

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCLXVIII—NEW SERIES.

(268)

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

SÁNGOLA TÁLUKA

OF THE

SHOLÁPUR COLLECTORATE.

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SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE SA'NGOLA TA'LUKA OF THE
SHOLAPUR COLLECTORATE.**

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No. 1491 of 1892.

FROM

R. B. PITT, Esquire,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF SHOLÁPUR.

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,
Poona, 4th October 1892.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government proposals for the revision settlement of 70 Government villages which now form the SÁngola TÁluka of the Sholápur Colléctorate.

2. Besides the 70 villages above referred to there are 5 other Inám villages, one of which, Chincholi, is still under the "Bigoti" system; of the remaining 4, one only is ripe for revision and 3 for first survey settlement. These Inám villages will be dealt with hereafter, when the revised rates for the Government villages are sanctioned.

3. At the time of the first settlement, SÁngola formed a "Peta," or subdivision of the Pandharpur TÁluka, and during Government Resolution No. 3418, dated 20th September 1866, the changes effected in 1866-67 was made into a separate TÁluka. Details regarding dates of the Government Resolution No. 3818, dated 27th October 1866, existing settlements and former disposition of these villages are given below :—

Number of Villages.	Former TÁluka.	Present TÁluka.	Year of Settlement.	Government authority for Settlement.
1	2	3	4	5
52	Pandharpur ...	SÁngola ...	1856-57 ...	Government Resolution No. 869, dated 21st February 1857. Government Resolution No. 265, dated 21st January 1858. No data.
15			1857-58 ...	
3			1870-71 ...	
70				

4. The revision measurement of the TÁluka has been done on the partial system; and, as it has been fully explained in previous Revision measurement reports, it is unnecessary to describe it here again in detail. It will suffice to say that in the present revision measurement the old work has been utilized to its fullest extent, thus bringing the entire measurement record up to date. Of the old Survey numbers, 4,395, comprising 1,11,187 acres, have become 6,291 new numbers of 1,09,633 acres, and 10,451 old numbers have been confirmed.

5. The differences found in individual numbers are summarized and tabulated below :—

Number of Villages.	Total Old Numbers.	NUMBERS IN WHICH DIFFERENCE WAS						Included in Village Sites, Forests, &c.	Confirmed Numbers.
		Within 1 per cent.	2 to 5 per cent.	6 to 10 per cent.	11 to 15 per cent.	16 to 20 per cent.	Over 20 per cent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
70	14,846	1,802	1,893	320	101	43	38	198	10,451

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

Total old numbers in which difference exceeded 15 per cent.	NUMBERS IN WHICH DIFFERENCE IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO			
	Alluvion or Diluvion.	Alterations in roads, &c.	Mistakes in old work.	Other reasons.
1	2	3	4	5
81	53	13	12	3

The above figures clearly show that the old work was exceptionally good.

6. The standard and quality of the old classification, after careful consideration, has been accepted as it stood, except in the Revision classification. In the case of lands brought under irrigation from streams during the currency of the lease, when a reclassification was made for soil, as well as a distribution of the old classification over such new numbers as have now been made. Every one of the Bandhárás in the Taluka has been carefully inspected by an Assistant Superintendent and its capabilities duly recorded.

7. The statement given below shows the soil reclassification work done in all the 70 villages under report :—

Number of Villages.	Total Survey Numbers and Pot Numbers.	Total Acres.	RECLASSIFIED.		PERCENTAGE.		Village sites, roads, &c., not reclassified. Acres.
			Survey Numbers.	Acres.	Survey Numbers.	Acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
70	16,742	3,82,616	562	6,888	3.4	1.8	9,718

8. The areas obtained by revision survey* under each head are here given contrasted with those of the original record :—

Description.	By Original Survey.	By Revision Survey.	DIFFERENCE.	
			More.	Less.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop...	3,37,577	3,27,734	.....	9,843
Garden ...	7,631	15,355	7,724	.....
Rice ...	206	90	.....	116
Unassessed ...	48,474	49,155	681	.....
Total ...	3,93,888	3,92,334	8,405	9,959

The difference in the two totals is merely nominal ; but the transfer from the head of dry-crop to garden is remarkable, and is due almost entirely to the utilization of streams hitherto unused and to the number of new wells sunk since the first settlement—sure signs of improvement and enterprise. The area under rice is unimportant and has decreased during the lease, the district and climate not being suited to its development.

It will be observed that the areas under "Kharif" and "Rabi" are almost the same, the total area under cultivation, roughly speaking, being 80 per cent., and the remaining 20·0 per cent. under grass or fallow. Of the cultivated produce Javári covers the largest area, namely, 34·6 per cent., and with minor cereals including rice 65·0 per cent. Late Javári supplements the staple food-grain to a great extent; but we look in vain through the list for any large amount of valuable exportable produce. Among the pulses, or leguminous yields, are "Matki," gram, "Tur," "Hulga," and "Mug," of which the total is 7·5 per cent. Of oil-seeds there are "Kardai," "Khorásni" and "Bhuimug," with a small quantity of Linseed, in all 5·3 per cent. Under Fibres, "Ambádi" and cotton represent 0·7 per cent., miscellaneous crops the same, and garden cultivation 0·4 per cent. There is nothing worthy of notice in the mode of husbandry, as it does not differ in any way from the method practised in the neighbouring Tálukas already reported on.

13. SÁngola is now well supplied with the means of communication.

Communications. There are no Imperial or Provincial roads in the Táluka, all being constructed and maintained from

Local Funds. The made roads in existence within the limits of the Táluka are as follows :—

- (1) Portion of Pandharpur-Janoni road *viá* SÁngola, and thence to Miraj, extent 31½ miles; murummed and partially drained and culverted.
- (2) Portion of road from Pandharpur to Karád, running East to West through the Northern part of the Táluka, 13½ miles; murummed and partially drained and culverted.
- (3) Road from SÁngola to Mohod Budruk, and thence North by West to Málsiras, 16 miles. This is a good cleared road but without drains or bridges.
- (4) A good cleared road, similar to the above from SÁngola to Andhalgaon, and thence on in an easterly direction to Mangalvedha, extent 12 miles.
- (5) Another cleared road of the same description from SÁngola in a Southerly direction to Sonand, 11 miles, and thence a country track on to Ját.
- (6) From SÁngola to Gherdi, 8½ miles, a good country track without drains or bridges
- (7) A country track from Ját running from South to North *viá* Gherdi and Dahivadi, meeting the main road at Sangawádi to Pandharpur, extent 25 miles.

In addition to the roads above mentioned, the construction of the East Deccan Railway, which passes some 40 miles South-East of the Táluka, has indirectly improved the communications.

14. The largest market-town in the district is the town of SÁngola, which lies almost in the centre of the Táluka. It is also a cattle mart; but very little business is done in that

Rice	* 1 Gherdi.	3 Javia.
Unassessed	Nazra.	4 Mohod Budruk.
	5 Blevadi.	

Rs. 450. Beside the market-towns above mentioned, the people The difference in held at Moza and Ját just outside the Táluka, and also the head of dry-crop to garden Sholápur and Pandharpur. Exports are few and not very utilization of streams hitherto. valuable or important, consisting chiefly of surplus since the first settlement—sure sign agricultural produce, such as grains, horns, hides, &c., under rice is unimportant and has exports are cotton, cloth and clothing, condiments, climate not being suited to its develop

be easily understood from the accompanying map by their different colouring:—

Description.	At first Settlement.	1891.	Difference.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
GROUP I—15 Villages.				
Population ...	7,880	13,062	+5,182	65.8
Houses ... { Tiled and flat-roofed ...	484	1,180	+746	171.9
{ Thatched ...	1,217	1,524	+307	25.2
Agricultural cattle ...	3,209	4,172	+963	30.0
Cows, buffaloes and young ...	3,978	7,022	+3,044	76.5
Sheep and goats ...	14,261	21,187	+6,926	48.6
Carts ...	35	214	+179	511.4
Horses and ponies ...	167	283	+116	69.5
Wells and Budkis ...	309	607	+298	96.4
GROUP II—24 Villages.				
Population ...	19,223	27,859	+8,636	44.9
Houses ... { Tiled and flat-roofed ...	2,351	3,827	+1,476	62.8
{ Thatched ...	1,446	1,895	+449	31.1
Agricultural cattle ...	6,326	7,034	+708	11.2
Cows, buffaloes and young ...	7,995	10,398	+2,403	30.1
Sheep and goats ...	13,876	16,296	+2,420	17.4
Carts ...	27	514	+487	1,803.7
Horses and ponies ...	328	528	+195	59.5
Wells and Budkis ...	492	1,079	+587	119.3
GROUP III—23 Villages.				
Population ...	17,626	28,180	+10,554	59.9
Houses ... { Tiled and flat-roofed ...	2,022	3,454	+1,432	70.8
{ Thatched ...	1,493	2,410	+917	61.4
Agricultural cattle ...	7,056	8,566	+1,510	21.4
Cows, buffaloes and young ...	9,296	12,266	+2,970	31.9
Sheep and goats ...	20,961	27,428	+6,467	30.9
Carts ...	37	502	+465	1,256.8
Horses and ponies ...	425	452	+27	6.4
Wells and Budkis ...	750	1,665	+915	122.0
GROUP IV—8 Villages.				
Population ...	4,482	8,132	+3,650	81.4
Houses ... { Tiled and flat-roofed ...	460	916	+456	99.1
{ Thatched ...	495	654	+159	32.1
Agricultural cattle ...	1,978	3,116	+1,138	57.5
Cows, buffaloes and young ...	3,199	5,073	+1,874	58.6
Sheep and goats ...	7,795	11,008	+3,211	41.2
Carts ...	...	99	...	...
Horses and ponies ...	107	154	+47	49.9
Wells and Budkis ...	195	467	+272	139.5

21. It is very evident from the figures given in the statistical tables above that considerable improvement has taken place in the circumstances of the population during the currency of the lease, and it will be noticed that this change for the better is general throughout the Taluka, more marked perhaps in the 3rd and 4th groups. This satisfactory state of affairs can only be attributed to the far seeing policy of introducing low rates of assessment, which acting as incentives to thrift has resulted in the progressive prosperity of the people.

22. The information regarding Government schools has, as usual, been furnished by the Educational Department, and is summarized in Appendix H. There are, it appears, 22 Government schools with an average attendance of 855 boys, and 5 other schools kept by private individuals, where the average attendance is 58 boys. There are no girls' schools in the district. The percentage of the total male population able to read or under instruction is now 3.8 against 3.6 at the time of settlement.

23. In Appendix I will be found the usual information regarding the subletting of land. From this statement it appears that 81.4 per cent. of the fields are cultivated in part or in whole by those in whose names they stand; the sub-tenants of 10.4 per cent. pay rent in money, and of 6.6 per cent. in kind.

24. The information supplied, as usual, by the Registration Department is given in the appendices marginally noted. The forms from which the tables are compiled number 100 under each head, with the exception of "sales by court," of which there is one instance only.

25. The cases of ordinary sales embraced 2,675 acres paying Rs. 761 assessment, or an average of Re. 0-4-7; the sum realized is equivalent to Rs. 6-5-0 per acre, or 22 times the Government assessment. The highest proportion obtained is 166, and the lowest 4 times the survey assessment. There is only one case of sale by decree of court during the 5 years. The total area sold was 11 acres assessed at Rs. 17, and the price realized amounted to Rs. 450, or 26 times the survey assessment.

26. The 100 cases of leases embrace 2,037 acres assessed at Rs. 740, or Re. 0-5-10 per acre, and were sublet at an average of Rs. 1-3-6 per acre, or 3 times the Government assessment.

27. The total area comprised in the 100 cases of simple mortgages is 1,760 acres assessed at Rs. 695, or 1.4 times the assessment; the average amount of each mortgage is Rs. 5-9-11. Mortgages with possession on 1,721 acres assessed at Rs. 799 have been compiled; the total amount for which this land is security is Rs. 17,586 or 22 times the Government assessment.

28. Further information as to the proportions borne in different cases may be found in much detail in the appendices above quoted, but it seems unnecessary here to enlarge further on the subject:—that land, though generally of a poor description bears a fairly high value in the Táluka under report, seems sufficiently evident.

29. As the present Súngola Táluka at the time of the first settlement formed the Peta division of the Pandharpur Táluka, and as the record of prices of the different grains at the market of Súngola is unfortunately incomplete, I prefer taking the Pandharpur market prices for comparison, both because coming from a town of importance they have been more reliably recorded, and again because they are higher throughout the earlier years, and it is as well to be on the safe side.

Period.	AVERAGE PRICE.—SEERS PER RUPEE.			
	Javári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.
1	2	3	4	5
Ten years previous to the settlement, viz., from 1846-47 to 1855-56 ...	57	51½	31½	36½
First decade of lease, 1856-57 to 1865-66 ...	31½	26½	20½	22
Second do. 1866-67 to 1875-76 ...	29½	24½	16½	16
Last 15 years, 1876-77 to 1890-91 ...	24½	20½	16½	18

It will be noticed from the above that, during the first decade of the survey settlement, there has been a considerable rise in prices, and that, during the second decade, which embraces the years of the American War, the upward tendency was maintained. During the last 15 years of the settlement, which includes the famine years, prices rose still higher, culminating, when compared with the average of the ten years previous to the survey settlement, in an increase of more than double all round. Javári by 135.1 per cent., Bájri by 147.1 per cent., wheat by 112.3 per cent., and gram by 102.8 per cent. More satisfactory results than these could not, I am of opinion, have been looked for.

30. The revenue history of the 70 villages under report is shown in detail in the appendices noted in the margin, of which it will probably be sufficient—as they all present very similar results—to take for comment the one statement only, which refers to the largest number of villages (52) settled in the year 1856-57. During the first 10 years of the lease the arable waste land was reduced from 27,290 acres in 1856-57 to 3,579 acres in 1865-66. In like manner cultivation has risen from 1,92,873 acres to 2,20,750 acres and collections from Rs. 39,954 to Rs. 60,334. In turning our attention to remissions we may leave out of account the sum adjusted in the first year of settlement, which appears in the column for casual remissions. During the 2nd decade in 1871-72, owing to deficient rainfall and failure of crops, a large remission of Rs. 14,702 was made, beyond this, however, cultivation and collections were steadily maintained. During the last 15 years of the survey lease cultivation and collections have been fairly steady with very trifling remissions. Turning to column 17 of the statement we find considerable outstanding balances, chiefly in the famine years, and in the two years following; but column 18 shows us that of these sums small amounts only had actually to be written off as remissions. The figures of the occupied and unoccupied columns, for the first and last year of the lease, are contrasted below, and it must, I think, be admitted that the revenue history of the district here reviewed can only be regarded with satisfaction:—

Description.	1856-57.		1890-91.	
	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5
Occupied	1,92,873	56,668	2,19,179	60,038
Unoccupied	27,290	3,202	1,183	123

31. The subjoined information, which has been supplied by the Mámílatdár illustrates the ease with which the land revenue has been collected during the last three years:—

Year.	Number of Villages.	Number of Notices.	Number of cases in which distraint was resorted to.
1	2	3	4
1888-89	29	222	.....
1889-90	24	91	.....
1890-91	36	199	.....
Total	89	512	.....

32. The general conclusions to be drawn from an examination of the statistics brought together in this report are very clear, and it will readily be evident that the district has prospered greatly during the lease now expiring. To summarize—

(1) Internal communications have much improved since the introduction of the survey settlement;

(2) Prices of agricultural produce have steadily improved during the lease, till they are more than cent per cent. better than they were thirty years ago;

(3) The large increase in population (56·9 per cent.) has been accompanied by a proportionate increase in agricultural wealth and improvements in the standard of wealth and comfort, as represented by the figures regarding superior dwelling-houses, carts, wells and cattle;

(4) Cultivation has spread steadily and the land revenue, making due allowance for the check in the famine years, has been collected with ease and regularity.

33. As previously stated in paragraph 3, the 70 villages under report were brought under revision settlement in three different years, namely 52 in 1856-57, 15 in 1857-58, and 3 in 1870-71, and were divided into six classes or groups, as shown in the accompanying map, of 1, 2, 15, 22, 22 and 8 villages, with maximum dry-crop rates of Re. 1-0-0, Re. 0-15-0, Re. 0-14-0, Re. 0-12-0, Re. 0-10-6 and Re. 0-9-0 respectively. Nothing during the past 35 years has occurred to alter the suitability of the old grouping made on consideration of climate and proximity to markets. I therefore propose to adhere to it as closely as possible, with the exception of amalgamating the 2nd and 3rd groups into one, and including the 1st and 5th into another, the reasons for which will be apparent from a glance at the map; and of further merely fitting into the respective groups, according to their natural position, the few villages, which, from having been subsequently settled, or for other reasons, appear to have been irregularly placed.

Proposed grouping and 34. By this arrangement the groups for revision settlement will be four, instead of six, as follows:—

Group I.—Dry-crop maximum rate Re. 1-2-0.—Fifteen villages lying to the North of the Taluka, and bordering on the Pandharpur Taluka, formerly the 2nd and 3rd groups. The old maximum dry-crop rate was Re. 0-14-0 for all but two villages, in which it was Re. 0-15-0.

Group II.—Dry-crop maximum rate Re. 1-0-0.—Twenty-four villages lying to the South of the first group, which by former arrangement formed the 4th group, and two villages, "Rájápur" and "Mangevádi," coming within the proposed 2nd group, but formerly included in the 5th group. The old maximum dry-crop rate was Re. 0-12-0 for all but two villages, in which it was Re. 0-10-6.

Group III.—Dry-crop maximum rate Re. 0-14-0.—Twenty-three villages situated to the South of the 2nd group, including the village "Yedráv," detached and outlying on the borders of the Ját and Patvardhan States. These villages embraced the old 5th group, to which, owing to their natural position, are now added the villages of Alegaon and Sonand, formerly of the 3rd group, and Dongargaon of the 1st group. The old maximum dry-crop rate was Re. 0-10-6 for all but three villages, in two of which it was Re. 0-14-0 and in the third Re. 1-0-0.

Group IV.—Dry-crop maximum rate Re. 0-12-0.—Eight villages adjoining the proposed 3rd group and lying to the extreme South-East of the Taluka. These villages enjoy a slightly less favourable climate than the other groups; but on the other hand their position has been improved by the construction of the East Deccan Railway. Under the former arrangement these villages formed the 6th group, with a dry-crop maximum rate of Re. 0-9-0.

35. By the original record 206 acres are shown as rice in the villages under report; of these the Government land comprised 197 acres rated at Rs. 268, or an average of Re. 1-5-9 per acre. By revision survey there are 90 acres only, of which 83 acres belong to Government, and are assessed at Rs. 116 or Re. 1-6-4 per acre. As mentioned in paragraph 8, the district under report is not adapted for rice cultivation, and hence the large decrease in area, from 197 to 83 acres. Of the old rice land but 33 acres now remain, and for this small area I propose a combined soil and water

rate of Rs. 6-0-0 per acre, as adopted in similarly situated Tálukas, already revised, viz., Mán, Máliras and Khatáv. The division of this land into old and new rice is shown below :—

Description.	Acres.	Rupees.	Average per acre.
1	2	3	4
			Rs. a. p.
Old rice	38	71	2 2 5
New rice	50	45	0 14 5

The new rice land has been assessed as dry-crop with an addition proportioned to its command of moisture, but always leaving it within the rate for the best situated dry-crop land.

36. By the record of the existing settlement there are 7,631 acres of garden land in all, of which the Government portion is 6,982 acres assessed at Rs. 11,706 or Re. 1-10-10 per acre. By revision survey there are 15,355 acres, of which 14,326 acres are Government, bearing an assessment of Rs. 11,643, or an average of Re. 0-13-0 per acre. The division of this land into Motasthal and Pátasthal is shown below :—

Description.	Acres.	Rupees.	Average per acre.
1	2	3	4
			Rs. a. p.
Motasthal	13,473	9,599	0 11 5
Pátasthal	853	2,049	2 6 5

37. In assessing the lands under wells the orders of Government have been strictly adhered to; lands watered by wells formerly assessed have now been assessed within the highest dry-crop rate, and no additional assessment on account of irrigation has been placed on lands irrigated from wells sunk during the lease.

38. According to the first settlement the Government Pátasthal area is 486 acres rated for water cess only at Rs. 792, or an average of Re. 1-10-1 per acre. By revision survey it totals 853 acres, assessed in like manner at Rs. 1,512 or an average of Re. 1-12-4 per acre. Bearing in mind the views of Government as expressed in their Resolution No. 4010, dated the 9th May 1892, and taking into consideration the nature of the country to be revised, I have carefully gone over each number, and have rated it according to the individual circumstances of each garden, adopting a maximum combined rate for soil and water of Rs. 8, as has been usually done in the Deccan Tálukas.

39. In addition to the Pátasthal area above stated, and paying assessment to the Revenue Department, Pátasthal irrigation is carried on by water obtained from the Mhasvád tank, which is under the sole control of the Irrigation Department. The canal flows from West to East through the northern portion of the Táluka, and is said to irrigate some 2,806 acres in some 10 villages. As there are no wells within the limit allowed for advantages derived by percolation from the canal, the percolation cess has not been applied.

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

Class.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	Number of Villages.	By Former Survey.		By Revision Survey.						Percentage on Government Occupied land.
			Government Occupied land.		Government Occupied land.		Government Unoccupied land.		Total.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. s. p.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I ...	1 2 0	15	68,282	14,752	67,729	17,282	1,019	131	68,748	17,343	17.3
II ...	1 0 0	24	87,481	27,480	87,362	35,537	531	64	87,893	35,507	20.3
III ...	0 14 0	23	1,08,259	32,650	1,07,919	38,096	371	47	1,08,290	38,050	16.7
IV ...	0 12 0	8	41,326	6,545	41,051	8,693	324	27	41,375	8,665	32.8
Total ...		70	3,05,348	81,427	3,04,051	99,608	2,245	269	3,06,296	98,365	22.8

In this table, which includes the water-cess portion of the assessment on the new Pátasthal lands, the proportion of increase is 22.3, much within the 33.0 per cent. limit laid down by Government; and in the following statement, from which the water assessment on new Pátasthal is excluded, the increase on soil alone amounts to 21.4 per cent., the difference of increase by water-cess is 0.9 only.

Class.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	Number of Villages.	By Former Survey.		By Revision Survey.						Percentage on Government occupied land.
			Government Occupied land.		Government Occupied land.		Government Unoccupied land.		Total.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. s. p.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I ..	1 2 0	15	68,282	14,752	67,729	17,282	1,019	131	68,748	17,413	17.3
II ...	1 0 0	24	87,481	27,480	87,362	35,443	531	64	87,893	35,507	20.0
III ...	0 14 0	23	1,08,259	32,650	1,07,919	37,504	371	47	1,08,290	37,551	14.9
IV ...	0 12 0	8	41,326	6,545	41,051	8,627	324	27	41,375	8,654	31.8
Total ...		70	3,05,348	81,427	3,04,051	98,866	2,245	269	3,06,296	99,125	21.4

The percentage increase, 21.4 per cent., representing Rs. 17,429, would appear to be somewhat less than the usual outcome in other Deccan Talukas; but when the position, climate, &c., of Sângola is considered the increase seems fair and equitable.

41. The total results of the original and proposed revision settlements are given below under the usual heads:—

Description.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.		Judi or quit-rent.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
	1	2	3	4		5	6
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ...	3,05,348	81,427	3,04,051	99,608	...
Government unoccupied land ...	2,972	300	2,245	269	...
Inám ...	37,094	9,332	36,883	11,738	3,010
Government unassessed, unarable, &c. ...	48,474	...	49,155	...	...
Total ...	3,93,888	91,059	3,92,334	1,11,615	3,010

42. On Government occupied land of all descriptions the average assessment per acre by the original settlement was Re. 0-4-3 ; by the proposed revision rates it will be Re. 0-5-3—an increase of Re. 0-1-0 per acre : excluding the new water assessment, the average is Re. 0-5-2 per acre, which shows an increase of Re. 0-0-11 per acre.

43. In conclusion I have the honour to recommend that the rates now proposed, if sanctioned by Government, may be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years, and that all cases of individual increase over 25 per cent. be gradually imposed in the usual way, as authorised by Government in the Resolution marginally noted.

Government Resolution
No. 2981, dated 20th April
1886.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.

A Statement of Rainfall for 10 years, from 1881 to 1890, furnished by the Agricultural Department for the Sāngola, Pandharpur and Mālsiras Tālukas of the Sholāpur Collectorate.

Years.	RAINFALL AT					
	Sāngola.		Pandharpur.		Mālsiras.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1881	22	06	20	33	15	35
1882	26	32	27	23	18	03
1883	25	49	27	57	26	91
1884	15	93	15	43	12	36
1885	30	10	36	74	25	07
1886	23	27	38	75	25	26
1887	19	56	32	62	21	68
1888	17	19	26	57	19	73
1889	23	08	28	95	34	24
1890	17	90	23	09	19	73
Total	220	90	277	28	218	36
Average	22	09	27	73	21	84

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation, average of five years, from A. D. 1886-87 to 1890-91.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of total cultivation of Government and Inām lands.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sāngola Tāluka, Sholāpur Collectorate.	70 Government Villages.	Bājri	28.3	96,785	...
		Matki	4.2	14,222	...
		Javari (Barly)	1.7	5,655	...
		Indian-corn	1.1	3,555	...
		Tur	1.0	3,358	...
		Rice	0.8	2,582	...
		Eulga	0.6	2,196	...
		Khordani	0.5	1,699	...
		Ambādi	0.5	1,685	...
		Chillies	0.4	1,532	...
		Mug	0.3	871	...
		Bhumug	0.2	827	...
		Cotton	0.2	697	...
		Sugarcane	0.2	524	...
		Garden cultivation	0.1	461	...
		Bāla	0.1	431	...
		Miscellaneous	0.1	172	...
		Javari (Late)	32.9	...	1,12,650
		Kardal	4.5	...	15,499
		Gram	1.4	...	4,724
Tobacco	0.1	...	508		
Wheat	0.1	...	469		
Linseed	0.1	...	448		
Garden cultivation	0.1	...	399		
Miscellaneous	0.1	...	366		
Grass or Fallow	20.4	...	69,585		
Total	100.0	1,37,327	2,04,538		

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal Weekly Bazárs are held in the Sângola Tâluka of the Sholâpur Collectorate.

Number	Villages.	Days on which Bazâr is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sângola	Sunday	All kinds of grain	350	Rice, wheat, Javâri, Bâjri, gram, Tur, Dâl, &c. Oil, ghee, cocoanut, jâgri, salt, chillies, betelnut, date, &c. Sâris, Cholis, Chavâlis, turbans, cloths of European manufacture, &c. Cows, she-buffaloes, bullocks, horses, sheep and goats. Plantains, mangoes, fruit, vegetables, &c.
			Groceries	150	
			Cloth and clothes	250	
			Cattle	250	
			Miscellaneous	150	
Total	1,150				
2	Gherdi	Monday	All kinds of grain	200	Rice, Javâri, wheat, Bâjri, Tur, Dâl, gram, &c. Oil, ghee, cocoanut, jâgri, salt, chillies, betelnut, sugar, &c. Sâris, Cholis, Chavâlis, turbans, cloths of European manufacture, &c.
			Groceries	150	
			Cloth and clothes	100	
			Total	450	
3	Nâzra... ..	Friday	All kinds of grain	100	Rice, wheat, Javâri, Bâjri, gram, Tur, Dâl, &c. Oil, ghee, cocoanut, jâgri, salt, chillies, betelnut, sugar, tobacco, &c. Sâris, Cholis, Chavâlis, turbans, cloths of European manufacture, &c. Vegetables, fruit, &c.
			Groceries	45	
			Cloth and clothes	125	
			Miscellaneous	5	
			Total	275	

4	Javla	Thursday ... ..	...	...	...	All kinds of grain	100	Rice, wheat, Javári, Bájri, gram, Tur, Dál, &c.
						Groceries	50	Oil, coccanut, jágri, salt, chillies, &c.
						Cloth and clothes	100	Sáris, Cholis, turbans, cloths of European manufacture, &c.
						Miscellaneous	10	Vegetables, fruit, &c.
						Total	260	
5	Mahod Endruk	Thursday ... ..	...	...	...	All kinds of grain	65	Rice, wheat, Javári, Bájri, gram, Tur, Dál, &c.
						Groceries	55	Oil, ghee, coccanut, jágri, salt, chillies, betelnut, sugar, tobacco, &c.
						Cloth and clothes	100	Sáris, Cholis, turbans, cloths of European manufacture, &c.
						Miscellaneous	7	Vegetables, fruit, &c.
						Total	227	
6	Balvadi	Friday ... ..	...	...	...	All kinds of grain	80	Rice, wheat, Javári, Bájri, gram, Tur, Dál, &c.
						Groceries	20	Oil, coccanut, jágri, salt, chillies, betelnut, sugar, tobacco, &c.
						Cloth and clothes	5	Cholis, cloths of European manufacture, &c.
						Miscellaneous	1	Vegetables, fruit, &c.
						Total	106	

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population.

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES			FEMALES			Total of columns V and VIII.	CAN READ OR UNDERSTAND TO DO SO.				
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total Males.	Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total Females.		Males.		Females.		
									No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
70 Villages of the Sāngola Taluka, Sholāpur Collectorate.	Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains	47	84	111	21	65	82	203	...	...	...	...	...
		21	41	72	21	41	62	134	28	38.0	...	...	...
	Lingayats	738	1,105	1,843	580	1,248	1,798	3,039	239	12.7	...	...	...
		1,010	1,702	2,712	885	1,720	2,555	5,267	593	14.6	...	...	...
	Muslimans	338	411	747	253	480	708	1,440	14	1.0	...	...	...
		512	716	1,227	407	758	1,165	2,500	26	2.1	...	...	...
	Hindus	375	443	718	174	450	624	1,543	504	70.2	...	...	...
		214	258	319	229	335	404	1,023	424	60.1	3	0.4	...
Others	10,370	12,016	22,386	6,752	13,438	20,100	42,278	124	1.0	2	...	...
	13,982	20,710	34,692	11,865	21,278	33,141	67,213	432	1.4	2	...	...
Total	...	11,764	14,041	25,805	7,785	15,051	22,408	49,211	976	3.9	2	...	
	...	16,829	23,079	39,908	13,397	24,528	37,923	77,233	1,431	3.0	5	...	

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

APPENDIX E.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

Occupation of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.	
1	2	3	No.	Percentage.
Sāngola Taluka, Sholāpur Collectorate.	70 Government Villages ...	Agricultural ...	25,727	52.3
			46,659	60.4
		Partly Agricultural ...	3,920	8.0
			11,686	15.1
		Non-agricultural ...	19,564	39.7
	18,888	24.5		
Total			49,211	100.0
			77,233	100.0

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

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

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APPENDIX F.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. VI.

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

Taluka.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CHADS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Chādis.	Tiled.	Eate-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Chads.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cattle and Ploughs Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Deer, old and young.	Hills.	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
Sāngola Taluka, Sholapur Collectorate.	70 Government Villages.	10	07	5,160	4,661	9,819	No	record	1,048	99	...	No record	1,027	2,464	2,858	4,327	9,238	10,246	19,461	19,509	55,998	..	297	..	..	..
		19	2	9,366	6,483	15,860	2,147	262	1,211	3,020	1,320	3,027	1,190	232	1,412	3,071	2,947	6,618	16,330	11,912	29,241	22,869	66,789	9,126	372	..	6

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

R. B. PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths, and Vaccination in seventy Government Villages of the Sāngola Taluka, Sholāpur Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil Presses.	Looms.		Hand-gins.	Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor shops.	Tālim-khānas.	Dharm-shālas.	Temples.	
				Cotton.	Woollen.		8	9	10	11	12	13				Hindu.	Musal-mān.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10		11	12	13	14	15
70 Government Villages.	Sāngola Taluka, Sholāpur Collectorate.	171	51	302	216	1	1886-87 ...	3,038	1886-87 ...	1,756	1886-87 ...	1,314	2	9	147	278	47
							1887-88 ...	3,166	1887-88 ...	1,781	1887-88 ...	1,632					
							1888-89 ...	2,745	1888-89 ...	1,753	1888-89 ...	1,737					
							1889-90 ...	3,155	1889-90 ...	2,251	1889-90 ...	1,862					
							1890-91 ...	3,776	1890-91 ...	1,993	1890-91 ...	1,628					
							Total ...	15,870	Total ...	9,534	Total ...	8,223					
Average ...	3,174	Average ...	1,907	Average ...	1,645												

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R. B. PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools, together with their average attendance, in the Year 1890-91.

Number of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		Remarks.
		Boys'.		Girls'.		Boys'.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
70	Sāngola Tāluka, Sholāpur Collectorate	22	855	...	...	5	58	

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government Occupied and Inām Lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants, &c., in the Year 1890-91.

Number of Villages.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Ināmdārs.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Ināmdārs in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste Numbers.	Param-pok Numbers.	Total Numbers.	
		Government.	Inām.	Government.	Inām.	Government.	Inām.	Government.	Inām.			Government.	Inām.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9	10	11	12	13	14
70 Government Villages.	Sāngola Tāluka, Sholāpur Collectorate.	9,572	341	3,423	289	823	817	864	222	142	129	15,073	1,669
		57.2	2.1	20.4	1.7	5.5	4.9	5.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	90.0	10.0

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX J.

Statement of Wells, Tanks, and Bunkis in Villages of the Sangola Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, in the Year 1891.

Number of Villages	District.	WELLS WITHIN VILLAGE SIZE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAIL OF COLUMNS 8 to 10.		TANKS.				Total.	BUNKIS.			
		Used for Irrigation.		Used for drinking.		Used for Irrigation.		Used for drinking.			Wells dug before last settlement.	Wells dug since last settlement.	According to old measurement.		According to new measurement.			Old.	New.	Old.	New.
		In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.				Used for Irrigation.	Used for drinking.	Used for Irrigation.	Used for drinking.					
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	19	20	21	22
70 Government Villages.	Sangola Taluka, Sholapur Collectorate ...	8	1	218	102	2,139	1,067	44	41	3,620	1,648	1,972	...	4	1	...	5	51	39	47	61

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R. B. PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX K⁽³⁾.

An Abstract Statement showing Ordinary Sales in Seventy Villages of the Sāngola Tāluka of the Sholāpur Collectorate.

Total Acres sold.	Total sum for which sold.	Sale rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sold.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
2,675	16,881	6 5 0	761	0 4 7	22	The total number of cases is 100.
21 610	cases in which 1,547	the land was 2 8 7	sold for sums 218	from 1 to 10 0 5 9	times the survey 7	assessment.
27 1,309	cases in which 5,972	the land was 4 9 0	sold for sums 349	from 11 to 25 0 4 3	times the survey 17	assessment.
27 505	cases in which 4,918	the land was 9 11 10	sold for sums 198	from 26 to 60 0 4 4	times the survey 36	assessment.
13 149	cases in which 2,994	the land was 20 1 6	sold for sums 47	from 51 to 100 0 5 1	times the survey 64	assessment.
8 102	cases in which 1,450	the land was 14 3 5	sold for sums 12	from 101 to 170 0 1 11	times the survey 121	assessment.

APPENDIX K⁽³⁾.

An Abstract Statement showing Sales by Court in Seventy Villages of the Sāngola Tāluka of the Sholāpur Collectorate.

Total Acres sold.	Total sum for which sold.	Sale rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sold.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
11	450	40 14 7	17	1 8 9	26	The total number of cases is 1.
11	1 case in which 450	the land was 40 14 7	sold for a sum 17	which is equivalent to 26 times 1 8 9	26	times the survey assessment.

APPENDIX L.

An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings in Seventy Villages of the Sāngola Tāluka of the Sholāpur Collectorate.

Total Acres sub-let.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Sub-letting rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sub-let.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
2,037	2,478	1 3 6	740	0 5 10	3	The total number of cases is 100.
30 1,806	cases in which 1,813	the land was 1 0 1	sub-let for sums 660	from 1 to 5 0 5 10	times the survey 3	assessment.
16 190	cases in which 585	the land was 3 1 3	sub-let for sums 74	from 6 to 10 0 6 3	times the survey 8	assessment.
4 41	cases in which 80	the land was 1 15 3	sub-let for sums 6	from 11 to 15 0 2 4	times the survey 13	assessment.

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX M⁽²⁾.

An Abstract Statement showing simple Mortgages in Seventy Villages of the Sāngola Tāluka of the Sholdāpur Collectorate.

Total Acres mortgaged.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1,760	9,895	5 9 11	695	0 8 4	14	The total number of cases is 100.
34 847	cases in which 1,951	the land was 2 4 10	mortgaged for 318	sums from 1 0 5 0	to 10 times the 6	survey assessment.
48 708	cases in which 5,004	the land was 7 1 1	mortgaged for 304	sums from 11 0 6 10.	to 25 times the 18	survey assessment.
15 161	cases in which 2,015	the land was 12 8 3	mortgaged for 60	sums from 26 0 8 0	to 60 times the 54	survey assessment.
3 44	cases in which 925	the land was 21 0 4	mortgaged for 13	sums from 51 0 4 9	to 75 times the 71	survey assessment.

APPENDIX M⁽³⁾.

An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with possession in Seventy Villages of the Sāngola Tāluka of the Sholdāpur Collectorate.

Total Acres mortgaged.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1,721	17,556	10 3 6	799	0 7 5	22	The total number of cases is 100.
27 678	cases in which 1,988	the land was 2 14 11	mortgaged for 271	sums from 1 0 6 6	to 10 times the 7	survey assessment.
45 755	cases in which 2,730	the land was 7 9 5	mortgaged for 309	sums from 11 0 7 10	to 25 times the 16	survey assessment.
18 181	cases in which 2,918	the land was 19 5 2	mortgaged for 81	sums from 26 0 8 7	to 50 times the 36	survey assessment.
8 83	cases in which 1,750	the land was 21 1 4	mortgaged for 20	sums from 51 0 5 7	to 100 times the 60	survey assessment.
2 54	cases in which 5,200	the land was 96 4 9	mortgaged for 49	sums from 101 0 14 6	to 140 times the 106	survey assessment.

R. B. PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Sãngola and Pandharpur Tãlukas of the Sholdãpur Collectorate from 1846-47 to 1890-91 from information furnished by the Mamlatdãrs.

Year.	Sãngola.					PANDHARPUR.					REMARKS.
	Measured Sets of 80 Tolas per Rupee.					Measured Sets of 80 Tolas per Rupee.					
	Jowãr.	Bãjr.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardãl.	Jowãr.	Bãjr.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardãl.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1846-47 ...						59½	47	25	26½	55	
1847-48 ...						68	69½	34	31	79	
1848-49 ...			No record.			76	68	43	51	89	
1849-50 ...						65	56	34	47	78½	
1860-61 ...						63	55	38	44½	64	
1861-62 ...	102	91½	64½	61½	76	71	64	46	42	77	
1862-63 ...			No record.			63½	60	48½	48	79	
1863-64 ...	77½	73	62	61½	88	31	27½	29½	25	43½	
1864-65 ...	45	43½	28½	33½	62½	33	31	24½	27½	58½	
1865-66 ...	36	34½	31½	33½	60½	39	34	28	27	63	
Total ...	359½	242½	186½	189½	237	589	512	346½	364½	680½	
Average ...	64½	60½	46½	47½	71½	57	51½	34½	36½	68	
1856-57 ...						46	39	33	32½	69	
1857-58 ...						40	38	33	35	61	
1858-59 ...						44½	37	31½	37	69	
1859-60 ...						42	36	24	29	54	
1860-61 ...			No record.			89	35	20	21	29½	
1861-62 ...						36	25	16	19½	33	
1862-63 ...						15	12	1-	12	24	
1863-64 ...						16	12½	12	8½	21	
1864-65 ...						17	14	13	15	18	
1865-66 ...						19	16	12	11	18	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	318½	264½	205½	220½	386½	
Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	31½	26½	20½	22	38½	
1866-67 ...	20	19	13½	10½	...	17½	16	11	8	20	
1867-68 ...			No record.			37	30½	14	18½	29½	
1868-69 ...	27½	19	15	12½	18½	25	20	13	14	29	
1869-70 ...	21	21½	11	9½	16½	23	20	9½	10½	24	
1870-71 ...			No record.			23	19	11	13	29	
1871-72 ...						24	19	17½	...	...
1872-73 ...	36½	29½	22	12½	...	38	29½	19	18	...	
1873-74 ...	40½	35½	27½	18½	...	40	32	24½	19	...	
1874-75 ...	36½	34½	26½	23½	...	43½	38	23½	21½	42½	
1875-76 ...	26½	24½	20½	23½	...	29	25½	18½	23	24	
Total ...	202½	183½	135½	110½	35	292	248½	161½	143½	198	
Average ...	29	26½	19½	15½	17½	29½	24½	16½	16	28½	
1876-77 ...	10	10	8½	10½	...	11	11	11	11½	...	
1877-78 ...	10½	11½	6½	8½	16½	10½	12	7	8½	...	
1878-79 ...	15½	14½	14	12½	16½	10½	11	7½	8	...	
1879-80 ...	17½	16½	16½	14½	19½	11½	12½	8½	9½	...	
1880-81 ...	21	19½	17½	18½	19½	23½	22½	16	19½	...	
1881-82 ...	21	19½	19½	20	19½	43	35	21	26½	...	
1882-83 ...	21	19½	17½	18½	20½	43	38	21	21½	...	
1883-84 ...	21	19½	17½	27½	22	30½	26½	21	24½	...	
1884-85 ...	21	19½	17½	22	24½	19½	19½	19½	23	...	
1885-86 ...	28	25	19½	18½	24½	23½	21½	21	19½	...	
1886-87 ...	31½	28½	19½	22	24½	35½	27	21	19½	...	
1887-88 ...	28	25	19½	22	24½	28½	27	19½	23	...	
1888-89 ...	21	19½	19½	20	22	20½	19½	17½	19½	...	
1889-90 ...	21	19½	17½	18½	22	21½	20	16½	15½	...	
1890-91 ...	26½	25½	17½	18½	20½	32½	20	18½	20½	15	
Total ...	314½	294½	247½	270½	293½	366	318	249½	270½	15	
Average ...	21	19½	16½	18	21	24½	20½	16½	18	15	

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX O⁽¹⁾.

Revenue Statement for 52 Government Villages, situated in the Sāngola Tāhuka of the Sholāpur 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 ARABIA GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (1848).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND ARABIA.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Finally remitted.	Remarks.	
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realisation from auction sales of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Quit.	Total of columns 2, 9 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total columns 3, 6 and 12.	Collections. Total of columns 7, 10 & 13.	Rs.				Rs.
			Permanent.	Canal.	Total.															
1846-47	1,26,266	80,626	24,945	2,300	44,145	36,381	19,834	10,858	107	21,294	12,610	374	1,07,394	1,08,674	38,702	71	..	..
1847-48	1,30,064	82,904	36,607	2,746	39,363	49,651	16,039	8,172	107	21,294	12,610	374	1,07,394	1,08,674	43,932	671	..	..
1848-49	1,32,001	83,720	37,169	8,055	45,337	38,483	14,099	7,417	107	21,294	12,610	375	1,07,394	1,08,647	38,805	5,278	..	..
1849-50	1,33,497	84,402	38,387	14,285	58,672	51,890	12,711	6,624	140	21,294	12,610	379	1,07,394	1,08,796	33,343	4,338	..	..
1850-51	1,34,713	85,154	38,381	7,918	46,278	39,876	11,600	6,213	117	21,294	12,611	381	1,07,394	1,08,677	39,273	3,343	..	..
1851-52	1,36,417	82,720	38,389	8,447	46,896	36,898	9,783	4,076	121	21,294	11,995	378	1,07,394	99,700	80,252	847	..	..
1852-53	1,38,129	83,649	38,764	4,064	42,858	40,791	9,863	3,336	261	21,294	11,995	378	1,07,394	99,980	41,520	161	..	..
1853-54	1,39,199	81,983	37,511	6,904	44,715	37,373	9,584	6,808	726	21,294	11,938	378	1,07,394	99,980	38,277	3	..	..
1854-55	1,38,229	82,155	37,714	890	38,694	43,621	9,846	5,163	734	21,288	11,938	378	1,07,394	99,225	44,533	..	..	..
1855-56	1,35,344	82,398	37,537	3,063	40,689	41,709	10,727	4,970	685	21,296	11,938	378	1,07,394	99,216	42,833	10	..	..
1856-57	1,29,373	66,668	..	..	16,716	16,716	89,954	27,360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857-58	1,74,713	63,208	..	..	..	..	63,208	..	611	28,778	8,145	274	2,48,941	68,015	40,889	184	..	..	..
1858-59	1,84,316	54,929	..	..	..	..	54,929	..	6,687	28,778	8,145	274	2,48,941	68,015	52,294	..	..	..	..
1859-60	2,01,148	67,048	..	..	..	..	67,048	..	5,319	24,138	7,774	374	2,48,941	68,015	67,333	..	..	..	..
1860-61	2,10,934	58,982	..	..	..	..	58,982	..	2,653	1,643	26,020	7,713	274	2,48,941	68,015	89,464	101	..	..
1861-62	2,13,681	69,244	..	..	..	..	69,244	..	1,417	26,020	7,711	1,772	2,48,940	68,006	67,054	..	..	..	..
1862-63	2,18,266	66,255	..	..	..	..	66,255	..	1,007	1,484	26,226	7,708	2,48,940	68,006	62,910	..	..	..	..
1863-64	2,14,009	69,376	..	..	..	..	69,376	..	995	1,801	26,827	7,768	2,48,939	68,006	62,962	..	..	..	..
1864-65	2,17,000	68,673	..	..	..	..	68,673	..	786	1,720	27,618	7,947	2,48,939	68,006	63,335	..	..	..	..
1865-66	2,20,760	60,834	..	..	..	..	60,834	..	602	1,513	27,613	7,947	2,48,934	68,023	63,419	..	..	..	..
1866-67	2,21,143	60,381	..	..	..	..	60,381	..	439	1,894	24,938	7,210	2,48,934	68,037	64,062	..	..	..	..
1867-68	2,21,143	60,381	..	..	..	..	60,381	..	426	1,190	24,976	7,254	2,48,920	68,061	64,001	..	..	..	..
1868-69	2,21,324	60,403	..	..	..	..	60,403	..	426	1,190	24,976	7,254	2,48,920	68,061	63,960	17	..	..	..
1869-70	2,21,350	60,409	..	..	..	..	60,409	..	404	998	24,976	7,254	2,48,920	68,061	64,103	280	157	..	..
1870-71	2,21,458	60,411	..	..	..	..	60,411	..	366	1,027	24,976	7,254	2,48,920	68,061	63,861	204	58	..	..
1871-72	2,21,126	60,384	..	..	..	..	60,384	..	366	1,192	24,976	7,254	2,48,920	68,061	64,032	260	42	..	..
1872-73	2,22,887	60,543	..	..	..	..	60,543	..	270	670	25,886	7,303	2,48,914	68,043	60,060	6,070	..	..	..
1873-74	2,22,887	60,543	..	..	..	..	60,543	..	270	670	25,886	7,303	2,48,914	68,124	63,974	..	..	..	..
1874-75	2,22,941	60,547	..	..	..	..	60,547	..	125	880	25,386	7,303	2,48,914	67,975	63,436	75	..	..	..
1875-76	2,22,969	60,531	..	..	..	..	60,531	..	141	614	25,386	7,303	2,48,914	67,975	63,807	1,005	..	..	..
1876-77	2,22,961	60,517	..	..	..	..	60,517	..	153	668	25,386	7,303	2,48,914	67,975	63,544	40,039	800	..	..
1877-78	2,22,913	60,533	..	..	..	..	60,533	..	189	182	25,386	7,303	2,48,914	67,975	63,177	6,886	573	..	..
1878-79	2,22,692	60,505	..	..	..	..	60,505	..	75	18	26,380	7,303	2,48,934	67,888	62,982	6,093	1,101	..	..
1879-80	2,17,763	59,913	..	..	..	..	59,913	..	667	80	26,386	7,303	2,48,934	67,888	62,405	..	..	..	..
1880-81	2,16,453	59,717	..	..	..	..	59,717	..	859	67	25,816	7,301	2,48,934	67,880	62,344	177	70	..	..
1881-82	2,16,658	59,788	..	..	..	..	59,788	..	804	66	25,386	7,300	2,48,933	67,840	62,293	..	..	..	..
1882-83	2,16,775	59,778	..	..	..	..	59,778	..	785	80	25,316	7,285	2,48,933	67,849	62,293	..	..	..	..
1883-84	2,16,828	59,947	..	..	..	..	59,947	..	667	97	26,183	7,286	2,48,934	67,819	62,469	..	..	..	..
1884-85	2,16,850	59,849	..	..	..	..	59,849	..	685	70	26,183	7,285	2,48,934	67,819	62,474	865	..	..	..
1885-86	2,16,768	59,809	..	..	..	..	59,809	..	665	74	26,183	7,285	2,48,934	67,819	62,468	..	..	..	..
1886-87	2,16,610	59,651	..	..	..	..	59,651	..	583	101	25,314	7,286	2,48,937	67,819	63,007	..	..	..	..
1887-88	2,16,068	60,011	..	..	..	..	60,011	..	239	118	25,314	7,285	2,48,937	67,585	63,970	..	..	..	..
1888-89	2,16,040	60,018	..	..	..	..	60,018	..	168	77	25,314	7,285	2,48,937	67,536	62,547	..	..	..	..
1889-90	2,16,939	60,016	..	..	..	..	60,016	..	168	53	25,314	7,286	2,48,937	67,469	63,123	..	..	..	..
1890-91	2,19,179	60,038	..	..	..	..	60,037	..	128	65	25,320	7,283	2,48,932	67,449	62,647	..	..	..	..

R. B. PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX O (3).

Revenue Statement for 15 Government Villages, situated in the Sāngola Tāluka of the Sholāpur Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1857-58. 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 (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INA'M.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Area.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Exemption from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 5, and 11.	Full Assessment Total of columns 8, 9 and 12.	Collections, Total of columns 13, 14 and 15.	Total of columns 16, 17 and 18.				
1	2	3	4	5	6								7				8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1847-48	39,801	17,618	7,226	40	7,266	10,350	5,269	2,758	107	5,278	2,461	48	50,447	22,132	10,405	429	..	..	..
1848-49	40,189	17,821	7,391	904	8,035	9,766	4,933	1,850	107	5,678	2,461	48	50,447	22,173	9,921	586	..	..	..
1849-50	40,856	18,102	7,688	8,409	10,997	7,105	4,013	1,600	113	5,678	2,461	48	50,447	22,172	7,365	970	..	..	..
1850-51	41,338	18,100	7,572	1,438	9,054	9,185	3,531	1,503	135	5,578	2,461	48	50,447	22,214	9,310	2	..	..	..
1851-52	38,929	16,859	7,553	1,374	8,927	7,932	3,236	1,165	116	5,362	2,310	48	50,447	21,843	5,099	..	..	..	..
1852-53	39,206	17,173	7,768	440	8,208	8,270	660	893	42	5,362	2,310	48	49,968	21,020	9,060	..	..	..	..
1853-54	39,098	16,993	7,638	1,000	8,748	8,245	2,979	1,031	188	5,252	2,310	48	50,447	21,343	8,481	..	..	..	..
1854-55	37,983	16,076	7,413	280	7,699	8,077	4,132	1,348	267	5,362	2,310	48	50,447	21,343	9,272	..	..	..	..
1855-56	38,393	16,312	7,215	673	7,888	8,484	5,667	1,713	345	5,362	2,310	48	50,447	21,348	8,817	..	..	..	..
1856-57	36,654	16,350	7,248	69	7,317	9,043	5,400	1,665	383	5,362	2,310	48	50,447	21,344	9,394	..	..	..	..
1857-58	56,364	13,831	..	4,921	4,921	8,919	16,561	1,461	293	13,503	2,069	47	57,398	17,930	9,249	..	..	..	..
1858-59	55,853	13,419	..	..	..	13,419	21,727	2,172	831	9,768	1,769	47	57,398	17,800	14,297	..	..	..	..
1859-60	60,793	14,012	..	..	..	14,012	16,764	1,579	603	9,812	1,769	47	57,398	17,300	14,663	..	..	..	..
1860-61	62,899	14,271	..	..	..	14,271	14,624	1,816	832	9,645	1,713	365	57,398	17,300	15,458	..	..	..	..
1861-62	64,114	14,407	..	..	..	14,407	13,045	1,133	738	10,209	1,761	422	57,398	17,300	15,627	..	..	..	..
1862-63	65,298	14,521	..	..	..	14,521	11,889	1,013	691	10,209	1,761	449	57,398	17,300	15,500	..	..	..	..
1863-64	67,122	14,884	..	..	..	14,884	9,993	779	470	11,253	1,867	469	57,398	17,300	15,593	..	..	..	..
1864-65	71,922	15,064	..	..	..	15,064	4,050	323	443	11,265	1,908	449	58,306	17,300	15,855	..	..	..	..
1865-66	73,849	16,305	..	..	..	16,305	2,844	339	505	10,983	1,769	479	57,398	17,300	16,239	..	..	..	..
1866-67	74,021	16,410	..	..	..	16,410	2,701	168	289	10,983	1,769	493	58,005	17,300	16,168	..	..	..	..
1867-68	76,921	16,497	..	..	..	16,497	2,089	225	481	10,983	1,769	466	58,993	17,478	16,414	..	..	..	..
1868-69	76,288	16,542	..	..	..	16,542	1,724	169	889	10,983	1,769	478	58,993	17,478	16,409	..	..	..	..
1869-70	78,097	16,524	..	..	..	16,524	1,913	198	441	10,935	1,769	478	58,993	17,478	16,448	..	..	..	..
1870-71	76,007	16,584	..	..	..	16,584	1,913	103	672	10,983	1,769	478	58,993	17,478	16,874	..	..	..	..
1871-72	76,097	16,634	..	8,867	3,867	11,687	1,913	108	539	10,983	1,769	478	58,993	17,478	16,643	1,437	..	..	..
1872-73	76,566	16,572	..	..	..	16,572	1,404	159	622	10,938	1,769	478	58,983	17,478	16,600	..	..	..	..
1873-74	76,556	16,572	..	..	..	16,572	445	50	46	10,983	1,769	476	57,984	17,378	16,094	..	..	..	..
1874-75	76,555	16,672	..	10	10	15,563	445	59	45	10,938	1,769	476	57,984	17,378	15,963	..	..	..	..
1875-76	76,556	16,672	..	..	..	16,672	445	50	45	10,983	1,769	478	57,984	17,378	16,069	..	..	..	..
1876-77	76,556	16,572	..	..	..	16,572	445	50	33	10,983	1,769	476	57,934	17,378	16,081	11,474	1,695	..	..
1877-78	76,556	16,572	..	..	..	16,572	445	50	6	10,983	1,769	476	57,934	17,378	16,064	2,723	1,114	..	..
1878-79	76,683	16,494	..	..	..	16,494	1,313	139	9	10,983	1,769	476	57,984	17,378	16,079	5,007	1,321	..	..
1879-80	64,347	14,306	..	..	..	14,306	12,654	1,816	12	10,983	1,769	476	57,984	17,378	14,794	..	..	..	..
1880-81	62,037	13,979	..	..	..	13,979	14,063	1,042	69	10,890	1,764	476	57,985	17,375	14,522	47	7	..	..
1881-82	61,934	14,002	..	..	..	14,002	16,162	1,614	82	10,930	1,764	476	57,989	17,370	14,559	28	..	..	..
1882-83	63,098	14,162	..	..	..	14,162	13,833	1,436	196	10,982	1,754	475	57,957	17,372	14,768	..	..	..	..
1883-84	67,616	14,031	..	..	..	14,031	9,560	903	67	11,781	1,754	475	58,757	17,371	15,193	..	..	..	..
1884-85	67,516	14,051	..	..	..	14,051	9,360	903	69	11,780	1,754	478	58,756	17,371	15,187	..	..	..	..
1885-86	67,516	14,051	..	..	..	14,051	9,360	969	68	11,780	1,754	478	58,756	17,371	15,310	..	..	..	..
1886-87	67,513	14,085	..	82	82	14,578	9,462	969	69	11,730	1,754	475	57,955	17,369	15,137	..	..	..	..
1887-88	67,952	14,716	..	70	70	14,646	3,085	359	35	10,954	1,750	470	53,593	16,841	15,317	..	..	..	..
1888-89	68,112	14,733	..	70	70	14,698	3,520	347	52	10,934	1,750	478	53,599	16,841	15,108	..	..	..	..
1889-90	68,114	14,738	..	70	70	14,668	1,939	184	26	10,954	1,750	470	51,006	16,678	15,170	..	..	..	..
1890-91	68,232	14,752	..	70	70	14,682	1,700	169	26	10,954	1,750	478	50,968	16,677	15,165	..	..	..	..

R. B. PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P.

Revenue Statement for 3 Government Villages situated in the Sangola Taluka of the Sholdpur Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1870-71.

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABIA GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (IMAM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND IMAM.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Finally remitted.	Remarks.	
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Reduction from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 3, 9, and 11.	Full Assessment of columns 3, 9, and 11.	Collections Total of columns 7, 10, and 12.	Balance outstanding at close of year.				
			Permanent.	Current.	Total.											Rs.				Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
1860-61	12,467	8,178	4,284	11	4,295	8,978	247	153	14	792	338	..	13,446	8,684	8,978	1	..	..
1861-62	12,563	8,310	4,292	..	4,292	8,918	196	123	14	698	331	10	13,446	8,684	8,948	..	..	..
1862-63	12,634	8,383	4,293	..	4,293	8,944	144	107	13	698	331	16	13,446	8,684	8,978	..	..	..
1863-64	12,724	8,398	4,328	..	4,328	8,960	54	41	4	698	331	16	13,446	8,684	8,988	..	..	..
1864-65	12,778	8,384	4,310	..	4,310	8,924	..	..	..	698	330	22	13,446	8,684	8,940	..	..	..
1865-66	12,778	8,384	4,310	..	4,310	8,924	..	..	..	698	330	22	13,446	8,684	8,940	..	..	..
1866-67	12,778	8,384	4,310	..	4,310	8,924	..	..	..	698	330	22	13,446	8,684	8,940	..	..	..
1867-68	12,778	8,384	4,310	..	4,310	8,924	..	..	..	698	330	100	13,446	8,684	8,940	361	..	..
1868-69	12,778	8,384	4,310	..	4,310	8,924	..	..	..	698	330	125	13,446	8,684	8,940	7	..	..
1869-70	12,778	8,384	4,310	..	4,310	8,924	..	..	..	698	330	101	13,446	8,684	8,925	..	..	..
1870-71	17,488	6,688	..	1,848	1,848	4,860	617	41	39	821	297	83	18,921	7,028	4,962	..	..	..
1871-72	17,684	6,701	..	1,671	1,671	5,130	416	26	28	821	297	77	18,921	7,028	5,830	1,150	..	..
1872-73	17,684	6,628	..	..	..	6,628	240	17	29	821	294	77	18,745	6,937	6,723	13	..	..
1873-74	17,684	6,628	..	..	..	6,628	240	17	34	821	294	77	18,745	6,937	6,737	..	..	..
1874-75	17,896	6,639	..	..	..	6,639	29	4	22	821	294	77	18,745	6,937	6,738	..	..	..
1875-76	17,896	6,639	..	..	..	6,639	29	4	18	821	294	77	18,745	6,937	6,734	..	..	..
1876-77	17,896	6,638	..	..	..	6,638	29	4	..	821	294	77	18,745	6,937	6,716	4,567	..	..
1877-78	17,896	6,639	..	..	..	6,639	29	4	6	821	294	77	18,745	6,937	6,723	2,066	..	..
1878-79	17,985	6,639	..	..	..	6,639	29	4	6	821	294	77	18,745	6,937	6,728	2,187	..	..
1879-80	17,985	6,639	..	..	..	6,639	29	4	7	821	294	77	18,745	6,937	6,728	..	..	..
1880-81	17,896	6,640	..	..	..	6,640	29	3	10	821	294	77	18,745	6,937	6,727	..	..	..
1881-82	17,887	6,639	..	..	..	6,639	29	3	10	820	294	77	18,736	6,938	6,728	..	..	..
1882-83	17,887	6,639	..	..	..	6,639	29	3	11	820	294	77	18,736	6,938	6,727	..	..	..
1883-84	17,887	6,639	..	..	..	6,639	29	3	13	840	294	77	18,759	6,938	6,729	..	..	..
1884-85	17,887	6,639	..	..	..	6,639	29	3	13	841	294	77	18,757	6,938	6,729	..	..	..
1885-86	17,887	6,639	..	..	..	6,639	29	3	13	841	294	77	18,757	6,938	6,729	..	..	..
1886-87	17,887	6,639	..	..	..	6,639	29	3	13	839	294	77	18,739	6,938	6,729	143	..	..
1887-88	17,887	6,639	..	..	..	6,639	29	3	14	820	294	77	18,738	6,938	6,730	..	..	..
1888-89	17,887	6,639	..	..	..	6,639	29	3	13	830	294	77	18,738	6,938	6,729	..	..	..
1889-90	17,887	6,639	..	..	..	6,639	29	3	14	820	294	77	18,738	6,938	6,730	..	..	..
1890-91	17,887	6,687	..	..	..	6,687	29	3	7	820	293	77	18,738	6,938	6,721	..	..	..

R. B. PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX Q.

General Statement referred to in paragraph 40 of the Deccan Revenue Survey Superintendent's Report No. 1491

Former Thika.	Present Thika.	Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.																		
				Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for which no holding is made.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.														Water-courses.	Assessment.
							Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.								
Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.											
			1 Gajyavahn	0 15 0	3,127	561	2,565	519	32	64	2	3	2,635	630	...	...	...	358	
			2 Mahun	0 15 0	1,236	464	770	1,666	84	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,523
			3 Achakdini	0 14 0	7,526	1,782	5,744	6,320	518	87	47	15	22	6,032	882	...	...	682		
			4 Sankaladi	0 14 0	4,427	2,362	2,065	2,827	49	71	5	7	2,942	935	...	...	...	935	
			5 Dhigri	0 14 0	4,186	363	3,823	4,008	843	53	36	2	3	4,558	1,032	...	...	1,032		
			6 Haldahvad	0 14 0	3,141	723	2,418	2,890	611	39	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	619
			7 Tikri	0 14 0	5,694	697	5,000	5,113	869	24	113	1	1	6,198	923	27	27	950				
			8 Shivadi	0 14 0	4,671	323	4,348	4,214	393	112	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,185
			9 Sangewadi	0 14 0	1,471	54	1,417	1,347	693	73	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	750
			10 Mohod Budruk	0 14 0	10,458	829	9,629	1,033	250	392	13	17	9,012	2,042	66	66	2,103					
			11 Kadai	0 14 0	3,649	3,003	6,652	6,038	697	126	295	4	5	6,570	927	...	...	927		
			12 Chikunohod	0 14 0	7,674	1,571	6,103	6,290	692	194	210	4	6	6,439	1,118	9	9	1,125				
			13 Lotewadi	0 14 0	6,397	1,401	4,996	4,99	499	161	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	765
			14 Khavapur	0 14 0	4,159	408	3,751	3,722	558	213	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	960
			15 Itki	0 14 0	5,811	418	5,393	5,259	291	22	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	329
			Total of the 1st Group...		89,994	16,809	73,185	79,003	1,409	2,384	46	63	68,262	14,450	102	102	14,732					
			16 Sogola	0 12 0	16,046	1,040	15,006	2,564	798	382	...	...	11,998	2,876	...	...	2,876	
			17 Kantsapur	0 12 0	7,392	374	7,018	7,815	654	127	241	...	...	...	...	...	...
			18 Sivana	0 12 0	6,992	787	6,205	6,888	570	103	163	1	1	7,592	1,054	...	...	1,054		
			19 Waramda	0 12 0	2,821	181	2,640	2,462	658	82	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,103
			20 Aoko	0 12 0	4,901	235	4,666	4,911	1,654	239	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,048
			21 Wadegon	0 12 0	5,387	558	4,829	4,706	1,641	48	86	6	9	6,483	1,638	...	...	1,638		
			22 Dahnvad	0 12 0	6,529	281	6,248	6,124	1,238	105	190	17	19	6,440	1,447	...	...	1,447		
			23 Sava	0 12 0	3,982	336	3,646	3,573	1,442	19	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,472
			24 Chikunohod	0 12 0	2,099	227	1,872	1,746	60	101	10	13	2,047	370	...	...	370			
			25 Nizara	0 12 0	3,815	273	3,542	3,310	393	95	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,063
			26 Yazara	0 12 0	3,981	339	3,642	3,497	689	26	48	1	1	4,243	1,138	...	...	1,138		
			27 Chinaka	0 12 0	3,895	396	3,499	3,691	1,180	112	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,405
			28 Vitambha	0 12 0	3,707	200	3,507	3,160	1,185	120	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,405
			29 Ahal	0 12 0	4,408	1,133	3,275	3,564	1,184	119	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,319
			30 Anakhil	0 12 0	2,841	257	2,584	2,600	827	106	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,138
			31 Balvadi	0 12 0	1,089	68	1,021	1,096	404	65	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	520
			32 Revadi	0 12 0	1,737	263	1,474	1,502	635	9	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	520
			33 Manuakhil	0 12 0	3,510	197	3,313	3,137	1,258	43	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,343
			34 Manjari	0 12 0	1,896	157	1,739	1,634	887	91	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	620
			35 Doola	0 12 0	2,138	161	1,977	1,996	821	44	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	620
			36 Mathavadi	0 12 0	4,467	628	3,839	4,151	923	101	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,028
			37 Khupesangi	0 10 6	4,054	878	3,176	3,757	878	298	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,230
			38 Mangewadi	0 10 6	1,094	40	1,054	969	122	9	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
			39 Rajapur	0 10 6	1,094	40	1,054	969	122	9	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
			Total of the 2nd Group...		99,690	9,318	90,372	95,310	2,136	3,632	38	43	87,461	27,480	...	...	27,480			
			40 Dongaragon	0 10 0	5,667	827	4,840	5,271	1,164	83	46	3	3	6,367	1,398	...	...	1,398		
			41 Soudand	0 14 0	7,571	670	6,901	7,500	296	201	1	2	7,248	3,192	17	17	3,209					
			42 Alagon	0 14 0	5,808	602	5,206	5,691	2,001	181	141	36	83	6,512	2,226	...	...	2,226		
			43 Mangon	0 10 6	3,710	96	3,614	2,487	546	82	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	677
			44 Javala	0 10 6	16,613	1,465	15,148	16,394	4,284	304	508	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,372
			45 Hanmantagon	0 10 6	1,658	85	1,573	1,849	337	30	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	428
			46 Nijampur	0 10 6	2,676	135	2,541	2,507	306	24	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	465
			47 Looira	0 10 6	1,938	86	1,852	1,936	429	70	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	537
			48 Meddingi	0 10 6	1,623	470	1,153	1,269	1,676	82	147	23	25	1,598	423	...	...	423		
			49 Kadias	0 10 6	9,816	684	9,132	9,104	2,816	386	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,751
			50 Yeki	0 10 6	2,335	176	2,159	2,030	658	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	304
			51 Estrv	0 10 6	1,473	468	1,005	1,261	305	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	384
			52 Hajar	0 10 6	5,870	982	4,888	5,265	1,065	87	133	5	9	5,799	364	...	...	364		
			53 Utanvadi	0 10 6	4,899	251	4,648	5,228	1,188	139	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,168
			54 Pachogon Khurd	0 10 6	4,558	290	4,268	4,42	742	94	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,168
			55 Baid	0 10 6	4,636	410	4,226	4,124	1,278	222	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	918
			56 Mangewadi	0 10 6	2,460	604	1,856	2,028	402	91	168	2	3	2,118	661	...	...	661		
			57 Junjapur	0 10 6	1,746	94	1,652	1,483	763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,686
			58 Kola	0 10 6	10,420	3,660	6,760	6,222	1,906	439	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,686
			59 Choddi	0 10 6	4,907	794	4,113	4,338	1,119	199	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	644
			60 Junepi	0 10 6	5,514	1,947	3,567	4,008	843	161	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,933
			61 Budhadi	0 10 6	2,203	344	1,859	1,939	533	41	72	2	1	2,062	596	...	...	596		
			62 Tipadi	0 10 6	2,638	1,074	1,564	2,283	489	24	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	659
			Total of the 3rd Group...		114,881	16,137	98,744	1,06,268	27,728	2,928	4,104	75	127	1,08,260	32,040	661	661	32,650				
			63 Vanchicholia	0 9 0	3,832	372	3,460	3,481	484	70	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	444
			64 Ghori	0 9 0	13,409	1,849	11,560	10,678	1,694	114	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,793
			65 Roda	0 9 0	4,407	289	4,118	7,481	1,149	96	97	7	12	7,484	1,268	34	34	1,262				
			66 Dikadi	0 9 0	3,431	313	3,118	4,413	742	39	54	21	5	4,679	804	...	...	804		
			67 Hingir	0 9 0	3,438	1,127	2,311	2,779	351	61	35	11	18	2,853	398	48	48	444				
			68 Nara	0 9 0	2,604	667	1,937	4,710	772	39	44	...	...							

DIX Q.

the 4th October 1892 for 70 Government Villages, situated in the Singola Taluka of the Sholdpur Collectorate.

BY REVISION SURVEY.

Village	Maximum rate.	Total area for cultivation including than	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										Government Unoccupied Waste.	Average Assessment of all Cultivated Land per Acre.	Percentage on Increased amount Occupied Land.	REMARKS.		
			Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water cuse.	Total amount.					Acres.	Assessment.
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.								
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1 2 0	8,092	614	2,625	855	32	39	...	...	3,603	694	...	694	222	27	0 4 0	18'4	
1 3 0	0,246	463	5,697	1,714	164	111	...	...	5,551	1,825	...	1,825	...	...	0 4 0	19'8	
1 2 0	7,381	2,030	6,718	1,143	86	57	...	...	6,804	1,200	...	1,200	...	...	0 2 10	30'1	
1 2 0	7,922	2,261	6,343	1,037	33	53	3	0	6,939	1,192	...	1,192	...	...	0 2 7	21'1	
1 2 0	4,241	222	2,650	1,211	100	72	10	12	4,099	1,285	...	1,285	...	...	0 6 1	28'6	
1 2 0	3,187	707	2,810	792	112	88	...	...	3,092	850	...	850	...	...	0 4 8	25'2	
1 2 0	5,431	773	5,113	1,110	97	35	...	...	5,180	1,154	...	1,154	...	...	0 2 3	23'3	
1 2 0	4,968	385	4,318	1,356	95	35	...	...	4,313	1,441	...	1,441	...	...	0 5 4	20'0	
1 2 0	1,462	88	1,276	745	138	136	...	...	1,413	881	...	881	...	...	0 10 0	10'6	
1 2 0	10,261	992	8,809	2,140	543	205	...	...	8,648	2,435	...	2,435	...	...	0 4 4	14'1	
1 2 0	6,959	4,276	6,717	1,220	139	98	...	...	6,852	1,018	...	1,018	...	...	0 8 3	1'6	
1 2 0	7,371	1,811	6,329	1,118	205	139	3	3	6,437	1,288	...	1,288	...	...	0 2 2	18'6	
1 2 0	5,891	1,396	2,087	594	207	202	...	...	2,244	706	...	706	...	...	0 5 4	2'8	
1 2 0	4,129	332	3,554	113	303	259	...	...	2,517	642	...	642	...	...	0 5 4	2'8	
1 2 0	2,612	414	2,246	387	40	28	...	...	2,288	413	...	413	...	...	0 2 11	20'7	
...	69,451	17,883	65,631	15,665	3,082	1,023	16	24	67,739	17,212	...	17,212	...	...	0 4 1	17'8	
1 0 0	15,822	1,028	11,435	2,609	443	311	...	...	11,033	2,224	...	2,224	...	...	0 1 3	30'4	
1 0 0	3,303	391	3,320	390	295	225	...	...	3,015	1,045	...	1,045	...	...	0 4 8	20'4	
1 0 0	6,389	747	6,234	1,212	167	110	...	...	6,900	1,351	...	1,351	...	...	0 3 8	30'7	
1 0 0	2,814	173	2,396	1,310	143	139	...	...	2,444	1,369	...	1,369	...	...	0 2 7	21'7	
1 0 0	4,801	344	4,023	3,201	477	309	...	...	4,229	2,670	...	2,670	...	...	0 9 3	22'5	
1 0 0	5,867	693	4,607	2,106	189	160	...	...	4,829	2,256	...	2,256	...	...	0 4 7	38'9	
1 0 0	5,513	358	4,905	1,656	294	167	...	...	5,299	1,831	...	1,831	...	...	0 4 3	21'0	
1 0 0	3,958	301	3,504	1,993	33	35	...	...	3,597	2,018	...	2,018	...	...	0 3 0	37'1	
1 0 0	2,102	248	1,853	309	191	103	5	0	1,810	419	...	419	...	...	0 2 8	15'2	
1 0 0	3,493	213	3,234	1,147	322	246	...	...	3,509	1,415	...	1,415	...	...	0 8 3	31'2	
1 0 0	2,963	375	2,617	917	75	63	...	...	2,690	970	...	970	...	...	0 8 0	32'3	
1 0 0	2,908	233	2,403	1,698	218	177	...	...	2,646	1,775	...	1,775	...	...	0 10 0	30'7	
1 0 0	3,679	285	2,869	1,650	317	235	...	...	3,297	1,825	...	1,825	...	...	0 10 0	30'7	
1 0 0	6,541	1,046	5,653	1,574	138	138	...	...	7,772	1,708	...	1,708	...	...	0 3 6	29'3	
1 0 0	2,467	250	1,793	735	124	85	...	...	1,919	890	...	890	...	...	0 10 0	30'7	
1 0 0	2,890	327	2,129	1,904	233	169	...	...	1,468	858	...	858	...	...	0 5 4	11'4	
1 0 0	1,704	45	1,463	446	103	69	...	...	1,560	615	...	615	...	...	0 5 3	1'0	
1 0 0	1,767	178	1,607	748	20	23	...	...	1,633	772	...	772	...	...	0 7 3	20'4	
1 0 0	3,473	224	3,008	1,670	91	79	...	...	3,159	1,749	...	1,749	...	...	0 11 11	25'0	
1 0 0	1,897	162	1,665	323	102	99	...	...	1,770	1,231	...	1,231	...	...	0 9 0	26'8	
1 0 0	2,184	171	1,905	1,175	73	64	...	...	2,038	1,239	...	1,239	...	...	0 5 4	31'0	
1 0 0	4,499	333	4,073	1,233	172	118	...	...	4,247	1,371	...	1,371	...	...	0 5 11	20'0	
1 0 0	4,934	985	3,694	1,138	323	268	...	...	3,839	1,664	...	1,664	...	...	0 5 6	20'2	
1 0 0	1,902	31	903	185	15	10	...	...	917	196	...	196	...	...	0 5 6	20'2	
...	90,458	9,070	82,799	31,888	4,539	3,536	14	19	87,352	25,445	...	25,445	...	...	0 6 6	29'3	
0 14 0	5,545	819	5,201	1,174	144	83	...	...	5,345	1,268	...	1,268	...	...	0 3 9	4'4	
0 14 0	7,582	684	6,819	3,068	675	425	...	...	7,194	2,404	...	2,404	...	...	0 7 10	9'8	
0 14 0	6,616	474	6,008	2,130	312	303	...	...	6,551	2,362	...	2,362	...	...	0 4 0	6'7	
0 14 0	3,731	31	2,493	691	91	65	...	...	2,621	377	...	377	...	...	0 4 6	7'9	
0 14 0	10,689	1,510	14,741	5,616	774	639	...	...	16,525	6,046	...	6,046	...	...	0 6 2	24'1	
0 14 0	1,948	85	1,787	418	94	67	...	...	1,901	475	...	475	...	...	0 2 11	8'9	
0 14 0	2,515	184	2,365	1,909	69	41	...	...	2,358	440	...	440	...	...	0 5 6	29'8	
0 14 0	1,897	81	1,643	489	102	101	...	...	1,710	650	...	650	...	...	0 2 6	9'9	
0 14 0	6,602	432	6,164	1,070	343	314	...	...	6,608	2,184	...	2,184	...	...	0 4 6	29'8	
0 14 0	0,777	470	3,734	3,023	454	349	...	...	3,208	3,070	...	3,070	...	...	0 10 0	30'3	
0 14 0	2,800	184	1,851	693	108	80	...	...	2,059	663	...	663	...	...	0 8 2	13'9	
0 14 0	1,673	408	1,330	340	34	23	15	20	1,379	373	...	373	...	...	0 4 0	14'4	
0 14 0	6,877	395	6,236	1,256	235	147	...	...	6,461	1,373	...	1,373	...	...	0 4 6	18'4	
0 14 0	4,444	245	3,958	1,126	231	213	5	4	3,644	1,643	...	1,643	...	...	0 4 5	10'8	
0 14 0	2,515	300	2,123	587	193	143	...	...	2,317	1,030	...	1,030	...	...	0 7 1	12'2	
0 14 0	4,602	435	1,914	1,650	414	233	...	...	4,293	1,891	...	1,891	...	...	0 4 11	10'4	
0 14 0	2,487	399	2,017	449	114	80	...	...	2,181	659	...	659	...	...	0 4 0	10'7	
0 14 0	4,739	626	3,667	843	154	97	...	...	4,111	889	...	889	...	...	0 8 4	15'8	
0 14 0	10,627	3,445	8,356	3,285	840	559	...	...	9,705	3,826	...	3,826	...	...	0 4 7	8'8	
0 14 0	6,800	190	6,170	1,339	300	223	...	...	6,620	1,681	...	1,681	...	...	0 4 2	11'1	
0 14 0	5,493	1,070	4,876	1,071	294	133	...	...	6,099	1,254	...	1,254	...	...	0 3 7	8'0	
0 14 0	2,501	340	1,392	681	155	106	...	...	1,580	667	...	667	...	...	0 4 4	11'1	
0 14 0	2,524	1,072	3,167	555	129	67	...	...	2,291	622	...	622	...	...	0 5 6	17'6	
...	1,10,457	16,340	1,01,543	32,603	6,316	4,277	20	24	1,07,919	26,802	...	26,802	...	...	0 5 6	18'7	
0 12 0	4,017	337	3,415	568	39	15	...	...	3,443	850	...	850	...	...	0 2 8	30'6	
0 12 0	13,128	1,580	10,203	2,253	829	170	...	...	10,939	2,432	...	2,432	...	...	0 2 8	30'6	
0 12 0	8,897	280	7,316	1,600	338	180	...	...	7,654	1,685	...	1,685	...	...	0 3 1	31'1	
0 12 0	6,124	264	5,304	949	165	84	0	17	6,468	1,030	...	1,030	...	...	0 1 1	35'4	
0 12 0	3,446	1,153	2,724	454	107	63	9	18	2,950	594	...	594	...	...	0 3 7		

APPENDIX R.

No. 20 of 1857.

FROM
 CAPTAIN W. C. ANDERSON,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
 Southern Marátha Country

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

*Superintendent's Office, Camp Sátára.
 17th January 1857.*

SIR,

The survey operations in the Pandharpur Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate are advanced sufficiently to admit of the introduction of the revised assessment in 71 villages comprising the south and south-eastern part of that táluka.

2nd. The climate of this part of the Pandharpur Táluka is not on the average favourable to agriculture; the fall of rain is both scanty and uncertain. As regards fall of rain and general circumstances, the south of Pandharpur is very similar to the north of the Bijápur and Athni Tálukas, from villages of both of which tálukas it is separated by an interval of about 4 miles of Jágir territory.

3rd. The people of the district state that there is no very material difference in the fall of rain over the 71 villages under report; from the appearance of the country I should be inclined to think that the southern villages are, as regards moisture, in a slight degree worse off than those to the northward and north-eastward, for the reason that in the southern villages rocky and shallow soils prevail, from which the rain runs off instead of being absorbed and again given out to the atmosphere.

4th. There are several small bazárs in the vicinity of the southern villages—Nagaj and Jat just outside the district, SÁNGOLA and Nazre within its limits; the markets at these places are though of very trifling importance; the bazárs at Pandharpur and Sholápur, especially the latter place, are the only great marts in the neighbourhood, and in vicinity to these; the north-western villages have a decided advantage over those farther to the south.

5th. During our tenure of the district the revenue management has been very much the same as that prevailing under the Rájás. The rates of assessment now obtaining are those which have existed from ancient times. In consequence of the high standard, at which this old assessment was pitched, very considerable permanent reductions have been always necessary to induce cultivators to retain their old lands, or to take up new; ostensibly these reductions were made with the view of equalizing assessment, but being made on no systematic plan, for which, indeed, no data existed, and rather with an eye to the influence or means of the cultivator than to the capabilities of the land, the pressure of the permanent assessment has been thus rendered more unequal than ever. The influential watanárs and rayats secured for themselves large reductions, when in justice none were called for; while the poorer rayats were tempted by mere nominal rates to retain lands which they had not sufficient stock to cultivate properly, trusting to obtain a remission of even the little revenue they engaged to pay in the case of failure of crops. By this means the Government Treasury did not obtain its dues, a large part of the agricultural population were kept in an impoverished condition and the productive powers of the district were impaired by the loss of the labour of the large class of pauper cultivators, who tempted by land on nominal rates derived a bare subsistence by cultivating on their own account in the place of living on the wages of labour. Notwithstanding the large permanent reduction of assessment it is not wonderful that large remissions on account of failure of crops were required every year, the failure being in part doubtless due to deficiency of rain, but even to a greater extent to imperfect cultivation.

6th. Since the rains I have had an opportunity of travelling through the Bijápur Táluka, and seeing the result of the assessment there introduced last year. The system of assessment in that táluka, previous to the introduction of the survey, was similar to that described in paragraph 5 as now existing in Pandharpur; on the whole táluka the new rates of assessment were estimated to increase the revenue realizable on the cultivation in 1855-56 from Rs. 56,247 to Rs. 59,878. When I was at Bijápur last month the accounts for the current year were not quite made up; it was, however, certain that under the new and increased assessment the greatest satisfaction prevailed, and the revenue on Government cultivated land in the current year would amount to very nearly Rs. 70,000, the increase being effected by extension of cultivation. There is at the present time absolutely no good land unoccupied in that táluka. In the villages to the north of Bijápur itself, which approach very nearly in character to the south-eastern villages of Pandharpur, the revised assessment caused an

increase much above the average on the whole táluka; the fairness of the increase and the satisfaction of the people under the new assessment was, however, admitted here as elsewhere.

7th. It may be well to note the rates of assessment introduced in districts in the vicinity.

8th. In the main body of the táluka of Athni, maximum rates of 12 annas or 14 annas were adopted, according to proximity to markets and slight variation of climate.

9th. In the northern villages of Bijápur a maximum rate of 8 annas was adopted. The Mádha Táluka of Sholápur is separated from the Pandharpur Táluka by the river Bhima. As the method of classing and rating pursued at the time of the survey of that táluka was a little different to that pursued in the Southern Marátha Country survey, I had a few numbers classed, and the classification compared with the rates of assessment, and find that the rates prevailing there answer to those derived from a maximum rate of 15 annas according to our scale.

10th. After a consideration of the rates prevailing in the surrounding settled districts, and the general circumstances of the people and country, the following rates of assessment appear to me suitable to the 71 villages under report:—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Maximum rate.	Distinguishing characteristic of the groups.
		Rs. a. p.	
1	6	0 15 0	Villages situated on the Bhima in greatest proximity to the great markets of Sholápur and Pandharpur.
2	8	0 14 0	Villages adjacent to the above, but somewhat less favourably situated as regards markets.
3	26	0 12 0	Still less advantageously situated than the class above.
4	23	0 10 6	The southern part of the táluka less favourably situated as regards markets, and climate somewhat less moist.
5	6	0 9 0	The south-eastern villages of the táluka in all respects the worst situated of the whole.

11th. It is, further, to be remarked that the railroad between Poona and Sholápur will pass within a few miles to the north of the Pandharpur Táluka; the great expenditure in its construction cannot fail to create a great demand for labour, and put a good deal of money into the district, and when completed, the increased facilities afforded thereby to the exportation of produce must most advantageously affect all the villages under consideration, each class of which is nearer to the line of rail than that below it in the table of rates at paragraph 10.

12th. Water is everywhere at no great distance from the surface. Bágáit or garden cultivation from wells is found to a considerable extent in many of the villages. The average revised rate I estimate at Rs. 1-12-0 per acre; this is a low rate, but expedient in order to encourage that species of cultivation so necessary in arid districts, and also necessary in consideration of the ease with which water is procured to prevent old bágáit being abandoned for new made after the introduction of the revised rates, and on which none but dry land rates could be levied.

13th. The following table shows the area under cultivation and realization of each year since our acquisition of the district. The remissions on account of failure of crops are distinguished from the Lavni Tota, or permanent reductions, which without any great modifications have been in force from the time of the Rájás. The area under cultivation is derived from a conversion of the bighás of the old survey into acres. I do not place much reliance on the entries under this head, as no permanent boundary-marks were put up under the former survey made by Captain Adams about 80 years ago, and consequently identification of the limits of fields from the old survey alone is hardly possible.

Year.	Cultivation in acres.	Assessment realised on cultivation.	Remissions from failure of crops.	"Lavni Tota," or permanent reduction of assessment.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1846-47	161,366	63,609	4,089	50,846
1847-48	118,544	84,102	13,776	50,821
1848-49	165,130	46,497	21,325	51,608
1849-50	186,345	50,668	8,285	51,863
1850-51	167,341	33,317	14,428	53,259
1851-52	169,563	58,935	9,420	53,601
1852-53	187,407	55,122	12,313	52,424
1853-54	167,346	63,150	4,764	52,178
1854-55	186,393	61,081	7,260	51,940

14th. The estimated effect of the now proposed rates on the realizable revenue of the cultivation, according to the returns of 1855-56, is shown in the following table:—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	ON LAND IN CULTIVATION IN 1855-56.		Waste in 1855-56 Assessment.	Total Survey Kuma ^l or total assessment of Government land, cultivated and waste.
			Old assessment, deducting "Lavni Tota."	Assessment at proposed rates.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	6	0 15 0	9,732	8,266	74	8,340
2	8	0 14 0	6,504	3,472	227	6,699
3	26	0 12 0	23,386	29,718	990	30,708
4	23	0 10 6	18,120	25,967	1,456	27,423
5	8	0 9 0	3,339	6,394	491	6,885
...	...	.....	61,081	78,817	3,238	82,055

15th. The great increase of assessment falls on the 3rd, 4th and 5th classes. Notwithstanding the very low rates adopted in these classes there is a great proportion of very inferior soil, bearing under the old assessment only a few pies per acre, which under our assessment would bear from 1 to 3 annas per acre. On superior soil even in these classes the new rates will generally effect a decrease of assessment.

16th. Under the operation of the revised rates I doubt not the area under cultivation will at first be somewhat reduced. Pauper cultivators, no longer able to hold land on nominal rates, will take to labour as a means of subsistence,—a change most advantageous both to themselves and to the community. The assessment on superior land will, however, be nearly everywhere reduced; and of this description some now waste on account of excessive assessment will be taken up.

17th. Great facilities exist for the extension of irrigation in the Pandharpur Taluka, as water is everywhere near the surface, and doubtless new wells will be sunk in all directions. The Man River, a tributary of the Bhima, flows through the district under report. Dams across this at intervals might be formed at no great expense and a sufficient head of water obtained to irrigate a large quantity of land, and thereby secure the people, in a great measure, from the disastrous effects of this deficiency of seasonable rain and droughts, which at no very distant intervals occur.

18th. This river flows through a very level country, with superior soil, for some distance on each bank, and in a bed not much depressed below the general surface; a rocky foundation would also in most places be found at no great distance down,—all conditions most favourable to the construction of irrigation works at a moderate expense.

19th. It would, however, be necessary to provide for the realization of some return by Government. In case any works of irrigation should be eventually decided on, a modification of the ordinary unconditional guarantee of the survey assessment for 30 years would be required.

20th. I would propose that a condition, similar to that imposed by Government letter No. 199 of 21st January 1856, with reference to lands affected by proposed improvements in the Mamdapur Tank of the Bijapur Taluka, namely that the assessment now fixed on any lands affected by works of irrigation, which may be constructed on the Man or its tributaries, is only permanent for 3 years, when the assessment will be again considered with reference to any supply of water which may be afforded.

21st. There will, doubtless, be considerable remissions on account of failure of crops called for in the present year, since no reduction of realizable assessment is on the whole afforded by the survey, and the late monsoon is considered to have been deficient. I would propose, however, that the giving of remissions in the case of rayats destitute of means of properly cultivating their land be made conditional on the resignation of as much of their holding as they may be unable to do justice to.

22nd. After the revised assessment has been in operation for a season, I will forward the usual detailed report for the final sanction of Government.

23rd. I shall be obliged by your forwarding this letter, with as little delay as possible, to the Revenue Commissioner. I have not been able to send in this letter before, the classification being only just completed, having been delayed through the removal of Lieut. Laughton, one of the two officers in charge of that branch of the survey. I am anxious to commence the settlement at as early a date as possible, having settlements to introduce elsewhere afterwards.

I have the honour, &c.,
W. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Southern Maratha Country.

No. 72 of 1857.

MEMORANDUM.

In forwarding the accompanying original letter from Captain Anderson, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, relative to the introduction of the revised assessment in seventy-one villages of the Pandharpur Táluka, the Collector of Sátára has the honour of stating that he concurs in the views and opinions expressed by Captain Anderson.

2. The Collector also recommends the adoption of the suggestions made in the 20th and 21st paragraphs of Captain Anderson's letter.

J. N. ROSE,
Collector.

Sátára Collector's Office, Camp at Karád, 19th January 1857.

No. 229 of 1857.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT (REVENUE).

Poona District, Camp Loní, 26th January 1857.

Forwarded to Government for sanction. The dry-crop rates proposed by Captain Anderson for the 71 villages of Pandharpur are shown at paragraph 10 of the accompanying report, and have received the approval of the Collector, Mr. Rose. The Revenue Commissioner has compared them with the rates of the neighbouring districts; other circumstances set forth in paragraphs 2 to 5 also have had his notice, and he thinks Government may safely sanction the immediate introduction of the proposed rates.

The bágáit rate, which Captain Anderson recommends, is Rs. 1-12-0 per acre; but this is *not the maximum*; it is the *average only*, as the Revenue Commissioner has ascertained from Captain Anderson himself. It appears low perhaps; but consideration must be had to the aridity of the Pandharpur Táluka. The villages are poor, the produce raised is generally inferior, the country is treeless and is distant from large markets. Captain Anderson says water is easily procurable by digging a little below the surface, and that if the rate be not pitched rather low, old bágáit will be deserted for new after introduction of the revised dry-crop rates.

Government Resolution No. 5305 of 17th December 1855. 3. The bágáit rate for Bijápúr sanctioned by Government was Rs. 2-0-0.

4. With regard to the suggestions made in the 20th and 21st paragraphs of Captain Anderson's letter, and concurred in by the Collector, the Revenue Commissioner ventures to recommend that the orders of Government should be couched in these terms:—

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

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

5. The Revenue Commissioner concurs in the proposition made by Captain Anderson in the 21st paragraph of his letter.

6. An early sanction to the proposed rates is respectfully requested.

H. W. REEVES,
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

No. 869 of 1857.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT (REVENUE).
Dated, Bombay Castle, 21st February 1857.

To
THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division ;
THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division ;
THE SUPERINTENDENT, REVENUE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT,
Southern Marátha Country.

Copy of the resolution passed by Government on a memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 229, dated the 26th January 1857, submitting a memorandum from the Collector of Sátára, and its accompanying report by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Marátha Country, relative to the introduction of the revised rates of assessment into 71 villages of the Pandharpur Táluka.

Government approve and sanction the revised assessment proposed by the Superintendent of Survey for introduction into 71 villages of the Pandharpur Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

2. Government, however, reserve to themselves the power of imposing a school rate, not exceeding half an anna in the rupee of the Government assessment, should they hereafter resolve on establishing a school in a village or circle of villages. This provision should be made in all cases where the survey assessment is introduced.

3. His Lordship in Council also approves of the conditions affecting lands which may benefit by works of irrigation constructed at the cost of Government, and of the terms in which these conditions are to be expressed as suggested by the Revenue Commissioner.

4. Government further consider that the proposal to make the grant of remission conditional on the occupants resigning so much of their holdings as they may be unable to cultivate is judicious, and authorize its adoption.

H. YOUNG,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 422 of 1857.

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

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

*Superintendent's Office, Camp Mhaswad,
Sátára District, 19th December 1857.*

SIR,

The survey operations are sufficiently advanced to admit of the introduction of the revised rates of assessment at the settlement for the current year, 1857-58, into 69 villages of the Pandharpur Táluka, constituting somewhat more than half that táluka, the remainder having been settled last year ; and

* * * * *

2. The part of Pandharpur settled last year comprised all the villages south of the Mán River, and the villages situated immediately on the northern margin of that stream. The part remaining to be settled includes all the remaining villages up to the river Bhima—the northern and north-eastern boundary of the Pandharpur Táluka.

3. In climate the part of Pandharpur under report does not much differ from that part settled last year. In the whole táluka the fall of rain is on the average somewhat deficient ;

the extreme northern part may probably have some slight advantage over the central part of the district.

4. In several villages are a few weavers; the coarse cloth they manufacture entirely enters into internal consumption. There are numerous "Dhangars" or shepherds in the north of the taluka, with large flocks of sheep, the wool of which is made into kámlees, some quantities of which are exported to the Konkan.

5. The people in the north of the taluka appear to be generally in better circumstances than in the south; the greater advantages enjoyed in vicinity to large markets has doubtless much to do with this. The agriculture is in general very slovenly; the exceedingly low rates which have prevailed have tempted many to hold more land than they had stock to properly cultivate.

6. The whole of the district is well off as regards vicinity to markets; special advantages in this respect are enjoyed by the villages in the vicinity of the large town of Pandharpur, where the most trifling articles of produce are readily saleable, besides several second class markets within and near the edge of the district—Bhálvane, Ankluj, Velápur, Mhaswad, Natepute, &c. The large markets at Indápur and Phaltan are not many miles distant.

7. The railroad now under construction between Poona and Sholápur passes within some 20 miles of the northern boundary of Pandharpur; when completed this cannot fail to materially affect all markets in its vicinity.

8. The made road from Pandharpur to Sátára passes through the centre of the part of the taluka under report; to the north of this a cart track, much used, from Pandharpur to Poona; this line has, I believe, been surveyed with the view of constructing a made road.

9. The north of the taluka for settlement this year has thus on the whole a decided advantage over the south settled last year. Some small superiority in climate, a marked advantage in proximity to great markets, and means of communication with them, with farther advantages in prospect at no distant day, on the opening of the railroad.

10. The account given at paragraph 5 of my letter, proposing rates for the south of No. 20 of 1857, dated 17th the taluka of the past revenue management of that part of January. of the district, equally applies to that part now under report:—

"Paragraph 5. During our tenure of the district the revenue management has been very much the same as that prevailing under the Rajás. The rates of assessment now obtaining are those which have existed from ancient times. In consequence of the high standard, at which this old assessment was pitched, very considerable permanent reductions have been always necessary to induce cultivators to retain their old lands or to take up new; ostensibly these reductions were made with the view of equalizing assessment, but being made on no systematic plan, for which, indeed, no data existed, and rather with an eye to the influence or means of the cultivator than to the capabilities of the land, the pressure of the permanent assessment has been thus rendered more unequal than ever. The influential watsandárs and rayats secured for themselves large reductions, when in justice none were called for; while the poorer rayats were tempted by mere nominal rates to retain lands which they had not sufficient stock to cultivate properly, trusting to obtain a remission of even the little revenue they engaged to pay in the case of failure of crops. By this means the Government Treasury did not obtain its dues, a large part of the agricultural population were kept in an impoverished condition, and the productive powers of the district were impaired by the loss of the labour of the large class of pauper cultivators, who, tempted by land on nominal rates, derived a bare subsistence by cultivating on their own account, in the place of living on the wages of labour. Notwithstanding the large permanent reduction of assessment it is not wonderful that large remissions on account of failure of crops were required every year, the failure being in part doubtless due to deficiency of rain, but even to a larger extent to imperfect cultivation."

11. The rates of assessment afterwards sanctioned for the south of the taluka, together with their effect, will be found explained at paragraphs 10 and 14 of the letter referred to in the preceding paragraph. A maximum rate of 14 annas for the main part of the most northern of those villages; but a maximum rate of 15 annas for those about the junction of the Mán and Bhima, which are more favourably situated than the rest with reference to the great markets at Pandharpur and Sholápur.

12. The operation of those rates has been, as far as can be yet seen, most satisfactory; the accounts showing the state of occupation and waste for the present year have not been completed yet; but instead of a decrease of occupied area, as was anticipated in paragraph 16 of the report on the part settled last year, a slight decrease in the small area of unoccupied waste has occurred. The fairness of the new rates does not appear to be impeached, and the Government revenue through their operation has increased from Rs. 61,081 of 1855-56 to upwards of Rs. 78,000 realizable in 1857-58.

13. The following statement shows, since our acquisition of the district, the area under occupation, the realizations, the remissions on account of failure of crops and the yearly "Lavni Tota," or permanent reduction from the full, old or "Kumal" assessment. The area

under cultivation is derived from a conversion of the bighás of the former survey into acres :—

Year.	Cultivation.	Realized assessment.		Remissions from failure of crops, &c.	"Levni Total" or permanent reduction on Kunal assessment.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1847-48	...	218,369	71,969	2,073	87,651
1848-49	...	219,112	64,868	0,169	85,467
1849-50	...	220,423	52,037	21,900	89,152
1850-51	...	222,954	67,738	7,248	90,812
1851-52	...	221,162	56,752	17,637	92,018
1852-53	...	221,742	70,778	4,033	91,698
1853-54	...	217,784	65,000	8,569	89,243
1854-55	...	217,091	73,222	982	88,329
1855-56	...	215,803	67,299	7,421	88,835
1856-57	...	216,716	71,325	4,107	88,603
Average of 10 years	...	2,19,163	66,152	8,312	89,561

14. The following are the rates proposed for the part of the district to be settled this year :—

Class.	No. of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Distinguishing characteristics.
		Rs. a. p.	
1	2	1 2 0	The town of Pandharpur and another village immediately contiguous.
2	29	1 0 0	The northern villages of the taluka having a slight advantage as regards climate, well situated as regards markets, with the greatest prospective advantage derivable from the railroad and six villages in the vicinity of Pandharpur itself.
3	21	0 15 0	To the southward of the preceding class and less favourably situated.
4	17	0 14 0	To the southward of the preceding class; immediately to the north of the villages assessed at a maximum rate of 12 annas last year, similarly situated with those assessed at 14 annas last year.

15. In the villages under report there are upwards of 5,000 acres of Government bágáit or garden land. There appears to be little of the superior bágáit crops, sugarcane, &c., grown. Wheat and vegetables are the principal crops. I estimate that the average rate of the bágáit will be about Rs. 1-14-0. The highest rate in any case will not exceed, as far as I can at present judge, Rs. 3-8-0. The remarks at paragraph 12 of the report on the revision of assessment of the south of the taluka apply equally to the north.

"This is a low rate, but expedient in order to encourage that species of cultivation so necessary in arid districts and also necessary in consideration of the ease with which water is procured to prevent old bágáit being abandoned for new made after the introduction of the revised rates, and on which none but dry land rates could be levied."

16. The following statement shows the estimated effect of the proposed rates of assessment :—

Class.	No. of villages.	Dry crop maximum rate.	Land in cultivation in 1856-57.		Waste in 1856-57	Total survey Kunal or assessment of Government Land.
			Old assessment deducting "Levni Total."	Assessment at proposed rates.		
			Rs. a. p.	Acres.			Rs.	Rs.
1	2	1 2 0	2,639	1,978	50	2,028
2	29	1 0 0	87,225	48,009	1,479	49,488
3	21	0 15 0	21,335	26,907	844	28,751
4	17	0 14 0	10,776	18,684	1,350	18,034
...	69	.....	71,925	93,578	3,722	96,800

17. Had several fields classed in villages of the Sholdpur Collectorate only separated by the Bhima from a village in class 2 in the extreme north-eastern point of the Pandharpur Taluka, and found that there the maximum rate answered to one of Re. 0-15-6 on our classification scale. This maximum rate was there imposed some 15 years ago, when the traffic and means of communication in that part of the country were very inferior to what they are now. I think, therefore, in taking one rupee for the maximum on the opposite side of the river, excepting in the special case of the two villages in Class I, no risk of over-assessment will be incurred, while the return from the successful working of the rates now proposed will be abundantly remunerative to the treasury.

18. Some small diminution in the occupied area may, perhaps, take place under the new rates; such a result is highly desirable, so as to bring the rayats' holdings better within their powers of cultivation; the land resigned will certainly consist of the poorest and least productive, on which the new rates of one and two annas an acre will appear high on comparison with the nominal rates hitherto prevailing on these lands; on the superior soils, the new rates will in general effect a reduction of assessment.

* * * * *

27. I would also propose that the introduction of the revised assessment in the districts under report be accompanied with a condition regarding works of irrigation constructed by Government, similar to that sanctioned for the south of Pandharpur, by paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 869, dated 21st February 1857.

28. I should be obliged by your forwarding this letter for sanction without delay. I am anxious to commence the settlement of the districts referred to with the least possible delay.

I have the honour, &c.,

W. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Southern Mahratta Country.

No. 1325 of 1857.

MEMORANDUM.

In forwarding to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, the accompanying original letter from Captain Anderson, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, relative to the introduction of the revised assessment in sixty-nine villages of the Pandharpur and * * * * * the First Assistant Collector in charge has the honor of stating that the circumstances, on a consideration of which the new rates are proposed, are very similar to those which Captain Anderson detailed last year, when recommending nearly similar rates in other seventy-one villages of the Pandharpur Taluka.

2. As Mr. Rose then stated that he concurred in the views and opinions expressed by Captain Anderson and recommended the adoption of a similar suggestion to the one in paragraph 27 of the present letter, and as Captain Anderson has requested that this letter be forwarded as soon as possible, the First Assistant Collector in charge has not, therefore, detained it until Mr. Rose's return.

W. B. SANDFORD, Lieutenant,
First Assistant Collector in charge.

Sátara Collector's Office, 23rd December 1857.

No. 8609 of 1857.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT REVENUE.

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

TO H. YOUNG, ESQUIRE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Ahmednagar, 28th December 1857.

SIR,

In their Resolution No. 869, dated 21st February 1857, Government sanctioned the revised assessment proposed for introduction into 71 villages of the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sátara Collectorate, and I have now the honour to submit, with a memorandum from the 1st Assistant Collector in charge, Captain Anderson's proposals for the introduction during the current year of a similar assessment into the remaining 69 villages of the same taluka.

Letter No. 422, dated 19th December 1857.

2. These villages, situated in the northern portion of the taluka, are described as having advantages over those previously settled, in the matter of climate and in their proximity to great markets and means of communicating with them. The maximum dry-crop rates of the southern villages of the taluka already settled are given in the margin, the average garden rate being Re. 1-12-0. The operation of these rates is stated to have been hitherto most satisfactory, the Government revenue having increased from Rs. 61,081 in 1855-56 to upwards of Rs. 78,000; the fairness of the rates under which this increase has been obtained not appearing to be impeached.

Class.	No. of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rates.	
		Rs.	a. p.
1	6	0	15 0
2	8	0	14 0
3	26	0	12 0
4	23	0	10 6
5	8	0	9 0
...	71	.....

3. For the 69 villages, the assessment of which is now proposed, Captain Anderson gives the four maximum dry-crop rates noted in the margin, and good and sufficient reasons for their adoption, with an average bagait rate of about Rs. 1-14-0.

Class.	No. of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rates.	
		Rs.	a. p.
1	2	1	2 0
2	29	1	0 0
3	21	0	15 0
4	17	0	14 0
...	69	.....

4. The effect of these proposed rates is shown in Captain Anderson's 16th paragraph to be an increase of the present realizable revenue from Rs. 71,925 to Rs. 92,578, with a small margin of waste, the total survey assessment of Government land being Rs. 96,300.

* * * * *

7. I respectfully beg to recommend Captain Anderson's proposals for the approval and sanction of Government, the power of imposing the usual school rate not exceeding half an anna in the rupee of assessment being reserved, and the conditions applicable to lands which may hereafter benefit by works of irrigation and to the grant of remissions, as approved in the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of the Government Resolution, No. 869 of 1857, already quoted, being extended to the villages of the Pandharpur and * * * Talukas, to which Captain Anderson's present proposals refer.

I have the honour, &c.,

J. D. INVERARITY,
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

No. 265 of 1858.

Dated Bombay Castle, 21st January 1858.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT REVENUE.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division;

THE SUPERINTENDENT, REVENUE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT,*
Southern Mahratta Country.

Copy of the Resolution passed by Government on a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 3669, dated 28th December 1857, with enclosures.

His Lordship in Council approves and sanctions the settlement proposed by Captain Anderson of the land assessment in 69 villages of the Pandharpur Taluka, and * * *

2. The revised assessment should include conditions regarding works of irrigation, as suggested by Captain Anderson in the 27th paragraph of his report, and provision should be made for the imposition, if required, of a school rate not exceeding half an anna in the rupee.

H. YOUNG,
Chief Secretary to Government.

* With reference to his letter No. 422, dated 19th December 1857 and memorandum No. 19, dated 9th January 1858.

No. 6382.

FROM

W. T. MORISON, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Collector of Sholápur;

TO

THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.,
Poona.

Camp Karmála, 19th November 1892.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith letter No. 1491, dated 4th ultimo, with its accompaniments, from the Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, containing proposals for the revision settlement of 70 Government villages of the SÁNGOLA TÁLUKA of this district. The results of the revision measurement show that the work done at the original survey was exceptionally good. The old classification of the soil, too, has been accepted almost in its entirety, alterations having been made in an area equal only to 1.8 per cent. of the whole, for reasons which are explained in the 6th paragraph of Mr. Pitt's report. I have to remark, however, that my experience of similarly situated táluks in the Poona District goes to show that there is a strong tendency to assess too highly the *poorest* class of lands,—generally rocky *mal* uplands with little soil and seldom bearing any crops,—and that many cases have come to my notice in which a re-adjustment of classes, without any loss to Government, would have been most advisable. As I have no local knowledge of SÁNGOLA, however, I cannot press this point, though it may be presumed that the classification has been made on similar lines.

2. The proposals now submitted have reference, *first*, to the regrouping of the villages for the purpose of assessment, and *secondly*, to the maximum rates to be fixed for the new lease. With regard to the first of these points, the fact that these 70 villages were brought under the existing settlement in three different years accounts for a certain want of regularity in their present grouping, though I find it difficult to understand why the remote village of Dongargaon should have been classed by itself at a higher rate than any other village in the táluka. The new distribution proposed by Mr. Pitt, by which the 6 existing groups are reduced to four, appears to me to be judicious, and I have, therefore, the honour to recommend it for sanction.

3. I regret that I bring no personal knowledge of the táluka to the discussion of the rates to be fixed for the ensuing lease; but the report of the Acting Superintendent seems to contain ample reliable information, as to the condition of the land and people, on which to form an opinion. I have, besides, been able to compare the present proposals with the rates recently sanctioned, after full discussion by officers who have a local knowledge of the district, for the táluks of Karmála and Málsiras.

4. The statistics given in Mr. Pitt's report seem to show a distinct advance in material prosperity all along the line. The most notable increases are in population, which has increased 56 per cent., in wells which have increased 112 per cent., and in carts which have increased 1,242 per cent. during the period of the expiring lease. There has also been an extension in cultivation of 26,872 acres, or an increase of 13 per cent. over the figures for the years when the existing settlement was introduced, with the result that there only remains now an area of 2,972 acres available for future expanse of cultivation, and most of this is, judging by the low rate of assessment, (which averages only 2 annas 2 pies per acre), more or less unarable. The prices, too, of the staple crops have more than doubled; the price of javári being 135 per cent., and of bájri 147 per cent. higher than the average for the 10 years preceding the existing settlement.

5. The soil of the táluka is, however, admitted on every side to be very poor and the rainfall capricious, so that for the purpose of comparison with other táluks of the district, SÁNGOLA would properly be classed, in respect of natural advantages, above only Karmála, which, I am informed, is the least fertile portion of the district. I have collected in the following table compara-

tive figures of census returns, average value of land and recently sanctioned rates for 57 villages of Malsiras Taluka (Government Resolution No. 2845, dated 25th April 1891), and 16 villages of Karmala (Government Resolution No. 2037, dated 24th March 1892):—

Taluka.	Increase per cent, during period of past settlement.							Average value of land (in multiples of the assessment).			Rates of new settlement.
	Popula- tion.	Plough cattle.	Milk cattle.	Sheep.	Carts.	Horses.	Wells.	Sale.	Mort- gage.	Lease.	
Malsiras	89	11	18	24	464	13	97	10	13	8	45 villages @ Rs 1 4 0 12 " " " 1 8 0
Karmala	13	11	30	Decrease	75	Decrease.	112	12	10	8	16 villages @ Rs 0 14 0
Sangola	88	23	43	38	1,242	87	118	22	28	8	16 villages @ Rs 1 2 0 22 " " " 1 0 0 3 " " " 0 14 0 3 " " " 0 12 0

A reference to it will show that the increase in population, agricultural stock and wells in Sangola Taluka considerably exceeds the increase in either of the other talukas,—in some items very largely indeed. And if the average supplied by the Registration Department can be taken as satisfactory evidence of the value of the land, it must be admitted that, in spite of natural disadvantages, the better lands in Sangola (for it is chiefly the better lands which are bought or taken in mortgage) are more valuable than similar lands in either of the other talukas, and are, therefore, fairly liable to at least an equal rise of rates for the coming lease.

6. The present proposals fix the maximum rates as follows:—

	Rs.	s.	p.
Group I (15 villages)	1 2 0
" II (24 villages)	1 0 0
" III (23 villages)	0 14 0
" IV (8 villages)	0 12 0

which, if accepted, will result in a total increase of 22·3 per cent. on the existing assessment. This increase is well within the limit prescribed by Government, and, on a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the taluka, and after comparison with the rates of adjacent talukas, appears to me to be a reasonable and proper one; and I have, therefore, the honour to recommend that it should be sanctioned.

7. Garden land is stated to have increased since the introduction of the existing rates by no less than 120 per cent. But a reference to Appendix B. of the Acting Superintendent's report shows that the area under garden crops is very small in comparison with the area shown as garden land. The presumption, therefore, is that a large number of the wells which have been sunk are intended more for the protection of the ordinary *jirait* crops in seasons of scanty rainfall, than for the raising of regular irrigated crops. The re-assessment of these lands has been made strictly in accordance with the liberal policy of Government,—that no addition should be levied on account of irrigation from wells sunk during the expiring lease, and that the assessment on lands watered from wells previously existing should be limited to the highest *jirait* rate. The result of applying these orders to this largely increased area is that the average assessment per acre of garden land, which at present is Rs. 1-10-10, will, under the proposed settlement, be reduced to 13 annas.

8. The settlement of *patasthal* rates has also been made strictly in accordance with the recently issued order, and requires no comment.

9. Before concluding, I should add that, having myself no personal acquaintance with Sangola Taluka, I consulted the District Deputy Collector, Rao Babadur B. R. Heblikar, who has been in charge of the taluka for some years, as to the present proposals, and find that he is of opinion that the proposed rates are, if anything, rather high. He bases this opinion chiefly on the following grounds:—

(i) that the increase in population, without a corresponding increase in cultivated area, means a poorer class of cultivators,

(ii) that the large increase in the number of carts proves, not the increased prosperity of the people, but that they are forced to have recourse to cart-plying, in order to supplement the insufficient produce of the soil,

(iii) that the maximum rate of the highest class in the adjacent and more fertile talukas of Sholapur and Hungund (Bijapur District) is only Rs. 1-4-0, and that, therefore, the rates proposed for Sangola are comparatively too high.

I have carefully considered these arguments before recording my own opinion, and am unable to find any strength in them. The first, if admitted, would make a strong case for a *reduction* in the rates at each fresh settlement. It cannot be denied that overpopulation must tend to diminish the proportion of the produce of the soil available for each person; but this can never, when accompanied as in the present case with a marked advance in material prosperity, be admitted as an argument for reduction of assessment, more especially when the increase of population means a corresponding increase in the cost of Government. The second statement, which cannot be disputed, seems rather to me to be a proof of the increasing resources and prosperity of the people. With regard to the 3rd argument, it need only be stated that the rates for the Sholapur Taluka were fixed in 1872, and for Hungund in 1884, and that, therefore, no fair comparison can be made between them and the present proposals.

10. With these remarks I beg to recommend Mr. Pitt's proposals for the approval of Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. T. MORISON,

Collector.

Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 2736 of 1892.

Poona, 28th December 1892.

Submitted to Government through the Commissioner, C. D.

2. The old Pandharpur Taluka comprised all the villages now belonging to Sangola. When the report on present Pandharpur is sent in,—and it will be ready in a very short time,—the revision settlement of the Sholapur District will be complete.

3. Sangola is surrounded on three sides by Native States, separating it from Satara, Belgaum and Bijapur. It lies in a tract, the arid east Deccan, chronically liable to failure of rain and consequent distress, and its treatment must necessarily be made to allow a good margin for uncertainty of seasonable rainfall. It depends more on the North-east than on the South-west monsoon, as may be seen from the analysis of the rainfall given on page 16 of the Bombay Statistical Atlas. I refer to this analysis because the reference makes it easy to compare its condition with the other talukas in its neighbourhood. It is a rabi or late crop taluka. It is well known that such tracts require cautious treatment in settlement, for the rains of the later monsoon are in this Presidency far more precarious than those of the early monsoon. I think it will be shown that the present proposals fully discount the risks to which Sangola is liable. These risks are somewhat diminished by the protection which accrues from the Mhaswad canal, which commands a large area of the northern portions of the taluka. The utilization of the water thus made available is not nearly so great as it might be, for whereas the gross area commanded is little short of 50,000 acres, the area irrigated from the canal is only 2,500 acres.

4. At the first settlement of Sangola, as in the present proposals, the rates fixed for the arid taluka of Athni of Belgaum, and for the nearest talukas of Bijapur and Sátara, have been taken as guides, the comparatively higher rating in the intervening Native State villages being neglected.

The proposals made by Mr. Pitt are generally approved by the Collector, who has given full consideration to the matter. I recommend sanction to the rating and also to the grouping, though I think that in one instance, that of the village of Edrav, it will be wise to consider its position in the midst of foreign territory, and to place it in the next lowest group, to which it more naturally belongs. Outlying villages suffer from some disadvantages which must be weighed. Mr. Pitt has rightly corrected the obviously wrong grouping of Dongargaon, Sonand and Alegaon. These villages were inám at the first settlement. The first two were settled while still inám in 1870-71. They did not lapse to Government till 1886-87. This explains their anomalous rating, for it is usual to assess inám villages at a slightly higher rate. Alegaon lapsed in 1859-60, but was settled with the other two and treated similarly. All three villages have now been brought under the rating of the surrounding Sangola villages.

5. The maximum rates have been raised 29 per cent. in the first and 33 per cent. in the other groups; but the effect of this enhancement taken with the other operations of the revision shows an increase of only 17 per cent. in the 1st and 3rd, and of 29 and 33 per cent. respectively in the 2nd and 4th, and of 22 per cent. on the whole. The re-classification affected only a very small percentage, under 2 per cent. of the area. To Mr. Pitt's 6th paragraph I must add that in two respects the old classification has been adjusted to accentuate the difference between the better and the poorer lands. First an additional valuation for position has, as has been usual in recent Deccan revisions, been imposed on lands which by position, either by reason of being within the vicinity of streams or rivers or wells, enjoy a comparative advantage which is not taken into account in the soil valuation. Again in working out the assessments the give and take has been in the direction of raising the rates on the better lands with a corresponding lowering on the poorer. This difference is not large, but is as large as is necessary. It must be noticed here, both because of the remarks made by Captain Anderson in his 15th and 16th paragraphs and those made by the Collector, who has some misgivings, based on experience elsewhere, as to the comparative rating. Captain Anderson found that before his settlement the good lands were to an undue extent kept out of cultivation by an abnormally high assessment, and that much poor land, which he thought would far better be left for sheep pasturage, was taxed at an absurdly low rate. I think that every one who knows the Sholapur District will agree that his action was right. He relieved the better and brought up the standard of the poorer lands to a reasonable figure. As he expected the rayats soon took up the good waste land and threw up much inferior land. It was not till more than 5 years after the settlement that the cultivable waste fell below the figure of the ante-settlement period. Now little remains. I will make this clearer. The average assessment on arable waste in the year before settlement was $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas; but in the year after settlement fell to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas. That is the present average. Therefore not only did a large area of poor land at once fall out of cultivation, but a large area of good land was taken up. It is true that much of this poor land has since under the pressure of increased population come again into occupation. But the people have more means to cultivate it and much no doubt is wisely used for sheep grazing. This is evidenced by the large percentage of occupied fallow.

6. If the last column of Appendix Q is studied, it will be seen that the average incidence of assessment is only $5\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre. The incidence in the villages under the highest maximum is nearly as low as that under the lowest, which shows that the northern villages have much poorer land on the whole. An assessment of $5\frac{1}{2}$ annas on the average, including the charge for pátásthá, must, I think, be admitted to be a very moderate assessment indeed.

7. One or two points require notice. The Collector presumes that the small area under irrigated crops in the face of the comparatively large area classed as garden land, indicates that the wells are dug rather as a means of protection from

occasional drought than for regular irrigation. He was misled by the inaccuracy of the reported statistics of cultivation. I have obtained more correct figures from the statistical office of the Director of Agriculture. The area classed as garden is in round numbers 15,000 acres. That actually irrigated in 1890-91 was 15,500 (including 2,500 under the Mhaswad Canal). The details were:—Wheat 8,000, rice 270, cane 430, pulses and minor cereals 11,800, other food-crops 1,300, and non-foodcrops (chiefly chillies, and ground-nuts) 2,500.—Total 24,300. If the area cropped more than once is deducted the nett area comes to 15,500. It will be seen that in Appendix B the area of wheat, dry and irrigated together, is shown, as 469 acres. This is a pure error, for wheat has not been less than just 9,000 acres in any year of the last five, and it is chiefly irrigated.

8. The comparisons between the resources of the táluka, former and present, must not be pressed too far. The old figures are incomplete. For example, there is no old record of wells used for irrigation as distinguished from those used for other purposes, nor do the old figures show how many of the wells were in disuse. Even if all old wells recorded at the time of the first settlement are taken as in repair (though no doubt they were not) the increase works out to 45 per cent.

9. With every allowance for uncertainty of figures, there can be no doubt that the táluka has made most satisfactory progress during the lease now expired. The important subject of prices demands a reference. I would rather make the comparison between the last three years of the old and current leases, for it is clear that in 1853-54 there was a substantial and permanent rise. It is misleading to calculate the rise on the averages of longer periods, when no doubt those of the shorter period ruled the rating. The comparison thus made shows a rise of from 30 to 40 per cent., which is in accordance with the likelihood of the case, and fully justifies the enhancement proposed for sanction.

E. C. OZANNE,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. ^A₂₂₃ OF 1893.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Camp Nándgaon, Násik District,

28th February 1893.

Forwarded.

2. The original measurement and classification were, as in many previous re-settlements, found to be generally correct; there were only 81 survey numbers in which the difference in the old and the new measurements was found to exceed 15 per cent.; and of these, in only 12 numbers was the difference due to mistakes in old work; fresh classification had to be made chiefly in the case of lands brought under irrigation from streams during the settlement period.

3. Sàngola is one of those Dekkan tálukas which have been gradually drifting from kharif into rabi districts, because the experience of past years has shaken the confidence of the people in the early rains and taught them to rely principally on the north-east monsoon. The rainfall is below that of the bordering tálukas; the soil is generally poor and shallow; the level of water is, however, near the surface; and facilities consequently exist for the extension of irrigation by means of wells.

4. The principal crops are jowári and bájri, which are mostly required for home consumption, so that there is no export trade to speak of.

5. The táluka is fairly well off for communications. There is a good muramed road, constructed and maintained from Local Funds, which passes from north-east to south-west, tapping the táluka in the centre; the other

muramed road serves only the north-western portion of the taluka; but the country being flat and open, there is no lack of fair-weather tracks useful for all practical purposes.

6. The chief market-town is the head-quarters of the taluka itself, which lies in the centre; the other markets are not of much consequence; but the large trade-centres of Pandharpur and Sholapur, though outside the taluka, are easily accessible.

7. The population of the taluka has, during the currency of the expiring settlement, increased by 56.9 per cent.; the number of houses by 59.9 per cent.; agricultural cattle by 23.8 per cent.; carts by no less than 1,242.4 per cent.; and wells and "budkis" by 118.7 per cent.; and the figures for each of the proposed groups, furnished in paragraph 20 of the report, show that the increase under the several heads is well distributed over the different parts of the taluka. The advance in material improvement, evidenced by the above figures, is the more remarkable, because the taluka is one of those that passed through the ordeal of the famine of 1876-77. It would have been interesting if full statistics had been collected for the year immediately succeeding the famine, to show how far the development of the taluka was thrown back in consequence of that calamity, and with what speed of recuperation it regained its lost ground.

8. Appendix N. shows that prices have steadily continued to rise since the year of the original settlement. Comparing the prices for the year 1855-56 with those for 1890-91, it is clear that the rise has been from 30 to 40 per cent. In estimating the rise or fall of prices for assessment purposes, it is the steady and consistent alteration in their course which should be taken into account, all casual and sudden fluctuations being carefully discarded. Mr. Ozanne has rightly observed (paragraph 9 of his memorandum) that ten years' averages are liable to be misleading.

9. The revenue history of the villages to be re-settled is undoubtedly satisfactory. Cultivation has expanded very greatly; and, except in the famine years, the revenue has been collected without any appreciable pressure. The table embodied in paragraph 31 of the Superintendent's report shows that, during the last three years, the only compulsory measure (if it can fairly be called such at all) resorted to, was the issue of a few notices, and that there was not a single case of actual distraint.

10. The present and proposed grouping, with maximum rates, is as follows:—

PRESENT.			PROPOSED.		
Group No.	Maximum rate.	Number of Villages.	Group No.	Maximum rate.	Number of Villages.
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
I.	1 0 0	1	I.	1 2 0	15
II.	0 15 0	2	II.	1 0 0	24
III.	0 14 0	15	III.	0 14 0	23
IV.	0 12 0	22	IV.	0 12 0	8
V.	0 10 6	22			
VI.	0 9 0	8			
		70			70

11. In the division of the taluka into the proposed four groups, the Superintendent has followed the lines adopted by Colonel (then Captain) Anderson at the original survey settlement; and the few modifications he has made are justified by the circumstances of each case. The grouping and the rating are supported by both the Collector and the Survey Commissioner, with the exception of the village of Yedrav, which Mr. Ozanne would reduce a class lower on

account of its outlying and solitary position. The Acting Commissioner, C. D., agrees with the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and considers that Yedrav should be included in the last, i.e. the 12-anna group.

12. The rates for rice and garden lands are also approved by the Collector and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

13. The net result of the revision would be an increase of revenue from Rs. 81,427 to Rs. 99,608, or an increase of 22·3 per cent., which is moderate and at the same time as large as can be fairly expected from a taluka in the condition and circumstances of Sangola.

14. With these remarks the Acting Commissioner, C.D., begs to submit Mr. Pitt's proposals, as slightly altered by Mr. Ozanne as regards the village of Yedrav, for the approval and sanction of Government.

J. F. FLEET,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision settlement of the Sangola Taluka of the Sholapur District.

No. 2209.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1893.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—523, dated 8th February 1893—Sub-

Letter from the Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 1431, dated 4th October 1892, and its accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of Sholapur, No. 6382, dated 19th November 1892.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 2736, dated 23rd December 1892.

mitting the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the revision settlement of 70 Government villages of the Sangola Taluka of the Sholapur District; and making remarks.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—544, dated 9th February 1893—Submitting in continuation of his memorandum No. R.—523, dated 8th idem, one No. 87, dated 14th January 1893, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, who forwards petitions of objection against the proposed rates, received from the rayats of certain villages of the Sangola Taluka; and makes remarks.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision survey of the Sangola Taluka of Sholapur, which was formerly a sub-division of the Paudharpur Taluka. The proposals relate to the 70 Government villages only, of which 52 were settled in 1856-57, 15 in 1857-58, and 3 in 1870-71. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner should satisfy himself that the guarantee in the case of the last 3 villages has expired.

2. The measurement work was done on the partial system and the old work was found to be very reliable. The old standard of classification also was adopted, with some accentuation of the difference between the better and poorer lands and the necessary redistribution where the numbers have been altered, everywhere except in the case of lands newly irrigated from streams, which were reclassified for soil. The most noteworthy feature is the large increase in the area of garden land chiefly in that irrigated from wells.

3. The statistics furnished by Mr. Pitt show that the taluka has advanced considerably in material prosperity during the currency of the existing settlement. Population has increased by 57 per cent., houses of the better description by 78 per cent., agricultural and milch cattle by 23 and 42 per cent. respectively, and the number of carts has risen from 99 to 1,329. Of wells and budkis there are now 3,818 against 1,746 at the time of the first settlement, but, as pointed out by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, sufficient information has not been given as to those actually used for irrigation or other purposes. The taluka is very well off in point of communications, but the old settlement

reports do not deal with the subject in detail, and it would have been well if Mr. Pitt had shown which roads were constructed since 1857. Government agree with Mr. Ozanne that comparisons of prices on the averages of long periods are misleading. The figures which he takes, viz., those of the last three years of the old and current settlements, are fair standards and they show a rise of from 30 to 40 per cent. The revenue history of the taluka has been good; except in the famine years remissions have been only nominal and the collections have been made without any serious pressure. In the circumstances Government do not consider that the proposed increase of 22.3 per cent. is excessive.

4. The taluka is at present divided into 6 groups, and the Superintendent now proposes to make 4, the old first group consisting of a single outlying village in the midst of the fifth group being joined to that group, and the 2 villages forming the old second group being added to the third which they also adjoin. Mr. Ozanne proposes to transfer the detached village of Edrav from the third to the fourth of the 4 new groups, to which it naturally seems to belong. In other respects the Superintendent's proposals have his support and that of the Commissioner, C. D. The villages in the north of the taluka are more favourably situated than the others as they are nearer the large markets of Pandharpur and Sholapur, and they have accordingly been placed in the highest group. The rates proposed appear to be suitable. In no village does the increase exceed 38.9 per cent. The proposals of the Superintendent as modified by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner for grouping and dry-crop rates are accordingly sanctioned.

5. The area under rice is very small, and new rice has as usual been assessed at dry-crop rates. Of the garden land by far the greater part is under Motasthal irrigation, and has been assessed within the highest dry-crop rate. The Patasthal area is only 853 acres and to this a maximum combined soil and water-rate of Rs. 8 has been applied which works out on the average to Re. 1-12-4 per acre as compared with Re. 1-10-0 under the existing settlements. The above rates are sanctioned.

6. The petitions forwarded contain no valid arguments against the rates proposed, which should be introduced during the current year and guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years.

W. L. HARVEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Sholapur (with the petitions of objection),
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

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