded.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																Percentage increase.		Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-drop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Net.	On roll only.			
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Group IV.		
1 0 0	...	10 0 0	1,352	719	...	...	...	...	M. 63 P. 48	90 50 315	...	1,463	1,130	...	...	6	Dhalewadi	...	
1 0 0	...	...	2,360	1,358	...	...	...	...	M. 68	123	...	2,454	1,479	...	...	...	Tekavdi	...	
1 0 0	...	10 0 0	3,374	2,148	...	...	...	...	M. 167	355	...	3,561	2,403	...	...	...	Pisurva	...	
1 0 0	...	...	2,268	1,573	...	...	...	...	M. 64	113	...	2,352	1,689	...	...	...	Mavdi Sopa	...	
1 0 0	...	10 0 0	3,980	1,901	...	...	...	...	M. 189 P. 35	962 49 942	...	4,204	2,535	...	1	1	Kothala	...	
1 0 0	...	10 0 0	3,195	1,843	...	...	...	...	M. 63	64	...	3,258	1,907	...	...	10	Naygaon	...	
1 0 0	...	10 0 0	2,633	955	...	...	...	...	M. 139	100	...	2,617	1,143	...	...	9	Rakh	...	
1 0 0	...	...	3,727	1,523	...	...	...	...	M. 435	511	...	4,102	2,033	...	9	9	Guluncha	...	
1 0 0	...	...	2,212	1,009	...	...	...	...	M. 104	238	...	2,450	1,732	...	9	9	Mavdi Kare Pathar	...	
1 0 0	...	...	1,930	1,482	...	...	...	...	M. 154	136	...	2,084	1,618	...	1	9	Jankarjun	...	
1 0 0	...	10 0 0	2,415	1,170	...	...	...	...	M. 108	72	...	2,521	1,246	...	9	6	Pandeshwar	...	
1 0 0	...	...	4,216	1,537	...	...	...	...	M. 77	54	...	4,339	1,891	...	9	9	Rajuri	...	
1 0 0	...	...	2,004	1,080	...	...	...	...	M. 39	34	...	2,133	1,123	...	9	9	Risa	...	
1 0 0	...	...	944	333	...	...	...	...	M. 68	42	...	1,012	374	...	9	9	Pisa	...	
1 0 0	...	...	1,653	297	...	...	...	...	M. 5	1	...	1,658	298	...	9	9	Ponda	...	
...	...	...	38,487	19,829	0 8 3	...	...	...	M. 1,876 P. 33	2,200 98 567	1 2 0 7 13 11	40,426	22,882	0 9 0	4	3	Total Group IV	...	
...	...	...	138,029	59,024	0 10 7	1,116	3,580	8 3 3	M. 5,487 P. 2,158	9,333 3,569 10,578	1 11 2 6 8 8	142,769	1,10,033	0 12 11	22	16	Grand Total for Taluka.	...	

V. B. MARDHEKAR,  
Superintendent, Land Records, C. D.

Map showing the grouping and rating as finally sanctioned by Government.



REFERENCE

- Taluka head Quarter and Bazar Town .....
- Bazar Village .....
- Deserted Village .....
- Dist. Bungalow .....
- Traveller's Bungalow .....
- Forest Rest House .....
- P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow .....
- P. W. D. Irrigation Bungalow .....
- Dharmshala .....
- Post Office .....
- Telegraph Office .....
- Dispensary .....
- Municipality .....
- Places of Pilgrimage .....
- Petha Boundary .....
- Metalled Roads .....
- Unmetalled Roads .....
- Provincial Road under construction .....
- Other Roads and Cart Tracks .....
- Railway and Station .....
- Tanks .....
- Canals .....
- Inam Village .....
- Jaghir Village .....
- G.T.S. Station (Altitude .....

In cases in which all the tanks in a village have not been shown on the map, the symbol T (2), T (7) etc. has been used to indicate the total number of tanks in the Village. The tanks shown or indicated on the map are all first and second class irrigation tanks.

Group	Villages	Colour	Maximum Rate	
			Rs.	As. P.
I	14	<span style="color: red;">█</span>	2	8
II	18	<span style="color: blue;">█</span>	2	2
III	21	<span style="color: purple;">█</span>	1	14
IV	15	<span style="color: green;">█</span>	1	6
	<b>68</b>			

V.B. Masarikar

Photozincographed from a Lithograph.  
Govt. Photozinc. Office, Poona, 1918.

Superintendent,  
Land Records, C.D.

PURANDHAR TALUKA  
of the  
POONA COLLECTORATE

Compiled from Topographical Survey of India

Scale of Miles

