

LECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCIV.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 36 VILLAGES

OF THE

TASGAON TALUKA

OF THE

SÁTÁRA COLLECTORATE.



Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1853.

[Price—Seven Annas.]

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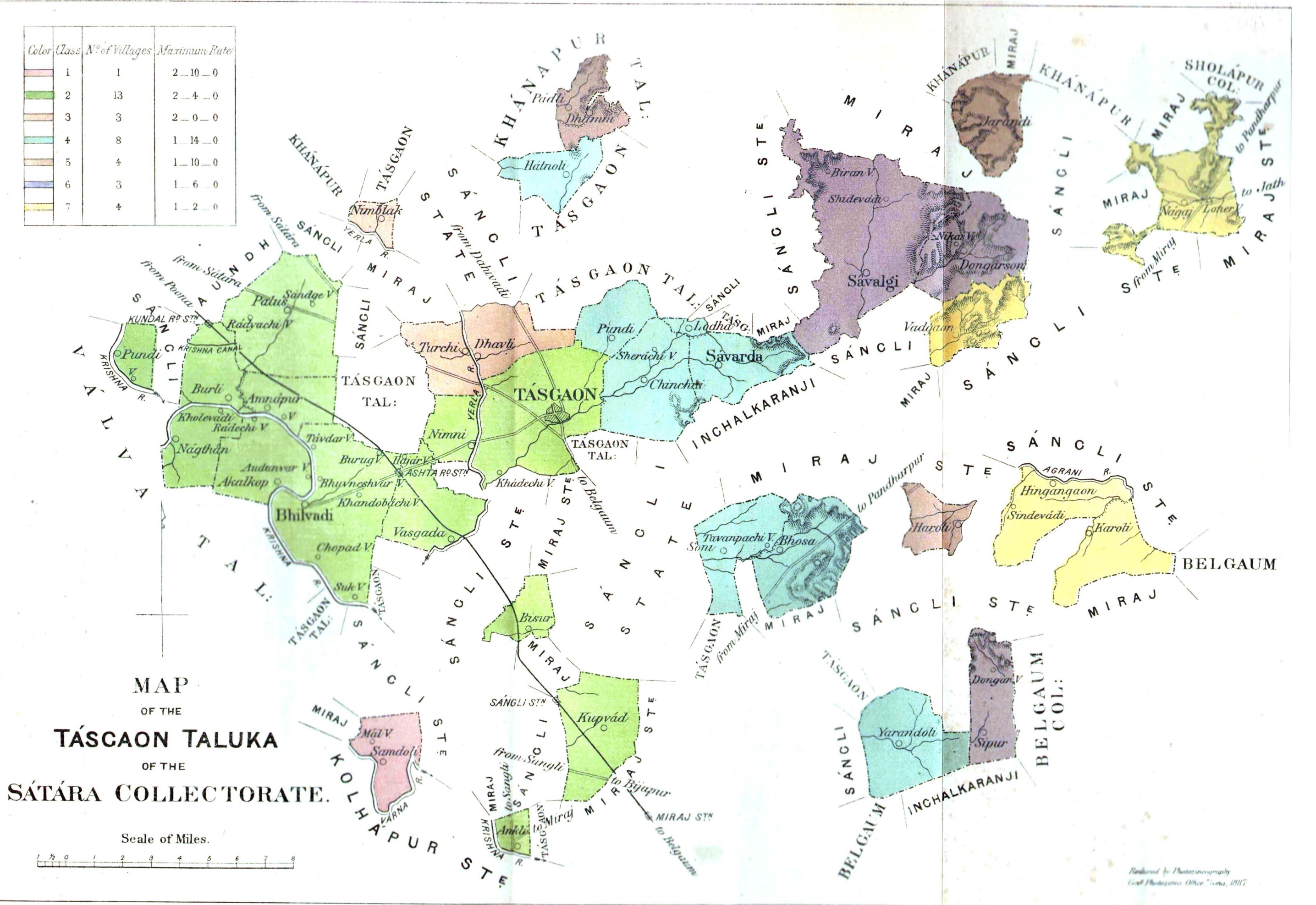
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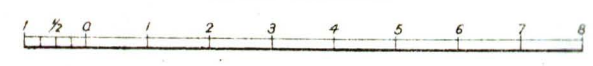
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Color Class	N ^o of Villages	Maximum Rate
1	1	2-10-0
2	13	2-4-0
3	3	2-0-0
4	8	1-14-0
5	4	1-10-0
6	3	1-6-0
7	4	1-2-0



MAP
OF THE
TÁSCAON TALUKA
OF THE
SÁTÁRA COLLECTORATE.

Scale of Miles.



Reduced by Photostereography
Civil Photographic Office, Poona, 1907

FROM

H. K. DISNEY, Esquire,
Deputy Superintendent,
Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF SA'TARA.

*Deputy Superintendent's Office :
Vita, Sátára District, 26th March 1887.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the revision settlement of thirty-six villages of the Tásgaon Táluka of your collectorate. The Táluka now formed consists for the most part of villages which were formerly held Jáhír or Inám and which have, from time to time in the last forty years, lapsed to the British Government. Sixteen villages, which once belonged to the Soni and Tásgaon Jáhírs and eight villages, which were transferred from the Athni Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate, were originally settled in 1852. The settlement was reported on in 1855-56 and was sanctioned by Government letter No. 2228 of 1857. The twelve remaining villages were settled from time to time as they lapsed to Government, eight the old Tásgaon Jáhír in 1856-57 and four named in the margin in the years not opposite to each. There is no record of a formal sanction by Government of the same for these twelve villages.

Nimblak, of the old Tásgaon Jáhír, in 1857-58.

Samdoli, formerly of the Válva Táluka, in 1862-63.

Hingangaon, formerly of the Athni Táluka, in 1864-65.

Jarandi, of the old Tásgaon Jáhír, in 1867-68.

2. The partial remeasurement system was applied in all the villages under report with the result here shown :—

Old Numbers.	Old Acres.	New Numbers.	New Acres.
5,109	86,615 remeasured became	10,401	86,899
4,900	86,870 confirmed	4,900	86,870
<u>10,009</u>	<u>173,485</u>	<u>15,301</u>	<u>173,769</u>

3. The differences of area found in individual fields are tabulated below :

Number of Villages.	Total Old Survey Numbers.	DIFFERENCES WITHIN						Numbers included in village site, &c..	Confirm
		One 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.		
36	10,009	2,058	2,292	426	135	42	76	80	4,900

The difference thus exceeds 5 per cent. in 679 numbers, equivalent to a proportion of 6·8 per cent.

4. The causes of differences over 15 per cent. are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Total Numbers in which differences exceeded 15 per cent.	NUMBERS IN WHICH DIFFERENCE WAS DUE TO			
	Alluvion and Diluvion.	Alterations in made Roads.	Mistakes in Original Survey.	Other Reas
118	90	4	11	13

5. Actual reclassification on the usual lines of the partial system carried out to the extent here shown :—

- (1) Ten per cent. of the first hundred and five per cent. of subsequent hundreds of survey numbers formerly classed at more than annas 6 pies.
- (2) Twenty per cent. of the first hundred and ten per cent. of subsequent hundreds of survey numbers formerly classed at less than 10 annas 6 pies.
- (3) A maximum of eight survey numbers in all villages.
- (4) The water-supply of all garden numbers watered by channel streams or tanks and of all numbers under rice cultivation reclassified.

6. In the thirty-six villages under report 4,936 survey numbers contain 53,182 acres were actually reclassified, or a percentage of 32.2 of numbers 30.6 of acres. From the results thus obtained the remainder of the old classification work, according as it agreed with or differed from the present stand was confirmed or adjusted in each village.

7. In the statement next following the arable area apportioned in heads of cultivation and the unarable area of the taluka is contrasted according to the results obtained by original and revision survey :—

	By Original Survey.	By Revision Survey.	Difference
Arable dry-crop land	141,220	141,709	+489
Rice land	8	144	+136
Garden	3,092	6,593	+3,501
Unarable hills, &c.	29,164	25,323	-3,841
	173,484	173,769	+285

The total area arrived at by each survey almost coincides. The increase in garden cultivation during the present settlement is most marked and is principally to the larger area which has been brought under irrigation by streams, several of which run for a great part of the year and are dammed at trifling cost. The area under rice, small in the aggregate, occurs in two of the thirty-six villages and is nowhere considerable. The soil classification of all land brought under rice cultivation during the term of the present settlement, *i.e.*, dry-crop land converted into rice, has where it exceeded the classification been reduced and the course approved by Government in resolution on the revision settlement report of the Bankapur Taluka has been adopted in the water assessment of rice land.

8. The Tásgaon Taluka is situated in the south-east of the Sátára C Situation. It is bounded on the north by the Khán Taluka of the same district, on the east by village the Jath, Sàngli and Miraj States, on the south by Sàngli and Miraj, and o

west by the Válya Táluka of Sátára. The bulk of the villages of the sub-division lie west of Tásgaon and between that place and the Krishna. A few stretch in continuous line east of Tásgaon and the remaining villages of the táluka, intermixed with those of the SÁNGLI and Miraj States, are dotted here and there singly and in clusters of two and three at distances varying from 5 to 25 miles from the táluka town. A glance at the map which accompanies this report will show that a considerable portion of the lands of the táluka are outlying and nowhere touch on the collectorate to which they belong.

9. The táluka is generally low-lying. The few villages in the northern and eastern portion are cut up by ranges of low hills which branch from the Khánápur plateau.

Physical features. Tásgaon is approached the country becomes more open and beyond Tásgaon, the west and south, are the rich well wooded plains of the Krishna and Yerla which most of the villages of the táluka are situated. The plain through which the Krishna flows is composed of deep alluvial soil of great fertility, continually renovated by the silt deposited at the annual floodings of the river. In the north-eastern portion of the táluka and generally in the broken hilly country the soil is as a rule poor and light. The Krishna in the west and its tributaries the Yerla, which enters the táluka from the north, are the only important rivers. The Várna which flows into the Krishna in the south-west touch only one Tásgaon village, viz., Samdoli. The lands of the village of Pundi on the Krishna are partly irrigated by the Krishna canal which just penetrates to the north-west corner of the táluka.

10. The return, Appendix A, furnished by the Mámlatdár, gives the average rainfall for the last 10 years at the táluka town of Tásgaon which is about 50 miles east of the Sahyadri range. The amount registered at Tásgaon, 27 inches 58 cents, may be taken as the rainfall of the plain tract in which most of the villages of the táluka are situated. The villages in the hilly country in the north-east have a heavier rainfall. Mr. Price, Assistant Settlement Officer, who classed part of the táluka, mentions, as having an uncertain rainfall, two villages, Hinganga and Karoli, which lie apart in the low plain country in the south-east. The ranges of hills between which they are situated attract the rain-clouds in a marked degree and deprive these two villages of the benefit of the lighter rain so that in bad seasons they are liable to suffer from drought.

11. An abstract of Appendix B is subjoined. The statement refers to Government land only and gives from the crop returns prepared by the Kulkarnis for each village, the average area under the crops specified from 1881-82 to 1885-86:—

Crops.	Kharif.	Rabi.
Cereals.—Jowári, bájri, wheat, rice	51·7	6·0
Pulses.—Tur, mug, kulthi, gram	9·2	6·3
Oil.—Kardai	...	0·5
Fibre.—Cotton	...	5·5
Miscellaneous.—Garden crops, &c.	5·5	4·7
	66·4	23·0
Grass and fallow	10·6	
Total	100	

The kharif or early crops prevail and are to the late in the proportion of about 3 to 1. Jowári is the staple crop and covers nearly half the cultivated area of the táluka. The villages in the plain of the Krishna grow nearly 10 per cent. of the total outturn. Bájri is largely grown in the eastern villages and is almost exclusively confined to them. The total area under rice is 1

144 acres and distributed amongst 22 villages. Tur, kulthi and gram : grown to a considerable extent. Cotton is raised in 34 villages of the táluka but about 80 per cent. of the total outturn comes from the 14 western villages. Tobacco is also largely grown in the western villages. Of a total of 1,326 ac under this crop, 1,073 occur in the rich alluvial lands of Samdoli and the Krist villages, Samdoli alone having 655 acres. There is a fair amount of flourishi garden cultivation which is principally irrigated from streams. Sugar-cane plantains, ground-nuts, turmeric and vegetables are grown generally ; panvel, leaf eaten with betel nut, in two villages only. The area under panvel is acres 23 gunthás, which is all, except one guntha in Kupvad, in the village of Sc

12. The mode of husbandry is on the whole careful, fields for the m part-appearing clean and well kept. Cultivators of Cultivation. Jain caste are found in some of the western village notably in Samdoli. Their superiority as husbandmen over the ordinary Ku is apparent from the better condition and greater productiveness of their lan Manure is used generally throughout the táluka, more especially in the liq soils. In the eastern villages where the soil is less productive the people are : so careful in their manner of cultivation.

13. The táluka is well off for roads, the principal of which were improv considerably during the famine period. The Sátá Roads. Tásgaon, a second class local fund road, enters the tál from the north and joining the Karád-Tásgaon road near Turchi, about 5 m north of Tásgaon, crosses the Yerla and passes south by Tásgaon thro Chikodi to Belgaum. This is the old Poona-Belgaum road.

The Karád-Tásgaon, a first class local fund road, which carries a hea traffic, has up to this been the outlet for the táluka by Karád and Chiplun the coast.

The Tásgaon-Mográla, a third class local fund road, skirting the outly northern villages, connects Tásgaon with the large market towns of Vita : Máyni.

The Tásgaon-Islámpur, also a third class local fund road, runs west fr Tásgaon crossing the Railway at the Ashta Road Station and on by Bhily: to Islámpur on the Peth-Sángli road.

The Kolbápur-Pandbarpur road runs through an outlying portion of táluka in the south and crosses the Sátára-Bijápur road at Nagaj, a village the táluka in the north-east.

The Sátára-Bijápur road connects Nagaj and Jarandi with the import neighbouring market of Khánápur.

The level stoneless character of the greater portion of the táluka ma intercommunication easy.

14. The West Deccan Railway, which will in all probability be open traffic within 6 months from this time, enters The Railway. táluka in the north-west, close to the Kundal R Station and after a course of more than 20 miles through the rich plain of Krishna, in which are situated the bulk of the Tásgaon villages, leaves táluka of Kupvad in the South. There are stations of immediate service the táluka at Kundal Road, Ashta Road and Miraj-Ashta Road, the nea station to Tásgaon from which it is distant 7 miles by a fair road, is 144 m from Poona and 199 miles by Railway from the port of Mormagao. Many the roads noticed in the last para. serve as feeders to the Railway.

15. Tásgaon is by far the most important market, being the trade ceo for the whole táluka. The transactions in grain Markets, Appendix C. very considerable. Cotton, tobacco, raw sugar ground-nuts are also here bought from the growers for export, and salt, suq spices and piece-goods imported by way of Chiplun are sold to the people cash. There are besides within the limits of the táluka small markets at Pa Soni, Bhilvada, Savalaj and Nagaj.

The markets of Sàngli and Miraj in Native territory are within easy reach of most of the Tásgaon villages and are consequently much used by the people. Miraj as a market is about equal in importance to Tásgaon. For cattle Sàngli is the market of these parts.

Outside the Tásgaon boundary but at no great distance are the markets of Bagni-Ashta and Islámpur of the Válva Táluka, of Vita and Khánápur of the Khánápur Táluka, and of Kundal, Bargaon and Budgaon of the neighbouring Native States. They are all at times used by the Tásgaon villagers.

16. Weaving is the only industry of any importance. There are altogether 561 cotton-loom and 80 woollen-loom in the 36 villages of the táluka. Of the former 300 are in Tásgaon alone and 64 are in Palus. Of the 80 woollen looms, 50 are in the village of Nagaj, which has also 20 cotton-loom. The opening of the Railway will sooner or later, it may be assumed, bring the hand-loom of this district into direct competition with the Bombay mills and the decline of the weaving industry is but a matter of time.

17. In the following table, which is an abstract of the appendices marginally noted, are contrasted, for the táluka as a whole, the results of the original survey census and of the special census taken by the Revenue Department in July last for the purposes of the new settlement:—

	Year of Settlement.	1886.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population	55,889	71,790	15,901	...	28.5
Houses	11,390	15,784	4,394	...	38.6
Agricultural cattle	12,608	18,096	5,488	...	43.5
Cows, buffaloes and their young	24,893	17,233	...	7,660	30.8
Sheep and goats	19,152	21,208	2,056	...	10.7
Horses and ponies	1,034	1,223	189	...	18.3
Carts	320	1,991	1,671	...	522.2
Wells and budkis	1,246	2,257	1,011	...	81.1
Tanks	5	4	...	1	20.0

18. Population has increased by 28.5 per cent. during the term of the present settlement. The total area of the táluka is 272 square miles and the total population 71,790, which gives an average density of 264 to the square mile.

19. Houses show an increase of 38.6 per cent. The general increase is in what are classed as middling houses.

Agricultural Cattle.	
Government Occupied and Inám acres ...	143,153
Deduct 10.6 per cent. for grass and fallow...	15,174
Divide by 9,048 pair of oxen ...)	127,979
	= 14 acres.

20. Agricultural cattle, which have increased by 43.5 per cent., are in the high proportion of one pair to every 14 acres under cultivation.

21. Milch cattle have decreased by 30.8 per cent. Much of the land formerly available for grazing has been brought under cultivation, and this to a great extent accounts for the decrease in stock of this description. There is an increase in the number of milch cattle in one village, Samdoli, the population of which is for the most part composed of Jains, a class who make a business of cattle dealing.

22. The increase in sheep and goats, 10·7 per cent. for the whole taluka, occurs almost entirely in the hill villages to the east.

23. The 18·3 per cent. increase in horses and ponies is chiefly in the well-to-do western villages of the taluka.

24. The increase in the number of carts is quite out of the common and is specially marked in the western villages of the taluka. A large number of carts are employed in the carrying trade to and from the Konkan.

25. Wells and budkis which were 1,246 at the last settlement are now 2,257—an increase of 81·1 per cent. Well irrigation has in some places been abandoned in favour of irrigation from streams, and some of the wells shown as out of repair have from this cause fallen into disuse. There are now 4 tanks, one less than was recorded at the former survey.

26. The statistical information which as a whole has been just reviewed is in the following statement given separately for each of the classes of villages into which, as will presently appear, it is proposed to divide the taluka for the purposes of the revision settlement:—

First Group—1 Village.

	In the year of Settlement.	In 1886.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population	2,031	2,629	598	...	29·4
Houses	402	515	113	...	28·1
Agricultural cattle	272	487	215	...	79·0
Cows, buffaloes and their young	757	890	133	...	17·6
Sheep and goats	71	243	172	...	242·2
Horses and ponies	34	39	5	...	14·7
Carts	20	96	76	...	380·0
Wells and budkis	7	8	1	...	14·3
Tanks ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

Second Group—13 Villages.

Population	31,424	39,760	8,336	...	26·5
Houses	6,458	8,514	2,056	...	31·8
Agricultural cattle	5,893	8,091	2,198	...	37·3
Cows, Buffaloes and their young	12,763	7,993	...	4,770	—37·4
Sheep and goats	8,415	7,374	...	1,041	—12·4
Horses and ponies	575	704	129	...	22·4
Carts	208	1,200	992	...	476·9
Wells and budkis	467	682	215	...	46·0
Tanks	5	4	...	1	—20·0

Third Group—3 Villages.

Population	2,551	3,262	711	...	27·9
Houses	495	676	181	...	36·6
Agricultural cattle	530	847	317	...	59·8
Cows, buffaloes and their young	1,034	748	...	286	—27·7
Sheep and goats	898	675	...	223	—24·6
Horses and ponies	29	46	17	...	58·6
Carts	20	164	144	...	720·0
Wells and budkis	43	93	50	...	116·3
Tanks ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

Fourth Group—8 Villages.

	In the year of Settle- ment.	In 1886.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population	9,929	12,473	2,544	...	25.6
Houses	2,063	2,866	803	...	38.9
Agricultural cattle	2,584	3,668	1,084	...	42.0
Cows, buffaloes and their young	4,548	3,046	...	1,502	-33.0
Sheep and goats	4,984	4,887	...	97	-1.9
Horses and ponies	171	162	...	9	-5.3
Carts	35	326	291	...	831.4
Wells and budkis	330	622	292	...	88.5
Tanks ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

Fifth Group—4 Villages.

Population	1,791	2,331	540	...	30.2
Houses	355	545	190	...	53.5
Agricultural cattle	540	867	327	...	60.6
Cows, buffaloes and their young	996	877	...	119	-11.9
Sheep and goats	591	1,276	685	...	115.9
Horses and ponies	26	35	9	...	34.6
Carts	2	27	25	...	1,250.0
Wells and budkis	94	190	96	...	102.1
Tanks ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

Sixth Group—3 Villages.

Population	3,949	5,634	1,685	...	42.7
Houses	867	1,294	427	...	49.3
Agricultural cattle	1,365	2,137	772	...	56.6
Cows, buffaloes and their young	2,495	2,006	...	489	-19.6
Sheep and goats	1,668	2,351	683	...	40.9
Horses and ponies	72	107	35	...	48.6
Carts	31	86	55	...	177.4
Wells and budkis	125	287	162	...	129.6
Tanks ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

Seventh Group—4 Villages.

Population	4,214	5,701	1,487	...	35.3
Houses	750	1,374	624	...	83.2
Agricultural cattle	1,424	1,999	575	...	40.4
Cows, buffaloes and their young	2,300	1,673	...	627	-27.3
Sheep and goats	2,525	4,402	1,877	...	74.3
Horses and ponies	127	130	3	...	2.4
Carts	4	92	88	...	2,200.0
Wells and budkis	180	302	122	...	67.8
Tanks ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

27. The increase under all essential heads is not confined to any particular part. Population, houses, agricultural cattle and carts have increased considerably in all parts of the taluka.

In the villages of the 7th class the ratio of houses to population is exceptionally high. The increase is principally in Nagaj, a village close to the Kolhápúr-Pandharpur road, and it occurs in the description of houses classed as inferior, a large number of which are in this village occupied by Mahárs to whom the traffic on the Pandharpur road gives employment.

28. The figures given in Appendix H. are furnished for Government schools by the Educational Department. Those for private schools were collected by the classing establishment. Of 19 Government schools 18 are for boys and 1 is for girls. In the boys' schools the average attendance is 988. The one girls' school is at Tásgaon and it has an average attendance of 32. There are also classes for girls in two of the boys' schools, viz., those at Bhilvada and Palus. From Appendix D it appears that the percentage of readers in the population has risen from 4-6 to 6-7.

29. The usual information regarding sub-tenures is given in Appendix I. Sub-tenures, Appendix I. 70.5 per cent. of the total occupied numbers are cultivated by the occupants themselves or in partnership; 19.3 per cent. are sub-let for money, and 7.2 for grain payment.

30. Appendices K, L and M are statements drawn up from information supplied by the Sub-Registrar of the District of cases of sales, mortgages and leases effected during the 5 years from 1851 to 1885. Value of land, Appendices K, L, M.

31. There were 121 cases of sale of land involving 1,938 acres with a total assessment of Rs. 1,207. Of these sales 117 were private, the area sold aggregated 1,885 acres with a total assessment of Rs. 1,138, or an average of Re. 0.9-8 per acre. The selling price, as entered in the returns, was Rs. 25,178—a sum equal to 22.1 times the survey assessment and giving an average of Rs. 13-5-9 per acre.

There were only 4 cases, in the 5 years for which information is supplied, of sales by decree of Court. 53 acres were sold with an aggregate assessment of Rs. 69, or an average per acre of Rs. 1-4-10. The price realized was Rs. 600, which is 8.7 times the survey assessment, or an average of Rs. 11-5-2 per acre.

32. The 133 cases of subletting in Appendix L affect 2,059 acres, the total annual Government assessment* of which is Rs. 1,974. The yearly amount for which the same land was sublet was Rs. 7,330† or 3.7 times the survey assessment. In a few cases however amounting to Rs. 1,391. The sublettees paid their rent in advance and thus the full value of the rent paid is somewhat under-estimated in the above calculation.

* Taking inám land at the full Survey rate.

† In this sum included the Government assessment when paid by lessee.

33. There were 83 cases of mortgage (Appendix M) involving 1,040 acres with a total assessment of Rs. 894 or an average rate per acre of Re. 0-13-9. The total sum for which the land was mortgaged was Rs. 13,770, which is equivalent to 15.4 times the yearly assessment.

34. The sales recorded show the value of land even in the poorer villages of the táluka, and the record of leases and mortgage transactions give ample proof of the moderation of the survey assessment.

35. * * * * * The increase of late years in the value of wheat and of cotton is well ascertained.

Para. 10 of Southern Marátha Country Superintendent's No. 318 of 1855, Selections No. XCIV.

It seems probable that the railway will stimulate the production of these crops. There is no doubt that the area under both might be greatly extended. It was stated formerly that cotton is nowhere grown in any quantity. There are now 8,670 acres under cotton in the táluka and 80 per cent. of this area occurs in the 14 western villages which almost touch the Railway. The increase in the growth of cotton no doubt dates from the opening, in 1864, of the Kumbhári Pass road, which gives an easy outlet to the coast by way of Karád and Chiplún. One great disadvantage under which this export at present labours is the want of presses. Cotton is coarsely packed and loses much in quantity and quality in transit.

36. Appendix P is divided into 6 parts so as to show separately the revenue history of the villages comprised in each settlement. Of the thirty-six villages of the Tásgaon

Táluka twenty-four were settled in 1852-53, eight in 1855-56 and the remaining four between 1857-58 and 1867-68.

A vivid description of the condition in pre-survey times of the 19 villages which once formed the Soni and Tásgaon Jágírs may be found in Colonel Anderson's report on the first settlement of the Tásgaon Táluka. The description applies also to the villages which have since lapsed to Government. The rate of land assessment under Native rule was pitched at an impossible figure. It was usual to collect only from one-fourth to one-half of the full rates which kept their place in the accounts simply because the threat of their enforcement afforded a ready means of coercion, a good deal of the cultivation was the result of actual compulsion; in fact with the dread of distraint before him the rayat had to acquiesce in the demands of the jághírdár and in this way the surplus of years of abundance instead of enriching him went to his master. "His bonds however were seldom tightened beyond the limits of endurance. He was not allowed to become too wealthy, but on the other hand was seldom or never reduced below the level of a tolerable subsistence."

The change to British rule on the lapse of the Soni and Tásgaon Jágírs brought no immediate relief to the people. In the absence of trustworthy information our revenue demands were perforce based on the rates shown in the village accounts and the rayats were called upon to pay the full paper value of their holdings. The result was that cultivation, no longer forced, steadily declined. In the Soni villages, although remissions were granted with a most liberal hand, the cultivated area fell by just two-thirds in seven years. In the eleven Tásgaon villages, where the revenue was more rigidly exacted, lands were deeply mortgaged to meet the Government demand. In 1850-51, the last year of the old revenue system, it was calculated that of Rs. 40,373 paid into the Treasury on account of the three first revenue instalments of that year, no less than Rs. 19,315 were raised by loans from sávkárs.

The survey was introduced most opportunely. The rates fixed by the survey settlement were designedly moderate, so moderate that they were only sanctioned after some demur. The announcement of the new rates was followed by an immediate rise in cultivation.

Colonel Anderson in 1865 reviewed the results of his settlement of the 19 villages which in 1852-53 composed the Tásgaon Táluka. The unoccupied arable waste which in 1853-54 stood at 15,111 acres had by 1864-65 dwindled to 986 acres, part of which was land specially reserved from occupation.

Subsequent changes, the transfer of some and the acquisition of other villages, have so altered the constitution of the Tásgaon Táluka that the figures of Colonel Anderson's comparison cannot now be traced. The revenue history given in Appendix P, as furnished by the Mámílatdár, does not give the area of cultivation before the survey settlement, and I have not been able to obtain the figures but there is sufficient to show that the progress of the táluka has been almost unchecked since the year of settlement. The famine seems to have pressed lightly on the agricultural classes. There were outstandings of revenue in only two villages, the decrease in cultivation was inconsiderable and was confined to the poorer soils. It will be seen that the variation in the revenue collections has on the whole been slight and that the few remissions recorded are quite insignificant.

The returns of realizations from unoccupied assessed lands, as given by the Mámílatdár, vary very considerably. It may be, and I suspect this to be the case, that valuable land which was formerly auctioned has been made over to the Forest Department and that disforested land of little value is now included in the return; but I have not been able to obtain definite information.

37. The information in the following statement as to the pressure used in collecting the revenue during the last 3 years was supplied by the Mámlatdár :—

Year.	Number of Villages.	Number of Notices.	Number of Cases in which Distraint was resorted to.
1883-84	6	21	.....
1884-85	11	27	.....
1885-86	10	29	.....

38. By the settlement at present in force the thirty-six villages of the táluka are divided into ten classes. The number of classes is due to the fact that the táluka embraces a wide extent of country with a varying climate. The villages too were settled at intervals between 1852-53, the year in which the main settlement of the táluka took place and 1867-68.

The 14 villages in the vicinity of the Krishna are in three classes. Twelve of the original settlement of 1852-53 were rated at Rs. 2. Pundi-Válva settled in 1856-57 and Samdoli in 1862-63 were rated respectively at Rs. 2-2-0 and Rs. 2-6-0. All these villages are much on a footing and the higher rates which were found suitable as Pundi-Válva and subsequently Samdoli came to be settled, mark the progress which the táluka had already made during the early years of the survey settlement.

Eleven villages east of those just indicated were classed together with a maximum rate of Re. 1-12-0, and the remaining villages, 11 in number, which are for the most part outlying in the eastern portion of the táluka, are in 6 classes with maximum rates varying from Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 0-14-0.

39. It is now proposed to divide the villages of the táluka into seven classes, following the main divisions of the former settlement. The classes with the rates proposed for each are here given. The maximum rate proposed for rice is in all cases that at present in force :—

Class I.—Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-10-0. Contains one village Samdoli, outlying in the south-west of the táluka, on the Várna River near its junction with the Krishna. About two-thirds of its lands which are infolded by the Várna, are flooded annually. One of the richest villages of the táluka, 4 miles from the market town of Sángli, at which is a station of the West Deccan Railway. Present maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-6-0.

Class II.—Thirteen villages. Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-4-0; maximum rice rate Rs. 8-0-0. Situated in the rich plain of the Krishna, having a good climate, within easy reach of several considerable markets. Tásgaon, the principal market of the táluka, is within the group. The West Deccan Railway traverses the group with stations at Sángli—Ashta Road and Kundal Road. The present maximum dry-crop rate of Pundi-Válva is Rs. 2-2-0; of the remaining twelve villages Rs. 2.

Class III. Three villages. Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-0-0; maximum rice rate Rs. 8-0-0. Situated on the Yerla, a tributary of the Krishna, just east of the northernmost villages of the last group. In a plain country with good markets near at hand and easy communications; the Railway passes within 6 miles. Present maximum dry-crop rate Re. 1-12-0.

Class IV.—Eight villages. Maximum dry-crop rate Re. 1-14-0; maximum rice rate Rs. 8-0-0. East of Tásgaon and in a line running north and south of the táluka. All are within easy distance of the Railway, and all, except Yerandoli, have the market of Tásgaon near to them. Yerandoli is 10 miles east of the market town of Miraj, which is a station on the West Deccan Railway. Present maximum dry-crop rate Re. 1-12-0.

Class V.—Four villages. Maximum dry-crop rate Re. 1-10-0; maximum rice rate Rs. 8-0-0. Two, Padli and Dhamni, are 10 miles due north of Tásgaon, 4 miles off the Tásgaon-Vita road and 7 from the market town of Vita. Haroli, another village of this class, is outlying, 15 miles south-

east of Tásgaon and close to the Miraj-Pandharpur road which connects it with Miraj, 15 miles distant on the Railway. The remaining village, Jarandi, is also outlying, some 16 miles north-east of Tásgaon, on the Sátára-Bijápur road which gives it easy communication with the neighbouring market of Khánápur. Its position amongst the hills secures for Jarandi a good rain-fall. The present maximum dry-crop rate of Jarandi is Re. 1-6-0; of the remaining villages Re. 1-8-0.

Class VI.—Three villages. Maximum dry-crop rate Re. 1-6-0; maximum rice rate Rs. 8-0-0. Two, Dongar Soni and Savalaj, lie together 14 miles east of Tásgaon. Sipur, the third village, is in the extreme south of the táluka, 12 miles east of the market town of Miraj and the Railway. Dongar Soni and Sipur have now a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1-4-0 and Savalaj of Re. 1-2-0. Writing of Dongar Soni and Savalaj and of Jarandi of Class V., Mr. Price states: "For rain these villages are the best situated as the hills they are among are sufficiently extensive and high to attract the rain clouds passing over that part of the country. The sure proof of this is some of the smaller náls have water flowing in them throughout the year."

Class VII.—Four villages. Maximum dry-crop Re. 1-2-0; maximum rice rate Rs. 8-0-0. Three, Vadgaon, Hingangaon and Karoli, are in a line south of the villages of the last class. They use the adjacent market of Kowte of the Sangli State. In point of communications and climate they are not so well off as the other villages of the táluka. Vadgaon and Karoli have a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1, and Hingangaon of Re. 1-2-0. It is now proposed to extend to Vadgaon, settled in 1852-53, and to Karoli, settled in 1856-57, the rate now in force in Hingangaon which was settled as late as 1864-65. The fourth village of this class, Nagaj, is the extreme north-eastern village of the táluka, 25 miles from Tásgaon. It has now a maximum dry-crop rate of 14 annas. It is a flourishing market town situated near the junction of the Sátára-Bijápur and Kolhápur-Pandharpur roads. As a halting place on a much frequented line of road it has special advantages.

40. By the original Survey there were 8 acres of rice recorded of which 5 acres were Government land assessed at Rs. 14 or Rs. 2-12-10 per acre. There are now found to be in all 144 acres, of which the Government area, 91 acres, will be assessed under the proposed rates at Rs. 136, which is equivalent to an average rate of Rs. 1-7-11 per acre. The method by which new rice land has been dealt with is referred to in paragraph 7 above.

The garden area recorded by the original survey was 3,092 acres with an assessment of Rs. 8,535, or an average rate per acre of Rs. 2-12-2. Of this area 2,703 acres with an assessment of Rs. 7,474 and an average rate per acre of Rs. 2-12-3 was Government land.

By revision survey the total area under garden is 6,593 acres with an assessment of Rs. 17,449, or an average rate per acre of Rs. 2-10-4. Of this area 5,825 acres with an assessment of Rs. 15,437, or an average rate of Rs. 2-10-5 per acre, is Government land.

The following table shows the division under well and pát irrigation of the last noted garden area:—

Description.	Acres.	Proposed Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Motasthal	3,470	6,394	1 13 6
Pátasthal	2,355	9,043	3 13 5
Total	5,825	15,437	2 10 5

41. The orders of Government with regard to the assessment of garden land watered by wells have been strictly followed. No additional assessment on account of irrigation has been imposed on lands under wells which have been dug during the term of the present settlement, and lands watered by old wells have been assessed within the maximum dry-crop rates. The usual addition, however, up to double the dry-crop rate has been imposed in the case of wells deriving special benefit by percolation from neighbouring water-supply.

42. The estimated results of the proposed rates are shown in the subjoined table which is an abstract of Appendix Q :—

Group.	No. of Villages.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	By former Survey.		By Revision Survey.				Increase per cent.		
			Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Land.			Total.	
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Acres.	Assessment.
I	1	2 10	2,623	6,594	2,643	6,941	..	..	2,643	6,941	5.2
II	13	2 4	45,365	46,093	45,738	77,268	2,339	908	48,077	78,266	38.0
III	3	2 0	5,587	5,996	6,091	6,661	105	100	6,196	6,761	30.7
IV	8	1 14	25,138	19,125	26,259	23,334	1,180	437	27,439	23,771	22.0
V	4	1 10	5,503	3,077	5,783	4,167	514	64	6,297	4,231	33.1
VI	3	1 6	17,506	6,179	18,536	7,857	243	27	18,779	7,884	27.2
VII	4	1 2	12,485	5,360	12,653	6,370	912	157	13,570	6,527	18.9
	36	..	114,507	1,03,624	117,708	1,32,568	5,293	1,783	123,001	1,34,351	28.1

43. It will be seen that the proposed rates give an increase of revenue for the whole taluka of Rs. 29,064, or 23.1 per cent.

The increase comes chiefly from the exceptionally well situated villages of the 2nd class. Seven of these are river-side villages which are to a great extent annually inundated by flood waters, thus being as it were insured against any general failure of crops.

In one class alone, the 5th, the increase goes beyond the prescribed limit, and this is because a large amount of land in the villages of this class has during the settlement been brought under irrigation from rivers and nálás, the water-supply of which has now for the first time been assessed.

Padli, a village of the 5th class, is the only one in which the percentage of increase exceeds 66 per cent. There are now in Padli 172 acres of garden land against 24 shown at the original survey, and of this area 107 acres is pátasthal bágáit.

In Padli and in many villages besides the increase in assessment is due to the valuation which has now been made of the water-supply derived from rivers and nálás. The holders of the large area brought under irrigation from rivers and nálás during the settlement have for many years enjoyed the unrestricted use of this supply without any charge whatever.

The anticipation that pátasthal cultivation, which had been nearly killed by prohibitive rates, would revive has been fully realized. For the 19 villages settled in 1852-53 the area shown under pure pátasthal is 55 acres, about half what is now recorded for the village of Padli alone.

44. The total area of Government unoccupied assessed waste is by revision survey 5,293 acres which bears an assessment of Rs. 1,783, or an average of Re. 0-5-5 per acre.

45. Appendix R has been compiled from information received from the Mámálatdár of Tásgaon. It shows under separate heads the number of houses inhabited by agriculturists and non-agriculturists.

46. In the subjoined table the results of the original and proposed settlements are contrasted under every head :—

	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.		Judi or Quit-rent.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ...	114,507	1,03,524	1,17,708	1,32,588	...
Government unoccupied assessed land.	4,570	1,516	5,293	1,783	...
Inám	25,243	26,303	25,445	32,843	8,326
Government unassessed unarable, hills, &c.	29,164	...	25,323	...	...
Total ...	173,484	1,31,343	173,769	1,67,214	8,326

47. The former assessment on Government occupied land averaged Re. 0-14-6 per acre—by the proposed rates the average will be Re. 1-2-0, or an increase of Re. 0-3-6 per acre.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. K. DISNEY,

Deputy Superintendent,

Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

Forwarded through the Superintendent, Poona and Násik and S. M. C. Survey.

H. K. DISNEY,

Deputy Superintendent,

Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Rainfall furnished by the Mámlatdárs.

Years.	RAINFALL AT TÁSGAON.		RAINFALL AT SÁNGLI.		RAINFALL AT KOWTE.		RAINFALL AT BUDGAON.		RAINFALL AT NÁNDRE.		RAINFALL AT MIRAJ.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1876	8	98	No	record.	No	record.	10	95	No	record.	11	67
1877	37	64	23	98	No	record.	32	22	No	record.	32	89
1878	24	23	22	80	No	record.	20	8	No	record.	22	84
1879	23	5	24	14	28	60	24	46	No	record.	25	81
1880	21	60	18	26	14	58	20	28	No	record.	24	31
1881	17	22	13	88	18	35	19	5	No	record.	18	29
1882	46	47	31	74	21	28	37	78	No	record.	45	16
1883	36	89	15	87	25	71	23	58	16	72	19	93
1884	24	77	22	73	10	72	23	59	19	11	21	37
1885	29	94	22	15	21	61	25	14	30	26	22	38
Total ...	275	79	195	55	140	85	237	13	66	9	244	65
Average ...	27	58	21	73	20	12	23	71	22	3	24	46

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent,
Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation in A.D. 1881-82 to 1885-86.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of total Cultivation of Government.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tásgaon Táluka of the Sátára District.	Khálsat 36 vil- lages.	Jowári (red) ...	41.9	48,190	.....
		Bájri ...	9.6	11,089	.....
		Tur ...	6.6	7,579	.....
		Mug ...	0.1	69	.....
		Kulthi ...	2.5	2,881	.....
		Rice ...	0.2	156	.....
		Miscellaneous ...	5.5	6,302	.....
		Jowári (white) ...	4.1	.....	4,746
		Wheat ...	1.9	.....	2,237
		Gram... ..	6.3	.....	7,291
		Cotton ...	5.5	.....	6,314
		Kardi or safflower .	0.5	.....	534
		Miscellaneous ...	3.3	.....	3,801
		Garden cultivation .	1.4	.....	1,593
Grass and fallow ...	10.6	.....	12,225		
Total ...			100.0	76,266	38,741

N.B. - This Statement refers to Government occupied land only.

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent,
Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which Weekly Bazar is held, to which the People of the 36 Villages of the Tásgaon Táluka resort.

Number	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Heads of Produce.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Tásgaon	Monday and Thursday.	All kinds of grains	5,410	Jowári, Bájri, Tur, Matki, Kulthi, rice, Rala, Mug, Udid, gram, wheat, Karda, Shalu and linseed, Sugar, jaggery, spices, oil, ghee, &c. Cholís, Saris, Dhotis, Pasodis, turbans, cloth for Angrakhas, carpets, blankets, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, fruits, &c.
			Groceries	2,507	
			Cotton yarn	500	
			Cloth and clothes	3,000	
			Miscellaneous	200	
			Cattle, sheep and goats	50	
			Total ...	Rs. 11,667	
2	Sángli	Saturday ...	All kinds of grains	1,519	Rice, gram, Tur, Tur-dal, Jowári, wheat, &c. Sagat, jaggery, spices, oil, ghee, &c. Coarse cloth, turbans, Cholís and Saris, &c. Plantains and other fruits, vegetables, Panvels, &c. Cows, buffaloes, horses, oxen, sheep and goats.
			Groceries	4,315	
			Cloth and clothes	1,100	
			Cotton yarn	160	
			Miscellaneous	125	
			Cattle	1,870	
			Total ...	Rs. 9,089	
3	Miraj	Tuesday ...	All kinds of grains	50	Jowári, Bájri, Mug, Nachni, Matki, Kulthi, &c. Butter, spices. Cholís or women's boddices, &c. Vegetables, Panvels and fruits.
			Groceries	250	
			Cotton yarn	50	
			Cloth and clothes	15	
			Miscellaneous	15	
			Total ...	Rs. 380	
Miraj	Wednesday ...	All kinds of grains	5,000	Jowári, Bájri, wheat, gram, Tur, rice, Mug, Nachni, Rala, Udid, Matki, &c. Jaggery, oil, spices, salt, chillies, cocoanuts, &c. Dhotis, Pasodis, turbans, Cholís, Saris, &c. Vegetables, fruits, Panvels, tobacco, &c. Oxen, buffaloes, cows, sheep and goats.
			Groceries	760	
			Cloth and clothes	300	
			Miscellaneous	75	
			Cattle	200	
			Total ...	Rs. 6,335	
4	Vita	Monday ...	All kinds of grains	235	Jowári, Bájri, wheat, gram, Tur-dal. Spices. Cholís, Saris, Dhotis, Pasodis, blankets, &c. Vegetables, betel-leaves, fruits. Sheep, goats.
			Groceries	50	
			Cloth and clothes	165	
			Miscellaneous	28	
			Cattle	75	
			Total ...	Rs. 553	

H. K. DISNEY,

Deputy Superintendent,

Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX D (1).

No. of Villages	District.	Total Population.	Can read and write.		Remarks.
			Number.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
24 settled in 1852-3.	Tásgaon Táluka of the Sátára District.	43,952	2,204	5.2	The black figures refer to the year of settlement and the plain ones are taken from the census returns made out by the Revenue Department for the year 1885-86.
		55,547	4,195	7.6	

APPENDIX D (2).

8 settled in 1856-7	Tásgaon Táluka of the Sátára District.	7,181	215	3.1	The black figures refer to the year of settlement and the plain ones are taken from the census returns made out by the Revenue Department for the year 1885-86.
		9,955	314	3.2	

APPENDIX D (3).

1 settled in 1857-8	Village Nimblak of the Tásgaon Táluka.	488	10	2.0	The black figures refer to the year of settlement and the plain ones are taken from the census returns made out by the Revenue Department for the year 1885-86.
		587	15	2.5	

APPENDIX D (4).

1 settled in 1862-3	Village Samdoli of the Tásgaon Táluka.	2,031	82	4.0	The black figures refer to the year of settlement and the plain ones are taken from the census returns made out by the Revenue Department for the year 1885-86.
		2,629	85	3.2	

APPENDIX D (5).

1 settled in 1864-5	Village Hingangaon of the Tásgaon Táluka.	1,307	7	0.5	The black figures refer to the year of settlement and the plain ones are taken from the census returns made out by the Revenue Department for the year 1885-86.
		1,984	103	5.2	

APPENDIX D (6).

1 settled in 1867-8	Village Jarandi of the Tásgaon Táluka.	930	48	5.2	The black figures refer to the year of settlement and the plain ones are taken from the census returns made out by the Revenue Department for the year 1885-86.
		1,088	96	8.8	

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent,
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District.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLUGHES.		LIVE-STOCK.														
		Chauris.	Tiled.	Plat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough, Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
24 villages of the Tasaon Taluka of the Sadra District, settled in 1852-54.	Government	15	285	7,109	1,557	8,960	No record.	No record.	No record.	851	236	No record.	829	...	829	3,640	4,101	7,741	4,862	6,396	11,258	9,193	No separate record.	14,719	202	...	...
	Superior 300. Middle 3,158. Inferior 3,702.	..	..	..	..	12,100	789	812	862	1,453	1,632	609	745	171	910	No record.	No record.	6,651	No record.	No record.	6,832	13,070	14,372	117	..	..	..

APPENDIX F (2).

Eight villages of the Tasaon Taluka of the Sadra District, settled in 1854-57.	Government	...	108	1,247	206	1,561	No record.	No record.	No record.	195	13	No record.	117	...	117	584	581	1,165	1,147	1,445	2,592	2,208	No separate record.	3,369	23	...	..
	Superior 30. Middle 1,076. Inferior 697.	..	..	..	..	2,303	229	46	103	487	187	230	163	52	214	No record.	No record.	851	No record.	No record.	2,084	3,330	4,733	32	..	..	..

APPENDIX F (3).

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. VI.

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

District	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE-STOCK.															
		Chaurias.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Females Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.	
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Village Nimblak of the Tsagaan Tshuka of the Sâkara District, settled in 1857-58.	Government	...	4	85	17	106	No record.	No record.	No record.	9	...	No record.	5	...	5	28	30	58	52	75	127	111	No separate record.		
		Superior 1.	Middling 106.	Inferior 21.	128	17	..	5	22	10	13	8	1	9	No record.	No record.	88	No record.	No record.	110	161	104	11	..	..	..

APPENDIX F (4).

Village Sandoli of the Tsagaan Tshuka of the Sâkara District, settled in 1852-53.	Government	...	26	262	114	402	No record.	No record.	No record.	7	20	No record.	34	...	34	308	257	565	78	114	192	272	No separate record.			1
		Superior 4	Middling 227	Inferior 194.	615	4	2	2	8	96	10	30	9	30	No record.	No record.	668	No record.	No record.	222	487	243	6			

NOTE.—The block figures refer to the year of settlement and the plain ones are taken from the Census returns made out by the Revenue Department for the year 1885-86.

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent,
Revenue Survey, Southern Marâtha Country.

APPENDIX F (5).

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. VI.

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

District.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARDS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE-STOCK.														
		Chauries.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Cards.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Village Hingangan of the Itagan Taluka of the Sakara District, settled in 1864-65.	Government	...	...	146	49	185	No record.	No record.	No record.	66	...	No record.	30	...	30	110	100	210	216	212	428	554	No separate record. 727		6	...	..
		Superior 5	Middling 348	Inferior 72	425	83	0	14	100	40	71	24	3	27	No record.	No record.	162	No record.	No record.	327	718	1,108	4	..	..

APPENDIX F (6).

Village Jarandi of the Itagan Taluka of the Sakara District, settled in 1867-68.	Government	128	34	160	No record.	No record.	No record.	35	1	No record.	19	...	19	71	63	134	222	201	423	270	No separate record. 249	
		Superior 2.	Middling 108.	Inferior 57.	253	32	6	13	50	6	14	15	3	18	No record.	No record.	128	No record.	No record.	240	830	500	8		

NOTE.—The block figures refer to the year of settlement, and the plain ones are taken from the Census returns made out by the Revenue Department for the year 1885-86.

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent,
Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country.

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the Number of Shops, Looms, Oil-presses, &c., and the average Births, Deaths and Vaccination in Villages of the Tásgaon Táluka.

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	Looms.		Cotton/Saw-gins.	Dharmshálas.	Tálikhánás.	Liquor shops.	TEMPLES.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.
				Cotton.	Woolen.					Hindus.	Musalman.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
36	Tásgaon Táluka of the Sátám District	299	143	561	80	..	23	..	1	185	46	1882 .. 2,476 1883 .. 2,420 1884 .. 2,855 1885 .. 3,014	1882 .. 1,491 1883 .. 1,429 1884 .. 1,734 1885 .. 1,908	1882 .. 1,734 1883 .. 2,116 1884 .. 2,742 1885 .. 1,968
												Total .. 10,775	Total .. 6,559	Total .. 8,620
												Average.. 2,694	Average.. 1,640	Average.. 2,153

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the Number of Schools together with average Attendance during the year 1885-86 in Villages of the Tásgaon Táluka.

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
36	Tásgaon Táluka of the Sátám District	18	968	1	32	12	222	Besides the figures entered in column 6, some 16 more girls attend the boys' schools at Bihvadi and Palus, i.e., 12 girls at the former and 4 at the latter school.

The figures in columns 7 and 8 are taken from the survey papers prepared at time of classification.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Land cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants for Money or Grain Rent, &c., in the Villages of the Tásgaon Táluka.

Number of Villages.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámáras.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámáras in Partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants on Money Rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants for Produce or Grain Rent.		Total Waste Numbers.	Total Panampok Numbers.	Total.		Remarks.
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
36	Tásgaon Táluka of the SÁTÁM District .. .	8,455	1,167	902	257	2,031	623	843	265	808	150	12,680	2,012	The lower line of figures shows the percentage.
		55.3	7.6	5.9	1.7	13.3	6.0	5.5	1.7	2.0	1.0	82.0	17.1	

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent,
Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the Number of Wells, Tanks, and Budkis in Villages of the Tásgaon Táluka of the Sátára District.

Number of Villages.	District.	WELLS IN VILLAGE-SITE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAILS OF COLUMNS 3 TO 10.		TANKS.				BUDKIS.			
		For Irrigation.		For Drinking.		For Irrigation.		For Drinking.			Wells dug before last Settlement.	Wells dug since last Settlement.	By old Survey.		By Revision Survey.		Paka.		Kacha.	
		In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.				For Irrigation.	For Drinking.	For Irrigation.	For Drinking.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.
24	Tásgaon Táluka of the Sátára District ...	3	...	299	3	786	311	13	38	1,453	861	592	...	4	...	3	28	43	11	24
8	Do. ...	...	...	23	2	229	108	22	53	437	195	242	...	1	...	1	17	7	13	29
1	Nimblak of the Tásgaon Táluka...	...	...	...	...	17	5	...	...	22	9	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
1	Samdoli do. ...	...	...	1	...	4	2	1	...	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Hingangaon do. ...	...	...	9	1	83	13	...	...	106	66	40	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
1	Jarandi do. ...	...	...	1	1	32	12	4	...	50	35	15	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
36	Total ...	3	...	333	7	1,151	451	40	91	2,076	1,173	903	...	5	...	4	49	52	24	56

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent,
Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing Sales of Lands in the 36 Villages of the Tásgaon Táluka From 1881

Num. ber.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Num- bers.	Land, Govern- ment or Inán.	Arable Area.	Assessment.		AMOUNT REALIZED.		B.
						Rupees.	Number of years' multiple of the Survey Assessment.	Rupees.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
					A. g.	Ra. s.				
1	1881	Nagaj	105 106	Government	19 8 21 82	8 0 8 0	...	...	...	Private sale.
				Total	41 0	13 0	80	6.2		
2	"	Bhose	144	Government	7 24	5 0	100	20.0		Do.
3	"	Do.	97	Do.	7 22	1 8	10	6.7		Do.
4	"	Sipur	49	Do.	8 35	15 0	180	12.0		Do.
5	"	Vadgaon	99 137	Do.	4 18 6 3	0 12 2 0	...	...	...	Do.
				Total	10 21	2 12	20	7.3		
6	"	Yerandoli	114	Government	25 13	24 0	200	8.3		Do.
7	"	Turchi	74	Do.	19 1	8 0	50	6.2		Do.
8	"	Chinchni	308	Do.	14 17	7 0	28	4.0		Do.
9	"	Do.	52	Do.	18 38	11 0	185	16.8		Do.
10	"	Do.	55	Do.	20 1	6 0	100	16.2		Do.
11	"	Hatoli	75	Do.	17 7	8 0	348	48.5		Do.
12	"	Tásgaon	501	Do.	15 0	8 0	1,000	120.0		Do.
13	"	Do.	410	Do.	13 10	11 0	250	22.7		Do.
14	"	Palus	440	Do.	16 20	21 0	500	23.8		Do.
15	"	Do.	131	Do.	23 10	7 0	112	1.7		Do.
16	"	Savalaj	812	Do.	13 34	1 8	36	24.0		Do.
17	"	Do.	35	Do.	16 8	7 0	200	28.6		Do.
18	"	Dongar Sont	186	Do.	15 19	9 0	200	22.2		Do.
19	"	Jarandi	14	Do.	25 14	6 8	166	13.4		Do.
20	"	Do.	86	Do.	24 0	6 8	10	1.5		Do.
21	"	Sawarde	68 72	Do.	8 21 22 17	10 0 12 0	...	...	...	Do.
				Total	30 38	22 0	800	30.4		
22	"	Sawarde	156	Government	22 18	5 0	5	1.0		Do.
23	1882	Yerandoli	58	Government	9 14	19 0	400	21.1		Private sale.
24	"	Soni	60	Do.	9 6	8 0	300	37.5		Do.
25	"	Do.	194	Do.	7 17	15 0	1,000	68.7		Do.
26	"	Do.	116	Do.	18 9	15 0	100	6.7		Do.
27	"	Dhavli	7 66	Do.	24 39 3 10	19 0 2 8	...	...	...	Do.
				Total	28 0	22 8	400	17.8		
28	"	Dhavli	130	Government	8 37	5 0	50	10.0		Do.
29	"	Chinchni	387	Do.	11 29	5 0	40	8.0		Do.
30	"	Do.	422	Do.	30 30	11 0	100	9.1		Do.
31	"	Do.	155	Do.	30 28	10 0	97	9.7		Do.
32	"	Do.	408	Do.	36 2	9 0	30	3.3		Do.
33	"	Do.	210	Do.	6 5	0 0	198	3.0		Do.
34	"	Tásgaon	521 523	Do.	6 24 14 38	6 0 10 0	...	...	...	Do.
				Total	21 22	16 0	75	4.7		
35	"	Tásgaon	183	Government	28 29	14 0	285	21.1		Do.
36	"	Do.	532	Do.	10 24	2 8	14	4.0		Do.
37	"	Do.	522	Do.	0 33	0 8	23	40.0		Do.
38	"	Bhivadi	153	Do.	23 26	13 0	200	2.3		Do.
39	"	Burli	270	Do.	11 0	16 0	425	25.0		Do.
40	"	Saradoli	272	Do.	44 29	4 0	10	2.5		Do.
41	"	Do.	644	Do.	36 23	3 8	40	11.4		Do.
42	"	Do.	161 164	Do.	22 34 25 24	14 0 6 0	...	...	...	Do.
				Total	48 18	20 0	235	11.8		Do.
43	"	Jarandi	177 180	Government	0 19	0 4	...	...	...	Do.
				Do.	24 23	12 0	...	...	...	Do.
				Total	25 2	12 4	75	6.1		Do.
44	"	Sawarde	53	Government	19 11	13 0	80	6.2		Do.
45	"	Punh Tar Tásgaon	176	Do.	27 17	9 0	30	2.0		Do.
46	"	Sandoli	87	Do.	3 8	7 0	300	42.9		Do.
47	1883	Tásgaon	70	Government	0 14	0 0	80	13.3		Private sale.
48	"	Do.	513	Do.	23 0	10 0	350	18.4		Do.
49	"	Do.	69	Do.	23 34	10 0	160	19.0		Do.
50	"	Dhavli	45	Do.	12 26	16 0	875	23.0		Do.
51	"	Tásgaon	146	Do.	15 33	13 0	25	1.9		Do.
52	"	Chinchni	153	Do.	19 10	5 0	175	85.0		Do.
53	"	Yerandoli	182	Do.	39 4	17 0	31	1.8		Sold by a Court.
54	"	Do.	329	Do.	21 23	13 0	10	1.6		Do.
55	"	Do.	47	Do.	0 11	18 0	...	...	...	Do.
56	"	Tásgaon	48	Do.	7 0	23 0	...	...	...	Do.

APPENDIX K—continued.

Number.	Date of Transaction.	Villages.	Survey Num- bers.	Land, Govern- ment or Inám.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		Remarks.
							Rupees.	Number of years' multiple of the Survey Asses- ment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	Rs. a.			
56	1853	Palus ...	379	Government ...	13 20	13 0	500	38.5	Private sale.
57	"	Do. ...	234	Do. ...	14 20	14 0	645	46.1	Do.
58	"	Akalkop ...	218	Do. ...	4 18	6 0	180	30.0	Do.
59	"	Yerandoli ...	5	Do. ...	5 4	10 0	350	18.4	} Sold by auction by decree of Court.
60	"	Do. ...	17	Do. ...	6 7	20 0	220	10.0	
61	"	Do. ...	37	Do. ...	5 14	7 0	220	23.8	Private sale.
62	"	Haroli ...	52	Do. ...	2 16	5 0	100	20.0	Do.
63	"	Bhose ...	153	Do. ...	27 37	2 8	60	21.0	Do.
64	"	Haroli ...	61	Do. ...	2 6	5 0	300	60.0	Do.
65	"	Bhose ...	85	Do. ...	9 19	3 0	40	13.3	Do.
66	"	Haroli ...	25	Do. ...	5 6	6 8	300	46.2	Do.
67	"	Bisar ...	84	Do. ...	8 4	11 0	300	72.7	Do.
68	"	Yerandoli ...	33	Do. ...	5 34	12 0	...	...	Do.
			94	Do. ...	12 20	15 0	...	...	Do.
				Total ...	13 20	27 0	30	1.1	Do.
69	"	Bhose ...	198	Government ...	13 11	4 0	50	12.5	Do.
70	"	Bisar ...	84	Do. ...	8 4	11 0	1,000	90.9	Do.
71	"	Kupvad ...	310	Do. ...	8 5	8 0	200	25.0	Do.
72	"	Pundli Tarf Tásgaon ...	102	Do. ...	15 6	10 0	140	10.8	Do.
73	"	Do. ...	181	Do. ...	24 33	13 0	100	7.7	Do.
74	"	Nimni ...	162	Do. ...	8 34	10 0	375	37.5	Do.
75	"	Nimblak ...	38	Do. ...	8 2	12 0	300	25.0	Do.
6	1884	Savalaj ...	560	Inám ...	13 1	7 8	30	4.0	Private sale.
				Government due ...		1 14			
77	"	Savalaj ...	219	Government ...	24 6	5 0	80	16.0	Do.
78	"	Do. ...	246	Do. ...	15 22	10 0	450	45.0	Do.
79	"	Do. ...	121	Do. ...	20 0	7 0	40	5.7	Do.
80	"	Dongar Soni ...	203	Do. ...	13 39	5 0	300	60.0	Do.
81	"	Sandoli ...	145	Do. ...	1 3	2 12	...	...	Do.
			143	Do. ...	3 1	7 0	...	...	Do.
				Total ...	4 4	9 12	300	30.8	Do.
82	"	Sandoli ...	102	Government ...	6 3	11 0	375	34.1	Do.
83	"	Palus ...	145	Do. ...	15 7	6 0	48	8.0	Do.
84	"	Do. ...	181	Do. ...	11 21	12 0	400	33.3	Do.
85	"	Burli ...	259	Do. ...	3 38	6 0	230	46.7	Do.
86	"	Tásgaon ...	493	Do. ...	10 1	14 0	700	30.0	Do.
87	"	Pundli Tarf Tásgaon ...	142	Do. ...	9 19	8 0	50	6.2	Do.
88	"	Chínchni ...	350	Do. ...	14 12	6 0	40	8.3	Do.
89	"	Soni ...	69	Do. ...	23 36	16 0	800	50.0	Do.
90	"	Do. ...	123	Do. ...	8 9	9 8	100	20.0	Do.
91	"	Yerandoli ...	201	Do. ...	4 25	12 0	51	4.2	Do.
92	"	Do. ...	180	Do. ...	20 34	15 0	300	20.0	Do.
93	"	Bhose ...	67	Do. ...	16 27	1 8	13	8.7	Do.
94	"	Do. ...	107	Do. ...	15 36	6 0	100	16.7	Do.
95	"	Do. ...	213	Do. ...	3 2	2 0	90	45.0	Do.
96	"	Haroli ...	71	Do. ...	16 10	13 0	300	23.1	Do.
97	"	Do. ...	66	Do. ...	11 11	10 0	150	13.0	Do.
98	"	Nimblak ...	69	Do. ...	17 9	9 0	150	16.7	Do.
99	1885	Pundli Tarf Tásgaon...	75	Government ...	10 16	4 0	36	0.0	Private sale.
100	"	Londs ...	24	Do. ...	5 24	13 0	300	10.7	Do.
101	"	Tásgaon ...	283	Do. ...	14 34	14 0	275	19.6	Do.
102	"	Do. ...	374	Do. ...	7 13	5 0	70	14.0	Do.
103	"	Do. ...	549	Do. ...	7 30	10 8	300	25.8	Do.
104	"	Do. ...	619	Do. ...	8 3	6 0	100	16.7	Do.
105	"	Do. ...	353	Do. ...	17 23	14 0	300	21.4	Do.
106	"	Chínchni ...	422	Do. ...	30 30	11 0	90	9.0	Do.
107	"	Bhílvall ...	206	Do. ...	19 4	11 0	100	9.1	Do.
108	"	Akalkop ...	6	Do. ...	1 16	2 8	200	80.0	Do.
109	"	Bhose ...	132	Do. ...	4 13	2 0	23	11.5	Do.
110	"	Soni ...	118	Do. ...	24 14	21 0	50	2.4	Do.
111	"	Sawarde ...	34	Do. ...	15 2	13 0	65	6.2	Do.
112	"	Savalaj ...	120	Do. ...	20 0	7 0	40	5.7	Do.
113	"	Do. ...	39	Do. ...	31 25	7 0	17	2.4	Do.
114	"	Dongar Soni ...	220	Do. ...	47 8	6 0	30	3.0	Do.
115	"	Do. ...	49	Do. ...	24 4	9 0	50	5.6	Do.
116	"	Do. ...	232	Do. ...	10 17	2 8	80	32.0	Do.
117	"	Nimblak ...	69	Do. ...	17 13	8 0	150	16.7	Do.
118	"	Dhannil ...	3	Do. ...	13 21	3 8	150	43.8	Do.
119	"	Do. ...	60	Do. ...	13 39	3 8	40	11.4	Do.
120	"	Palus ...	372	Do. ...	9 5	9 0	200	22.2	Do.
121	"	Do. ...	234	Do. ...	14 26	14 0	200	14.3	Do.

APPENDIX I.

Statement of Leases in Villages of the Tásgaon Táluka, taken from the Sub-Registrar's Records from 1881 to 1885.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Land, Government or Inám.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance or how.	Government due paid by	REMARKS.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.								
881 ...	1	Bhoso	212 213	Government ... Do. ...	10 34 6 13	12 0 7 0	} 630 0	7 years ...	Yearly Instalment of Rs. 90.	Owner.					
			Total ...		17 7	19 0									
" ...	2	Do.	388	Government ...	7 31	12 0	} 60 0	1 "	Do. of Rs. 60 ...	Do.					
" ...	3	Do.	339 340	Do. ... Do. ...	9 36 1 29	12 0 1 8					} 60 0	1 "	Do. do. ...	Do.	
			Total ...		11 25	13 8									
" ...	4	Do.	273	Government ...	6 37	6 8	36 0	3 "	Do. of Rs. 12...	Lessee	... If the amount of annual instalment is not paid in time interest at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem will be charged.				
" ...	5	Soni	188	Do. ...	9 16	17 0	50 0	1 "	Do. of Rs. 50...	Owner.					
" ...	6	Do.	225	Do. ...	7 13	5 0	40 0	5 "	Do. of Rs. 8 ...	Do.					
" ...	7	Do.	286	Do. ...	5 30	7 0	} 66 0	1 "	Do. of Rs. 66...	Lessee.					
			287	Do. ...	7 5	5 0									
			Total ...		12 35	12 0									

11	Do.	278	Government	13 50	3 8	0 0	1 "	Do.	of Rs. 6	Owner
12	Do.	76	Do.	17 32	12 0	12 0	1 "	Do.	of Rs. 12	Lessee.
13	Do.	67	Do.	12 24	13 0	30 0	1 "	Do.	of Rs. 30	Do.
14	Do.	196	Do.	12 38	8 0	8 8	1 "	Do.	of Rs. 8-8	Owner.
15	Do.	275	Do.	19 2	16 0	40 0	1 "	Do.	of Rs. 40	Lessee.
16	Do.	208	Do.	7 23	3 0	8 0	1 "	Do.	of Rs. 8	Do.
17	Turchi	76	Do.	24 26	8 0	99 0	3 years	Do.	of Rs. 33	Do.
18	Dhayli	85	Do.	27 2	25 0	81 0	3 "	Do.	of Rs. 27	Do.
19	Do.	149	Do.	27 35	16 0	40 0	1 year	Do.	of Rs. 40	Do.
20	Chiuchni	183	Do.	14 30	5 0	945 0	7 years	Do.	of Rs. 135	Owner.
		201	Do.	19 19	9 0					
		203	Do.	3 30	3 0					
		207	Do.	4 0	8 0					
		198	Do.	14 3	2 0					
			Total	56 2	27 0					
21	Do.	91	Inám	9 22	11 0	132 2	7 "	Do.	of Rs. 18-14	Lessee.
			Government due...		4 2					
22	Do.	265	Government	2 26	2 0	26 12	2 "	Do.	of Rs. 13-6	Do.
23	Do.	187	Do.	13 5	6 0	45 0	5 "	Do.	of Rs. 9	Owner.
24	Do.	138	Do.	19 14	2 8	132 0	12 "	Do.	of Rs. 11	Do.
25	Do.	408	Do.	26 2	9 0	36 0	7 "	Do.	of Rs. 5	Lessee.
26	Do.	310	Do.	6 26	5 0	16 14	3 "	Do.	of Rs. 6-10	Do.
27	Tasgaon	380	Do.	22 10	21 0	8 0	1 year	Do.	of Rs. 8	Do.
28	Do.	643	Do.	13 36	20 0	25 0	1 "	Do.	of Rs. 25	Do.
29	Do.	1	Do.	4 13	11 0	70 0	2 years	Do.	of Rs. 36	Owner.
30	Do.	631	Do.	27 9	29 0	34 0	1 year	Do.	of Rs. 34	Do.
31	Do.	181	Do.	24 37	12 0	30 0	1 "	Do.	of Rs. 30	Do.
32	Bhilvadi	412	Do.	18 23	23 0	165 0	3 years	Do.	of Rs. 65	Do.
33	Do.	34	Do.	5 27	9 0	27 0	1 year	Do.	of Rs. 27	Lessee.
34	Do.	536	Do.	7 26	16 0	120 0	1 "	Do.	of Rs. 120	Owner.
35	Do.	21	Do.	12 23	27 0	200 0	1 "	Do.	of Rs. 200	Do.
36	Do.	521	Do.	5 36	13 0	95 0	1 "	Do.	of Rs. 95	Do.
37	Do.	18	Do.	11 5	24 0	177 0	1 "	Do.	of Rs. 177	Do.
38	Amnapur	166	Do.	12 0	14 0	80 0	2 years	Do.	of Rs. 40	Do.
39	Kupwad	320	Do.	16 34	19 0	490 0	10 "	Do.	of Rs. 49	Lessee.
40	Ankli	67	Do.	6 38	15 0	1,250 0	25 "	Do.	of Rs. 50	Do.
41	Burli	172	Do.	19 8	30 0	1,200 0	10 "	In advance		Do.
42	Akalkop	68	Inám	15 11	24 0	250 0	5 "	Yearly instalment	of	Do.
			Government due...		9 0			of Rs. 50.		

If the amount of instalment is not paid in time, interest at the rate of Rs. 1-9-0 will be charged.

If the amount of instalment is not paid in time, land to revert to the owner.

If the amount of instalment is not paid in time, interest at the rate of Rs. 1 per cent. per mensem will be charged.

Besides Rs. 34, one-fourth of the produce to be given to the owner.

APPENDIX L—continued.

Date of transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Land, Government or Indm.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance or how	Government dues paid by	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.				
SSI ...	43	Nagthán	239	Government ...	17 8	26 0	99 0	1 year	Yearly instalment of Rs. 99.	Owner.	
			238	Do. ...	2 18	3 8					
				Total ...	19 26	29 8					
				Government ...	16 25	23 0	100 0	2 years	Do. of Rs. 50 ...	Do.	
	44	Do.	128	Do. ...	7 32	11 0	64 0	1 year	Do. of Rs. 64 ...	Do.	
	45	Akalkop	105	Do. ...	3 1	6 0	9 6	1 "	Do. of Rs. 9-6 ...	Do.	
	46	Karoli	192	Do. ...	22 34	14 0	14 14	1 "	Do. of Rs. 14-14.	Do.	
	47	Savalej	161	Do. ...	12 20	5 0	30 0	1 "	Do. of Rs. 30 ...	Do.	
	48	Do.	103	Do. ...	17 18	6 0	35 0	1 "	Do. of Rs. 35 ...	Do.	
	49	Do.	68	Do. ...	9 25	7 0	50 0	1 "	Do. of Rs. 50 ...	Do.	
	50	Do.	49	Do. ...	4 6	4 0	60 0	1 "	Do. of Rs. 60 ...	Do.	
	51	Dongar Soni	61	Do. ...	31 29	15 0					
			118	Do. ...							
				Total ..	35 35	19 0					
				Government ...	24 10	21 0	15 10	1 "	Do. of Rs. 15-10.	Lessee.	
	52	Pundi Tarf, Tásgaon ...	162	Do. ...	1 27	4 0	36 0	1 "	Do. of Rs. 36 ...	Do.	
	53	Do.	95	Do. ...	11 0	10 0	6 0	1 "	Do. of Rs. 6 ...	Do.	
	54	Do.	111	Do. ...	3 10	13 0	50 0	1 "	Do. of Rs. 50 ...	Owner.	
	55	Do.	83	Do. ...	16 9	17 0	49 0	7 years	Do. of Rs. 7 ...	Lessee.	
	56	Nimblak	55	Do. ...							

"	...	60	Do.	...	...	230	Government	...	8 3	2 8	12 0	1 "	...	Do.	of Ra. 12	...	Do.
"	...	61	Do.	...	...	36	Do.	...	15 17	10 0	22 0	1 "	...	Do.	of Ra. 22	...	Lessee
"	...	62	Do.	...	...	126	Do.	...	10 14	16 0	90 0	1 "	...	Do.	of Ra. 90	...	Owner.
"	...	63	Palli	...	...	3	Do.	...	22 14	5 0	100 0	5 years	...	Do.	of Ra. 20	...	Do.
"	...	64	Soni	...	...	166	Do.	...	3 30	4 0	24 0	1 year	...	Do.	of Ra. 24	...	Do.
						167	Do.	...	2 14	1 0							
							Total	...	6 10	5 0							
"	...	65	Do.	...	...	241	Government	...	16 34	12 0	180 0	5 years	...	Do.	of Ra. 36	...	Do.
"	...	66	Do.	...	...	251	Do.	...	17 16	16 0	30 8	1 year	...	Do.	of Ra. 30-8...	...	Do.
"	...	67	Do.	...	...	306	Do.	...	8 22	11 0	92 0	1 "	...	Do.	of Ra. 92	...	Do.
"	...	68	Do.	...	...	193	Do.	...	5 27	15 0	55 0	1 "	...	Do.	of Ra. 65	...	Do.
"	...	69	Do.	...	...	180	Do.	...	22 1	14 0	24 0	1 "	...	Do.	of Ra. 24	...	Lessee.
"	...	70	Do.	143	Do.	...	8 7	7 0					...	Do.	of Ra. 21	...	Owner.
						163	Do.	...	1 9	1 8	21 0	1 "	...				
							Total	...	9 16	8 8							
"	...	71	Do.	...	...	286	Government	...	5 30	7 0	90 0	1 "	...	Do.	of Ra. 90	...	Lessee.
						287	Do.	...	7 '5	5 0					...		
							Total	...	12 35	12 0							
"	...	72	Do.	...	...	116	Government	...	18 9	15 0	630 0	9 years	...	Do.	of Ra. 70	...	Owner

... If the amount of instalment is not paid in time, interest at the rate of Re. 1 per cent. per mensem will be charged.

... Should the amount of instalment be not paid in time, interest at the rate of Re. 1 per cent. per mensem will be charged.

... Should the amount of instalment be not paid in time, land to revert to the owner.

... Should the lessee fail to pay the instalment in time, land to revert to the owner.

APPENDIX L—continued.

Date of Transaction.	Num-ber.	Villages.	Survey Num-bers.	Land, Government or Indiv.	Arable Area.	Asses-sment.	Amount realized.	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance or how.	Government due paid by	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1882 ...	73	Chinchni ...	442	Government ...	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.				
			445	Do. ...	10 28	48 0	5,000 0	5 years	Yearly instalment of Rs. 1,000.	Owner ...	Should the amount of instalment be not paid in time, interest at the rate of Rs. 1 per cent. per mensem will be charged.
			446	Do. ...	5 17	22 0					
			447	Do. ...	7 38	33 0					
			448	Do. ...	6 28	27 0					
			449	Do. ...	8 37	12 0					
			452	Do. ...	8 30	12 0					
			453	Do. ...	5 35	12 0					
			454	Do. ...	5 16	7 0					
			455	Do. ...	3 12	4 0					
			457	Do. ...	11 20	15 0					
				Total ...	74 19	187 0					
" ...	74	Do. ...	382	Government ...	30 9	30 0	72 0	1 year	Do. of Rs. 72 ...	Lessee.	
" ...	75	Do. ...	346	Do. ...	2 19	3 0	18 0	1 "	Do. of Rs. 18 ...	Do.	
" ...	76	Do. ...	391	Do. ...	9 2	4 0	10 0	1 "	Do. of Rs. 10 ...	Owner.	
" ...	77	Do. ...	61	Do. ...	8 10	5 12	40 0	5 years	Do. of Rs. 8 ...	Lessee.	
" ...	78	Tasgaon ...	236	Do. ...	18 8	13 0	48 0	1 year	Do. of Rs. 48 ...	Owner.	
" ...	79	Bhivadi ...	538	Do. ...	18 0	29 0	80 0	1 "	Do. of Rs. 80 ...	Do.	
" ...	80	Do. ...	525	Do. ...	3 36	8 0	80 0	1 "	Do. of Rs. 80 ...	Do.	
" ...	81	Do. ...	413	Do. ...	12 6	17 0	60 0	1 "	Do. of Rs. 60 ...	Do.	
" ...	82	Vasgade ...	339	Inám ...	4 36	8 0	45 0	5 years	Do. of Rs. 9 ...	Lessee.	
				Government due ...	...	8 0					
" ...	83	Burli ...	169	Inám ...	3 35	6 0	9 14	1 year	Do. of Rs. 9-14	Do.	
				Government due ...	...	4 2					
" ...	84	Akalkop ...	160	Government ...	19 10	29 0	120 13	1 "	Do. of Rs. 120-13	Owner.	
" ...	85	Do. ...	200	Do. ...	29 21	39 0	26 0	2 years	Do. of Rs. 13 ...	Lessee.	
" ...	86	Karoli ...	108	Do. ...	14 15	3 8	30 0	1 year	In advance ...	Owner.	
" ...	87	Savalaj ...	401	Do. ...	20 30	5 0	30 0	1 "	Yearly instalment of Rs. 30.	Do.	
			402	Do. ...	15 0	2 8					
				Total ...	35 30	7 8					

APPENDIX I—concluded.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Government or Inam.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Period of Lease.	Sum paid in advance, or how.	Government due paid by	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.				
1882 ...	111	Pundi Tarf Tásgaon ...	111	Government ...	11 0	10 0	6 0	1 year ...	Yearly instalment of Rs. 6.	Lessee.	
" ...	112	Sandoli ...	402	Do. ...	2 37	9 8	78 0	3 years ...	Do. of Rs. 26 ...	Owner.	
1883 ...	113	Haroli ...	135	Inam ...	4 3	10 0	90 10	5 "	Do. of Rs. 18-2	Do.	If the lessee fails to pay the instalment, land to revert to the owner.
				Government due...	...	2 8					
" ...	114	Tásgaon ...	164	Government ...	7 20	9 0	165 0	3 "	Do. of Rs. 55 ...	Do.	Do. do.
" ...	115	Do. ...	167	Do. ...	9 33	10 0	255 0	3 "	Do. of Rs. 85 ...	Do.	
			181	Do. ...	24 37	12 0					
				Total ...	34 30	22 0					
" ...	116	Do. ...	431	Government ...	17 20	24 0	840 0	12 "	Do. of Rs. 70 ...	Do.	
" ...	117	Chinchni ...	120	Do. ...	6 7	6 0	108 0	9 "	Do. of Rs. 12 ...	Do.	
" ...	118	Vasgade ...	124	Do. ...	6 1	9 4	35 0	1 year ...	Do. of Rs. 35 ...	Lessee.	
" ...	119	Palus ...	229	Do. ...	4 31	10 8	71 0	1 "	Do. of Rs. 71 ...	Owner.	
" ...	120	Bhilvadi ...	646	Do. ...	10 36	18 0	750 0	10 years ...	Do. of Rs. 75 ...	Do.	
" ...	121	Akalkop ...	202	Do. ...	25 7	30 0	25 0	1 year ...	Do. of Rs. 25 ...	Lessee.	
" ...	122	Bhose ...	338	Do. ...	7 31	12 0	64 0	1 "	Do. of Rs. 64 ...	Owner.	
1884 ...	123	Hingangaon ...	215	Do. ...	1 12	4 0	20 0	1 "	Do. of Rs. 20 ...	Lessee.	
			217	Do. ...	0 33	2 8					
				Total ...	2 5	6 8					
" ...	124	Savarle ...	171	Government ...	17 22	18 0	254 8	4 years ...	Do. of Rs. 63-10.	Owner.	
			168	Do. ...	21 14	8 0					
				Total ...	38 36	26 0					

"	...	126	Do.	97	Do. ...	18 28	28 0	850 0	5 "	...	Do. of Rs. 170 ...	Do.
"	...	127	Do.	140	Do. ...	3 24	5 0	100 0	5 "	...	In advance	Do.
1885	...	128	Pundi Tarf Tásgaon ...	189	Do. ...	18 25	18 0	60 0	1 year	...	Yearly instalment of Rs. 60.	Lessee.
"	...	129	Tásgaon	132	Do. ...	12 0	10 0	37 0	1 "	...	Do. of Rs. 37 ...	Owner.
"	...	130	Do.	194	Do. ...	22 6	19 0	48 0	2 years	...	Do. of Rs. 24 ...	Lessee.
"	...	131	Vasgade	128	Do. ...	17 24	28 12	98 0	1 year	...	Do. of Rs. 98 ...	Do.
"	...	132	Bhilvadi	564	Do. ...	10 28	19 0	125 0	1 "	...	Do. of Rs. 125 ..	Owner.
"	...	133	Do.	538	Do. ...	18 0	29 0	80 0	1 "	...	Do. of Rs. 80 ...	Do.

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent,
Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX M.

Statement of Mortgage Transactions in Villages of the Tásgaon Taluka of the Sítára District.

Date of Transaction.	Number.	Villages.	Survey No.	Land, Government or Indm.	Arable Area.	Assessment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what Term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per Mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, or any other Condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.			Rs. a. p.		
1881 ...	1	Nagaj	299	Government ...	30 1	8 0	50	6 years ...	Mortgagee ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Land to be in possession of mortgagee till payment in full.
" ...	2	Bhose	130	Do. ...	8 1	8 0	300	3 " ...	Owner ...	0 10 0	Owner ...	Land to pass into the possession of mortgagee in payment of interest.
" ...	3	Do.	273	Do. ...	6 37	6 8	100	3 " ...	Mortgagee ...	.....	Do. ...	Land to be in possession of mortgagee till payment in full. Should the mortgagee have to pay the rent, interest at the rate of Rs. 1 per cent. per mensem will be charged on the amount.
" ...	4	Sipur	95 97	Do. ... Do. ...	6 26 7 4	5 0 2 8	365	9 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Land to be in possession of mortgagee till payment in full.
				Total ...	13 30	7 8						
" ...	5	Do.	3	Government ...	18 31	14 0	50	9 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.
" ...	6	Do.	129	Do. ...	22 10	13 0	100	2 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do.
" ...	7	Vadgaon	70	Do. ...	1 25	4 0	95	5 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.

	14	Chirochni	44	Do.	19	1	16	0	165	3	Do.	Owner	Land to be sublet by mortgagee and the amount received thereby deducted from the amount of interest, which is agreed on to be paid at the rate of Rs. 1½ per cent. per mensem. If the land is sublet for more than the amount of interest, the excess amount will be deducted from the original debt.
	15	Bhiltvadi	34	Do.	5	27	9	0	133	3	Do.	Mortgagee	Land to be in possession of mortgagee till payment in full.
	16	Karoli	19	Do.	16	16	7	0	40	9 months	Owner	Owner	Land to be sold in satisfaction.
	17	Hingangaon	239	Do.	1	18	4	0	180	4 years	Mortgagee	Mortgagee	Land to be in possession of mortgagee till payment in full.
	18	Do.	216	Do.	2	21	8	0	200	4 "	Owner	Owner	Land to be sold in satisfaction.
	19	Do.	2	Do.	2	1	5	0	96	2 "	Do.	Do.	Do.
	20	Savalaj	102	Do.	6	30	5	0	200	7 "	Mortgagee	Mortgagee	Land to be in possession of mortgagee till payment in full.
	21	Do.	210	Do.	1	5	2	8	10	2 "	Do.	Owner	Do.
	22	Pandi Tarf Tásgaon	23	Do.	3	23	2	8	14	3 "	Do.	Do.	Do.
	23	Do.	3	Do.	5	14	4	0	75	5 "	Do.	Mortgagee	Do.
	24	Pandi Tarf Válva	175	Do.	1	37	4	0	99	5 "	Do.	Do.	Do.
	25	Samdoli	404	Do.	2	38	10	0	40	9 "	Do.	Do.	Do.
	26	Do.	288	Do.	11	19	31	0	80	Until debt is repaid, 9 years	Do.	Do.	Do.
1882	27	Bhose	126	Do.	10	14	16	0	800	5 "	Do.	Do.	Do.
	28	Yerandoli	258	Do.	3	17	11	0	50	5 "	Do.	Do.	Do.
	29	Soni	120	Do.	7	20	7	12	25	1 "	Owner	Owner	Land to be sold in satisfaction.
	30	Chinchni	174	Do.	19	9	8	0	108	5 "	Mortgagee	Mortgagee	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
	31	Vasgade	259	Do.	2	6	1	8	15	6 "	Do.	Do.	Do.
	32	Kupvad	276	Do.	12	20	17	0	150	4 "	Do.	Do.	Do.
	33	Do.	3	Do.	13	5	7	0	24	11 "	Do.	Do.	Do.
	34	Bisur	15	Do.	2	39	4	0	100	5 "	Do.	Do.	Do.
	35	Burli	140	Do.	8	27	15	0	600	2 "	Do.	Do.	Do.
	36	Savalaj	637 230	Do.	22	18	3	0	55	5 "	Do.	Owner	Do.
	37	Dongar Soni	231	Do.	11	32	2	0	200	8 "	Do.	Mortgagee	Do.
				Total	48	23	16	0					

APPENDIX M—continued.

Date of Trans- action.	Num- ber.	Villages.	Survey No.	Land, Government or Indiu.	Arable Area.	Asses- ment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what Term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per Mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, or any other Condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.			Rs. a. p.		
1882 ...	38	Jarandi	23	Government ...	10 19	2 4	30	5 years ...	Mortgagee ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to con- tinue till payment in full.
" ...	39	Pundi Tarf Tásgaon ...	139	Do. ...	10 33	5 0	30	9 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.
" ...	40	Niinni	101	Do. ...	19 16	12 0	60	7 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.
1883 ...	41	Tásgaon	525	Do. ...	11 1	8 0	200	5 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.
" ...	42	Do.	639	Do. ...	18 16	20 0	70	5 " ...	Owner ...	.....	Owner ...	Land to be cultivated by the owner, and 3rd produce, valued at Rs. 15, be given to the mortgagee in payment of interest.
" ...	43	Amnapur	209	Do. ...	3 34	8 0	100	4 " ...	Mortgagee ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to con- tinue till payment in full.
" ...	44	Palus	42	Do. ...	16 11	20 0	450	7 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.
" ...	45	Bhilvadi	393	Do. ...	6 32	10 8	200	7 " ...	Do. ...	.....	3rd by the owner and 3rd by the mortgagee.	Land to be cultivated by mort- gagee, and 3rd produce to be given to the owner. The re- maining 3rd produce shall be taken by the mortgagee in payment of interest.
" ...	46	Akalkop	336	Do. ...	14 30	10 0	70	10 months ...	Owner ...	1 4 0	Owner ...	Land to be sold in satisfac- tion, owner making up the deficiency.
" ...	47	Nagthan	94	Do. ...	15 12	11 0	20	6 " ...	Do. ...	1 8 0	Do. ...	Do.
" ...	48	Akalkop	71	Do. ...	9 3	19 0	200	2 years ...	Do. ...	1 0 0	Do. ...	Land to pass into the posses- sion of mortgagee in payment of interest.
" ...	49	Do.	72	Do. ...	15 25	31 0	100	2 " ...	Do. ...	1 0 0	Do. ...	Do.
" ...	50	Bhose	31	Do. ...	12 22	13 0	400	10 " ...	Mortgagee ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Mortgagee's possession to con- tinue till payment in full.
1884 ...	51	Hingangaon	216	Do. ...	2 21	8 0	300	2 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.
" ...	52	Savalaj	692	Do. ...	4 7	0 8	100	5 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do.
			693	Do. ...	14 5	5 0						
				Total ...	18 12	5 8						

"	53	Dongar Soni ...	57	Do. ...	5 3	3 8	54	10 months ...	Owner ...	2 5 6	Owner ...	Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up the deficiency.
"	54	Do. ...	88	Do. ...	29 3	14 0	40	10 "	Do. ...	2 0 0	Do. ...	Do.
"	55	Samdoli... ..	65	Do. ...	11 33	27 0	800	10 years ...	Mortgagee ...	.....	Mortgagee	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	56	Palus	336	Do. ...	11 2	11 0	200	1 year ...	Do ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.
"	57	Do.	361	Inám	17 27	11 0	20	1 "	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.
				Government due. ...	...	5 0						
"	58	Do.	72	Government ...	30 39	15 0	30	1 "	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do.
"	59	Do.	40	Do. ...	5 19	16 0	100	1 "	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.
			43	Do. ...	10 28	8 0						
				Total ...	16 7	24 0						
"	60	Pundi Tarf Tásgaon ...	95	Government ...	1 27	4 0	180	2 "	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.
"	61	Chinchni	423	Do. ...	22 16	9 0	40	2 "	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.
"	62	Bhose	338	Do. ...	7 31	12 0	700	2 "	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee	Do.
"	63	Do.	46	Do. ...	23 35	16 0	32	1 "	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up the deficiency.
"	64	Sipur	7	Do. ...	6 39	2 0	100	7 "	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	65	Hingangaon	174	Do. ...	22 23	8 0	100	1 "	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Land to be sold in satisfaction, owner making up the deficiency.
1885	66	Tásgaon	154	Do. ...	22 6	19 0	100	1 "	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	67	Do.	3	Do. ...	5 14	4 0	76	4 "	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Land to be sold in satisfaction.
"	68	Bhilvadi	454	Do. ...	7 30	14 0	150	7 "	Owner ...	.....	Both owner and mortgagee half by each.	Land to be cultivated by the owner, and half produce given to the mortgagee in payment of interest.
"	69	Do.	348	Do. ...	1 13	2 0	51	3 "	Mortgagee ...	.....	Owner ...	Mortgagee's possession to continue till payment in full.
"	70	Nagthan	117	Do. ...	0 25	1 0	12	5 "	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.

APPENDIX M—concluded.

Date of Trans- action.	Num- ber.	Villages.	Sarvey No.	Land, Government or Indau.	Arable Area.	Asses- ment.	Amount of Debt incurred.	For what Term.	Land to be in whose possession.	Interest payable per cent. per Mensem.	Government Assessment to be paid by	Penalty on non-payment within date fixed, or any other Condition.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.			Rs. a. p.		
1885 ...	71	Nagthan	17	Government ...	31 32	44 0	700	7 years ...	Mortgagee ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	The crop should be sold at market value, and the sale proceeds deducted from the amount of interest, which is to be calculated at the rate of Rs. 1 per cent. per mensem. If the amount of the sale proceeds be more than the amount of interest, the excess should be deducted from the original debt.
" ...	72	Akalkop	234	Do. ...	14 29	21 0	360	5 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Land to be sold in satisfac- tion.
" ...	73	Kupvad	231	Do. ...	11 21	6 0	100	5 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.
" ...	74	Bisur	74	Do. ...	1 27	2 8	60	1 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Mortgagee's possession to con- tinue till payment in full.
" ...	75	Dongar Soui	51	Do. ...	5 3	3 8	60	1 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do.
" ...	76	Do.	62	Do. ...	8 10	3 0	230	3 months ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.
" ...	77	Nagaj	12	Do. ...	17 8	5 0	20	1 year ...	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Do.
			13	Do. ...	14 38	3 8						
				Total ...	32 6	8 8						
" ...	78	Do.	56	Government ...	20 4	4 0	100	1 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do.
" ...	79	Vadgaon	51	Do. ...	16 3	2 0	22	10 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	Do.
" ...	80	Pundi Tarf Valva	117	Do. ...	3 24	7 8	200	9 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Do.
" ...	81	Palus	442	Do. ...	16 11	20 0	475	5 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Owner ...	Do.
" ...	82	Do.	372	Do. ...	9 5	9 0	100	2 " ...	Do. ...	.....	Mortgagee ...	Land to be sold in satisfac-

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Tásgaon and Sángli Markets from the year 1844-45 to 1885-86.

Years.	TÁSGAON.					SÁ'NGLI.					REMARKS.		
	Measured Seers of 80 Toldás per Rupee.					Price per Maund.	Measured Seers of 80 Toldás per Rupee.					Price per Maund.	
	Jowári.	Bájni.	Wheat.	Gram.	Cleaned Rice.	Jaggery.	Jowári.	Bájni.	Wheat.	Gram.		Cleaned Rice.	Jaggery.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	
1844-45	37	36	30	30	22	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1845-46	38	37	30	32	22	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1846-47	39	40	32	32	23	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1847-48	42	42	33	33	24	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1848-49	50	50	35	35	25	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1849-50	55	55	40	40	30	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1850-51	56	56	42	42	30	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1851-52	42	42	40	40	30	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	359	358	282	284	206	6 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 years' average	45	45	35	35	26	0 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1852-53	40	40	36	36	30	0 12 0	38	40	40	38	20	1 2 0	Year of settlement.
1853-54	38	38	34	34	28	0 12 0	24	32	22	25	16	...	...
1854-55	28	24	20	24	11	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1855-56	32	23	20	24	12	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1856-57	24	20	24	28	14	0 15 0	40	39	39	42	17	1 6 0	...
1857-58	36	32	20	24	13	1 0 0	39	40	32	39	15	...	...
1858-59	28	24	18	22	13	1 0 0	38	36	24	33	16	...	...
1859-60	32	28	20	24	14	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1860-61	28	28	18	24	14	1 6 0	24	26	25	17	11	...	...
1861-62	26	26	18	20	13	1 4 0	21	23	16	23	11	2 10 0	...
Total	312	288	228	260	162	10 3 0	224	236	198	217	106	5 2 0	...
10 years' average	31	29	23	26	16	1 0 4	32	34	28	31	15	1 11 0	...
1862-63	28	28	20	24	13	1 8 0	16	14	33	19	8	3 6 0	...
1863-64	24	24	18	22	14	1 8 0	10	10	10	8	8	2 4 0	...
1864-65	22	20	18	20	13	1 10 0	13	13	7	8	9	2 14 0	...
1865-66	20	18	16	18	11	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866-67	18	17	15	17	10	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867-68	16	15	16	18	13	1 12 0	23	25	16	16	10	1 15 0	...
1868-69	14	14	15	16	12	2 0 0	23	24	15	15	8	2 5 0	...
1869-70	13	12	15	15	11	2 0 0	16	16	8	8	7	2 14 0	...
1870-71	12	12	15	15	10	2 0 0	15	16	10	7	7	1 6 0	...
1871-72	14	15	16	16	21	2 0 0	15	19	13	20	10	1 7 0	...
Total	181	175	164	181	128	17 10 0	131	137	112	101	67	18 7 0	...
10 years' average	18	17	16	18	13	1 12 2	16	17	14	13	8	2 4 10	...

APPENDIX N—continued.

Years.	TA'SGAON.					Price per Maund.	SA'NGLI.					Price per Maund.	REMARKS.		
	Measured Seers of 80 Tols per Rupee.						Jaggery.	Measured Seers of 80 Tols per Rupee.						Jaggery.	
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Cleaned Rice.			Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.				Cleaned Rice.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
						Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.		
1872-73	15	16	17	17	10	1 12 0	10	10	15	10	10	1 10 0			
1873-74	17	19	16	19	11	1 12 0	23	22	20	20	8	2 0 0			
1874-75	20	19	16	20	10	1 8 0	29	29	18	15	9	2 0 0			
1875-76	17	17	15	17	10	1 10 0	25	22	19	25	11	1 12 0			
1876-77	15	15	16	17	11	1 14 0	18	18	25	19	10	1 8 0			
1877-78	11	11	10	12	9	1 15 0	16	15	6	10	7	2 4 0			
1878-79	12	12	12	14	9	1 4 0	12	11	6	7	7	3 6 0			
1879-80	15	14	14	15	10	1 0 0	17	16	13	16	7	2 3 0			
1880-81	20	19	15	17	11	1 2 0	29	29	20	20	8	2 0 0			
1881-82	25	24	17	19	11	1 2 0	32	38	20	21	9	1 13 0			
1882-83	27	25	19	20	12	1 2 0	27	28	20	21	10	2 4 0			
1883-84	25	24	16	17	12	1 4 0	22	22	18	25	9	1 8 0			
1884-85	19	19	17	21	9	1 4 0	21	20	...	20	9	1 2 0			
1885-86	16	14	11	11	...	1 8 7	18	18	14	14	...	1 12 0			
Total	254	248	211	236	135	20 1 7	299	298	214	243	114	27 2 0			
14 years' average	18	18	15	17	10	1 7 0	21	21	15	17	8	1 15 0			

W. M. FLETCHER,
 Superintendent, Poona and Násik and
 Southern Marátha Country Revenue Surve

Revenue History for 36 Villages of the Tisgaon Taluka in which Survey Settlement was introduced between the years 1852-53 and 1867-68, divided into six parts, which correspond with the different Settlements, the figures for the Villages included in each Settlement being massed separately.

APPENDIX P (1).

Revenue History for 16 Villages of Tisgaon and 8 of old Athni Talukas in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1852-53.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.							UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALLENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY (IN A.M.).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND IN A.M.				REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realities from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Quit- Collections, rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2 and 11.		Full Total of Columns 2, 9 and 12.	Total of Column 7, 10 and 13.	Balance outstanding at close of year.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.								Acres.	Ra.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1842-43 .. ..	..	4,073	..	140	140	6,223	..	..	..	..	50	243	..	5,032	6,471	..	..
1843-44 .. ..	..	11,414	..	123	123	11,286	..	28	70	..	59	119	..	11,501	11,431	..	..
1844-45 .. ..	..	14,218	..	106	106	14,138	..	28	..	..	59	108	..	14,330	14,246	..	..
1845-46 .. ..	..	89,183	..	1,851	1,851	87,341	..	1,158	117	..	15,988	110	..	88,329	87,577	..	..
1846-47 .. ..	..	10,864	..	4,747	4,747	21,210	..	2,107	78	..	59	103	..	13,030	21,389	..	..
1847-48 .. ..	..	46,405	..	2,336	2,336	44,169	..	1,039	977	..	9,555	122	..	57,059	45,258	..	..
1848-49 .. ..	..	110,570	..	6,494	6,494	104,029	..	14,404	1,180	..	26,451	122	..	151,415	105,338	..	..
1849-50 .. ..	..	95,035	..	1,843	1,843	83,192	..	31,866	2,857	..	30,237	296	..	157,188	96,345	..	..
1850-51 .. ..	..	89,974	..	2,366	2,366	87,308	..	38,948	2,495	..	30,393	301	..	159,016	90,104	..	..
1851-52 .. ..	..	96,346	..	2,225	2,225	94,121	..	32,237	2,163	..	30,668	307	..	150,251	96,581	..	..
1852-53	61,530	60,253	..	1,637	1,637	64,596	21,891	14,060	2,160	15,998	19,098	307	99,419	99,351	67,063	..	..
1853-54	65,850	71,152	..	577	577	70,575	14,833	7,418	1,823	19,377	20,759	369	100,069	99,329	72,767	..	..
1854-55	69,582	73,857	..	1,173	1,173	72,684	11,189	4,812	1,510	19,018	21,097	270	99,789	99,766	74,464	..	..
1855-56	71,397	74,822	..	1,092	1,092	73,730	9,368	3,727	1,231	18,952	21,156	378	99,719	99,735	73,237	..	..
1856-57	73,020	75,471	..	1,112	1,112	74,359	7,699	3,077	1,219	18,996	21,185	289	99,715	99,733	75,567	..	..
1857-58	73,740	75,612	..	290	290	75,513	7,021	2,811	888	18,941	21,100	276	99,702	99,723	76,677	..	..
1858-59	74,713	76,151	..	299	299	75,852	6,042	2,473	876	21,926	21,122	279	102,651	99,745	77,007	..	..
1859-60	76,384	78,823	..	296	296	76,527	5,323	1,911	834	18,994	21,044	798	100,611	99,778	78,159	..	..
1860-61	77,337	77,093	..	293	293	76,802	4,531	1,661	709	18,811	21,020	621	100,679	99,782	78,132	..	..
1861-62	80,098	78,042	..	274	274	77,768	2,104	1,108	1,256	18,893	20,625	4,620	101,100	99,775	83,653	..	..
1862-63	80,642	78,225	..	261	261	77,964	1,609	948	1,302	18,672	20,602	4,658	100,983	99,775	83,924	..	..
1863-64	81,001	79,554	..	274	274	79,278	1,304	822	1,704	18,910	21,148	4,830	100,915	101,522	85,812	..	..
1864-65	81,910	78,248	..	111	111	78,137	1,131	794	2,313	18,638	20,737	4,718	100,779	99,770	85,160	..	..
1865-66	81,092	78,268	..	104	104	78,164	1,062	785	2,391	18,529	20,726	4,635	100,789	99,779	85,100	..	..
1866-67	81,133	78,305	..	104	104	78,201	1,019	770	2,774	18,576	20,698	4,633	100,778	99,779	85,608	..	..
1867-68	81,773	78,474	..	104	104	78,370	1,019	776	2,417	18,449	20,567	4,758	101,246	99,817	85,543	..	..
1868-69	81,798	78,548	..	104	104	78,444	1,064	782	2,920	18,384	20,487	5,018	101,246	99,817	85,482	..	..
1869-70	81,795	78,548	..	104	104	78,444	1,064	782	1,762	18,384	20,487	4,965	101,246	99,817	85,151	..	..
1870-71	81,762	78,545	..	104	104	78,441	1,125	890	1,511	18,384	20,487	4,964	101,261	99,833	84,916	..	..
1871-72	81,268	78,289	..	..	..	78,289	1,619	958	1,477	18,382	20,451	4,968	111,262	99,723	84,734	..	..
1872-73	81,149	78,240	..	..	..	78,240	1,756	1,020	1,495	18,347	20,668	5,340	100,915	99,028	85,075	..	..
1873-74	81,149	78,240	..	..	..	78,240	1,335	725	967	18,347	20,668	5,340	100,831	99,033	84,447	..	..
1874-75	81,215	78,232	..	..	..	78,232	1,348	721	680	18,297	20,443	5,339	100,860	99,396	84,251	..	..
1875-76	81,054	78,226	..	..	..	78,226	1,562	769	657	18,299	20,593	5,332	100,876	99,388	84,215	..	..
1876-77	80,740	78,133	..	..	..	78,133	1,890	879	817	18,240	20,388	5,332	100,888	99,394	84,282	..	..
1877-78	80,048	78,093	..	..	..	78,093	1,993	918	873	18,240	20,352	5,334	100,855	99,398	84,310	..	..
1878-79	80,471	78,092	..	..	..	78,092	2,181	996	554	18,235	20,316	5,330	100,857	99,444	83,965	..	..
1879-80	80,212	78,015	..	294	294	77,721	2,400	1,035	527	18,235	20,356	5,350	100,847	99,406	83,557	..	..
1880-81	79,110	77,723	..	..	..	77,723	3,504	1,501	659	18,219	20,334	5,336	100,842	99,418	83,618	..	..
1881-82	79,110	77,720	..	0	0	77,723	3,497	1,391	1,067	18,219	20,334	5,336	100,835	99,424	84,120	..	..
1882-83	79,056	77,704	..	..	..	77,704	3,520	1,553	134	18,208	20,317	5,332	100,814	99,370	83,170	..	..
1883-84	78,732	77,767	..	..	..	77,767	2,768	1,222	796	18,208	20,317	5,332	99,698	99,396	83,895	..	..
1884-85	78,747	77,781	..	8	8	77,773	3,290	1,218	537	18,208	20,317	5,629	100,245	99,316	83,929	..	..
01885-8	78,629	77,717	..	12	12	77,705	3,060	1,140	638	18,207	20,315	5,621	99,826	99,151	83,984	..	..

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent,
Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country.

APPENDIX P (2).

Revenue History for 8 Villages of the Tásgaon Túluka in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1856-57.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALLEGEDLY PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY INA'M.			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INA'M.				REMARKS.
	Occupied.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Reduction from Auction Sale of Grading.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 8 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of Columns 9, 9 and 12.	Collections Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.	Balance outstanding at close of year.	
			Permanent.	Chauk.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1846-47	..	12,734	..	3,374	3,374	9,460	..	228	..	..	3,188	..	..	16,148	9,460	..	..
1847-48	..	17,708	..	5,068	5,068	12,730	..	270	..	..	3,791	..	..	21,850	12,730	..	..
1848-49	..	18,017	..	5,689	5,689	12,318	..	380	..	..	3,791	..	..	22,168	12,318	..	..
1849-50
1850-51	..	17,440	..	3,040	3,040	14,400	..	1,762	56	..	3,948	..	..	23,145	14,456	..	..
1851-52	..	14,964	..	2,552	2,552	12,412	..	1,785	131	..	3,887	56	..	20,630	12,509	..	..
1852-53	..	14,835	104	3,370	3,474	11,461	..	2,862	150	..	3,887	440	..	21,084	12,000	..	..
1853-54	..	14,833	..	2,461	2,461	12,351	..	2,557	339	..	3,887	394	..	21,277	13,086	..	..
1854-55	..	14,661	..	2,014	2,014	12,647	..	2,763	679	..	3,856	897	..	21,280	13,723	..	..
1855-56	..	14,473	..	2,347	2,347	12,126	..	2,650	480	..	3,858	388	..	21,279	13,003	..	..
1856-57	..	17,267	12,519	..	1,629	1,629	10,890	10,359	2,364	653	4,994	3,646	388	32,620	19,529	11,831	..
1857-58	..	18,863	13,211	..	..	..	13,211	8,764	1,673	602	4,993	3,646	388	32,620	18,529	14,201	..
1858-59	..	19,585	13,410	..	..	..	13,410	8,091	1,473	720	5,332	3,667	145	32,968	18,460	14,276	..
1859-60	..	21,020	13,703	..	..	..	13,703	6,006	1,000	801	4,954	3,646	146	32,620	18,529	14,840	..
1861-61	..	22,816	14,110	..	..	..	14,110	4,811	772	738	4,993	3,646	326	32,620	18,528	15,173	..
1861-62	..	23,556	14,301	..	..	..	14,301	4,072	585	895	5,195	3,642	730	32,823	18,528	15,926	..
1862-63	..	24,761	14,421	..	..	..	14,421	2,868	465	984	5,060	3,643	729	32,689	18,628	16,134	453
1863-64	..	26,075	14,569	..	..	..	14,569	1,553	317	1,090	5,045	3,642	1,241	32,673	18,528	16,000	..
1864-65	..	27,307	14,855	..	..	..	14,855	311	112	907	4,992	3,642	1,241	32,620	18,609	17,003	..
1865-66	..	27,307	14,855	..	..	..	14,855	321	112	1,134	4,992	3,642	1,258	32,620	18,600	17,247	..
1866-67	..	27,410	14,869	..	..	..	14,869	321	112	1,386	4,972	3,636	1,258	32,703	18,617	17,513	..
1867-68	..	27,410	14,869	..	..	..	14,869	321	112	1,384	4,972	3,636	1,344	32,703	18,617	17,547	..
1868-69	..	27,410	14,869	..	..	..	14,869	321	112	968	4,972	3,638	1,347	32,703	18,617	17,304	..
1869-70	..	27,410	14,869	..	..	..	14,869	321	112	1,389	4,972	3,636	1,368	32,703	18,617	17,566	..
1870-71	..	27,398	14,869	..	..	..	14,859	333	112	1,228	4,972	3,636	1,301	32,703	18,617	17,448	..
1871-72	..	27,653	14,851	..	..	..	14,851	321	112	1,256	4,730	3,673	1,306	32,704	18,536	17,412	..
1872-73	..	27,653	14,851	..	..	..	14,851	321	112	1,620	4,730	3,673	1,475	32,704	18,536	17,946	..
1873-74	..	27,653	14,851	..	..	..	14,851	167	84	417	4,730	3,673	1,475	32,650	18,608	16,743	..
1874-75	..	27,620	14,842	..	..	..	14,842	167	84	277	4,730	3,673	1,462	32,517	18,499	16,581	..
1875-76	..	27,621	14,807	..	..	..	14,807	206	110	309	4,730	3,673	1,462	32,533	18,409	16,500	..
1876-77	..	27,421	14,769	..	..	..	14,769	375	167	672	4,730	3,673	1,462	32,528	18,409	16,903	..
1877-78	..	27,421	14,769	..	..	..	14,769	375	157	666	4,730	3,673	1,462	32,528	18,409	16,797	..
1878-79	..	27,266	14,751	..	..	..	14,751	430	175	280	4,730	3,673	1,464	32,626	18,409	16,475	..
1879-80	..	27,266	14,731	..	67	67	14,664	396	162	196	4,730	3,673	1,464	32,401	18,406	16,334	..
1880-81	..	26,833	14,620	..	..	..	14,620	377	293	236	4,730	3,673	1,464	32,400	18,486	16,323	..
1881-82	..	26,284	14,472	..	..	..	14,472	1,477	441	484	4,730	3,673	1,464	32,401	18,486	16,420	..
1882-83	..	24,734	14,301	..	..	..	14,301	1,477	441	292	4,581	3,476	1,370	30,592	18,118	15,063	..
1883-84	..	26,381	14,517	..	..	..	14,517	1,944	308	250	4,725	3,673	1,464	32,160	18,308	16,231	..
1884-85	..	26,356	14,596	..	..	..	14,595	1,944	308	124	4,725	3,673	1,466	32,157	18,476	16,185	..
1885-86	..	26,211	14,569	..	..	..	14,668	1,014	295	225	4,725	3,673	1,466	31,950	18,436	16,260	..

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent,
Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX P (3).

Revenue History for 1 Village, Nimblak, of Tásgaon Taluka in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1857-58.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collection. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1847-48
1848-49
1849-50
1850-51	2,445	..	643	643	1,802	..	11	..	..	246	..	2,702	1,802	..	..
1851-52
1852-53	2,328	..	650	650	1,678	..	141	7	..	270	..	2,718	1,685	..	..
1853-54	2,390	..	651	651	1,745	..	74	9	..	279	..	2,719	1,754	..	..
1854-55	2,126	..	580	580	1,556	..	25	7	..	246	..	2,407	1,563	..	..
1855-56	2,100	..	580	580	1,520	..	25	7	..	282	..	2,407	1,527	..	..
1856-57	2,119	..	580	580	1,530	..	6	1	..	282	..	2,407	1,540	..	..
1857-58	..	911	1,008	..	50	50	1,006	104	39	1	129	140	..	1,144	1,244	1,007	..
1858-59	..	953	1,086	..	..	..	1,086	62	18	1	129	140	..	1,144	1,244	1,087	..
1859-60	..	953	1,086	..	..	..	1,086	62	18	4	129	140	..	1,144	1,244	1,090	..
1860-61	..	980	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	25	6	1	129	140	..	1,143	1,244	1,090	..
1861-62	..	980	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	1	131	140	22	1,147	1,244	1,121	..
1862-63	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	1	129	140	22	1,145	1,244	1,121	..
1863-64	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	1	129	140	22	1,145	1,244	1,121	..
1864-65	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	1	129	140	22	1,145	1,244	1,121	..
1865-66	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	3	129	140	22	1,145	1,244	1,123	..
1866-67	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	1	129	140	22	1,145	1,244	1,121	..
1867-68	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	1	129	140	22	1,145	1,244	1,121	..
1868-69	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	1	129	140	22	1,145	1,244	1,121	..
69-70	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	1	129	140	19	1,145	1,244	1,118	..
1870-71	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	1	129	140	19	1,145	1,244	1,118	..
1871-72	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	1	129	140	19	1,145	1,244	1,118	..
1872-73	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	1	129	140	19	1,145	1,244	1,118	..
1873-74	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	1	129	140	19	1,145	1,244	1,118	..
1874-75	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	1	129	140	19	1,145	1,244	1,118	10
1875-76	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	1	129	140	19	1,145	1,244	1,118	..
1876-77	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	1	129	140	19	1,145	1,244	1,118	945
1877-78	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	..	129	140	10	1,145	1,244	1,117	8
1878-79	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	..	129	140	10	1,145	1,244	1,117	..
1879-80	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	..	129	140	19	1,145	1,244	1,117	..
1880-81	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	..	129	140	19	1,145	1,244	1,117	..
1881-82	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	..	129	140	19	1,145	1,244	1,117	..
1882-83	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	..	129	140	19	1,145	1,244	1,117	..
1883-84	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	..	129	140	19	1,145	1,244	1,117	..
1884-85	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	..	129	140	19	1,145	1,244	1,117	..
1885-86	..	989	1,098	..	..	..	1,098	27	6	..	129	140	19	1,145	1,244	1,117	..

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent,
Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

APPENDIX P (4).

Revenue History for 1 Village, Samdoli, of the old Valva Taluka, now situated in the which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1862-63.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPY UNOCCUPIED, AND		
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction Sale of Orland.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Total of Assessment Columns 3, 9 and 12.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1852-53	..	5,648	..	83	83	5,565	..	..	..	..	1,050	250	..	6,707	
1853-54	..	5,652	..	906	906	4,746	..	..	..	..	1,050	250	..	6,708	
1854-55	..	5,652	..	130	130	5,522	..	..	..	..	1,050	250	..	6,708	
1855-56	..	5,785	..	505	505	5,280	..	..	..	..	923	250	..	6,708	
1856-57	..	5,785	..	83	83	5,702	..	..	..	..	923	250	..	6,708	
1857-58	..	5,785	..	975	975	4,810	..	..	..	..	923	250	..	6,708	
1858-59	..	5,785	..	354	354	5,431	..	..	..	..	923	250	..	6,708	
1859-60	..	5,785	..	395	395	5,390	..	..	..	..	923	250	..	6,708	
1860-61	..	5,785	..	83	83	5,702	..	..	..	..	923	250	..	6,708	
1861-62	..	5,785	..	83	83	5,702	..	..	..	..	923	250	..	6,708	
1862-63	..	2,660	6,650	..	996	996	5,654	..	..	..	488	1,200	261	3,148	7,040
1863-64	..	2,672	6,711	..	..	..	6,711	24	14	9	488	1,200	739	3,184	7,066
1864-65	..	2,696	6,725	..	..	..	6,725	..	..	..	488	1,200	740	3,184	7,082
1865-66	..	2,696	6,725	..	..	..	2,725	..	..	..	488	1,200	740	3,184	7,082
1866-67	..	2,623	6,594	..	..	..	6,594	..	..	..	501	1,301	805	3,184	7,082
1867-68	..	2,623	6,594	..	..	..	6,594	..	..	..	501	1,301	805	3,184	7,082
1868-69	..	2,623	6,594	..	..	..	6,594	..	..	..	501	1,301	812	3,184	7,082
1869-70	..	2,623	6,594	..	..	..	6,594	..	..	..	501	1,301	812	3,184	7,082
1870-71	..	2,623	6,594	..	..	..	6,594	..	..	..	501	1,301	812	3,184	7,082
1871-72	..	2,623	6,594	..	..	..	6,594	..	..	..	501	1,301	812	3,184	7,082
1872-73	..	2,623	6,594	..	..	..	6,594	..	..	..	501	1,301	812	3,184	7,082
1873-74	..	2,623	6,594	..	..	..	6,594	..	..	..	501	1,301	812	3,184	7,082
1874-75	..	2,623	6,594	..	..	..	6,594	..	..	..	501	1,301	812	3,184	7,082
1875-76	..	2,623	6,594	..	..	..	6,594	..	..	..	501	1,301	812	3,184	7,082
1876-77	..	2,623	6,594	..	..	..	6,594	..	..	..	501	1,301	812	3,184	7,082
1877-78	..	2,623	6,594	..	..	..	6,594	..	..	..	501	1,301	812	3,184	7,082
1878-79	..	2,623	6,594	..	..	..	6,594	..	..	..	501	1,301	812	3,184	7,082
1879-80	..	2,623	6,594	..	..	..	6,594	..	..	..	501	1,301	812	3,184	7,082
1880-81	..	2,623	6,594	..	..	..	6,594	..	..	..	501	1,301	812	3,184	7,082
1881-82	..	2,623	6,594	..	..	..	6,594	..	..	..	501	1,301	812	3,184	7,082
1882-83	..	2,623	6,594	..	..	..	6,594	..	..	..	501	1,301	812	3,184	7,082
1883-84	..	2,623	6,594	..	..	..	6,594	..	..	..	501	1,301	812	3,184	7,082
1884-85	..	2,623	6,594	..	..	..	6,594	..	..	..	501	1,301	812	3,184	7,082
1885-86	..	2,623	6,594	..	..	..	6,594	..	..	..	501	1,301	812	3,184	7,082

APPENDIX P (5).

venue History for 1 Village, Hingangaon, of the old Athni Taluka, now situated in the Tásgaon 1 in which Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1864-65.

No.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY (IN A.M.).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND IN A.M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied/Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction Sale of Gracings.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Assessment. Total Columns 3, 9, and 12.	Collection. Total Columns 7, 10, and 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	2,088	..	..	..	2,088	..	..	..	..	265	157	..	2,353	2,225	..
..	..	2,365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,630	2,242	..
..	200	200	2,105	..	..	..	..	..	265	137	..	..
156-57	..	1,836	..	173	173	1,663	..	198	17	..	265	117	..	2,290	1,797	..
157-58	..	1,916	..	156	156	1,760	..	118	8	..	265	117	..	2,290	1,885	..
158-59	..	1,962	..	152	152	1,810	..	72	5	..	265	117	..	2,290	1,932	..
159-60	..	2,040	..	136	136	1,904	..	34	2	..	245	117	..	2,270	1,983	..
160-61	..	2,000	..	131	131	1,869	..	34	2	..	245	117	..	2,279	1,988	..
161-62	..	2,017	..	88	88	1,929	..	34	2	..	233	124	..	2,284	2,055	..
162-63	..	2,017	..	53	53	1,964	..	34	4	..	233	124	..	2,284	2,072	..
163-64	..	2,010	..	57	57	1,953	..	34	34	..	233	124	..	2,283	2,117	..
14-65	..	3,405	2,325	..	430	430	1,805	557	77	40	557	403	124	4,510	2,805	2,050
-66	..	3,390	2,378	..	..	..	2,378	73	24	16	557	403	124	4,520	2,803	2,618
-67	..	3,513	2,326	..	..	..	2,326	160	76	17	557	403	124	4,520	2,805	2,467
-68	..	3,730	2,283	..	..	..	2,283	236	119	40	557	403	124	4,510	2,805	2,447
3-69	..	3,808	2,326	..	..	..	2,326	185	76	73	557	403	275	4,520	2,805	2,674
3-70	..	3,898	2,326	..	..	..	2,326	155	70	94	557	403	272	4,520	2,805	2,692
70-71	..	3,912	2,379	..	..	..	2,379	51	23	30	557	403	172	4,520	2,805	2,681
71-72	..	3,912	2,379	..	..	..	2,379	51	23	30	557	403	272	4,520	2,805	2,690
72-73	..	3,912	2,379	..	..	..	2,379	51	23	28	557	403	272	4,520	2,805	2,688
73-74	..	3,912	2,379	..	..	..	2,379	51	23	38	557	403	270	4,520	2,805	2,693
74-75	..	3,930	2,397	..	..	..	2,397	51	23	27	539	385	272	4,520	2,805	2,690
75-76	..	3,930	2,397	..	..	..	2,397	51	23	25	539	385	271	4,520	2,805	2,694
76-77	..	3,930	2,397	..	..	..	2,397	55	23	27	539	385	272	4,524	2,803	2,696
77-78	..	3,930	2,397	..	..	..	2,397	55	23	20	539	385	271	4,524	2,805	2,694
78-79	..	3,950	2,397	..	..	..	2,397	55	23	11	539	385	272	4,524	2,805	2,690
79-80	..	3,930	2,397	..	..	..	2,397	..	..	..	539	385	272	4,469	2,782	2,669
80-81	..	3,930	2,397	..	..	..	2,397	..	..	..	539	385	272	4,469	2,782	2,669
81-82	..	3,930	2,397	..	..	..	2,397	..	..	..	539	385	272	4,469	2,782	2,669
82-83	..	3,930	2,397	..	..	..	2,397	..	..	..	539	385	272	4,469	2,782	2,669
83-84	..	3,930	2,397	..	..	..	2,397	..	..	..	539	385	272	4,469	2,782	2,669
84-85	..	3,930	2,397	..	..	..	2,397	..	..	..	539	385	272	4,469	2,782	2,669
85-86	..	3,930	2,397	..	..	..	2,397	..	..	..	539	385	272	4,469	2,782	2,669

H. K. DISNE
Deputy Superintendent

APPENDIX P (6).

Revenue History for 1 Village, Jarandi, of Tisgaon Taluka, in which Surce was introduced in the year 1867-68.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY (ISAM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OWNED UNOCCUPIED, AND		
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Total of Columns 3, 9, and 12.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1857-58	1,321	..	509	509	812	..	..	..	748	..	..	2,167	
1858-59	1,344	..	365	365	979	..	..	..	748	..	..	2,099	
1859-60	1,359	..	346	346	1,013	..	..	..	746	..	..	2,105	
1860-61	1,168	..	271	271	897	..	..	..	642	..	..	1,510	
1861-62	1,194	..	..	..	1,194	..	..	..	748	..	..	1,949	
1862-63	1,194	..	..	..	1,194	..	..	..	746	..	..	1,949	
1863-64	1,194	..	..	..	1,194	..	..	..	548	138	..	1,733	
1864-65	1,194	..	..	..	1,194	..	..	..	550	138	..	1,744	
1865-66	1,194	..	..	..	1,194	..	..	..	550	138	..	1,744	
1866-67	
1867-68	..	2,027	1,291	..	..	..	1,261	22	6	..	1,089	365	188	3,133	1,632
1868-69	..	2,029	1,123	..	..	..	1,123	20	6	..	1,089	504	138	3,139	1,633
1869-70	..	2,114	1,136	..	..	..	1,136	20	6	..	1,089	504	138	3,223	1,644
1870-71	..	2,131	1,141	..	..	..	1,141	4	1	..	1,089	504	138	3,224	1,646
1871-72	..	2,134	1,142	..	..	..	1,142	..	..	..	1,089	504	138	3,223	1,646
1872-73	..	2,206	1,154	..	..	..	1,154	..	..	..	1,089	504	138	3,295	1,658
1873-74	..	2,206	1,154	..	..	..	1,154	..	..	..	1,089	504	138	3,295	1,658
1874-75	..	2,296	1,154	..	..	..	1,154	..	..	..	1,089	504	138	3,295	1,658
1875-76	..	2,229	1,157	..	..	..	1,157	..	..	..	1,089	504	138	3,318	1,661
1876-77	..	2,229	1,156	..	..	..	1,156	..	..	..	1,089	504	138	3,315	1,660
1877-78	..	2,226	1,156	..	..	..	1,156	..	..	..	1,089	504	138	3,315	1,660
1878-79	..	2,226	1,156	..	..	..	1,156	..	..	..	1,089	504	138	3,315	1,660
1879-80	..	2,229	1,156	..	..	..	1,156	..	..	..	1,089	504	138	3,315	1,660
1880-81	..	2,226	1,158	..	..	..	1,158	..	..	..	1,089	504	138	3,315	1,660
1881-82	..	2,226	1,158	..	..	..	1,158	8	4	17	1,081	500	137	3,325	1,662
1882-83	..	2,226	1,158	..	..	..	1,158	8	4	19	1,081	500	137	3,325	1,662
1883-84	..	2,226	1,158	..	..	..	1,158	8	4	7	1,081	500	137	3,325	1,662
1884-85	..	2,225	1,156	..	..	..	1,156	..	..	..	1,081	500	137	3,300	1,656
1885-86	..	2,225	1,156	..	..	..	1,156	..	..	..	1,081	500	137	3,300	1,656

STATEMENT Q.

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Village.	MAXIMUM RATES.		BY FORMER SURVEY.										
				Dry-crop.	Rice.	Total Area for Cultivation in chauri thann.	Total Area not available for Cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								
								Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		
								Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.			
Valva	Tasgaon	1	CLASS I.	Samdoli	2 10 0	..	3,155	197	2,616	6,568	..	..	7	20	2,623	6,584
			CLASS II.	1 Palus	2 4 0	8 0 0	7,748	1,347	6,117	5,500	..	..	228	632	6,845	6,432
Tasgaon	Tasgaon	2	CLASS II.	Pundi Tari Valva .. .. .	..	..	1,564	190	1,067	2,270	..	..	..	..	1,067	2,270
			3 Buri	3,389	305	2,114	3,175	2,114	3,175
Aithni	Tasgaon	4	CLASS II.	Annapur .. .. .	..	..	3,870	140	2,024	3,171	..	..	4	10	2,028	3,187
			5 Nartban	3,664	232	2,277	3,105	2,277	3,105
Tasgaon	Tasgaon	6	CLASS II.	Ashakop .. .. .	..	..	4,827	317	3,814	5,677	..	..	..	..	3,814	5,677
			7 Bhalvadi .. .. .	..	..	10,488	635	8,543	11,030	..	..	18	57	8,661	11,087	
Tasgaon	Tasgaon	8	CLASS II.	Vasgada .. .. .	..	..	4,703	844	2,671	3,833	..	..	16	40	2,687	3,573
			9 Nimni .. .. .	..	..	2,474	230	1,656	1,712	..	..	16	57	1,672	1,728	
Tasgaon	Tasgaon	10	CLASS II.	Tasgaon .. .. .	..	..	9,807	990	8,110	9,749	..	..	100	595	8,949	9,807
			11 Busur .. .. .	..	..	2,046	144	1,895	2,733	..	..	33	93	1,928	2,331	
Tasgaon	Tasgaon	12	CLASS II.	Kupvad .. .. .	..	..	5,828	379	4,760	3,728	..	..	44	108	3,824	4,297
			13 Ankil	1,001	134	718	1,272	718	1,272
Total 2nd Class .. .. .				..	..	60,834	5,468	44,816	56,495	..	..	540	1,598	451	55,662	
CLASS III.																
Tasgaon	Tasgaon	1	CLASS III.	Nimbli	2 0 0	8 0 0	1,144	164	966	1,645	..	..	23	53	1,040	1,699
			2 Turchi .. .. .	..	..	2,760	351	2,367	1,777	..	..	29	93	2,410	1,870	
Aithni	Tasgaon	3	CLASS III.	Dhavi .. .. .	..	..	3,356	638	2,400	1,948	..	..	62	175	2,482	3,112
			Total 3rd Class	7,390	1,153	5,753	4,770	184	326	5,557	6,188
CLASS IV.																
Aithni	Tasgaon	1	CLASS IV.	Hatnoli	1 16 0	8 0 0	3,058	445	2,714	1,094	..	..	62	125	2,776	3,259
			2 Pundi Tari Tasgaon .. .. .	..	..	2,834	136	2,266	1,648	..	..	51	153	2,317	2,811	
Tasgaon	Tasgaon	3	CLASS IV.	Chirochni .. .. .	..	..	6,115	1,023	4,974	5,225	..	..	206	751	5,220	6,276
			4 Lodha .. .. .	..	..	471	55	356	322	..	..	40	134	402	474	
Tasgaon	Tasgaon	5	CLASS IV.	Savarda .. .. .	..	..	3,355	1,443	2,540	1,811	..	..	101	263	2,641	3,177
			6 Soni .. .. .	..	..	4,233	450	3,411	2,794	..	..	87	340	3,490	4,174	
Tasgaon	Tasgaon	7	CLASS IV.	Rhosia .. .. .	..	..	3,052	2,332	3,303	2,201	..	..	147	421	3,450	4,172
			8 Karandoli .. .. .	..	..	3,033	411	4,669	3,396	..	..	225	654	4,824	5,620	
Total 4th Class .. .. .				..	..	20,951	6,911	24,163	16,281	..	..	975	2,844	25,188	31,123	
CLASS V.																
Tasgaon	Tasgaon	1	CLASS V.	Padli	1 10 0	8 0 0	1,300	464	1,001	838	..	..	24	20	1,025	417
			2 Dhamni .. .. .	..	..	1,138	294	908	533	..	..	27	50	935	280	
Tasgaon	Tasgaon	3	CLASS V.	Haroli .. .. .	..	..	1,532	808	1,217	787	..	..	101	334	1,318	1,151
			4 Jarandi .. .. .	..	..	3,300	1,122	2,163	921	..	..	62	235	2,225	1,166	
Total 5th Class .. .. .				..	..	7,582	2,688	6,280	2,429	..	..	214	648	5,603	3,077	
CLASS VI.																
Tasgaon	Tasgaon	1	CLASS VI.	Dongar Soni	1 6 0	8 0 0	4,120	2,312	3,683	1,414	3	9	68	162	3,744	1,453
			2 Savaj	19,362	2,758	11,266	3,138	2	6	146	337	11,402	3,480
Aithni	Tasgaon	3	CLASS VI.	Sipur .. .. .	..	..	2,849	1,622	2,327	1,064	..	..	23	60	2,360	1,114
			Total 6th Class	20,321	6,702	17,285	5,606	5	14	230	550	17,606	6,170
CLASS VII.																
Aithni	Tasgaon	1	CLASS VII.	Vadgaon	1 2 0	8 0 0	2,268	2,030	1,772	471	..	..	34	56	1,804	677
			2 Hingangaon .. .. .	..	..	4,499	601	3,632	1,600	..	..	298	707	3,930	2,387	
Tasgaon	Tasgaon	3	CLASS VII.	Karoli .. .. .	..	..	3,918	696	2,769	1,007	..	..	136	321	2,925	1,328
			4 Nagej .. .. .	..	..	4,612	2,638	5,704	3,600	..	..	120	309	5,824	1,168	
Total 7th Class .. .. .				..	..	15,167	5,956	11,897	3,887	..	..	688	1,473	12,465	5,360	
26 GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES .. .. .				..	..	144,320	29,164	111,769	96,036	5	14	2,703	7,474	114,507	1,03,534	

BY REVISION SURVEY.

Total Area for Cultivation, including tank.	Total Area not available for Cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ABANDONED LAND.		Average Assessment per Acre on Government Land.	Increase or Decrease of Assessment per cent.	REMARKS.
		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Acres.	Assessment.			
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.					
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
3,211	165	2,637	6,925	..	..	6	16	2,643	6,941	..	..	2 10 0	5.2	
7,507	1,303	5,037	7,693	..	..	396	928	6,332	8,621	425	151	1 4 9	34.0	
1,680	178	1,111	2,495	1	4	..	..	1,112	2,499	16	49	2 4 2	10.1	
3,414	267	2,129	4,270	..	..	..	..	2,129	4,270	..	..	2 0 1	34.5	
3,554	172	1,965	3,872	11	24	43	97	2,010	3,993	..	..	1 15 8	33.3	
3,568	242	2,252	4,165	..	..	25	50	2,261	4,231	..	..	1 13 8	33.7	
4,873	314	3,855	7,495	..	..	34	54	3,870	7,529	..	..	1 15 2	32.6	
10,554	840	8,601	17,107	..	..	39	88	8,640	17,195	..	..	1 15 10	43.5	
4,700	290	2,939	6,137	..	..	11	26	2,980	5,162	54	99	1 14 3	33.3	
2,473	250	1,663	1,969	1	2	30	67	1,694	2,047	..	..	1 0 4	15.7	
9,725	1,002	8,608	10,618	..	..	363	574	8,431	11,492	48	40	1 5 9	33.3	
3,049	138	1,863	3,931	..	..	60	135	1,923	3,766	5	2	1 16 3	33.3	
6,042	239	3,233	4,462	1	2	63	143	3,530	4,312	1,334	508	1 0 5	25.1	
1,005	100	727	1,651	..	..	..	..	727	1,651	..	..	2 4 4	29.8	
61,213	5,040	44,672	74,774	13	42	1,043	2,452	45,788	77,268	2,339	908	1 10 1	33.0	
1.2	103	985	1,134	..	..	60	120	1,043	1,254	27	6	1 2 10	14.2	
2,720	820	2,308	2,356	..	..	42	85	2,441	2,373	..	..	0 15 7	35.6	
3,518	464	2,476	2,548	..	..	129	458	2,605	3,034	78	94	1 2 8	42.0	
7,511	857	5,859	5,966	1	2	231	693	6,091	6,661	105	100	1 1 6	30.7	
3,161	346	2,717	1,146	5	8	185	473	2,867	1,627	..	..	0 8 11	34.6	
2,700	94	2,341	1,498	2	2	78	238	2,410	1,739	..	..	0 11 5	2.2	
6,100	760	5,033	3,807	13	18	534	2,052	5,585	5,877	52	21	0 15 5	35.2	
475	54	345	195	..	..	64	243	499	438	..	..	1 1 2	23.0	
3,419	1,379	2,443	1,689	4	6	273	779	2,220	3,414	40	13	0 14 5	13.1	
4,754	440	3,400	2,764	1	2	427	1,115	3,518	3,851	114	46	1 1 4	23.6	
4,161	2,631	3,449	2,237	1	2	386	726	3,638	2,065	139	10	0 12 0	13.1	
6,071	293	4,632	3,752	1	2	332	1,080	4,865	4,834	835	339	0 14 6	19.4	
50,951	6,017	23,925	16,888	27	40	2,507	6,706	26,259	23,334	1,180	437	0 13 10	22.0	
1,339	516	850	901	..	..	172	429	1,031	720	..	..	0 11 2	72.7	
1,151	280	830	853	2	2	114	291	940	648	..	..	0 9 3	43.1	
2,680	569	1,132	796	2	2	223	694	1,562	1,401	511	62	0 13 2	33.0	
3,661	787	2,827	1,012	3	4	111	332	2,444	1,398	3	2	0 9 2	20.9	
8,224	2,143	5,148	2,358	7	8	623	1,706	5,783	4,167	514	64	0 10 9	33.1	
4,355	2,301	3,841	1,593	6	10	135	417	3,982	2,085	..	..	0 8 2	27.6	
13,027	2,477	11,043	3,222	10	8	865	1,184	11,618	4,444	155	19	0 6 1	37.7	
3,466	909	2,874	1,258	..	..	62	180	2,936	1,388	88	3	0 7 5	24.6	
21,448	5,687	17,758	6,108	16	18	762	1,731	13,536	7,857	243	27	0 6 9	27.2	
2,441	1,857	1,800	493	11	12	87	177	1,898	672	71	4	0 5 6	27.5	
4,509	598	3,863	1,938	5	6	331	921	3,969	2,565	..	..	0 10 4	7.0	
3,033	624	2,742	1,210	5	6	203	570	2,055	1,795	417	90	0 8 11	35.2	
4,975	1,316	3,608	961	1	2	167	375	3,836	1,933	424	63	0 6 3	30.8	
15,858	5,354	11,703	4,301	23	26	843	2,043	12,658	6,370	912	157	0 7 8	18.6	
148,446	25,323	1,11,792	1,17,016	01	130	5,825	15,437	117,706	1,32,668	5,293	1,733	1 1 6	23.1	

H. K. DISNEY,
Deputy Superintendent,
Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country.

APPENDIX R.

Class.	SUPERIOR HOUSES.		MIDDLING HOUSES.		INFERIOR HOUSES.		REMARKS.
	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1st Class ...	2	2	250	77	75	109	
2nd do. ...	125	116	3,242	2,042	1,603	1,386	
3rd do. ...	18	...	417	56	135	50	
4th do. ...	27	14	1,474	699	241	411	
5th do. ...	...	4	351	82	88	20	
6th do. ...	3	5	994	119	83	90	
7th do. ...	6	21	697	308	93	249	
Total ...	181	162	7,425	3,383	2,318	2,315	

No. $\frac{B. M. C.}{265}$ OF 1887.

FROM

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

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF SA'TA'RA.

*Survey Superintendent's Office:
 Camp Pusegaon, 20th April 1887.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report by Mr. Disney, the Deputy Superintendent of the Southern Marátha Country Survey, setting forth proposals for the revision settlement of the 36 Government villages now comprised in the Tásgaon Táluka. The Inám villages as usual will be separately dealt with. The grouping of the villages in this report, and the maximum rates proposed for them, were considered generally by Mr. Stewart while still in charge of the Survey Department, and my remarks will be confined to such points as may seem to need additional comment or explanation.

2. The revision survey operations, both measurement and classification, Mr. Disney's paragraphs 2 to 6. Revision Survey operations. have been carried out on what is generally described as the partial system and have departed in no way from the methods employed with the approval of Government in all recent revisions. The flat open nature of most of the Tásgaon villages accounts for the comparatively small discrepancies found in the old measurement work, though the usual amount of encroachment on the unassessed area has been brought to light. A small area of dry-crop has been converted into rice and has been dealt with in the way all along approved by Government for securing the full benefit of the improvement to the cultivator.

3. Much of the soil is unusually rich and is benefited by the flooding of the Krishna. Quite half the cultivated area is devoted to bulky food-grains and fodder produce, for which the dense population of the neighbouring country and its many large towns maintains a steady demand; but valuable produce is raised for export and, amongst the rest, tobacco deserves special notice. The very considerable area which is mentioned as under this crop has been included under the Miscellaneous head in Appendix B.

4. The figures shown in Appendix C with regard to amount of weekly sales have been prepared in the usual way and from the nature of the case can be only approximate. But as the figures for Miraj and Sàngli which are outside the táluka are furnished by a separate agency, they can hardly be relied on to afford a true idea of the relative importance of those markets compared with Tásgaon. I speak only from memory, having at different times been at all the three towns in question; but my impression is that Miraj is a more important market than either of the others, and that Sàngli ranks next in importance. It will be seen that Mr. Disney also inclines to think that the dealings of the Miraj market have been underrated in the statement.

5. The statistical and other information embraced in the paragraphs of the report noted in the margin is given in the regular form, and appears to call for no further detailed comment than will be found in Mr. Disney's remarks.

Mr. Disney's paragraphs 16 to 30.

6. The Appendices K, L and M comprise together, it should be observed, a complete précis of the transactions in land registered during the last 5 years, all cases in which property other than land was concerned having been carefully eliminated. The value of land is plainly shown to be very high in the villages under report, though it is difficult to prepare exact tables of value from materials of this sort, which must in many cases be affected by factors not detailed in the registered deeds.

7. I have for conciseness sake condensed and re-compiled Mr. Disney's statements of prices, (the figures for which were furnished as usual by the Mámlatdár), and the result is shown in Appendix N. The figures given show the average prices of different produce in the markets of Tásgaon and Súngli for 8 years before the introduction of the settlement, and during the course of the lease. For the market of Súngli, however, the details of some years are wanting. The following is a précis of the detailed appendix, and gives a general view of the course of prices for the last 42 years in Tásgaon. Jowári, which is grown for local consumption, and wheat and gram, which are chiefly exported, will be suitable grains to take for example :—

Period.	AVERAGE PRICES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLIS.		
	Jowári.	Wheat.	Gram.
8 years before settlement from 1844-45 to 1851-52	45	35	35
First decade of lease from 1852-53 to 1861-62	31	23	26
Second decade of lease from 1862-63 to 1871-72	18	16	18
Concluding 14 years of lease from 1872-73 to 1885-86	18	15	17

The average prices of the two latter periods are, it will be seen, practically the same and show a great rise on those of the first decade of the lease. By the figures here shown the exportable grains are seen to have risen in value by upwards of 50 per cent. and jowári by upwards of 70 per cent. since the last 20 years, *i.e.*, since the influence of the American War began to be felt; and though prices have fallen and risen and fallen again since that time, still the average of the second decade is maintained during the concluding 14 years of the lease, and prices appear now to be again on the mend.

It is important to note here, what will be fully demonstrated by figures later in this report, *viz.*, that it was during the first 10 years of the lease, when prices ruled lowest, that the area of cultivation increased to approximately its present figure, and in so doing absorbed nearly the whole of the available waste land; the expansion in the margin of profit which must be inferred from this fact taken in connection with the subsequent rise in prices which has been just noted, is clearly very great. The prices of cotton are not given in the return, but they will readily be admitted to have doubled in the last 30 years. The extent of land suitable for cotton is very large in the villages under report, and an increased area will no doubt be devoted to its cultivation in future; Mr. Disney would seem to have somewhat underestimated the area formerly grown, as a reference to Colonel Anderson's report shows that it was raised more or less in every village.

8. Mr. Disney gives an interesting general résumé of the revenue history of the tract under report during the period preceding and immediately succeeding the introduction of the settlement. Owing to changes in the constitution of

Revenue History.
Mr. Disney's paragraph 36.

the táluka the figures of the comparison given by Colonel Anderson in 1865* do not exactly apply to the tract now under discussion, but the revenue history has been now compiled from figures furnished by the Mámlatdár, and will be found in Appendix P. The unusual value of the realizations from waste during the first 20 years of the lease appears sufficiently explained by the fact mentioned by Colonel Anderson in the memorandum just referred to, namely,—that a large proportion of the waste area was land reserved from cultivation owing to its special value as hábbul and grass kurans; the subsequent handing over of those lands to the Forest Department would explain the diminution in the auction realizations in subsequent years. No explanation is offered by Mr. Disney of the sudden difference in the collections in Government occupied land for the year 1860-61 in the 24 villages whose settlement was made in 1852-53. On this point I have asked for further information which will be submitted. The unimportant amounts of casual remission, which appear against several early years of the settlement in the same 24 villages, are to be accounted for, it would appear from Colonel Anderson's statement, as service remuneration.

9. The proposed grouping and maximum rates of assessment are carefully explained in Mr. Disney's 39th paragraph. In the case of villages scattered over a large extent of country, in which the main factors of assessment, *viz.*, climate and means of communication and proximity to markets, vary much, many different rates of assessment must obviously be employed, and it is difficult without entering into tedious detail to make clear the process by which the varying factors have been weighed one against the other, and the maximum rate for each group decided. The general scheme of grouping will perhaps be best understood by a reference to paragraphs 7 and 8 of the original settlement report, where the country now to be revised is clearly described:—

“7. A range of hills running nearly north and south, some eight miles east of the town of Tásgaon, divides the district into two parts. These hills commence in the Sátára Collectorate to the northward; they are of considerable height opposite Tásgaon, but as they approach the river to the southward the range becomes lower and of a less continuous form. The country to the east of the hills is on the whole of a sterile character. Patches of superior soil there are it is true but they bear small proportion to the quantity of an inferior description. To the west of the hills the country improves as it approaches the Krishna. The level plain through which that river everywhere flows is composed of deep alluvial soil of great fertility, continually renovated by the silt deposited by the annual floods.

“8. There is a most marked difference in the climate of the eastern and western extremities of the districts. In the former the fall of rain is both scanty and uncertain. Proceeding westward, however, there is a rapid improvement, which becomes more decided after passing the line of hills mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In the level tract beyond the rains are, as a rule, both sufficient and certain enough for agricultural purposes. Most of the Tásgaon villages are comprised in this last-mentioned tract.”

The range of hills here alluded to is that a spur of which will be seen in the map in the villages of Jarandi, Dongar Soni, and Sipur, and the rainfall which eastward of this region is somewhat scanty and uncertain becomes rapidly certain and sufficient as the level plain of the Krishna is approached and entered. The advantages of road communication and proximity to markets are also greatest in the western villages, growing less towards the east, and owing to this coincidence the gradation of the maximum rates in that direction has to be strongly marked. In some cases, however, special advantages call for a departure from the regular gradation, as where Jarandi is placed on a par with more western villages by its special rainfall and proximity to the Sátára-Bijápúr road.

10. The remainder of Mr. Disney's report sets forth the estimated result of the rates proposed, and as I have nothing to add to what he has written on the subject, I will conclude with the hope that you may find yourself able to forward these papers with little delay for the consideration of Government.

I have, &c.,

W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent, Poona and Násik and
Southern Marátha Country Revenue Surveys.

* *Vide* Appendix to Government Selection, Volume No. XCIV.

No. 3086 of 1887.

FROM

G. F. M. GRANT, ESQUIRE,
Acting Collector of Sátára ;

TO

THE COMMISSIONER OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Sátára, 31st May 1887.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, with its accompaniments, a report by Mr. Disney, Deputy Superintendent of the Southern Marátha Country Survey, setting forth proposals for the revision settlement of the 36 Government villages, comprised in the Tásgaon Táluka of this district, and a letter from the Superintendent of the same survey, making observations on the report.

2. I regret that, owing chiefly to the Jamábandi operations being somewhat prolonged by the introduction of new forms of village accounts, I was unable, during the late touring season, to remain long in the Tásgaon Táluka, and so personally acquaint myself with its features, and the condition of its cultivators, but Mr. Stewart's acquaintance with the district will, no doubt, render this of less importance.

3. Re-measurement and re-classification were carried out on the system approved. The area under rice is small, but that of bágáit, which was considerable at the time of the original survey, has more than doubled, which is, no doubt, correctly attributed by Mr. Disney to the extended adoption of a simple and inexpensive method of irrigation.

4. The distinction, as regards physical features, between the north-east and south-west portions of the táluka, and the inferiority, in respect of soil, of the former, is apparent on very short observation.

5. Mr. Disney has very clearly set forth the facts connected with crops, cultivation, roads, and the railway. I agree with him that Tásgaon ranks as the most important market connected with the táluka, though he later on describes Miraj as about equal in importance. The Krishna river separates most of the villages from markets in the Válva Táluka, and those of Vita and Khánápur are of little importance.

6. It is probable that the railway will greatly diminish the carrying trade referred to in paragraph 24 of the report.

7. The figures given in paragraphs 30, 31, 32 and 33, are very remarkable, and certainly seem to justify the doubts expressed in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of Government letter No. 2228 of 1857 (selections from records, No. XCIV) as to whether the reduction of assessment effected at the original survey of some of these villages was not greater than the circumstances called for.

8. The railway may lead to increased production of cotton and wheat, but I should not give much weight to this possibility. As Mr. Disney observes, there is already an easy outlet to the coast by way of Karád and Chiplun, which has greatly stimulated the growth of cotton.

9. Mr. Disney's account of the revenue history of the táluka is full and interesting. His explanation of the variance in returns of realizations from unoccupied assessed lands (end of paragraph 36) is probably correct. Much valuable land of the kind referred to has been made over to the Forest Department in many districts, and probably without disadvantage to the State. By disforested lands I presume Mr. Disney means land not included in forest.

10. According to Mr. Disney's proposals, the number of classes is reduced from 10 to 7. The main division of the former settlement is, however, practically followed, as two of the original classes only came into existence, owing to the settlement being effected at different times.

11. *Class I.*—Contains a single village, Sumdoli, originally settled in 1862-63, when it was rated at Rs. 2-6-0, or 6 annas higher than 12 villages, somewhat similarly situated, which were settled in 1852-53. It is proposed to raise the maximum dry-crop rate to Rs. 2-10-0—a rise of 4 annas.

Class II.—Comprises 13 villages very favourably situated, with good soil and climate, in which, with one exception, a rise of 4 annas is also proposed. For Pundi-Válva, the rise is 2 annas only, but it was settled four years later than the others, but for which it would, no doubt, have been put in the same class. Petitions have been received, on notification, from two villages in this class, *viz.*, Palus and Bisur, and these will be separately reported on.

Class III.—Comprises three villages favourably situated. One village (Turchi) has petitioned against the new rates : a rise of 4 annas is proposed.

Class IV.—Comprises eight villages fairly situated but east of Tásgaon. It is proposed to raise the maximum dry-crop rate by 2 annas.

Class V.—Four villages more or less outlying. Proposed rise for 3 villages, 2 annas, for the fourth, 4 annas.

Class VI.—Three outlying villages. Proposed rise, as for Class V.

Class VII.—Four villages unfavourably situated as regards climate and communications. Rise in two villages of 2 annas, in one of 4 annas. For one village, Hingangaon, settled in 1864-65, the rate remains as before, that in the others being raised to it.

12. New rice cultivation has been assessed on a method approved by Government. Under the original survey only 8 acres were recorded and there are now only 144.

13. In dealing with *bágáit* watered by wells, the rules laid down by Government have been observed, additional rates having been imposed only where the circumstances justify that course.

14. The largest percentage of increase of revenue occurs in Classes II and V. The former comprises a large group of flourishing villages, and in the other, there has been a large extension of *pátasthal* cultivation.

15. Having, as I have already observed, no intimate knowledge of the *táluka* and its population, I can only offer my opinion on the proposals on very general considerations. I have already referred to the figures given in paragraphs 30, 31, 32 and 33 which certainly tend to show that the State, under the existing settlement, hardly gets a fair return in the shape of rent. I may also refer to those given in paragraph 37 as showing the case with which collections have been made. The extension of *pátasthal* and *bágáit* cultivation generally is also a sign that existing rates have been such as to enable the cultivators generally to derive ample profits from their holdings, and, as Mr. Disney observes, they have in many instances enjoyed for years without charge water privileges which should legitimately yield the landlord some return. Moreover communications have been improved and extended, and a railway has been opened, which will benefit the *táluka*, and especially the western portion in a great degree.

16. Differences of soil and climate, and all other points bearing on the question of fair rent seem to have been most carefully considered by Mr. Disney, and, as above remarked, some of the facts adduced seem to me to show that too great a reduction was made at the time of the original survey. Writing of the proposals as a whole, and subject to any modification which may be suggested on considering petitions preferred, I am of opinion that they err, if at all, on the side of leniency.

17. I would at the same time propose for consideration whether the village of Jarandí in Class V, which has only easy access to the small market of Khánápur, might not be put in a separate class with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-8-0. It is at present 2 annas under the other villages with which it is proposed to class it. Although Dongarsoni and Savlaj lie close together, the maximum dry-crop rate in the latter is now 2 annas less than the former, and I would like to know the reason of this, and whether the distinction should not

be maintained by putting Savlaj into a special class of Rs. 1-4-0. An increase in the number of classes is not attended with any inconvenience, and Class I, under the proposals, contains only one village.

18. The accompanying memorandum No. 535, dated 22nd April 1887, and statement received from Mr. Fletcher, being a correction for insertion in Appendix P, Part I of the report, may be read in connection with the remark made towards the end of paragraph 8 of his No. 505, dated 20th ultimo.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. F. M. GRANT,
Acting Collector.

No. 978D of 1887.

FROM

E. C. OZANNE, ESQUIRE,
Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Poona, 3rd June 1887.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the proposals for the revision of the Tásgaon Táluka. This is the first revision settlement of the Sátára District. The Tásgaon Táluka was transferred from Belgaum on the 1st August 1863. As now constituted it contains 36 Government villages. A nucleus was formed out of the old Soni and Tásgaon Jághírs which lapsed in 1845 and 1848, and eight out-lying villages of the Athni Táluka were incorporated at the redistribution following the original settlement of Athni. Additions have been made from time to time as other inám villages lapsed to Government. The táluka is straggling and much cut up with intervening tracts of Miraj and Sámghí territory and thus presents considerable variations in soil and climate. As a whole it enjoys a surer rainfall than its neighbour Athni, where, however, a gradual amelioration of climate, as it affects agriculture, was noticed in the west and north-west. This improvement goes on in Tásgaon, becoming rapid after the range of hills has been passed, which forms the western boundary of the village of Savlaj and runs south. When the Krishna valley is reached, the rainfall is fairly sure and a special measure of protection from the fertilizing floods of that river is enjoyed. These floods are not dependent on local rainfall. Moreover, away from the Krishna, nearly every village has more or less the benefit of command of water for irrigation available either by wells or by channels trained from the numerous streams which flow from the hills and meet the Krishna and its tributary the Yerala. Much foresight was shown at the original settlement in the manner in which these special means of protection against the deficiency of rainfall were fostered. The full measure of success may be judged from the increase in both motasthal and pásthal irrigation:—

	Old.	New.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Motasthal	1,538	1,932	3,470
Pásthal	1,165	1,190	2,355
Total	2,703	3,122	5,825

There are in addition 768 acres of pátasthal and motasthal in alienated land.

Village.	Area.	
Sumdoli	2,835	With this must be considered the area protected by the Krishna floods, shown in the margin, and a small area, perhaps 300 acres, in the villages of Burli and Pundi, which are irrigated from the Krishna Canal.
Pundi	284	
Burli	869	
Amnapur	160	
Nagtan	319	
Akalkop	479	
Bhilvadi	4,965	
Ankli	609	
Total	10,520	

On the whole about 12 per cent. of the cultivable area (Appendix Q., column 17) is insured against any general failure of crops.

There can be little doubt that the comparative ease with which Tásgaon, though then without a railway to bring in supplies and keep down prices of food-grains, passed through the ordeal of 1876, was due to these special features.

2. The Mámletdár, who has had several years' experience of the táluka, is convinced that the area of pátasthal will be very largely increased as soon as the revision settlement is introduced. The rayats, who have made pátasthal during the currency of the existing lease, have till now paid no water charge and think that new pátasthal will be similarly dealt with till the expiry of the guarantee about to be given. I am far from advocating any course which would operate as a check to the extension of the garden area, especially in a tract of precarious rainfall. But as pátasthal is assessed under Section 55 of the Land Revenue Code and as Government in promulgating the terms of the guarantee reserves the right to impose a charge for the use of water, the right to which vests in Government, and lastly as no reclassification in the field is intended on the expiry of future leases, it seems advisable that the Agricultural Department should be charged with the duty of valuing and classing new pátasthal from time to time as it is made. A fair charge on such irrigation will not check it and it is essential that the administrative authorities should keep themselves well informed of all extension, both in the interests of the revenue and of the people; for new pátasthal should not be allowed which will injuriously affect the water-supply of lands already assessed for channel water and which have clearly on that account a prior right to an adequate supply.

3. The irregularity of the rainfall is very noticeable. It is characterized oftener by unusually heavy than by deficient falls. Owing to the splendid natural drainage of the táluka excessive falls do little injury and what little is done is made up for by the replenishment of the supply to the wells and streams. To this irregularity must be attributed partly the unusual variety of crops which are grown. There is no feature in the cultivation of the Indian rayat more striking and more admirable than the empirical skill with which he adapts his cropping to the conditions of the season. I have noticed this skill in my agricultural enquiries. It has special scope for display in tracts such as Tásgaon where irregularity rather than normal deficiency is experienced in the amount of rainfall. This irregularity may be judged from the following abstract taken from the Gazetteer :—

Years.	Duration.	Average.	Range.
	Years.	Inches.	Inches.
1862-63 to 1869-70 ...	8	23	13 to 34
1870-71 to 1882-83 ...	13	26	7 to 47

The following analysis of the rainfall for the cycle of 11 years prepared by the Director of Agriculture, showing the distribution of the rainfall of Tásgaon, will further bring out the features most important to the present proposals :—

Tásgaon Rainfall.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November	December	Total.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1876 .. ..	..	..	..	1.30	1.94	5.31	3.44	..	0.30	0.10	..	..	9.89
1877 .. ..	..	..	..	1.79	0.33	11.47	0.49	0.05	0.03	11.39	0.00	..	39.12
1878 .. ..	..	0.1	..	1.47	1.72	3.0	6.53	5.12	4.34	6.02	..	..	27.85
1879 .. ..	..	..	0.14	..	1.01	2.03	4.40	9.07	4.49	3.39	1.40	..	0.07
1880 .. ..	..	..	..	0.78	0.01	0.94	3.64	2.12	0.53	2.24	6.03	3.07	28.12
1881 .. ..	..	..	..	0.36	0.63	1.34	3.07	3.33	4.50	1.14	3.45	..	19.61
1882 .. ..	..	..	..	0.15	..	2.27	10.39	2.44	6.74	1.38	..	3.40	..
1883	0.28	..	..	1.90	0.35	11.34	4.56	3.45	2.07	5.50	2.14	..	36.99
1884	0.20	..	..	1.13	2.50	2.01	6.55	2.20	2.44	7.09	0.10	..	20.75
1885 .. ..	..	..	..	0.29	0.73	0.73	1.20	3.72	2.02	9.97	1.73	..	0.60
1886 .. ..	..	..	..	0.80	1.12	9.15	4.14	4.24	3.36	5.70	1.20	1.20	30.91
Average ..	0.04	0.02	0.11	0.96	1.41	6.03	5.84	3.13	4.27	5.17	1.00	0.31	23.49

4. Like Athni, Tásgaon, except in the Krishna valley, has a light soil not very productive and rated low, but relieved in numerous low-lying spots between the undulations of the country by rich patches of black soil. This characteristic is described at length in Mr. Stewart's report on the Athni settlement, to which report I may also refer for a full description of the value of the annual floodings of the Krishna. Tásgaon is vastly superior in communications to Athni. The railway will very shortly be added to the already numerous facilities for the disposal of surplus produce. The railway will develop the undoubted capability of the taluka to grow crops most in demand in foreign markets, though, as Mr. Fletcher says, the dense population and the large demand for fodder will always keep the area of jowári cultivation large. Still there is ample scope for more extensive growth of wheat, cotton and tobacco. Though as yet Tásgaon has only 5 per cent. of its area under cotton, it grows half the cotton of the Sátára District. In the years of the American War the area under cotton doubled. Wheat is only grown in 2 per cent. of the area. Its area must increase. The only outlet for wheat and cotton now is the distant port of Kúrwar. It seems very certain that the railway will cause much modification of present cultivation and probably a considerable rise in prices.

5. The proposals which are presented to Government recommend an increase of 28 per cent. on the present revenue demand. Mr. Fletcher strongly supports them and I unreservedly concur in thinking that the proposed enhancement is very moderate and fully justified. The Collector considers that the proposed increase will err, if at all, on the side of leniency.

I would first analyse the figures of Appendix Q thus :—

	Dry-crop.		Garden and Rice.		Total.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Existing demand ...	111,799	96,036	2,708	7,488	114,507	1,03,524
Proposed „ ...	111,792	1,17,015	5,916	15,573	117,708	1,32,588
Increase ...	-7	+20,979	+3,208	+8,085	+3,201	+29,064
Increase per cent ...	...	+21.8	+118	+108	+2.7	+28.1

Bearing in mind that new garden and new rice land have been assessed strictly according to the injunctions of Government, which leave unassessed the increment assignable to improvements from private capital, the analysis shows that over 7 per cent. of the total increase is due to increased garden and rice cultivation. The area assessed is larger by 2.7 per cent. than that assessed under the former survey. The increase is due in part to a more careful deduction of pot kharáb and to the assessment of hill lands left unassessed before. The land which comes under the influence of the Krishna floods has been taxed for its special advantages, till now not taken into count. The large area of new

pátasthal might with justice be eliminated from the enhancement, for it is in no way an increase due to revision of old rates. If all these facts are weighed it will be evident (1) that the enhancement due to revision of old rates is not so large as the figures of Appendix Q. indicate; (2) that a truer valuation has been made; and (3) that soils which are not exceptional, and which are not protected, are not called on to pay an enhanced rent, which can bear any comparison to the average increase proposed.

6. The revised demand is justified—

- (1) by the material progress made during the current settlement;
- (2) by the proof that this settlement was in itself moderate;
- (3) by the rise in prices over those on which the present rates were based.

I will discuss each of these heads in turn.

7. *Material Progress.*—Improved communications have already been noticed. Population has increased 23·5 per cent. but the cultivated area has also increased by 25·8 per cent. (I include inám land, for it cannot be excluded from this comparison). It will be noticed too that the increase of valuable garden and rice land is not less than that of the area of land now assessed for the first time. There were and there now are just 1·9 acres of occupied (and inám) land per head of population. Here again the large increase of the more valuable description of land is an important factor. Increase of cultivation has thus fully kept pace with that of population.

The incidence of assessment (including quit-rent) per head of population is next shown :—

	Rs. a. p.
At introduction of expiring settlement ...	... 1 8 9
„ close „ „ ...	... 1 8 11
„ revised rates now proposed „ ...	... 1 15 4

There are now only 5,293 acres assessed at Rs. 1,783, or 5 annas per acre, available for occupation. This is a small margin and it shows that the question of increase of population will be of far more importance at the next revision of rates than it now is.

Agricultural stock have increased by 43·5 per cent., but there is a corresponding large decrease of other cattle. The figures are not very trustworthy and I would refer to the enquiry lately made by the Collector of Belgaum in handing up the proposals for the revision of the Belgaum Táluka. Setting aside the general untrustworthiness of the annual village census, which was greater 30 years ago than now, it is manifest that the absorption of waste land by cultivation must tend to reduce the number of cattle useful only for their manure. It is enough that the present supply is sufficient for the cultivation. The increase in sheep and goats, taken into count with the decrease of waste land, is sure proof of more careful cultivation. It is a sign that they are being more used as an adjunct to arable farming. There is other evidence that, especially for tobacco and sugarcane, the value of sheep-folding on the land is well appreciated. The next step in progress will be to *feed* and not only *fold* the sheep on the land.

Carts have greatly increased—a sign of material progress not requiring comment, except that though temporary disturbance to the carrying trade to the Konkan will be caused by the advent of the railway, it would be against all experience to presume that increased short traffic to the railway will not soon more than recoup the owners of carts and induce others to keep carts.

The increase of wells and budkis must be considered with the details of Appendix J. During the lease 903 wells, and 52 pakka and 56 kacha budkis have been made. This gives a total of 1,011 as contrasted with a net increase of 938. Here is abundant evidence that the mode of assessing irrigational facilities has been very far from deterring the rayats from thus adding to their profits. The liberal treatment of new wells will add more than proportionate encouragement. It must be noticed that this increase has been secured in spite of the abandonment of wells in places where pátasthal irrigation proved more profit-

able. The increase of pátasthal irrigation is also an independent item in the list of proofs of material progress.

There is very little to be said on the other side. The small weaving industry may suffer when it comes into competition with the Bombay mills.

8. *Moderation of existing demand.*—The record of leases, mortgages and sales of land, as Mr. Disney justly observes, gives ample proof of moderation. Appendices K., L. and M. give a complete record for 5 years. A very small amount of indebtedness and at the same time a high value of land are disclosed.

Appendix P. proves that even in the famine year remissions were not necessary, for if they had been necessary and yet not granted the outstanding balances would indicate the necessity, which they do not. Many of the points noted under the head of material progress may also be adduced to show what nevertheless is otherwise patent, that the present rental is exceedingly moderate. It has encouraged industry and the outlay of capital and has allowed an accumulation of material wealth.

9. *Prices* have been recorded with unusual fulness of detail and have been very ably discussed by Mr. Fletcher. There is sufficient agreement between the figures at the different marts to prove a fair standard of accuracy in the record. The differences are not greater than must occur in a tract as yet unopened by railways. Further comment is not called for, except that the rise leaves a large margin to the cultivator even after the addition of the increment imposed by the enhanced demand.

10. As regards the grouping of villages it may be stated generally that the original grouping made by Colonel Anderson has been maintained. The only important departure is the division into two groups (Classes III. and IV.) of the villages formerly under a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0. In three of these villages Mr. Disney has judged that a rise of 4 annas is justified, but only of 2 annas in the rest. The three villages concerned are better placed than the others both as regards certainty of rainfall and proximity to the railway.

It will be seen that the only modification suggested by the Collector is that Jarandi should be lowered from the 5th to the 6th Class. I fully agree with the Collector and would further similarly deal with Haroli and Yerandoli. Mr. Disney, with whom I have specially discussed the matter and who is responsible for the grouping as shown in Appendix Q., has no objection to the proposal to lower Jarandi and Haroli. The former was settled in 1867-68, since when there has been no rise in prices. Its natural position is with Class VI. If it had been settled earlier the maximum rate would have been certainly not higher than that of Dongar Soni. Its position in the hills makes its rainfall more certain than that of the villages of the lowest class.

The Collector does not mention Haroli especially. But its natural position is with Dongar Soni and Savlaj and the Mámlatdár strongly urges the transfer, which I think requisite. Yerandoli adjoins Sipur of Class VI. Colonel Anderson made a difference of 8 annas in the maximum rate between them. In point of situation, rainfall and markets they are identically circumstanced. Yerandoli has the advantage of a considerable area of pátasthal and a few industrious Jain cultivators. Either then Colonel Anderson gave special weight to the facilities it possesses to provide protective and remunerative garden land or the difference between it and Sipur was due to former inequalities. The Mámlatdár says that Yerandoli is a poor village. It was the village which showed longest the effects of the famine and was with one other—probably Vadgaon, the only village where revenue was lost. I propose then to place Yerandoli in Class V. with Padli and Dhamni at a maximum of Rs. 1-10-0 instead of Rs. 1-14-0, thus lowering its rate by 2 annas instead of raising it by 2 annas. The financial result of these modifications is insignificant. Mr. Disney is willing to lower Padli and Dhamni as they are hill villages with some disadvantages of communications and will at first feel the heavy increase due solely to the assessment now for the first time of the pátasthal area. I was at first inclined to propose this modification but do not think it necessary. Padli and Dhamni are already classed below their neighbour Hatnoli and their dry-crop area is assessed at a lower rate than that fixed 36 years ago.

The Collector desires that the difference made by Colonel Anderson between Savlaj and Dongar Soni should be explained. There is no explanation on record but it was due probably to former unevenness, not safely eliminated at one stroke. There is no reason why Savlaj should be rated lower than Dongar Soni.

Mr. Disney deserves credit for the carefulness of his grouping which may be accepted with the modifications recommended, *viz.*, that Yerandoli, Haroli and Jarandi be each lowered one class. The estimated revenue under the revision proposals will be then Rs. 1,31,810, or an increase of 27·3 instead of 28·1 per cent, as shown in Appendix Q.

11. I append a statement showing the detail of the irrigated area of Government land, commanded by wells and channels. The separation is only approximate, because in many cases both sources are combined. I think this detail necessary as the importance of the subject in Tásgaon cannot be over-rated:—

Number.	Names of Villages.	MOTASTHAL.		PÁTASTHAL.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1	Samdoli	6	16	.....	.....
2	Palus	378	850	18	78
3	Amnapur	43	97	.....	.....
4	Nagthan	25	56	.....	.....
5	Akalkop	15	34	.....	.....
6	Bhilvadi	39	88	.....	.....
7	Vasgada	11	25	.....	.....
8	Nimni	30	67	.....	.....
9	Tásgaon	321	722	42	152
10	Bisur	60	135	.....	.....
11	Kupvad	66	148	.....	.....
12	Nimblak	60	120	.....	.....
13	Turchi	41	82	1	3
14	Dhavli	36	72	93	416
15	Hatnoli	97	182	88	291
16	Pundi Tarf Tásgaon	39	73	37	165
17	Chinchni	182	341	352	1,711
18	Londa	24	45	40	198
19	Savarda	163	306	110	473
20	Soni	327	613	130	502
21	Bhosa	384	720	2	6
22	Yerandoli... ..	166	311	166	769
23	Pádli	65	106	107	323
24	Dhamni	37	60	77	231
25	Haroli	84	136	144	558
26	Jarandi	37	60	77	322
27	Dongarsoni	23	32	112	385
28	Savraj	349	480	216	704
29	Sipur	40	55	22	75
30	Vadgaon	33	37	54	140
31	Hingangaon	142	160	239	761
32	Karoli	100	112	108	458
33	Nagaj	47	53	120	322
	Total	3,470	6,394	2,355	9,043

12. Mr. Disney has written a clear and careful report. His description (paragraph 36) of the Revenue History of the Táluka is particularly interesting. Mr. Fletcher has carefully scrutinized the proposals from a professional point of view and has always been ready to place his experience and special technical knowledge at both Mr. Disney's and my disposal.

13. I have the honour to ask for sanction to the introduction of the rates now proposed for a period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. OZANNE,

Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

No. R. 2566 of 1887.

FROM

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

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Poona, 15th July 1887.

SIR,—I have the

- honor to submit the papers, as per margin, relating to the revision settlement of 36 villages in the Tásgaon Táluka of the Sátára District.
- (1) Mr. Disney's report No. 188, dated 26th March 1887, with accompaniments.
 - (2) Mr. Fletcher's letter No. S. M. C.—505, dated 20th April 1887, forwarding the above to the Collector of Sátára.
 - (3) Mr. Grant's letter No. 3086, dated 31st May 1887, forwarding the above to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
 - (4) Mr. Ozanne's letter—No. 978D., dated 3rd June 1887.

2. These 36 villages were brought under the original survey settlement at different times between the years 1852-53 and 1867-68. Twenty-six villages were originally held by the Tásgaon Chief and lapsed from time to time; nine were transferred from the Athni Táluka of the Belgaum District, and one from Válva Táluka of the Sátára District.

3. The physical features of the country brought under the revision operations and its climatic conditions and situation as to rainfall are fully described in paragraphs 9 and 10 of Mr. Disney's report. The rainfall is anything but regular, and the irregularity, as observed by Mr. Ozanne, lies on the side of excess. Fourteen of the 36 villages forming the first and the second groups being drained by the Krishna enjoy a practical immunity from drought and scarcity.

4. The chief crops raised in the tract under notice are jowári, bájri, wheat and rice. Cotton is also grown to a small extent, and there is every chance of its cultivation being extended in view of the facilities of communication likely to be afforded by the West Deccan Railway.

5. Communication is already easy owing to the flat nature of the country, and the Railway shortly to be opened will immensely add to these facilities.

6. The statistics supplied by Mr. Disney with regard to the development of cultivation during the term of the expiring lease—the marked increase in population, houses and cattle, the facility with which the revenue has been collected year after year, the striking self-reliance with which the people were able to defy the famine of 1876 and to rally after it—are each and all indications of the growing prosperity of the táluka and prove that the rates imposed at the original survey settlement erred on the side of moderation.

7. Mr. Disney's grouping is generally based on the lines adopted by Colonel Anderson at the original survey settlement, and the increase in the maximum dry-crop rate of each group proposed by him is moderate. The Collector objects to the village of "Jarandi" being included in class V., for which a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-10-0 is proposed, and would have it put under an intermediate class between groups V. and VI., for which he would propose a rate of Rs. 1-8-0. Mr. Ozanne, on the other hand, goes further and would reduce, besides "Jarandi", two other villages, *viz.*, "Haroli" and "Yerandoli", each a class lower. The proposals of the different officers will be apparent from the subjoined table:—

Serial Number.	Name of Village.	Present Dry-	Rate	Rate	Rate
		crop Rate.	proposed by Mr. Disney.	proposed by Collector.	proposed by Mr. Ozanne.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.	Jarandi	1 6 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 6 0
II.	Haroli	1 8 0	1 10 0	Nil.	1 6 0
III.	Yerandoli	1 12 0	1 14 0	Nil.	1 10 0

8. Mr. Ozanne's proposals amount in the case of "Jarandi" to a preservation of the *status quo ante* and in the case of the other two villages to a retrograde movement as tending to lower the rates that have been actually levied for years past. Mr. Ozanne states that he discussed his proposed modifications with Mr. Disney and that the latter does not object to them.

9. The considerations which influence the classification of groups are so numerous, intricate and minute that unless the points which differentiate one village from another are really striking, it is impossible to declare with certainty that a given village ought to be included in a given class and not in a class either higher or lower. When the lines of difference are not vividly marked, arguments may easily be found on both sides, and it is useless discussing them with any hope of arriving at a satisfactory result. I cannot therefore record any opinion as to the abstract correctness of Mr. Disney's original classification or the modifications proposed by Mr. Ozanne. I can however assert that the suggestion to reduce rates that have been actually in force for a number of years, and against which there has been apparently no complaint, is questionable and, I may add, even unintelligible. I do not therefore agree with Mr. Ozanne that the rates in "Haroli" and "Yerandoli" should be lowered a class.

10. With regard to "Jarandi" also I cannot persuade myself that the village has been stagnating during the whole period of our original settlement and that it has not participated more or less in the general prosperity of the taluka. A moderate increase over the present rate would be perfectly warranted, and I can see no reason for treating it exceptionally as Mr. Grant proposes.

11. The papers have been carefully prepared and reviewed by the several officers through whose hands they have passed, and with the above remarks I submit the proposals, the net result of which is an increase of Rs. 29,064-0-0 over the present assessments, for the approval and sanction of Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment : Introduction of the revision settlement into 36 villages of the Tásgaon Táluka of the Sátára District.

No. 7406.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1887.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—2566, dated 15th July 1887—Submitting the

papers noted in the margin relating to the introduction of the revision settlement into 36 villages of the Tásgaon Táluka of the Sátára District.

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country, No. 188, dated 26th March 1887.
 Letter from the Superintendent, Poona and Násik and Southern Marátha Country Revenue Surveys, No. s. m. c.—505, dated 20th April 1887.
 Letter from the Collector of Sátára, No. 3086, dated 31st May 1887.
 Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 978-D., dated 3rd June 1887.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1603, dated 6th September 1887—Forwarding copy of a letter No. 5244, dated 31st August 1887, from the Collector of Sátára, furnishing the information called for in Government memorandum No. 5610, dated 24th idem.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of the 36 Government villages included in the Tásgaon Táluka of Sátára. The original settlement of 24 of these villages was effected in 1852-53 and sanctioned by Government letter No. 2228 of 1857. Of the remainder, being villages formerly held in inám which lapsed to Government, for the settlement of which no formal sanction was separately given, 8 were settled in 1856-57 and 4 between 1857-58 and 1867-68.

2. The system of partial remeasurement and partial reclassification has been adopted and the methods employed have differed in no way from those hitherto approved by Government. The total area of the villages by the revision survey is almost the same as that previously recorded, but garden cultivation, especially pátasthal, has much increased since the original settlement. The soil classification of dry-crop converted into rice has, where it exceeded the old classification, been reduced, and the course adopted at the revision settlement of the Bankápúr Táluka has been followed in assessing the water advantages of rice land.

3. Mr. Disney has given a very full and careful account of the present condition of the táluka. An increase of the present assessment is recommended on the grounds that that assessment is very low, that the material improvement of the villages since their original settlement is marked, and that there has been a large rise in the prices of agricultural produce.

4. As regards the first point the high value of land, shown by the records of sales, mortgages and leases effected between 1881 and 1885, is most noticeable, and, as pointed out by the Acting Collector of Sátára, seems to justify the doubt expressed by Government in their letter No. 2228 of 1857 as to whether the reduction of assessment therein sanctioned was not greater than the circumstances called for. These papers also show that there was a rapid and continued increase in the cultivated area after the introduction of the original settlement, and that the full assessment under that settlement has almost invariably been levied punctually and without difficulty.

5. As regards material improvement the very detailed statistics now submitted show that a marked increase, not confined to any particular part of the táluka, has taken place in population, houses, and all the more important elements of agricultural wealth except milch-cattle, a decrease in which is sufficiently explained by the fact that much of the area formerly available for grazing has now been brought under cultivation. The fact that carts are now more than six times as numerous as when the original settlement was introduced

shows how ready cultivators have been to take advantage of the improvements effected in communications; and the opening of the West Deccan Railway, which now traverses the táluka, cannot but prove an additional benefit to them. An increase of wells by 81·1 per cent. is evidence that their construction has been encouraged, and the large increase in pátasthal irrigation also affords proof of material progress.

6. Mr. Fletcher has concisely discussed the question of prices, and has shown that since the first decade of the settlement, during which prices were considerably higher than in the previous eight years, a rise of upwards of 70 per cent. for jowári, and 50 per cent. for wheat and gram, has taken place. It is specially important, moreover, to notice that it was during the first ten years of the lease, when prices were lowest, that the area of cultivation increased to approximately its present figure, and absorbed most of the waste land. This rise of prices shows clearly that a considerable margin will be left to cultivators even after their assessment is increased by 28·1 per cent. as now recommended.

7. It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. T. H. Stewart was able to consider generally the formation of assessment groups and the maximum rates for each before handing over charge of the office of Survey and Settlement Commissioner. It is now proposed, as regards the former, to follow the main divisions of the former settlement, but to diminish the number of groups from 10 to 7. The present rice maximum rate will be preserved in each, but the dry-crop rate will in one village remain unchanged, and will be raised in 16 by 2 annas and in 19 by 4 annas.

8. Mr. Disney's proposals for grouping the villages are supported by Mr. Fletcher, and also, with the exception of Jarandi village, by the Collector. Mr. Ozanne, Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, recommends modifications in the case of Jarandi, Haroli and Yarandoli: but the Commissioner, C. D., thinks that no such modifications are called for.

9. Mr. Ozanne is not so clear as is desirable in his proposed modifications of the grouping of the villages of Jarandi, Yarandoli and Haroli. As regards the first he remarks:—"The only modification suggested by the Collector is that Jarandi should be lowered from the fifth to the sixth class. I fully agree with the Collector, and would further similarly deal with Haroli and Yarandoli." The modification suggested by the Collector is not that Jarandi should be reduced from the fifth class (maximum rate Rs. 1-10-0) to the sixth (maximum rate Rs. 1-6-0), but that it should be placed in a separate class by itself with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-8-0. Mr. Ozanne's proposal is that it should be in Class VI., with the maximum rate of Rs. 1-6-0. By dealing "similarly" with Yarandoli, which is in Class IV., (maximum Rs. 1-14-0,) and Haroli, Class V. (maximum Rs. 1-10-0,) it is not clear whether he means to lower each of them 2 annas or by a class each, while he also appears to have mixed up existing with proposed rates. By placing Yarandoli in Class V. he would lower its existing rate of Rs. 1-12-0 to one of Rs. 1-10-0, while by placing Haroli in Class VI. he would lower its existing rate from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-6-0. There appears to be no sufficient reason why rates which have been in force for many years, and have ordinarily been paid without difficulty in these two villages, should now be lowered, nor does the Governor in Council consider that sufficient cause has been shown for reducing the proposed rate in Jarandi, which will raise the assessment only 20 per cent.

10. As the result of the imposition of the rates now proposed, the assessment on Government occupied land, which is now Rs. 1,03,524, will be increased by Rs. 29,064 or by 28·1 per cent. The increase is slightly above the prescribed limit in the fifth class and also in the village of Pádli, but the cause is in each case sufficiently explained.

11. In consequence of the notification published in accordance with Government Resolution No. 7447, dated 21st October 1886, petitions against the new rates were submitted to the Collector by the villagers of Palus, Bisur and Turchi. None of these petitions have been forwarded to Government, and as regards that from Turchi the Collector should be asked to explain what has been done.

The petitions from Palus and Bisur were due to a misapprehension as to the meaning of the published rates.

12. Mr. Disney's proposals are sanctioned, and the rates may be introduced in the current year with a guarantee for thirty years.

J. DEC. ATKINS,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.

The Collector of Sátára,

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,

The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,

The Accountant General,

The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

The Secretary of State for India,

The Government of India,

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

} By letter.