

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCVI.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION OF THE RATES OF ASSESSMENT ON THE F
OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF 11th GOVERN
AND 6 INAM VILS

OF THE

RÁHURI TÁLUKA

OF THE

AIMEDNAGAR COLLECTORATE.

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AND 3 INA'M VILLAGES OF THE RA'HURI TALUKA,
NAGAR COLLECTORATE.**

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of the

RAHURI TALUKA

of the

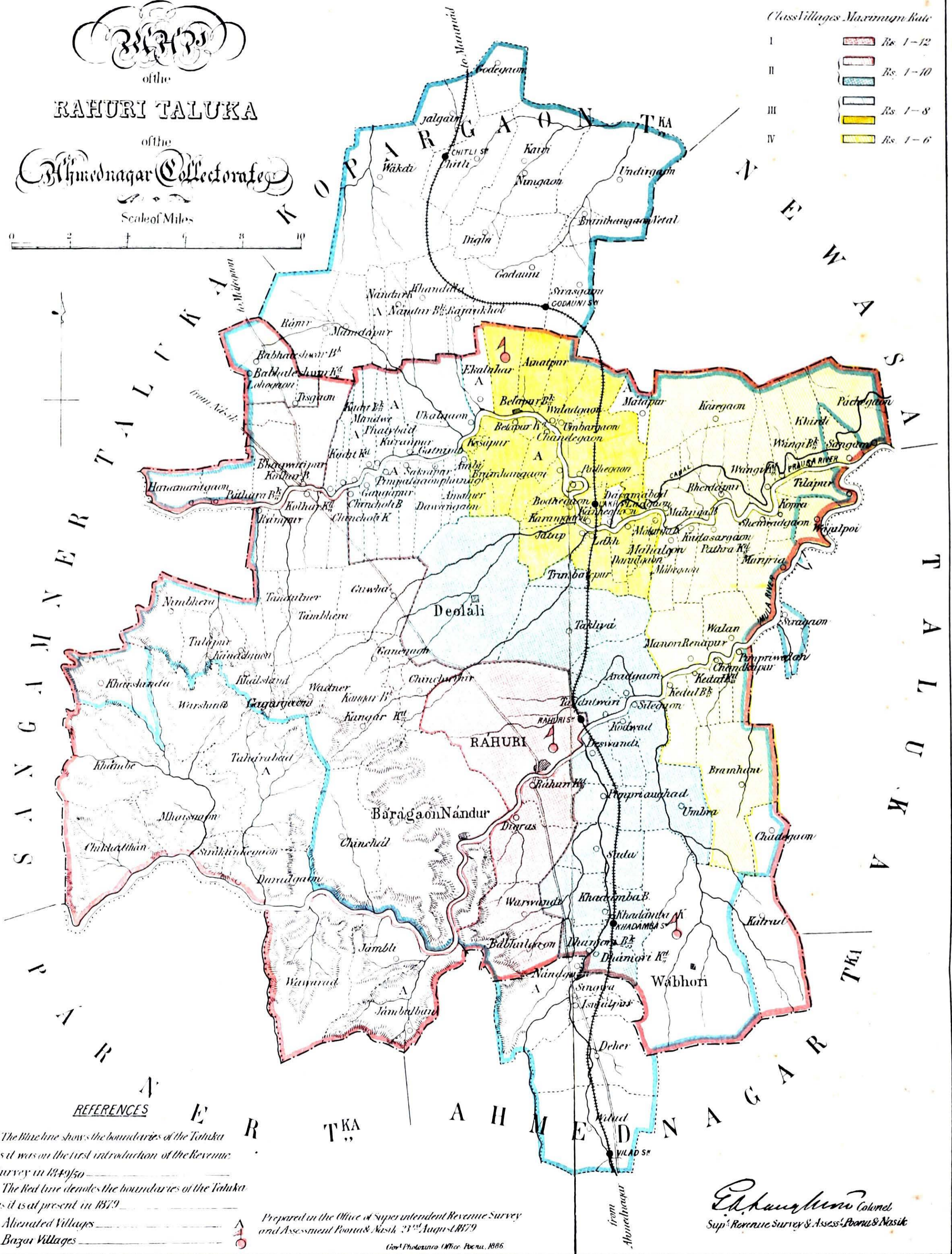
Ahmednagar Collectorate

Scale of Miles



Class Villages Maximum Rate

I		Rs. 1-12
II		Rs. 1-10
III		Rs. 1-8
IV		Rs. 1-6



REFERENCES

The Blue line shows the boundaries of the Taluka as it was on the first introduction of the Revenue Survey in 1849/50

The Red line denotes the boundaries of the Taluka as it is at present in 1879

Alienated Villages

Bazar Villages

Prepared in the Office of Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment Poona & Nashik 23rd Aug 1879

Govt. Photodupl. Office Poona, 1886

E. P. ... Colonel
Sup^r Revenue Survey & Assess^r Poona & Nashik

FROM

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

TO

J. KING, ESQUIRE,
Acting Collector of Nagar.

Nagar Districts, Camp Jaula, 15th February 1880.

SIR,

The re-survey of the whole and the re-classification of a part of the táluka of Ráhuri, Nagar Collectorate, having been completed, I have the honour to submit proposals for the introduction of revised rates of assessment into 99 villages, 96 of which belong to Government, and 3 are Inám, and shall feel obliged by your forwarding this report to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., along with any remarks you may consider necessary to add.

2. These villages were first settled in 1849-50 by Lieutenant G. S. A. Anderson, then Superintendent of the Nagar Revenue Survey, and the rates proposed by him in his letter No. 110 of the 29th September 1849 received the sanction of Government for one year, and subsequently sanction for thirty years in their Resolutions marginally quoted. Copies of the whole correspondence will be found in the Nos. 2018, March 15th, 1850, and 2305, 8th March 1851. Appendix marked A.

3. The changes which have taken place in the constitution of the Ráhuri Táluka since the introduction of the revenue survey are not so great as in the adjoining táluka of Sangamner, lately reported on; what changes have occurred will be seen from the following statement, and from a map which accompanies this, on which the old boundary of the táluka is shown by a blue line; whereas the red line represents the boundaries of the present day:—

Statement giving details regarding the Constitution and Survey Settlement introduced at different periods into the villages at present pertaining to táluka Ráhuri of the Ahmednagar Collectorate from 1849-50, the year of introduction of the first Survey and Settlement, and subsequent changes that have taken place up to 1878-79.

Táluka.	Year.	Name of Village.	Number.			Year of Survey Settlement.	REMARK
			Government.	Inám.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RÁHURI.	1849-50.	Villages settled ...	101	18	119	1849-50.	
		Villages not settled.					
		1. Chadegaon ...	...	1	1	1853-54.	
		2. Daimabad...	...	1	1	Do.	
		3. Mátápur ...	...	1	1	Do.	
		4. Nándaou ...	...	1	1	1869-70.	
		5. Vámbori ...	...	1	1		
		6. Eklaro ...	...	1	1	Not settled.	
		Total ...	...	6	6		
		Grand Total ...	101	24	125		

Táluka.	Year.	Name of Village.	NUMBER.			Year of Survey Settlement.	REMARKS.
			Government.	Inám.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		<i>Inám Villages since lapsed to Government.</i>					
		1. Gangápur ...	+1	-1	...	} 1849-50.	
		2. Bhagwátipur ...	+1	-1	...		
		3. Dawangaon ...	+1	-1	...		
		4. Kolhar Khurd ...	+1	-1	...		
		5. Kesápur ...	+1	-1	...		
		6. Lohogaon ...	+1	-1	...		
		7. Ladgaon ...	+1	-1	...		
		8. Umbargaon ...	+1	-1	...		
		9. Berdápur ...	+1	-1	...		
		10. Waladgaon ...	+1	-1	...		
		11. Tisgaon ...	+1	-1	...		
		12. Sirasgaon ...	+1	-1	...		
		13. Kanehgaon ...	+1	-1	...		
		14. Wákdi ...	+1	-1	...		
		15. Chadegaon ...	+1	-1	...		
		16. Daimábad ...	+1	-1	...		
		17. Vámberi ...	+1	-1	...		
		Total ...	+17	-17	...		
		Grand Total ...	118	7	125		
		<i>Deduct.</i>					
		<i>Transferred to Táluka Nagár.</i>					
	} 1861-62.	1. Vilad ...	1	...	1	} 1849-50.	
		2. Singwa ...	1	...	1		
		3. Ismalpur ...	1	...	1		
		4. Nimbadhara ...	1	...	1		
		5. Nándgaon ...	...	1	1		1869-70.
		Total ...	4	1	5		
		<i>Transferred to Táluka Nevása.</i>					
	1861-62 ...	1. Siregaon ...	1	...	1	1855-56.	
		<i>Transferred to Táluka Kopargaon</i>					
	} 1861-62.	1. Kandála ...	1	...	1	} 1849-50.	
		2. Undirgaon ...	1	...	1		
		3. Brahmangaon Vetál ...	1	...	1		
		4. Kheirgaon ...	1	...	1		
		5. Gondauni ...	1	...	1		
		6. Nimbgaonkhair ...	1	...	1		
		7. Chitti ...	1	...	1		
		8. Dighi ...	1	...	1		
		9. Nandur Budruk ...	1	...	1		
		10. Sirasgaon ...	1	...	1		
		11. Rajuri ...	1	...	1		
		12. Mamdápur ...	1	...	1		
		13. Ranjankhol ...	1	...	1		
		14. Jalgaon ...	1	...	1		
		15. Gondehgaon ...	1	...	1		
		16. Wákdi ...	1	...	1		
		17. Nandur Khurd	1	1		
		Total ...	16	1	17		
		Total transferred ...	21	2	23		
		Balance ...	97	5	102		

RA HURI—continued.

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8

Táluka.	Year.	Name of Villages.	Number.			Year of Survey Settlement.	REMARKS.
			Government.	Inám.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAHURI—continued.	1861-62.	<i>Add.</i>					
		<i>Received from Táluka Párner.</i>					
		1. Sira Kanegaon ...	1	...	1	} 1851-52.	} Not settled.
		2. Khamba ...	1	...	1		
		3. Chickaltan ...	1	...	1		
		4. Dharadgaon Thadi ...	1	...	1		
		5. Mhaisgaon ...	1	...	1		
		6. Warsinde ...	1	...	1		
		7. Tárábád ...	...	1	1	
		Total ...	6	1	7		
		<i>Received from Táluka Nevása.</i>					
		1. Kathrád ...	1	...	1	} 1851-52.	}
		2. Wanjulpoi ...	1	...	1		
	3. Sangam ...	1	...	1			
	Total ...	3	...	3			
	<i>Received from Táluka Nagar.</i>						
	1. Wawarda ...	1	...	1	} 1851-52.	} 1852-53.	
	2. Jámbli ...	1	...	1			
	3. Jámbulban ...	...	1	1		
	Total ...	2	1	3			
<i>Received from Táluka Sangamner.</i>							
1. Kadit Budruk ...	1	...	1	} 1848-49.	} 1853-54.		
2. Kadit Khurd ...	1	...	1				
3. Mándvi ...	...	1	1			
Total ...	2	1	3				
Total Received ...	13	3	16				
Grand Total ...	110	8	118				
	1878-79.	<i>Names of Inám Villages.</i>					
1. Kuranpur ...	...	...	1	1	1849-50.
2. Pimpalgaon Phungi ...	...	...	1	1	Do.
3. Chandehgaon ...	...	...	1	1	Do.
4. Mátápur ...	...	...	1	1	1853-54.
5. Mándvi ...	...	...	1	1	Do.
6. Jámbulban ...	...	...	1	1	1852-53.
7. Eklare ...	...	...	1	1	Not settled.
8. Tárábád ...	...	...	1	1	Do.

From the foregoing statement, showing all the changes which have taken place during the last thirty years, it will be observed that in 1849-50 there were 101 Government and 24 Inám villages: while at the present day the numbers are 110 and 8, respectively.

4. The re-measurement of the táluka was carried out in the seasons of 1877-78 and 1878-79, with this advantage that whereas districts surveyed immediately preceding this period required the measurements of villages to be altered in accordance with the Southern Marátha Country Survey Rules, the re-measurement of Ráhuri was, from the first, based on the above rules, and did not require further alteration, as has been, and will be, the case wherever revised surveys have been made on the Poona and Násik Survey Rules.

5. The result of this branch of the work in the 99 villages under report will be seen from the following abstract statement:—

	Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.	Total Area.
1849-50 ...	11,031	1,121	232,011
1879-80 ...	13,427	144	237,617
Increase ...	2,396		5,606

It is only necessary to remark that the great increase in survey numbers amounts to more than 22 per cent., while the great difference between old and present area both prove the necessity for entire re-measurement of this district—this latter amounts to 5,606 acres or 2½ per cent.; in comparing old and new areas, village by village, the greatest differences are, of course, found among those in the south-west, where the country, as before stated, is very much broken up by deep water-courses; still there are numerous villages in the plain which show differences amounting to 5 and 6 per cent., the revision survey in every instance giving the greater area. This, in my opinion, can only be accounted for by the more careful mode of surveying of the present day; every village has been traversed by the topographical survey, and by the data obtained from that scientific department we have been enabled to check our measurements, and make the limits of each village lands conform to the lines already laid down.

6. The re-classification of the táluka was begun last field season, while thirteen of the villages under report have been classed since the opening of the present season: this work was, of course, also done according to the Dhárwár Survey Rules. The difference in the classification value of each class is explained by the following comparative scale as now obtaining and that on which this district was classed thirty years since:—

Class.	Old Classification Scale.		Present Scale.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	A.	p.	A.	p.	A.	p.	A.	p.
1st ...	16	0	16	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
2nd ...	13	6	14	0	.....	.....	0	6
3rd ...	11	0	12	0	.....	.....	1	0
4th ...	9	0	10	0	.....	.....	1	0
5th ...	7	0	8	0	.....	.....	1	0
6th ...	5	6	6	0	.....	.....	0	6
7th ...	4	0	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
8th ...	3	0	2	6	0	6	.....	.....
9th ...	2	0	1	6	0	6	.....	.....
10th ...	.....	.....	1	0	1	0	.....	.....

It will be observed that the tendency was, in the former classification, to lower the value of the soils in the upper classes from 6 pies to 1 anna. Such a thing as 16 annas, or full classification, is hardly to be met with in the old work; while in the present day the object being to keep up the value of the good soils, the 1st class will be frequently met with in this táluka; and the poorer soils, such

as 8th, 9th and 10th (of the last there was no such class formerly) are 20 per cent. lower than in former days.

7. Tabulated statements have been prepared, in which the old and present classification is shown for every survey and pot number; and, as lately described in my report on the rates proposed to be introduced into villages of the Sangamner Táluka, all the survey numbers in these statements have been carefully gone over, and where an excessive difference was discovered between old and new classification, an adjustment, never exceeding one whole class or 2 annas, was made to cover any possible error in the present work. I may here add, that I have personally examined the classification of this district in several parts of it, and have satisfied myself of the great discrepancy between old and present work. The Survey Commissioner, Colonel Anderson, came out to Kolhár last year, and had an opportunity of judging of the same; he will doubtless record his opinions on the subject when forwarding this report to Government.

8. Classing operations have been entirely carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Fforde, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey; from his report, and from my personal observations, I am able to give the following description of the district and its climate. The táluka, as it is now constituted, lies between $74^{\circ} 29'$ and $74^{\circ} 54'$ east longitude; $19^{\circ} 14'$ and $19^{\circ} 37'$ north latitude; and with the exception of about one-fourth, that in the south-western corner, which is very hilly and cut up with ravines, the remainder is an extensive plain, drained by the rivers Mula and Pravara, which unite in the north-eastern corner of the táluka, and eventually flow into the Godávári, north-east of the town of Nevása, in the adjoining táluka of the same name.

9. The tálukás which form the boundaries of this district are shown on the accompanying map, and require no further description. To the south of the táluka are hills, which attain a considerable height, and trending eastward they form the southern boundary of the Nevása Táluka: from these hills flows the small river Deo, which draining the country in the south-eastern corner of the district flows into the Mula close to the village of Deshwandi.

10. The general character of the soil is black, deep and rich; but in parts in the neighbourhood of the rivers, clayey. In the south-western corner it is poorer, shallow in depth, and much cut up by deep and tortuous nálás, which chiefly flow to the south into the river Mula; to the north and north-east of the river Pravara the soil is also poor, full of clay in low-lying parts, while rocky and barren on the higher land. The general aspect of the country, except in the vicinity of, and along the banks of, the rivers is bare. There the numerous groves of mango, tamarind, and bábul trees present a pleasing and refreshing appearance to the eye. Lieutenant Anderson, in his report alluding to the scarcity of wood, expressed a hope that when the rayat became more prosperous he would pay greater attention to the planting of new trees. Although the general status of the country has improved, as will be seen further on, no young plantations, except those of bábul, are to be met with; from the steady increase of population, it has been found, most probably, that it were better to cultivate the land with food-grains than to plant trees, a source of profit which must take a prolonged period to develop itself.

11. Regarding the mode of husbandry, Mr. Fforde reports: "There appears to have been little or no change in the system of cultivation since Mr. Davidson reported on it thirty years ago. In some instances fields are still allowed to remain unploughed for several years, being nearly harrowed. Even on fields so treated, I have seen excellent crops." My own observations go to confirm the above.

12. The usual Statistical Tables No. III., appended to this report, give the description and percentages of each crop for the season 1878-79; these statements are made out separately—one for 96 Government villages, and the other for the 3 Inám villages; they both show pretty much similar results; khárif or monsoon crops being greater than rabi or winter crops. Bájri being the chief crop of the former season, amounting to 46.8 to 53.1 per cent. in each class of villages, Jowári, wheat and gram are the principal crops of the cold season, and

give in the Government villages percentages of 23·9, 3·4 and 2·0; occupied arable waste gives a high percentage, *viz.*, 22·0; this is accounted for from the fact of numerous fields being uncultivated in consequence of the owners, who had left the district during the famine year (1876-77), not having returned in time to prepare them for the season of 1878-79.

13. Lieutenant Anderson reports (para. 13, Appendix A.) that there was but one principal cart-road in the district, and that one always in a bad state of repair. This is still the principal road of the *táluka*. Leaving Nagar, and passing over the Nimbádhera Ghát, it enters the *táluka* to the south, close to the village of Singwa, and passes through in a north-westerly direction towards Násik, joining the main road of the adjoining *táluka* of Sangamner, close to the village of Nándur in the Sinnar *Táluka*. The road now is kept in good repair, being metalled, and the *nálás* bridged; there are two flying bridges or ferries on it, one at the river Mula, close to the town of Ráhuri, and the other at Kolhár, on the river Pravara. At Kolhár there is a toll-chowki; the latter as well as the

See Appendices B. and C. ferries are annually farmed out; returns for the last eleven years have been obtained, from which it is found that the average revenue obtained from the ferries amounts to Rs. 850, and from the toll-chowki to Rs. 850 also. From Kolhár another made or metalled road strikes off in the direction of Málegaon.

14. During the famine several tracks were marked out, and ditches dug at the sides; these were called "famine roads," but they have not since been touched; consequently, in many places the very lines which marked them out are obliterated and in some instances actually ploughed over. It seems that something might be done to keep these roads, especially the one from Ráhuri to Vámbori, in something like repair; both are large and important towns.

15. The great event, however, in the way of communications and of opening up of the district was the construction of the State rail-road from Dhond on the G. I. P. line to the south-east to Manmád on a line belonging to the same Company to the north-east. This rail-road was also the outcome of the famine, but its subsequent fate seems likely to be better than that of the "famine roads" alluded to above.

16. This rail-road, after passing over the Nimbádhera Ghát, almost parallel to the main road, and crossing it just outside of the district, enters the Ráhuri *Táluka* on the southern boundary, also close to the village of Singwa, and traverses through due north, having stations at Khadamba, Ráhuri, Lák, and Gondauni, the latter just out of the district on the northern boundary. The work of constructing the line from both ends was commenced in February 1877, and the entire length from Dhond to Manmád (145 miles) was formally thrown open to the public on the 17th of April 1878, but in consequence of the large bridges over the chief rivers not having been made, the line was closed to the public on the 2nd for the monsoon; these bridges are, I am informed, so forward in their construction that there is every reason to believe the line will remain open during the next monsoon.

17. It is needless to remark upon the great benefits likely to accrue to the country at large, but more especially to the district under report by the making of this railway line. But I would beg to urge the necessity of doing something towards road communications from the different stations to the large towns in their vicinity. The Ráhuri Station is really close to the village of Tandulwari, from whence to Ráhuri the road is bad enough in the dry season, but almost impassable during the monsoon. From Khadamba Station to Vámbori, one of the chief towns of the district, something might be done to improve the road; but most especially from the Lák Station to Belápur and thence to Kolhár, which would enable the inhabitants of the numerous and thickly populated villages along the valley of the Pravara to obtain the great advantages of railway communication to distant parts.

18. The principal market towns are much the same as when the current settlement was introduced, *viz.*, Ráhuri, Vámbori, Belápur and Kolhár: of these it would seem that Belápur is the most important, being the chief export town of the district, while the richest traders are said to be found at Vámbori. The weight of water contained in a "ser" in use at these markets is 130 *tolás*.

19. Manufactures do not appear to have improved during the last thirty years ; in 1848 they were reported as being " insignificant," and from the classification papers I remark that there are but 34 looms for the weaving of cotton cloth and 70 for making kambhis, or coarse blankets. The cotton fabrics, such as lugdis, &c., fetch up to Rs. 6 a piece, and the blankets as much as Rs. 3.

20. The following abstract statements compiled from statistical returns made up at the time of classification (see Appendix Nos. IV. and VI.), are the most important, as showing the social progress of the taluka during the past thirty years :—

For 96 Government Villages—2 settled in 1848-49, 94 settled in 1849-50.

	According to First Survey Settlement.	According to Revision Survey Settlement.	Increase.	Decrease	Percentage Increase or Decrease
Population	28,244	39,202	10,958	...	38·8
Houses	3,547	4,974	1,427	...	40·2
{ Flat-roofed and tiled	927	854	...	73	7·9
{ Thatched	8,614	11,506	2,892	...	33·6
Agricultural cattle	7,299	11,398	4,099	...	56·2
Cows, buffaloes and their young	28,695	19,904	...	8,791	30·6
Sheep and goats	1,684	2,505	821	...	48·8
Ploughs	1,074	1,632	558	...	52·0
Carts	826	1,197	371	...	44·9
Horses and ponies					

For 3 Inám Villages settled in 1849-50.

Population	629	653	24	...	3·8
Houses	84	111	27	...	32·1
{ Flat-roofed and tiled	32	11	...	21	65·6
{ Thatched	245	205	...	40	16·3
Agricultural cattle	191	178	...	13	6·8
Cows, buffaloes and their young	617	376	...	241	39·1
Sheep and goats	45	48	3	...	6·7
Ploughs	27	27	...	...	...
Carts	24	13	...	11	45·8
Horses and ponies					

In every item, indicative of general improvement, the statement for the Government villages does not fail, except in one, that of " sheep and goats," which shows a decrease amounting to 30·6 per cent. The following are the chief reasons most suggestive of the causes governing this decrease :—

(a) The increase of area taken up for cultivation, and consequent decrease of pasture-lands.

(b) Improved communications to the large towns where meat is mostly consumed, *viz.*, Bombay, Nagar and Poona, but in other items, the chief being better class of houses, agricultural cattle, ploughs and carts, there is every reason to congratulate the past settlement on its liberal character, and for supporting proposals for a fair percentage increase on present rates for the future.

21. The statement similar to the above for the 3 inám villages does not give nearly such good results ; the present rates for these villages are the same, and the climate in every way similar to that of the surrounding Government villages, in which improvements already stated obtain ; in all the items under the head of animals there is a decrease. It is not easy to give for this a satisfactory reason ; the inference, however, to be drawn is that, besides the rate of assess-

ment fixed by Government, the inámdárs insist upon enhanced money payments, or taxes in kind, to which the rayats of the adjoining villages are not liable.

22. Appendix marked D. shows that in the 99 villages under report (Government and Inám), there are 13,571 survey and pot numbers, deducting the waste numbers amounting to 569, or 4·1 per cent.; of the remainder nearly 78 per cent. are cultivated by those whose names are entered in the village papers as the holders. It was intended to give a similar statement, as in my report on Sangamner, showing how many fields, cultivated by owners, are mortgaged, but the data obtained at the time of classification is not of a reliable character. About 1·7 per cent. of the land is sublet on money payments, 2·3 is cultivated in partnership with others, and 18 per cent. sublet for grain payments; the terms of the latter system are pretty much the same as elsewhere. Mr. Ffiorde reports "the universal rates for subletting of land and on grain rents are, in dry-crop land, half the gross produce and the assessment shared proportionally; but should the ground be encumbered with weeds, from long fallow, the lessor pays the whole assessment. Garden land is usually let at $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the crops, but sometimes at $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the crop, and assessment proportional."

23. Statistical Tables No. V. give the proportions for both Government and Inám villages, of the agricultural, partly agricultural, and non-agricultural population. Taken collectively, the numbers are 22,240 for the two former against 17,615 of the latter, or 55·8 per cent. to 44·2; the proportion of the latter class, considering that there are but few manufactures, seems greater than might have been expected, seeing that agriculture is the chief resource of the people.

24. The appended returns marked E., F., and G. compiled from the records of the Government registration office, of mortgages, sales and subletting for the last two years, prove how valuable the land has become. In 43 villages 1,157 acres of land bearing assessment of Rs. 905 were mortgaged for Rs. 15,528, at interest varying from 6 Rs. to 24 Rs. per annum; this gives on the average a rate of Rs. 13-7-0 per acre. Sales in 35 villages give still better results; here 413 acres, bearing an aggregate assessment of Rs. 359, were sold for Rs. 10,608, or about 25½ Rs. per acre, and nearly 30 times the assessment. The statement of sublettings gives returns for 7 villages, where 118·23 acres paying Rs. 73 assessment, were sublet for terms extending from 2 to 11 years for Rs. 852, or nearly 12 times the Government rent.

25. I have been unable to obtain information as to how many schools were in existence at the introduction of the present settlement. The number of Government schools is at present 15, the attendance of pupils amounts to 497. Besides these, there are 10 private schools, with an attendance of 119 scholars, making a total of 25 schools and 616 pupils in the villages under report.

26. Irrigation by means of pats or channels led from temporary dams across minor streams obtains only in one village, and with the assistance of wells waters 10·5 acres. At the village of Lák, a solid masonry dam has been built across the river Pravara, the water is supplied to 9 villages, and irrigates in the aggregate 39 acres 15 gunthas at rates varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 4; the revenue obtained last year amounted only to Rs. 138-2-6. The position of the dam and canal leading from it is shown on the accompanying map. The water flows to the east by the canal north of the river Pravara into the adjoining taluka of Nevása. One village on the western border, Hanmantgaon, has 24·29 acres irrigated from the Ozar Canal, a description of which was lately given in my report on Sangamner. The revenue obtained is Rs. 89-14-5. I have remarked that where there is garden land, water from a canal is pretty freely taken; but objection is made to apply water to dry-crop fields, unless a failure of seasonable rain compels the rayat to give the growing crop one or two waterings, the reason given being that without manure, which dry-crop fields seldom get, the soil deteriorates from the application of surface water.

27. The following statement shows the number of wells at present obtaining, and the number which have been dug during the period of the current lease the latter amounting to 74·4 per cent. :—

Taluka.	Villages, Government or Inam.	Number of Villages.	Year of current settlement.	WELLS.												BURKIS.		REMARKS.
				Existing at the time of the introduction of the current settlement.		Dug during the First Decade.		Dug during the Second Decade.		Dug during the Third Decade.		Total number of new wells.		Total number of old and new wells.		Substantial.	Not substantial.	
				Substantially built.	Not substantially built.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rahur.	Government.	2	1848-49	6	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	9	...	...	...
		94	1849-50	*831	*20	63	5	109	6	364	107	536	118	1,367	138	12	...	
		96	.....	*837	*20	63	5	110	6	366	107	539	118	1,376	138	12	...	
	Inam.	3	1849-50	37	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	8	...	45	...	...	1	
		99	.....	874	20	63	5	111	6	373	107	547	118	1,421	138	12	1	

The area irrigated under these wells is 7,575·36 acres, and the amount of capital laid out in the construction of new wells, calculating the cost of a well at Rs. 200, would show that no less than Rs. 1,33,000 have been expended on the improvement of the land. The land under garden cultivation amounts to 4·1 per cent. of the total arable area; but the superior crops, such as sugar-cane, plantains, guavas, limes, grapes, figs, &c., are only grown on 215 acres, or 2·8 per cent.

28. I here give an abstract of the average prices of the principal grains as sold in the bázárs of the district; the large statement marked in the Appendix H. exhibits the average annual prices for every year since 1849-50, not only for this district alone, but for the adjoining talukás of Sangamner and Kopargaon.

Period.	Sers per Rupee.				Period.	Percentage Increase.			
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.		Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.
Average of the first decade.	51	44	33	34					
Average of the second decade.	29	23	16	16	Increase on the average of the first decade.	76	91	106	112
Average of the third decade.	24	21	14	16	Increase on the average of the first decade.	112	110	136	112
					Increase on the average of the second decade.	21	10	14	...
Actuals for 1876-77.	14	13	12	14					
Do. 1877-78.	10	10½	7½	8					
Do. 1878-79.	11½	12	7½	8					

The abstract is made to show the average prices by decades, and actuals for the last three years. The sudden fall in the year 1876-77 as compared with the prices ruling the year before is attributable to the late famine; the prices still range high; and, now that the rail-road has been made, it cannot be expected that they will become much lower, a fact which is advantageous to the producer.

29. The surplus agricultural produce, bajri, jowari and wheat, is exported to Nagar, Poona and Bombay. I have obtained returns, for only a few months, of articles exported from and imported to Rahuri by means of the rail-road. These returns, however, from the very recent time the rail-road has been opened, are of no great value; coarse sugar is imported from Sinnar, where the cultivation of sugarcane prevails. Akola supplies rice, while piece-goods and the ordinary miscellaneous articles come from Nagar. Enquiries were made during the classification of this district regarding the practice of storing grain in pits, and it would seem that it was prevalent in only 18 of the villages under report; the total number of pits is 226, out of which, probably in consequence of the late famine, 180 of these pits are not now in use. I lately gave a description of these pits in my report on the Sangamner villages; consequently there is no necessity for repeating it here.

30. Statements marked I, J. and K. in the Appendix give the past revenue history of the villages under report since 1839-40 for 94 Government villages; since 1838-39 for 2 villages transferred from the Sangamner Taluka, and for the 3 Inam villages settled at the same time as the Government villages. Abstracts of these statements in the above order are given below—

94 Villages, Government, settled in 1849-50.

Years.	Average occupied acres, including Government and Alienated Land.	Average of Waste.	Average of Remissions.	Average of total Collection on account of Government Occupied and Unoccupied Land.	Average of Outstanding Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6
From 1839-40 to 1848-49	95,949	97,985	40,049	63,758	6,196
From 1849-50 to 1857-58	125,003	58,760	139	78,031	1,085
From 1858-59 to 1867-68	175,467	9,055	153	111,091	8
From 1868-69 to 1877-78	181,608	2,747	709	115,537	14,606

2 Government Villages settled in 1848-49.

From 1838-39 to 1847-48	775	830	331	514	58
From 1848-49 to 1857-58	515	512	56	495	9
From 1858-59 to 1867-68	862	163	1	978	...
From 1868-69 to 1877-78	1,022	...	32	1,120	178
For 1878-79	1,022	...	...	1,152	385

3 Inam Villages settled in 1849-50.

From 1839-40 to 1848-49	2,319	1,108	944	1,745	...
From 1849-50 to 1858-59	2,337	696	62	1,673	...
From 1859-60 to 1868-69	2,930	118	...	2,210	5
From 1869-70 to 1878-79	3,048	...	10	2,291	330

The above statements go to prove as much as increase of cultivation, increase of collections, and reduction of average remissions and outstanding balances can prove, that the district has been steadily advancing in prosperity

more so, perhaps, than even the proposer of the present rates could have anticipated. Lieutenant Anderson was "not prepared to state that the advance towards prosperity will be unchecked," and such has been the case, more specially in the year 1868-69, when remissions to the amount of Rs. 18,356 had to be given, and during the three last years of famine and scarcity, when though remissions have hardly been granted at all, the outstanding balances have been heavy; yet much of the last outstanding balance Rs. 22,301 is expected, I am told, to be ultimately recovered. The above remarks apply especially to the statement (in Appendix) for the 94 Government villages, and, with the exception of remissions being granted to the inám villages in 1868-69, equally so as regards the other two statements.

31. The following is a return I have obtained, showing the number of cases in which it was necessary during the last four years to issue notices for the recovery of the Government assessment :—

Years.	Notices issued.	Cases in which sales took place.
1875-76	7	7
1876-77 ... ..	.....	.....
1877-78	1	1
1878-79	314	314
Total ...	322	322

Evidently in 1876-77, owing to collection of revenue being kept in abeyance, notices were not issued; possibly the same applies to the year 1877-78, but in the following and last year, 314 notices were served, and the land sold in every case. I give a return showing the amount realized by the sales of the land, which, it will be seen, in 1878-79 was barely 50 per cent. of the outstanding balance :—

Years.	Notices.	Area.		Assessment.			To be collected.			Realized.		
		A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1875-76	7	176	7	72	12	0	67	12	0	99	8	0
1876-77 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877-78	1	60	6	33	0	0	33	0	0	70	2	0
1878-79	314	8,252	16	3,527	0	0	3,312	3	9	1,755	6	9

In looking over the details of sale, I find in many instances that no one made a bid for the land; as this occurs in 8 villages and in 25 holdings, with *no sales* at all in the same villages, the natural assumption is that local influences prevailed and prevented outsiders from obtaining possession of land. Nevertheless, I think it appears evident, considering the universal severity of the famine, from the comparatively few notices served, that the district is able to meet the just demands upon it generally, and from the improved state of communications it may fairly be assumed that, for the future, even in years of scarcity, the land-holders will not feel the pressure of famine to the same extent again.

32. In making his proposals for the rates of assessment, as I also am now about to do, Lieutenant Anderson alluded to the amount of rainfall, and, not agreeing with his Assistant, Mr. Davidson, in whose opinion rain was more plentiful and certain in Ráhuri than in Sangamner, considered from the greater quantity of spontaneous vegetation in the latter taluka that Sangamner enjoyed the better climate, as far as rain was concerned. There was no system, at the time when Lieutenant Anderson wrote, of registering the fall of rain for a series of years previously. The spontaneous vegetation alluded to may arise from the

greater humidity of the climate, on account of the district being closer to the Western Gháts; but it would appear, from the following statement I am able to give, that the average amount of rain registered for ten years in Sangamner at one end of the valley of the Pravara, does not equal the average of rainfall at the Lakh Canal, situated almost at the extreme or eastern end of the valley as regards these two districts:—

Years.				AHMEDNAGAR.					
				Sangamner.		Lakh.		Ráhuri.	
				I.	c.	I.	c.	I.	c.
1869-70	...	...	...	27	45	23	61	34	29
1870-71	...	...	...	5	60	31	41	9	72
1871-72	...	...	...	5	60	16	90	19	20
1872-73	...	...	...	14	81	22	28	19	66
1873-74	...	...	...	17	70	24	32	21	41
1874...	...	...	...	24	50	28	54	22	46
1875...	...	...	...	24	50	40	59	28	71
1876...	...	...	...	6	59	12	47	10	57
1877...	...	...	...	16	29	16	66	15	41
1878...	...	...	...	26	73	27	42	31	45
Total			...	169	77	244	20	212	88
Average			...	16	98	24	42	21	28

Even the fall of rain at the town of Ráhuri itself is greater than at the town of Sangamner; but Ráhuri (the town) is just immediately to the east of the hills which are in this part of the district, and would, of course, come under their influence.

33. Others who have had opportunities of judging during the monsoon, state that rain clouds coming up from the south-west seem to part close to the west of the town of Sangamner, and keeping along the two ranges of hills to the north and south of the river do not discharge their contents until well to the eastward and on the borders of the Ráhuri Táluka; this certainly is borne out by the return given in the last para.

34. Lieutenant Anderson, after full consideration of all the circumstances which had come under his observation, divided the táluka into three classes of villages. The villages on the south-western extremity of the táluka he proposed to assess at Rs. 1-8-0, as being adjacent to the least favourably situated villages of the neighbouring táluka of Sangamner. For the villages lying to the north and north-east, as being, in his opinion, the least favourably situated, he considered a rate of Rs. 1-4-0 sufficient, and for the intermediate villages lying in the centre of the táluka he proposed Rs. 1-6-0 as the maximum rate. In like manner I also would propose to divide the táluka into three groups; but instead of making the divisions nearly in north and south belts, I think it were better to throw the lines marking the groups more north-west and south-east, to conform with the direction of the main road traversing the táluka, and more parallel to the line of gháts to the westward. This will be seen from the accompanying map where the belts of colour red, blue, and yellow, trend in the manner explained. To the group to the westward I would propose to apply a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-10-0, to the centre group, or belt, Rs. 1-8-0, and to the belt to the eastward a Rs. 1-6-0 rate, or an increase of 2 annas in each group over Lieutenant Anderson's proposals for nearly similar groups.

35. But, in consequence of proximity to the rail-road, I propose to increase villages within 5 miles of the line by 2 annas more in each group. This arrangement will make really four groups—that is to say, 5 villages of the 1st, or Rs. 1-10-0 group, increased by 2 annas will now become a group of Rs. 1-12-0 maximum dry-crop rate; while to the remainder of the 1st group will be added 15 villages of the 2nd, or Rs. 1-8-0 rate, taking a similar increase, making a total of 38 villages,

The third group (excluding the Inám villages) will consist of 15 villages of the 2nd group which don't take an increase, and 17 villages of the 3rd, or Rs. 1-6-0 rate, which take an increase of 2 annas—total 32; while the 4th group will consist of 21 villages, which don't take an increase and remain at a Rs. 1-6-0 maximum dry-crop rate. The map will clearly show this arrangement. The red, blue and yellow coloured villages are the primary groups of Rs. 1-10-0, Rs. 1-8-0, and Rs. 1-6-0, respectively. The same colours with deeper tints denote villages of the same group taking an increase of 2 annas for proximity to the railway. Marginal diagrams on the map show the colours, with rates appertaining.

36. Of garden lands, at the time of the introduction of the current settlement, there were 2,463 acres. According to revision survey, this area has increased to 7,575.36 acres, of which 7,363.6 acres are Government. Only 10.5 acres, as before stated, are patasthal, or land irrigated by channels; the remainder is entirely under wells: the following statement is explanatory of the above:—

Taluka.	Villages, Government, Inám.	Number of Villages	Year of Current Settlement.	AREA IRRIGATED UNDER						REMARKS.
				Wells.	Burkis.	Pats, i.e. small Canals from Streams.	Pats and Wells combined.	Pats and Burkis combined.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rāhori ...	Government.	2	1848-49	2,348 0	2,348 0	
		94	1849-50	7,299 14	53 27	.....	10 5	.....	7,363 6
	96									
	Inám ...	3	1849-50	115 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	115 0
	Government and Inám ...	99	.....	2,463 0	56 38	.....	10 5	.....	2,463 0
				7,505 33					7,575 36	

37. For the few acres under channel irrigation, I propose to adopt an 8 Rs. maximum scale, land and water combined, which will give an average rate of Rs. 3-1-0 per acre. Land under old wells has been assessed within the highest rate on dry-crop lands, in accordance with Government orders to that effect: while on lands under new wells the ordinary dry-crop rates have been applied.

38. The following statement shows the general result of the imposition of the proposed rates of assessment on each group of villages and on the whole of them:—

Class.	Number of Villages in each Class.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.						Increase of Assessment percent.
			Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Assessed Waste.		Total.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	
1st ...	5	1 12	16,518	9,422	16,710	14,498	...	...	16,710	14,498	53.9
2nd ...	38	1 10	77,893	51,086	83,801	71,369	1,149	409	84,950	71,778	39.7
3rd ...	37	1 8	86,107	26,603	36,833	36,570	202	94	37,035	36,664	42.8
4th ...	21	1 6	89,420	25,729	41,243	34,260	1,035	410	42,278	34,676	30.2
Total ...	90	.....	1,08,044	1,11,850	1,78,587	1,56,703	2,386	913	1,50,973	1,57,616	40.1
INAM VILLAGES.											
3rd ...	3	1 8	2,766	2,176	2,794	2,811	...	...	2,794	2,811	39.2
Grand Total...	90	.....	1,71,700	1,14,026	1,81,381	1,59,514	2,986	913	1,53,767	1,60,427	39.9

The total increase of revenue in the villages under report is estimated at 39.9 per cent. ; the actual increase will not be very far from this, as a great number of the villages have had their assessment, on the proposed rates, worked out correctly ; it would, of course, have been better to have had the remainder prepared in the same way, but there is no time to do so.

39. There are 2 villages in which the increase amounts to 69.2 and 70.8 per cent., respectively, viz., Nos. 65 and 88 of the 3rd and 4th group. In both of these villages the present classification shows that the former standard was excessively low ; these villages are both situated on the river Pravara, where the soil is generally of full depth and of a rich black colour ; they are also close to the railway station of Láksh ; while the second village is under the influence of the Láksh Canal ; under these favourable circumstances, I do not think that the increase can be considered excessive. On the other hand, there is one village, No. 22 of the 2nd group, Wadner, in which the proposed maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-10-0 against Rs. 1-8-0 of the current settlement shows a loss of 1.8 per cent. This village is situated among the hills to the south-west : former and present areas are, as nearly as possible, the same ; there being a loss by revision survey of 9 acres. The soil is very poor ; the present standard showing 6 pies less average classification than formerly ; the two being 0-4-0 and 0-3-6, respectively, equal to $\frac{1}{8}$ th decrease, while the increase in proposed assessment rate is $\frac{1}{4}$. In the adjoining four villages, all situated very similarly to Wadner, in every case there is an increase in revision, over present area, of from 12 to 30 per cent., while the revision in each village is slightly better than that of the former survey.

40. The following statement shows the assessment of these villages under every head :—

Tenure of Land.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.		Collection of Judi on Ináms.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assesament.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	
Government Occupied Land ...	171,700	114,026	181,381	159,514	...
Government Unoccupied Arable Waste ...	3,038	994	2,386	913	...
Ináms ...	13,723	8,463	13,189	11,654	4,983
Government Unarable Unassessed Waste ...	43,550	...	40,661	...	...
Total ...	232,011	123,483	237,617	172,081	4,983

The increased area by revision survey of acres 560 has already been explained in para. 5. The proposed assessment on the whole of the Government occupied land gives an average of Rs. 0-14-1 per acre, while the current assessment shows Rs. 0-10-8 to be the average rate ; the increase being 0-3-5 per acre.

41. The three Inám villages Kuranpur, Pimpalgaon-Phungi and Chandegaon are all situated on the banks of the river Pravara. It is proposed to assess them on a Rs. 1-8-0 maximum dry-crop rate. The existing rates being Rs. 1-6-0 for the first two villages, and Rs. 1-4-0 for the third. The average increase rate per acre, on the proposed maximum rate for these villages, is Rs. 1-0-1, while the present rate is Rs. 0-12-8 ; all other information regarding these villages is embodied in accompanying statements.

42. It only remains to ask for the sanction of Government to the settlement above proposed, for a period of thirty years, viz., from 1880-81 to 1909-10.

43. The usual statistical returns and copy of original settlement report by Lieutenant G. S. A. Anderson, and correspondence connected with it, are appended for information.

44. As probably the Resolution of Government on this report will not arrive in time to enable me to introduce the revised rates before the 31st of March, I beg to request that, in accordance with the spirit of Section 74 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879, the period for making the revised settlement may be prolonged until the 5th of June.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

APPENDIX A.

PREFACE.

Government having ordered that the reports and correspondence relating to the revision by me, in the revenue year 1849-50, of the assessment of the Ráhuri Táluka, in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, be prepared for the press under my supervision, I have, with their approval, extracted, from the official records of the time, all papers bearing on the subject that appear to be of any importance, and have arranged them in their proper order. Those selected are given without material alteration, and, in addition, a diagram has been appended, showing the financial results of the settlement up to 1865-66, the latest year for which I am in possession of complete returns. A few villages formerly included in the táluka were, subsequently to 1849-50, transferred to other districts; but the information given in the diagram has been prepared from the accounts of the several villages of which the táluka was made up at the time of settlement, and which form the subject of the correspondence now published.

G. S. A. ANDERSON, Colonel,
Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country,
formerly Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Ahmednagar.

Kolhápur Districts, May 1870.

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No. 110 of 1849.

To

RICHARD SPOONER, Esquire,
Collector, Ahmednagar.

SIR,

The survey and classification of the Ráhuri Táluka of the principal division of the Ahmednagar Collectorate having been completed, I have the honour to submit proposals for the introduction of new rates of assessment into that district.

2. The general principles, according to which the settlement of rates for surveyed districts should be effected, are pointed out by the three Superintendents of Revenue Survey in paras. 66 to 78 of their joint report to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., dated 2nd August 1847, and I have been guided by them in making the settlement now submitted for sanction; but, in order that you may be enabled to form a judgment of the correctness of the conclusions arrived at by me, I shall endeavour to bring forward in this communication such facts and arguments, relating more particularly to the district of Ráhuri, as may tend in any way to throw light on the subject of its re-assessment.

3. My Assistant, Mr. A. F. Davidson, having been employed during a period of three years in superintending the operations connected with the survey and classification of Ráhuri, has had many favourable opportunities of becoming acquainted with the condition of the cultivators and of acquiring local experience. It, therefore, affords me pleasure to invite your attention to the annexed copy of a well-written report, with which that gentleman has furnished me, as it contains many interesting statements and observations illustrative of the present state and peculiarities of the district.

4. My proposals relate to 119 villages, of which 101 belong to Government, and 18 are wholly or partially alienated. The survey of the latter was undertaken at the request of the proprietors, and the measure was sanctioned by Government, on the understanding that the rates fixed by the Survey Department should be adopted. A revised assessment will, therefore, be applied to them in the same manner and on the same terms as to the Government villages. The survey of 6 alienated villages has not been effected, the proprietors not having expressed a wish to adopt new rates of assessment. The district thus contains 125 villages, as shown in the following statement, the small figures indicating the surveyed, and the large black figures the unsurveyed villages:—

Name of Taraf or old Division.	Number and Description of Villages.			
	Belonging to Government.	Wholly alienated.	Partially alienated.	Total.
1. Bírágáon Nandur	13	0	0	13
2. Belápur	52 0	9 1	9 2	70 3
	52	10	11	73
3. Ráhuri	36 0	0 0	0 3	36 3
	36	0	3	39
Surveyed	101	9	9	119
Unsurveyed	0	1	5	6
Total	101	10	14	125

5. In the time of the Government of the Peishwas, the tarafs of Rá-huri and Belápur belonged to the pargana of Sangamner. The taraf of Bhárágaon Nándúr was formerly held in saranjám, but about fifty years ago it came under the direct management of Government. On the acquisition of the country by the British, in 1818, a separate táluka was formed, and a Mámlatdár was stationed at the market town of Ráhuri. This arrangement was upset in 1824-25, the Belápur and Ráhuri tarafs reverting to Sangamner, and Bárágaon Nándúr being attached to Nagar; but the táluka, according to its existing form, was again established in 1838-39. Mr. Davidson, in the 2nd para. of his report, estimates its superficial extent, inclusive of alienated lands, to be about 3,31,632 acres, or 518·2 square miles.

6. The boundaries of the district, and its position with relation to the portion of the collectorate already surveyed and assessed, are clearly exhibited on the accompanying map (No. 2). It adjoins Pátoda, Sinnar and Sangamner, being situated to the south of the first, and to the east of the two latter districts. On the south it is separated from Khardeh and Nagar by a continuation of the same branch of the Sahyádrí range of gháts which forms the southern boundary of the neighbouring district of Sangamner. To the eastward extend the flat lands of the Nevása Táluka.

7. There is nothing very striking in the appearance of the natural features of the district. The táluka forms a portion of an extensive plain country, which is drained by the Godávari and the tributary streams of that river. The limits of the plain in this direction are well defined by the hills on the south, the country beyond being of greater elevation, and presenting a more varied and undulating surface. The hilly barrier alluded to, however, is broken near its centre by the Mula River, which conveys some of the waters of the upper country towards the plain. The southernmost portion of the táluka, lying between the Mula and the hills near the village of Vámbori, forms a bay drained by the Deo, a tributary stream of the Mula, and is skirted by lower and more broken hills than those to the westward of the latter river. At Vámbori the hills again attain considerable height, and stretch eastwards, forming the southern boundary of the Nevása Táluka. These hills are almost destitute of vegetation, and have a bare and rugged aspect; the strongly marked lines denoting the horizontal position of the strata, which are visible at corresponding intervals in the different hills, contrasting in a striking manner with the vertical fissures worn into their steep sides by the action of water. The river Pravara runs in an easterly direction through the centre of the district, and on the borders of Nevása is joined by the Mula, approaching from the south. The united stream flows through Nevása to the Godávari. The northern range of hills, which runs parallel to the Pravara during a portion of its course through Sangamner, subsides at some distance from the Ráhuri boundary; but there is a slightly elevated ridge continued into the latter district, the position of which may be discerned on the map from observing the direction of the streams flowing from its summit towards the Godávari on the one side and the Pravara on the other. The soil in the vicinity of this ridge is of a poorer description than that which generally prevails, and water is also more scarce and lies at a greater depth than in other parts of the district.

8. The general form of the táluka is compact, and does not appear to require alteration. Its boundary on the Sangamner side might, however, be somewhat improved. The Government villages of Kurrit Budruk and Kurrit Khurd and the alienated village of Mándva, at present attached to Sangamner, are surrounded by villages belonging to Ráhuri, and might, therefore, be transferred to the latter táluka with advantage. The space, coloured green on the map (No. 1), exhibits the lands of these villages. The Ráhuri villages of Hanmantgaon and Pátreh, coloured yellow on the map, might be given in exchange, as they are bounded on the north and south by Sangamner villages. I know of no objection to this arrangement, as all the villages alluded to were originally included in the pargana of Sangamner, and the hereditary district officers on both sides of the border belong to the same families.

9. It will be seen, from para. 7 of Mr. Davidson's Report, that the prevailing soil of the district is black, deep, rich and clayey. It requires much rain to enable it to yield good crops, but it is very retentive of moisture, and in favourable seasons the rabi harvest is generally a most abundant one. Towards the hills in the south, and in the vicinity of the ridge to the north of the Pravara, the soil is of a poorer and more shallow description than that of the plain, and is best suited for the production of kharif crops. In some parts the fields are much cut up by the numerous and tortuous branches of the rivers and nálas of the district. In his 4th paragraph Mr. Davidson notices the scanty manner in which the country is wooded. There are a few trees near some of the villages, and they are also to be seen here and there in patches of garden land; but, except when the crops are on the ground, the whole plain certainly has a wretchedly naked and barren appearance. This scarcity of wood is principally to be attributed to the poverty of the cultivating classes, who, when in good circumstances, generally preserve their mango and other plantations with great care, and it is to be hoped that when the rayats become more prosperous they will pay greater attention to the preservation of old trees and planting of new ones, and that the appearance of the country in this respect will be improved. The depth and richness of the soil and the plentiful supply of water throughout the district are very favourable to the growth of various kinds of trees. Were all the arable lands properly cultivated, the aspect of the district would also be much improved, and a pleasing picture of wealth and prosperity would then be presented to the eye.

10. It is only after a long and intimate acquaintance with a tract of country generally that a correct judgment can be formed of the relative capabilities of any particular portion of it. I have not been stationed in the Deccan for a long period, and my opportunities of personal observation have, therefore, been limited; but I should infer, from several circumstances, that Ráhuri is in a more impoverished state than the tálukás of this Collectorate previously surveyed. It possesses little capital of any kind. The number of working bullocks amounts only to 8,475, which, compared with the extent and fertility of the arable land, the portion of this under cultivation, and the number of cultivators, is proportionately less than that of any other surveyed táluca. There is, also, a less extent of garden and other cultivation of a superior description in this táluca than in any of the others, excepting Pátoda. The manufactures, as mentioned in the 16th paragraph of Mr. Davidson's Report, are of an inferior description and of very limited amount, and the trade of the district may be said to be confined to the export of grain and sheep, and the import of the few articles required to supply the moderate wants of the villagers. The cultivators of the villages situated along the banks of the Pravara are, perhaps, in rather better circumstances than those of other villages, but there is no material difference in the condition of the cultivators in the several parts of the táluca.

11. The general poverty of the cultivators has made them fall an easy prey to the Márwáris and other money-lenders who are to be found in every large village, and there are few cultivators of independent means who are able from their reserve funds to meet the losses caused by a bad season, the death of a bullock, or other unforeseen calamity. In an unfavourable year many rayats are even unable to earn a livelihood, and are forced to desert the district and proceed to Bombay and other places in search of labour.

12. The principal agricultural products of the district are bájri, jowári, wheat and gram. The two last are the best-paying crops, and are exported in sufficient quantities to enable the rayats to meet the revenue demands of Government. Prices, however, are not steady, and as few rayats are rich enough to reserve their grain, and to watch for a favourable state of the market, the profits in some years are very inconsiderable; and, to pay his rent, a rayat has frequently to part with a bullock or other property. The cultivation is about one-third kharif and two-thirds rabi. The mode of husbandry cannot be considered good. Manure is not generally applied to the dry-crop lands. The black soil is ploughed by a six or

eight-bullock plough, at intervals of four, six, or even ten years, and a smaller description of plough or harrow is used in the intermediate years. When the land becomes exhausted, fresh soil is turned up by the large plough, or the field is allowed to lie fallow, and another one is taken up by the cultivator. The land is also not kept sufficiently clean, and the crops are much injured in consequence. In some cases the mirás lands are better cultivated; but, in general, the husbandry is very defective. This is principally to be attributed to the reduced circumstances of the cultivators, as the latter are not wanting in industry, and are quite aware that, by spending more labour and capital on their lands than their existing means will permit, they would much increase their profits and improve their condition.

13. There are no markets of importance within the district. The surplus agricultural produce is principally bought up by the corn merchants residing in Belápur, Ráhuri and Vámbori for export to Nagar, Poona and Bombay; but the former towns are not much resorted to by persons connected with other districts, and are inferior, in wealth and trading enterprize, to Sangamner, Sinnar, Yeola and other market towns of neighbouring districts. The main road from Nagar towards Násik and Málgaon enters the district on the south, passing over the Nimbádhera Ghát; and as there is no other opening in the hills, passable for carts, to the westward as far as Chandnápuri, a distance of about forty miles, or to the eastward as far as Jeúr, a distance of about twelve miles (*vide* Map No. 1), a considerable amount of traffic, as will be seen from Mr. Davidson's 18th paragraph, passes along this line; and the traffic would probably be much increased were it not that the bad state of the road, especially in the vicinity of the ghát, causes much obstruction to the passage of carts and bullocks. There is no other principal cart-road in the district; and the villages to the south and south-west being near the one above mentioned, and also being more favourably situated with regard to the chief trading towns of Ráhuri and Vámbori, may, perhaps, possess greater advantages with respect to markets than the villages to the northward and north-eastward, but not to any great extent, as the level nature of the districts renders the carriage of grain, in any direction, easy during the greater portion of the year.

14. I consider the climate of Ráhuri to be inferior to that of any district yet reported on, with the exception of Pátoda. Although Ráhuri in its general position lies further to the eastward than the latter táluca, it is more favourably placed with respect to the main line of gháts; and the minor branches of hills, which jut out in this direction, serve to attract and conduct inland the rains of the south-west monsoon, and thus render more fertile the adjoining plain country. The clouds passing along the northern branch of the Sangamner hills, alluded to in my 7th paragraph, are thence dispersed, and discharge their waters in their progress over the southern portion of Ráhuri; and so apparent are the advantages derived from this source that Mr. Davidson, in his 5th paragraph, is even of opinion that the fall of rain is more plentiful and certain in Ráhuri than in Sangamner. The results of my own observations and inquiries, however, lead me to believe that this is not the case; although, from the cause mentioned, the inferiority of the Ráhuri climate is probably not so great as would otherwise be the case. In Sangamner there is a greater quantity of spontaneous vegetation, and the uncleared lands in that district are covered with larger and more healthy-looking bushes and trees than in Ráhuri; and this fact alone would tend to prove that Sangamner enjoys the most favourable climate, as the intrinsic capabilities of the soil along the banks of the Pravara are much the same in both districts. The villages adjoining the hills, in the south-western extremity of the district, enjoy the best climate, and the fall of rain is more scanty and precarious towards the north and north-east.

15. When the Ráhuri villages came into British possession in 1818 they were, probably, in a more reduced condition than those situated nearer the gháts. From their unprotected position in the plain, and their vicinity to the high road leading from Poona towards Málwa and Hindustán, they were more

subjected to plunder by the numerous marauding armies and bands of thieves by which the country was overrun during the later years of the government of the Peishwas than more easily defended and remote villages. The district suffered much about the year 1798-99 in the time of the wars between Dowlut Ráo Scindiah and the two Byes. It was also plundered by Yeswunt Ráo Holkar's army in 1802-3, and subsequently Bhils and Pindhars made frequent visits to many of the villages. Several thousands of the former tribe were in 1804 inveigled to the neighbouring town of Kopergaon, in Pátoda, by Munohurgeer Gosaeen, and were thrown into wells, where they perished; but the Pindhars continued their depredations till 1818. During these unsettled times many of the villages were completely deserted, and to this day the Mirásdárs and other hereditary villagers are fewer in number in Ráhuri than in any district hitherto reported on.

Vide Grant Duff's History,
Vol. 3, page 338.

16. The system of revenue management which prevailed generally in the Former Revenue Management. Ahmednagar Collectorate before the country came under British rule, is described in Mr. Goldsmid's Chándor Survey Report, and it is, therefore, only necessary that I should mention those leading features which appear to be applicable to Ráhuri. The nominal land measures and rates of assessment were those of the Mahomedan rukba and tunka, but they had probably been frequently altered in their details by different governments to meet purposes of the day. The last general settlement of any importance is said to have been made in 1759-60, during the Sir Subáhdárship of Náro Babji Nagarkar, who caused the land to be measured, and the size of the bigha to be adjusted to the different descriptions of soil: for instance, the area of a field may have been ascertained by measurement to be 40 bighas, but it was entered in the accounts as containing only 20 bighas, to admit of its being assessed on the same terms as the first-class soil in the same village. As no authentic records of this or any former settlement are obtainable, it may, perhaps, be rash to hazard an opinion on the subject; but that some such plan of measurement must have been originally adopted, may be inferred from the fact that the bigha throughout the principal division of the Collectorate is almost invariably found to be a measure of quality and not of quantity.

17. Whatever may have been the mode of assessment in force previous to the introduction of the farming system in 1802-3, it was virtually abrogated from that year, until the overthrow of the Peishwa's Government in 1818; for, during the whole of that period, no fixed rules were observed regarding the giving out of land for cultivation; and the annual collections from a village were limited, not by established rules or rates, but by the degree of extortion exercised by the farmer and his agents, and the means of payment possessed by the villagers. Thus, on the country passing into our hands in 1818, the land measures and rates of assessment were not only of the most undefined nature, but those which had nominally been preserved in the village accounts, or in the minds of the village officers, were not applicable to the existing state of affairs, and it therefore was utterly impossible to introduce order and equity in the revenue management on the basis of former settlements.

18. During the early period of our rule no measures were adopted for the purpose of regulating, in a satisfactory manner, the land assessment of the táluka. The areas, in bighas, of the different holdings were ascertained so far as the imperfect state of village records permitted; but it is not to be supposed that these documents were in all cases trustworthy, and, even had they been so, they would not have afforded, by any means, a correct representation of the actual occupation of holdings in the field, as the absence of boundary marks, the variable size of the bigha and the confusion of holdings caused by the great licence allowed to the villagers with regard to the taking up of land for cultivation during the continuance of the farming system, rendered it impossible to trace and restore, with any degree of accuracy, the original division of the village lands. Before 1825-26 it was customary, in doubtful cases, to measure a holding, and on its extent in bighas being found to exceed that recorded in the village

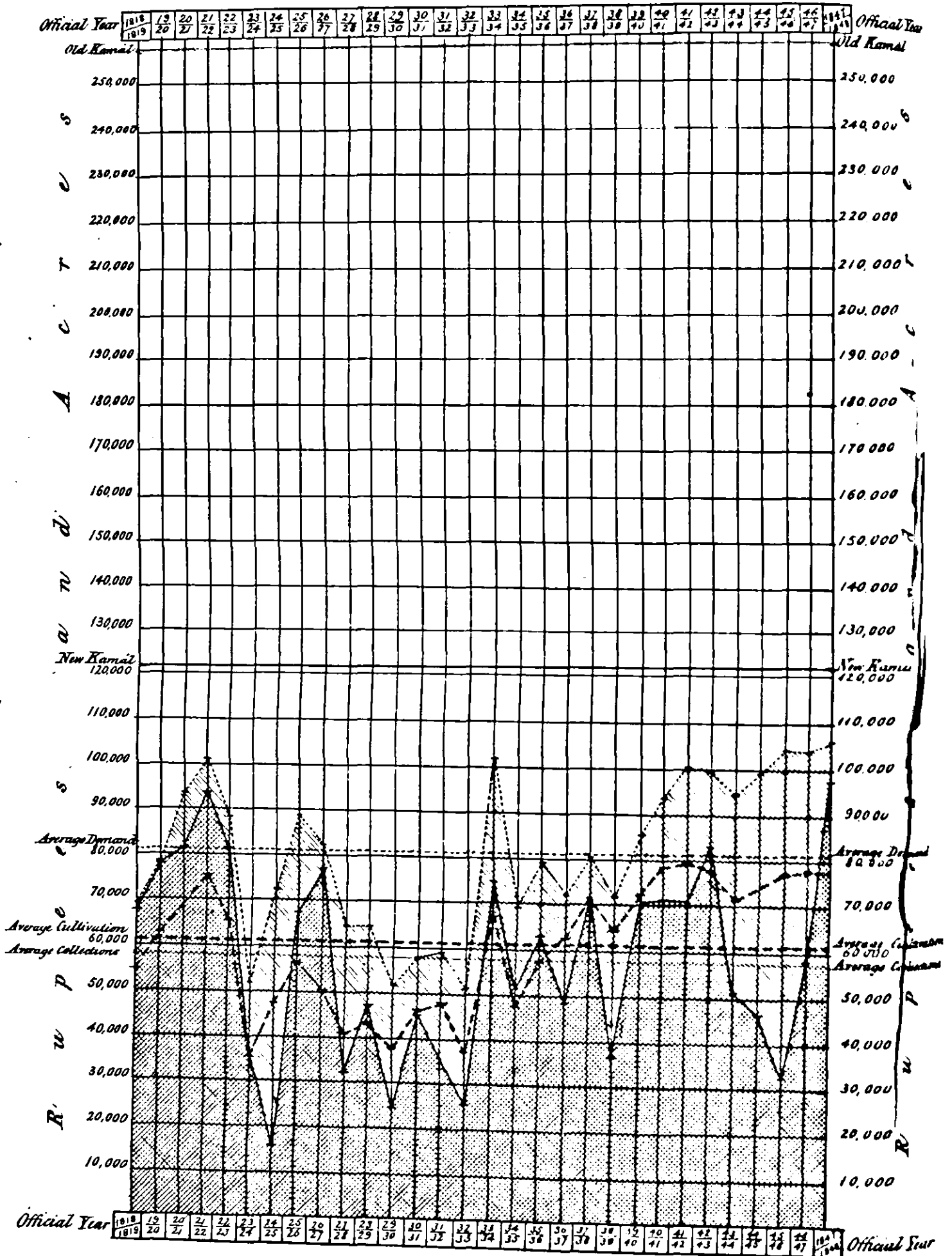
Revenue Management
under British Government.

papers, the excess was assessed at the usual rates; but as the bigha of measurement was of a fixed standard, and the bigha of cultivation varied in extent according to the quality of its soil, this mode of procedure must have had an injurious, instead of a beneficial, tendency. When the operations of the former Deccan Survey were about to be extended to the villages of the district in 1825-26, the aggregate areas of the different holdings were compared with the rukba, or maximum area of each village; and where they did not tally, the extent of land not accounted for, or the deficiency of bighas, was entered in the village papers; but no extra assessment was levied on this account, and the measure was productive of no useful results. No change in the former system was effected by the survey, as it was suspended at an early period, and a few villages only were measured and classified. In 1833 the practice of numbering the holdings was introduced, and annual field registers have since been prepared; but no general measurement of the village lands, in the principal division of the Collectorate, has at any time been made; and, until the district was surveyed by this Department, no satisfactory *data* were available to the revenue officers by which a true estimate of the extent of land held by each cultivator could be formed; and the loose system, which was a necessary consequence of such a confused state of things, has been far from favourable to the development of agricultural prosperity.

19. The rates of assessment, which had nominally existed under the Peishwa's Government, were not altered by us on obtaining possession of the country. There were, in all, about 21 different rates for dry-crop soils throughout the district, ranging from 4 annas to 2 rupees for each bigha. Generally, there were three or four different rates at which the holdings of a village were assessed, according to their respective values; but in some cases the entire lands of a village were assessed at the same rate, the varying size of the bigha preventing the unequal assessment that would otherwise have resulted from the difference in value of the several descriptions of soil. It is impossible to ascertain with accuracy how these rates were originally settled; and any information on this point, even if procurable, would not be of much practical utility, as the assessment has been found to be wholly unsuited for the district. In its operation it has also been of such an oppressive nature that, to modify in some degree its injurious effects, many departures from a sound revenue system have been found necessary. Remissions of assessment, as will be noticed more particularly hereafter, have been granted to a very great extent. Up to 1838-39 a system of letting land on reduced rates on cowls of two, three and four years' duration, prevailed. The rayats have also been allowed to cultivate portions of holdings, the assessment on the waste portions being entirely remitted. This practice, though perhaps a necessary evil resulting from the poverty of the rayats and the heaviness of the rates, is a very objectionable one, and can only be considered allowable in such a state of confusion as that which has hitherto prevailed. It, doubtless, in some degree modified the oppressive nature of the existing assessment, as it enabled the rayats to select the most profitable and to reject the inferior soils of the holdings under cultivation; but it afforded many facilities for concealed cultivation, and must have encouraged fraud to a great extent on the part of the village officers and others employed in the annual inspection of fields. Subsequently, in 1836-37 and after years, many of the rates were lowered, in some instances as much as 20 and 25 per cent., and some relief was in consequence afforded to the district, but not to such an extent as materially to improve its condition.

20. It appears doubtful to me whether the system of revenue management which has prevailed since the introduction of British rule has tended more to the advantage and prosperity of the district than the justly-abused farming system of Bâji Râo. More equitable principles have certainly been adopted; but so many obstacles have interfered with their right application, and the foundation upon which we have built is so unsound, that no lasting benefits could be expected to result from a series of petty reforms and modifications of the old and oppressive system. Under our Government the assessment has probably been lighter, and the mode of collection less harsh; but the extent of land under cultivation has been more narrowly subjected to scrutiny, and more rigid rules on the subject enforced; whilst the rayat still, in a great measure, remained at

Collections of the Rihari District, since it came into the possession of the Honorable Company, as contrasted with the maximum Assessment under the New Rates



EXPLANATION.

- The Green Line shows the Old Kamal or Maximum sum nominally imposed on the Government Land.*
- The Red Line shows the New Kamal or Maximum sum imposed on entire Government arable Land.*
- The Dotted Line shows the annual demand on Cultivated Land.*
- The Strong Black Line shows the annual Collections.*
- The space between the Dotted and Black Lines shows the annual Remissions.*
- The Blue Line shows the Average of past Collections.*
- The Thick Broken Line shows the annual Cultivation.*
- The space between the Thick Broken and Dotted Lines shows by how much the rate annually exceeded one rupee per acre.*
- The point at which the zigzag lines cross the perpendicular let fall for each year shows the amount of each item for that year.*

EXAMPLE.

Year 1832-33

Cultivated	..... Acres	31,23
Demand thereon	.....	50,707
Actual Collections	.....	26,735
Remissions	.....	24,972

the mercy of the unscrupulous and intriguing village officer, and his position with regard to Government was of such an undefined and unsatisfactory nature that the inducement to honest exertion and enterprize, which a greater feeling of security from fraud and a more independent position would without doubt have incited in his mind, was wanting, and, instead, were engendered discontented feelings which paralyzed his energy, and made the Government appear in the light of a merciless creditor, whom it was his interest to defraud and elude by every means in his power. A long period of peace has followed a state of anarchy and war, and the population and amount of farming capital may in consequence be somewhat increased; but the advance towards prosperity, or rather the recovery from adversity, has been so slight, and the rayats are still so disheartened and impoverished, that no doubt can be entertained that a considerable reduction of assessment, combined with the introduction of a better-defined system of revenue management, has become absolutely necessary for the well-being of the district.

21. Before proceeding to a consideration of the revenue hitherto derived from the district, and the rates of assessment best adapted to ensure its future prosperity, I have only to mention that the works of survey and classification have been effected according to the methods which have previously been reported on, and which have met with the approval of the Government. The average error in the measurement amounts to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the acres, and in the classification to $5\frac{1}{2}$ pies on the fields tested in the different villages. The degree of accuracy attained in both works is sufficient to regulate, in a satisfactory manner, the distribution of the assessment, and need not be farther commented upon here, as the details connected with both operations have been already fully explained in the annual Progress Reports of the Department. The division of the village lands into fields has been effected without the slightest encroachment on, or interference with, existing rights, and the fields have been numbered and defined by boundary marks in the usual manner. The classification scale, made use of, is the same as that adopted for Pátoda, Násik and the eastern portion of Sangamner, and I am of opinion that it fully answers the purpose of placing the soils of the district in their proper relative positions with reference to the intrinsic capabilities of each description of soil.

The number of annas assigned to each class is as follows:—

1st Class	16	annas.
2nd „	...13 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
3rd „	...11	„
4th „	... 9	„
5th „	... 7	„
6th „	... 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
7th „	... 4	„
8th „	... 3	„
9th „	... 2	„

22. The accompanying diagram (No. 3) exhibits the results of the annual revenue settlements of all the Government villages for the whole period of British rule from 1818-19 to 1847-48. In the cases of 9 villages complete accounts for some of the years were not obtainable; but, as the aggregate number of years for which exact *data* cannot be discovered is only twenty-six, the villages have been included in the diagram, a proportionate increase having been made to the entries for the years for which accounts are missing. The 18 alienated villages have been excluded, as I have been unable to obtain sufficiently correct accounts to admit of their being entered. The column for each year shows the extent, in acres, of the cultivated land subject to the full assessment, the amount of revenue realized therefrom and the amount of remissions. All other items of revenue and the value of the haks of hereditary officers have been excluded, and will be noticed hereafter. The bigha is the only land measure in the district, and the extent of cultivation recorded on bighas, in the village accounts, has been estimated in acres, for each year, according to the proportion which the total area of the village, in bighas, bears to its area in acres, as discovered by measurement. The correctness of the areas thus estimated has been further tested by comparing the number of acres ascertained by the classers to have been actually under cultivation

in the year of classification with the number of bighas entered for the same year in the village cultivation returns. The revenue collections were made in Ankusi rupees up to 1838-39, and a percentage reduction of Rs. 4-1-3 has been made to equalize them with the rupees of the present currency. The old kamál, or nominal maximum rental of the district, has been entered in the diagram as usual, but it affords us no estimate of the capabilities or past realizations of the táluka.

23. Owing to the changes in the constitution of the táluka, alluded to in my 5th paragraph, great difficulty was experienced in collecting the old papers from which to compile the information required for the diagram. Village statements, embodying this information, were, in the first instance, prepared by the Zamíndárs of the district; but these on examination were found to be so full of mistakes, that I had a second set of statements prepared under the superintendence of the Mámílatdár. This has caused much delay; but the information in the diagram may now be perfectly depended on, at least so far as the accounts themselves are trustworthy. A general statement has been framed, and the accounts tested in the manner recommended in para. 74 of the three Superintendents' joint report of 2nd August 1847.

24. A very cursory examination of the diagram will suffice to prove that the district has been in a very reduced and impoverished condition throughout the whole period of British rule, and that the heaviness of the assessment has effectually presented a bar to any steady advance towards prosperity. There are about 200,000 acres of arable land in the villages included in the diagram, and this is generally of a good description, and, under proper tillage, capable of yielding, in ordinary seasons, most luxuriant crops; yet the average extent of land, ascertained from the records to have been under the plough during thirty years of perfect peace, is only about 61,000 acres, and, even including the internal waste portions of fields, the extent of land under cultivation, in any year, has never amounted to one-half of the arable land of the district. The great fluctuations in the revenue also indicate that agriculture has never been in a healthy state, and that the capital of the district has been so heavily encroached upon that the cultivators have not been able to invest any profits in the improvement of the soil. My inquiries also lead me to believe that heavy rates, and comparatively low prices, and the consequent difficulties of obtaining employment and subsistence, have even frequently forced cultivators and labourers to desert a district where they might, under more favourable circumstances, have been so profitably employed.

25. In judging of the results of past settlements the first period of seven years from 1818-19 to 1824-25 and the last year 1847-48 cannot fairly be taken into consideration. During the four or five years immediately following our conquest of the country, prices were high, and few remissions of revenue were granted. The collections, therefore, were high; but they pressed so hard on the resources of the cultivators, that both revenue and cultivation declined in consequence, and in 1824-25, a year of famine, the collections only amounted to Rs. 15,000. The year 1847-48 was also a peculiar one. In a district about to be surveyed, the number of acres under cultivation for some years preceding the introduction of the revised assessment, generally represents a fictitious state of prosperity, as the cultivators are induced, by the prospect of reduced rates and enhanced profits, to retain or take up more land than their means warrant; and, as in the year in question, the harvest was an unusually abundant one, and remissions on account of failure of crops were only granted in a few cases, and to a very limited extent, the collections were very high; but, judging from the experience of past settlements, I should think that they must have borne most heavily on the capital of the district, and that they must have encroached considerably on the already weakened resources of the cultivators. The period of twenty-two years, from 1825-26 to 1846-47, is perhaps the best adapted for the purpose of affording *data* from which a fair estimate of the capabilities of the district can be formed. In 1825-26, the táluka in some degree recovered from the effects of the famine of the preceding year; but it was still probably in an exhausted state, and could not bear a heavy assessment, as it will be observed that 1826-27,

the next year of high collections and scanty remissions, was followed by six years of very low collections and decreased cultivation, until 1833-34, when a favourable change occurred, and a comparatively steady assessment prevailed until 1841-42. The reduction of rates, alluded to in my 19th paragraph, may, in some measure, have benefited the district during this period. In 1842-43 the collections again rose; but the usual sequence, a decline of revenue in succeeding years, is observable, although, for the reasons stated above, the cultivation appears to have increased rather than fallen off during the four years from 1843-44 to 1846-47.

26. It is, therefore, evident that the assessment must be fixed at a lower standard than that which has hitherto prevailed to ensure the future prosperity of the táluka. The average assessment, throughout the whole period entered in the diagram, is Re. 0-15-3 per acre, and for the period of twenty-two years, which I have assumed as that best calculated to give a tolerably fair estimate of the capabilities of the district, the average rate is Re. 0-14-2 per acre. This rate, however, refers to the land in cultivation, after deducting the internal waste portions of fields; and it is probable that the cultivators, in many instances, held more land than was entered in their names in the accounts, and that they made use of the waste land for grazing purposes. The assessment also includes the rental of garden land: so that, even making allowances for the haks of hereditary officers, which are principally collected on cultivated land, the average assessment actually paid by dry-crop soils does not, in all probability, exceed Re. 0-13-0 to Re. 0-14-0 per acre. I can offer an opinion on this subject with the more confidence, as I have, for my own satisfaction, submitted, for the consideration and advice of the Superintendent of the Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, several doubtful points, which the confused system of revenue management, described in my 17th, 18th and 19th paragraphs, and my limited experience did not enable me fully to clear up, and regarding which I, therefore, thought it would be expedient to consult with such an experienced officer as Captain G. Wingate.

27. I shall now briefly notice the assessment imposed on the districts Assessment of previously settled districts. Rates. previously settled. The survey rates in some of the tálukás have been in operation for several years, and a knowledge of the results of the settlements will assist us in fixing rates for the different classes of villages in the Ráhuri Táluka. The maximum rates for dry-crop soils in the several districts are as follows:—

No.	Name of Táluka.	Classes of Villages.	Maximum Rate per Acre.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
1	Chándor	One Class	1	8	0
2	Wun Dindori	One Class	1	8	0
3	Sinnar	One Class	1	8	0
4	Násik... ..	1st Class	1	12	10
		2nd Class	1	11	7
		3rd Class	1	10	5
5	Pátoda	1st Class	1	4	0
		2nd Class	1	0	0
6	Desh portion of Akola	1st Class	2	0	0
		2nd Class	1	12	0
		3rd Class	1	8	0
7	Sangamner	1st Class	1	12	0
		2nd Class	1	8	0

28. The survey rates have only recently been introduced into the champaign portion of Akola and into Sangamner, and it would, therefore, be premature to offer a decided opinion as to the degree of prosperity to the cultivators and increase of revenue to Government which may be expected to result from the settlements of these districts; but, in order to elucidate the results of the settle-

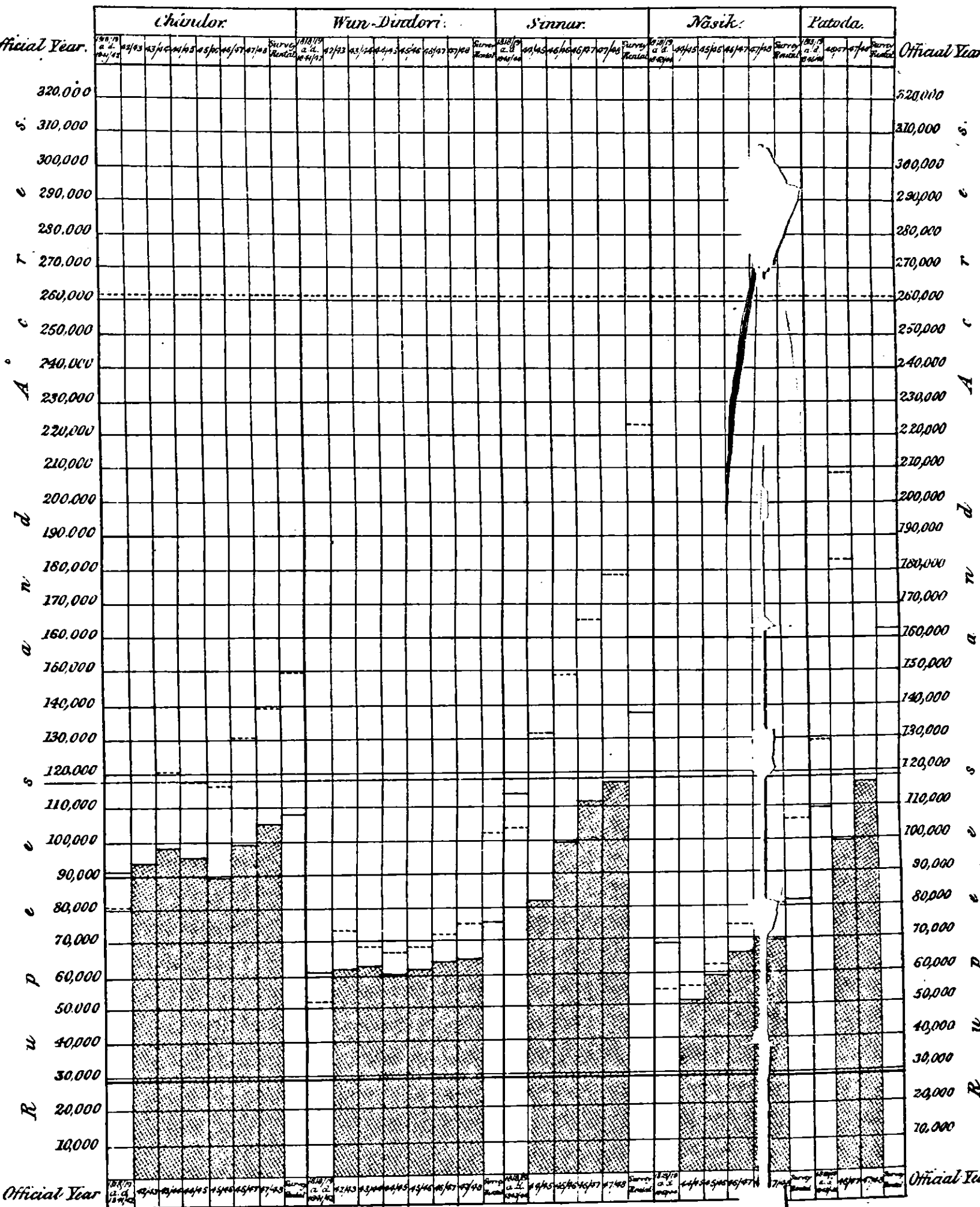
ments in Chándor, Wun Dindori, Sinnar, Násik and Pátoda, I now submit a diagram (No. 4) which I prepared some time ago, principally for my own information. It embraces the settlements of each district from the first year of the survey rates to 1847-48, the last year I was able to enter in it without delaying the present proposals.

Diagram No. 4. An explanation of the information embodied in the diagram is appended, and the revenue collections and acres of cultivation, in the several columns of each division, refer to the same villages, and only include the Government lands on which survey rates have been imposed. I have contrasted the last year of the survey assessment with the average assessment of former years, and this appears to be the fairest method, as the survey assessment has had an upward tendency in every district, and may, therefore, be expected to range even much higher in future years. The height of the yellow column in each division and the dotted line carried across it show the average collections and the extent of cultivation, in acres, during the period of British rule preceding the settlement. The black columns give the same information for each year of the survey settlements, and the blue columns indicate the maximum survey rentals of the five districts. In each district the collections and acres of cultivation in 1847-48 were in excess of former years of the old rates, and the black and dotted lines carried horizontally across the whole diagram, give the aggregate excess in each item. The red horizontal line shows the aggregate excess of revenue realizable from the five districts, provided all the arable lands were brought under cultivation.

29. An inspection of the diagram cannot but lead to very satisfactory conclusions as to the beneficial effects of the revised assessment. In all the districts the revenue collections have already risen considerably above their averages in former years; and as all my inquiries lead me to believe that the condition of the cultivators had been very much improved, and that farming stock has greatly increased, we may reasonably conclude, judging from the experience of past results, that there will be a higher rental and a continued advance to prosperity in future years. The fluctuations in the revenue have also been very slight when compared with those of districts assessed under the old system, and this may be readily observed from an examination of the diagrams illustrative of past settlements furnished for this and other surveyed districts. In Chándor, the earliest settled district, the revenue realized in 1847-48 was Rs. 1,04,511, exceeding the average realizations of former years by about Rs. 13,000, and only falling short of the survey kamál, or maximum rental, by about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Should the same progress be made in the other districts included in the diagram, the aggregate excess of revenue according to this standard, would ultimately be Rs. 1,00,000; but the proportion of poor soils is greater, and the condition of the cultivators is worse in Pátoda and Sinnar than in the remaining three talukas, and these and other causes may probably prevent the same results being arrived at in these districts until after the lapse of many years, and it is doubtful whether a permanent increase of more than Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 80,000 could with any certainty be calculated on; but, should the precarious state of our export trade not cause a considerable fall in the prices of agricultural produce, and thus diminish the profits, capital and field for enterprize of the cultivating classes, I think that the information now before us gives a fair promise of the latter standard being ultimately arrived at.

30. Although I am of opinion that the general tendency of the revenue and cultivation will be upwards, and that both an increase of revenue to Government and great improvement in the condition of the cultivators may fully be expected ultimately to result from the survey settlements, I am not prepared to state that the advance towards prosperity will be unchecked, and that no years of reduced cultivation and revenue will occur. It is not to be expected that even the most perfect and equitable rates of assessment will at once raise a district from a state of extreme poverty and depression to one of wealth and activity, and entirely obviate the great fluctuations in the revenue of former years. The majority of the cultivators in this Collectorate are much involved in debt, and a long period must necessarily elapse before, even with enhanced profits, they can free themselves from their liabilities, and accumulate capital to an extent sufficient to

Collected, as contrasted with the average extent of Land in Cultivation in each District, and the net Assessment thereon, for the period of British Rule preceding the Settlement.



EXPLANATION.

The items are measured by the Scale of Rupees and Acres carried across the Diagram.
 The height of the Yellow Column in each division shows the Average amount of former Collections from the District Survey Rates.
 The Black Columns exhibit the Collections in the several years since the introduction.
 The Blue Columns give the Maximum Survey Rentals of the several Districts.
 The Dotted lines show the number of Acres cultivated in the years indicated by the Columns the
 The Horizontal Black line carried across the whole Diagram exhibits the amount of Revenue
 Districts in 1847-48, in excess of the Average Collections of the years preceding the Survey
 The Red line indicates the total excess of Maximum Survey Rentals over the Average amount of
 The Dotted line exhibits the excess of Cultivation in Acres, in 1847-48, over the Average Cultivation
 of former years.

render them independent of unforeseen calamities, such as an unfavourable season, a murrain amongst their cattle, visitations of cholera, or other general causes of distress. Before a respectable cultivator can cover the losses of one year with the profits of the preceding one, he must have farming stock and other capital, amounting in value to, say, Rs. 400 or Rs. 500; and should he be in debt, or possessed of a small amount of capital, he must, in many unfavourable years, either reduce the extent of his farm, or cultivate beyond his means, in which latter case he would not only in time ruin himself, but, so far as he is concerned, would also cause an eventual loss of revenue to Government. Periodical depressions in the state of a district, owing to failure of rain and other causes general in their operation, may, therefore, in some measure be anticipated, as the revised assessment only secures to the cultivators a reasonable profit, and does not enable them all at once to become rich; but I think that one very satisfactory fact is proved from past results, namely, that the cultivators in all the districts have displayed remarkable energy and industry in availing themselves of the improved circumstances in which they are placed under the new assessment, and that they must, consequently, be gradually acquiring capital to enable them to meet with less suffering, in future years, the calamities which have hitherto told on them so fearfully and that we may, therefore, with confidence expect that, although the causes which lead to fluctuations in the revenue may not be immediately removed, they will be less severe in their operation in future years, and that they will gradually yield before the increasing independence and improved means of the cultivators.

31. I have mentioned, in my 14th paragraph, that I consider Ráhuri to have an inferior climate to any surveyed district, with the exception of Pátoda. The southern and most favourably situated portion of the latter táluka has a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1-4-0, and I think that the same rate might be applied with advantage to the least favourably situated villages of Ráhuri, namely those lying to the north and north-east. Some of the villages on the south-western extremity of the táluka, adjoining the hills, might be assessed at the same rates of Re. 1-8-0 as the least favourably situated villages of the neighbouring táluka of Sanganner, and an intermediate rate of Re. 1-6-0 might be adopted for those villages in the centre of the district, which do not benefit in any great degree by proximity to the hills, but which still possess a superior climate to that of the villages on the north and north-east, and are also, as will be seen from my 13th paragraph, the better placed with regard to the principal markets of Nagar and Poona.

32. I have, therefore, after a full consideration of all the circumstances already detailed, and of others which it is unnecessary here to enter upon, divided the táluka into three classes of villages. The first division contains 17 villages belonging to Government, to have a maximum rate per acre of Re. 1-8-0 for dry-crop soils. There are 33 Government villages in the second division, to be assessed at Re. 1-6-0 per acre; and 51 villages in the third division, at Re. 1-4-0 per acre. Lists of the villages comprised in each division are appended to this report; and, to enable you to judge more fully of the position of the divisions, I have traced their boundaries on the map (No. 1) by red-dotted lines.

33. Of the alienated villages 7 come into the second and 11 into the third division, and these are enumerated in the appendix.

34. These rates will afford a considerable relief to the cultivators. The average rate, assumed in my 26th paragraph to have been paid by the dry-crop lands under cultivation from 1825-26 to 1846-47, a period of twenty-two years, is Re. 0-13-0 to Re. 0-14-0 per acre, but it cannot be said that the district prospered under this assessment. The rates now proposed give an average assessment for all dry-crop lands, cultivated and waste, throughout the district, of Re. 0-9-4 per acre, and the average rate on the fields wholly or partially cultivated in 1847-48 is Re. 0-11-0, thus causing a reduction of about

Re. 0-2-6 per acre on cultivated fields; but, perhaps, a slight deduction should be made from the latter amount, as the survey rate here given applies to entire fields, and the old rate only to those portions of fields which were cultivated; and it is naturally to be supposed that the rayats would cultivate the superior and leave waste the inferior soils. Higher rates could not be imposed without endangering the success of the settlement; but I consider that the reduction of assessment now proposed is sufficient to place this district in a similarly advantageous position to that of previously assessed districts.

35. There are 2,170 acres of garden land for which rates still remain to be proposed. The whole of this land is irrigated from 949 wells, most of which are situated in the vicinity of the Pravara and Mula rivers. Near the banks of the former river especially there are many favourable localities for garden cultivation; and as it will be seen, from paragraph 6 of Mr. Davidson's letter, that water is plentiful, it may be expected that many new wells will hereafter be sunk. The principal garden productions are wheat and gram. In a few villages a small quantity of sugarcane is grown, and near the large towns fruits and vegetables are produced in sufficient quantities for the consumption of the wealthier classes. Except in seasons of failure of rain, and consequent rise of prices, the profits derived from gardens in this taluka are very inconsiderable. Wheat, which is the principal crop grown, although in favourable seasons more productive than the same crop in dry-crop soils, is more subject to disease when cultivated by irrigation; and last year, especially, I observed many crops entirely destroyed by "tambhara," a species of blight caused by unseasonable showers and cloudy weather. There is no great demand, within the district, for sugar, chillies and other superior garden produce, and the limited capital of the cultivators does not at present admit of their making such an outlay as would be required to render the exports of importance.

36. No regular system has hitherto been followed with regard to the assessments of garden land. Some gardens were rated as high as Rs. 4 per higha, and others being entered in the accounts as "jirait" were assessed at dry-crop rates. From 1823-24 to 1834-35 a variable tax was levied on "pan-bhurit" land,—that is, land which was entered in the accounts as "jirait," and on which there was no permanent garden rate, but which was sometimes brought under irrigation. This tax was abolished in 1835-36, having realized, during its continuance, a yearly revenue of about Rs. 838. In 1824-25, a year in which the "jirait" crops failed, a sum of Rs. 4,875 was collected on the "pan-bhurit" lands. The tax was, no doubt, found to be extremely oppressive on account of its uncertainty; but, in consequence of its entire remission, some gardens now escape bagait assessment altogether, whilst others are heavily rated, although both descriptions of land may possess the same advantages of irrigation.

37. I am of opinion that, in imposing an assessment on garden lands irrigated from wells, the lowest rates, that a due regard to the interests of Government will permit, should be placed upon. Most of the wells are situated in miras holdings, and must have been dug by private enterprize; and although by the custom of the country it is considered quite just that lands having the command of water for purposes of irrigation should be assessed higher than "jirait" lands, still the imposition of heavy rates would undoubtedly check the extension of garden cultivation, and discourage the cultivators from sinking new wells. In a champaign district like Rāhūri, which in some years suffers much from drought and failure of rain, the increase of garden cultivation is also of much importance, and this ought to be borne in mind in assessing the bagait lands.

38. The maximum rate per acre for motasthal or well gardens in the districts previously surveyed, excepting Pátoda, is Rs. 4 per acre; but the garden cultivation of Rāhūri is not so profitable, nor are the cultivators in such good circumstances as in the other districts alluded to. In Pátoda the maximum rate is Rs. 3 per acre, and

I would propose that this assessment be extended to Ráhuri. After distributing the rates in the manner shown in the 18th paragraph of my predecessor's report on Pátoda, No. 62, of 14th September 1846, the average assessment for all garden lands throughout the district is Rs. 2-2-8. This gives a maximum rental of Rs. 4,720, being an increase of Rs. 387 on the revenue collections from garden lands in the year 1847-48.

39. The general results of the settlement now proposed for the 101 Government villages comprised in the district are exhibited in the following statement, in which all the items of revenue hitherto derived from every description of land are entered in detail, and the total collections during different periods are contrasted with the estimated maximum survey rental:—

Revenue past and prospective.	Items.	Past Realizations of different periods contrasted with Estimated Survey Rental.		
		Last year, 1847-48.	Average of 22 years from 1825-26 to 1846-47.	Average of 30 years from 1818-19 to 1847-48.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Former Collections.	Actual collections on cultivated Government lands according to Diagram No. 3	97,210	53,899	57,923
	Judi collections on Hudola and Mohrana Inám lands	690	797	802
	Collections from pasture and grazing farms, &c... ..	1,262	133	157
	Pan-bhurit tax, abolished in 1835 ... ..	...	212	339
	Gugri, Kurba, and other taxes, abolished in 1837-38 ... ..	...	812	1,070
	Total of past realizations	99,162	55,853	60,291.
Estimated Survey Rental.	Assessment on Government lands included in Diagram No. 3	1,20,000	1,20,000	1,20,000
	Maximum Judi assessment on Hudola and Mohrana Inám lands	1,465	1,465	1,465
	Total	1,21,465	1,21,465	1,21,465
Excess of survey rental over realizations of past years...		22,303	65,612	61,174

40. The items of revenue entered in the statement refer to alienated as well as Government lands. The Hudola lands of the village Mahárs and the inám holdings of Mulánas have hitherto generally been subjected to a judi assessment, and as this is not affected by the survey settlements, except in cases where the former assessment exceeds that determined by the survey rates when the excess is remitted, I have included in the survey rental the maximum amount hereafter leviable under this head. The assessment of pasture and grazing farms is absorbed in the survey kamál; and the "pan-bhurit," "gugri," and other taxes, having been abolished, do not call for further remark.

41. The excess of survey rental over the realizations of past years is considerable, and the financial results of the settlement will probably be very favourable, as the soil of the district is, in general, good, and the collections may be expected soon to rise

above the average of former years, and ultimately to range within Rs. 10,000 of the maximum survey rental.

42. The haks and levies in kind of the hereditary district and village officers are also included in the survey rental; but as no decision has as yet been made regarding the manner in which their value is to be determined, I have not entered them in the past collections of the statement. According to the entries made by the recipients in the accounts for the past ten years, their aggregate average annual value is Rs. 5,172; but I should think that Rs. 3,500 would more than cover the amount of compensation to which the hereditary officers will be found, on inquiry, to be entitled, and the latter amount must, therefore, be added to the average of past collections to enable us to form a correct estimate of the financial results of the proposed survey settlement.

43. In accordance with the wish expressed in paragraph 13 of Government letter to the Revenue Commissioner, No. 9 of 7th January 1847, I herewith submit the survey assessment to a further comparison with the former collections. The realizations from the land under cultivation in 1847-48, as has been previously shown, amounted to Rs. 97,210. The survey rates, applied to all the fields wholly or partially cultivated in the same year, give a total assessment of Rs. 67,658. The decrease on the year is, therefore, Rs. 29,552, or 30½ per cent. In paragraph 21 of his report on Akola and Sangamner, No. 33 of 26th November 1847, my predecessor pointed out that no weight can be attached to this mode of comparison, and I am also of opinion that the exhibited results of the past collections of a single year are quite useless for the purpose of enabling a fair judgment to be formed as to the effects of the revised assessment. This may be illustrated strongly by applying the survey rates in the same manner to the two years preceding 1847-48, during which period the cultivation fluctuated so slightly that we may assume it to have been the same in both years. The collections in 1845-46 were Rs. 32,027 and in 1846-47 Rs. 57,775. The survey assessment applied to 1845-46 would, therefore, show an increase of Rs. 35,631, or 111 per cent., and in 1846-47 an increase of Rs. 9,883, or 17 per cent.

44. Should the proposed settlement be approved, I have the honour to request that it may be declared permanent for a period of thirty years.

45. I have already alluded to the greatly impoverished condition of the taluka; and as in this respect it probably resembles many other champaign Deccan districts, a few additional remarks on the subject may not, perhaps, be considered irrelevant. The ruined state of the villages, the defective modes of husbandry, the wretched appearance of the working cattle, the coarse and inferior description of dress worn by the females, and many other visible signs, unmistakeably betoken an extreme degree of poverty; but it is difficult to determine whether this Collectorate is in a more depressed state than others. So far as I can form a judgment, I think that the rayats of the Dhárwár districts, with which I am well acquainted, are much more independent, both in character and means, than the rayats of the principal division of the Ahmednagar Collectorate. Both Collectorates were equally unsettled and subjected to plunder whilst under the dominion of the Maráthás, and there does not appear to be any material difference in the style of revenue management pursued in the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country; but this part of the country was under Mahomedan rule for a much longer period than Dhárwár, and probably the principles on which the prosperity and character of the people were based, in the time of the Native Hindu governments, were more undermined by a longer subjection to the selfish policy of the Musalman conquerors. The climate and soil of many of the Ahmednagar districts are also inferior, and a greater degree of poverty would naturally result from this cause.

46. Besides the ruinous effects produced by Marátha misrule, by the devastating wars in Báji Ráo's reign, and by the faulty system of revenue management which has hitherto prevailed, there are two other principal causes of a more permanent character

which have tended to check the energies of the cultivating classes, and which may still continue to operate injuriously for the future, namely, the very scanty fall of rain in some seasons, and the difficulty experienced by the rayats in finding a market for the profitable disposal of their agricultural produce.

47. It is a generally acknowledged fact that the climate of this part of India has deteriorated, and that the fall of rain is not now so regular nor so plentiful as it formerly used to be. As vegetation is said to produce moisture in the atmosphere, the decrease of rain may simply result from a falling off in the cultivation. That cultivation was more widely extended in former times, is learned from the testimony of Mr. Pringle, who, in reviewing the state of the country in his report on the parganas of Shivner, Pábal and Indápur of the Poona Collectorate in 1828, states as follows in his 119th paragraph: "In examining the old village accounts of the best periods of Marátha Government, those of the great Mahádeo Ráo and Nana Furnavees, it is a striking fact that, although the assessment is often much higher than under us or in the latter years of Báji Ráo's reign, yet cultivation appears to have been more widely extended, balances to have been more easily realized, wells to have been oftener dug, mirás property to have been more generally diffused and more frequently acquired by purchase and village grants, and, in short, that there are all the indications of a much higher state of agricultural prosperity than has been known in later times."

48. It is not, however, necessary to speculate on the causes that have had an influence in effecting an unfavourable change in the climate, for it may with safety be affirmed that, were the cultivators in good circumstances, the periodical occurrence of an unfavourable season would not be very severely felt, as in some years there is a great superabundance of grain; and were no fluctuations in the extent of land under cultivation caused by the stagnation of trade and the consequent irregularity of prices and profits, the excess of food in one year would be amply sufficient to meet the deficiency in another. Under the defective modes of husbandry which prevail in many districts, a season of scanty rain is also in some degree beneficial, as it affords relief to the land, which would otherwise soon be exhausted by the faulty system of cropping practised, the careless manner in which the soil is ploughed and prepared for seed, and the want of manure.

49. The main obstruction to the attainment of agricultural prosperity is the difficulty experienced by the cultivators in accumulating capital. In a district like Ráhuri there are few roads by which money can be brought into circulation; and with no prospect of gain it is not to be expected that a rayat, however industrious or enterprising, will exert himself in the improvement of the soil. A reduction of assessment will much increase his energy, by relieving him of a portion of the load that has hitherto pressed so heavily on him; but his profits will still be small and precarious, and the prosperity of the district much retarded, unless a surer market is secured to him by increased facilities of communication with Bombay and other large trading towns. At present the stagnation of traffic causes great fluctuations in the prices of grain, and in seasons when the harvest proves an abundant one and the collections are high, the evils resulting from a contracted market are apparent. Prices in such years sometimes fall so low that a rayat who is called upon to pay an instalment of rent, and has nothing but the produce of the season wherewith to enable him to meet the demand, is compelled to dispose of his grain at an immense sacrifice, and has little chance of recovery from the state of poverty to which he is reduced in consequence.

50. The author of the pamphlet entitled "Railways for Bombay," forwarded for the information of this Department with the Revenue Commissioner's Memorandum No. 2499 of 6th June last, forcibly points out the advantages which might be expected to result to the country from the early establishment of rail-roads, and I do not

think that the picture he has drawn is at all exaggerated. It is not, however, to be expected that the benefits of rail-roads will be fully ascertained and appreciated until the gháts have been surmounted and a line carried into the interior. None of the elements of success for such a scheme appear to me to be wanting. The productions of India are various and valuable, the soil is generally fertile, the cultivators are shrewd, industrious and most ready to take advantage of any practical scheme by which their condition will be improved, and the numerous merchants and Márwádis to be met with everywhere would be the means of carrying traffic even into the most remote parts. The capital of the country would be increased by the facilities afforded for the transport of cotton, opium, and other produce for which there is a demand in foreign markets, the trade in which would consequently be extended; and as increased internal traffic would bring into use much capital now unemployed, and would cause money to circulate with much more rapidity, and through more legitimate channels than at present, steadier prices and higher profits would be ensured, and the effects, both on the prosperity of the people and on the Government revenue, would, without doubt, be most beneficial.

51. The proposed line from Bombay to Alleh and thence towards Khándesh and Indor would pass within fifteen or twenty miles of the Ráhuri Táluka; and should it be carried out at an early period, the prospects of the district will be very much improved. The great staple is wheat. Regarding this crop, Mr. Davidson, in his 8th paragraph, offers many interesting remarks, and I have no doubt that it could be cultivated to a much greater extent than at present. Gram, flax and tobacco might also be produced in considerable quantities. Sheep, as will be seen from Mr. Davidson's 13th paragraph, are also exported, and find a sale in Bombay; but I am of opinion that the district, viewed either with respect to climate or grazing grounds, is not well adapted for the rearing of sheep, and this trade has probably been resorted to principally on account of the difficulty experienced in disposing of the agricultural produce. The opening out of markets would be the means of encouraging the cultivation of other produce, but wheat must continue the staple for some time, and on the prices realized for this crop the profits of the cultivators will mainly depend.

52. In his concluding paragraph Mr. Davidson alludes to the bad state of the main road which passes through Ráhuri. A cart road has already been constructed from the town of Nagar to the bottom of the Nimbádhéra Ghát, and were this road put in a good state of repair, and the line continued through the district towards Násik and Málegaon, I am of opinion that the outlay would prove far from unprofitable. This line is only of inferior importance to that leading from Nagar to Aurungabad, but at present the traffic is very much impeded by the obstacles presented to the transport of goods.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient Servant,

G. S. A. ANDERSON,

Superintendent,

Ahmednagar Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Superintendent's Office,
Ahmednagar, 29th September 1849. }

List of Government Villages, coming into the 1st Class, referred to in paragraph 32 of Report.

Number.	Name of Village.	Number.	Name of Village.
1	Hanmantgaon.	10	Tambhéra.
2	Pathar Budruk.	11	Rámpur.
3	Tándulner.	12	Kungur Budruk.
4	Ninbera.	13	Kungur Khurd.
5	Kanurgaon.	14	Chinchvira.
6	Kalsindeh.	15	Kursindeh.
7	Gogargaon.	16	Chinchaleh.
8	Vadner.	17	Nándur.
9	Gunnehgaon.		

List of Government Villages, coming into the 2nd Class, referred to in paragraph 32 of Report.

Number.	Name of Village.	Number.	Name of Village.
1	Kasba Ráhuri.	18	Sankrápur.
2	Guha.	19	Trimbakpur.
3	Désvandi.	20	Chinchuli Budruk.
4	Devláli.	21	Chinchuli Khurd.
5	Tulápur.	22	Kolhar Budruk.
6	Viludh.	23	Futtiábad.
7	Dámuri Khurd.	24	Digrus.
8	Pimpri Ougud.	25	Oomreh.
9	Tákli.	26	Kudambeh Budruk.
10	Ráhuri Khurd.	27	Kudambeh Khurd.
11	Sudeh.	28	Dámuri Budruk.
12	Tándulvádi.	29	Singveh.
13	Tilégaon.	30	Esmálpur.
14	Aradgaon.	31	Nimbadhéreh.
15	Kondvad.	32	Babulgaon.
16	Ambi.	33	Varvandi.
17	Amalner.		

List of Government Villages, coming into the 3rd Class, referred to in paragraph 32 of Report.

Number.	Name of Village.	Number.	Name of Village.
1	Kendul Budruk.	27	Gondowni.
2	Bámni.	28	Pudehgaon.
3	Kendul Khurd.	29	Shenvadgaon.
4	Wullun.	30	Ukulgaon.
5	Chandkápur.	31	Pathar Khurd.
6	Mánjri.	32	Nimbhgaon.
7	Mánori Rénápur.	33	Chithli.
8	Sírehgaon.	34	Brámungaon Band.
9	Pimpri Wullun.	35	Vángi Khurd.
10	Kundalleh	36	Mahálgaon.
11	Karéhgaon.	37	Badéhgaon.
12	Bélápur Budruk.	38	Khirdi.
13	Ainutpur.	39	Vángi Budruk.
14	Tilápur.	40	Deghi.
15	Undirgaon.	41	Rájuri.
16	Máhigaon.	42	Malonjeh Budruk.
17	Lak.	43	Malonjeh Khurd.
18	Dhurudgaon.	44	Mumdápur.
19	Jatup.	45	Rámjur Khol.
20	Bramungaon Vétal.	46	Julgádi.
21	Kurrinjgaon.	47	Nándur Budruk.
22	Belápur Khurd.	48	Gondéhgaon.
23	Kupreh.	49	Khairgaon.
24	Kursirgaon.	50	Bableshtar Budruk.
25	Pachéhgaon.	51	Bableshtar Khurd.
26	Gulnimbh.		

List of Alienated Villages, coming into the 2nd Class, referred to in paragraph 33 of Report.

Number.	Name of Village.	Number.	Name of Village.
1	Gangápur.	5	Pimpalgaon Phungi.
2	Kurunpur.	6	Kolbar Khurd.
3	Bugvuthipur.	7	Késapur.
4	Dovungaon.		

List of Alienated Villages, coming into the 3rd Class, referred to in paragraph 33 of Report.

Number.	Name of Village.	Number.	Name of Village.
1	Lahogaon.	7	Tisgaon.
2	Ládgaon.	8	Sirusgaon.
3	Umbergaon.	9	Kanehgaon.
4	Berdahpur.	10	Nándur Khurd.
5	Chandehgaon.	11	Vákri.
6	Valadgaon.		

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

*Superintendent's Office,
Ahmednagar, 29th September 1849.* }

To

GEORGE ANDERSON, ESQUIRE,

Superintendent, Ahmednagar Revenue Survey and Assessment.

SIR,

On the completion of my operations in the Ráhuri Táluka I have the honour, in accordance with your letter No. 42 of 1848, in which you request me to furnish you with a report of the subjects quoted in your 2nd para., to lay before you the following remarks:—

2. The district under report is the most centrally situated of any in the zilla. It lies immediately to the north of the táluka of Ahmednagar, from which it is separated by a range of hills. The táluka of Kurda bounds it on the south-west. On the west lies the táluka of Sangamner; on the north the táluka of Sinnar in the sub-division, and Pátoda. On the east Nevása forms its boundary. It was constituted a separate táluka and mámlatdárship in the year 1837; until then, with the exception of the taraf Barágaon Nándur, which was attached to Ahmednagar, it formed part of Sangamner. At kasbas Ráhuri and Belápur were Maháلكari's stations, but these Maháلكaris had no faujdári powers, mulki work alone being transacted by them. The táluka, as it is now constituted, contains 125 villages, 101 of which are Government and 24 alienated. There were formerly 26 alienated villages; but of these, during the time the operations of the survey were going on, 2 lapsed to Government. The superficial area of the táluka is about 331,632 acres, or 518.2 square miles; but some of the alienated villages and lands not having been surveyed by me, this statement may not be perfectly accurate, owing to the inequality of the bigha. The amount of acres of the Government villages is 268,762, and of the jághír villages that I have measured, 63,770.

3. The general aspect of the district is flat, undulating slightly, and having a gradual ascent to the hills on the south, from which several solitary hills project a mile or two into the plain; and they form the only prominent objects in the district.

4. The district is very scantily wooded; indeed, with the exception of a few mango topes and tamarind groves, chiefly at the villages on the banks of the rivers, and a few scattered trees in the garden land of some of the more favoured villages, the face of the country is entirely destitute of trees. I have at all times made it my endeavour to impress on the minds of the rayats the advantages they would derive were they to bestow more attention and care on the cultivation and preservation of trees of every description, particularly the bábul, on account of its usefulness in the manufacture of their farming implements. I have induced many to collect the seed of the bábul, and sow it on the strips forming the boundaries of their fields. With a little timely pruning, and protecting them from being cropped by the goats, these trees in a few seasons acquire sufficient stability to grow without requiring further attention. There are a few instances where young mango plantations have been lately formed, but these are now very rare; indeed, it has given me pain to observe many fine old topes rapidly falling to decay, chiefly from want of care. I believe, in order to preserve a mango tree from the ravages of the white ants, a maund of salt ought, at intervals of four or five years, to be mixed with the earth around its roots. If the application of salt to the trees could be by any means enforced on the proprietors of mango topes, the preservation, I have been frequently assured, of many noble topes would be ensured.

5. In point of climate there is no material difference from that of the surrounding districts that have been already reported on. My own observations, however, lead me to the conclusion that it enjoys, in general, a greater and more certain fall of rain than its immediately adjacent district Sangamner, and for which I account thus. The táluka of Sangamner lies in a valley between two ranges of hills which run parallel almost due east and west. The rain is attracted by the hills on either side and carried along these ranges to the deprivation of the villages situated in the valley. The northern range terminates on the western border of Ráhuri, and the showers, having no longer the hills to attract and conduct their course, disperse across the plain. The hills on the south attract the light showers and passing thunder-storms in the early part of the monsoon, and the villagers there situated enjoy the benefits of being enabled to prepare their land and sow their crops earlier than their neighbours of the plain, and throughout the monsoon the villages in that vicinity have more frequent and timely showers, but for which the crops and pasturage would often fail owing to the lightness and poverty of the soil.

6. This táluka is more favourably circumstanced than almost any other of those surrounding it in this respect. The two rivers, Rivers. the Pravara and Mula, enter the district on the western border, and traverse its entire breadth, gradually approaching each other until they form a junction on the eastern border. The united stream continues its course in a north-westerly direction for fifteen miles, when at the village of Toka, in the Nevása Táluka, it pours its waters into the Godávari or Ganga of the Deccan. The Deo Nadi, a small tributary stream, takes its rise among the hills on the south, and flows in a northerly direction, supplying in its course the wants of the villages that are situated on its banks, but the supply of water is at all times scanty. In the hot months it generally ceases to flow. The entire course, from its rise until it joins the Mula, is about fifteen miles. There is no irrigation derived from any of the rivers in the táluka, the banks of the Pravara and Mula being too high. At one place on the Pravara a bandhára might be constructed; but the great breadth of the river-bed and, consequently, the immense expense that would attend such an undertaking precludes even the idea being seriously entertained. Besides, in a dry season the supply of water is not much to be depended on. The Pravara is highly esteemed as being particularly advantageous to the garden cultivation on its banks. It is the general opinion that it affords an unfailing supply of water to all the wells on either bank. The quality of the water, too, of this river is said to be much superior for all^o purposes owing to its lightness and sweetness.

7. The prevailing description of soil in this district is the stiff, clayey, black munjal. This soil varies generally from the second to the third class. With a sufficiency of water it will bear abundant crops, but it requires a more than ordinary quantity of rain to make it produce good crops. Light showers have no effect, and it is not until several days of heavy rain that it becomes well soaked. When once thoroughly saturated, it retains the moisture much longer than any other soil, and is, in consequence, highly valued as land for every description of rabi crop. Towards the hills and more elevated lands the light and friable soils prevail; these are more adapted for the early crops, such as bajri, mung, &c.

I have already mentioned in my 5th para. that the northern range of the Sangamner hills terminates on the western border of this district; but in continuation, as it were, there is a narrow, slightly elevated ridge, extending across the northern part of the taluka into Nevasa, declining on the south towards the Pravara and on the north towards the Godavari. Were this ridge situated at an equal distance from either river, and equally elevated above their beds, there would probably be a great similarity in the conformation of its two sides as regards the nature of the soil and the facility of procuring water, but such is far from being the case. From the proximity of the Pravara to the ridge, and the river-bed not being much below its level, consequently the extent of barren land on the southern side is limited, being soon replaced by the black soil in the vicinity of the river; and the drainage being little, water is easily procurable. The wells are of a moderate depth and rarely fail, while from the greater distance of the Godavari and the depth of its bed, the belt of barren land on the northern side is much wider, water is more scarce, the wells are deeper, and generally dry up at the commencement of the hot season; as, owing to the narrowness of the ridge itself, there is little space for the accumulation of water for their permanent supply. These facts I would beg to bring to your notice, as I deem it would be well to take them into consideration in finally assessing the villages; for whether the soils be black and deep, or whether they be shallow and poor, still, on account of there being less rain towards the north, a greater drainage, and less opportunity for the soil to retain its moisture, the land of these villages is much less productive than that of the interior of the district.

8. The chief kharif or early crop is bajri, and it forms the staple crop of those villages that border on the hills on the south, and also of those that are situated in the north of the district, where the light soils prevail. In the plains, where the black soil predominates, it is grown in much less quantities; still every landholder throughout the whole of the district grows sufficient for his home consumption. Bajri forms the principal food of the middling classes. The bread is more palatable and nutritious than that made from jowari. Along with bajri are sown the usual oil plants. Among the other kharif crops that are worthy of mention here are mung, turi, mut, kudit, ambadi and tobacco. Of these the two latter are, perhaps, the most important and deserving of notice: ambadi is sown along with bajri, but as it is slower in its growth, it requires about a month more to attain perfection; when the bajri is reaped it is left to ripen. From this most of the ropes for agricultural purposes are made. Tobacco requires a peculiar description of soil: where a river has overflown its banks and an alluvial deposit has been left, or where the ground has been merely flooded once or twice, are situations peculiarly well adapted for its cultivation. The plants are first reared in a nursery, in favourable situations, and when of sufficient size and stability are planted out in the field. One or two weedings only are necessary. At the time of the second weeding the lower shoots are broken off, and when the plants attain their full stature, the top stems and blossoms are also broken off. This is all the labour that is, in general, bestowed on tobacco. On the northern bank of the Pravara, at the villages extending from Satral to Pudehgaon, the cultivation of tobacco is carried on extensively and successfully. The river frequently overflowing the bank, accounts for this fact.

Jowari, in point of quantity grown, forms the principal late crop of the district. It is grown very extensively all over the taluka. When the season has been favourable, magnificent crops are realized from the black soil of the interior. All the poorer

Rabi Crops.

classes cultivate it, as little outlay is required for seed, and on account of its being so very prolific; besides, its straw far surpasses any other as fodder for cattle. Wheat, in point of quantity grown, next ranks with jowári, and it is generally found to pay well. The whole of the soil of the interior of the district is eminently adapted for the growth of this valuable product. There has been a question lately mooted by Government with respect to the growth of wheat in the Deccan, and during my operations in the táluka I have gleaned a few facts regarding its growth which may be mentioned here—the chief causes why it is not more extensively grown, the diseases it is subject to, &c. The primary obstacle to the extensive cultivation of wheat, especially by the more indigent portion of the rayats, is the great consumption of grain required for seed. For 1 acre, 12 sers of seed are required; whereas for jowári 3 scrs are ample. At the commencement of the sowing season the finances of the rayat are generally at a very low ebb, so that he cannot even purchase the required seed at the bazar price, and has no other resort left but to have recourse to the sávkárs; and to obtain the required quantity he has to submit to the extortionate demands of these people. Another obstacle is that this crop is a hazardous one—the evils attending it being great and numerous. The uncertainty of rain is a great hindrance, as the outlay for seed is considerable, and its loss would be severely felt by the cultivator; but he in general does not risk so much in this respect as he would with other crops, it being a late one. Unless a plentiful supply of rain has previously fallen, he very rarely sows his seed, as it is the quantity of rain that has fallen prior to the committing the seed to the ground on which the success of the crop chiefly depends. Too much after-rain is looked upon as one of the evils attending this crop. Occasional showers, while it is in its infancy, will be advantageous and improve it; but should a heavy fall of rain occur after the wheat has come into ear, the crop is greatly injured, in some instances entirely ruined. This rain generates a disease called tambhara, which at a mere cursory glance would not be distinguishable, as the crop, to all appearance, looks healthy and improved by the rain, it grows more luxuriantly and attains a great height, but on minute observation it will be discovered that partial decomposition has taken place, and the grain is found to be covered with a reddish powder. This disease is easily detected by merely walking through the standing crop, as the red powder will be found adhering to the person's clothes. Another disease wheat has a tendency to, is what is termed ghira or kheira. This is of less prevalence than the former one I mentioned. An overabundance of rain is likewise the cause of this. In appearance it is similar to tambhara, but instead of attacking the whole of the field it confines its ravages to parts, and is generally observed in circles at distances from each other. The inferiority of the straw of wheat as fodder for cattle is also taken into consideration by the rayat. Wheaten straw is deemed by many to be injurious to cattle; it is considered very heating food, and if cattle be fed on it exclusively it will produce diarrhœa, and in some instances cause death. The only way the straw can be used as food for cattle is by chopping it up, and mixing it, thus cut up, in small quantities with the other productions of the farmyard. Great care and vigilance have to be preserved after the grain has been reaped and stacked. While in the stack it is liable to become discoloured. If the least fermentation takes place, the grain loses its fine white appearance, and its sale is in consequence much affected. These are the most prominent obstacles that attend the growth of wheat, and in many instances hinder its being more extensively cultivated in a district where the soil is so admirably fitted for its growth. Should, however, these obstacles be overcome, the advantages that follow are by no means insignificant. Wheat at all times meets with a ready market, and a good price is the reward of the diligent and self-denying Kunbis. The average produce of an acre from jiráit cultivation is 288 Ahmednagar sers, in bágáit 480 sers. In jiráit, when sufficient rain beforehand has permitted manure to be applied, and the ground to be thoroughly prepared, 500 sers may be realized. The grain produced from bágáit land is much inferior to that produced on jiráit. The oil plant kardai is sown along with wheat generally, and grows abundantly throughout all the interior of the district. It is the principal oil raised in the district. It is also esteemed highly as a grain on which to fatten the sumep. The bulk of this grain that is grown to the south of the Mula is disposed of by the oil manufacturers at Vámbori. Gram is grown in considerable quantities

ties throughout the greater part of the district. Plentiful crops are realized from the black soil of the interior. These are the only crops of the rabi that are worthy of notice.

9. This is a subject which allows of a considerable difference of opinion; but the general rule practised in the district is (as far as I have been able to learn) the following:—Supposing the field that is to be cultivated has been uncultivated, say for four or five years, and the soil is the black stiff soil I have so frequently alluded to as the prevailing soil of the district, in the first instance it is ploughed and cross-ploughed by the large six or eight-bullock plough. The large clods are then broken by the use of the palli, and when the surface is sufficiently levelled with this implement, it is ready to receive the grain. Gram is then sown as the first crop. The following year the palli alone is used to clear out any weeds that may have taken root, and to loosen the surface; this is done twice, and this constitutes all the preparation and labour that is bestowed on the field in the second year. Then wheat is sown in proportion to the means of the cultivator; the remainder is sown in jowári. Two more crops of jowári in the succeeding seasons are taken; when the field requires another term of rest, and so on.

10. *Manure* is scarcely used, except in the garden land at some of the larger villages, such as Ráhuri and Belápur, and in consequence little care is taken to collect or preserve it. It is hardly ever applied to dry crops, the fall of rain being too precarious to allow of it; as, in the event of the quantity of rain being insufficient to counteract its heating properties, the crops would be burnt up.

11. A cursory glance at the village maps of the district will at once convince you that a part of the lands of almost every village has the disadvantage of being at a very considerable distance both from the village and water; the villages being situated on the banks of the river, in close vicinity to each other, the lands must necessarily run inland in the form of narrow strips. This disadvantage is certainly one that ought not to be overlooked in the assessment; but to how great a degree to estimate this inconvenience, I have not quite determined. Those who cultivate the fields farthest removed from water, labour under much more disadvantage than those close at hand; still, where fields are further from the village sites, they have the advantage of being less subject to the depredations of straying cattle, and of hakdárs and other applicants for grain in the green ear, the demand for which is much greater in the vicinity of the villages than further off.

12. In my 6th paragraph on the rivers of the táluka I have mentioned that there is no irrigation derived from them. The only garden land in the district is that irrigated from wells. There are a few tanks, but from none of them is there any garden cultivation directly irrigated. The wells in the neighbourhood, that are immediately below their level, are, however, supplied by the water percolating through the soil. Garden land, therefore, in the vicinity of a tank, possesses advantages which it otherwise would not have, except on the immediate banks of a river.

13. To supply wants arising from time to time the farmer has recourse to the large cattle bázárs at Valki, in the Ahmednagar Táluka, Garehgaon and Kukaneh in Nevása. From any of these places working cattle can, throughout the year, be procured; but the farmer very frequently manages to keep up the stock of working cattle from those of his own rearing. In the months of October and November large droves of cattle come down from Khándesh and Málwa; but these are of a superior breed and description, and generally too high-priced to be available for the purposes of the poor Kunbi. This particular breed is called "Hunnum," and the bullocks are well adapted to supply the Government gun batteries, or any other description of work where strength and speed are required. They can generally be bought for from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 per pair, according to their age and appearance. For the ordinary purposes of the farmer there are three sorts, and priced accordingly. The highest Rs. 10,

the second Rs. 30 and the third Rs. 20. Bullocks that are bought at these prices are expected to be serviceable for eight or ten years.

The rearing of this useful and invaluable animal forms the occupation and livelihood of a large class of men called Dungurs.

Two or three families are generally to be found in every village, some having large flocks of their own; others, who have none, go out as hired servants to tend sheep. One man is entrusted with the care of from 100 to 140 sheep, and the Dungurs are remunerated as follows. If hired by the year, they receive as wages Rs. 18 to 20, their food and clothing. Sheep are a very profitable stock, Ahmednagar or Poona being at all times a ready market, at which the overplus can be disposed of; but those who have extensive flocks send a yearly supply to the Bombay Market, where a good sheep will realize from Rs. 4 to 6. The wool is disposed of to the felt or numda makers, and the Dungurs themselves manufacture from it the common country blanket or cumbli. In conversing personally with some of the extensive graziers I found them anxious to have their breed of sheep improved by the introduction of some of the rams from the Government sheep farm. This, I think, could be arranged without much inconvenience to Government, and to the ultimate good of both parties. Should such a proposition be approved of by Government, I will at any time be happy to furnish further information on the subject.

14. There is no definite rule by which labourers are compensated—some people paying according to their rank and means; but, as a general average rule, the following is that observed as near as I have been able to ascertain, and I have endeavoured to arrive at the truth, as far as I possibly could, by personally questioning farmers and other agricultural land-holders, regarding the manner in which they remunerated their servants and agricultural labourers, both male and female.—A young, able-bodied man, who is hired by the year and is to be employed in the general work of the farmer, is compensated thus: In cash he receives the sum of from 15 to 20 rupees; he is found in food; and as clothing he gets as follows: one turban, one cumbli, a dhotur, two rumals and a pair of shoes, value in all about Rs. 5. Women are commonly employed during the harvest time in reaping. They are paid in grain; for every hundred bundles they cut they receive, if bajri and jowári, 3, and if employed in reaping wheat, they get 5 per cent. Women are also employed in breaking off the heads of grain from the stalks preparatory to its being thrashed, and for every hundred heads of corn they receive 2 sers of grain. Money payments are very rare; but if practised, men are paid 1½ annas and women 1 anna per diem.

15. The cultivator, in almost every transaction where money is concerned, has recourse to the village *sávkár*. Through him generally are all his financial affairs conducted. If the affairs of the Kunbi are at all thriving, he experiences little difficulty in obtaining from the *sávkár* any advance either of money or of grain for seed. In years when the cultivator has been under the necessity of selling off all his grain, and has not sufficient left for seed, the *Wáni* supplies the required quantity, after an agreement has been entered into for fourfold repayment when the grain has been reaped. In lending money the *sávkár* narrowly considers the condition and well-being of the borrower. Should he be possessed of property, which, in the event of his failing to repay or fulfil his engagement, could be confiscated, he is subjected to much easier terms; but if, on the contrary, he is in poor circumstances, he has to submit to the *sávkár's* own terms, which are in most cases hard enough, and generally the following:—Supposing he wishes to borrow Rs. 50, he has to write a receipt as having received the full amount Rs. 50, but he actually only receives Rs. 45. The money-lender deducts 10 per cent. as *munotí*, and agrees to take 2 pice per rupee, or 2½ per cent. as monthly interest, amounting in the year to Rs. 15; and in the event of the principal and interest not being paid at the expiry of the twelve months, a fresh receipt for the united sum of Rs. 65 is given by the unhappy borrower, and in this manner does the sum go on increasing until his entire means become engulfed, and he is then a mere tool in the merciless hands of money-lender.

16. At Vámbori there are a few silk-spinners, but the silk manufactured is of a very inferior quality. Women's coloured sáris are made there and at Ráhuri, Belápur, and Kolhar, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the demand in the district. Cloth for dhoturs is manufactured at the larger villages, but in small quantities only. The raw material for these cloths is brought chiefly from Wurrud in the Northern Provinces, but a considerable quantity is brought from Sholápur *via* Nagar.

17. At kusbés Ráhuri, Belápur and Vámbori, and at mauze Panchegaon weekly bázárs are held. At these, cloths, spices, &c., comprising all the common necessaries, are offered for sale, and are bought principally by itinerant merchants, who attend the several bázárs as they are held. Grain is not brought in any great quantities—merely sufficient for conversion into money to supply the immediate wants of the farmer. At Ráhuri, Belápur and Vámbori reside the merchants and Wánis, who buy up the greater part of the grain grown in the district, and convey it to Nagar, Poona and Bombay. At Vámbori, in particular, a great number of Wánis reside, either as merchants on their own account, or as agents for others in Poona and Bombay, and by them the greater part of the grain grown in the surrounding districts is purchased.

18. The high road from Poona and Nagar to Málegaon, Dhulia, and Mhow passes through the centre of the district from south to north, and notwithstanding the great traffic that is constantly going along it, there are no steps taken for its repair, and it is, consequently, in a very bad state. At times during the monsoon it is almost impassable. The greater part of the grain grown in the district and Sanganner and also that from the banks of the Godávári, passes along this road to the Poona market. The principal road from Nagar to Násik also passes through this district; and enormous quantities of timber, chiefly teakwood from the Northern Konkan, for the supply of Nagar and Poona, are conveyed along this road. Were some attention bestowed on the main road through the district so that even a good dry-weather cart road be kept up, Government, in my opinion, would have, in a short time, no room left to regret the necessary outlay, and the boon to the cultivators of this and the neighbouring districts would be greatly appreciated. I need scarcely add that the rayats are, one and all of them, anxiously looking forward to the introduction of the survey rates, and I would humbly express a hope that they may soon be in the enjoyment of them.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

A. F. DAVIDSON,

Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey.

No. 244 OF 1849.

To

E. H. TOWNSEND, ESQUIRE,

Revenue Commissioner, S.D.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the 10th instant, your letter No. 4353, dated 29th ultimo, forwarding, for any remarks that occur to me, the original report, herewith returned, by the Superintendent, nednagar Survey, proposing rates of assessment for the Ráhuri Táluka t zilla.

2. I shall not attempt to review Lieutenant Anderson's arguments at any length, as this would swell the correspondence unnecessarily, for they could not well be more clearly stated than in his own words. Another reason for this course is, that Lieutenant Anderson and myself have already corresponded, privately, on the subject of this report, as alluded to in his 26th para., and, under these circumstances, I think it will suffice if, on the present occasion, I state briefly my full concurrence in all his proposals.

3. The general map of all the surveyed talukás, and that of Ráhuri, pre-facing the report, give a clear idea of the position of the latter district, and lead me to adopt the view of its climate taken by Lieutenant Anderson in his 14th para., rather than that given by Mr. Davidson in the 5th para. of his letter.

4. The statements of both officers, derived from personal observation, and the information afforded by the diagram No. 3, illustrative of our past revenue management of the district, afford unquestionable evidence of the excessive burden of the old assessment, and the necessity of a liberal reduction. The position of Ráhuri, with reference to the adjoining talukás of Sangamner and Pátoda, requires that the new rates should closely assimilate to those fixed for these districts, on the supposition of the latter having proved suitable. In the case of Sangamner, from the short time the settlement has been in operation, this cannot be proved; but from the very instructive diagram, No. 4, opposite the 28th para. of Lieutenant Anderson's report, the Pátoda assessment is shown to have been eminently successful, and in the other surveyed talukás a like success has resulted from the introduction of the revised assessment.

5. Lieutenant Anderson has adopted the Pátoda rates for his third class of villages adjoining that district, and raised the rates of the other two classes towards Sangamner, the rates of his first class being the same as those of the adjoining villages of the latter district. This adjustment of the rates appears to me every way appropriate, and I think the experience we have had of the results of the assessment in the surveyed districts, warrants us in anticipating a like success for the rates proposed for Ráhuri. The reduction they will effect, as explained in the 34th para. of Lieutenant Anderson's report, is by no means excessive, and I fully acquiesce in the justice of his observation, in the same para., that "higher rates could not be imposed without endangering the success of the settlement." Neither do financial considerations indicate any advantage to be derived from the adoption of a higher standard; for the prospect as regards revenue, held out in Lieutenant Anderson's 39th and following paras., is as favourable as could be desired.

6. The observations, in Lieutenant Anderson's 37th and 38th paras., on the garden assessment appear to me just, and I am of opinion that the maximum rate of Rs. 3 per acre, which he has proposed, is quite sufficient for the well cultivation of Ráhuri, which appears to be nearly confined to the growth of wheat and gram crops, which are quite incapable of bearing a high assessment.

7. Lieutenant Anderson concludes his report with some very interesting observations on the causes of poverty of the cultivating classes, in most of which I concur. I am inclined to doubt, however, whether there is any real foundation for the generally received opinion that the climate of this part of India has deteriorated, and that the fall of rain is not now so regular nor so plentiful as it formerly used to be. I can see no sufficient reason for such a result, and a long course of accurate observation would be required to establish the fact. The crops now raised are undoubtedly less abundant than they were formerly; but this, I think, is sufficiently accounted for by the greater poverty of the rayats and the absence of remunerative prices to stimulate their industry, without requiring the hypothesis of a deteriorated climate.

8. I think, also, that the great fluctuation of prices and their extreme depression in abundant seasons, which have borne so severely on the resources of the rayats, were the consequences of a heavy assessment, collected by quickly following instalments, even more than of a contracted market. The assessment was always too heavy to be defrayed in full, but in a good season the remissions given were of less amount, and the demand on the rayat consequently greater than

in less favourable years. He was, in consequence, obliged to bring forward to market a larger amount of produce than in ordinary seasons to meet this additional demand, and by thus forcing sales, prices were lowered, and more and more produce had to be sold in order to raise the money he required to meet the extra demand made upon him by Government, until the market became so glutted and prices so ruinously low, that we can easily imagine a very abundant crop to have been a misfortune rather than an advantage.

9. Under the revised assessment, and with longer time allowed for the collection of the instalments, the case will be different. The Government demand being limited to a moderate assessment capable of being paid in ordinary seasons will not rise in a year of plenty. The rayat will not be under the necessity of forcing his produce on the market to anything like the same extent as under the old heavy assessment, and we may, therefore, anticipate that prices will be subject to less fluctuation and not fall so ruinously low in abundant seasons hereafter. The same reasoning leads me to fear that the unprecedented collections of the last year, entered in Lieutenant Anderson's diagram, must have greatly impoverished the district, and induces me to urge the great importance of an immediate sanction being accorded to his proposals, to admit of the introduction of the new settlement at next jamábandi.

10. The importance of affording additional facilities for the disposal of the produce of an inland district like Ráhuri, is well shown by Lieutenant Anderson, and I would strongly urge the advantage of at once placing a sum at the disposal of the Collector for the improvement of the Nimbadhara Ghát, mentioned in his 52nd para., so as to make it easily passable by carts, as the traffic upon this line seems to be very important, while the made road from Nagar, strange enough, has been terminated just short of the ghát, where, of all places, it would seem to be most wanted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. WINGATE,

Superintendent,

Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Marátha Country.

*Superintendent's Office, Belgaum Districts, Camp Bádghi, }
Bágalkot Táluka, 15th December 1849.*

No. 2018 of 1850.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

To

E. H. TOWNSEND, ESQUIRE,

Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

SIR,

I have laid before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council your letter of 2nd ultimo and its accompaniments, relative to the revised assessment of the lands in the Ráhuri Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

2. His Lordship in Council has directed me to notice, in terms of commendation, Lieutenant G. S. A. Anderson's excellent report.

3. The maps Nos. 1 and 2 are, in his opinion, beautifully planned and executed. The novel and ingenious diagram, No. 4, facing para. 28, is of the greatest possible assistance to Government in judging of the working of the revised assessment in the five districts of Chándor, Wun Dindori, Sinnar,

Násik and Pátoda. They enable Government to obtain, at a glance, all the useful information which could be gleaned after hours' examination of lengthy statements.

4. His Lordship in Council observes, however, that Lieutenant G. S. A. Anderson has not given the dark line which he states in para. 28 has been carried horizontally across the whole diagram to show the excess of collections in 1847-48. The diagram will, therefore, be returned to him for the purpose in the course of a few days, and His Lordship in Council is of opinion that it would be as well were Lieutenant G. S. A. Anderson, at the same time that he supplies the omission above alluded to, to show for each district the total number of arable acres assessed at the sum exhibited by the blue column.

5. The copies Government send the Honourable Court of the survey maps and diagrams do not do justice to the Superintendents and their draftsmen; in the present instance, and for the future, therefore, two (2) copies, besides the one sent for the records of Government, are to be furnished of all maps and diagrams. His Lordship in Council has, however, directed me to lighten, in future, the labours of the Superintendent and local officers by having made in my office copies of the reports themselves and figured statements for your own records and those of the Collector and Assistant Collector.

6. The proposed rates are sanctioned for one year, and, if a satisfactory reply be received to the reference made in para. 9 of the present letter, they will be sanctioned for thirty years. His Lordship in Council fully agrees with Lieutenant Anderson and Captain Wingate in thinking the rates are not too low. Their operation must be carefully watched, lest they prove too high. For the reasons given by Captain Wingate, in para. 9, they should be introduced forthwith, and any over-collections, which have been made for the current year's revenue, given back by the Assistant Collector into the hands of the rayats.

8. In para. 40 of Lieutenant G. S. A. Anderson's report there is the following passage:—

“The assessment of pasture and grazing farms is absorbed in the survey kamál.”

With reference to this and Rules 14, 15 and 16 of the three Superintendents' joint report, Lieutenant G. S. A. Anderson is to report whether Government are right in assuming that he means the assessment on arable lands has been entered in the survey statement as the amount leviable were they cultivated, and, consequently, that nothing is to be added to that kamál on account of such portions of the land as may be left uncultivated and sold for grazing purposes, although additions are to be made on account of the proceeds for grazing or unarable wastes.

9. Mr. Davidson's 9th para. has led Government to direct me to request that you will instruct the Collector carefully to impress on the minds of the rayats that no portion of the assessment fixed on “a number” will be remitted in consequence of a part of it having been allowed to remain at rest. If Mr. Davidson be right in stating that the lands require rest for four or five years after four years' cultivation, His Lordship in Council is surprised that the fact was not noticed by the Superintendent or Collector. The information given by Mr. Davidson renders necessary Government should be informed, first, as to the size of the numbers into which the lands were divided; secondly, as to the probable effect of the warning the Collector is to give the rayats as suggested at commencement of this para.; thirdly, whether the boundaries of the several numbers have been defined by marks not likely to become obliterated, or to be removed without detection, when the land is left waste.

11. Paras. 4 and 8 of Mr. Davidson's interesting paper will be sent to Doctor Gibson.

12. Paras. 13 and 52 of Lieutenant Anderson's Report, para. 18 of Mr. Davidson's, para. 12 of the Collector's, para. 10 of Captain Wingate's, and para. 10 of your letter will be transmitted to the General Department in order that the subject, which is of the greatest importance possible to the interests of

districts, may be brought to the early and special notice of His Lordship in Council.

13. Copies of your letter, and of the two letters to your address from Captain Wingate, and of this reply will be sent direct to the Collector and Lieutenant G. S. A. Anderson.

I have, &c.,

H. E. GOLDSMID,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1850.

NOTE.—The letters of the Collector of Ahmednagar and Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, banding on Lieutenant G. S. A. Anderson's report referred to, are not inserted, that officer's proposals having been generally approved of by them and recommended to Government for sanction.

No. 133 OF 1850.

To

RICHARD SPOONER, Esquire,
Collector, Ahmednagar.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a report on the revenue settlement of the Ráhuri Táluka, made by me for the past official year; the introduction of the revised rates of assessment having been effected in accordance with the sanction conveyed in Government letter to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, dated 15th March 1850, No. 2018.

2. In paragraph 6 of the letter alluded to, it is notified that the rates are sanctioned for one year, and that, should satisfactory replies be received by Government to the references made in paragraph 9 of the same communication, they will be sanctioned for the usual term of thirty years. I shall, therefore, take advantage of this opportunity to discuss the questions forming the subjects of reference; but, before proceeding to do so, I propose to show the results of the revised assessment on the revenue of the year, and mention the manner in which the settlement was introduced.

3. I proceeded to the district on the 8th of April, and the settlement was not entirely completed till the beginning of June. Several causes combined to detain me a longer time at the jamábandi of this táluka than would probably be required under ordinary circumstances. Ráhuri was the first district for which I had proposed new rates, and I was, of course, very desirous to ascertain, without any fear of mistake, the true opinions entertained generally by the rayats with respect to them; and not having been beforehand stationed in the táluka for a long period, I was necessarily compelled to act with great care and caution; otherwise I should have been liable to be imposed upon. The work of introducing a settlement is also, of itself, a laborious operation; the European officers employed on the occasion being expected personally to make every cultivator acquainted with the amount of assessment fixed on each field held by him, to settle all disputes regarding land, and to explain fully to the local officers the manner in which the system should be worked out. These important objects cannot be effected if the work be done hurriedly; and as I had not previously enjoyed many favourable opportunities of acquiring a perfect knowledge of revenue matters, and as an enlarged experience is essentially required for the formation of an unerring judgment on important subjects embracing many intricate details, I found that I had not only to supply information to others, but also, on some points, from a consideration of the facts brought before me during the time of settlement, to impart instruction to myself. I trust, however, that my proceedings will meet with your approval, and that the results of the settlement will be considered satisfactory. I shall first notice the effects of the new assessment on the year's revenue.

4. As explained in previous reports, it is customary, in the year during which the change from the old to the new system is effected, "to give the cultivators the benefit of the usual reductions on account of the portions of their fields left uncultivated, and in the case of failure of crops to allow them the advantage of such remission as would have been granted had the old system remained in force." It is also necessary, where the new exceeds the old assessment, to remit the difference, as it is, I believe, almost invariably found, in cases where the old assessment was too low, and the custom of giving large remissions obtained, that the rayats were induced to hold more land than they possessed the means of cultivating properly, and it would, therefore, not be expedient to exact the full assessment from such lands, without, in the first place, giving the cultivators an opportunity of contracting, the size of their farms, and of adjusting their liabilities according to the amount of their capital and farming stock.

5. During the year of settlement, remissions according to the old system were called for to a considerable extent. The rayats had, hitherto, been allowed to take up portions of fields for cultivation, and the survey rates could not, therefore, invariably be applied to entire "numbers," but, in cases of interior waste, only to those portions actually taken up for cultivation. The amount of remissions required to be granted on this account was considerable. Remissions on account of failure of crops had also to be given, but to a much more limited extent. The fall of rain during the months of July, August, September and October was so unusually abundant that the kharif crops sustained much damage, and the rabi crops also suffered, not so much from the excess of moisture affecting injuriously the vegetation or lessening the yield of those plants arriving at maturity, as from the rayats not having been able, in consequence of the extremely muddy condition of the black soil, to prepare the ground beforehand for the reception of the seed with that degree of care which is required for the realization of a good crop, and also to their being unable to clear their fields of the large proportion of weeds produced by the heavy and continuous fall of rain.

6. The aggregate area of the fields belonging to Government, wholly or partially cultivated, during the year, in the taluka, amounted to 73,019 acres and 10 gunthás, and the results of the settlement with regard to the year's revenue are as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Estimated land revenue...	...	...	...
	...	53,953	15 7
<i>Deduct—</i>			
		Rs.	a. p.
On account of interior waste of fields (15,103 acres)	...	9,771	4 7
On account of remissions for failure of crops	...	2,265	3 5
Remissions on account of poverty, desertion, and deaths	...	126	15 10
On account of loss by fire	...	14	11 0
On account of the new exceeding the old rates	...	309	13 1
		<hr/>	
Total Remissions...		12,487	15 11
		<hr/>	
Balance collected...	Rs.	41,465	15 8

7. For the three years ending in 1847-48, the extent of land under cultivation amounted to about 77,000 acres, and probably, as has hitherto been the case in other districts for the years immediately preceding the survey settlements, a still greater extent of land would have been taken up for cultivation by the rayats, or, at least, the cultivation would not subsequently have decreased to any great extent; but the rayats of this already exhausted taluka were reduced to a still more miserable and impoverished condition by the oppressiveness of the exorbitant collections of 1847-48, and the seasons of 1848-49 and 1849-50, also, not proving favourable, there was a decrease of cultivation in 1848-49 amounting to about 17,000 acres, and in 1849-50, the year of settlement, the extent of land actually under cultivation only amounted to 57,916 acres and 10 gunthás. These facts, combined

with the circumstances stated in my 4th paragraph, sufficiently account for the ownership of the collections in the past official year.

8. The following statements, of similar form to those given in former reports, exhibit the general financial results of the settlement:—

Statement No. 1.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Former kamál or maximum demand on entire arable land	2,71,808	0	11
New or survey kamál	1,27,847	14	3
	<hr/>		
Decrease on former kamál...	1,43,960	2	8
	<hr/>		
	or 52·96 per cent.		

Statement No. 2.

Average collections since we have possessed the country	59,952	0	0
New or survey kamál	1,27,847	14	3
Prospective increase on former collections, supposing all the arable land to be brought under tillage	67,895	14	3
	<hr/>		
	or 113·25 per cent.		

Statement No. 3.

Collections for 1848-49, or last year of old rates	52,888	12	0
Collections for 1849-50, or first year of survey rates	41,465	15	8
	<hr/>		
Decrease...	11,422	12	4
	<hr/>		
	or 21·59 per cent.		

Statement No. 4.

Average of past collections	59,952	0	0
Collections for 1849-50, or first year of survey rates	41,465	15	8
	<hr/>		
Decrease...	18,486	0	4
	<hr/>		
	or 30·83 per cent.		

Statement No. 5.

Estimated collections for 1849-50, supposing the settlement to have been made on the old rates	61,442	8	10
Collections on survey rates	41,465	15	8
	<hr/>		
Decrease...	19,976	9	2
	<hr/>		
	or 32·51 per cent.		

9. From the first statement little useful information is to be gleaned. The very large amount of the former kamál (Rs. 2,71,808) contrasted with the smallness of the past average collections (Rs. 59,952) affords a striking proof of the folly of attempting to exact more revenue from a district than it can possibly manage to pay, and gives cause for hope that the much more moderate maximum survey demand (Rs. 1,27,847) merits and will meet with more success. From the second statement it will be observed that, provided the survey rates prove successful, a very large increase of revenue will be the result.

No. 110 of 29th September 1849. In paragraph 41 of my report, proposing a revised assessment for the district, I estimated that the revenue would ultimately range within Rs. 10,000 of the new kamál, and a prolonged experience of the taluka does not leave on my mind the impression that this estimate is an exaggerated one. Should my anticipations, therefore, prove correct, the collections, after a sufficient period has elapsed to admit of the rayats reviving from their present state of extreme depression, will

about double those of former years. For the reasons stated in my 7th paragraph, I do not think that any just inferences can be drawn from the *data* contained in the 3rd and 4th statements, nor can much weight be attached to the information embodied in the Statement No. 5, as during the year of settlement remissions were granted, whereas after the rates have been fairly introduced it is not contemplated that remissions will be called for, except on urgent grounds and in seasons of unusual scarcity. In fact, the old and new systems are so entirely different that it appears to me to be impossible to give any information through the medium of figured statements, by means of which a fair judgment can be formed by any one either of the immediate or of the ultimate financial results of the settlement; and I have embodied these statements in my report, not on account of my being of opinion that they contain useful information, but because it has hitherto been customary to give statements of the sort in the reports regarding the settlements of surveyed districts. It is sufficiently proved from experience that in a district like Ráhuri where the energies of the inhabitants have hitherto been deadened, and the accumulation of farming capital rendered impossible by an oppressive system and an exorbitant taxation, the introduction of more enlightened and liberal measures not only tends to the prosperity of all classes, but also operates most favourably on the Government revenue.

10. I may here allude to the leading points connected with the introduction of the new assessment. To enable him to proceed with the usual inspection of fields, the Mámíatdár had been supplied, beforehand, with a copy of each village map, and with statements containing the areas, in acres, of the several survey "numbers" of each village; but the new rates were not made known until the time of settlement. On my arrival in the district I visited several villages, conversed with the rayats, and made them acquainted with the objects I had in view in personally introducing the settlement, and I also endeavoured to instil into their minds a perfect confidence in my proceedings. Subsequently, the rayats of the several villages were summoned to attend my camp, and I explained to every rayat the amount of survey assessment fixed on each field held by him, and also with my own hand gave back the money over-collected previously to the settlement. I also, with the assistance of the Mámíatdár, settled, according to the best of my judgment, all the disputes regarding land which were brought to my notice by the rayats themselves, and embodied the results of the settlements of the several villages in Maráthi registers (prepared according to annexed form), in which are also recorded the names of all holders of fields, and the amount of assessment leviable from each individual. I was also constantly in direct communication with the Ráhuri rayats, and with the rayats of some neighbouring Sangamner villages, regarding the suitability of the new rates.

11. I shall now proceed to afford information on the points noticed in the Government letter authorizing the introduction of the rates; and, in the first place, with reference to paragraph 8 of that letter, I beg to explain that, as surmised by Government, I omitted in para. 40 of my report to take into consideration the revenue derivable from lands on which no survey assessment has been placed. As this description of revenue has no reference to the survey kamál, and is not limited to any fixed sum, and as it is also liable to fluctuation according to circumstances, its probable amount cannot well be estimated, nor could it have been entered in the statement embodied in paragraph 39 of my report: but the fact of this being the case should certainly have been noticed.

12. From inquiries made in the district during the time of jamábandi, I have ascertained that Mr. Davidson's statement, alluded to in paragraph 9 of the Government letter, namely, that the rich black-soil lands of the district require a period of four or five years' rest, after four years' cultivation, is not correct. Under a proper system of tillage such lands can be continuously cultivated for fifteen or twenty years, or even for a longer period. Some of the poor soils, on which a low assessment has been fixed, require a rest now and then, but certainly not to a greater extent than from one to two years in seven; nor do such soils require a longer period of rest in Ráhuri than in other inland districts, where the rayats are not generally in the habit of manuring their lands. Shallow, poor-soil lands are, I believe, in all parts of the country liable to exhaustion, if not improved by the application of manure or by other artificial means, and a lower

assessment is for that and other reasons fixed on them to place them on an equality with lands of deeper and richer soil more highly assessed.

13. In accordance with the instructions contained in the commencement of paragraph 9 of the Government letter, I informed the rayats that no portion of the assessment would, for the future, be remitted on account of any part of a "number" left uncultivated; and with reference to the second question, relating to the subject put in the same paragraph, I beg to state that in cases where the rayats were actually cultivating portions on "numbers" on which a larger amount of assessment was fixed than they thought they would be able conveniently to pay, they, during the time of jamabandi, either threw up those "numbers" and had their names entered in the registers for those on which a lower assessment was fixed, or retained the "numbers," entering into partnership with other rayats. After the new rates were fully explained to the rayats of a village, they were allowed a period of two or three days to talk over them, and they were then a second time assembled in my tent to enable them either to throw up old or take up new fields, as best might suit their own wishes and their means of cultivation. I also adopted precautions to prevent the interference of the village officers, as the latter are apt to encourage the rayats to take up more land than they can manage, and the consequence is that instead of benefiting by the new rates the rayats only increase their liabilities without adding to their profits. At the same time I strenuously pointed out to the Mámlatdár the manifold evils likely to result in such an impoverished district from the slightest attempt, for the future, to encourage the rayats to cultivate beyond their strength, and the more so on account of my being impressed with a strong conviction that many rayats had hitherto held much more land than it was possible for them and their bullocks properly to till.

14. With regard to the first question contained in the paragraph of the Government letter above alluded to, relative to the size of the numbers into which the lands of the district are divided, I beg to state as follows:—Inám holdings have been retained of their original size, each inám field being constituted a separate survey "number." The measurers were also ordered to follow the same rule with regard to "Kuran," "Sheri," "Bágh," "Amraii," "Nudi Beta," or other lands hitherto annually let by auction; but such lands are only found to a very limited extent in the Ráhuri Táluka. I cannot discover that any orders were issued to the measurers with regard to the division of garden lands. So far as I can judge, however, from a general inspection of the "numbers," I am inclined to believe that they all accord with the former holdings. The garden lands are entirely "motasthal" and, as they are generally cultivated so as to allow of a rotation of wet and dry cropping, the land under a well forming a separate "number" is, in most cases, partly irrigated and partly under dry-crop cultivation. The measurers were directed to break up mirás and gatkúli holdings when containing a larger proportion of arable land than is represented by the following areas:—

40 acres for light, dry-crop soil.
30 " medium "
25 " heavy "

There are, in all, about 143 "numbers" in which barren land has been included to an extent so as to cause the "numbers" to exceed 40 acres in aggregate area. There are, also, in some villages, "numbers" in which the arable acres exceed the regulated size, as shown in the following statement:—

Numbers in excess of the Areas prescribed by the Rules.					
Description of Soil.	From 25 to 30 Acres.	From 30 to 40 Acres.	From 40 to 50 Acres.	Exceeding 50 Acres.	Total.
	Of arable land.				
Light ... ..	...	...	77	25	102
Medium ... ..	...	177	...	...	177
Heavy	103	...	...	...	103
Total	103	177	77	25	382

It may be expedient to explain, with reference to the large size of the "numbers" entered in the statement, that in the Ahmednagar Districts it is difficult for a measurer, in dividing the lands into "numbers," to judge of the size of a field before he has measured it and laid down the boundary marks, more especially so when the crops are standing, as the uncertain area of the bigha—the old land measure—does not afford the means of framing a true estimate of the extent of a holding. It is also difficult for a measurer, in all cases, to judge accurately of the description of the soil, and I think that these causes sufficiently explain the large size of some of the numbers; but, although I am of opinion that those numbers in excess of the regulated standard should have been re-divided at the time of classification, I do not think that it would be expedient to adopt any measures regarding them at the present time, as, in the event of a new distribution of the "numbers" being now made, the maps and registers would be rendered unserviceable, and much confusion would result from any attempt to alter the succession of the "numbers." The average size of all the "numbers"* in the táluka is 21 acres and 20 gunthás and of the "numbers," on which an assessment has been fixed, 20 acres and 20 gunthás, or, deducting barren land, 17 acres and 7 gunthás.

15. After mature consideration I am of opinion that the manner in which the lands of the Ráhuri Táluka have been divided into numbers, warrants the sanction, permanently, of the revised assessment. The division of the lands has not been effected in strict accordance with the spirit of the rules embodied in paragraph 17th of the Survey Joint Report—the district having been measured and classified before the publication of that document; but no alterations could, so far as I can judge, be effected with advantage at the present time, and I am not aware of any practical inconvenience that will result from a few "numbers" having been retained of a somewhat large size, as where the assessment of a "number" exceeds Rs. 20, two or more rayats can take it up for cultivation according to No. 12 of the survey settlement rules.

16. I regret to report, from the observations I had an opportunity of making at the time of jamábandi, that the field boundary marks were not, then, by any means in so satisfactory a state as I could have wished. During the period of survey, all the fields were at once defined by stones, and earthen ridges were subsequently constructed, under the superintendence of the district hereditary officers, in cultivated lands by the holders of fields, and in waste and unarable lands by the Mahárs of the several villages, acting under the orders of their Patels. In a few villages assistance was afforded by Government to the extent of about Rs. 1,139 in all; but the utter inadequacy of this amount for the purpose of constructing good marks throughout the táluka, may be judged of from two facts—the first being that, last year, of the 281,597 acres comprised in the Government villages of the táluka, 179,717 acres were waste or unarable, and only 101,880 acres were under cultivation or belonging to inámdárs; and the second that, for the original construction of good boundary marks, an average expenditure of Re. 1 for every 12 to 15 acres is required. Orders were given that earthen ridges should be constructed at the bends and corners of fields, and at intervals along the sides, of 5 or 6 chains, and that they should be of the following dimensions:—

24 feet in length,
3 " in height,
4½ " in breadth at bottom;

but from what I have seen of the marks I should think that they were not always actually constructed of the full size, although on this point it is now impossible for me to offer an unqualified opinion, as most of the marks were constructed three or four years ago, and, unless subsequently kept in a proper state of repair, they would, owing to the nature of the soil of the district, decrease much from their original dimensions within the period mentioned. I may observe that, so far as my own observation enables me to judge, I consider the state

* There are, in all, 13,108 numbers, on 12,786 of which an assessment has been fixed.

of the field boundary marks of waste lands, generally, throughout the surveyed districts, to be unsatisfactory, and I intend to bring the subject to your notice in a separate communication.

17. I do not think that any blame attaches to the present Mámlatdár, Bhaskur Govind; indeed, from inquiries made in the district, I am convinced that he has made great exertions to put the boundary marks in a proper state of repair; and that he has not been entirely successful is attributable to circumstances beyond his control, amongst the principal of which are the smallness of the population, and the very large proportion of waste and unarable lands in the district. Besides, it is always very difficult to induce the rayats, after the completion of the survey of a district, to construct ridges of larger dimensions than those originally erected.

18. During the time of jamábandi, and subsequently, the boundary marks have been repaired, so far as was possible; but about 15,800 ridges are still unrepaired, and the Mámlatdár reports that a sum Rs. 1,038 will be required for the purpose of repairing them. As the sum appears to me, under all the circumstances, to be very moderate (and, indeed, I am in doubt whether it will suffice for the purpose of putting all the remaining unrepaired ridges in a good state of repair), I would solicit an immediate sanction to the expenditure, which should, I conceive, be effected according to instructions given to the Mámlatdár by the Assistant Collector, the latter officer, if necessary, communicating with me as to the best means of securing the object desired.

19. If the rates are declared to be permanent for a period of thirty years, the rayats will the more willingly set about the repair of the boundary marks for the ensuing year. On this ground, therefore, I would beg strongly to urge the early settlement of the question.

20. With regard to my own opinion of the suitability of the revised assessment for the district of Ráhuri, I beg respectfully to state that it has not been in the slightest degree altered from a more intimate acquaintance of the district; and all the facts stated in my report proposing the rates still, in my estimation, hold good. The rayats themselves are the best judges of the justice, or otherwise, of an assessment imposed upon them, and I may safely affirm that they are quite satisfied with the new rates, and that they approve of the settlement. In a few cases there were objections, but these objections were all traceable to other causes than the heaviness of the rates. In some of the villages adjoining the hills, the rates on individual fields were raised by the new assessment; but in nearly all these cases the rayats were ascertained to be cultivating a much greater extent of land than their amount of farming stock warranted, frequently two bullocks being required to perform the work of six. The former method of giving remissions for bad crops in a great measure caused this state of things, acting as a bonus to sloth and slovenly cultivation, as well as affording relief to the hard-working and over-taxed portion of the agricultural community. Besides, in the poor-soil lands near the hills, the bigha is frequently three or four times the size of the bigha of the black-soil villages, and the rates, though much lower on the former description of land, still appear high to a rayat holding a large-sized bigha field, who happens to compare notes, with regard to the total assessment placed on their several fields, with a brother rayat whose field contains bighas of more moderate dimensions; at least he frequently makes use of such an argument when raising objections to the assessment placed on his field. Most of the rayats, however, of the villages forming the one-rupee-and-eight-anna group, allowed that the assessment was most liberal, and that their "Nibhowni" for the future would be ensured. The Mussulman rayats of Mám-dápur were generally dissatisfied with the rates placed on their fields, though lower than those of the old assessment; but, from a visit I paid to their village, I ascertained that they are indolent cultivators, and on that account their profits for the future may not be so high as those of the rayats of other villages. Some other persons in other villages also raised similarly unreasonable objections; but, on the whole, I was much pleased with the manner in which the new assessment was received by the great majority of the rayats of the táluka.

21. Whilst maintaining, therefore, that the new assessment is, in every respect, suitable for the district, I do not wish to throw out hopes that the pros-

perity of the district will at once be insured by the change of system. The rayats are generally in most wretchedly impoverished circumstances, and a long period must elapse before they can entirely recover their independence, and feel the full benefit of their changed position. Many measures might, undoubtedly, be recommended by which their condition would be much improved without loss to the State; but, until I am enabled, by further experience, to submit well-defined projects for the improvement of these districts, I prefer to preserve silence on the subject. I would, however, again venture strongly to recommend the early construction of the proposed road through the district towards Málegaon, as I am convinced that the outlay would, indirectly, soon be more than repaid to the Government from the increase of cultivation caused by the more easy transmission of agricultural produce to market.

25. During the time of jamábandi the Mámlatdár submitted to me a statement of outstanding balances of land revenue up to the end of the year 1848-49. He had, beforehand, made inquiries as to the amount recoverable, or the contrary, and requested my instructions on the subject of the final disposal of the question. In the absence of the Assistant Collector in charge of the district, and possessing favourable opportunities of inquiring into the truth of the Mámlatdár's statement, and also considering it to be of importance that the new system should be set a-going clear of such outstanding balances, I felt myself authorized to make personal inquiries of the villagers, and others concerned, with a view of testing the correctness of the statements prepared by the Mámlatdár, and, as the result was satisfactory, I beg to recommend that the irrecoverable balances, amounting to

							Rs.	a.	p.
For 1257 or 1847-48 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	10	3
For 1258 or 1848-49 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	982	0	3
							<hr/>		
						Total ...	1,096	10	6
							<hr/>		

be struck off the books of the táluka.

26. In conclusion, it affords me much pleasure to bring to your notice the willing and efficient assistance rendered to me, throughout the whole period of my stay in the district, by the Mámlatdár, Bhaskur Govind, who appears to be a most intelligent, zealous and active officer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. S. A. ANDERSON,

Superintendent, Ahmednagar Revenue Survey and Assessment,

and Assistant Collector.

Superintendent's Office,
Ahmednagar, 22nd November 1850. }

FORM.

Cultivation Register for the Village of _____, Taraf _____, Táluka _____, 18

Survey Number.	Name by which known.	Description of Tenure.	Owner's Name.	CONTENTS.				ASSESSMENT.					BY WHOM CULTIVATED IN 1849-50.				
				Dry Crop.	Garden.	Barren.	Total.	Dry Crop.		Garden.		Grand Total.	Number of Cultivators.	Waste, or, when cultivated, Name of Cultivator.	Contents.		
								Rate per Acre.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Total.				Dry Crop.	Garden.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Mulla Gaonkur.	Mirás ...	Ballajee valad Trimbukjee, Patel.	A. g. 4 33	A. g. 2 0	A. g. 0 36	A. g. 7 29	Rs. a. p. 0 15 0	Rs. a. p. 4 8 8	Rs. a. p. 1 14 0	Rs. a. p. 3 12 0	Rs. a. p. 8 4 0	1	Ballajee valad Trimbukjee, Patel.	A. g. 4 33	A. g. 2 0	A. g. 6 33
2	Enampir.	Inám ...	Dawul Mullik ..	7 10	...	...	7 10	0 13 6	6 0 0	...	...	6 0 0	...	Wasto ...	...	...	...
3	Gaonkur Mulla.	Gatkuli ...	Government ...	0 16	...	...	0 16	0 9 0	0 4 0	...	...	0 4 0	...	Wasto ...	...	...	...
4	Amalner Savesi.	Mirás ...	Dajee valad Oudooth Ráo, Patel.	28 26	...	...	28 26	0 15 6	27 12 0	...	...	27 12 0	2	Dajee valad Oudooth Ráo, Patel.	14 13	...	14 13
													1	Ballajee valad Trimbukjee, Patel.	14 13	...	14 13

Survey Number.	Name by which known.	Description of Tenure.	Owner's Name.	By WHOM CULTIVATED IN 1849-50— <i>continued.</i>			IN WHOSE NAME ENTERED AT JAMA'BANDI FOR ENSUING YEAR.									REMARKS.
				Assessment.			Number of Cultivator.	Waste, or, when cultivated, Name of Cultivator.	Contents.			Assessment.				
				Dry Crop.	Garden.	Total.			Dry Crop.	Garden.	Total.	Dry Crop.	Garden.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
1	Mulla Gaonkur.	Mirás ...	Ballajee valad Trimbukjee, Patel.	Rs. a. p. 4 8 0	Rs. a. p. 3 12 0	Rs. a. p. 8 4 0	1	Ballajee valad Trimbukjee, Patel.	A. g. 4 33	A. g. 2 0	A. g. 6 33	Rs. a. p. 4 8 0	Rs. a. p. 3 12 0	Rs. a. p. 8 4 0		
2	Enampir.	Inám ...	Dawal Mullik .	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Gaonkur Mulla.	Gatkúli ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Amalner Saveli.	Mirás ...	Dajee valad Ondooth Ráo Patel.	13 12 0	...	13 12 0	2	Dajee valad Ondooth Ráo, Patel.	14 13	...	14 13	13 12 0	...	13 12 0		
				14 0 0	...	14 0 0	1	Ballajee valad Trimbukjee, Patel.	14 13	...	14 13	14 0 0	...	14 0 0		

And so on, for the remaining numbers.

Note.—In calculating the assessment according to the new rates, it is customary, in order to prevent confusion in the accounts, to add to or deduct from the total fractional portion of a Paola (4 annas.

G. S. A. ANDERSON,

Superintendent, Ahmednagar Revenue Survey and Assessment, and Assistant Collector.

Superintendent's Office, Ahmednagar, 22nd November 1850.

Extract paras. 34 to 36 and 38 of a Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, dated 31st January 1851, No. 651, forwarding the Annual Land Revenue and Súyar Reports of the Ahmednagar Collectorate for the official year 1849-50.

34. Lieutenant Anderson's report gives a clear and satisfactory account of the introduction of the new rates of assessment into Ráhuri. The Superintendent alludes to the large amount of collections in this táluka in the year 1847-48. A statement of collections, remissions and balances for five years in this táluka is subjoined, which shows that collections were large in 1847-48, but that remissions were also freely given; one táluka only of the Collectorate received them as largely. In Ráhuri they exceeded 9 per cent. on the Government revenue in that year; whereas in the whole zilla they amounted to Rs. 3-10-7 per cent.

Years.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1845-46	33,574 9 6	71,140 11 6	2,343 15 1
1846-47	60,019 13 1	45,973 8 9	2,553 8 9
1847-48	96,929 8 0	10,520 3 6	5,478 15 5
1848-49	56,189 6 1	49,874 11 10	2,857 8 6
1849-50	47,484 4 4	13,516 7 4	192 5 4
Total ...	2,94,147 9 5	1,81,025 10 11	13,426 5 1

35. I trust that Government will sanction the permanency of the new rates in Ráhuri for thirty years, as recommended by the Superintendent.

Paragraph 109.

Field Boundaries, paragraph 110.

36. On the subject of field boundary marks the letter quoted by the Collector was replied to by Government on 30th August (No. 6466).

Irrecoverable Balance, paragraph 117.

38. On the 14th January (No. 369), Government sanctioned the balance in Ráhuri being written off the books.

Extract paras. 98 to 110 of a Letter from the Collector of Ahmednagar to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, dated the 25th November 1850, No. 3000.

98. The jamábandi settlement of the Ráhuri Táluka was made by Lieutenant Anderson, the Superintendent of the Ahmednagar Revenue Survey; and the new rates which were sanctioned by Government for one year were duly introduced.

Lieutenant Anderson's Report on the Ráhuri Táluka.

99. Lieutenant Anderson's report is very clear and lucid, and gives full information on the subject reported on; it will be needless, therefore, for me to trouble you with any lengthened comments on it, and I shall, therefore, confine myself to a few remarks on such paras. only as appear to require some notice.

Government to Revenue Commissioner, No. 2018, dated the 15th March 1850.

100. The amount entered as being the aggregate of the jamábandi settlement, and the amount also entered as having been granted as remission, does not tally with the Statement A accompanying this report.

Lieutenant Anderson's paragraph 6.

101. The cause of this difference is owing to Lieutenant Anderson having entered, and very properly so, merely the revenue of the land under cultivation

which had been brought under the operation of the new survey; whereas in my statement is included several other items, such as proceeds of kurans, grass-lands, saltpetre farm, Mahárs' huddola, Government shares in alienated villages, &c.

Col. 12 of Statement A.
Column 14.
Column 17.

102. The amount of the revenue settlement was Rs. 61,193-1-0, of which Rs. 47,484-4-4 has been collected. Rs. 13,516-7-4 has been struck off as remission, and Rs. 192-5-4 remained as balance due on the 1st August 1850.

103. The detail of the remissions so granted is as follows:—

Grounds of Remissions.	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Damage to crops	3,507	6	5
2. Uncultivated land	9,056	14	7
3. Loss by fire	14	11	0
4. Mahárs' huddola	810	7	6
5. Desertions	126	15	10
Total ...	13,516	7	4

104. In this paragraph Lieutenant Anderson alludes to what he is pleased to term "the oppressiveness of the exorbitant collections of 1847-48;" he does not explain, however, how they were exorbitant, or how they were oppressive.

105. The collections, it is true, were higher in 1847-48 than in former years, because the crops were superior, and remission or abatement of rent was only given in consideration of the damage which the crops had sustained; and as the damage was slight, so also the amount of remission was very trifling.

106. Although the crops of 1847-48 were very superior, the farmers did not derive so much advantage as could have been wished; because, in consequence of the great abundance, the price of grain became ruinously low, and was in some places almost unsaleable at any price. Had I been aware that such would have been the case, I should have been induced to have made a more liberal abatement from the rent.

From Collector to Revenue Commissioner, No. 2042, dated 22nd August 1850.

Revenue Commissioner to Government, No. 3678, dated 2nd September 1850.

Government to Revenue Commissioner, No. 5186, dated the 4th May 1850.

107. The causes which led to the falling off of cultivation in 1848-49 have already been explained. The revenue report for 1847-48 has already been replied to by Government, and I do not find in it any very stringent remarks on the revenue management of the Ráhuri Táluka for that year.

108. From the statements given in Lieutenant Anderson's 8th paragraph it appears that there is a decrease in the revenue of 1849-50 as compared with 1848-49 to the extent of Rs. 11,465-15-8, or Rs. 21½ per cent., and that the immediate financial effects of the new survey rates appear to be a decrease of revenue to the extent of Rs. 18,486-0-4, or Rs. 30¾ per cent.

109. Lieutenant Anderson suggests that the revised assessment should be permanently sanctioned, and I am not aware of any objection to this course being adopted in the same manner as has been the case in other surveyed districts, viz., for thirty years.

110. Lieutenant Anderson states that the boundary marks are not in so satisfactory a state as he could have wished. Every exertion, I would beg to observe, is being made to put

Paragraph 16. Boundary Marks.

Collector to Revenue Commissioner, No. 1557, dated the 2nd July 1850. Do. to do. No. 1911, dated the 6th August 1850.

the boundary marks in proper order. I have already brought to your notice the defective state of the boundary marks of the Pátoda and Kuda talukás, and the matter has not yet been finally disposed of.

No. 2305 of 1851.

T. D. REVENUE.

To

E. H. TOWNSEND, Esquire,
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

SIR,

I have laid before Government Lieutenant G. S. A. Anderson's report of 22nd November 1850, No. 133, and such portions of your letter * of 31st January 1851, No. 651, and W. Spooner's † of 25th November 1850, No. 3000, as relate to the revised assessment of the Ráhuri Táluka.

* Revenue Commissioner, paras. 2, 34 and 38.
† Collector's paras. 98 to 121

2. Government have had much pleasure in reading the report by Lieutenant G. S. A. Anderson; it evinces much judgment, and an earnest desire to perform important duties in a satisfactory manner.

4. Government see reason to fear that the collections of 1847-48 were made with too heavy a hand, as urged by Lieutenant G. S. A. Anderson. The sudden and unexpected introduction of the two measures, adverted to in paras. 8 and 9 of Mr. Tucker's Annual Report for 1847-48, cannot but have operated injuriously; and the circumstance that Government, when reviewing the report, did not notice the subject with special reference to the Ráhuri district, is to be attributed to their having considered it would be sufficient warning to the Collector, as regarded the future, to limit their strictures to the much more objectionable mode of procedure adopted in the Sangamner district.

Lieutenant Anderson's paragraph 7; Collector's paragraphs 104 and 107; Revenue Commissioner's paragraph 34.

5. The following statement shows the centesimal proportion of the collections, remissions and balances during each of the years entered in your 34th para., and from it it will be seen that the remissions in 1847-48 were less than during any one year, the collections and balances much heavier. The weight of the Government demands in collections and balances was, it is assumed, attributable to the introduction of the two new measures adverted to above.

Statement exhibiting the proportionate amount of collections, remissions and unrealized balances in the Ráhuri Táluka for the five years commencing 1845-46 and ending 1849-50, one hundred being assumed as the highest amount.

Years,	CENTESIMAL PROPORTION,		
	Collections.	Remissions.	Outstanding Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1845-46	34·63	100	42·77
1846-47	61·92	64·62	46·48
1847-48	00	1,478	100
1848-49	57·91	7,010	52·15
1849-50	48·98	18·99	3·50

6. It may be as well to refer Mr. Spooner to para. 5 of Government letter of 7th October 1850, No. 7310, bearing on the plea he has again advanced of the price of grain having been so low in 1847-48,

7. The mistake made by Mr. Davidson, relative to the soil requiring rest, is to be regretted; a mistake of this nature on the part of a careful classifying officer, such as Government believe Mr. Davidson to be, is unaccountable. He should be cautioned that a similar mistake on his part, either in considering lands as capable of cultivation which are incapable, or the contrary, will not be passed over with such light notice as that with which Government treat his error in the present instance. From the papers now before Government it appears that the error has not prejudiced the classification or calculations based on that classification, which is fortunate.

8. The state of the boundary marks in the Ahmednagar Collectorate is very unsatisfactory. The Survey Department is answerable for their proper construction; the Collector's Department for receiving them in proper order and for their preservation. On these points the most stringent order should be given to Mr. Spooner. The sum required by para. 18 of Lieutenant G. S. A. Anderson's letter and such further sum as may be found necessary must be disbursed by the Collector.

10. The revised assessment introduced in the Ráhuri Táluka is now sanctioned for thirty years, including the current season.

11. The attention of the Collector is to be directed to the printed circular, which has been issued, relative to the adjustment of outstanding balances in revised districts.

13. Para. 21 of Lieutenant Anderson's report relative to roads has been transferred to the General Department for early consideration in continuance of the paragraphs of Lieutenant G. S. A. Anderson's and yours and the Collector's former reports, transferred under date 15th March 1850.

Government letter No. 2063, dated 4th March 1851.

Lieutenant Anderson's paras. 13 & 52
Collector's para. 12
Revenue Commissioner's " 10

I have, &c.,

[Signed) H. E. GOLDSMID,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 8th March.

NOTE.—Several paras. of the above correspondence have been omitted, as they relate to matters which are not now of interest.

APPENDIX.

MEMORANDUM No. 499 of 1870.

The accompanying diagram, prepared from information supplied by the Collector of Ahmednagar, may be considered of interest as exhibiting the financial results of the settlement in the 101 villages formerly comprised in the Ráhuri Táluka to which the preceding papers refer. It shows the revenue collections from 1849-50 to 1865-66, the last year for which I am in possession of returns, as contrasted with those of the former system under British rule, from 1818-19 to 1847-48.

2. The survey rental on arable land, as indicated by the height of the blue column of the diagram, is Rs. 1,27,848, the corrected amount given in my report No. 133 of 22nd November 1850.

3. The diagram affords very satisfactory evidence of the financial success of the settlement, and shows that, although the district, as anticipated by me, was some time in recovering completely from its former state of depression and from the effects of the high collections of 1847-48, its progress, especially of late years, has been sure and steady. No doubt the rise in prices, during the period embraced in the last three or four years entered in the diagram, has materially aided in bringing about such satisfactory results, and has caused my anticipations to be more than realised; but, before prices rose to any great extent, and notwithstanding its previous impoverished condition and some unfavourable seasons at the outset, the district was from the first making a rapid advance towards prosperity. This can be easily perceived from an inspection of the diagram, the annual collections and cultivation shown in it having, with very slight exceptions, a strong and permanent upward tendency; whilst those of the former system, as exhibited in the diagram of my original report, are marked by extreme downward as well as upward fluctuations. The average annual realizations of land revenue have also risen from about Rs. 60,000 under the old system to about Rs. 95,000 under the new, a difference of 58 per cent. in favour of the latter. Moreover, the realizations in 1865-66, the last year entered in the diagram, amounted, in round numbers, to Rs. 1,22,000, being an increase of 103 per cent. on the former average. The remissions have also fallen from an average annual sum of about Rs. 23,000 under the old system to Rs. 2,400 under the new, a decrease of nearly nine-tenths, and for the last ten years of those entered in the diagram the remissions have been so slight as hardly to deserve notice. The cultivation has, at the same time, increased from an annual average of about 61,000 acres under the old system to one of 148,000 acres under the new, an increase of about 142 per cent. This indicates a very large addition to the farming stock of the district, and shows that even inferior lands can be cultivated at a profit; the poor soils, and they appear to have been nearly all taken up for cultivation, being the last to be brought under the plough. It may further be mentioned that I have been informed by the local officers that, so far as could be easily ascertained, about 132 new wells have been constructed since the time of settlement, and that "the rayat class in Ráhuri is better off than formerly."

4. Even more favourable prospects may be looked for in future years; and should the rise in prices be permanent, which appears probable, there can be no doubt that the district will be able to bear, without the slightest inconvenience or injury, a considerably enhanced assessment when the time comes for revising the rates at the expiry of the present settlement, about ten years hence.

G. S. A. ANDERSON, Colonel,

Formerly Superintendent, Ahmednagar Revenue Survey and Assessment.
Panála, May 1870.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation in A. D. 1878-79.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INÁM LANDS.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
Ráhuri Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.	96 Government villages ...	Bájri	46·8	46·8	...
		Jowári	23·9	...	23·9
		Wheat	3·4	...	3·4
		Gram	2·0	...	2·0
		Garden crops	0·5	0·2	0·3
		Miscellaneous	0·5	0·5	...
		Tobacco	0·3	...	0·3
		Túr	0·3	0·3	...
		Kardai	0·2	...	0·2
		Mug	0·1	0·1	...
			Total ...	78·0	47·9	30·1
	Occupied waste or fallow ...	22·0	...	...
	Grand Total ...	100·0	...	...

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation in A. D. 1878-79.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INÁM LANDS.			
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	
Ráhuri Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.	3 inám villages.	Bájri	53·1	53·1	...	
		Jowári	15·3	...	15·3	
		Wheat	3·1	...	3·1	
		Gram	2·5	...	2·5	
		Túr	0·7	0·7	...	
		Garden crops	0·5	0·2	0·3	
		Tobacco	0·4	0·0	0·4	
		Miscellaneous	0·2	0·2	...	
			Total ...	75·8	54·2	21·6
			Occupied waste or fallow ...	24·2
	Grand Total ...	100·0	...	...

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

B.

Statement showing the Sum annually realized by farming the Toll Ferries within the limits of the Ráhuri Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

No.	Ferry.	Sum annually realized by farming—total, and the average annual sum collected.												Remarks.	
		1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Total.		Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Ferry plying across the river Pravara at Kolhar.	851 0 0	635 0 0	615 0 0	705 0 0	975 0 0	880 0 0	888 0 0	921 0 0	963 0 0	991 0 0	5 0 0	9,349 0 0	849 14 7	
2	Ferry plying across the river Mula at Ráhuri.														

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

C.

Statement showing the Toll Chauki within the limits of the Ráhuri Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, and the Sum annually realized by auction sale from 1867-68 to 1877-78.

No.	Name of Toll Chauki.	Sum annually realized by farming—total, and the average annual sum collected.												Remarks.	
		1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Total.		Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Kolhar Khurd ...	700 0 0	900 0 0	925 0 0	1,010 0 0	1,025 0 0	800 0 0	906 0 0	727 0 0	810 0 0	725 0 0	830 0 0	9,358 0 0	850 11 8	

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population.

Táluka.	Caste.	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of Columns V and VIII.	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNING TO DO SO.				
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.			Males.		Females.		
									No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Total of 96 Government villages of the Ráhuri Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.	Christians	30	39	69	35	45	80	149	23	33·3	4	5·0	
	Jews ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lingáyats	5	17	22	8	19	27	49	2	9·1	...	...
	Musalmáns	14	20	34	7	21	28	62	13	38·2	...	...
	Hindus ...	Bráhmíns	332	520	852	294	517	811	1,663	6	0·7
		Low Caste	469	681	1,150	327	702	1,029	2,179	74	6·4
		Others... ..	353	643	996	284	632	916	1,912	656	65·9
		...	379	667	1,046	251	721	972	2,018	825	78·9
	Total	869	1,307	2,176	666	1,372	2,038	4,214	16	0·7
...		1,258	1,768	3,026	998	1,885	2,883	5,909	113	3·7	10	0·3	
Total ...	...	3,921	6,670	10,591	2,981	6,834	9,815	20,406	620	5·9	...	...
	...	6,098	8,718	14,816	4,373	9,696	14,069	28,885	1,117	7·5	...	...
Total ...	...	5,480	9,157	14,637	4,233	9,374	13,607	28,244	1,300	8·9	...	...
	...	8,248	11,893	20,141	5,991	13,070	19,061	39,202	2,165	10·7	14	0·1	

The upper line of figures are those of the previous settlement.

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population.

Táluka.	Caste.	MALES.		Total Males.	Females.		Total Females.	Total of Columns 5 and 8.	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNING TO DO SO.				
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.			Males.		FEMALES.		
				No.			Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Total of 3 Inám villages of the Rábhuri Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.	Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lingáyats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Musalmáns ...	}	5	8	13	4	10	14	27
			4	5	9	1	5	6	15
	Hindus ...	Bráhmíns ...	2	1	3	1	2	3	-6	2	66.6
			3	2	5	1	2	3	8	3	60.0
			18	36	54	14	31	45	99
	Low Caste ...	}	28	32	60	16	33	49	109
101			152	253	91	153	244	497	12	4.7	...	...
Others ...	}	104	152	256	108	157	265	521	13	5.1	...	...
Total ...	}	126	197	323	110	196	306	629	14	4.3	...	...
		139	191	330	126	197	323	653	16	4.8	...	...

The upper line of figures are those of the previous settlement.

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

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

Táluks.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.															
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.	
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Ráhuri of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.	98 Government villages.	...	10	3,537	927	4,474	857	No record.				1,074	1,684	*826	*804	*6,495	8,614	21,057	7,638	408	No record.	
		89	6	4,880	854	5,828	1,447	75	95	1,017	1,632	2,505	933	264	1,197	840	613	1,353	5,721	4,324	10,045	11,606	12,205	7,609	470	13	1	

The upper line of figures are those of the previous settlement.

* Both included under one head.

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

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

Táluks.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.															
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.	
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Ráhuri of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.	8 inám villages	84	33	116	37	No record.				27	45	*24	*18	*179	245	412	205
		2	...	109	11	122	40	...	2	48	27	48	10	8	18	19	14	27	84	67	151	205	200	86	...	...	...

The upper line of figures are those of the previous settlement.

* Both included under one head.

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

D.

Statement showing the Number of Survey and Pôt Numbers cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they were entered in the Village Accounts, or in partnership with others, as well as the Survey and Pot Numbers sub-let for money, or grain payments, and those that are Waste.

Surveyed Villages.	Number of Survey and Pôt Numbers cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered in the Village Accounts.			Number of Survey and Pôt Numbers cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered, but cultivated by them in partnership with others.			Number of Survey and Pôt Numbers sub-let for money payments.			Number of Survey and Pôt Numbers sub-let for grain payments.			Number of Survey and Pôt Numbers Waste.			Grand Total.		
	Survey.	Pôt.	Total.	Survey.	Pôt.	Total.	Survey.	Pôt.	Total.	Survey.	Pôt.	Total.	Survey.	Pôt.	Total.	Survey.	Pôt.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
96 Government villages of the Râhûri Tâluka. Ahmednagar Collectorate.	9,804	140	9,944	293	...	293	211	...	211	2,327	8	2,335	566	...	566	13,201	148	13,349
3 Inâm villages of do. do.	161	...	161	5	...	5	3	...	3	50	...	50	3	...	3	222	...	222
99 Total ...	9,965	140	10,105	298	...	298	214	...	214	2,377	8	2,385	569	...	569	13,423	148	13,571

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

Occupation of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Ráhuri Táluka of the Ahmed-nagar Collectorate.	96 Government villages.	Agricultural ...	{ 14,511 16,792
		Partly agricultural ...	{ 5,092
		Non-agricultural...	{ 13,733 17,318
		Total ...	{ 28,244 39,202

The upper line of figures are those of the previous Settlement.

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

Occupation of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Ráhuri Táluka of the Ahmed-nagar Collectorate.	3 Inám villages ...	Agricultural ...	{ 399 322
		Partly agricultural ...	{ 34
		Non-agricultural ...	{ 230 297
		Total ...	{ 629 653

The upper line of figures are those of the previous Settlement.

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

E.

Statement showing Mortgages in the Villages of the Ráhuri Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Number.	Year of Mortgage.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám, or Government.	Area.		Survey Assessment.		Sum for which mortgaged.	Period for which mortgaged.	Name of Individual in whose possession the land is to remain.	Interest per cent. per month.		Name of Individual who is to pay the Government Assessment.	Agreement entered into in case the sum borrowed is not paid at the expiration of the stipulated period.	Information where obtained.		
					A.	g.	Rs.	a.				p.	Rs.				a.	p.
1	1877-78.	Kasba Ráhuri ...	18	Government, ...	5	20	4	4	0	199-12	4	Mortgagee, Gotirám valad Puraamal.	...	Owner	...	In lieu of interest to take $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the produce of the land. Should the money not be paid at the expiration of term, the land is to be sold, and the money taken in liquidation of debt.	Sub-Registrar's Office.	
2	1878-79.		183	Do. ...	21	37	15	0	0	299	1	Mortgagee, Krishnáji valad Rághoji, Yeole.	1	12	0	Do. ...		Should the money not be paid at the expiration of term, the land is to be sold, and money taken in liquidation of debt.
3	1876 ...	Ráhuri Khurd ...	3	Do. ...	12	4	8	4	0	100	1	Mortgagee, Gangarám Rágunáth, Náik.	1	0	0	Do. ...		Do. do.
4	1877 ...	Warwande ...	22	Do. ...	15	2	7	0	0	175	1	Mortgagee, Munáji valad Mukundráo.	1	0	0	Do. ...		Do. do.
5	1876 ...	Bhagwátipur ...	27	Do. ...	17	6	19	8	0	200	1	Mortgagee, Dyárám Rám-kisan, Márwádi.	2	0	0	Do. ...		Money if not paid at the expiration of term, the land is to be sold by the Court, and the money taken in liquidation of debt.
6	1878 ...	Guha ...	43	Do. ...	27	18	13	12	0	400	2	Mortgagee, Rágunáth valad Pirchand, Márwádi	2	0	0	Do. ..		Should the money not be paid at the expiration of term, the land is to be sold, and the money taken in liquidation of debt.
			41	Do. ...	12	39	9	0	0									
7	1877 ...	Thambera ...	15	Do. ...	5	11	3	12	0	99-8	No date fixed.	Mortgagee, Rupchand valad Chandrában.	2	0	0	Do. ...	Money if not paid on demand the land is to be sold, and the amount realized taken in liquidation of debt.	
			192	Do. ...	1	21	2	5	1									
					6	32	6	1	1									

8	"	Khulsinda ...	4	Do.	12 24	4 12 0	195	4	Mortgagee, Phatusmal and Surchand Hindumal, Marwadi.	2 0 0	Do.	Money if not paid at the expiration of term, the land is to be sold by the Court, and the money taken in liquidation of debt.
9	1878	Chinchvihir ...	1 7 44	Do. Do. Do.	4 14 3 0 18 14	2 9 4 3 10 8 8 0 0	199	3	Mortgagees, Hari Govind and Naro Dinkar, Joshi.	1 0 0	Do.	Money if not paid at the expiration of term, the land is to be sold, and the money taken in liquidation of debt.
					25 28	14 4 0						
10	1876	Khangar Budruk ...	23 45 49	Do. Do. Do.	17 38 36 4 33 28	13 8 0 33 12 0 16 12 0	600	4	Mortgagee, Sivajirám Sadaram, Marwadi.	1 8 0	Do.	Should the mortgagor fail to pay the instalments as they fall due, the land is to be sold, and the money taken in liquidation of debt.
					87 30	64 0 0						
11	"	Devlali ...	295	Do.	16 12	8 12 0	199	No date fixed.	Mortgagee, Bajeeba Raghoba and Ramchandra Balwant, Kasar.	2 0 0	Do.	Money if not paid on demand, the land is to be sold, and the amount realized taken in liquidation of debt.
12	1877			324 365 366 375	Do. Do. Do. Do.	9 29 33 26 18 34 15 39	9 4 0 19 0 0 12 8 0 9 8 0	1,500	Do.	Mortgagee, Jetmal Narayandass.	1 0 0	Do.	Do. do.
					78 8	50 4 0						
13	1878	Taklia ...	285 337	Do. Do.	23 30 11 21	20 12 0 10 12 0	499	Do.	Mortgagees, Naro Dinkar and Hari Govind, Joshi.	0 12 0	Do.	Do. do.
						35 11							31 8 0
14	"		72 73 82	Do. Do. Do.	20 12 16 25 25 6	21 0 0 17 12 0 23 8 0	399	Do.	Mortgagee, Ramchandar Yadav, Kulkarni.	2 0 0	Do.	Money if not paid at the expiration of term, the land is to be sold, and the money taken in liquidation of debt.
					62 3	62 4 0						

Sub-Registrar's Office.

E.—continued.

Number.	Year of Mortgage.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Area.		Survey Assessment.		Sum for which mortgaged.	Period for which mortgaged.	Name of Individual in whose possession the land is to remain.	Interest per cent. per month.		Name of Individual who is to pay the Government assessment.	Agreement entered into in case the sum borrowed is not paid at the expiration of the stipulated period.	Information where obtained.	
					A.	g.	Rs.	a.				p.	Rs.				a.	p.
15	1877	Kondwad	43	Government	19	23	23	12	0	199	4	...	...	Owner	Should the mortgagor fail to pay the instalments as they fall due, interest is to be charged at 2 per cent. ; and if the amount is not paid at the expiration of term, the land is to be sold and the money taken in liquidation of debt.	Sub-Registrar's Office.
16	"	Deswandi	106	Do.	6	3	8	4	0	199	No date fixed.	1	8	0	Do.		Money if not paid on demand, the land is to be sold, and the amount taken in liquidation of debt.
17	1876	Pimpri Amjad	107	Do.	2	12	3	4	0	155	2	...	...	Do.	Money if not paid in two instalments, the land is to be sold, and the money taken in liquidation of debt.	
18	"	Umbra	3	Do.	5	24	4	2	8	265	2	2	0	0	Do.		Money if not paid at the expiration of term, the land is to be sold by the Court, and the money taken in liquidation of debt.
19	"	Sada	54	Do.	13	15	9	4	0	500	5	...	...	Do.	Money if not paid at the expiration of term, the land is to be sold, and the money taken in liquidation of debt.	
			134	Do.	12	33½	10	14	0								
					26	8½	20	2	0								
20	1878	Bableshtar Budruk...	4	Do.	14	2½	10	6	0	379	2	2	0	0	Do.	Do. do.	

21	1877	Baleshwar Khurd...	6	Do.	...	11 11	6 4 0	175	1	Mortgagee, Balchand Hudumal.	2 0 0	Do.	...	Money if not paid at the ex- piration of term, the land is to be sold by the Court, and the money taken in li- quidation of debt.
22	1876	Kadit Budruk	15 P. 1	Do.	...	13 37	16 0 0	149	2	Mortgagee, Yemunábái kom Náráyan Bhat.	2 0 0	Do.	...	Do. do.
23	1877	Phatiábád	43	Do.	...	12 14	14 4 0	397	1	Mortgagee, Sadu valad Rámbáji Sinde.	1 0 0	Do.	...	Money if not paid at the ex- piration of term, the land is to be sold and the money taken in liquidation of debt.
24	"	Galnimb	1	Do.	...	8 29	11 4 0	397	1	Mortgagees, Indrában and Chandrában valad Sir- darmal, Márwádi.	1 0 0	Do.	...	Do. do.
25	"	Ukalgaon	6	Do.	...	9 38	13 4 0	600	6	Mortgagee Rám Pratáp Laximondás, Márwádi.	0 12 0	Do.	...	Do. do.
			65	Do.	...	27 38	23 8 0							
			239	Do.	...	9 4	7 12 0							
26	1876	Ambi	4	Inam	...	24 33	25 12 0	799	4	Mortgagee, Sanrá m Showrá m, Márwádi.	...	Mortgagee San- ram Shew- ram, Már- wádi.	...	In lieu of interest to enjoy the usufruct of the land. Until the debt is paid the land is to remain in possession of the mortgagee.
			9	Do.	...	9 8	8 0 0							
					...	34 1	33 12 0							
27	"	Amalner	5	Government	...	8 0	10 0 0	399	No date fixed.	Mortgagee, Rám Pratáp Laximondás, Márwádi.	1 0 0	Owner	...	Money if not paid on demand, the land is to be sold and the money taken in liquida- tion of debt.
			10	Do.	...	9 10	7 4 0							
			11	Do.	...	9 37	9 4 0							
			29	Do.	...	11 38	9 12 0							
28	"	Chinchali Budruk...	36	Do.	...	17 37	6 12 0	360	4	Mortgagee Ind r a b á n Chandrában, Márwádi.	1 0 0	Do.	...	Money if not paid at the ex- piration of term, the land is to be sold by the Court, and the money taken in li- quidation of debt.
			5	Do.	...	11 23	9 8 0							
			19	Do.	...	3 21½	2 10 0							
29	"	Kasba Belápur	20	Do.	...	11 6	6 10 8	400	No date fixed.	Mortgagee, Pratáp Laxi- mondás, Márwádi.	0 8 0	Do.	...	Money if not paid on demand the land is to be sold by the Court, and the money taken in liquidation of debt.
			21	Do.	...	8 39	4 13 8							
					...	20 5	11 8 4							

Sub-Registrar's Office.

E.—continued.

Number.	Year of Mortgage.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inam or Government.	Area.		Survey Assessment.		Sum for which mortgaged.	Period for which mortgaged.	Name of Individual in whose possession the land is to remain.	Interest per cent. per month.		Name of Individual who is to pay the Government Assessment.	Agreement entered into in case the sum borrowed is not paid at the expiration of the stipulated period.	Information where obtained.
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Years.				Rs. a. p.				
30	1878 ...	Brahmingaon Bhande.	3	Government ...	16 3	14 0 0	497	...	Mortgagee, Chandraban valad Sardarinal, Marwadi.	1 4 0	Owner	...	Money if not paid at the expiration of term, the land is to be sold, and the money taken in liquidation of debt.	Sub-Registrar's Office.	74	
31	1876 ...	Jatap ...	55	Do. ...	11 35	7 8 0	399	5	Mortgagee, Bachraj valad Gangaram, Marwadi.	...	Do.	...	Should the mortgagor fail to pay the instalments as they fall due, interest at 1 per cent. per month is to be charged, the land sold by the Court, and the money taken in liquidation of debt.			
32	" ...	Lakh ...	85	Do. ...	2 11	3 10 0	399	No date fixed.	Mortgagee, Multanchand valad Indraban.	1 0 0	Do.	...	Money if not paid on demand, the land is to be sold and the money taken in liquidation of debt.			
			84	Do. ...	3 31	6 0 0										
					6 2	9 10 0										
33	1877 ...	Waladgaon ...	1	Do. ...	23 15	8 0 0	200	Do. ...	Mortgagee, Girdarimal Mcgraj.	2 0 0	Do.	...	Do. do.			
34	" ...	Tilapur ...	37	Do. ...	19 23	9 4 0	200	1	Mortgagee, Dhondiba valad Bapuji.	2 0 0	Do.	...	Money if not paid at the expiration of term, the land is to be sold by the Court, and the money taken in liquidation of debt.			
			38	Do. ...	17 27	12 4 0										
35	1876 ...	Khopra ...	13 P. 1 & 2	Inam ...	48 10	45 4 0	499	1	Mortgagee, Nursingdas valad Sarapchand, Marwadi.	1 0 0	Mortgagee Nursingdas valad Sarapchand, Marwadi.	...	Mortgagee to pay the judi assessment, and enjoy the usufruct of the land until payment of debt.			
36	1877 ...	Berdapur ...	107	Government ...	17 0	8 8 0	400	3	Mortgagee, Balkrishna Vital Mulc.	2 0 0	Owner	...	Money if not paid at the expiration of term, the land is to be sold by the Court and the money taken in liquidation of debt.			
37	1876 ...	Pathra Khurd ...	38	Do. ...	13 38	13 12 0	600	6	Mortgagee, Hirachand Jaisam, Marwadi.	1 8 0	Do.	...	Money if not paid at the expiration of term, the land is to be sold and the money taken in liquidation of debt.			
			46	Do. ...	29 35	22 4 0										
			90	Do. ...	15 3	17 0 0										
			91	Do. ...	16 22	17 0 0										
					75 18	70 0 0										

38	..	Malunja Budruk ...	102 80 81	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	10 39 30 18 18 34	5 8 0 14 8 0 8 4 0	400	No date fixed.	Mortgagee, Sivjirám Sádárám, Márwádi.	2 0 0	Do.	... Money if not paid on demand, the land is to be sold, and the money taken in liquidation of debt.
					60 11	28 4 0						
39	..	Walan ...	82 P. 2	Do. ...	14 3	15 12 0	200	2	Mortgagee, Lachirám Nialchand.	2 0 0	Do.	... Money if not paid at the expiration of term, the land is to be sold, and the money taken in liquidation of debt.
40	..	Manjria ...	67	Do. ...	20 11	14 8 0	199	No date fixed.	Mortgagee, Geanu valad Bhawáni.	2 0 0	Do.	... Money if not paid on demand, the land is to be sold, and the money taken in liquidation of debt.
41	1878	Kendal Khurd ...	28 P. 1 55	Do. ...	2 5	2 2 0	499	4	Mortgagee, Dhanmal valad Manmal, Márwádi.	2 0 0	Do.	... Money if not paid at the expiration of term, the land is to be sold and the money taken in liquidation of debt.
				Do. ...	13 23	11 0 0						
				Do. ...	5 36	4 0 0						
				Do. ...	18 2	19 4 0						
				Do. ...	18 14	16 0 0						
					58 0	52 6 0						
42	1876	Kendal Budruk ...	100	Do. ...	14 39	6 0 0	199	6 months	Mortgagee, Saibrám valad Pareshrám, Márwádi.	1 8 0	Do.	... Do. do.
43	1877	Bhámni ...	190	Do. ...	24 11	22 12 0	400	4	Mortgagee, Gangárá m Ragunáth Náik.	...	Do.	... Do. do.

Sub-Registrar's Office.

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

Statement showing Sales in the Villages of Taluka Ráhuri of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Area.		Survey Assessment.		Amount realized.	How many times the Survey Assessment.	Date of Transaction.	Remarks.	Information where obtained.
				A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
1	Kasba Ráhuri ...	18	Government...	5 20	4 4 0	199 12 0	47	1877	...	Sold.	Sub-Registrar's Office.	
2		P. of 17	Inám ...	1 10	1 4 0	70 0 0	56	"	...	Do.		
3		23	Government ...	7 8	6 12 0	1,325 0 0	196	1878-79	...	Do.		
4	Guha ...	337	Do. ...	3 11	5 0 0	199 0 0	40	1876	...	Do.		
5		23	Do. ...	4 15	8 0 0	299 0 0	37	1877	...	Do.		
6		37	Do. ...	5 34	8 0 0	120 0 0	15	1878	...	Do.		
7	Tambhera ...	192	Do. ...	0 26	0 14 3	31 0 0	19	1877	...	Do.		
		185	Do. ...	1 20	0 11 4							
				2 6	1 9 7							
8	Khanger Khurd ...	33	Do. ...	8 7	5 5 4	95 0 0	18	"	...	Do.		
9	Devlali ...	312	Do. ...	3 10	1 11 6	200 0 0	44	1876	...	Do.		
		309 P. 2	Do. ...	3 22	2 14 0							
				6 32	4 9 6							
10	Trimbakpur ...	45	Do. ...	7 13	6 0 0	99 0 0	16	1878	...	Do.		
11	Takliá ...	252	Do. ...	30 22	24 12 0	499 0 0	18	1876	...	Do.		
		246	Do. ...	3 38	3 4 0							
				34 20	28 0 0							
12	Khadamba Budruk ...	13	Do. ...	3 17	5 0 0	99 0 0	20	"	...	Do.		
13	Galnimb ...	1	Do. ...	17 17	22 8 0	799 0 0	36	1878-79	...	Do.		
14	Ukalgaon ...	4	Do. ...	4 37	7 4 0	600 0 0	83	1876	...	Do.		
15		2	Do. ...	4 6	7 0 0	600 0 0	86	1877	...	Do.		
16		139	Do. ...	24 20	16 12 0	399 0 0	24	"	...	Do.		
17		96	Do. ...	11 21	12 12 0	199 0 0	16	1878-79	...	Do.		
		42	Do. ...	8 7	6 15 0	450 0 0	21	1876	...	Do.		
18	Ambi ...	49	Do. ...	13 1	10 2 0							
		50	Do. ...	4 26½	4 4 0							
				25 34½	21 5 0							
19	Kasba Belápur ...	5	Do. ...	9 26	10 8 0	300 0 0	29	1877	...	Do.		
20		175	Do. ...	4 16	4 0 0	799 0 0	82	1876	...	Do.		
	176	Do. ...	3 33	5 12 0								
	Belápur Khurd ...			8 9	9 12 0							
21			160	Do. ...	9 39	9 4 0	400 0 0	43	"	...		Do.
22		8	Do. ...	2 22	2 14 8	99 0 0	34	"	...	Do.		
23	Kesápur ...	50	Do. ...	11 21½	7 14 0	99 0 0	13	1878	...	Do.		
24	Brahmangaon Bhand ...	31	Do. ...	17 31	13 4 0	195 0 0	15	1876	...	Do.		
25	Jatap ...	113	Do. ...	21 38	10 4 0	199 0 0	19	1877	...	Do.		
26	Daradgaon ...	34	Do. ...	16 28	16 12 0	199 0 0	12	1878	...	Do.		
27	Koregaon ...	88	Do. ...	13 5	13 4 0	200 0 0	15	1877	...	Do.		
28	Khopra ...	15	Do. ...	13 17	10 0 0	175 0 0	17	"	...	Do.		
29	Pathra Khurd ...	38	Do. ...	13 11	13 12 0	300 0 0	22	1876	...	Do.		
		35	Do. ...	13 19	12 4 0	600 0 0	14	"	...	Do.		
30	Khudsargaon ...	3	Do. ...	11 26	3 4 0							
		36	Do. ...	12 32	11 4 0							
	62	Do. ...	16 7	8 8 0								
	38	Do. ...	9 2	6 12 0								
				63 6	42 0 0							
31	Malunja Budruk ...	34	Do. ...	2 9½	2 8 0	49 0 0	20	1878	...	Do.		
32	Manjria ...	108	Do. ...	8 9	8 4 0	99 0 0	12	1878-79	...	Do.		
33	Kendal Khurd...	31	Do. ...	6 0	2 12 0	225 0 0	20	1878	...	Do.		
		56	Do. ...	12 14	8 12 0							
				18 14	11 8 0							
34	Bhamni ...	1	Do. ...	2 7½	2 13 0	87 8 0	31	1876	...	Do.		
35		P. of 253	Do. ...	2 27½	3 6 0	300 0 0	91	1877	...	Do.		

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

Statement showing sub-letting in the Villages of Táluka Rahuri of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Num-ber.	Year of Sub-letting.	Villages.	Sur-vey Num-ber.	Land, Inám or Government.	Aren.	Survey Assessment.	Sum for which Sub-let.	Period for which Sub-let.	REMARKS.	Information where ob-tained.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Years.		
1	1876	Kasba Ráhuri ...	287 282 291	Government ... Do. ... Do. ...	10 14	10 0 0	37	2	Sub-let. Government assessment to be paid by the owner, who is to receive Rs. 37 annually for the usufruct of the land.	
					13 35	3 8 0				
					12 21	2 4 0				
					36 30	15 12 0				
2	1877	Do. Nandur ..	159	Do. ...	21 9	8 0 0	18	3	Sub-let. In addition to paying Rs. 18 per annum to the owner, the Government assessment is also to be paid by the cultivator.	
					7 1½	5 12 0				
3	Do.	Silegaon...	22 34 80	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	11 21½	7 3 0	40	5	Sub-let. In addition to paying Rs. 40 per annum to the owner, the Government assessment is also to be paid by the cultivator.	
					5 1½	5 8 0				
					23 24½	18 7 0				
4	1876	Khadamba Budruk ..	26	Do. ...	7 22½	7 1 0	99	11	Leased for 11 years for Rs. 99. Government assessment to be paid by lessor.	
5	1878	Bableshtar do. ...	4	Do. ...	14 2½	10 6 0	60	3	Sub-let for 3 years at Rs. 60 per annum. Government assessment to be paid by the cultivator.	
6	1877	Pachegaon ...	10	Do. ...	2 36	4 0 0	309	11	Leased for 11 years for Rs. 309. Government assessment to be paid by lessor.	
7	1876	Mahegaon ...	51	Do. ...	12 20	9 6 0	199	8	Leased for 8 years for Rs. 199. Government assessment to be paid by lessor.	

Sub-Registrar's office.

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

H.

Statement showing the Average Yearly Price of the principal Grains and Oil-seed in Sers of 50 Rupees in weight for the last 30 years, information obtained through the Mamlatdars of the respective Talukas of Rahuri, Sangamner, and Kopergaon of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Years.	TALUKA RAHURI.					TALUKA SANGAMNER.					TALUKA KOPARGAON.					REMARKS
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardai.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardai.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardai.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1849-50	66	58½	33½	39½	45	54	44	38	42	37	40	33	34½	40	57	
1850-51	...	No	data.			58½	52½	33	33	53	39	32	33	36	51	
1851-52	45½	41	33½	31	52	66	48	37½	34½	40	45	36	36	33	66	
1852-53	44	35	31	28	37	46½	37½	45	36	45	57½	49	41½	33	60	
1853-54	38½	38	26½	27	34	61½	49½	45	46½	49½	58	50	44½	33	63	
1854-55	44	41	33½	45	37	58½	46½	34½	30	46½	39	35	35	30	48	
1855-56	...	No	data.			58½	45	36	31½	57	40½	34	32	34½	51	
1856-57	44	36½	33½	31	31½	51	46½	28½	22½	46½	51	43½	35	34	60	
1857-58	55	46½	36½	31	54	46½	40½	25	19½	40½	51	42	36½	30	60	
1858-59	70	53	33½	39½	54	43½	34½	23	17	34½	54	45	40½	37½	66	
1859-60	55	41	26½	22½	34	41	34	24	19½	39	53	45	39	24	68	
1860-61	33	25	21	22½	19	29	25	23	19	39	...	...	30	22	46	
1861-62	16½	16	15½	19	18	23	16½	25	20	22	...	40½	26	23	34	
1862-63	20½	19	18	15½	22½	22	14	14	13½	20½	21	...	16½	18	32	
1863-64	16½	11½	10	11	13½	22	16	13	12	23	24	16½	16½	16½	30	
1864-65	23	17	11½	12½	12½	43	30	11	11	28½	22	15	13½	13½	24	
1865-66	37	27½	12	12	15	16½	14	14	11	20	39	19	16	15	26	
1866-67	37	27½	12	12	15	31	25	17	13½	27	...	19	16	13	24	
1867-68	26	23½	18	15	19	34½	21	18	12	34	23	22	19	13½	30	
1868-69	21	19½	13½	14½	10½	21	13½	13½	14	28	...	19½	16½	14	33	
1869-70	22½	21½	11	10	14½	34	27	16½	13	31	30	19	13½	10½	27	
1870-71	24	23	13	15	15	30	24	16	16	34	30	24	18	17	30	
1871-72	17½	14	13½	15	16	28½	19	16	14	28½	16½	16½	16½	18	31	
1872-73	27½	26	15½	18½	21½	39	31	23	19½	23	16½	21	17	16½	29	
1873-74	40	33½	22½	22½	27	49½	36	24	22	52½	42	29	22	19	36	
1874-75	49½	36½	21	23½	32½	49½	37½	22½	23	36	42	31½	21	20½	32½	
1875-76	27½	22	17½	24	21	33	27	19½	25½	33	30	27	18	23½	34	
1876-77	14	13	12	14	13	15	13	13	13½	14	15½	13½	13½	14	13½	
1877-78	10	10½	7½	8	12½	4	10	8	9	13	8½	9½	10½	12	11½	
1878-79	11½	12	7½	8	12½	12	12	9	9	15	11½	13	8½	8½	15	

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

I.

Revenue Statement for 94 Villages situated in the Rāhūrī Tālukā of the Ahmednagar Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1849-50. The years above the thick line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M.)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1839-40	79,046	1,00,501	18,184	20,743	38,927	61,574	94,921	1,19,756	80	18,545	23,291	721	1,02,512	2,40,548	68,375	2,185	
1840-41	81,870	1,00,140	17,881	22,479	40,360	68,780	92,325	1,17,120	90	18,545	23,291	557	1,02,540	2,49,551	69,427	1,642	
1841-42	81,990	1,00,406	11,022	26,256	37,888	71,608	92,029	1,16,786	119	18,545	23,291	498	1,02,564	2,49,573	72,225	8,361	
1842-43	78,720	1,03,724	7,146	14,896	22,042	81,682	95,268	1,19,702	127	18,545	23,291	644	1,02,533	2,46,717	82,453	4,920	
1843-44	73,150	97,326	5,962	30,142	45,104	62,222	1,00,884	1,24,363	141	18,545	23,291	397	1,02,579	2,44,980	62,760	3,555	
1844-45	75,209	1,00,066	3,571	45,566	49,137	69,929	98,984	1,21,650	100	18,545	23,291	385	1,02,738	2,45,007	51,414	3,550	
1845-46	78,827	1,03,403	2,100	66,697	68,797	84,606	95,425	1,17,486	320	18,523	23,273	354	1,02,775	2,44,162	35,280	3,040	
1846-47	79,461	1,04,422	2,272	44,760	47,032	67,390	95,441	1,17,581	1,305	18,480	23,244	390	1,03,382	2,45,247	59,085	7,829	
1847-48	77,270	1,02,486	1,303	7,686	8,994	93,492	1,02,941	1,25,660	1,099	18,480	23,251	711	1,03,697	2,51,397	95,302	19,276	
1848-49	69,615	91,472	752	41,455	42,207	69,265	1,11,336	1,37,709	1,455	17,777	22,234	539	1,09,029	2,51,415	51,259	7,063	
1849-50	62,751	48,052	13	10,470	10,483	37,569	1,05,654	62,255	1,771	14,877	9,538	682	1,33,282	1,19,845	40,022	3,164	
1850-51	67,846	51,286	27	600	627	50,659	1,00,400	58,857	1,902	15,037	9,702	943	1,33,283	1,19,845	53,504	4,894	
1851-52	88,104	63,943	13	4,795	4,808	59,135	80,430	46,077	1,717	14,768	9,629	851	1,33,302	1,19,849	61,703	1,184	
1852-53	97,400	69,507	200	675	884	68,713	72,145	41,824	1,984	14,139	9,261	1,025	1,33,684	1,20,182	71,722	215	
1853-54	1,00,261	77,279	106	3,532	3,728	73,551	59,953	33,619	1,713	14,168	9,307	3,585	1,33,682	1,20,205	78,849	106	
1854-55	1,17,737	82,501	192	84	276	82,225	62,259	28,704	1,704	13,686	9,010	3,622	1,33,682	1,20,215	87,551	85	
1855-56	1,38,315	92,272	101	15,679	15,670	76,402	57,096	10,151	1,095	13,271	8,782	3,532	1,33,682	1,20,205	81,029	666	
1856-57	1,40,262	95,306	183	932	1,117	94,189	90,330	6,236	1,960	13,090	8,663	3,568	1,33,682	1,20,205	99,717	196	
1857-58	1,44,237	96,865	179	201	380	96,485	26,575	14,832	1,772	13,908	8,605	3,607	1,34,680	1,20,202	1,01,874	36	
1858-59	1,48,105	99,062	182	108	290	98,772	22,821	12,763	1,893	13,747	8,377	3,613	1,34,673	1,20,202	1,04,338	41	
1859-60	1,50,072	1,00,038	181	95	276	1,00,662	20,018	10,919	1,523	13,607	8,345	3,841	1,34,657	1,20,202	1,06,026	67	
1860-61	1,51,133	1,01,406	166	..	166	1,01,240	10,909	10,481	1,402	13,611	8,315	4,236	1,34,653	1,20,202	1,06,878	13	
1861-62	1,56,381	1,04,170	166	..	166	1,04,013	14,720	7,733	1,430	13,532	8,283	4,730	1,34,633	1,20,195	1,10,173	..	
1862-63	1,59,036	1,06,046	153	62	215	1,05,831	12,055	5,886	790	13,475	8,263	4,746	1,34,616	1,20,195	1,11,367	..	
1863-64	1,62,310	1,08,419	157	..	157	1,08,262	8,828	3,516	940	13,468	8,260	4,812	1,34,615	1,20,195	1,14,014	..	
1864-65	1,66,410	1,10,358	150	..	150	1,10,208	4,737	1,886	668	13,463	8,251	4,961	1,34,615	1,20,195	1,15,837	..	
1865-66	1,68,035	1,10,905	146	..	146	1,10,759	3,112	1,050	516	13,468	8,240	4,857	1,34,615	1,20,195	1,16,192	..	
1866-67	1,68,416	1,11,050	145	40	185	1,10,865	2,534	823	709	13,468	8,240	4,857	1,34,418	1,20,113	1,16,431	..	
1867-68	1,68,629	1,11,103	133	105	243	1,10,860	2,101	653	329	13,468	8,240	4,857	1,34,108	1,19,996	1,16,046	..	
1868-69	1,68,190	1,10,981	133	18,223	18,356	92,627	2,531	773	621	13,468	8,240	4,857	1,34,108	1,19,996	98,005	..	
1869-70	1,68,102	1,10,915	129	11	140	1,10,775	2,699	892	852	13,391	8,189	4,827	1,34,102	1,19,996	1,16,454	..	
1870-71	1,68,693	1,11,121	127	..	127	1,10,994	2,104	678	500	13,390	8,107	4,828	1,34,193	1,19,996	1,16,322	..	
1871-72	1,68,123	1,10,912	105	5,825	5,730	1,05,182	2,540	827	321	13,360	8,177	4,807	1,34,023	1,19,910	1,10,310	6,165	
1872-73	1,68,378	1,11,000	97	181	278	1,10,722	2,285	730	467	13,360	8,171	4,807	1,34,023	1,19,910	1,15,996	442	
1873-74	1,68,276	1,10,931	74	19	93	1,10,838	2,048	937	570	13,360	8,171	4,807	1,34,584	1,20,039	1,16,215	..	
1874-75	1,68,535	1,11,040	68	35	103	1,10,936	2,689	829	556	13,360	8,171	4,807	1,34,584	1,20,039	1,16,299	..	
1875-76	1,68,453	1,11,016	34	39	73	1,10,943	2,771	852	561	13,360	8,171	4,807	1,34,584	1,20,039	1,16,311	..	
1876-77	1,68,018	1,10,813	14	531	545	1,10,268	3,206	1,055	572	13,360	8,171	4,807	1,34,584	1,20,039	1,15,647	43,198	
1877-78	1,67,855	1,10,699	..	..	..	1,10,699	3,185	1,047	474	13,351	8,169	4,804	1,34,391	1,19,915	1,15,977	73,954	
1878-79	1,68,002	1,10,752	..	..	..	1,10,752	3,038	994	286	13,351	8,169	4,804	1,34,391	1,19,915	1,15,842	22,301	

The areas entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the bighās recorded in the Tālukā accounts. The proportion assumed is one bighā equals 30 gunthās.

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

J.

Revenue Statement for 2 Villages situated in the Ráhuri Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1848-49. The years above the thick line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment: total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections: total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1839-39	742	1,004	166	661	627	177	729	951	...	135	171	...	1,605	2,126	177	...
1839-40	729	962	102	190	292	670	741	902	...	135	171	12	1,605	2,035	682	...
1840-41	772	998	87	415	503	496	608	866	...	135	171	1	1,605	2,035	497	...
1841-42	774	1,001	41	95	136	865	606	893	...	135	171	7	1,605	2,035	573	166
1842-43	665	861	7	56	63	798	805	1,003	...	135	171	13	1,605	2,035	810	25
1843-44	544	701	11	299	310	391	928	1,163	...	135	171	8	1,605	2,035	399	3
1844-45	650	715	4	496	500	215	920	1,149	...	135	171	1	1,605	2,036	216	2
1845-46	634	666	...	555	555	141	936	1,168	4	135	171	...	1,605	2,035	145	11
1846-47	570	740	...	127	127	613	900	1,124	23	135	171	...	1,605	2,035	635	107
1847-48	521	678	...	...	...	678	949	1,166	16	135	171	12	1,605	2,035	706	243
1848-49	353	421	...	227	227	194	580	669	15	94	103	5	1,027	1,192	214	92
1849-50	288	342	...	...	...	342	648	750	15	91	100	6	1,027	1,192	363	1
1850-51	346	404	...	...	...	404	590	688	13	91	100	12	1,027	1,192	489	...
1851-52	444	502	...	40	40	462	503	590	16	80	100	11	1,027	1,192	489	...
1852-53	403	471	...	...	...	471	544	630	19	80	91	12	1,027	1,192	502	...
1853-54	432	507	...	87	87	420	515	594	17	80	91	46	1,027	1,192	483	...
1854-55	441	519	...	...	...	519	506	582	29	80	91	54	1,027	1,192	602	...
1855-56	557	657	...	137	137	520	390	444	14	80	91	41	1,027	1,192	575	...
1856-57	540	636	...	58	58	578	407	465	15	80	91	54	1,027	1,192	647	...
1857-58	512	588	...	8	8	590	435	503	6	80	91	54	1,027	1,192	650	...
1858-59	503	593	...	9	9	586	444	506	8	80	91	54	1,027	1,192	648	...
1859-60	470	564	...	...	...	564	477	537	10	80	91	54	1,027	1,192	628	...
1860-61	544	646	...	...	...	646	402	455	27	80	91	54	1,026	1,192	727	...
1861-62	778	917	...	...	...	917	168	184	5	80	91	54	1,026	1,192	976	...
1862-63	841	989	...	...	...	989	105	112	12	80	91	54	1,026	1,192	1,055	...
1863-64	928	1,089	...	...	...	1,089	18	12	1	80	91	54	1,026	1,192	1,144	...
1864-65	928	1,089	...	...	...	1,089	18	12	1	80	91	54	1,026	1,192	1,144	...
1865-66	942	1,098	...	...	...	1,098	4	3	3	80	91	54	1,026	1,192	1,155	...
1866-67	942	1,098	...	...	...	1,098	...	...	...	80	91	54	1,022	1,189	1,152	...
1867-68	942	1,098	...	...	...	1,098	...	...	...	80	91	54	1,022	1,189	1,152	...
1868-69	942	1,093	...	206	206	892	...	...	...	80	91	54	1,022	1,189	946	...
1869-70	942	1,098	...	...	...	1,098	...	...	...	80	91	54	1,022	1,189	1,152	...
1870-71	942	1,098	...	...	...	1,098	...	...	...	80	91	54	1,022	1,189	1,152	...
1871-72	942	1,098	...	115	115	983	...	...	...	80	91	54	1,022	1,189	1,037	64
1872-73	942	1,098	...	...	...	1,098	...	...	...	80	91	54	1,022	1,189	1,152	...
1873-74	942	1,093	...	...	...	1,096	...	...	...	80	91	54	1,022	1,189	1,152	...
1874-75	942	1,098	...	...	...	1,098	...	...	...	80	91	54	1,022	1,189	1,152	...
1875-76	942	1,098	...	...	...	1,098	...	...	...	80	91	54	1,022	1,189	1,152	...
1876-77	942	1,098	...	...	...	1,098	...	...	...	80	91	54	1,022	1,189	1,152	722
1877-78	942	1,098	...	...	...	1,098	...	...	...	80	91	54	1,022	1,189	1,152	991
1878-79	942	1,098	...	...	...	1,098	...	...	...	80	91	54	1,022	1,189	1,152	385

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

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

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Revenue Statement for 3 Inám Villages situated in the Ráhurí Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1849-50. The years above the thick line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INÁ'M).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INÁ'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment: total of Columns 9, 9 and 12.	Collections: total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1839-40	2,169	2,831	115	861	976	1,855	833	1,500	...	426	592	27	3,427	4,923	1,882	...
1840-41	2,297	2,996	98	1,233	1,331	1,665	704	1,335	...	426	592	32	3,427	4,923	1,697	...
1841-42	2,162	2,947	106	1,219	1,325	1,622	839	1,384	...	426	592	30	3,427	4,923	1,662	...
1842-43	1,799	2,617	157	1,008	1,165	1,452	1,202	1,714	...	426	592	25	3,427	4,923	1,477	...
1843-44	1,735	2,529	125	1,008	1,133	1,396	1,266	1,802	6	426	592	25	3,427	4,923	1,427	...
1844-45	1,829	2,604	102	1,049	1,151	1,453	1,172	1,727	6	426	592	19	3,427	4,923	1,478	...
1845-46	1,874	2,657	57	1,130	1,187	1,470	1,127	1,674	6	426	592	32	3,427	4,923	1,508	...
1846-47	1,774	2,569	62	607	669	1,900	1,227	1,762	11	426	592	27	3,427	4,923	1,938	...
1847-48	1,761	2,543	94	133	227	2,316	1,240	1,788	10	426	592	31	3,427	4,923	2,357	...
1848-49	1,536	2,277	37	238	275	2,002	1,403	2,059	12	423	587	20	3,427	4,923	2,034	...
1849-50	1,763	1,313	...	257	257	1,056	949	843	10	318	222	31	3,030	2,378	1,097	...
1850-51	1,908	1,624	...	...	...	1,624	804	532	13	318	222	31	3,030	2,378	1,668	...
1851-52	2,014	1,707	...	189	189	1,518	714	449	6	302	222	31	3,030	2,378	1,552	...
1852-53	2,006	1,675	...	7	7	1,608	722	431	21	302	222	31	3,030	2,378	1,720	...
1853-54	2,075	1,745	6	39	45	1,700	653	411	18	302	222	31	3,030	2,378	1,749	...
1854-55	2,122	1,777	...	...	...	1,777	606	379	14	302	222	31	3,030	2,378	1,822	...
1855-56	2,242	1,839	...	123	123	1,716	488	318	3	302	222	31	3,030	2,379	1,750	...
1856-57	2,085	1,758	...	...	...	1,758	670	422	18	275	190	31	3,030	2,379	1,807	...
1857-58	2,025	1,675	...	...	...	1,675	703	478	54	320	226	31	3,048	2,379	1,760	...
1858-59	2,073	1,699	...	...	...	1,699	655	454	71	320	226	31	3,048	2,379	1,801	...
1859-60	2,320	1,861	...	...	...	1,861	402	292	66	320	226	112	3,048	2,379	2,039	...
1860-61	2,400	1,931	...	...	...	1,931	319	232	40	320	226	113	3,048	2,379	2,083	...
1861-62	2,506	1,995	...	...	...	1,995	222	158	17	320	226	119	3,048	2,379	2,131	...
1862-63	2,518	2,047	...	...	...	2,047	210	106	20	320	226	122	3,048	2,379	2,189	12
1863-64	2,701	2,140	...	...	...	2,140	27	13	3	320	226	122	3,048	2,379	2,265	10
1864-65	2,728	2,153	...	...	...	2,153	...	...	...	320	226	125	3,048	2,379	2,279	10
1865-66	2,728	2,153	...	...	...	2,153	...	...	...	320	226	125	3,048	2,379	2,278	12
1866-67	2,728	2,153	...	...	...	2,153	...	...	...	320	226	125	3,048	2,379	2,278	10
1867-68	2,728	2,153	...	...	...	2,153	...	...	...	320	226	125	3,048	2,379	2,278	...
1868-69	2,756	2,153	...	...	...	2,153	...	...	...	292	226	125	3,048	2,379	2,278	...
1869-70	2,756	2,176	...	...	...	2,176	...	...	...	292	203	125	3,048	2,379	2,301	...
1870-71	2,756	2,176	...	...	...	2,176	...	...	...	292	203	125	3,048	2,379	2,301	...
1871-72	2,756	2,176	...	102	102	2,074	...	...	...	292	203	125	3,048	2,379	2,199	309
1872-73	2,756	2,176	...	...	...	2,176	...	...	...	292	203	125	3,048	2,379	2,301	118
1873-74	2,756	2,176	...	...	...	2,176	...	...	...	292	203	125	3,048	2,379	2,301	29
1874-75	2,756	2,176	...	...	...	2,176	...	...	...	292	203	125	3,048	2,379	2,301	35
1875-76	2,756	2,176	...	...	...	2,176	...	...	...	292	203	125	3,048	2,379	2,301	36
1876-77	2,756	2,176	...	...	...	2,176	...	...	...	292	203	125	3,048	2,379	2,301	786
1877-78	2,756	2,176	...	...	...	2,176	...	...	...	292	203	125	3,048	2,379	2,301	1,356
1878-79	2,756	2,176	...	...	...	2,176	...	...	...	292	203	125	3,048	2,379	2,301	598

The areas entered in columns 2, 3, 11 and 14, for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement, have been converted into acres from the bighas recorded in the táluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 bigha equals 30 gunthás.

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

General Statement referred to in para. 38 of the Superintendent, Poona

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.									
					Total Arable Acres, including Inani.	Total Unarable Acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.				Total.			
							Dry-crop.		Garden.					
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
				Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		
Rāhūrī	Rāhūrī	1	Kasba Rāhūrī	1 12 0	9,576	1,432	9,206	6,404	145	299	9,410	6,684		
		2	Rāhūrī (Khurd)	"	1,171	635	1,049	624	10	10	1,053	634		
		3	Digras	"	2,044	1,412	1,880	886	17	33	1,897	919		
		4	Varvandi	"	1,919	1,148	1,574	401	3	5	1,577	494		
		5	Bābbulgaon	"	1,770	505	1,548	684	3	7	1,551	669		
				Total	16,780	5,132	15,340	9,057	173	335	15,618	9,422	
		6	Bhagvatipur	1 10 0	2,999	222	2,795	2,421	48	93	2,437	2,514		
		7	Kolhār (Budruk)	"	3,557	76	3,367	2,924	58	126	3,425	3,059		
		8	Hanmatgaon	"	1,389	102	1,473	1,188	27	54	1,240	1,242		
		9	Pāthra (Budruk)	"	1,073	15	1,099	1,482	29	67	1,538	1,539		
		10	Kolhār (Khurd)	"	3,291	494	3,024	2,226	47	90	2,051	2,296		
		11	Chinchauli (Khurd)	"	754	27	754	404	14	30	608	434		
		12	Rāmpur	"	914	29	833	781	12	26	845	807		
		13	Guvha	"	3,896	721	3,569	2,196	65	132	3,621	2,238		
		14	Tāmbhara	"	3,054	815	2,712	1,186	27	60	2,739	1,246		
		15	Tāndulner	"	1,295	194	1,032	612	4	9	1,000	521		
		16	Nimbhāra	"	2,072	1,292	1,699	749	58	128	1,667	998		
		17	Kharsinda	"	1,775	1,874	1,378	472	..	..	1,378	472
		18	Tulāpur	"	974	253	744	294	..	..	744	312
		19	Rānādgaon	"	1,227	1,912	1,050	408	18	28	1,063	456		
		20	Khalsinda	"	593	441	405	261	4	12	269	273		
		21	Gāgaragaon	"	595	657	483	216	6	13	490	229		
		22	Vadner	"	1,759	941	1,278	825	7	17	1,285	642		
		23	Ganegaon	"	935	110	844	416	6	14	850	460		
		24	Chinchwāhir	"	1,034	603	823	293	14	32	837	328		
		25	Kangar (Khurd)	"	82	395	827	299	5	12	842	311		
		26	Kangar (Budruk)	"	3,090	2,892	2,610	1,693	37	81	2,647	1,174		
		27	Bārāgaon Nāndur	"	6,525	11,550	6,094	2,995	46	97	6,140	2,992		
		28	Chinchāla	"	2,407	3,179	2,999	957	..	..	2,999	957
		29	Devlāl	"	9,790	424	9,158	5,698	128	303	9,283	6,401		
		30	Trimbakpur	"	829	41	787	665	..	..	787	665
		31	Tāklī	"	6,233	415	5,835	3,994	31	76	5,866	4,070		
		32	Aradgaon	"	2,611	248	2,231	1,399	13	23	2,244	1,372		
		33	Tāndulvādī	"	1,170	187	1,053	952	20	39	1,075	1,020		
		34	Silegaon	"	1,365	81	1,243	982	24	52	1,267	1,034		
		35	Kodwad	"	1,146	109	1,055	1,017	15	29	1,070	1,016		
		36	Desvandi	"	1,577	231	1,400	1,086	30	61	1,139	1,147		
		37	Pimpriughad	"	1,926	263	1,709	1,298	22	49	1,701	1,247		
		38	Umra	"	3,320	274	2,993	1,789	34	68	2,027	2,257		
		39	Sada	"	2,453	763	2,336	1,428	32	55	2,308	1,484		
		40	Khādāmba (Budruk)	"	2,084	348	1,889	1,243	96	181	1,983	1,414		
		41	Khādāmba (Khurd)	"	1,887	253	1,699	1,011	32	61	1,722	1,072		
		42	Dhānori (Budruk)	"	822	127	775	564	38	81	813	645		
		43	Dhānori (Khurd)	"	1,171	120	1,092	853	10	19	1,102	672		
				Total	85,652	31,155	76,852	46,671	1,041	2,225	77,893	51,096	
		Kāngārn-ner.	Rāhūrī	44	Bābhleshvar (Budruk)	1 8 0	1,345	63	1,261	428	5	13	1,256	451
				45	Bābhleshvar (Khurd)	"	1,040	105	994	327	3	7	997	334
				46	Lohagaon	"	848	36	795	370	1	4	797	374
				47	Tisgaon	"	456	68	429	275	429	277
				48	Kadit (Khurd)	"	511	17	480	504	480	504
				49	Kadit (Budruk)	"	511	21	440	473	440	534
				50	Phātlābād	"	853	34	728	720	22	61	737	742
				51	Gālnimb	"	1,001	25	850	703	11	22	737	742
				52	Ukalgaon	"	4,720	137	4,282	3,044	36	50	4,307	3,239
				53	Ambi	"	742	9	634	513	85	193	4,307	3,239
54	Amalner			"	633	6	637	406	36	83	670	690		
55	Davangaon			"	1,313	73	1,164	774	8	19	845	425		
56	Sankrāpur			"	1,042	23	876	876	10	32	1,180	806		
57	Gangāpur	"	744	119	643	384	3	4	643	380				
58	Chinchauli (Budruk)	"	838	73	761	8-2	1	3	644	387				
59	Alnatpur	"	1,671	110	1,495	696	11	23	762	405				
60	Belāpur (Budruk)	"	2,424	121	2,690	1,303	..	..	1,495	696		
61	Belāpur (Khurd)	"	2,358	82	2,035	1,067	128	272	2,210	1,575				
62	Kesāpur	"	989	60	857	717	107	229	2,142	1,896				
63	Bramahngaon Bhand	"	881	20	740	669	44	102	901	819				
64	Bodhagaon	"	562	26	480	326	12	27	701	690				
65	Karangaon	"	722	53	639	417	6	11	486	387				
66	Jātāp	"	1,722	399	1,652	983	15	37	653	454				
67	Lākh	"	1,421	51	1,264	1,189	23	50	1,674	1,033				
68	Daradgaon	"	761	36	713	619	23	58	1,287	1,247				
69	Malunja (Khurd)	"	705	22	621	421	2	4	715	624				
70	Lādgaon	"	691	52	696	449	5	11	626	451				
71	Māhalgaon	"	528	26	469	352	14	29	620	525				
72	Kānhagaon	"	637	32	552	306	3	6	491	357				
73	Padhagaon	"	3,682	180	3,303	2,391	9	20	3,401	320				
74	Umbargaon	"	1,639	69	1,493	906	39	97	3,402	2,488				
75	Valadgaon	"	1,731	170	1,543	812	22	45	1,615	951				
		Total .. .. .	....	39,556	1,895	35,307	24,008	710	1,695	36,107	25,003		

and Nasik Revenue Survey and Assessment's No. 145 of 1880.

BY REVISION SURVEY.												Average Assessment of Government Land per Acre.	Increased Percentage.	Remarks.
Total Arable Acres, including Inam.	Total Unarable Acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.						Government Occupied Assessed Waste.						
		Dry-crop.		Garden.		Total.		Acres.	Assessment.					
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.							
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.				
10,224	1,509	9,445	9,940	359	599	9,803	10,548	..	..	1 1 3	57.8	
1,209	690	1,038	900	61	84	1,097	984	..	..	0 14 4	55.2	
2,387	1,162	2,215	1,213	35	59	2,250	1,272	..	..	0 9 1	38.4	
2,279	795	1,923	728	26	28	1,953	756	..	..	0 6 2	52.4	
1,215	446	1,576	891	31	47	1,607	938	..	..	0 9 4	36.1	
17,914	4,602	16,200	13,681	510	817	16,710	14,498	..	..	0 13 11	53.9	
3,145	304	2,892	3,375	92	163	2,984	3,538	..	..	1 3 0	40.7	
3,556	144	3,182	3,643	244	400	3,428	4,048	..	..	1 2 11	32.7	
1,561	145	1,442	1,629	65	104	1,507	1,733	..	..	1 2 5	40.3	
1,668	103	1,417	1,874	114	180	1,531	2,054	..	..	1 5 8	83.5	
3,433	284	3,113	3,192	143	230	3,261	3,422	..	..	1 0 9	49.0	
743	100	642	566	19	28	681	594	..	..	0 14 5	38.9	
921	56	797	895	56	95	853	1,090	..	..	1 4 5	35.1	
3,902	177	3,429	2,598	233	414	3,661	3,310	..	..	0 14 6	47.9	
3,359	669	2,918	1,544	139	166	3,057	1,710	..	..	0 8 11	37.2	
1,291	174	1,112	654	22	27	1,134	681	..	..	0 9 7	30.7	
2,266	1,192	1,874	727	178	268	1,852	985	233	65	0 8 0	13.5			
2,106	1,427	1,939	660	2	2	1,941	682	27	6	0 5 5	40.3			
982	323	748	820	26	34	774	354	173	35	0 8 7	13.5			
1,408	819	1,123	550	65	90	1,193	640	147	47	0 8 2	29.0			
652	415	563	347	23	29	586	376	29	4	0 9 11	37.7			
631	570	546	268	10	13	556	281	26	4	0 7 10	1.8	Less.		
1,411	1,330	1,251	503	25	24	1,276	532	54	16	0 6 7	23.9			
959	105	821	500	52	70	873	570	43	16	0 10 3	39.0			
1,124	583	839	383	70	93	929	456	105	41	0 7 8	40.5			
1,055	261	984	408	20	31	1,004	437	..	..	0 8 5	65.0	
3,728	2,200	3,354	1,619	111	201	3,465	1,820	18	5	0 8 6	26.1			
7,609	9,473	7,205	3,713	138	186	7,343	3,899	24	6	0 5 9	8.7			
3,139	2,814	2,880	1,037	3	3	2,883	1,040	33	6	1 0 5	61.7			
9,916	549	8,748	8,519	699	1,187	9,445	9,706	..	..	1 3 3	40.0	
833	33	770	925	5	6	775	931	..	..	0 15 6	41.3	
6,304	860	5,764	6,474	172	277	5,936	5,751	20	18	0 15 4	36.6			
2,702	305	2,236	2,146	52	69	2,288	2,215	159	136	1 2 10	31.7			
1,538	200	1,093	1,269	40	74	1,143	1,343	..	..	1 2 3	43.2	
1,383	145	1,260	1,430	41	71	1,301	1,481	..	..	1 4 6	36.8	
1,167	117	1,080	1,378	37	55	1,117	1,431	..	..	0 15 10	32.3	
1,074	286	1,464	1,408	72	110	1,536	1,518	..	..	0 15 7	32.0	
1,983	274	1,758	1,695	65	83	1,823	1,778	..	..	0 15 9	40.3	
3,467	512	3,081	3,015	97	151	3,178	3,166	45	10	0 13 2	46.1			
2,757	565	2,607	2,119	63	78	2,670	2,197	..	..	0 15 7	44.3	
2,195	823	1,895	1,701	202	340	2,097	2,041	..	..	0 13 7	42.1	
1,948	366	1,631	1,391	106	132	1,780	1,523	..	..	1 0 6	34.6	
851	139	766	761	75	117	841	608	..	..	1 1 1	36.2	
1,166	170	1,000	1,120	61	68	1,111	1,188	..	..			
90,392	27,844	80,164	65,710	3,637	5,659	83,801	71,869	1,149	409	0 13 6	39.7			
1,358	74	1,260	672	29	32	1,272	704	..	..	0 8 10	56.1	
1,077	83	1,000	459	24	31	1,033	490	..	..	0 7 7	46.7	
820	32	765	810	18	24	783	534	..	..	0 10 11	42.8	
477	42	410	384	29	41	448	425	..	..	0 15 2	53.4	
510	32	475	619	4	5	479	624	..	..	1 4 10	10.6	
505	68	430	567	31	51	457	618	..	..	1 5 8	15.7	
848	52	684	771	50	61	734	832	..	..	1 2 2	12.1	
1,021	47	872	1,113	73	134	945	1,247	..	..	1 5 1	59.3	
4,796	349	4,044	3,834	400	578	4,444	4,412	..	..	0 15 11	36.2	
745	40	601	675	70	130	671	805	8	9	1 3 2	35.1			
634	36	493	542	53	84	546	626	..	..	1 2 4	47.3	
1,381	66	1,293	1,076	40	69	1,243	1,146	..	..	0 14 8	42.1	
1,921	81	854	460	9	10	863	470	80	32	0 8 6	23.7			
788	90	692	540	19	25	711	565	..	..	0 12 9	46.0	
886	60	766	514	23	40	784	554	71	19	0 10 9	36.3			
1,750	70	1,565	1,119	11	16	1,576	1,135	..	..	0 11 6	63.1	
2,459	231	2,039	2,140	212	352	2,251	2,492	..	..	1 1 9	56.2	
2,372	100	1,900	2,206	250	458	2,159	2,734	..	..	1 4 2	43.7	
974	68	805	874	83	142	888	1,016	6	2	1 3 3	24.1			
912	54	770	937	21	40	791	977	..	..	1 3 9	40.4	
570	98	489	560	8	14	494	664	..	..	1 2 3	67.4	
763	64	615	640	71	119	686	768	1	1	1 1 11	69.2			
1,778	89	1,538	1,513	85	135	1,623	1,647	17	13	1 0 2	59.4			
1,398	338	1,180	1,583	78	138	1,268	1,701	15	17	1 5 7	36.4			
765	68	722	869	7	9	730	878	..	..	1 3 3	40.9	
707	53	626	614	5	8	631	622	..	..	0 16 9	37.9	
674	68	587	645	38	56	625	701	..	..	1 1 11	33.5	
536	49	486	505	5	6	471	511	..	..	1 1 4	43.1	
652	108	551	470	28	38	579	608	..	..	0 14 0	55.8	
3,573	277	3,298	3,220	109	187	3,397	3,407	..	..	1 0 1	33.6	
1,095	108	1,511	1,443	63	108	1,574	1,551	4	1	0 15 9	63.1			
1,830	87	1,610	1,211	73	106	1,683	1,317	..	..	0 12 0	52.8	
40,238	2,936	34,807	33,323	2,026	3,247	36,833	36,570	202	94	0 15 10	42.8			

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.									
					Total Arable Acres, including Inam.	Total Unarable Acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.				Total.			
							Dry-crop.		Garden.		Acres.	Assessment.		
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
					Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			
Rāhūrī ..	Rāhūrī.	76	Kāregaon	1 6 0	4,742	334	4,303	2,160	21	51	4,414	2,220		
		77	Pāchegaon .. .. .	..	3,622	306	3,203	1,968	10	24	3,273	1,996	
		78	Tilāpur .. .. .	..	1,193	313	1,103	628	11	27	1,114	655	
		79	Khirdi .. .. .	..	1,740	235	1,501	801	4	7	1,505	508	
		80	Wāngī (Budruk) .. .. .	..	1,373	245	1,127	420	3	6	1,215	425	
		81	Wāngī (Khurd) .. .. .	..	1,802	485	1,317	345	..	..	1,317	345
		82	Kopra .. .. .	..	772	151	703	587	1	2	704	590	
		83	Senvadgaon .. .. .	..	757	132	625	439	2	6	627	445	
		84	Bherdāpur .. .. .	..	3,153	609	2,543	1,716	14	34	2,927	1,750	
		85	Pāthra (Khurd) .. .. .	..	2,540	176	2,364	2,037	19	44	2,550	2,081	
		86	Khudsargaon .. .. .	..	964	90	910	687	17	39	927	723	
		87	Māhagaon .. .. .	..	1,367	74	1,292	730	11	22	1,223	752	
		88	Mālunga .. .. .	..	1,696	102	1,594	1,155	20	45	1,538	1,200	
		89	Mānori Rānāpur .. .. .	..	2,468	205	2,263	1,412	3	6	2,247	1,418	
		90	Valan .. .. .	..	2,008	104	1,904	1,713	9	21	1,934	1,734	
		91	Mānjriā .. .. .	..	2,569	183	2,386	2,032	21	44	2,344	2,076	
		92	Pimpriyalan .. .. .	..	1,211	61	1,150	914	6	13	1,029	927	
		93	Chandkāpur .. .. .	..	685	102	620	468	9	21	615	459	
		94	Kodal (Khurd) .. .. .	..	1,025	154	951	640	2	4	953	644	
		95	Kodal (Budruk) .. .. .	..	1,930	121	1,790	1,407	85	67	1,833	1,474	
		96	Bāmal .. .. .	..	0,963	918	5,367	3,103	40	94	5,407	3,197	
		Total	43,425	5,220	30,168	25,151	253	578	30,420	25,729
		Grand Total	1,85,413	43,402	1,00,763	1,07,117	2,181	4,733	1,08,044	1,11,850
		INAM												
		1		2	Kuranpur	1 8 0	813	33	762	740	29	42	782	742
		2		3	Pimpalgaon Phungi	1,223	69	1,024	574	3	6	1,101	582
		3			Chādegaon	982	60	780	622	84	100	873	812
		Total	3,048	142	2,640	1,936	107	240	2,756	2,176
Grand Total ..				....	1,98,461	43,550	1,00,412	1,09,053	2,288	4,973	1,71,700	1,14,026

BY REVISION SURVEY.												Remarks.
Total Arable Acres, including Inam.	Total Unarable Acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.						Government Occupied Assessed Waste.		Average Assessment of Government Land per Acre.	Increased Percentage.	
		Dry-crop.		Garden.		Total.		Acres.	Assessment.			
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
4,930	131	4,488	3,177	05	131	4,683	3,308	143	63	0 11 5	49.0	
3,673	346	3,258	2,520	45	60	3,331	2,585	27	24	0 12 4	30.0	
1,581	308	1,282	886	51	00	1,313	952	..	..	0 11 7	45.3	
1,779	295	1,203	709	10	25	1,222	734	425	189	0 9 0	44.5	
1,433	220	1,200	586	1	2	1,270	588	64	21	0 7 4	38.4	
1,428	429	1,382	537	..	..	1,382	537	..	..	0 6 3	39.5	
802	135	727	784	7	7	734	791	..	..	1 1 3	34.1	
814	106	729	587	8	7	735	594	..	..	0 12 11	33.5	
3,451	517	3,140	2,401	45	54	3,194	2,455	..	..	0 12 2	40.3	
2,678	178	2,358	2,438	06	79	2,424	2,517	39	9	1 0 7	21.0	
1,015	82	929	887	51	60	980	947	..	..	0 15 6	31.0	
1,326	70	1,225	928	14	16	1,239	944	..	..	0 12 2	25.5	
2,079	168	1,840	1,046	75	104	1,924	2,050	22	13	1 1 1	70.8	
2,843	212	2,335	1,796	23	25	2,358	1,821	..	..	0 12 4	28.4	
2,081	171	1,891	2,112	49	03	1,940	2,175	..	..	1 1 11	25.4	
2,652	299	2,370	2,577	65	65	2,435	2,642	..	..	1 1 4	27.3	
1,226	91	1,038	1,150	7	7	1,045	1,157	..	..	1 1 9	24.8	
732	100	659	624	90	29	679	652	7	4	0 15 4	33.3	
1,137	85	1,049	925	16	10	1,065	842	..	..	0 14 2	87.7	
1,601	198	1,406	1,790	79	97	1,885	1,897	..	..	1 0 0	28.0	
6,149	828	5,360	3,808	139	170	5,605	3,978	309	97	0 11 3	24.4	
45,271	5,010	40,370	33,178	873	1,088	41,243	34,266	1,035	410	0 13 1	33.2	
1,93,860	40,392	1,71,541	1,45,802	7,046	10,811	1,78,687	1,56,703	2,388	913	0 13 11	40.1	
VILLAGES.												
850	68	746	868	63	83	799	969	..	..	1 8 5	23.9	
1,245	70	1,103	676	7	11	1,115	686	..	..	0 9 10	17.9	
937	131	745	915	135	241	680	1,156	..	..	1 5 0	42.4	
3,091	300	2,599	2,476	105	335	2,794	2,811	..	..	1 0 1	29.2	
1,94,956	40,601	1,74,140	1,46,338	7,241	11,146	1,81,381	1,69,514	2,386	913	0 14 0	39.0	

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

No. 1160 OF 1880.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF AHMEDNAGAR ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

*Ahmednagar Collector's Camp,
Nerása, 25th February 1880.*

SIR,

In forwarding to you Colonel Laughton's report on the revision of assessment in 96 Government and 3 inám villages in the Ráhuri Táluka of this Collectorate, I have the honour to offer the following remarks:—

Para. 5.—The increase in area shown by the new survey is extraordinary. The accuracy of the present survey seems to be verified by the check furnished by the topographical survey, and may be assumed. It would be interesting to know how much of this increase is found in cultivated and how much in waste numbers.

Para. 6.—In the table the columns headed "Increase and Decrease" ought apparently to be headed "Decrease and Increase" respectively.

Para. 11.—Mr. Davidson's report on the system of agriculture contained one great error, as he assumed that lands lay fallow four or five years. It is presumed that Mr. Fforde does not endorse this, but a little more information as to the rotation of crops most practised in the present day would have been interesting.

Para. 12.—A great deal of the "occupied" arable waste will cease to be classed as occupied at the close of the Jamábandi. A return of the lands which will become simple "waste" will be sent to the Commissioner as soon as information is received.

Paras. 14—17.—It is proposed to connect Ráhuri and Vámbori with the railway by feeder roads. The approaches to the river at Ráhuri are very awkward, and if the traffic between the towns must be accommodated by a new road, a junction with the Nagar and Násik road in extension of the feeder between Vámbori and Khadambe Station would probably be better than a direct line.

Para. 21.—Is it not possible that the local influence of the inámdárs affects the accuracy of the returns? They may think that too prosperous a statement would be likely to attract the attention of the tax-inventors.

Para. 26.—It will probably surprise Government to learn that only 10 acres 5 gunthás of land irrigated by channels is paying bágáit revenue irrespective of the land watered by the Lákh Canal. Some definition of the term "garden land" as used by Colonel Laughton in the latter part of the para. seems wanted. I presume that any land if well manured and with a water privilege could be classed as garden land, so that the whole thing turns upon the question of manure.

Para. 27.—The percentage of increase is 74·4 nearly, and not 94·4, if I am not mistaken.

Para. 30.—The condition of the outstanding balances at the close of the jamábandi now in progress will be reported to the Commissioner.

Para. 31.—The sales noticed by the Superintendent probably include some which I have set aside as fraudulent. It was found that valuable lands had been sold for nominal sums to relatives of the defaulters who were allowed to retain possession. This has probably occurred in other villages, and where the law allows me will be remedied. Where forfeited land has not met with a bidder at auction sales, I am disposed to think that the investment was not tempting, and not that villagers were induced to hold off by local combinations.

(In the village of Dhá-
mori.)

Paras. 34—40.—The proposed assessment increases the average assessment on occupied land from 10 annas 8 pies to 14 annas per acre. Some waste land is included in this, which is not likely to be taken up at once, so that the average increase in the Government demand will be more than 3 annas 4 pies per acre. This seems a large increase compared with that advocated in Sangamner, where the average assessment is raised from 10 annas to 11 annas 8 pies per acre. The maximum rates in Sangamner are higher, and the average increase on the whole assessment there is 31·9 per cent., while here it is 39·9. The differential rates charged on villages adjoining the railway will probably account for what appears to me an inconsistency. It is much to be regretted that we are as yet much in the dark as to the amount of traffic which will come to the railway, and what the position of the future marts for produce will be. The Ráhuri Táluka certainly ought to find the railway the best route for its export; but whether these will be so stimulated as to warrant the special assessments imposed by this settlement, remains to be seen. The railway, it must be remembered, keeps to the watershed where it can, and does not traverse the most fertile parts of the táluka. As I am a stranger to the Deccan I cannot expect my opinion to carry any weight; but I think that the reasons for this increase should be very closely examined before they are accepted.

Para. 43.—The concluding request of the Superintendent might reasonably be complied with.

I have the honour, &c.,
 J. KING,
 Collector of Nagar.

No. 354 of 1880.

FROM

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,
 Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
 Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
 Poona, 1st April 1880.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the appended correspondence relating to the revision of the assessment of 99 villages, of which 3 are inám, in the Ráhuri Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, the first settlement of which was made in 1849-50.

2. This táluka has been entirely re-measured, in pursuance of the practice hitherto carried out in the Poona and Násik Survey. But instead of confirming the large survey numbers or fields previously existing, with often many occupancies clubbed together in one and the same number or field without any demarcation of boundaries, old survey fields over 30 acres in area are now sub-divided, and every separately recognized occupant has his land separately demarcated by boundary marks and separately assessed.

3. The difference in the total area of the old and the present survey is more considerable than I have yet observed. It amounts to acres 5,606 or 2·4 per cent. on the former area. The following statement, which I have had made

up in the Superintendent's office, shows the differences in the areas of individual survey fields which have been met with:—

Total Survey Fields.	DIFFERENCE IN AREAS OF OLD AND PRESENT SURVEY.						
	Under 5 per cent.	Above 5 and under 10 per cent.	Above 10 and under 15 per cent.	Above 15 and under 20 per cent.	Above 20 and under 25 per cent.	Above 25 and under 30 per cent.	Above 30 per cent.
11,635	10,104	914	262	171	63	29	92

4. Thus in a total of 11,635 survey fields, the differences of area in excess of 10 per cent. were found to exist in 617 fields. The cause of this large number of important differences I am unable to precisely state, but I apprehend that a large number of them are due to encroachment on waste lands.

5. The re-classification has been complete. It was impossible here to adopt the plan we have from the first adopted in the Southern Marátha Country, of partial re-classification. As a general rule, the old classification here in Ahmednagar was, beyond all doubt, exceedingly low on the good soils, even commonly to the extent of 30 or 35 per cent., and high on the inferior soils, often to a considerably greater extent than that by which the best soils are found to be low. Classification, whether high or low, can be dealt with and adjusted so long as it is reasonably systematic and uniform, and this the Ahmednagar old classification is certainly not, so far as has been yet seen. On these defects in the old classification I can speak from my own observation and knowledge both of the old classification and of the standard now adopted.

6. The Superintendent goes into considerable detail and a considerable amount of technicalities in the 6th para. of his letter to show the tendency of the old classification valuations. It is true that the old classification valuations of each of the classes from 2nd to 7th, inclusive, is lowered from the ordinary scale; that fact, however, conveys no real information, unless we know what kind of land was placed in each class. In the old classification the actual use of the 1st class was practically entirely set aside, 2nd class with rare exceptions was not made use of, and even 3rd much more sparingly than was proper even on the rules then in force. It is plain that at that time in the Ahmednagar survey a general lowering down of the better classes of soil had come about, even to the extent of 4 annas of the classification scale or some 25 to 35 per cent. of value. But at the same time in the lower classes a corresponding lowering of valuation was not in operation; had this been so, no harm would have occurred from the lowering of the proportionate valuation of the good soils. The valuation of those poorer soils was on paper higher than that usual in proportion to the valuation of good soils, and in practice also it is evident that it was a good deal higher. Below is shown the three scales of classification, that adopted in the first survey in this taluka, as detailed at para. 21 of the report of the Superintendent, Lieutenant G. Anderson, that of the joint report, and that now in use in revision survey:—

Class.	Lieutenant G. Anderson's Scale used in this Taluka.		Joint Report Scale.		Revision Survey Ordinary Scale.	
	Annas	pies.	Annas	pies	Annas	pies.
1st	16	0	16	0	16	0
2nd	13	6	14	0	14	0
3rd	11	0	12	0	12	0
4th	9	0	10	0	10	0
5th	7	0	8	0	8	0
6th	5	0	6	0	6	0
7th	4	0	4	6	4	0
8th	3	0	3	0	2	6
9th	2	0	2	0	1	6
10th	None.		None.		1	0

7. I will first make a few remarks about Lieutenant G. Anderson's scale. It will be observed that it differs from the joint report scale apparently to a material extent. In real practice, however, the difference is less than might be supposed. Disuse the first and the second classes, as was done in real practice here, and the relative valuation of each class from third downward, as indicated by the difference between each and the next below, is almost identical with that of the joint report scale with which the scale at present in use agrees, except that there is a lower valuation below the 6th class, comprising all the poorest lands, and a 10th class has been created which has a most material practical effect in keeping down the valuation of the poorest soils. Further, in calculating the average valuation of fields which always contain lands of several classes, the valuation rate is worked out to rupees, annas and pies, the pies being ordinarily converted into the nearest half anna; but in calculating the revision rates I have provided that in the good soil the upper half-anna is to be adopted, in medium soils the nearest half-anna whether above or below, and in the poorer soils those below six annas classification valuation that the next half-anna below rejecting all fractions is to be adopted. Under this plan a classing valuation of Re. 0-13-1 becomes Re. 0-13-6 instead of Re. 0-13-0. Re. 0-10-2 becomes as at present Re. 0-10-0. Re. 0-5-5 becomes Re. 0-5-0 instead of Re. 0-5-6. Re. 0-3-4 becomes Re. 0-3-0 instead of Re. 0-3-6. This plan produces a most material lowering of the valuation of the poor soils and some small raising of the valuation of the better soils. But the point is, that it adds to the difference between the valuation of the good and bad soil, which practically in the distribution of the actual money assessment on the classification proportionate valuation has the effect of increasing the assessment on the good soils compared with that on the poorer soils, the great point to always keep in view.

8. Farther, I would have added something extra to the valuation of the best soils in the same manner as I did in the Kaládgi Collectorate in lands of a similar geological character to those in this táluka. I was, however, deterred from doing this by the fact that the ordinary classification valuation of these good soils was already raised more than usual in consequence of the extreme lowness of the old classification on these soils, and the expediency of still farther raising the classification was at least doubtful.

Para. 14 of Survey Commissioner's No. 85 of 17th January 1875, sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 1670 of 18th March 1875.

9. On the statistical part of the Superintendent's report, I propose to be as brief as possible in my observations, confining them to an elucidation of those points on which additional remarks at length appear absolutely necessary.

10. In climate as regards rainfall this táluka appears to be for a Deccan táluka moderately well favoured. Tálukas nearer the gháts get more rain and tálukas farther east less; but, on the whole, it does not seem that the rainfall is on the average otherwise than fairly good. On returns of rainfall, such as those given at para. 32 of the Superintendent's letter, no great dependence can be placed. Moreover, even if correct, no accurate information regarding the certainty and utility of the rainfall in relation to agriculture is conveyed by a mere statement of the number of inches falling in a year. It is more a question of time of fall than of quantity, and even a difference in total fall of 3 inches of rain, if distributed in fall at the times when it is required, would be enough to convert a bad into a fair year, and a fair into a good one.

11. In communications there has been a great change since the last settlement; the one indifferent road then existing has been much improved. But, above all, the Dhond and Manmád Railway runs through the táluka. There certainly is some want of well-selected cleared branch roads, but the general nature of the surface of the country is favourable to cart traffic by country tracks during the fair season. The táluka is well supplied with good market towns.

12. Manufactures appear to have been of small consequence thirty years ago, and have apparently not increased since.

13. The statement at para. 20 of the Superintendent's report shows the material progress of the táluka during the last thirty years. Population has increased 38·8 per cent.; it now shows an average of 107 per square mile, which is

still a very moderate rate. The better class of houses, the flat-roofed and tiled, have increased 40 per cent.; agricultural cattle show an increase of 33 per cent., and cows and buffaloes 56 per cent. Sheep and goats alone show a decrease clearly from the more limited grazing available and the greatly increased demand for meat. Carts show an increase of 52 per cent. In all respects the above return shows that this tract of country is doing well, notwithstanding that it has recently passed through the ordeal of the severest famine known for the past seventy-five years. It is somewhat remarkable that in population and number of cattle this tract should show so differently to the north of the Dhárwár Collectorate, on which I have recently reported. There the population and number of cattle show an absolute decrease on the past thirty years, for the most part asserted to be due to the famine. Here, where the famine was much worse than in Dhárwár a most material increase of both population and cattle is maintained. I think this bears out my assertion, that the decrease in population and cattle in Dhárwár was not due to death, but to scattering of the surplus population by emigration in search of employment, and to a portion of the cattle being absent and not counted, and to incorrect returns. The same amount of the population have not emigrated here, because the population is less dense.

14. About 78 per cent. of the lands of these villages are cultivated by those who hold directly under Government, the remainder being sublet. This is about the proportion ordinarily met with. Much the greater part of the land sublet is let on rents payable in kind; in dry-crop land half the gross produce being paid and the payment of the assessment shared between the holder and tenant. In garden land the rent is from $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the gross produce, with, it is stated, proportionate sharing of the assessment.

Superintendent's letter, para. 23.

15. Para. 24 of the Superintendent's letter and the appended statements E., F. and G. refer to the sale price of land, and the terms obtained on mortgage and lease as ascertained from the records of the registration office since 1876. The cases of mortgage are most numerous, amounting to 43. I will take one or two cases as specimens of the kind of transaction met with. Case 1, a field of acres $5\frac{1}{2}$ in the town of Ráhuri assessed at Rs. 4-4-0, is mortgaged for Rs. 199-12-0 for four years, the holder to pay the assessment, no interest to be paid in cash, but $\frac{1}{4}$ of the gross produce to be appropriated by the mortgagee in lieu of interest; if the principal is not paid up to date, the field to be sold and the proceeds to liquidate the debt. Case 2 is in the same town, but here a field of acres 21-37 assessed at Rs. 15 is mortgaged for one year for Rs. 299, interest being payable at the rate of Rs. 1-12-0 per cent. per mensem (21 per cent. per annum), and if the principal is not paid to date, the field to be sold and the proceeds to liquidate the debt. The names of the mortgagees are given in the statement, and it appears from them that about 13 of the 43 mortgagees were not of the Márwádi or Baniá class, but were patels, kulkarnis and people of the cultivating class.

16. Statement F. shows the sales of land registered since 1876, amounting to 35 cases. The sale price varies from 12 times to 196 times the assessment, and on the average of the whole 35 cases gives an average sale price of 29 times the survey assessment.

17. Statement G. gives the cases of sub-letting registered, amounting to seven only. In case 1 a survey field of acres 36-30 assessed at Rs. 15-12-0 is sublet for Rs. 37, the holder paying the assessment. In case 2 a survey field of acres 21-9 assessed at Rs. 8 is sublet for Rs. 18, the tenant to pay the assessment. In case 5 a field of acres 14-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ assessed at Rs. 10-6-0 is sublet for Rs. 60 per annum, the tenant to pay the assessment. The remaining cases, though different in terms, are much on a parallel with those above quoted.

18. Hearing lately when out in this taluka from the officer in charge of the classing operations, Mr. Fforde, Assistant Superintendent, that he had obtained information of some recent sales of standing crops, I requested that all trustworthy particulars obtained by him might be placed on record. The statement obtained from him is appended. The following is an abstract of it:—

No.	Area.		Assessment.			Nature of Crop.	Terms of sale.								
	A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.										
1	45	38	49	8	0	Jowári and a little saf-flower.	The whole crop sold standing for Rs. 650.								
2	29	6	25	8	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ bájri, $\frac{1}{2}$ jowári.	The bájri grain alone, excluding the straw, sold for 2,400 local seers of grain = 6,840 lbs., Rs. 240 at local price.								
3	23	35	25	4	0	Jowári ... <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A.</td><td>g.</td></tr><tr><td>18</td><td>35</td></tr></table>	A.	g.	18	35	Whole standing crop sold for Rs. 350 cash.				
A.	g.														
18	35														
4	24	30	26	4	0	Jowári and a little saf-flower.	Whole standing crop sold for Rs. 450 cash.								
5	20	19	21	0	0	Do. do. ...	Sold standing for 3,840 local seers of grain = 11,520 lbs., Rs. 384; straw remains with cultivator.								
6	21	32	23	12	0	Jowári ... <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>A.</td><td>g.</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>0</td></tr></table> Bájri ... <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>5</td><td>32</td></tr></table> Gram ... <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	A.	g.	11	0	5	32	5	0	Jowári alone sold for Rs. 200 cash
A.	g.														
11	0														
5	32														
5	0														
7	23	31	25	4	0	Jowári and a little saf-flower.	Entire crop sold standing for Rs. 650.								
8	23	21	23	8	0	Jowári only ...	Grain only sold standing for 5,040 seers = 15,120 lbs., Rs. 504.								

In all cases of cash transactions half was paid down and the other half on the removal of the crop.

19. Cases 2, 5 and 8 are somewhat remarkable as indicating the speculative nature of transactions which the cultivators indulge in. The seller of the standing crop takes payment in kind of a certain quantity of the grain of the field. It is true that he gets rid of the trouble and expense of reaping, but this is a matter of known and certain cost, as it can always be done for a certain share of the produce. These cases are trials of acuteness between the seller and the buyer: each forms his own estimate of the outturn of the crop, and bargains accordingly.

20. In para. 27 the Superintendent refers to the number of wells for irrigation existing now and thirty years ago, showing 894 of all kinds formerly and 1,559 now. This shows good progress in improvement, and improvement, too, involving a considerable outlay, since each new well may possibly on an average be put down as costing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250.

21. Para. 28 of the Superintendent's letter refers to present and past prices. The prices of the last few years have been so greatly influenced by exceptional causes that no conclusions can be based upon them. We are, however, safe in estimating that an average increase of price over the average of thirty years ago to the extent of at least 100 per cent. may be reckoned upon for the future, more especially in those districts within reach of railway communication, which must tend to prevent prices locally differing in rise or fall from the generally prevalent averages of the great centres of population.

22. Statement I., appended to the Superintendent's report and referred to in his para. 30, shows the revenue history of the 94 Government villages first settled,—that is in 1849-50, out of the 96 Government villages now under report which may be taken as a sufficient specimen of the whole. During the ten years before the first settlement, we find an occupied area ranging between acres 82,000 and acres 69,000 with a falling tendency during the last years of those ten, and a realized revenue ranging between Rs. 94,000 and Rs. 34,000. The remissions during this ten-year period were excessive. I set aside entirely the permanent

remissions, for those consisted of a permanent deduction from the standard revenue, the realization of which was avowedly abandoned; a deduction though often not based on any more definite grounds than the casual remissions or those supposed to be granted on account of failure of crops, poverty, &c., and varying from year to year. These casual remissions, however, varied during these ten years between Rs. 66,697 and Rs. 7,686, and in several years were equal to more than half the collected revenue. The average collections of these ten years were Rs. 62,754 and the average casual remissions Rs. 32,969.

23. The settlement was introduced in 1849-50; the following statement shows the progressive state of the occupied area and revenue for the succeeding ten-year period:—

Year.	Occupied Area.	Full Assessment.	REMISSIONS.		Collection.	Outstandings	
			Permanent	Casual.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1849-50	...	62,751	48,052	13	10,470	37,569	3,164
1859-60	...	150,972	1,00,938	181	95	1,00,662	67
1869-70	...	168,102	1,10,915	129	11	1,10,775	...
1878-79	...	168,002	1,10,752	...	...	1,10,752	22,301

The permanent remissions beyond doubt refer to sums foregone on account of service, &c.

24. It so happens that the years I have above taken at regular periods show but small remissions; there are, however, some years of very heavy remissions, as below shown:—

Year.	Casual Remissions.				
1855-56	15,679
1868-69	18,223
1871-72	5,625

The above were probably worse years than ordinary, but I cannot call to mind that either of them were specially bad years generally. The outstandings so heavy before the settlement practically vanished a few years after it. The outstandings of the past three years have, of course, their origin in the famine, but will, it is expected, be to a considerable extent realized.

25. In para. 31 of his letter, the Superintendent refers to the number of notices issued in default of punctual payment and of sales in distraint which have occurred in the last four years. The number is most trifling, up to last year showing 8 notices and 8 sales in three years, but the year 1878-79 shows the number of 314 notices, which is not very remarkable for that year. But it is astonishing that the number of sales is exactly the same as though the issue of any notice was never at all attended to, and sale in all cases was the necessary consequence. I cannot conceive that there is not some mistake in this; the Collector, however, in his remarks makes no observation tending to throw any light whatever on the matter.

26. Thus this táluka has on the whole a fairly good rainfall; it contains much land of a very superior character; in markets it is well provided; and as regards communications with large markets the greatest possible improvement has been recently afforded in a railway being made passing through the táluka. The large sums necessarily spent on the construction of this work must have alone been an immense advantage to the people of this vicinity.

27. I now come to the question of the rates of assessment now to be imposed. On this point, to save some prolixity in explanation, I may note that in company with the Superintendent I went over all the material data, and arranged the grouping of the villages for different maximum rates and the maximum rate to be applied to each group. These rates may be now shortly explained as follows. In the first assessment the táluka was divided into three groups longi-

gradually from south-west to north-east with Rs. 1-8-0 maximum for the south-western or villages considered to be best situated; Rs. 1-6-0 for the belt or group to the north-east of them; and Rs. 1-4-0 for the extreme north-eastern villages as worst of all. It is now also proposed to divide the villages for settlement into three main groups from south-west to north-east assessed respectively at Rs. 1-10-0, Rs. 1-8-0, and Rs. 1-6-0, and then selecting those villages of the Rs. 1-10-0 and Rs. 1-6-0 group which benefit most by proximity to railway stations and large market towns raise them two annas above their fellows of the same group.

28. Of pátasthal or garden land watered by channels from streams, there are only some 10 acres of garden land. The figures at para. 36 of the Superintendent's report, so far as they are intelligible, do not agree with the totals of the detailed appendix, the figures in which must be assumed to be correct. From this it appears that by the former survey there were acres 2,181 of garden land, which it is evident must have been irrigated from wells alone. Now it appears that acres 7,046 of garden land exist, all of which but acres 10 are watered by wells. This refers solely to Government land; there appears also to be a small additional area of inám land watered from wells, the precise extent of which cannot be ascertained, but is apparently about acres 200. The large increase in the area irrigated from wells is a most marked feature in improvement, as nothing will tend more to save the people from the effects of bad seasons than the extension of well irrigation.

29. It is evident from the account given in the 26th para. of the Superintendent's letter of the very limited area of land, acres 39-15-0 watered by the Lákh Canal, that the people do not take to the use of this canal. In the Superintendent's account of the reason for this, there seems to be some confusion of ideas. Existing garden land will, of course, be more readily irrigated from a canal than other land is, it is ready levelled, which dry-crop fields are not. Both in case of garden and dry crop, manure must be used if water is applied by irrigation.

30. At para. 38 of the Superintendent's report is shown the general result of the rates above proposed, showing a general increase of 39·9 per cent., or from an average assessment of Re. 0-10-8 per acre to Re. 0-14-1 per acre an increase of Re. 0-3-5 per acre. Thus, in round numbers, each anna per acre of increase all over represents about 12 per cent. of increased revenue. This increase is almost entirely attained by a higher assessment on the good soils—soils which give probably a gross produce of from fifteen to twenty-five rupees per acre in the ordinary run of years. In the adjacent táluka of Kopargaon settled in revision in 1876 and 1877, I find the increase of assessment averaged 31·9 per cent. But that táluka was settled before the Dhond and Manmád Railway was constructed, and Kopargaon is certainly a somewhat inferior táluka to Ráhuri as regards rainfall. The difference between the 31·9 per cent. increase of Kopargaon and the proposed 39·9 of Ráhuri, or 8 per cent., looks large, but in real fact it amounts to but 8 pies or one penny per acre, and this, too, on land to a great extent of an average very fair quality with much of excellent quality. In individual villages the range of increase varies much; but it may be stated, as a rule, that the increase is greatest in those villages with a preponderance of superior soil, and least in those of inferior soil.

31. The total revenue for last year on the 96 Government villages was Rs. 1,11,850, by the proposed rates it is Rs. 1,56,703, an increase of Rs. 44,853, which increase beyond all doubt might be a good deal more and still be fully justified by the change in the circumstances of this táluka.

32. To obviate any misapprehension I must note that the Government Resolution No. 5739 of 29th October 1874, limiting increases on revision on whole tálukas to 33 per cent., had no application to the Ahmednagar Collectorate. It applied solely and exclusively to the Poona and Sholápur Collectorates.

33. Some remarks by the Collector are appended. First he refers to what he supposes to be the increase of area, which is merely an increase of acres 2,889 in the arable land caused by a transfer of land to that extent from the unarable head in the new classification.

34. The Collector makes some objection regarding the rates, but it is plain from the whole bearing of his remarks that he somewhat misapprehended the subject, for he refers to the fact that in an adjacent taluka a higher maximum rate had produced a lower percentage increase of assessment and a lower actual increase of assessment, namely, from Re. 0-10-8 to Re. 0-14-0 in Ráhuri and from Re. 0-10-0 to Re. 0-11-8 in Sangamner.

35. The amount of present percentage increase must, of course, depend not only on the present rate of assessment, but also on the former rate, whether high or low, and the actual rate per acre deduced from any maximum rate must vary according to the quality of the soil in one district and another.

36. The old rates in Ráhuri were very low, the general average of the quality of the soil in Ráhuri is very superior to that in Sangamner, consequently the average rate in the former is higher than in the latter, notwithstanding that the maximum rate or that on 16 annas classification valuation is higher in Sangamner than in Ráhuri.

37. I trust that these proposals may meet with as early consideration as may be convenient, and that sanction may be given for the introduction of the settlement at any date before the 5th June and for the issue of the usual guarantee.

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

(Through the Commissioner, C. D.)

Notes of Sale, or Disposal, by Contract, of Standing Crops in some villages of Táluka Ráhuri, Ahmednagar Collectorate, during the harvest season of the year 1879.

Number.	Name of Village	Survey Number.	Area.	Rate per Acre.	Assessment.	Description and Area of crops sown.	Terms of Sale, or disposal of standing crops by contract.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Pimpri Valan ...	44	23 0	1 1 0	24 8 0	Jowári, with a little safflower sown sparsely among it.	This whole crop was sold outright for Rs. 650. Half the price was paid before the crop was reaped, and the other half after it was threshed and carted away. The market price of jowári at the time was 10 local "sers," or 30 lbs. weight of grain to the rupee, and that of safflower seed was 14 local "sers," or 31½ lbs. weight per rupee. N. B.—The weight of jowári was 3 lbs. to the "ser," and that of safflower seed was 2 lbs. 4 ozs. to the "ser."
		34	22 38	1 1 6	25 0 0		
			45 38		49 8 0		
2	Do. ...	38	29 6	0 14 2	25 8 0	Bájri ... 22 33 Jowári ... 6 13	In this field the <i>bájri</i> only was disposed of for 2,400 sers (6,840 lbs.), equal to Rs. 240. The transaction included the grain alone, and the straw remained in the possession of the owner. The 2,400 sers were paid to the owner after the completion of all harvesting operations; and any surplus became the property of the contractor, and constituted his profit.
3	Do. ...	41	23 35	1 1 0	25 4 0	Jowári ... 18 35	The standing crop on the 18 acres 35 guntás sown was sold outright (including both grain and straw) for Rs. 350 cash. The terms as regards payment were the same as in the first case above noted, and these terms hold in all cases where payment is in cash.
4	Do. ...	50	24 30	1 1 0	26 4 0	Jowári, with a little safflower sown sparsely among it.	The entire crop sold outright for Rs. 450 cash. Terms of payment the same as in the preceding case.
5	Pathrik Khurd ...	49	20 19	1 0 6	21 0 0	Jowári, with a little safflower sown sparsely among it.	Disposed of for 3,840 sers of grain, equivalent to a weight of 11,520 lbs. and having a market value of Rs. 384. The market price of the grain was 10 sers (or 30 lbs.) per rupee. The contractor took the grain only, and made over the straw to the owner of the field. After deducting the amount of grain to be paid to the owner of the field (3,840 sers) the remainder forms the profit of the contractor.
6	Manjriya ...	66	21 32	1 1 6	23 12 0	Jowári ... 11 0 Bájri ... 5 32 Gram ... 5 0	The jowári crop only (11 acres) was sold for Rs. 200 cash. The terms of payment and the market value of the grain are the same as in the above noted cash transactions.
7	Pathrik Khurd ...	85	23 31	1 1 0	25 4 0	Jowári, with a little safflower sown sparsely among it.	Sold outright for Rs. 650 cash, on precisely the same terms as in similar cases given above.

Number.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Area.	Rate per Acre.	Assessment.	Description and Area of Crops sown.	Terms of Sale, or disposal of standing crops by contract.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			A. g.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.		
8	Pathrik Khurd ...	68	23 21	1 0 0	23 8 0	Jowári only ...	Disposed of for 5,040 sers, equal to 15,120 lbs. weight of grain, and worth Rs. 504 in the open market, at 10 sers per rupee. As usual in transactions which are not a matter of cash, the contract was for the grain only; and after deducting the quantity agreed on as the owner's share, the remainder formed the contractor's profit. The straw was not included in the contract, and remained in possession of the owner.
9	Valan ...	29	24 3	0 13 0	19 8 0	Jowári ...	The standing crop of grain only disposed of for 4,800 sers, equal to 14,400 lbs. weight, and worth in the open market Rs. 480. In this case also the straw reverted as usual to the owner, and the contractor's profit consisted of the surplus grain, after deducting the owner's share of 4,800 sers.
10	Do. ...	52	13 24	1 2 0	15 4 0	Jowári ... Safflower ...	This was originally disposed of for 2,880 sers, or 8,640 lbs. weight of jowári, grain worth Rs. 288. After threshing, however, the contractor found that the produce was only 1,920 sers of grain, or 5,760 lbs., and the owner agreed to cancel the contract, paying the contractors for the actual labour. The value of the grain threshed out and ready for market was Rs. 192. No information was procurable as to the amount paid for the labour of harvesting, except that the owner gave the contractors a few "maunds" of grain. <i>N.B.</i> — None but the best crops, grown on the best soils, are disposed of by contract, and then only in villages where the soil is notoriously good, and to which people come from a distance for the express purpose of taking such contracts. The system never obtains in poor villages, but only where the peasants can afford to pay higher for harvesting in order to save trouble.

(Signed) A. BROWNLOW FFORDE,
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

No. ^R₁₀₈₃ OF 1880.

FROM

E. P. ROBERTSON, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner, C. D.;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Mahábaleshvar, 9th April 1880.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government a letter No. 354, dated 1st instant, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, forwarding the proposals of the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Násik, for the revision of the assessment of 99 villages of the Ráhuri Táluka in the Ahmednagar District. A letter from the Collector, Mr. King, accompanies.

2. The reports of both the Hon'ble Colonel Anderson and the Superintendent, Colonel Laughton, are unusually interesting.

3. There has been a considerable increase in the cultivable area, but that is due, as explained by the Survey Commissioner, to unarable lands having been brought under cultivation.

4. It is satisfactory that care has been taken to break up the very large numbers into more convenient holdings and give to sub-holders a recognized separate survey number.

5. The grouping adopted has been much the same as that which was adopted at the first settlement, with the exception that a small special higher rate of 2 annas has been placed on villages in immediate proximity to the railway. This grouping is satisfactory.

6. Since the first settlement, communications have vastly improved. The main road traversing the táluka from north to south and in fact the whole Collectorate from Dhond to Manmád, is now an excellent road for all seasons of the year; while in the famine the Dhond and Manmád Railway, running at some distance to the east of this road, also traverses the Collectorate from north to south and is an incalculable boon to the cultivators, enabling them to at once reach markets hitherto closed to them, and giving them the advantage of the higher prices ruling in places where produce may happen to be scarcer. Sanganner has been joined on to the Ráhuri Táluka by a good road, and steps are now being taken to make railway feeders to the railway stations. The táluka is also in itself well supplied with good market towns.

7. As regards prices. These, as I have already remarked in the other reports, are not now likely to fall below the rates which obtained previous to the famine. While in Ahmednagar lately I found that but little grain was then passing by the railway; the reason given was that so much now depends on the prices at the larger markets where the demand is great, that as soon as there is a rise in Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Poona, or Bombay, prices at once rise in the local bázárs, only leaving a small margin for transit. Thus the rayats, from the improved communications, have not only the advantage of prices fully 100 per cent. over those of the first settlement, but they are freed from all chance of a glut in the local market.

8. The extent of land held by non-cultivating occupants is larger than in Sanganner, only 78 per cent. being held by cultivating occupants; still that

is better than I had expected and better than was found to be the case in the more favoured and highly prosperous Southern Marátha Country.

9. The mortgage value of land is high, and the sale value is about 29 times the assessment, and Colonel Anderson has in his 17th para. given instances which show that the sub-letting value is very considerably in excess of the Government demand, thus proving the extreme moderation of the rates. But further than this, some most valuable, instructive and interesting information has been collected by Mr. Fforde, Assistant Superintendent, showing the cultivating profits are very considerable, and that heavy sums are on speculation paid for standing crops.

10. The increase in well irrigation has been considerable and is highly satisfactory, as showing that the people are active in improving their condition and have spent no inconsiderable amount in improving their occupancies. The increase in well irrigation has been from 2,181 acres at the first settlement to 7,046 acres now, and in the number of wells from 894 to 1,559.

11. It is somewhat strange that so little advantage has been taken of the Lákh Canal, and the Collector should turn his attention to this and endeavour to discover the true reasons, so that, if possible, a remedy may be applied.

12. With regard to the classification and rates. The Survey Commissioner explains that in the Ráhuri Táluka there were under the first settlement considerable irregularities. This point is gone into in great detail on account of these irregularities. Colonel Anderson rightly decided to re-classify the whole area under revision in place of, as has been the practice in the Southern Marátha Country, re-classing a percentage only.

13. In the old settlement the classification on the best soils was lowered fully 25 per cent., while as regards the inferior soils not only was their classification not lowered, but it was pitched for the time somewhat high. This no doubt was a grave error, as it is now acknowledged that the best soils can well bear a fairly full rate, while every consideration should be shown for the bad soils. These discrepancies will be entirely remedied by the new classification; the good soils will be brought up to the rates they should have been assessed at, while the poorer soils, which have been hitherto too highly classed, will now be rated moderately.

14. The Survey Commissioner explains his views very fully in his letter, and especially in his 7th para., and I feel sure they will meet with the approval of Government.

15. Before the last settlement, 82,000 acres of land were occupied, paying a revenue varying from Rs. 94,000 to Rs. 34,000 with an average revenue of Rs. 62,754. At the close of the settlement the area under occupation had risen to 168,002 acres and the revenue to Rs. 1,10,752.

16. The increase now proposed amounts to 39.9 per cent., giving an average assessment of Re. 0-14-1 against Re. 0-10-8, or an average increase of 3 annas 5 pies per acre. This increase of over 30 per cent. is, as shown before, chiefly due to the fact that the good lands had been lowered fully 25 per cent. below their proper classification at the first settlement, and to this discrepancy having now been remedied by the new classification of the good soils.

17. Last year the revenue on the 96 Government villages amounted to Rs. 1,11,850; the proposed settlement will realize 1,56,703, or an increase of Rs. 44,853. The increase now proposed appears to me most just and reasonable when the low classification of the good soils under the first settlement is considered and we bear in mind the great rise in prices of fully 100 per cent. and the improvements in communications.

18. I recommend the proposed settlement to Government for adoption, and trust that early orders may issue.

I have, &c.,

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 2179.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th April 1880.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 354, dated 1st April 1880
—Submitting proposals for the revision of the assessment of 99 villages, of which 3 are inám in the Ráhuri Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, consequent on the expiration of the first settlement made in 1849-50.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-1088, dated 9th April 1880—Submitting, with his remarks, the above, and a report thereon by the Collector of Ahmednagar.

RESOLUTION.—The district in which these villages are situated consists chiefly of an open plain, the south-west portion of which is much broken by water-courses and torrents. It is traversed by two rivers of considerable size, the Pravara and the Mula. The soil is, as a rule, good, deep and black, deteriorating towards the south-west and north-east corners, where clay is found to a large extent in the low lying land, whilst the uplands are poor and barren. The rainfall is somewhat heavier than in the country immediately to the west, but varies considerably from year to year, that of 1877 as well of 1876 having been so much below the average both in quantity and distribution as to have caused a failure of crops that seriously affected the whole táluka. The principal crops grown are cereals, bájri, jowári and wheat predominating. Though there is a considerable area of land irrigated from wells, the crops raised on it consist to a very small extent of the more remunerative classes of produce such as sugar-cane and fruits. The táluka is fairly well-off with respect to communications; a good made-road giving access to the G. I. P. Railway at Devláli, whilst the newly opened chord line between Dhond and Manmád runs through the centre of the group of villages now under consideration. The Collector, in his letter forwarding the Superintendent's report, has shown that he appreciates the necessity of bringing into full operation the benefits that will accrue to the district from the proximity of the railway, by the gradual construction of a system of roads calculated to serve for the purposes of the collection and distribution of commercial produce. The line of railway itself is at present of too recent construction to have had any considerable effect upon the country it traverses, but its existence may confidently be expected to increase the value of agricultural produce by providing the means of conveying for sale at remunerative prices to other districts the surplus produce of the táluka. There are four local markets, two of which are of some importance, and within easy reach of stations on the railway. The manufacturing population is insignificant as compared with the numbers engaged in agriculture, and appears to have varied but little during the last thirty years.

2. As regards the material improvement of the district during the period of the late guarantee, it may be remarked that in the Government villages the increase of population, houses, cattle, carts and ploughs has been large, the only decrease of any note appearing in the number of sheep and goats, which latter may fairly be ascribed to the increase of cultivation, by which the area of pasture has been contracted, as well as to the tendency to concentrate small cattle on the pasture and breeding grounds nearer the meat market. The statistics of the 3 alienated villages under revision show such large variations from those of the Government villages by which the former are surrounded, that there appears reason to doubt their trustworthiness as an index to the condition of the people. From paragraph 28 of the Superintendent's report it appears that the average prices of the staple food grains grown in the district have risen above 100 per cent. as compared with those recorded during the first decade of the expired guarantee, and though the stimulus given by the general scarcity of 1876—1878 must be taken into consideration in estimating the weight and bearings of the above improvement, a reference to the detailed Table II annexed to the report shows that, with the exception of the especially cheap years 1873-74

and 1874-75, a steady improvement in prices averaging from 75 to 90 per cent. had been maintained for some time before the famine. In appreciating the material progress of the last thirty years it is necessary above all to take into consideration the spread of cultivation, or, rather, the increased area of land taken into private occupation, as well as the market value of such land, as far as Government are in a position to ascertain it. Regarding the former point details for 94 villages have been given by the Superintendent and reviewed by the Survey Commissioner. The area occupied during the first year of the original period of guarantee, namely 1849-50, amounted to 62,751 acres, whilst in 1878-79 it was 168,002 acres; garden land paying full assessment, chiefly under irrigation from wells, and therefore indicating a considerable investment of capital on the part of the occupant, has increased in area by about 210 per cent. Wells and lifts (*burkis*) are more numerous by 74.4 per cent. than they were thirty years ago, and there are now 1,447 in working order. The statistics of revenue also may be regarded in like measure as indicative of a more widely diffuse prosperity. In 1849-50 the collections on account of occupied land amounted to Rs. 37,569, in 1869-70 they were Rs. 1,10,775, and almost the same in 1878-79 though with large outstandings, amounting to Rs. 22,301 on account of the revenue held in abeyance during the late famine. The remissions found necessary during the currency of the late rates of assessment on several occasions were no doubt heavy, but the rarity of these occasions shows that there must have been some special reason such as famine in those years, whilst in ordinary seasons the revenue was collected in full without pressure or recourse to distraint. The evidence afforded by records of transactions in land amongst the people themselves is not more satisfactory here than in other districts. Such cases of mortgage as are mentioned in this report may, in one sense, be taken to indicate the minimum marked value of the land offered as security for a loan, but on the other hand the essence of the agreement lies, in the majority of such transactions, more often in the value placed by the mortgaging agriculturist on his holding than in any consideration of the saleable value of the land if put up to competition in the open market, or disposed of in the ordinary course of business. The prices fetched by land at sales are estimated at an average of twenty-nine times the annual rent charge, and thus approximate to the estimated rates on which Government base their own transactions in land. The actual sales of growing crops during 1879, the details of which have been collected by Mr. Fforde, are highly interesting, as showing both the value of the produce to which they relate and the nature of the bargains customary amongst the cultivating classes. The general results show that the average price taken was equal to fifteen times the assessment due on the holding.

3. The survey operations with respect to these villages commenced with a complete remeasurement of all lands, and in the case of large numbers the separate demarcation and assessment of, as far as possible, each individual's occupancy. Classification had to be done over again in the case of land of all sorts, owing to the defects of the original scale and valuation, under which the difference between the better and the worse lands was insufficient. The scale now adopted is that of the joint report with modifications in the lower classes to suit the case of inferior lands, by keeping down the valuation of the poorest soils. The mode of application of this scale has also been somewhat changed, the object being to lower the valuation of the worse soils without pressing unduly upon those of superior quality. Both the object and the mode of attaining it have the entire approval of Government.

4. In proposing revised rates the Survey Commissioner and Superintendent have taken into consideration not only the general improvement in the material condition of the cultivator, but the rise in prices, which they think is likely to be maintained, and the improvement in communications, whereby the district is brought within range of the market rates of the chief trading centres. The villages grouped simply according to the normal dry-crop classification fall into three classes with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0, Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-6-0 respectively. It is proposed, however, on consideration of the introduction of railway facilities, to raise the maximum rates by two annas each, in the case of villages situated within five miles of the new line, the effect of which will be to form four classes with the financial results shown below :—

Class.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Number of Villages.	PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF ASSESSMENT.			Average Incidence per Acre.
			Maximum Village.	Minimum Village.	Average.	
	Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.
I	1 12 0	5	57·8	36·1	53·9	0 13 11
II	1 10 0	38	61·7	8·7	39·7	0 13 6
III	1 8 0	32	69·2	10·6	42·8	0 15 10
IV	1 6 0	21	70·8	21·0	33·2	0 13 1
	...	96	...	...	40·1	0 13 11

In the matter of the rates on land irrigated from channels, of which there is hardly any except what is under the Lákh Canal, a maximum rate of Rs. 8 is proposed, which will give an average of Rs. 3-1-0 per acre. The land irrigated from wells has been assessed, as usual, at ordinary dry-drop rates where the wells have been constructed during the period of guarantee, and at the highest dry-crop rate where the well was built before the introduction of the rates now current. The total revenue of the Government villages will be raised under the above proposals from Rs. 1,11,850 to Rs. 1,56,703, showing an increase of Rs. 44,853. The results on the Government occupied land alone will be to raise the average rate per acre from Re. 0-10-8 to Re. 0-14-1, or by Re. 0-3-5. In 2 villages, one in the third and one in the fourth group, the increase in assessment amounts to 69·2 and 70·8 respectively, but the cause seems to be the large area of land of the superior quality, and the assessment, therefore, is not inequitable as compared with that of other land in the same group. The Collector expresses a doubt as to whether the rates proposed are not excessive when compared with those now current in the táluka under consideration and with those introduced on revision in 1877 into the neighbouring Kopargaon and Yeola Tálukas. Mr. King is an officer whose experience and ability entitle his opinion to respect in a question of this sort, but on consideration of the facts that Ráhuri is a more fertile táluka and enjoys a better rainfall than Kopargaon and that the latter was re-settled before the Dhond and Manmád Railway was commenced or its construction even sanctioned, the increase proposed does not appear more than is justified by the general progress and improvement manifested during the thirty years of the late guarantee.

5. The rates proposed for the Government villages appear from paragraph 41 of the Superintendent's report to be applicable to the adjacent alienated villages which have all been classed under a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-8-0, showing an average incidence per acre of Rs. 1-0-1. As far as can be gathered from the possibly incomplete records available, the total increase will amount to a percentage of 29·2.

6. The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, on a consideration of all the facts mentioned above, to accord sanction to the proposed rates for a period of thirty years, or until 1909-10, and in so doing to express his approval of the careful manner in which Colonel Anderson and Lieut.-Colonel Laughton have carried out the revision operations and placed the results before Government.

JOHN NUGENT,

Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
 The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.,
 The Collector of Ahmednagar,
 The Superintendent, Poona and Násik Revenue Survey,
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, Irrigation (with the papers which it is requested may be returned when no longer required).

No. 150 OF 1881.

FROM

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

To

J. KING, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Nagar.

Nagar Districts, Camp Kolhár, 9th February 1881.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 145, dated 15th February 1880, to your address, I now have the honour to submit for the approval of Government the following report on the proposed revision of assessment on the remaining villages of the Ráhuri Táluka not revised last year :—

Name of Village.	Year of Survey Settlement.	Remarks.
1. Vilad ...	1849-50	} Transferred to táluka Nagar.
2. Ismalpur ...	"	
3. Singva ...	"	
4. Niubádhera ...	"	
5. Sira Kanbegaon ...	1851-52	} Received from táluka Párner.
6. Khámha ...	"	
7. Chikalthan ...	"	
8. Dharadgaon ...	"	
9. Mhaisgaon ...	"	
10. Varsinda ...	"	
11. Kathrad ...	"	} Received from táluka Nevása.
12. Vanjulpoi ...	"	
13. Sangaw ...	"	
14. Vavarda ...	"	} Received from táluka Nagar.
15. Jámbli ...	"	
16. Jambulban ...	1852-53	} Inám received from táluka Nagar.
17. Chadegaon ...	1853-54	
18. Daimábád ...	"	} Inám villages lapsed to Government.
19. Mátápur ...	"	
20. Mándvi... ...	"	
21. Vámbori ...	1869-70	} Inám village lapsed to Government

2. Thus there are now 17 villages, 14 Government and 3 inám, belonging to the táluka for revision ; 4 villages, which belonged to the old Ráhuri Táluka, now transferred to the Nagar Táluka, also for revision.

3. The present Ráhuri Táluka consists of 118 villages—110 Government and 8 inám : 99 villages had revision rates introduced into them last year ; 17 villages remain to be revised, and 1 inám village will have survey rates introduced into it for the first time shortly, total 117 ; leaving only 1 inám village, Eklare, into which the inámdár refuses to have survey rates introduced at all. The accompanying map shows the position of the above villages ; while the different colours denote the rates now proposed to be introduced, and the red ink figures on the adjoining villages, the rates which were sanctioned last year.

4. The following statement gives the general results regarding area, as obtained by the present survey, and what was recorded by the former survey :—

For 21 Villages, 18 Government and 3 Inám.

			Total Area.	Deduct Unarable.	Remaining Arable.
Former Survey	...	...	91,276	42,864	48,412
Present Survey	...	...	89,002	37,161	51,841
Increase	...	...	.....	.....	3,429
Decrease	...	...	2,274	5,703	.....

5. Here again I have to remark upon the decrease in total area as recorded by the present survey, as I did lately in my report upon the remaining villages of Sangamner. The decrease amounts to 2.5 per cent., and is to be found almost entirely among the hill villages in the south-western part of the táluka, and can, I consider, be only accounted for from the more careful manner in which the boundaries of these villages are laid down at the present time, having the undoubted data of a scientific survey as a guide. There is a very considerable increase in the arable area, the cause of which, doubtless, may be looked for in the more careful mode of cultivating now than formerly, resulting in a good deal of land which formerly was considered unarable, simply because it was covered with low scrub bushes, being now brought under the plough.

6. The next is the usual statement showing the percentage difference in the areas of survey fields, according to present and former measurements :—

Total Survey Fields.	DIFFERENCES IN AREAS OF OLD AND PRESENT SURVEY.						
	Under 5 per cent.	Above 5 and under 10 per cent.	Above 10 and under 15 per cent.	Above 15 and under 20 per cent.	Above 20 and under 25 per cent.	Above 25 and under 30 per cent.	Above 30 per cent.
3,140	2,653	296	78	46	25	19	23

In a total of 3,140 survey numbers, differences of area, in excess of 10 per cent., were found in 191 numbers; considering the very rough nature of the country to the south-west, where most of these villages lie, cut up as it is with deep nálás, almost ravines, the above cannot be considered a very large number of important differences.

7. Classing operations were carried out on the same system as described in my former report on this táluka, No. 145, of the 15th February 1880, a copy of which is appended for the sake of reference : *vide* paras. 6 and 7.

8. To the same report I would beg to refer you for a general description of the táluka, climate, productions, communications, markets, and manufactures, paras. 8 to 19. In consequence of most of the villages under report being situated among the hills in the south-western part of the táluka, and subject to a heavier and earlier rainfall, the monsoon crops are in excess; while in the 4 villages transferred to the Nagar Táluka, and situated on the main road leading to

* *Vide* Statistical Table Ahmednagar, rabi* crops are mostly cultivated, and the same may be said of the villages to the south-east.
No. III in Appendix.

9. There are 46 cotton cloth looms and 25 for weaving coarse blankets (kamblis) in the large market town of Vámbori; also 15 of the latter description of looms in the village of Khámbar; besides the above, there are no other manufactures of any kind. The inhabitants of the south-western villages resort mostly to Ráhuri as their bázár town; Sakúr in the adjoining táluka of San-

gamner to the west, is at no great distance, but here the bázár is of a poor description. The bázárs of Vámbori and Ráhuri are available to the villages to the south of the táluka, while those of Belápur and Kolhár are easy of access to the few villages in the north and east. Full mention has been made about the roads, and especially about the railway; nothing need now be added beyond remarking that all the bridges are completed on the latter, and two through trains run daily from Manmád to Dhond, and *vice versa*.

10. The next statement shows the increase of population during the current lease, and the average number of souls to the square mile:—

Period.	Population.	Average to the Square Mile.
Former Survey	8,080	58.1
Revision Survey	9,428	67.8

11. The following is an abstract Statement compiled from statistical returns prepared at time of classification (see Appendices IV. and VI.) showing the comparative statistics of thirty years ago and the present time:—

Items.	According to 1st Survey Settlement.	According to Revision Survey Settlement.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage Increase or Decrease.
Population	8,080	8,694	614	...	+ 7.6
	{ 19 villages	734	...	...	.....
	{ 2 do. ....	.....	...	...	.....
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled	1,302	1,522	220	...	+ 16.9
	{ 2 do.	121	...	...	.....
Houses { Thatched	292	253	...	39	- 13.4
	{ 2 do.	16	..	...	.....
Agricultural cattle	2,684	2,572	...	112	- 4.2
	{ 2 do.	274	...	...	.....
Cows, buffaloes and their young	2,621	2,821	200	...	+ 7.6
	{ 2 do.	286	...	...	.....
Sheep and goats	9,458	6,648	...	2,810	- 29.7
	{ 2 do.	1,226	...	...	.....
Ploughs	400	440	34	...	+ 8.4
	{ 2 do.	71	..	...	.....
Carts	575	252	...	423	- 62.7
	{ 2 do.	21	...	...	.....
Horses and ponies	233	230	...	3	- 1.3
	{ 2 do.	21	...	...	.....

12. As will be seen from the above, particulars of former or 1st survey are only obtainable for 19 villages. The items in these 19 villages, in which the decrease appears unfavourable, are "agricultural cattle," "sheep and goats," "carts," and "horses and ponies." The decrease in "thatched houses" speaks favourably. It is impossible to give satisfactory reasons for the decrease in the above items. Most probably the late famine, which was very much felt in this táluka, is the chief cause of decrease in agricultural cattle and sheep. It is to be doubted also whether in the item of carts all that belong to the villages have now been recorded. In consequence of the introduction of the railway, many of the carts may have been sent for hire to a distance, or sold altogether;—for instance, in the large and wealthy town of Vámbori, inhabited chiefly by traders, no other reason can be assigned for so large a decrease in carts as from 575 in 1869-70 to only 88 last year, when the classification was done. As for the other items in which the percentage decrease is small, it should be remembered that had these villages

been included in the settlement introduced last year, instead of showing a decrease, they would have merged into the general increase of the taluka, which would have been but a little lessened in consequence.

13. Appendix A. gives a return of the total number of survey and pôt numbers now obtaining in these villages; after deducting numbers which are waste, it would appear that 76·7 per cent. of the remainder are cultivated by the occupants themselves, about 3·2 per cent. are sub-let for money payments, and 19·1 per cent. for payments in grain; while only 1 per cent. of the land is cultivated in partnership with others. The system on which sub-letting is arranged, is the same as stated in para. 22 of my last year's report.

14. Statistical Table No. V gives the proportion of the agricultural to the non-agricultural portion of the inhabitants, and to those who are partly so employed: taken collectively the numbers are 4,529 agricultural, 690 partly so employed, and 4,209 who are non-agriculturists; similar data for the first and last items were recorded at the 1st survey, by which it seems that the agricultural inhabitants have increased 40·7 per cent., while those non-agricultural have decreased by 11·1 per cent. Data regarding those who only partly followed agriculture as a means of support was not recorded for all the villages.

15. Statements marked B, C and D are to be found in the Appendix giving information relating to sales, mortgages, and sub-letting of land during the past three years, obtained from the Sub-Registrar's office. As far as these cases may be considered *bonâ-fide* transactions, they go to prove the high value put on the land; the sums obtained at mortgage leads to the conclusion that the people prefer paying a high rate of interest rather than part with the land altogether. The sums obtained when the land has been given as security averages as much as 29 times the survey assessment; while the sums obtained, when the land has been sold outright, is considerably less, *viz.*, about 18·5 times the survey assessment.

16. There are 3 schools among these villages, 1 Government and 2 private, which are attended by 412 boys; the progress of education is marked as regards those who can read, compared to former times, as may be seen from an inspection of Statement IV. in the Appendix.

17. The next statement gives the areas of land, including inâm, under different sources of irrigation, as recorded both by the present and former surveys: the area under wells has increased by 193 per cent.; there are 17 acres under pâts, or water channels, and 37 acres under pâts and wells against none formerly.

Taluka.	Villages, Government or Inâm.	Number of Villages.	Year of Current Settlement.	AREA IRRIGATED UNDER						Remarks.
				Wells.	Burkis.	Pâts, i. e. small Canals from Streams.	Pâts and Wells combined.	Pâts and Burkis combined.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Râhuri.	Government and inâm.	21	1849-50...	658	5	.....	.....	...	663	Government. 630 Inâm ... 33
			1851-52...							
			1853-54 ..							
			1869-70...							
			Revision Survey 1879-80.	1,930	13	17	37	...	1,997	Government. 1,945 Inâm ... 52
Increase.	1,272	8	17	37	...	1,334	1,997			

18. The following is a statement giving the number of wells recorded at the time of the present settlement being introduced, and the number which have been dug since. The increase in those of a substantial nature, is nearly 40 per cent.

and by far the most of them have been dug during the last ten years, rather a significant fact tending to prove the gradual, but certain, improvement in the social status of the inhabitants.

Taluks.	Villages, Government or Indm.	Number of Villages.	Year of current settlement.	WELLS.												BURMIS.		Remarks.
				Existing at the time of the introduction of the current settlement.		Dug during the First Decade.		Dug during the Second Decade.		Dug during the third Decade.		Total number of new wells.		Total number of old and new wells.				
				Substantially built.	Not substantially built.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ruhri.	Government and Indm.	21	1849-50	248	11	9	..	14	1	72	17	95	18	343	29	4	4	
			1851-52															
			1853-54															
			1869-70															

19. The following is an abstract of Appendix E., exhibiting by decades the average prices of the principal grains sold in the chief bázars of the district, and is the same as given in para. 28 of my last year's report on this district, with an addition for one year, 1879-80 :

Period.	SEES PER RUPEE.				Period.	PERCENTAGE INCREASE.			
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.		Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.
Average of the First Decade.	51	44	33	34					
Average of the Second Decade.	29	23	16	16	Increase on the average of the First Decade.	76	91	106	112
Average of the Third Decade.	24	21	14	16	Increase on the average of the First Decade.	112	110	136	112
					Increase on the average of the Second Decade.	21	10	14	...
Actuals for 1876-77.	14	13	12	14					
Do. 1877-78.	10	10½	7½	8					
Do. 1878-79.	11½	12	7½	8					
Do. 1879-80.	13½	13	10	12					

From the above it will be seen that the average prices, obtained during the famine year, 1876-77, were actually lower than those ruling in the markets last year.

20. The next are abstracts of statements, as per margin, appended to this report, giving the past revenue history of these villages since 1849-50, for 4 Government villages ; for

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T 2, 3, 4 and 5.

11 Government villages since 1851-52; for 1 Inám village since 1852-53; for 2 Government villages since 1853-54; for 2 Inám villages also since 1853-54; and, last, for 1 Government village since 1869-70.

Four Villages, Government, settled in 1849-50, now belonging to Nagar Collectorate.

Years.	Average Occupied Acres, including Government and Alienated Land.	Average of Waste.	Average of Remissions.	Average of Total Collections on account of Government Occupied and Unoccupied Land.	Average of Outstanding Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From 1839-40 to 1848-49 ...	3,179	3,095	1,121	1,692	201
From 1849-50 to 1858-59...	5,486	3,667	103	2,755	13
From 1859-60 to 1868-69...	8,525	802	24	4,284	...
From 1869-70 to 1878-79...	9,119	208	13	4,463	337
For 1879-80 ...	8,302	857	...	4,195	95

The average of the last decade from 1869-70 to 1878-79 as compared with the ten years previous to the Survey Settlement—

Increase ...	5,940	...	...	2,771	136
Decrease ...	...	2,887	1,108	...	...

11 Villages, Government, settled in 1851-52.

Years.	Average Occupied Acres, including Government and Alienated Land.	Average of Waste.	Average of Remissions.	Average of Total Collections on account of Government Occupied and Unoccupied Land.	Average of Outstanding Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From 1841-42 to 1850-51 ...	9,182	10,190	2,250	5,013	710
From 1851-52 to 1860-61 ...	16,193	6,609	108	5,546	...
From 1861-62 to 1870-71 ...	19,945	3,647	62	6,529	...
From 1871-72 to 1879-80 ...	21,053	2,265	20	6,721	967
For 1879 80 ...	19,325	1,634	...	6,252	304

The average of the last decade 1871-72 to 1879-80 as compared with the ten years previous to Survey Settlement—

Increase ...	11,871	...	...	1,708	257
Decrease ...	...	7,925	2,230	...	...

1 Village, Inám, settled in 1852-53.

Years.	Average Occupied Acres, including Government and Alienated Land.	Average of Waste.	Average of Remissions.	Average of Total Collections on account of Government Occupied and Unoccupied Land.	Average of Outstanding Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From 1842-43 to 1851-52...	231	309	3	102	10
From 1852-53 to 1861-62...	308	518	2	135	1
From 1862-63 to 1871-72...	574	342	4	172	...
From 1872-73 to 1879-80...	1,081	69	...	245	41
For 1879-80 ...	1,162	67	...	249	...

The average of the last eight years, from 1872-73 to 1879-80, as compared with ten years before the introduction of Survey Settlement—

Increase ...	850	...	...	143	31
Decrease ...	...	240	3	...	...

2 Villages, Government, settled in 1853-54.

Years.	Average Occupied Acres, including Government and Alienated Land.	Average of Waste.	Average of Remissions.	Average of Total Collections on account of Government Occupied and Unoccupied Land.	Average of Outstanding Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From 1843-44 to 1852-53...	879	1,281	131	472	29
From 1853-54 to 1862-63 ...	1,305	795	29	635	...
From 1863-64 to 1872-73 ...	1,891	211	14	882	9
From 1873-74 to 1879-80 ...	1,647	421	1	821	207
For 1879-80 ...	1,374	573	...	724	35

The average of seven years, from 1873-74 to 1879-80, as compared with ten years previous to Survey Settlement—

Increase ...	768	...	...	349	178
Decrease ...	...	860	130	...	...

2 Villages, Inám, settled in 1853-54.

Years.	Average Occupied Acres, including Government and Alienated Land.	Average of Waste.	Average of Remissions.	Average of Total Collections on account of Government Occupied and Unoccupied Land.	Average of Outstanding Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From 1843-44 to 1852-53...	1,222	1,361	353	862	25
From 1853-54 to 1862-63...	1,490	589	15	1,162	...
From 1863-64 to 1872-73...	2,050	27	9	1,662	35
From 1873-74 to 1879-80 ...	2,062	15	...	1,683	271
For 1879-80 ...	2,063	15	...	1,684	115

The average of the last seven years, 1873-74 to 1879-80, as compared with ten years previous to Survey Settlement—

Increase ...	840	...	...	821	246
Decrease ...	...	1,346	353	...	...

1 Village, Government, settled in 1869-70.

Years.	Average Occupied Acres, including Government and Alienated Land.	Average of Waste.	Average of Remissions.	Average of Total Collections on account of Government Occupied and Unoccupied Land.	Average of Outstanding Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From 1859-60 to 1868-69...	11,991	2,095	5,153	7,705	953
From 1869-70 to 1878-79 ...	10,329	2,781	37	7,882	1,123
For 1879-80 ...	11,271	1,769	...	8,304	340

The average of ten years, from 1869-70 to 1878-79, as compared with ten years previous to Survey Settlement from 1859-60 to 1868-69—

Increase...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 177	Rs. 170
Decrease ...	Rs. 1,662	Rs. 326	Rs. 5,116	Rs. ...	Rs. ...

It is needless to go into detail regarding each group of villages according to the dates of their first settlement. It is sufficient to remark, as is evident from the above abstracts, that, with the exception of one village, Vambori, No. 6 group, the average of occupied area and revenue have increased very considerably, while average area of waste land and amount of remissions have decreased; even in

Vámbori revenue has increased; the average occupied area is, however, somewhat less; outstanding balances during the last ten years are due entirely to the famine year and the one following 1876-78.

21. The following statement shows the extent to which it was necessary to issue notices, and resort to sale, in default of punctual payment of revenue during the last three years:—

Years.					Notices issued.	Cases in which Sales took place.
1877-78 ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1878-79 ...	...	...	...	...	164	161
1879-80 ...	...	...	...	...	27	1
Total ...					191	162

On examining the returns of auction sales it appears that 4,337 acres, bearing survey assessment Rs. 1,696, were sold for Rs. 1,715; the amount due to Government being Rs. 1,804: this, however, does not prove that the land was not worth more, it being well known that, in the case of sales for arrears of revenue, the true value of the land is seldom if ever obtained.

22. I now come to the question of the rates of assessment to be imposed on revision. I may here state that I have consulted the Survey Commissioner at his request as to the rates now proposed to be adopted. With the exception of the large and important bázár town of Vámbori the rates now proposed are similar to those proposed and sanctioned for villages adjacent to the villages under report, and which it may be assumed would have been proposed last year, had there been time to bring the whole táluka under revision settlement.

23. In the first group* is only one village, Vámbori, for which I would propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-12-0. But for the fact of it being a bázár town this village would come into a Rs. 1-10-0 group, as it is adjacent to villages settled on that rate last year: in point of communication it is excellently situated, having the rail-road with a station in its immediate vicinity; the average increase percentage of revenue, by this rate, will amount to Rs. 33-2-0.

* See Statement marked G. in Appendix.

24. For the 2nd group, consisting of 13 villages, including the Inám village of Jambulban, a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0 appears suitable. Four of these villages, viz., Vilad, Nimbádhera, Ismalpur, and Singva, formerly belonged to the old Ráhuri Táluka; the main road from Nagar to Násik and the rail-road from Dhond to Manmád pass through the lands of each of them, Vilad having a station. The remaining 8 villages lie in the immediate vicinity of those for which similar rates were sanctioned last year. The average percentage increase of the group for 12 Government villages is 34·8 and for the Inám village 41·9 per cent.; only 1 village, Chikalthan, No. 2 of the group, shows an abnormal increase, 81·1. The occupied area has increased 166 acres. The former classification was exceedingly low, being on the average only Re. 0-3-10 per acre, while the present is Re. 0-5-6; this latter has been reduced, when adjusting the present classification, number by number as far as was fairly right; the total increase in money is Rs. 225; that is to say from Rs. 275 formerly to Rs. 500 now.

25. In the 3rd group at a maximum rate of Rs. 1-8-0, I would propose including 1 Government and 2 Inám villages, Daimábád, Mándva, and Mátápur. All these villages are well situated for communication, both by road and by rail, and are amongst those for which the same rate was sanctioned before. The percentage increases are very moderate among these villages.

26. In the 4th and last group are 4 villages to which I would apply a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-6-0, for reasons similar to those given to the other groups; the average percentage increase of revenue in these villages, from the application of the above rate, amounts to 45·5; in 1 only does the increase appear excessive, in the village of Songaon, which shows an increase of 66·1 per cent. The soil of this village is remarkably good, and the occupied area has increased nearly 28 per cent.

27. Of garden land at the introduction of the current settlement, there were 663 acres, of which 630 acres belonged to Government. According to the survey just completed, such land is found to amount to 1,997 acres, of which 1,945 acres are the property of Government. Of pátasthal, or land irrigated by water channels, formerly there was none, now there appears to be 17 acres; while land under the combined influence of páts and wells amounts to 37 acres. For such land I would suggest an eight rupees maximum scale, soil and water combined: this will give an average of Rs. 3-11-3 per acre. Land under old or assessed wells will now be assessed, in compliance with the orders of Government, within the highest rate on dry-crop land; while ordinary dry-crop rates will be imposed on lands under wells dug during the current settlement. There is no rice land among these villages.

28. The following statement shows the general result of the imposition of the proposed rates of assessment on each group of villages and on the whole of them.

Class.	Number of Villages in each Class.	Maximum Dry-Crop Rate.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.				Increase of Assessment per Cent.		
			Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Assessed Waste.	Total.			
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1st ...	1	1 12.	10,597	8,086	11,027	10,773	1,253	617	12,280	11,390	33.2
2nd ...	12	1 10	18,618	7,101	22,916	9,575	1,931	496	24,847	10,071	34.8
3rd ...	1	1 8	358	229	329	296	...	...	329	296	29.3
4th ...	4	1 6	6,868	3,261	7,333	4,746	469	149	7,802	4,895	45.5
Total ...	18	...	36,441	18,677	41,605	25,390	3,653	1,262	45,258	26,652	35.9

Inám Villages.

2nd ...	1	1 10	1,153	236	1,411	335	117	23	1,528	358	41.9
3rd ...	2	1 8	1,910	1,635	1,886	1,843	17	9	1,903	1,852	12.7
Total ...	3	...	3,063	1,871	3,297	2,178	134	32	3,431	2,210	16.4
Grand Total ...	21	...	39,504	20,548	44,902	27,568	3,787	1,294	48,689	28,862	34.2

29. The total increase on the villages under report is estimated at Rs. 6,935 equal to 34.2 per cent., which, on the occupied area, will give an average of Re. 0-9-5 per acre, while the present assessment gives an average rate of Re. 0-7-10, the increase amounts to Re. 0-1-7 per acre. The following statement shows the total area and assessment of these villages under every head:—

Tenure of Land.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.		Collections of Juch on Ináms.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	
Government Occupied Land ...	39,504	20,548	44,902	27,568	.....
Government Unoccupied Arable Waste ...	4,915	1,721	3,787	1,294	.....
Ináms ...	3,993	1,422	3,152	1,764	725
Government Unarable Unassessed Waste ...	42,864	.....	37,161	.....	.....
Total ...	91,276	23,691	89,002	30,626	725

30. If these rates are approved of, I have to request that the sanction of Government may be obtained for their introduction into 16 Government villages during the current season; that is to say, into 4 villages settled in 1849-50, now belonging to the Nagar Táluka; into 11 villages belonging to Ráhuri, and settled in 1851-52; and into 1 lapsed village, Vámbori, settled in 1869-70. Next year the rates will have to be introduced into 1 Inám village, Jambulban, settled in 1852-53, and in the following year the rates should be introduced into 2 Government and 2 Inám villages settled in 1853-54. The duration of the revision lease should, however, continue until 1909-1910 for all the villages, with the exception of the 4 villages now belonging to Nagar, that being the date sanctioned for the 99 villages of the Ráhuri Táluka settled last year. The lease for the Nagar villages terminating in 1910-1911.

31. In the event of the sanction of Government not reaching me in time to make the settlement before the 31st of March, I beg to request the period for introducing the revision rates may be prolonged until the 5th of June.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.
Details of Cultivation in A.D. 1879-80.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INÁM LANDS.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
Nagar and Ráhuri talukás of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.	18 Government and 3 Inám villages.	Bájri	47·4	47·4	.....
		Jowári	27·1	.....	27·1
		Wheat	1·2	.....	1·2
		Mat	0·7	0·7	.....
		Gram	0·7	.....	0·7
		Kardai	0·7	.....	0·7
		Tur	0·6	0·6	.....
		Mug	0·4	0·4	.....
		Til	0·3	0·3	.....
		Garden crops	0·2	.....	0·2
		Ulga	0·1	0·1	.....
		Tobacco	0·1	0·1	.....
		Cotton	0·1	0·1	.....
		Miscellaneous	1·0	1·0	.....
	Total ...	80·6	50·7	29·9	
	Occupied waste or fallow ...	19·4	.....	.....
	Grand Total ...	100·0	.....	.....

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population.

Taluca.	Caste.	Males.		Total Males.	Females.		Total Females.	Total of Columns 5 and 8.	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNING TO DO SO.				
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.			Males.		Females.		
									No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Total of 18 Government and 3 Inám villages of the Ráhuri and Nagar Talukas of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.	Christians	3 3	1 4	4 7	1 3	1 4	2 7	6 14	...	...	...	...
	Jews ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lingáyats	2 4	10 2	12 6	3 1	11 3	14 4	26 10	...	...	...	...
	Musalmánas	82 92	119 107	201 199	71 64	119 119	190 183	391 382	...	...	...	...
	Hindus ...	Brahmins ...	84 67	118 106	202 173	38 39	111 109	149 148	351 321	29 149	14.4 86.1
			Low Caste ...	263 279	328 397	591 676	187 224	350 411	537 635	1,128 1,311
		Others	1,254 1,676	1,879 2,136	3,133 3,812	855 1,112	2,040 2,466	2,895 3,578	6,028 7,390	36 235	1.1 6.2
	Total	1,688 2,121	2,455 2,752	4,143 4,873	1,155 1,443	2,632 3,112	3,787 4,555	7,930 9,428	65 392	1.6 8.0	...	...

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

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

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

Táluka.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
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
Nagar and Ráhuri tálukás of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.	18 Government and 3 Inám villages.	...	...	1,302	292	1,594	261	...	51	312	675	406	...	...	233	...	...	376	...	...	2,245	2,684	7,756	1,702	1	...	...
		32	6	1,605	269	1,912	380	36	127	543	273	511	194	57	251	194	119	313	1,506	1,288	2,794	2,846	5,129	2,745	160	...	1

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

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

Occupation of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	NUMBER.	
			Former Survey.	Revision Survey.
1	2	3	4	5
Ráhuri Táluka	14 Government vil- lages.	Agricultural ...	2,350	3,298
		Partly agricultural ...	125	338
		Non-agricultural ...	3,901	3,563
		Total ...	6,376	7,199
Nagar Táluka	4 Government vil- lages.	Agricultural ...	527	860
		Partly agricultural ...	...	142
		Non-agricultural ...	625	495
		Total ...	1,152	1,497
Ráhuri Táluka	3 Inám villages	Agricultural ...	343	371
		Partly agricultural ...	...	210
		Non-agricultural ...	209	151
		Total ...	552	732
Grand Total	18 Government and 3 Inám villages.	Agricultural ...	3,220	4,529
		Partly agricultural ...	125	690
		Non-agricultural ...	4,735	4,209
		Total ...	8,080	9,428

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

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Number of Survey and Pôt Numbers cultivated entirely by the Holders in whose names they are entered in the Village Accounts, or in partnership with others, as well as the Survey and Pôt Numbers sub-let for Money or Grain payments and those that are Waste.

B 334-30

Surveyed Villages.	Number of Survey and Pôt Numbers cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered in the Village Accounts.			Number of Survey and Pôt Numbers cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered, but cultivated by them in partnership with others.			Number of Survey and Pôt Numbers sub-let for money payments.			Number of Survey and Pôt Numbers sub let for Grain payments.			Number of Survey and Pôt Numbers waste.			Grand Total.		
	Survey.	Pôt.	Total.	Survey.	Pôt.	Total.	Survey.	Pôt.	Total.	Survey.	Pôt.	Total.	Survey.	Pôt.	Total.	Survey.	Pôt.	1.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
14 Government and 3 Inám villages of the Ráhuri Táluka and 4 Government villages of the Nagar Táluka of the Ahmed-nagar Collectorate ...	2,512	202	2,714	34	3	37	115	...	115	659	19	678	348	...	348	3,668	224	3,892

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

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing Mortgages in the Villages of the Ráhuri Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Number.	Year of Mortgage.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Area.		Survey Assessment.	Sum for which mortgaged.	Period for which mortgaged.	Name of Individual in whose possession the land is to remain.	Interest	Name of Individual who is to pay the Government Assessment.	Agreement entered into in case the sum borrowed is not paid at the expiration of the stipulated period.	Information where obtained.
					per cent. per month.	Rs. a. p.								
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Years.		Rs. a. p.			
1	1877-78 ...		469	Government.	13 25	10 14 0	700	1	Mortgagee, Hanmant-rám and Kesorám valad Nathmal, Márwádi.	1 0 0	Mortgagee ...	In case the debt is not paid at the expiration of the term, the number to be transferred to mortgagee.		
			470	Do. ...	10 36	13 0 0								
				Total ...	24 21	23 14 0								
2	Do. ...	Kasba Vámbori ...	646	Government.	6 28	7 0 0	1399	5	Mortgagee, Daubhái valad Rajubhái and Sarubhái valad Daubhái, Musalmán.	0 6 0	Do. ...	In case the debt is not paid at the expiration of the term, the land and property is to be sold, and the money taken in liquidation of debt.		
3	1878-79 ...			132 Part of 98 Do. 269 299	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Total ...	6 20 1 13 2 23 14 23 24 39	7 8 0 0 12 0 3 0 0 5 8 0 16 12 0	200	2	Mortgagee, Bájárang-dás Guru Náráyan-dás and Banamdás Guru Náráyaudás Bairugi.	2 0 0	Do. ...	Do.	
4	1879-80 ...	Katrad ...	Part of 124	Government.	10 0	8 11 6	500	2	Mortgagee, Rupchand valad Giridhar, Márwádi.	2 0 0	Owner ...	If in case the debt is not paid at the expiration of the term, the land is to be sold, and the money taken in liquidation of debt.		
5	Do. ...	Chadegaon ...	69	Do. ...	4 5	5 12 0	200	2	Mortgagee, Hajarimal valad Savatmal Márwádi.	1 0 0	Mortgagee ...	Do.		
6	Do. ...			68	Do. ...	4 8	3 0 0	100	2	Mortgagee, Joharmal valad Savatmal, Márwádi.	1 0 0	Do. ...	Do.	
7	1877-78 ...	Vanjulpoi ...	Part of 49	Do. ...	8 25	4 1 10	60	1	Mortgagee, Bápu valad Ráju Patel and Mathaji valad Ráju Patel.	2 0 0	Do. ...	No record.		
8	1878-79 ...	Ismálpur ...	42	Do. ...	17 19	9 0 0	145	8	Mortgagee, Hanmant Amrut.	...	Do. ...	In lieu of interest the mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land. Principal will be paid at the expiration of the term.		
9	1879-80 ...	Vilad... ...	Part of 102	Do. ...	3 33	4 2 0	200	10	Mortgagee, Wejmal valad Chimmárám.	1 0 0	No record ...	No record.		

Sub-Registrar's Office.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing Sales in the Villages of the Ráhuri Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Area.		Survey Assessment.			Amount realized.			How many times the Survey Assessment.	Date of Transaction.	Remarks.	Information where obtained.	
				A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.					
1	Kasba Vámbori	Part of 544	Government	7	19	9	12	0	99	0	0	10	1877-78	Sold	Sub-Registrar's Office.	
2		423	Do.	12	16	17	8	0	325	0	0	19	1878-79	Do.		
3		491	Do.	18	0	19	0	0	199	0	0	10	Do.	Do.		
4		Part of 98	Do.	0	26	0	8	0	300	0	0	15	Do.	Do.		
		Do. 99	Do.	0	31	0	12	0								
		Do. 100	Do.	3	38	7	4	0								
		Do. 272	Do.	7	7	11	8	0								
					12	22	20	0	0							
5			271	Do.	7	13	11	8	0	199	0	0	17	1879-80		Do.
6			Part of 485	Do.	2	5	3	0	0	99	0	0	33	Do.		Do.
7			124	Do.	3	11	4	4	0	200	0	25	Do.	Do.		
			Part of 269	Do.	2	34	3	12	0							
					6	5	8	0	0							
8		Khámbe	Part of 22	Do.	3	5	1	4	0	99	0	0	30	Do.		Do.
			Pót 2													
	Part of 114		Do.												7		12	2	0	0
				10	17	3	4	0								
9	Daradgaon	Do. 4	Do.	6	18	2	12	0	99	0	0	36	Do.	Do.		
10	Katrad	192	Do.	11	17	6	12	0	165	0	0	24	1877-78	Do.		
11		26	Do.	25	26	9	0	0	99	0	0	11	1879-80	Do.		
12		192	Do.	11	17	6	12	0	99	0	0	15	Do.	Do.		
13		172	Do.	11	29	7	12	0	99	0	0	13	Do.	Do.		
14		Vanjulpoi	Part of 50	Do.	11	23	5	12	0	100	0	0	17	1878-79	Do.	
15	5		Do.	2	18	1	8	0	195	0	26	1879-80	Do.			
	34	Do.	11	3	6	0	0									
				13	21	8	0									

APPENDIX C—continued.

Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Area		Survey Assessment.	Amount realized.	How many times the Survey Assessment.	Date of Transaction.	Remarks.	Information where obtained.
				A.	Sq. ft.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16	Singva ... } Ismálpur ... } Dehera ... }	8	Government ...	6	9	9 4 0	399 0 0	43	1878-79	Sold	Sub-Registrar's Office.
17		Part of 62 ...	Do. ...	5	5	6 14 0	199 0 0	29	Do.	Do.	
18		Do. 11 ...	Do. ...	4	2 70	5 0 0	116 0 0	23	Do.	Do.	
19		Part of 9 ...	Do. ...	31	37	22 0 0	200 0 0	9	Do.	Do.	
20		Do. 13 ...	Do. ...	3	15 1/2	2 7 0	99 0 0	24	Do.	Do.	
			1	11	1 12 0						
				4	26 1/2	4 3 0					
21	Vilad ... }	Part of 55 ...	Do. ...	1	12 1/2	0 14 0	175 0 0	24	Do.	Do.	
		Do. 103 ...	Do. ...	1	25 1/2	1 7 0					
		Do. 92 ...	Do. ...	9	25	5 0 0					
						2					
				12	23 1/2	7 5 0					

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

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing Sub-letting in the Villages of the Ráhuri Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Number.	Year of Sub-letting.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Area.		Survey Assessment.	Sum for which sub-let.	Period for which sub-let.	Remarks.	Information where obtained.	
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.						
1	1878-79 ...	Vámbori ...	423	Government ...	12 16	17 8 0		For 6 maunds of jowári annually.	6	Government assessment to be paid by the individual cultivating the land.	Sub-Registrar's Office.	
2	" ...		299 Part of 269 ...	Do. ... Do. ...	14 23 1 15	5 8 0 1 12 0		} Rs. 55 for 2 years.	2	Do. do.		
					15 38	7 4 0						
3	" ...		132 Part of 98 ... " 269 ...	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	6 20 1 13 1 8	7 8 0 0 12 0 1 4 0		} Rs. 60 annually.	2	Do. do.		
					9 1	9 8 0						
4	1879-80 ...		Chikalthan	60 61	Do. ... Do. ...	6 3 7 29	2 4 0 3 0 0		} Rs. 50 annually.	3		Do. do.
						13 32	5 4 0					
5	" ...		Daradgaon	Part of 4	Do. ...	6 18	2 12 0		Rs. 100 for 6 years.	6		Government assessment to be paid by owner.
6	1877-78 ...			28	Do. ...	40 11	14 14 0		Rs. 25 annually..	5		Government assessment to be paid by the individual cultivating the land.
7	1879-80 ...			181 192	Do. ... Do. ...	37 12 11 17	18 12 0 6 12 0		} Rs. 99 ...	1		Government assessment to be paid by the owner of the land.
						48 29	25 8 0					
8	" ...		Kátrad	Part of 44	Do. ...	9 26	5 10 0		Rs. 16 ...	1		Do. do.
9	" ...			34	Do. ...	32 39	11 4 0		Rs. 49-12-0	1		Do. do.
10	" ...			215	Do. ...	17 37	10 0 0		Rs. 49 ...	1		Do. do.
11	" ...	Part of 203		Inám ...	7 20	4 0 0		Rs. 49 ...	1	Do. do.		
12	" ...	147		Government ...	13 36	9 8 0		Rs. 15 ...	1	Do. do.		
13	" ...	47		Do. ...	27 11	11 8 0		Rs. 25 ...	1	Do. do.		
14	1878-79 ...	Vanjulpoi		Part of 61	Do. ...	7 38	4 5 4		Rs. 40 for two years.	2	Government assessment to be paid by the individual cultivating the land.	

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

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the Average Yearly Price of the principal Grains, and Oil-seed in Sers of Rs. 80 in weight for the last 31 years, information obtained through the Múmlatdárs of the respective tálukás of Ráhuri, Sangamner and Kopargoan of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Years.	TÁLUKA RÁHURI.					TÁLUKA SANGAMNER.					TÁLUKA KOPARGOAN.					Remarks.
	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardai.	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardai.	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardai.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1849-50 ...	66	58½	33½	39½	45	54	44	38	42	37	40	33	34½	40	57	
1850-51 ...			No record.			58½	52½	33	33	53	39	32	33	36	51	
1851-52 ...	45½	41	33½	31	52	66	48	37½	34½	46	45	36	36	33	66	
1852-53 ...	44	35	31	28	37	46½	37½	45	36	45	57½	49	41½	33	66	
1853-54 ...	38½	38	26½	27	34	61½	49½	45	46½	49½	58	50	44½	33	63	
1854-55 ...	44	41	33½	45	37	58½	46½	34½	30	46½	39	35	35	30	48	
1855-56 ...		No record.				58½	45	36	31½	57	40½	34	32	34½	51	
1856-57 ...	44	36½	33½	31	31½	51	46½	28½	22½	46½	51	43½	35	34	60	
1857-58 ...	55	46½	36½	31	54	46½	40½	25	19½	40½	51	42	36½	30	60	
1858-59 ...	70	53	33½	39½	54	43½	34½	23	17	34½	54	45	40½	37½	68	
1859-60 ...	55	41	26½	22½	34	41	34	24	19½	39	53	45	39	34	68	
1860-61 ...	33	25	21	22½	19	29	25	23	19	39	...	...	39	22	46	
1861-62 ...	16½	16	15½	19	18	23	16½	25	20	22	...	40½	29	23	34	
1862-63 ...	20½	19	16	15½	22½	22	14	14	13½	20½	21	...	16½	18	32	
1863-64 ...	16½	11½	10	11	13½	22	16	13	12	23	24	16½	16½	16½	30	
1864-65 ...	23	17	11½	12½	12½	43	30	11	11	28½	22	15	13½	13½	24	
1865-66 ...	37	27½	12	12	15	16½	14	14	11	20	39	10	16	15	26	
1866-67 ...	37	27½	12	12	15	31	25	17	13½	27	...	19	16	18	24	
1867-68 ...	26	23½	18	15	19	34½	21	18	12	34	23	22	19	13½	30	
1868-69 ...	21	19½	13½	14½	16½	21	13½	13½	14	28	...	19½	16½	14	33	
1869-70 ...	22½	21½	11	10	14½	34	27	16½	13	31	30	19	13½	10½	27	
1870-71 ...	24	23	13	15	15	30	24	16	16	34	30	24	18	17	30	
1871-72 ...	17½	14	13½	15	16	28½	19	16	14	28½	16½	16½	16½	18	31	
1872-73 ...	27½	26	15½	18½	21½	39	31	23	19½	23	16½	21	17	16½	29	
1873-74 ...	40	33½	22½	22½	27	49½	36	24	22	52½	42	29	22	19	36	
1874-75 ...	49½	36½	21	23½	32½	49½	37½	22½	23	36	42	31½	21	20½	32½	
1875-76 ...	27½	22	17½	24	21	33	27	19½	25½	33	30	27	18	23½	34	
1876-77 ...	14	13	12	14	13	15	13	13	13½	14	15½	13½	13½	14	13½	
1877-78 ...	10	10½	7½	8	12½	11	10	8	9	13	8½	9½	10½	12	11½	
1878-79 ...	11½	12	7½	8	12½	12	12	9	9	15	11½	13	8½	8½	15	
1879-80 ...	13½	13	10	12	17	14	13	10	12½	16	14	13	11½	12½	18½	

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

APPENDIX F.

Revenue Statement for 4 Villages, situated in the Nagar Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1849-50. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INA'M.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment; total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections; total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											Rs.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1859-60	3,433	4,104	440	1,340	1,786	2,318	2,169	2,003	...	669	499	10	6,271	6,696	2,322	21		
1860-61	2,690	3,307	236	829	1,065	2,242	2,912	2,890	...	669	499	15	6,271	6,696	2,257	4		
1861-62	2,523	3,004	103	353	461	2,543	3,069	3,193	...	669	499	23	6,271	6,696	2,566	469		
1862-63	2,598	2,677	259	782	1,041	1,636	3,012	2,974	...	669	499	27	6,289	6,150	1,663	198		
1863-64	2,512	2,540	185	912	1,097	1,443	3,088	3,111	...	669	499	10	6,289	6,150	1,453	64		
1864-65	2,449	2,632	162	1,801	1,963	689	3,149	2,980	...	669	499	4	6,267	6,131	693	69		
1865-66	2,421	2,636	174	1,450	1,624	1,012	3	2,984	2	669	499	...	6,267	6,119	1,014	269		
1866-67	2,225	2,499	256	1,032	1,288	1,200	3,386	3,136	61	669	499	24	6,280	6,123	1,285	455		
1867-68	2,113	2,374	112	39	151	2,223	3,463	3,251	44	669	600	24	6,280	6,125	2,291	390		
1868-69	2,090	2,045	86	645	731	1,314	3,524	3,580	59	651	609	...	6,301	6,134	1,373	63		
1869-70	3,174	1,824	...	582	582	1,242	5,105	2,333	74	817	403	...	9,100	4,610	1,310	64		
1870-71	3,260	1,942	...	34	34	1,908	4,764	2,177	76	1,067	491	8	9,100	4,610	1,992	63		
1871-72	3,471	2,073	...	20	20	2,053	4,590	2,044	62	1,049	493	27	9,100	4,610	2,142	...		
1872-73	3,600	2,153	3	13	16	2,172	4,514	1,980	81	981	445	38	9,100	4,613	2,291	...		
1873-74	4,389	2,627	3	147	150	2,477	3,730	1,541	104	981	445	154	9,100	4,613	2,735	...		
1874-75	4,376	2,648	3	214	217	2,431	3,781	1,537	169	944	428	155	9,100	4,613	2,755	...		
1875-76	5,161	3,003	3	...	3	3,005	3,181	1,252	109	758	353	100	9,100	4,013	3,214	...		
1876-77	5,028	3,237	3	...	3	3,234	2,714	1,023	190	758	353	102	9,100	4,613	3,526	...		
1877-78	6,030	3,372	3	...	3	3,369	2,386	926	220	898	315	124	9,364	4,613	3,713	...		
1878-79	6,783	3,497	3	...	3	3,494	1,915	829	273	866	287	96	9,364	4,613	3,863	...		
1879-80	6,425	3,414	3	...	3	3,411	2,137	927	210	765	272	96	9,327	4,613	3,717	...		
1880-81	6,727	3,621	3	...	3	3,618	1,835	720	219	765	272	120	9,327	4,613	3,957	...		
1881-82	7,550	3,971	3	...	3	3,968	1,003	370	202	765	272	145	9,327	4,613	4,315	...		
1882-83	7,637	4,031	3	...	3	4,028	925	310	177	765	272	145	9,327	4,513	4,350	...		
1883-84	7,643	4,045	3	...	3	4,042	919	296	260	765	272	145	9,327	4,613	4,447	...		
1884-85	7,643	4,048	3	...	3	4,045	919	293	100	765	272	145	9,327	4,613	4,290	...		
1885-86	8,477	4,308	3	...	3	4,305	85	33	60	765	272	145	9,327	4,613	4,510	...		
1886-87	8,481	4,308	3	...	3	4,305	81	33	80	765	272	145	9,327	4,613	4,539	...		
1887-88	8,510	4,318	3	...	3	4,315	46	23	14	765	272	145	9,327	4,613	4,474	...		
1888-89	8,490	4,309	3	214	217	4,092	72	32	9	765	272	145	9,327	4,613	4,246	...		
1889-90	8,320	4,250	3	...	3	4,247	233	91	69	765	272	145	9,327	4,613	4,481	...		
1890-91	8,332	4,250	3	...	3	4,253	210	85	66	765	272	145	9,327	4,613	4,464	...		
1891-92	8,354	4,254	3	117	120	4,134	298	67	36	765	272	145	9,327	4,613	4,365	61		
1892-93	8,364	4,254	...	...	...	4,254	298	67	88	765	272	145	9,327	4,613	4,487	...	
1893-94	8,323	4,247	...	...	...	4,247	230	94	75	765	272	145	9,327	4,613	4,467	...	
1894-95	8,300	4,268	...	...	...	4,268	193	73	63	765	272	145	9,327	4,613	4,476	...	
1895-96	8,360	4,268	...	6	6	4,262	193	73	77	765	272	145	9,327	4,613	4,484	...		
1896-97	8,360	4,268	...	...	...	4,268	193	73	83	765	272	145	9,327	4,613	4,496	2,652	
1897-98	8,360	4,268	...	...	...	4,268	193	73	62	765	272	145	9,327	4,613	4,475	659	
1898-99	8,348	4,240	...	...	...	4,240	215	93	44	764	271	145	9,327	4,613	4,438	...	
1899-00	7,533	3,984	...	...	...	3,984	857	283	60	764	271	145	9,159	4,538	4,195	85	

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

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

APPENDIX F. 1.

Revenue Statement for 11 Villages, situated in the Rāhūrī Tāluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1851-52. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED AND INA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment; total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections; total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1841-42	9,431	8,379	372	1,763	2,135	6,244	8,503	6,347	...	1,365	1,037	41	19,389	15,743	6,285	845	
1842-43	9,107	8,200	150	1,396	1,546	6,654	8,920	6,383	...	1,343	1,037	66	19,370	15,620	6,720	705	
1843-44	7,999	7,159	40	2,127	2,167	4,092	10,028	7,413	...	1,343	1,037	49	19,370	15,609	5,041	1,033	
1844-45	7,822	6,987	24	4,027	4,051	2,946	10,405	7,785	...	1,343	1,037	16	19,370	15,609	2,952	420	
1845-46	8,245	7,617	5	4,010	4,915	3,002	9,782	6,965	115	1,343	1,037	23	19,370	15,609	3,140	920	
1846-47	8,459	7,890	77	2,246	2,323	5,567	9,568	6,682	101	1,343	1,037	54	19,370	15,609	5,722	1,324	
1847-48	8,384	7,898	57	274	331	7,567	9,629	6,665	210	1,357	1,046	58	19,370	15,609	7,835	1,038	
1848-49	6,777	5,950	57	2,291	2,258	3,692	11,265	8,611	193	1,328	1,040	78	19,370	15,601	3,913	177	
1849-50	5,528	4,946	...	1,652	1,652	3,294	12,514	9,616	184	1,328	1,040	32	19,370	15,601	3,510	288	
1850-51	6,846	6,290	4	1,427	1,431	4,859	11,196	8,271	213	1,328	1,040	46	19,370	15,601	5,018	350	
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1851-52	10,529	3,945	...	778	778	3,167	10,894	2,939	180	1,532	525	34	22,955	7,400	3,331	2	
1852-53	11,723	4,405	5	19	24	4,381	9,697	2,502	290	1,285	445	84	22,666	7,352	4,695	...	
1853-54	13,007	4,819	5	152	157	4,602	8,374	2,087	180	1,285	445	89	22,666	7,352	4,931	...	
1854-55	14,638	5,247	5	2	7	5,240	6,743	1,660	126	1,285	445	105	22,666	7,352	1,564	...	
1855-56	15,313	5,469	6	79	84	5,385	6,068	1,435	92	1,285	445	229	22,666	7,352	5,706	...	
1856-57	15,896	5,929	5	...	5	5,623	5,485	1,279	128	1,245	445	218	22,666	7,352	5,999	...	
1857-58	16,750	5,868	6	3	8	5,660	4,630	1,049	132	1,554	445	248	22,934	7,352	6,240	...	
1858-59	17,397	6,002	5	...	5	5,997	3,983	905	152	1,554	445	248	22,934	7,352	6,397	...	
1859-60	16,480	5,798	5	...	5	5,793	4,900	1,109	219	1,754	445	249	22,934	7,352	6,200	...	
1860-61	15,984	5,669	5	...	5	5,664	5,413	1,247	459	1,635	436	248	22,932	7,352	6,370	...	
1861-62	16,455	5,785	5	...	5	5,780	4,962	1,137	293	2,189	430	269	23,606	7,352	6,344	...	
1862-63	16,780	5,913	3	...	3	5,910	4,437	1,009	82	2,189	430	270	23,606	7,352	6,202	...	
1863-64	16,093	5,784	3	...	3	5,781	5,324	1,138	60	2,189	430	296	23,606	7,352	6,147	...	
1864-65	17,260	6,065	3	...	3	6,052	4,167	867	96	2,139	430	235	23,606	7,352	6,433	...	
1865-66	18,381	6,314	3	...	3	6,311	3,036	608	90	2,189	430	269	23,606	7,352	6,070	...	
1866-67	18,379	6,298	3	...	3	6,295	3,010	614	304	2,189	430	269	23,578	7,342	6,928	...	
1867-68	18,748	6,258	3	54	57	6,301	2,641	554	219	2,189	477	280	23,578	7,389	6,830	...	
1868-69	18,221	6,281	3	525	528	5,703	3,168	661	221	2,189	477	280	23,578	7,389	6,204	...	
1869-70	18,374	6,246	3	...	3	6,243	3,015	646	161	2,189	477	280	23,578	7,389	6,684	...	
1870-71	18,872	6,361	3	17	20	6,341	2,517	551	172	2,199	477	280	23,578	7,389	6,793	...	
1871-72	18,584	6,284	3	144	147	6,137	2,787	620	159	2,180	477	280	23,560	7,381	6,573	246	
1872-73	19,079	6,397	3	23	26	6,371	2,292	507	146	2,180	477	280	23,560	7,381	6,797	...	
1873-74	19,432	6,494	3	1	4	6,490	2,009	429	92	2,189	477	280	23,630	7,400	6,802	...	
1874-75	19,629	6,546	3	...	3	6,543	1,912	377	13	2,189	477	290	23,630	7,400	6,927	...	
1875-76	19,661	6,562	1	...	1	6,551	1,799	371	109	2,189	477	280	23,630	7,400	6,940	...	
1876-77	18,937	6,296	...	...	...	6,306	2,604	527	90	2,180	477	280	23,630	7,400	6,776	3,546	
1877-78	18,674	6,336	...	...	...	6,336	2,787	587	70	2,189	477	290	23,630	7,400	6,696	3,607	
1878-79	18,662	6,332	...	...	...	6,332	2,790	592	67	2,180	477	280	23,631	7,401	6,660	937	
1879-80	18,136	5,953	...	...	...	5,953	1,834	412	19	2,180	477	280	20,959	6,842	6,292	304	

The areas entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14 for ten years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the bighas recorded in the taluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 bigha equals 20 gunthas.

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

APPENDIX F. 2.

Revenue Statement for 1 Inám Village, Jambulban, situated in the Ráhuri Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1852-53. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE KHALSA LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INÁM).			TOTAL LAND, KHALSA, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INÁM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 9, 10 and 11.	Full Assessment; total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections; total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1842-43	203	104	..	..	..	104	311	140	..	26	14	..	540	258	104	11	
1843-44	203	104	..	..	..	104	311	140	..	26	14	..	540	258	104	11	
1844-45	203	104	..	..	..	104	311	140	..	26	14	..	540	258	104	11	
1845-46	203	104	..	..	..	104	311	140	..	26	14	..	540	258	104	11	
1846-47	203	104	..	..	..	104	311	140	..	26	14	..	540	258	104	11	
1847-48	203	104	..	..	..	104	311	140	..	26	14	..	540	258	104	11	
1848-49	203	104	..	..	..	104	311	140	..	26	14	..	540	258	104	11	
1849-50	203	104	..	..	..	104	311	140	..	26	14	..	540	258	104	11	
1850-51	203	104	104	311	140	..	26	14	..	540	258	104	11	
1851-52	220	117	11	18	29	88	239	123	..	22	13	..	540	258	88	2	
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1852-53	37	116	..	18	18	93	550	119	7	9	7	..	916	242	105	11	
1853-54	259	96	96	648	139	6	9	7	..	916	242	102	..	
1854-55	234	103	..	..	3	100	623	132	6	9	7	7	916	242	113	..	
1855-56	310	110	..	..	..	110	597	125	6	9	7	7	916	242	123	..	
1856-57	404	133	..	..	..	133	503	102	5	9	7	7	916	242	145	..	
1857-58	435	138	..	..	..	138	472	97	5	9	7	7	916	242	150	..	
1858-59	450	140	..	..	..	140	457	95	6	9	7	7	916	242	153	..	
1859-60	453	141	..	..	..	141	454	94	5	9	7	7	916	242	153	..	
1860-61	456	140	..	..	..	140	451	95	5	9	7	7	916	242	152	..	
1861-62	479	144	..	..	..	144	423	91	7	9	7	7	916	242	153	..	
1862-63	408	141	..	..	..	141	439	94	6	9	7	7	916	242	154	..	
1863-64	444	135	..	..	..	135	463	100	6	9	7	7	916	242	148	..	
1864-65	444	135	..	..	..	135	463	100	6	9	7	7	916	242	148	..	
1865-66	418	130	..	..	..	130	489	105	6	9	7	7	916	242	143	..	
1866-67	394	124	..	..	..	124	513	111	8	9	7	7	916	242	139	..	
1867-68	470	142	..	..	..	142	437	93	11	9	7	7	916	242	160	..	
1868-69	645	174	..	42	42	132	262	61	8	9	7	7	916	242	147	..	
1869-70	720	194	..	..	..	194	187	41	9	9	7	7	916	242	210	..	
1870-71	815	216	..	..	..	216	92	19	24	9	7	7	916	242	247	..	
1871-72	35	220	..	..	..	220	72	15	1	9	7	7	916	242	223	..	
1872-73	319	217	..	..	..	217	88	13	3	9	7	7	916	242	227	..	
1873-74	840	220	..	..	..	220	67	15	3	9	7	7	916	242	230	..	
1874-75	1,153	237	..	..	..	237	67	14	5	9	7	7	1,229	258	249	..	
1875-76	1,153	237	..	..	..	237	67	14	5	9	7	7	1,229	258	249	..	
1876-77	1,153	237	..	..	..	237	67	14	5	9	7	7	1,229	258	249	140	
1877-78	1,153	237	..	..	..	237	67	14	15	9	7	7	1,229	258	250	193	
1878-79	1,153	236	..	..	..	236	67	14	5	9	8	8	1,229	258	249	..	
1879-80	1,153	236	..	..	..	236	67	14	5	9	8	8	1,229	258	249	..	

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

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

APPENDIX F. 3.

Revenue Statement for 2 Villages situated in the Rāhūrī Tīluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1853-54. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.	
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Full Assessment; total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections; total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1843-44	550	530	11	67	78	452	1,357	1,161	..	244	300	..	2,100	1,901	452	3		
1844-45	524	495	..	67	67	428	1,302	1,196	..	244	300	0	2,100	1,901	434	9		
1845-46	513	504	..	132	132	372	1,403	1,187	..	244	200	..	2,100	1,901	372	..		
1846-47	560	526	..	75	75	451	1,356	1,165	2	244	300	13	1,100	1,901	466	..		
1847-48	509	507	..	..	..	507	1,407	1,184	2	244	300	4	2,100	1,901	513	11
1848-49	468	437	106	..	106	331	1,448	1,254	2	244	300	4	2,100	1,901	337	6		
1849-50	809	739	228	..	228	511	1,107	952	3	244	300	4	2,500	1,901	518	20		
1850-51	946	793	121	81	202	591	970	898	13	244	300	4	2,100	1,901	608	215		
1851-52	803	719	..	210	210	599	1,113	972	4	244	300	16	2,100	1,901	529	28		
1852-53	659	663	..	215	215	468	1,257	1,008	8	244	300	16	2,100	1,901	492	..		
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1853-54	605	394	..	110	110	284	1,277	489	9	210	115	7	2,002	998	300	..		
1854-55	627	410	410	1,255	473	16	210	115	13	2,002	998	439	..		
1855-56	790	497	..	176	176	321	1,092	386	14	210	115	16	2,002	998	351	..		
1856-57	1,071	603	..	..	..	603	817	284	29	204	111	16	2,002	998	648	..
1857-58	1,233	667	..	..	..	667	655	220	17	218	111	16	2,100	998	700	..
1859-50	1,273	682	..	..	..	682	615	205	35	218	111	48	2,100	998	765	..
1859-60	1,276	679	..	..	..	679	624	216	31	206	103	48	2,100	998	758	..
1860-61	1,373	723	..	..	..	723	527	172	19	206	103	48	2,100	998	790	..
1861-62	1,385	735	735	615	160	23	206	103	64	2,100	998	812	..		
1862-63	1,323	720	720	577	175	13	206	103	64	2,100	998	787	..		
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1863-64	1,282	714	714	618	161	11	206	103	54	2,100	998	779	..		
1864-65	1,417	762	762	483	133	8	206	103	58	2,100	998	823	..		
1865-66	1,887	801	..	..	..	801	13	4	2	206	103	58	2,100	998	961	..
1866-67	1,887	801	..	..	..	801	13	4	4	206	103	58	2,100	998	953	..
1867-68	1,800	804	..	..	..	804	1	1	2	206	103	58	2,100	998	954	..
1868-69	1,599	804	..	101	101	703	1	1	4	206	103	58	2,100	998	855	..		
1869-70	1,879	800	..	..	..	800	21	5	1	206	103	58	2,100	998	949	..
1870-71	1,605	820	..	..	..	820	295	76	6	200	103	58	2,100	998	884	..
1871-72	1,596	810	..	46	46	764	289	75	5	204	102	58	2,089	987	827	92		
1872-73	1,500	781	..	..	..	781	370	104	7	204	102	58	2,080	987	846	..
<hr/>																		
1873-74	1,456	766	..	..	..	766	420	110	10	204	102	58	2,089	987	834	..
1874-75	1,385	746	..	..	..	746	500	130	15	204	102	58	2,089	987	810	..
1875-76	1,411	748	..	..	..	748	474	137	26	204	102	58	2,089	987	832	..
1876-77	1,569	789	..	12	12	777	310	96	4	204	102	58	2,089	987	830	892		
1877-78	1,557	782	..	..	..	782	328	103	4	204	102	58	2,089	987	844	951
1878-79	1,557	782	..	..	..	782	328	103	16	204	102	58	2,089	987	856	360
1879-80	1,170	654	..	..	..	654	573	187	12	204	102	58	1,947	943	724	35

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

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

APPENDIX F. 4.

Revenue Statement for 2 Inam Villages situated in the Rāhūrī Tāluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1853-54. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE KHA'LSA LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND, KHA'LSA, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment: total of Columns 8, 9 and 12.	Collections: total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1843-44	1,035	1,315	..	845	845	470	1,252	1,591	2	296	376	5	2,583	3,292	477	26	
1844-45	940	1,200	..	785	785	415	1,347	1,712	2	296	376	..	2,583	3,288	417	20	
1845-46	960	1,233	..	854	854	379	1,327	1,668	10	296	376	..	2,583	3,295	389	19	
1846-47	1,100	1,411	..	571	571	840	1,187	1,508	27	296	376	9	2,583	3,295	876	43	
1847-48	856	1,100	..	57	57	1,043	1,431	1,810	34	296	376	6	2,583	3,295	1,083	117	
1848-49	581	747	..	394	394	353	1,776	2,172	21	296	376	10	2,583	3,295	384	29	
1849-50	793	1,027	..	..	..	1,027	1,494	1,892	26	296	376	18	2,583	3,295	1,071	..	
1850-51	940	1,207	..	..	..	1,207	1,347	1,712	20	296	376	18	2,583	3,295	1,245	..	
1851-52	1,098	1,408	..	29	29	1,379	1,189	1,511	12	296	376	18	2,583	3,295	1,409	..	
1852-53	961	1,234	..	..	..	1,234	1,326	1,685	14	296	376	18	2,583	3,295	1,266	..	
<hr/>																	
1853-54	982	868	..	7	7	879	910	680	10	222	190	18	2,114	1,765	907	..	
1854-55	1,127	1,020	..	..	..	1,020	725	555	18	222	190	18	2,074	1,765	1,056	..	
1855-56	1,199	1,091	..	143	143	948	653	484	17	222	190	12	2,074	1,765	977	..	
1856-57	1,180	1,102	..	..	..	1,102	663	473	22	222	190	18	2,074	1,765	1,142	..	
1857-58	1,035	932	..	..	..	932	817	643	16	222	190	18	2,074	1,765	966	..	
1858-59	1,133	967	..	..	..	967	719	608	23	222	190	18	2,074	1,765	1,008	..	
1859-60	1,143	961	..	..	..	961	745	644	36	186	160	43	2,074	1,765	1,040	..	
1860-61	1,318	1,104	..	..	..	1,104	608	539	30	153	122	43	2,077	1,765	1,177	..	
1861-62	1,886	1,600	..	..	..	1,600	38	43	9	153	122	57	2,077	1,765	1,666	..	
1862-63	1,906	1,626	..	..	..	1,626	18	17	1	153	122	57	2,077	1,765	1,634	..	
1863-64	1,881	1,607	..	..	..	1,607	43	36	2	153	122	49	2,077	1,765	1,658	..	
1864-65	1,890	1,613	..	..	..	1,613	38	30	2	153	122	49	2,077	1,765	1,664	..	
1865-66	1,899	1,622	..	..	..	1,622	25	21	..	153	122	49	2,077	1,765	1,671	..	
1866-67	1,809	1,622	..	..	..	1,622	25	21	..	153	122	49	2,077	1,765	1,671	5	
1867-68	1,800	1,622	..	..	..	1,622	25	21	..	153	122	49	2,077	1,765	1,671	..	
1868-69	1,800	1,622	..	..	..	1,622	25	21	..	153	122	49	2,077	1,765	1,671	56	
1869-70	1,800	1,622	..	..	..	1,622	25	21	..	153	122	49	2,077	1,765	1,671	39	
1870-71	1,800	1,622	..	..	..	1,622	25	21	..	153	122	49	2,077	1,765	1,671	..	
1871-72	1,809	1,622	..	84	84	1,538	26	21	..	153	122	49	2,077	1,765	1,587	244	
1872-73	1,000	1,634	..	..	..	1,634	15	9	..	153	122	49	2,077	1,765	1,688	10	
1873-74	1,000	1,634	..	..	..	1,634	15	9	..	153	122	49	2,077	1,765	1,688	87	
1874-75	1,000	1,634	..	..	..	1,634	15	9	..	153	122	49	2,077	1,765	1,688	16	
1875-76	1,000	1,634	..	..	..	1,634	15	9	..	153	122	49	2,077	1,765	1,688	20	
1876-77	1,000	1,634	..	..	..	1,634	15	9	..	153	122	49	2,077	1,765	1,688	497	
1877-78	1,000	1,634	..	..	..	1,634	15	9	..	153	122	49	2,077	1,765	1,688	907	
1878-79	1,010	1,634	..	..	..	1,634	15	9	..	153	122	49	2,078	1,765	1,688	257	
1879-80	1,010	1,635	..	..	..	1,635	15	9	..	153	122	49	2,078	1,766	1,684	115	

The areas entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 11 for ten years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the bighās recorded in the tāluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 bighā equals 50 gunthās.

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

APPENDIX F. 5.

Revenue Statement for 1 village, Vámbori, situated in the Rádhuri Táluka of the Ahmcdnagar Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1869-70. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment; total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections; total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1859-60	11,359	13,028	6,569	133	6,702	6,326	1,625	1,583	235	1,102	1,075	46	14,086	15,686	6,607	462	
1860-61	11,047	12,738	6,471	736	7,207	5,531	1,937	1,873	186	1,102	1,075	46	14,086	15,686	5,763	574	
1861-62	11,469	13,114	5,755	...	5,755	7,359	1,515	1,497	200	1,102	1,075	105	14,086	15,686	7,604	2,104	
1862-63	11,485	13,163	6,621	898	7,519	5,644	1,561	1,516	110	1,040	1,007	105	14,086	15,686	5,859	566	
1863-64	11,587	13,254	6,848	975	7,823	5,431	1,459	1,425	186	1,040	1,007	105	14,086	15,686	5,722	495	
1864-65	11,480	13,153	7,258	10	7,348	5,805	1,566	1,526	293	1,040	1,007	105	14,086	15,686	6,273	212	
1865-66	10,333	11,903	2,522	...	2,522	9,381	2,713	2,776	201	1,040	1,007	105	14,086	15,686	9,687	401	
1866-67	10,329	11,996	2,356	...	2,356	9,540	2,717	2,783	281	1,040	1,007	105	14,086	15,686	9,926	2,119	
1867-68	10,368	11,916	2,125	...	2,125	9,791	2,678	2,763	281	1,040	1,007	105	14,086	15,686	10,177	1,281	
1868-69	9,863	11,316	1,659	518	2,177	9,139	3,183	3,363	198	1,040	1,007	105	14,086	15,686	9,442	1,315	
1869-70	7,767	6,525	...	162	162	6,363	4,562	2,368	408	792	477	134	13,121	9,370	6,905	...	
1870-71	8,971	7,260	...	...	...	7,260	3,465	1,666	67	676	444	134	13,112	9,370	7,461	...	
1871-72	9,321	7,412	...	74	74	7,338	3,215	1,513	77	676	444	186	13,112	9,369	7,601	46	
1872-73	9,123	7,375	...	23	23	7,352	3,313	1,550	103	676	444	186	13,112	9,369	7,641	...	
1873-74	9,259	7,498	...	...	...	7,498	3,177	1,427	103	676	444	186	13,112	9,369	7,787	...	
1874-75	10,130	7,939	...	...	...	7,939	2,306	986	68	676	444	186	13,112	9,369	8,191	...	
1875-76	10,547	8,124	...	...	...	8,124	1,889	801	64	676	444	186	13,112	9,369	8,374	...	
1876-77	10,325	8,042	...	115	115	7,927	2,111	883	66	676	444	186	13,112	9,369	8,179	1,927	
1877-78	10,226	7,990	...	...	...	7,990	2,198	928	34	674	442	185	13,098	9,360	8,209	7,797	
1878-79	10,849	8,246	...	...	...	8,246	1,575	672	39	674	442	185	13,098	9,360	8,470	1,457	
1879-80	10,597	8,086	...	...	...	8,086	1,769	816	33	674	442	185	13,040	9,344	8,304	340	

The areas entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14 for the ten years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the bighás recorded in the taluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 bigha equals 20 gunthás.

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

APPENDIX G.

General Statement referred to in para. 23 of the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Násik's No. 150 of 1881.

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.										BY REVISION SURVEY.										Average Assessment of Government Land per Acre.	Increase Percentage.	Remarks.						
					GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.													GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED WASTE.					
					Total Arable Acres, including Indm.		Total Unarable Acres.	Dry Crop.		Garden.		Total.		Water Cons.	Total Assessment.	Total Arable Acres including Indm.		Total Unarable Acres.	Dry Crop.		Garden.		Total.					Water Cons.	Total Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		
					Acres.	Assessment.		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			Acres.	Assessment.		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.								Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				
				Rs. a. p.	Rs.										Rs.										Rs. a. p.								
Ráhuri.		1	Kasba Vámbori	1 12 0	13,040	2,269	10,268	7,229	329	857	10,597	8,086	..	8,086	12,924	2,203	10,103	8,911	924	1,776	11,027	10,687	86	10,773	1,253	617	0 14 10	33.2					
Páner. Ráhuri.	Nagar.	2	Chikalthan	1 10 0	1,523	4,852	964	271	3	4	967	275	..	275	1,418	4,410	1,127	492	6	8	1,133	600	..	500	77	16	0 6 10	81.8					
		3	Khámbe	1 10 0	2,308	4,175	1,623	442	26	47	1,649	489	..	489	2,320	3,881	1,908	605	45	78	1,663	678	..	678	216	58	0 5 6	38.7					
		4	Vársinda	1 10 0	2,258	2,833	1,844	480	..	..	1,844	480	..	480	2,442	2,323	2,140	647	..	..	2,140	647	..	647	223	42	0 4 8	24.8	
		5	Mahisgaon	1 10 0	2,523	2,981	1,888	617	9	20	1,895	637	..	637	2,638	2,510	2,101	722	40	44	2,141	766	17	783	295	74	0 5 8	22.9					
		6	Sira Kanhegaon	1 10 0	340	492	169	61	..	..	169	61	..	61	318	403	239	85	..	..	239	85	..	85	..	..	0 5 8	39.3	
		7	Dharadgaon	1 10 0	1,445	2,575	987	818	8	6	990	222	..	222	1,323	2,434	1,061	333	18	17	1,074	400	..	400	177	44	0 5 8	24.2					
		8	Vaurad	1 10 0	2,449	7,304	2,231	526	9	..	2,231	526	..	526	2,039	6,675	2,732	695	34	45	2,757	740	..	740	17	4	0 4 3	30.5					
		9	Jámbli	1 10 0	1,383	4,428	1,323	308	8	16	2,210	542	..	542	2,039	6,675	2,732	695	34	45	2,757	740	..	740	17	4	0 4 3	30.5					
		10	Singva	1 10 0	1,434	349	1,231	833	80	165	1,811	998	..	998	1,480	384	1,245	1,029	114	211	1,359	1,230	..	1,230	13	18	0 14 0	23.2					
		11	Isnálpur	1 10 0	1,008	242	877	652	20	44	897	606	..	606	1,034	252	894	751	37	61	931	812	..	812	29	7	0 13 8	34.0					
12	Nimbádhera	1 10 0	4,065	2,420	3,472	1,915	40	75	3,512	1,690	..	1,690	4,665	1,821	3,939	2,054	139	197	4,078	2,251	..	2,251	415	118	0 8 5	33.2							
13	Vilad	1 10 0	2,654	4,592	1,808	670	10	20	1,818	690	..	690	4,014	2,874	3,228	915	64	90	3,292	1,905	..	1,905	423	107	0 4 9	45.7							
Total				..	23,388	37,243	18,415	6,099	203	402	18,618	7,101	..	7,101	26,491	32,043	22,410	8,803	506	755	22,916	9,558	17	9,575	1,931	496	0 6 6	34.8					
Ráhuri.		14	Dáimábad	1 8 0	428	127	358	329	..	..	358	249	..	229	391	188	318	274	16	22	399	296	..	290	..	..	0 14 5	29.3	
Nevása. Ráhuri.	Nevása.	15	Káthrad	1 6 0	4,887	855	4,367	1,849	40	80	4,407	1,938	..	1,938	4,966	778	4,211	2,308	310	418	4,521	2,816	..	2,816	48	16	0 9 11	45.3					
16		Chadegaon	1 6 0	1,519	286	785	263	27	62	812	425	..	425	1,531	269	954	491	61	91	1,016	532	..	532	389	118	0 8 0	30.9						
17		Vanjulpoi	1 6 0	1,092	90	1,040	611	8	16	1,048	627	..	627	1,076	197	990	857	34	41	1,030	898	..	898	2	1	0 18 11	43.2						
18	Sangam	1 6 0	751	416	598	284	8	5	601	271	..	271	870	278	757	489	10	11	767	450	..	450	80	14	0 9 4	66.1							
Total				..	8,249	1,847	6,790	3,089	78	172	6,868	3,261	..	3,261	8,443	1,517	6,918	4,185	415	561	7,333	4,740	..	4,740	469	149	0 10 0	45.5					
Grand Total				..	45,105	41,286	35,831	17,246	610	1,431	36,441	18,677	..	18,677	48,249	35,901	39,744	22,178	1,861	3,114	41,605	25,287	103	25,390	3,053	1,262	0 9 6	35.9					
Indm Villages.																																	
Nagar.	Ráhuri.	19	Jámbulban	1 10 0	1,223	1,442	1,151	234	2	2	1,153	286	..	236	1,557	1,075	1,406	331	5	4	1,411	335	..	335	117	23	0 3 9	41.9					
Sangam. Ráhuri.		20	Mándva	1 8 0	1,043	107	955	984	17	50	972	1,034	..	1,034	1,062	108	954	1,032	86	56	990	1,088	..	1,088	17	9	1 1 5	5.2					
21		Mátápur	1 8 0	1,035	29	929	580	9	21	938	601	..	601	993	77	857	698	39	57	896	755	..	755	0 18 6	25.6				
Total				..	2,078	136	1,884	1,564	26	71	1,910	1,635	..	1,635	2,058	185	1,811	1,720	75	113	1,886	1,843	..	1,843	17	9	0 15 7	12.7					
Grand Total				..	3,807	1,578	3,035	1,708	28	78	3,063	1,871	..	1,871	3,592	1,260	3,217	2,081	80	117	3,207	2,178	..	2,178	134	32	0 10 4	16.4					

Below Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey's Report No. 150, dated 9th February, 1881, proposing revised rates for 18 Government and 3 Inám villages of the Ráhuri Táluka.

Paras. 4—6.—The apparent decrease in total area is no doubt due to the more accurate measurements taken by the revision survey parties. The total number of survey “numbers” in which differences were found between the areas according to the old and the new survey is given in para. 6, but the whole number of survey “numbers” is not recorded in this report, so that it is not possible to determine what the average accuracy of the first survey was. It may be noticed, however, that whereas the re-survey of the other 99 villages of the táluka showed an *increase* of 5,606 acres in area, the re-survey in these villages shows a *decrease* of 2,274, so that the error in these villages is not only relatively much greater, but is of an opposite character.

Para. 11.—The increase in population has been only 7·6 per cent. in 19 villages against 38·8 per cent. in 96 other villages in the táluka in which agricultural cattle increased 33·6 per cent. and ploughs 48·8 per cent., while in these villages agricultural cattle have decreased 4·2 per cent., ploughs have fully kept pace with the population, having increased 8·4 per cent., and carts have decreased no less than 62·7 per cent.

In spite, therefore, of the increase in flat-roofed and tiled houses and corresponding decrease in thatched houses, it can hardly be said that the condition of the people is improved even if the Superintendent's explanations in para. 12 are accepted; though the decrease in agricultural cattle may of course be due to the exceptional effect of the famine years. The loss of the carrying trade is a serious matter for the poorer cultivators, for it is clear from the disproportion between the decrease in carts and in cattle that the cattle used for the carts were mostly plough-cattle taken for carriage when not required in the field.

Paras. 13 and 15.—I would beg to refer to my remarks on paras. 24 and 26 of Colonel Laughton's report on the revision in 51 villages of Sanganner.

Para. 17.—It is curious to find an enormous increase in the area of irrigated land mostly watered from wells, with a decrease in agricultural cattle; for from the table in para. 29 it is clear that dry-crop lands have not been relinquished to enable the holders to bestow more labour on garden lands. The explanation probably is that the cattle released from cart traffic are employed in irrigation. In this way part of the loss noticed above is compensated.

Para. 18.—It is clear that the inhabitants have invested a considerable amount of capital in wells during the last decade. Four per cent. less cattle are used to cultivate 44,902 acres than were employed to cultivate 39,504 thirty years ago, but they are relieved from the carrying trade, and are probably employed more remuneratively in irrigating crops, so that the status of the people viewed as agriculturists may be considered improved.

Para. 21.—My remarks on paras. 24 and 26 of the report alluded to above (see paras. 13—15) apply here also.

Paras. 23—26.—The rates proposed for Vámbori are fair. Not having visited Chikalthan I cannot say whether the proposed increase of 81·8 per cent. in the rates is excessive. There must have been some reason for the abnormally low assessments originally imposed, and I should like to feel assured that that reason has so far ceased to exist that the increase of the Government demand from Rs. 275 to Rs. 300 is justifiable. The increase of 66·1 per cent. in the demand upon Súngvi seems to be justified by the physical advantages which the village enjoys, and might be approved.

Para. 30.—I see no objection to the rates proposed by Colonel Laughton being introduced into the different groups of villages which he enumerates in this para. at the times which he specifies for each group, if Government are satisfied that the rates already sanctioned for villages of similar character in the táluka are equitable, except in the case of Chikalthan, where I think some farther explanation should be given. The lease for all the villages in Ráhuri Táluka should terminate in 1909-10 and for the 4 Nagar villages in 1910-11.

Paras. 31—36.—I feel very diffident about offering an opinion on the subject of assessing the inám village of Tahrabad to survey rates, as I know little by experience of the customary tenures of the Deccan, but the inámdár will hardly be

satisfied with rates which subject him to a loss, and I venture to think that it is not necessary to insist that, because an inám village is in the neighbourhood of Government villages all assessed at a certain rate, the inámdár shall be bound down to that rate and no other. The State can afford to be a more liberal landlord than a private person, and if the inámdár has not made himself unpopular by unauthorized exactions or rack-renting, I think rates should be fixed for him based upon his average receipts for the past thirty years if any trustworthy record of these is to be found.

Para. 37.—Government will no doubt allow an extension of the time for introducing the revision rates till the 5th June if the sanction to the settlement is delayed.

J. KING,
Collector.

No. 409 of 1881.

FROM

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

Poona, 11th April 1881.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a letter from the Superintendent, Poona and Nasik Survey, relating to the revision of assessment of 21 villages of the Ráhuri Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, 18 of which are Government villages and 3 inám. This consists of a small portion of this táluka now falling due for revision, the greater part containing 99 villages having been revised last year under the sanction of Government Resolution No. 2179 of the 26th April 1880.

2. The decrease in the total area amounts to acres 2,274 compared with the former survey, or 2.5 per cent., mainly due, beyond doubt, to the more accurate survey now of the hilly tracts compared with that of the former survey. As regards the increase in the arable area, which amounts to about 7 per cent., it is due to land being now classed as productive which thirty years ago was considered to be of no value. The changed circumstances of the present time compared with those of the past give any land, which will give even grazing, a value which it did not possess formerly when more than half the arable land of these villages was unoccupied waste. Some of this land, formerly recorded as unarable and now as arable, may be now under the plough; but it is probable that the greater portion of it is kept for grazing purposes, as it appears that 19.4 per cent. of the occupied area is so kept in grass. The question of land being actually under the plough or not has nothing to do with it being now recorded as arable or unarable; there is some looseness of expression on this point in the end of the Superintendent's 5th paragraph; whether land is productive or not is the present sole test.

3. These villages include several scattered villages in the valley of the Pravara River in the north of the táluka, which comprises much of the very best land in the táluka, but the main bulk of them forms an almost continuous fringe on the southern border of the táluka. The villages on each side of the Mula River on the extreme south-west of the táluka comprise a broken and hilly tract with generally a light soil. In these villages the rainfall is reputed to be heavier and earlier than in the other parts of the táluka, and thus suits their soil, which is much more fit for kharif than for rabi cultivation.

4. As regards communications, the railway, which runs north and south through the táluka, passes through and in the vicinity of the south-eastern villages and within about 16 miles of the most distant village from it in the south-western block of villages, which thus appear to be at some disadvantage, compared with the rest, as regards communications, but probably at some advantage as regards rainfall.

5. Bájri and jowári are the principal crops, comprising no less than 74 per cent. out of 80·6 per cent. of the cultivated proportion of the arable area of the táluka, the remaining 6 per cent. being made up of small quantities of miscellaneous produce, which can hardly suffice beyond home consumption.

6. The population is exceedingly sparse, showing but 67·8 to the square mile against 58·1 thirty years ago. The average population to the square mile in the rest of the táluka settled last year was 107 to the square mile. The low rate in these villages is evidently due to the hilly tracts in the south-west. Of the total area no less than three-sevenths consist of land which is now considered as valueless and unarable; such a tract would never in an agricultural country be found with anything beyond a very thin population.

7. The better class of houses exhibits a decided increase. In the head of agricultural cattle there is a small decrease, and in other kinds of cattle a small increase. The Superintendent expresses a doubt about the returns of the agricultural cattle, and considers that some may have been absent with carts working for hire, which is very probable. The recorded number of working cattle would give about 30 acres of cultivated land to each pair, which is not a very excessive area when the lightness of the soil is considered; and allowing some small margin for cattle absent and not counted, it would not appear that there is at present any great deficiency of cattle for the work to be done, though it is pretty certain that a considerable reduction in numbers has occurred in the famine of four years ago, which has not yet been recovered. Still, as will be seen by the next paragraph, the agricultural cattle are very considerably more numerous than the Superintendent supposed.

8. The reduction in carts from 675 to 252 in 19 of the villages—those only for which complete present and past statistics existed—struck me as requiring more explanation than that given by the Superintendent. I therefore requested him to send men and have the numbers of carts and cattle carefully counted afresh in three fair-sized villages, of which Vámbori was to be one, that being the village in which the Superintendent remarks in a decrease “from 575 in 1869-70 to only 88 carts last year.” The following is the result of this examination:—

Village.	EXAMINATION OF 1880.		EXAMINATION OF 1881.				Cattle absent.	Carts absent.
	Agricul- tural Cattle.	Carts.	Agricultural Cattle.		Carts.			
			By Survey.	By Village Officers' Returns.	By Survey.	By Village Officers' Returns.		
Vámbori	824	88	980	993	230	460	84	4
Nimbádhara	240	35	243	268	31	34	...	6
Singva	184	12	154	165	18	17	...	2
Total	1,248	135	1,377 absent 12	1,426	274 absent 84	511	84	12
			1,389		358			

9. The difference is very great, in cattle alone a fraction over 10 per cent.—a proportion which, added to the cattle formerly recorded, would make up a very fair average proportion. The difference in the carts is greater still, the number now recorded being nearly treble that recorded last year. I may further note that the village officers' return of cattle and carts recorded in the village papers of last year is somewhat in excess of the survey return of the present year in cattle and greatly in excess in carts. It is unfortunate that the survey returns should be so open to doubt in the first instance; but our people cannot compel true information, and whether from the indifference of those concerned, or worse, there is no doubt that erroneous information is constantly given.

10. The Statements B., C. and D. appended to the Superintendent's letter, showing the recorded data regarding mortgages, sales and leases of land, present no remarkable points, and show generally that land has a good marketable value. The record of leases or sub-letting is somewhat remarkable as giving an unusual number of instances in so few villages of land sub-let for cash rents, which appear to range from twice to even ten times the survey assessment. The average rent in the cases given is above five (5) times the survey assessment.

11. The increase in the area irrigated from wells is great: acres 658 thirty years ago and acres 1,930 now. The total number of wells appear to have increased from 259 thirty years ago to 372 now. Pátasthal irrigation, or that from channels from streams, is of most trifling extent in these villages—acres 37 only—from the absence of natural facilities for this kind of irrigation.

12. Regarding prices there is nothing new to be said. Here as everywhere else the averages of the last ten years show an increase of much over cent. per cent. compared with the average rates of the first ten years after the expired settlement. But the excellent harvest which has just come in, has induced a very heavy fall in the common food grains, which just at the present time probably range not more than a fourth dearer than the average price of thirty years ago. For the last week of March the average price of *bājri* is 60 lbs. and of *jowāri* 81 lbs. per rupee in the Nagar Collectorate. The present is, however, always the cheapest time of the year, and it is most improbable that the average of the year will not be much above the present price. Still the excellent harvest, just got in, will fill up local stocks, and will, undoubtedly, induce a fall in the abnormally high prices which have prevailed since 1876-77—prices which have pressed with unusual severity on the poorer non-producing classes.

13. The almost exclusive cultivation in these villages of the common food grains, which are subject to so great fluctuations in price, is a disadvantage which appears to attach particularly to the villages in the south-west, and is entailed to a great extent by the quality of the greater proportion of the soil, which is not suitable for the growth of the higher class of products in constant demand at steadier prices for exportation. At paragraph 20 of the Superintendent's letter a great mass of figured statements is given in an unnecessarily cumbersome form, showing the past revenue history of these villages. The general conclusion to be drawn from all the figures tabulated is that, under the expired settlement, the occupied area appears as more than doubled and the revenue as increased about 20 per cent. in the last year compared with the averages of the first ten years of the settlement. A decrease in the occupied area is referred to by the Superintendent as having occurred in the large town of Vámbori with an increase in revenue. There would appear to be some error in this: the occupied area of Government land as shown in Appendix F. 5 in 1879-80 is greater than in any previous year except 1878-79, and the assessment of it, while a little less than that of the preceding year, shows no difference from the average range of recent years. The net collections were, however, disturbed by the outstandings of the famine.

14. There is nothing remarkable in the number of notices issued in default of punctual payment of revenue; but the number of actual sales is much greater than usual in 1878-79, sale having followed in 161 cases of 164 notices issued. It appears that acres 4,337, bearing survey assessment Rs. 1,696, were sold in default of payment of revenue in that year and brought the sum of Rs. 1,715,—“the amount due to Government being Rs. 1,804”,—it must be assumed from more than one year's revenue being due in some cases. The Superintendent gives no explanation whatever regarding this very unusual number of sales, which was certainly a prominent point requiring notice. We may assume that it was due to the clearing off in 1878-79 the amount of outstandings resulting from the famine of 1876-77 with the form of a sale and that in many cases a nominal bid from Government closed the case. The land was, evidently by the assessment, of low quality, and with a population so sparse as the average here, and a great superabundance of very poor land, there could be no such general demand for land as would keep in occupation that of the pauper cultivators thrown out by the drought of 1876-77. Everywhere some proportion of pauper cultivators will be found to exist, and especially in tracts where there is so much poor soil as here.

15. I now come to the question of the revised rates of assessment to be imposed. It would appear plain that the rates sanctioned last year for the mass of the taluka must set the standard for the small fraction of it now under report, and to this effect I directed the Superintendent to make his proposals. The appended map will show the rates proposed now and those sanctioned last year. Villages are generally placed under the same maximum rates as those adjacent to them were last year: the only exception is Vámbori, which being a large trading town and close to a railway station, is put at Rs. 1-12-0 instead of Rs. 1-10-0, which is quite proper. The only doubt which will occur is the propriety of placing the villages on each side of the river in the south-western corner under the same rates as Vilád, &c.,

1. Chikalthan.	5. Shirakanehgaon.
2. Khám̄ba.	6. Daradgaon.
3. Varsinda.	7. Vawrád.
4. Mhaisgaon.	8. Jámbli.

I. Jambulban (inám).

through which the railway passes. I am inclined to think that on the whole and considering all their circumstances it will be advisable to place the 8 Government villages and 1 inám village in the south-west, named in the margin, under a Rs. 1-8-0 rate. This will but slightly affect the total result, but it will materially affect the result as regards several villages which certainly are not among those under the most favourable conditions. A statement is appended, showing the general result after the above modification.

16. The general result as thus modified will be an increase of revenue from Rs. 18,677 to Rs. 25,082, an increase of 34.2 per cent., which will probably be reduced by some 2 per cent. in the calculation of the rates in detail. The net increase on the mass of the taluka revised last year was 40 per cent. This included a larger proportion of fine land and plain country, so that the present increase of 30 per cent. will not be at all out of proportion, especially when it is considered that four-fifths of the whole revenue comes from villages well situated and only one-fifth from the inferior corner of the taluka to the south-west.

17. The average rate per acre of the occupied area all over was Re. 0-7-4 under the old assessment and will be Re. 0-9-10 under that now proposed—an increase of Re. 0-2-6 per acre.

18. The above relates solely to the 18 Government villages; there are 3 inám villages also for revision. One, as above referred to, is in the south-western block, the maximum rate of which I propose to reduce to Rs. 1-8-0. This will make the increase of assessment in this village 29.7 per cent. The other 2 inám villages, Mándva and Málápur, are in the valley of the Pravara; their maximum rates are Rs. 1-8-0, similar to the adjacent villages settled last year. The increase of revenue in each of them is respectively 5 and 25 per cent.

19. If the above proposals are approved, of villages above reported on, in (17) seventeen Government villages the settlement will be introduced in the current season, to take effect in 1881-82. Next year the rates will be introduced into 1 inám village, to take effect in 1882-83; and in the following year into 2 Government and 2 inám villages, to take effect in 1883-84. For all the present settlement will last till 1909-10, inclusive, that being the date for the bulk of Ráhuri, except for the 4 villages now in the Nagar Taluka, in which the thirty years of the present settlement will terminate in A. D. 1910-11.

20. If these proposals are approved, I beg that in accordance with Section 74 of the Revenue Code the time for receiving resignations may be extended to the 5th June.

21. The Collector's remarks on the Superintendent's proposals do not require any special notice. The modifications proposed by me in the rates will apparently be quite in accordance with his views, and will in the main obviate the special objection he has raised as to the great amount of the increase of assessment in the village of Chikalthan.

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON, Colonel,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

Statement showing Result of the modified Rates of Assessment proposed in para. 15 of Survey Commissioner's No. 409, dated 11th April 1881, reviewing proposals submitted for the revision of 18 Government and 3 Inám Villages of Ráhuri Táluka.

No.	Name of Village.	OLD ASSESSMENT.			PROPOSED ASSESSMENT.			PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
		Land Assessment.	Water Assessment.	Total.	Land Assessment.	Water Assessment.	Total.	On Land only.	On Land and Water combined.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Vámbori	8,086	.....	8,086	10,687	86	10,773	32·1	33·2
2	Singva	998	.....	998	1,230	.....	1,230	23·2	.....
3	Ismálpur	606	.....	606	812	.....	812	34·0	.....
4	Nimbádhera	1,690	.....	1,690	2,251	.....	2,251	33·2	.....
5	Vilád	690	.....	690	1,005	.....	1,005	45·7	.....
6	Chikalthan	275	.....	275	462	.....	462	68·0	.....
7	Khámha	489	.....	489	632	.....	632	29·2	.....
8	Varsinda	480	.....	480	598	.....	598	24·6	.....
9	Mhaisgaon	637	.....	637	711	17	728	11·6	14·3
10	Shirakanegaon	61	.....	61	79	.....	79	29·5	.....
11	Daradgaon	322	.....	322	371	.....	371	15·2	.....
12	Vawrád	542	.....	542	687	.....	687	26·8	.....
13	Jámblí	311	.....	311	412	.....	412	32·5	.....
14	Daimábád	229	.....	229	296	.....	296	29·3	.....
15	Kátrád	1,938	.....	1,938	2,816	.....	2,816	45·3	.....
16	Chandegaon	425	.....	425	582	.....	582	36·9	.....
17	Vanjulpoi	627	.....	627	898	.....	898	43·2	.....
18	Sangam	271	.....	271	450	.....	450	66·1	.....
	Total ...	18,677	.....	18,677	24,979	103	25,082	33·7	34·2
				Inám Villages.					
19	Jambulban	236	.....	236	306	.....	306	29·7	.....
20	Mándva	1,034	.....	1,034	1,088	.....	1,088	5·2	.....
21	Málápur	601	.....	601	755	.....	755	25·6	.....
	Total ...	1,871	.....	1,871	2,149	.....	2,149	14·8	.....

W. C. ANDERSON, Colonel,
Survey Commissioner, N. D.

No. $\frac{R}{1623}$ OF 1881.

FROM

E. P. ROBERTSON, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner, C. D.;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mahábaleshvar, 4th May 1881.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the consideration and orders of Government a letter No. 409, dated 11th April 1881, from the Honourable Colonel Anderson, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, forwarding a report by Colonel Laughton, Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, relating to the revision of assessment of 21 villages of the Ráhuri Táluka in the Ahmednagar District, together with a Memorandum from Mr. King, the Collector of Ahmednagar, remarking on the Survey Superintendent's Report.

Revision of assesment in the Ráhuri Táluka.

2. As pointed out by the Collector, while in the re-survey of the 99 villages lately resettled there was an increase of 5,606 acres in the total area, the re-survey of the 21 villages under consideration shows a decrease of 2,274 acres. It is, however, to be noticed that while there is this decrease in the total area, there is an increase of 3,429 acres in the arable area. The Survey Commissioner explains that the decrease in total area is due to the greater accuracy of the re-survey, and also to the hilly nature of the country in which the original survey operations were not very carefully carried out. The increase of arable area is chiefly due to the fact that at the time of the original survey great liberality was exercised in treating land which was not then actually under cultivation as unculturable.

3. The portion of the táluka under review is but thinly populated; the average population to the square mile to the original settlement was 58.1; now it is 67.8 to the square mile.

4. It is unsatisfactory that the return regarding carts and cattle was not framed with care in the first instance. While from the original return it would appear that the number of carts in the 19 villages had decreased from 675 to 252, it is shown by the results of the re-examination ordered by the Survey Commissioner that in 3 villages alone there were 358 carts; while further, according to returns submitted by the village officers, the number is still greater, being 511. Had the scrutiny directed by the Honourable Colonel Anderson been made in all the 19 villages in place of in 3 only, it is more than probable that the total for the 19 villages would have been an increase instead of a decrease. The Collector will be requested to inquire into the matter and to find out who is really to blame, in view to steps being taken to punish those who supplied so exceedingly unreliable information in the first instance.

5. I do not agree with the Collector in his remarks on para. 11 of the Survey Superintendent's Report. It is a satisfactory proof of the intelligence and enterprise of the cultivators that they use their plough cattle in carts. The plough cattle are for the greater portion of the year useless as agricultural stock, and the cultivators, by keeping carts and using their plough cattle in the carting trade, are adding greatly to their means and resources.

6. While the increase of general population has not, as noticed above, been large, it appears that there has been a considerable increase in the number of the agricultural class. But while the agricultural inhabitants have increased 40.7 per cent., the non-agricultural population has decreased 11.1 per cent. The statements accompanying Colonel Laughton's report show that the area of

cultivation has largely extended, and it is easy to trace the natural connection between the extension of cultivation and the increase in the agricultural population. As regards the decrease amongst the non-agricultural classes, it is more than probable that the country in question being hilly and affording few profitable employments, many of the trading class have migrated to wealthier and better situated places where the opportunities for trade are greater.

7. It is extremely satisfactory to find that so many as 76·7 per cent. of the cultivated holdings are cultivated by the occupants themselves, and that the land has a high market value.

8. One of the most promising features in these villages is that the area under irrigation, both from wells and páts, has materially increased, and that the condition of the people has so far improved that they have been able to expend money in wells, the increase in which is nearly 40 per cent.

9. I agree with the Survey Commissioner in the principle on which he has based the grouping of the several villages in question, and I consider that the maximum rates proposed by the Survey Superintendent are moderate and fair, except in the case of the 12 south-western villages, for which the Survey Commissioner recommends a reduction of the maximum rate from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 1-8-0. I agree with the Honourable Colonel Anderson that the south-western villages being situated in the most hilly and inaccessible part of the táluka with a comparatively poor soil, in which the cultivators for the most part grow only the common kinds of food grain, which are, as a rule, only locally consumed, and where there is little or no export trade, we are not justified in placing these villages on a par with those which are better situated as regards the facilities and means of export.

10. The villages of Nimbádhera, Vilád, Ismálpur and Singva are favourably situated as regards roads and markets, and should, as proposed, be placed in the maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0.

11. As regards Vámbori, I agree with the Honourable Colonel Anderson that, for the reasons given, it should have a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0.

12. The Survey Commissioner points out in paras. 16 and 17 of his report that the revenue will increase from Rs. 18,677 to Rs. 25,082, being an increase of 34·2 per cent., and that the average rate per acre of the occupied area, which was annas 7-4 under the expired settlement, will, under the settlement now proposed, be annas 9-10, giving an average increase of annas 2·6 per acre. This is on the whole moderate.

13. I recommend the revision settlement to Government for sanction, and request that the time for receiving resignations may, under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code, be extended to the 5th of June.

14. Mr. King comments on the 31-36 paras. of Colonel Laughton's report regarding the inám village of Taharabad. I found that Colonel Laughton's letter only contained 31 paras. and that there was no mention whatever of Taharabad. I accordingly addressed Colonel Laughton, and he has replied that he removed the paras. in question at the request of Colonel Anderson, the Survey Settlement Commissioner, on the understanding that Colonel Anderson would deal with the question of the Taharabad settlement. I presume, therefore, that a special letter will be received from Colonel Anderson regarding the settlement of the inám village of Taharabad.

I have, &c.,

E. P. ROBERTSON,

Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 3545.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st June 1881.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R. 1623, dated 4th May 1881.—Submitting correspondence noted in the margin, relative to the revision of assessment of 21 villages of the Rāhūrī Tāluka in the Ahmednagar District.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 409, dated 11th April 1881, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of Ahmednagar, No. 1072, dated 18th February 1881.

RESOLUTION.—With the exception of a few villages lying in the valley of the Pravara River these villages all lie on the southern border of Rāhūrī, 4 of them being in the adjacent Nagar Tāluka. They are described as occupying for the most part a broken and hilly tract with a light soil, but the rainfall is reported to be heavier than in other parts of the tāluka. Kharif crops greatly predominate, bājri and jowāri forming the principal products. Communications appear to be fair, but the population is exceedingly sparse, being only 67·8 to the square mile as against 58·1 at the date of the former survey.

2. The statistical table given at paragraph 11 of the Superintendent's report shows, with one exception, the usual results in recent revision survey reports in the Deccan. There is a considerable decrease in sheep and goats, a slight decrease in agricultural and a slight increase in milch cattle, with an increase under the head of ploughs and houses of the better sort. The exception referred to above is the extraordinary decrease, amounting to 62 per cent., in the number of carts. This naturally attracted the attention of the Survey Commissioner who very properly instituted some close enquiries to test the truth of the figures. The result of these enquiries, which embraced three villages, is given in Colonel Anderson's paragraph 8, and seems to indicate that the returns given by the Superintendent, both of cattle and carts, are altogether faulty, and that the number of the latter must be immensely in excess of what he supposed. The result, however, of the detection of this error naturally leads Government to regard the rest of the statistical returns with some mistrust.

3. The Superintendent's report and the appendices thereto contain a considerable amount of evidence of the gradual increase in prosperity of the villages under review. The marketable value of land appears to be high; there has also been a large increase in the number of wells and in the area of land irrigated from them. The record of prices shows that there has been a gradual and steady rise during the past thirty years; and though prices of the principal food-grains are at the present moment extraordinarily low, Government see no reason to doubt that, in spite of violent temporary fluctuations, the general rise as compared with the prices of thirty years ago is to some extent based on permanent conditions. The information as to the past revenue history of the villages under review which is tabulated at the Superintendent's paragraph 20 might have been greatly condensed with advantage. It appears that remissions almost ceased under the late settlement and outstanding balances were very small except in the years 1871-72 to 1879-80, when it is presumed that the annual average was swelled by the famine. Occupied area and revenue greatly increased. There were 191 notices for the payment of revenue issued during the three years 1877-78 to 1879-80, but the proportion of sales in distraint, which were 162 in number, or 84 per cent. of the notices, was most unusual and ought at once to have attracted the attention of the Superintendent, who says nothing in explanation. The Survey Commissioner conjectures, and the conjecture is probably just, that the unusual number of sales is probably due to the liquidation in 1878-79 of outstandings from the two previous famine years, when the form of a sale would be in many cases necessary in order to give the incoming tenant a good title.

4. Colonel Laughton in his proposals for revised rates divides the villages into 4 groups with dry-crop maxima ranging from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 1-6-0 an acre, as shown below:—

Group.	Villages in group.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.*		BY REVISION SURVEY.†		Percentage Increase.
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Rs.	
1	1	1 12 0	10,597	8,086	12,280	11,390	33·2
2	13‡	1 10 0	19,771	7,337	26,375	10,429	42·1
3	3§	1 8 0	2,268	1,864	2,232	2,148	15·2
4	4	1 6 0	6,868	3,261	7,802	4,895	45·5
...	21	...	39,504	20,548	48,689	28,862	34·2

* Exclusive of unoccupied assessed waste.
‡ Includes 1 inám village.

† Inclusive of unoccupied assessed waste.
§ Includes 2 inám villages.

The above proposals are subjected to considerable modification by Colonel Anderson. He approves of the rate fixed for the village of Vámbori, the only one in the first group, and from the second group, with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-10-0, he removes 9 villages in the south-west portion of the taluka including 1 inám village into the group below, assessed at Rs. 1-8-0. Under Colonel Anderson's proposals there will be therefore 1 village in the first group, 4 in the second, 12 in the third, and 4 in the last or fourth group. Three of the villages in the third group are inám. The result of these modifications will be to raise the assessment from Rs. 18,677 to Rs. 25,082 on the Government villages, an increase of 34·2 per cent. Colonel Laughton's proposals gave an increase on the Government villages of from Rs. 18,677 to Rs. 26,652 or 35·9 per cent. Government are of opinion that the modifications made by the Survey Commissioner are judicious, and Colonel Anderson's proposals both for the Government and inám villages are accordingly approved and sanctioned for the period proposed in Colonel Anderson's paragraph 19, that is, till 1909-10 inclusive for the 17 villages in Ráhuri and till 1910-11 for the 4 villages in Nagar. The maximum garden rate of Rs. 8 is also approved. The average percentage increase on the 99 villages of the Ráhuri Taluka which were settled last year under Government sanction was 40 per cent. over the old assessment, so that the present increase is considerably less.

5. Under ordinary circumstances the revised rates would have been introduced during the current season into 16 of the Government villages under review, in the season of 1881-82 into 1 inám village, and in the season of 1882-83 into 2 inám and 2 Government villages. The revised rates as now sanctioned are, however, only to be levied in and from 1883-84. For the two intermediate years as regards the 16 Government villages referred to, Government direct that a temporary settlement shall be in force in them under which the rates of the old assessment shall be collected plus an addition of 3 annas in each rupee of assessment. The assessments for 1881-82 and 1882-83 as thus enhanced should be announced immediately, so that they may be introduced (section 103 of the Land Revenue Code) in the current year and levied in 1881-82. The revised assessment to be levied in 1883-84 should be announced in 1882-83, so that it may be levied in the following year.

6. Colonels Anderson and Laughton should be thanked for their reports.

H. A. ACWORTH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,

The Collector of Ahmednagar.

The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, Irrigation (with the papers, which it is requested may be returned when no longer required).

No. 631 OF 1883.

FROM

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

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Camp Blushé, 17th March 1883.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the report called for in Government Resolution No. 8702 of 12th December last as to whether in consideration of existing circumstances any modification is required of the rates already sanctioned for the Rāhūrī Tāluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Vide Despatch on Nevāsa revision settlement report.

2. The rates as they stand at present have been sanctioned under the orders contained in Government Resolutions Nos. 2179 of 26th April 1880 and 3545 of 21st June 1881, which deal with 99 and 21 villages respectively, including inān. The general result of the revised rates in the group of 96 Government villages was to raise the assessment by 40·1 per cent., while that proposed for the remaining 18 villages causes an enhancement of 35·9 per cent. Combining the two groups I find that the total enhancement resulting from the proposals for the whole tāluka amounts to 39·5 per cent. The sanctioned rates for the first and largest group were actually announced to the cultivators in 1881, but the levy of the full rates has not yet been brought into effect, owing to the orders of Government contained in their circular letter to the Commissioners, No. 2468, dated 3rd May 1881, by which a uniform remission is given on each khāta so as to bring down the enhancement to about 20 per cent. advance upon the old assessment. The revised rates in the second group have not even been announced to the cultivators, their levy having been deferred until 1883-84 and an intermediary settlement being made under which the old rates are levied with an addition of 3 annas in each rupee of assessment. In no part of the tāluka, therefore, have the full revised rates been levied.

3. As Government will see from a reference to the correspondence which preceded their Resolutions Nos. 4052 and 7431, dated 22nd June and 23rd October 1882 respectively, the question of the suitability of the revised rates in the Rāhūrī Tāluka has been much under my consideration since I assumed charge of this office. I have never faltered in my opinion, which I have more than once expressed, that the rates which Government have sanctioned do not absorb an undue share of the net produce of the soil, and that there is no reason to question their general fairness and the soundness of the principles upon which they were originally based.

4. At the same time it does not follow that because the rates are moderate in themselves it may not be expedient to modify them in the direction of still greater moderation when we are specially called on to revise them with regard to existing circumstances, and there are three reasons which appear to me to render such a course decidedly expedient at the present time. In the first place the Secretary of State has demurred to the imposition of so large a measure of enhancement at one stroke, and has called special attention to the limit of enhancement in tālukās and groups of villages which was laid down by the Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse in 1874 and the spirit of which he considers to be applicable to revised settlements generally.* In the second place, since the rates, and especially those of the first villages, were fixed, we have learnt a lesson, which has taken the most experienced and the best informed officers by surprise, in the fall in prices of not only the common cereals, but some of the more important exportable products. In 1880, when the proposals were formulated for the main group of villages, not only had the recovery from the famine been wonderfully rapid, but prices were continuing on a high level. It was not until the com-

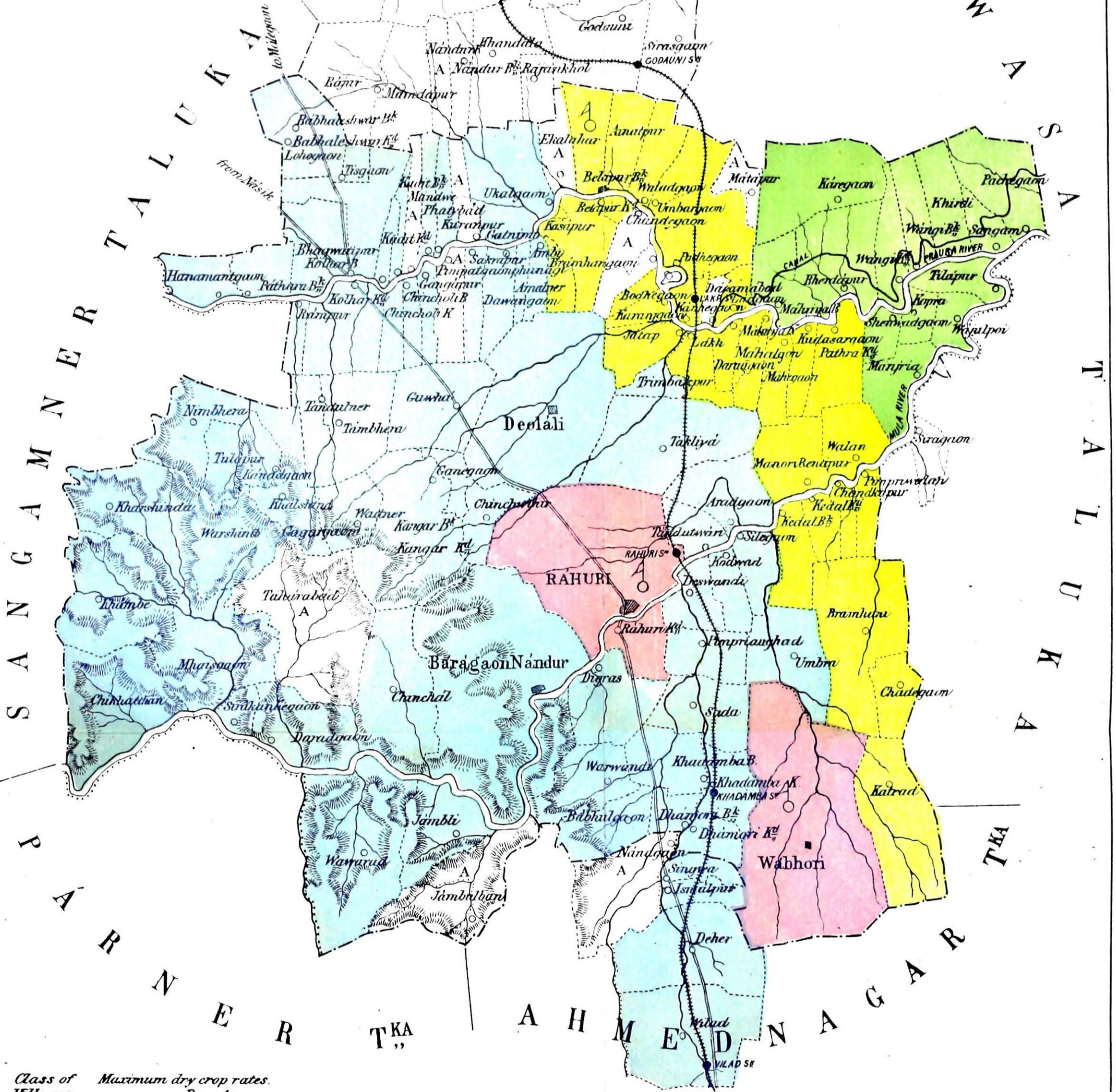
* *Vide Despatch No. 36 of 16th December 1880.*



of the
RAHURI TALUKA

of the
Ahmednagar Collectorate

Scale of Miles



Class of Villages	Maximum dry crop rates.	Rs.	As.
I		1	10
II		1	8
III		1	6
IV		1	4

mencement of 1881 that they began to fall, and, although they are now righting themselves again, the lesson taught us by the oscillations is that we must count upon such fluctuations in future and make due allowances for them. The following statement shows the average range of prices for the last three years:—

Year.	Jowári, Sers per Rupee.	Bájri, Sers per Rupee.	Wheat, Sers per Rupee.	Gram, Sers per Rupee.	Kardai, Sers per Rupee.
1880	12	10½	9	11½	16½
1881	26½	18½	12½	18½	19
1882	20½	17	11½	14½	20½

5. My third reason for supporting a modification of the assessments is that since the proposals for Ráhuri were sanctioned, rates for the neighbouring táluka of Nevása have been approved of, which are decidedly lower in their pitch. I do not attribute this to any difference of opinion between my predecessor and myself, although my general aim at enhancement may be somewhat lower than his, but to the different conditions existing at the time the several proposals were submitted. As, moreover, the Nevása proposals have received the approval of the Secretary of State, and his ideas and those of Government may be said to have come into perfect accord, it would be well to see that the rates for the Ráhuri Táluka are consistent with those ideas, and that they dovetail in with the rates of the villages to which they are contiguous.

6. As Government have requested me to place myself in communication on the subject with the Commissioner of the Division and the Collector of Ahmednagar, I addressed them a demi-official letter in which I pointed out the conditions of both tálukás and, with reference to the enhancement of 27·9 per cent. approved of for Nevása, expressed my opinion that the amount of enhancement of the land revenue aimed at for Ráhuri should be about 32 per cent. over the demands of the expired settlement. I append a copy of their replies, from which it will be seen that they both agree with me in this starting point and leave me to fill in the details of the scheme. Mr. Robertson has rightly referred to the alteration in rates which it is proposed to make as a concession to the rayats, for in no other sense than a concession can it be fairly regarded.

7. The attention of the Secretary of State appears to have been re-directed to his objection to the Ráhuri settlements by the remarks of the Commissioner, C. D., in para. 7 of his letter No. R—1123 of 20th March 1882, forwarding my proposals for the revision settlement of the Nevása Táluka, in which he brought to notice the difference of (6) six annas in the maximum rates applied to the contiguous villages of the Ráhuri and Nevása tálukas at the north-east corner of the former. In para. 36 of my Settlement Report I had to some extent accounted for this difference, but not altogether, and I am of opinion that, to commence with, the rates of the villages of the Ráhuri Táluka at this point may be reduced to Rs. 1-6-0 or by 2 annas, which will do away with all appearance of anomaly.

8. Having made this change in the rating of these villages, it is necessary to carry the alterations somewhat further so as to make the whole scheme of grouping and rating symmetrical. I have endeavoured to keep as far as possible to the system of grouping arranged by Colonel Anderson, but there are one or two slight alterations which I would suggest from my own intimate experience of the táluka which will I trust commend themselves to Government.

9. I beg to append two maps marked A and B, the former showing in water colours the grouping and rating according to the present sanctioned scheme and the latter those which I proposed to substitute. It will be seen that I have retained in the first group only three villages, viz., Ráhuri Budruk and Ráhuri Khurd, which are one village in everything but the name, and Vámbori. These are large bázár towns in close proximity to the railway and containing a wealthy population of non-agricultural consumers and exporters of produce. I have removed from Colonel Anderson's first group the villages of Digras;

Varvandi and Babbulgaon, which have no advantages over the villages bordering on them, and which appear from para. 35 of Colonel Laughton's report No. 145, dated 15th February 1880, to have been placed in the first group in pursuance of an intention that villages within five miles of the railway should have that distinction. The intention, however, does not appear to have been carried out in the second set of proposals, for villages actually on the line and containing railway stations are found placed in the second group only.

10. The villages which I propose to include in the second group are those shown in blue in the map B. They embrace the 3 villages excluded from the first group, all the villages included in the second group under the present sanctioned scheme, and 15 of the western villages of Colonel Anderson's third group, which have a decided advantage in climate over the remaining villages of that group. My second group is a large one; but, after weighing all considerations, I think that the villages included in it have such equal advantages that there is no room for distinction. The villages to the west have undoubtedly the surest and most plentiful rainfall, but the deficiency in this respect of the villages to the east is made up by the superior facilities they enjoy in the way of railway and road communications and proximity to large bázárs. The villages added from Colonel Anderson's third group are particularly fine ones, situated in a comparatively well-wooded country and much favoured by rainfall. My proposed third group includes the villages adjoining the Nevása Taluka, to the reduction of the rates of which special attention has been directed, and also the villages in a strip to the east of the second group running from north-west to south-east. In this strip the precariousness of the rainfall commences to be much felt, and in the 13 villages in the elbow to the north-east of the taluka which I have proposed to form into the fourth group the precariousness becomes very marked. These last villages possess fine soil, but requiring a good rainfall to render them productive, while good rainfalls are the exception rather than the rule.

11. As regards the maximum rate to be applied to each group, I propose to take the key note from the villages specially reduced, which form part of the third class, the rate of which should therefore be Rs. 1-6-0. The fourth group may be rated 2 annas lower or at Rs. 1-4. For the first and second groups, instead of Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 1-10-0 as at present, I would recommend maximum rates of Rs. 1-10-0 and Rs. 1-8-0. The villages of the 1st group received a distinctively high rate under the present system on account of their proximity to the recently constructed line of railway; but I would wish to observe that, great as are the advantages of railway communication, the immediate benefit of the opening of a railway is liable to be exaggerated in the case of a district like Ahmednagar, which was distinctly in a backward condition as regards development and husbandry when the railway bisected it. In a district like Khándesh, for instance, where the soil is peculiarly fitted for the growth of exportable produce, the response to the opening of the railway was immediate and permanent; but in many parts of Ahmednagar the soil requires additional care and improving to raise the superior kinds of crops, while in those parts of the district where the soil is best suited for the produce of exportable commodities the rayats have got into a certain groove from which it is difficult to tempt them. The average Ahmednagar cultivator is the creature of habit, and he will go on cultivating his entire holding of however superior soil with the coarser food grains, even although he finds that the railway equalizes prices to such an extent that his surplus produce in years of local scarcity is of as little selling value as his surplus in years when there is a local glut. It is only after a short period of bitter experience that such cultivators learn the lesson that they must improve their cultivation and alter their habits to suit the requirements of the rapid communications placed within their reach. The position of an unenterprising cultivator in a district like Ahmednagar for the first few years of railway facilities is much like that of the hand-loom weaver when machinery was first introduced, who went on working with the old processes and almost starving until compelled to adapt himself to a new state of things. But the cultivators when they once awake to the requirements of their situation are not slow to avail themselves of the opportunities they possess, and the re-action is usually very rapid. Certain critics, judging from the period of unsettlement

which a backward district undergoes when a railway first taps its resources, have jumped at the conclusion that the rayats are disadvantaged thereby, and opinions to that effect are not uncommonly expressed at the present time. When such critics, moreover, assert that the cultivators cannot, as before, make large profits by using their bullocks in carrying loads to the coast, they do not remember that with the construction of railway comes the opening out of feeder roads, and that for every one laborious trip formerly made to the coast there will be an opportunity for twenty trips to the nearest railway station, with probably greater profit therefrom and less wear and tear of bullock-power. The fact, however, that the complete advantages of the railway cannot be expected to be at once fully reaped and appreciated by the cultivators of Ráhuri is a reason for moderation, and I think that the reduced maximum rates I propose of Rs. 1-10-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 will be in every respect suitable. The whole scheme of rating dovetails fairly in with that sanctioned for the Nevása Táluka, and leaves no anomalies to be explained.

12. The effect of my proposals on each group of villages will be seen from the following statement:—

Group.	No. of villages.	Assessment under former Settlement.	Assessment under proposed Settlement.	Increase per Cent.
		Rs.	Rs.	
First	3	15,404	20,894	35·6
Second	68	70,598	91,822	27·3
Third	30	31,377	41,496	32·25
Fourth	13	13,148	16,957	28·97
Total ...	114	1,30,527	1,71,169	31·1

Except in the first group of only 3 large villages, the increase on all the groups are within the limit prescribed in Government Resolution No. 5739, dated 29th October 1874, to which reference is so often made. In Appendix C will be found similar figures for each village, and it will be observed that the limit laid down for single villages in that Resolution is only exceeded in one village, Chikalthan (No. 45), and that to the trifling extent of 2 per cent. I would here remark, with reference to the Collector's observations in his letter appended regarding the increases in certain villages named by him, that in the Ráhuri Táluká a large increase in the assessment of a village is not of itself proof of severity in the actual enhancement of the maximum rates. In this táluká, perhaps more than in any other, there was a great laxity at the old survey classification in throwing into holdings a lot of really culturable land under the head of unculturable, much of which is found to have been cultivated with no other trouble than merely breaking it up with the plough. I have examined the books of many villages of Ráhuri, and have found this to be the principal cause of nearly all the heavy increases which have been brought to notice. The figures for single villages in the appended statement will show that many of those upon which a large additional burden was placed by the already sanctioned scheme of revision will have a considerable relief afforded them by the application of the rates which I now propose. It is of course impossible to compare the percentage enhancements for the several groups of villages under the sanctioned and proposed schemes, as the constitution of the groups themselves has been materially altered.

13. The total result of the modifications now proposed will be to reduce the enhancement of assessment on revision from 39·5 per cent. to 31·1 per cent., which is well within the limit which the Secretary of State wishes to see observed. It is, moreover, a near approach to the amount aimed at at starting with the concurrence of the Commissioner and the Collector. Comparing the Ráhuri Táluka with that of Nevása in all particulars of climate, soil, markets, communications, &c., I consider that the single advantage which the former possesses over the latter, *viz.*, more handy railway communication, will be fully met, for the next period of guarantee at least, by the larger enhancement of 3·2 per cent. in

which my proposals will result. While certainly not inappreciable, this enhancement will, I believe, be as little excessive as the Nevása assessments were considered to be by the Secretary of State.

14. In conclusion, if these proposals meet with the approval of Government, I would beg to raise the question whether, looking to the material relief conceded to the rayats, it will be necessary to continue the scheme of remissions in this táluka beyond the present year, and whether it would not be advisable to introduce the amended rates into Ráhuri next season when the introduction of the revised rates into Nevása has been ordered by Government in their Resolution No. 8475, dated 4th December 1882. It will be very convenient to introduce the rates into both tálukás in one and the same season. I understand from the Collector that the report called for in Government Resolution No. 8709—229 Confl., dated 12th December last, has been submitted by him through mistake to the Commissioner, C. D., direct, instead of through this office, so that the question of continuation of remissions will soon be before Government, and my opinion may be ascertained from this report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. II. STEWART,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

APPENDIX C.

Accompaniment to Survey Commissioner's Report No. 631, dated 17th March 1883.

No.	Name of Village.	Rate.	Old Revenue.	Revenue under sanctioned scheme.	New rate now proposed.	Revenue under new rate now proposed.	Percentage.		Number according to Statement accompanying Superintendent's Report No. 145, dated 15th February 1880.	Number according to Statement accompanying Superintendent's Report No. 150, dated 9th February 1881.
							De-crease.	Increase.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.				
1	Rahuri (Kasba)	1 12 0	6,684	10,548	1 10 0	9,837	...	47.2	1	...
2	Rahuri (Kd.) ... ..	...	634	984	...	920	...	45.1	2	...
3	Vambori (Kasba) ... ..	...	8,086	10,773	...	10,137	...	25.4	...	1
		...	15,404	22,305	...	20,894	...	35.6	...	...
4	Digras	1 12 0	919	1,272	1 8 0	1,099	...	19.6	3	...
5	Varvandi ... ..	...	496	756	...	652	...	31.5	4	...
6	Babhulgaon ... ..	...	689	938	...	811	...	17.7	5	...
7	Bhagvatipur	1 10 0	2,514	3,538	1 8 0	3,278	...	30.4	6	...
8	Kolhar (Bk.) ... ..	...	3,050	4,048	...	3,767	...	23.5	7	...
9	Hanmatgaon ... ..	...	1,242	1,733	...	1,608	...	29.5	8	...
10	Patbra (Bk.) ... ..	...	1,539	2,054	...	1,910	...	24.1	9	...
11	Kolhar (Kd.) ... ..	...	2,296	3,422	...	3,176	...	38.3	10	...
12	Chinchauli (Kd.) ... ..	...	434	594	...	550	...	26.7	11	...
13	Rampur ... ..	...	807	1,090	...	1,013	...	25.5	12	...
14	Guwha ... ..	...	2,238	3,310	...	3,087	...	37.9	13	...
15	Tambhera ... ..	...	1,246	1,710	...	1,591	...	27.7	14	...
16	Tandulner ... ..	...	521	681	...	631	...	21.1	15	...
17	Nimbhara ... ..	...	868	985	...	929	...	7.0	16	...
18	Kharsinda ... ..	...	472	662	...	611	...	29.4	17	...
19	Tulapur ... ..	...	312	354	...	329	...	5.4	18	...
20	Kanadgaon ... ..	...	496	640	...	598	...	20.6	19	...
21	Khalsinda ... ..	...	273	376	...	349	...	27.8	20	...
22	Gagargaon ... ..	...	229	281	...	260	...	13.5	21	...
23	Vadner ... ..	...	542	532	...	493	9	...	22	...
24	Ganegaon ... ..	...	460	570	...	532	...	15.7	23	...
25	Chinchwibir ... ..	...	328	456	...	428	...	30.5	24	...
26	Kangar (Kd.) ... ..	...	311	437	...	406	...	30.5	25	...
27	Kangar (Bk.) ... ..	...	1,174	1,820	...	1,695	...	44.4	26	...
28	Baragaon Nandur ... ..	...	3,092	3,899	...	3,813	...	16.8	27	...
29	Chinchala ... ..	...	957	1,040	...	960	...	0.3	28	...
30	Deolali ... ..	...	6,001	9,706	...	9,051	...	50.8	29	...
31	Trimbakpur	1 10 0	665	931	1 8 0	860	...	29.3	30	...
32	Taklia ... ..	...	4,070	5,751	...	5,330	...	31.0	31	...
33	Aradgaon ... ..	...	1,622	2,215	...	2,050	...	26.4	32	...
34	Tandulvadi ... ..	...	1,020	1,343	...	1,245	...	22.1	33	...
35	Silegaon ... ..	...	1,034	1,481	...	1,373	...	32.8	34	...
36	Kodvad ... ..	...	1,046	1,431	...	1,325	...	26.7	35	...
37	Desvandi ... ..	...	1,147	1,518	...	1,410	...	22.9	36	...
38	Pimpriawghad ... ..	...	1,347	1,778	...	1,648	...	22.3	37	...
39	Umbra ... ..	...	2,257	3,166	...	2,934	...	30.0	38	...
40	Sada ... ..	...	1,483	2,197	...	2,034	...	37.2	39	...
41	Khadamba (Bk.) ... ..	...	1,414	2,041	...	1,910	...	35.1	40	...
42	Khadamba (Kd.) ... ..	...	1,072	1,523	...	1,416	...	32.1	41	...
43	Dhanori (Bk.) ... ..	...	645	868	...	810	...	25.6	42	...
44	Dhanori (Kd.) ... ..	...	872	1,188	...	1,102	...	26.4	43	...
45	Chikalthan ... ..	...	275	500	...	462	...	68.0	...	2
46	Khamba ... ..	...	489	678	...	631	...	29.0	...	3
47	Varsinda ... ..	...	480	647	...	597	...	24.4	...	4
48	Mhahisgaon ... ..	...	637	783	...	728	...	14.1	...	5
49	Sira Kanbegaon ... ..	...	61	85	...	78	...	27.9	...	6
50	Daradgaon ... ..	...	322	400	...	371	...	15.2	...	7
51	Vaurad ... ..	...	542	740	...	687	...	26.8	...	8
52	Jambli ... ..	...	311	444	...	411	...	32.2	...	9
53	Singva ... ..	...	998	1,230	...	1,151	...	15.3	...	10
54	Ismalpur ... ..	...	606	812	...	754	...	24.4	...	11
55	Nimbathera ... ..	...	1,690	2,251	...	2,093	...	23.8	...	12
56	Vilad ... ..	...	690	1,005	...	935	...	35.5	...	13
57	Babhaleshwar (Bk.)	1 8 0	451	704	...	704	...	56.1	44	...
58	Babhaleshwar (Kd.) ... ..	...	334	490	...	490	...	46.7	45	...
59	Lohagaon ... ..	...	374	534	...	534	...	42.8	46	...
60	Tisgaon ... ..	...	277	425	...	425	...	53.4	47	...

APPENDIX C—concluded.

No.	Name of Village.	Rate.	Old Revenue.	Revenue under sanctioned scheme.	New rate now proposed	Revenue under new rate now proposed.	Percentage.		Number according to Statement accompanying Superintendent's Report No. 145, dated 15th February 1880.	Number according to Statement accompanying Superintendent's Report No. 160, dated 15th February 1881.
							De-crease.	Increase.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.				
61	Kadit (Kd.)	...	564	624	...	624	...	10.6	48	...
62	Kadit (Bk.)	1 8 0	534	618	1 8 0	618	...	15.7	49	...
63	Phatiabad...	...	742	832	...	832	...	12.1	50	...
64	Galnimb ...	...	783	1,247	...	1,247	...	59.3	51	...
65	Ukalgaon ...	...	3,239	4,412	...	4,412	...	36.2	52	...
66	Ambi ...	...	596	805	...	805	...	35.1	53	...
67	Amalner ...	...	425	626	...	626	...	47.3	54	...
68	Davangaon ...	...	806	1,145	...	1,145	...	42.1	55	...
69	Sakrapur...	...	380	470	...	470	...	23.7	56	...
70	Gangapur...	...	387	565	...	565	...	46.0	57	...
71	Chincholi (Bk.)	...	405	554	...	554	...	36.8	58	...
		...	70,598	97,961	...	91,822	...	27.3		
72	Ainatpur ...	1 8 0	696	1,135	1 6 0	1,042	...	49.7	59	...
73	Belapur (Bk.)	...	1,575	2,492	...	2,314	...	46.9	60	...
74	Belapur (Kd.)	...	1,896	2,724	...	2,535	...	33.7	61	...
75	Kesapur ...	...	819	1,016	...	943	...	16.1	62	...
76	Brauhangoan Bhand	...	696	977	...	899	...	29.2	63	...
77	Bodhegaon ...	...	337	564	...	518	...	53.7	64	...
78	Karanjgaon ...	...	454	768	...	714	...	57.3	65	...
79	Jatap ...	...	1,033	1,647	...	1,521	...	47.2	66	...
80	Lakh ...	...	1,247	1,701	...	1,571	...	26.0	67	...
81	Daradgaon ...	...	623	878	...	806	...	29.4	68	...
82	Malunja (Kd.)	...	451	622	...	571	...	26.6	69	...
83	Ladgaon ...	...	525	701	...	647	...	23.2	70	...
84	Mahargaon ...	...	357	511	...	469	...	31.4	71	...
85	Kanhegaon ...	...	326	508	...	469	...	43.9	72	...
86	Padhegaon ...	...	2,458	3,407	...	3,139	...	27.7	73	...
87	Umbergaon ...	...	951	1,551	...	1,431	...	60.5	74	...
88	Valadgaon ...	...	862	1,317	...	1,216	...	41.1	75	...
89	Dayamabad ...	...	229	296	...	273	...	19.2	...	14
90	Pathra (Kd.)	...	2,081	2,517	...	2,517	...	21.0	85	...
91	Kudasargaon ...	...	723	947	...	947	...	31.0	86	...
92	Mahegaon...	...	752	944	...	944	...	25.5	87	...
93	Manori Renapur	1 6 0	1,418	1,821	1 6 0	1,821	...	28.4	89	...
94	Valan ...	...	1,734	2,175	...	2,175	...	25.4	90	...
95	Pimpri Valan ...	...	927	1,157	...	1,157	...	24.8	92	...
96	Chandkapur ...	...	489	652	...	652	...	33.3	93	...
97	Kedal (Kd.)	...	684	942	...	942	...	37.7	94	...
98	Kedal (Kd.)	...	1,474	1,887	...	1,887	...	28.0	95	...
99	Bramhani...	...	3,197	3,978	...	3,978	...	24.4	96	...
100	Katrad ...	...	1,938	2,816	...	2,816	...	45.3	...	15
101	Chadegaon ...	...	425	682	...	682	...	36.9	...	16
		...	31,377	43,233	...	41,496	...	32.25		
102	Karegaon ...	1 6 0	2,220	3,308	1 4 0	3,019	...	36.0	76	...
103	Pachegaon ...	...	1,996	2,595	...	2,365	...	18.5	77	...
104	Tilapur ...	...	655	952	...	871	...	33.0	78	...
105	Khirdi ...	...	508	724	...	670	...	31.9	79	...
106	Vangni (Bk.)	...	425	588	...	535	...	25.9	80	...
107	Vangni (Kd.)	...	385	537	...	488	...	26.7	81	...
108	Kopra ...	...	590	791	...	720	...	22.0	82	...
109	Senvadgaon ...	...	445	594	...	541	...	21.6	83	...
110	Bherdapur ...	...	1,750	2,455	...	2,237	...	27.8	84	...
111	Malunje (Bk.)	...	1,200	2,050	...	1,873	...	56.1	88	...
112	Manjrya ...	...	2,076	2,642	...	2,408	...	16.0	91	...
113	Vajulpoi ...	...	627	898	...	820	...	30.8	...	17
114	Sangam ...	...	271	450	...	410	...	51.3	...	18
		...	13,148	18,594	...	16,957	...	28.97		
		...	1,30,527	1,82,093	...	1,71,169	...	31.1		

No. 9700 OF 1882.

Nagar, 27th December 1882.

FROM

JOHN ELPHINSTON, ESQUIRE,
Acting Collector of Ahmednagar ;

TO

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

SIR,

The Commissioner, C. D., has asked me in his No. R—6115, dated the 22nd instant, to forward to you his reply to your demi-official about the Ráhuri rates.

2. My own opinion coincides with his, that while making the rating of the Ráhuri and Nevása villages, which are contiguous to one another, more equal, it would be well at the same time to generally reduce the total average increase of the Ráhuri Táluka rate to not more than 32 per cent.

2. The land at the north of the Nevása Táluka near the Godávári is said by the Mámlatdár of Nevása to be more fertile than in any villages in the Ráhuri Táluka; this fact should tend to equalize the assessment in the 2 tálukás, and though, as pointed out by you, Ráhuri is no doubt better situated than Nevása Táluka as regards the railway and roads, only those villages which are near the railway or the roads are likely to benefit by them; for instance, the villages of Kangar Khurd and Budruk Galnimb, Tilápur and Khirdi are not near either road or railway, yet their assessment has been enhanced 40, 55, 59·3, 45·3 and 44·5 per cent. The same remark applies to Chikalthan, Khámiba and Vavrad villages on the western side of the Ráhuri Táluka, bordering on the Párner Táluka; they are hilly villages close to each other; the soil is said not to be fertile there; the only crop sown in them is bájri, yet the assessment was raised in them as follows :—

Chikalthan 81·8, Khámiba 38·7, and Vavrad 36·5 per cent.

All these villages are from 16 to 18 miles from any cart road or railway.

3. In the same way the villages of Sangam, Vángni Khurd and Budruk, Khirdi, Tilápur and Páchegeon lie all together on the borders of the Nevása Táluka, and the soil is said to be of equal fertility in each; they are from ten to twelve miles distant from the railway, and there is no made road any where near them. I attribute the fact that the assessment has been increased by 30 per cent. in Pachegaon, 38·4 per cent. in Vángni Budruk, 39·5 per cent. in Vángni Khurd, and in Khirdi to 46·5 per cent. and in Sangam to 66·1 per cent. to the fact that the Lákhi Canal now flows through them; but as neither Sangam, Vángni Khurd or Budruk are inhabited villages, the land in them being cultivated by people living in Khirdi, Páchegeon and Tirlápur, there seems no very obvious reason why the percentage of assessments should have been increased so much more highly in them than in the other villages named, which are 2 or 3 miles off, *i. e.*, where the cultivators live.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. ELPHINSTON,
Acting Collector.

*Khándesh District, Jalgaon,
22nd December 1882.*

MY DEAR STEWART,

Yours of the 15th instant to hand. What I stated in para. 7 of my forwarding letter on the Nevása revision report had more immediate reference to the rates in the Ráhuri villages more immediately adjoining certain Nevása villages. Still I think a general reduction of the percentage rate in the Ráhuri Táluka would under all circumstances be a fair and just concession.

I think, certainly, that in the Ráhuri and Nevása villages I referred to the difference of rate was high, and that it should be modified. I shall be glad if you can submit some proposals which, while making the rating of the Ráhuri and Nevása villages referred to more equal will at the same time generally reduce the total average increase of the whole Ráhuri Táluka rates to an average increase of not over 32 per cent. as suggested in your demi-official.

Yours very sincerely,
E. P. ROBERTSON.

Revenue Survey and Assessment : Ráhuri Táluka, Ahmednagar.

No. 2879.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1883.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 631, dated 17th March 1883—Submitting, with accompaniments, the report called for in Government Resolution No. 8702, dated 12th December last, containing revised proposals for the modification of the rates already sanctioned for the Ráhuri Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate; and showing the result of his proposals.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Stewart's proposals in regard to the revision of the rates for Ráhuri are sanctioned, as Government consider that the increase according to the reduced rates as now proposed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner is under the circumstances sufficient.

2. As regards the group into which the revised rates have not yet been introduced and in which an increase of three annas per rupee on the original rates is levied, it has been decided by Government Resolution No. 8475, dated December 4th, 1882, that the revised rates shall be introduced in 1883-84 and levied in 1884-85 along with those for Nevása. Meanwhile Government desire that the present arrangement should continue.

3. With regard to the group in which the revised rates have been introduced but not levied and in which about twenty per cent. on the old rates is levied in addition, the Collector's report about continuing the remission is awaited, and the Commissioner, C. D., should be requested to expedite its submission.

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government,

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Collector of Ahmednagar,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat (Irrigation).

*Extract from Bombay Government Gazette dated 10th December 1884,
Part I, page 1140.*

No. 9111I.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Ráhuri Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessment imposed under the said Settlement fixed for a period of thirty years, commencing with the Revenue year 1879-80 and ending with the Revenue year 1808-1809.

Government Villages.

1 Ráhuri.	50 Phatiábád.
2 Ráhuri Khurd.	51 Galnimb.
3 Digras.	52 Ukalgaon.
4 Varvandi.	53 Ambi.
5 Bábhulgaon.	54 Amalner.
6 Bhagvatipur.	55 Davangaon.
7 Kólhár Budruk.	56 Sankrápur.
8 Hánmantgaon.	57 Gangápur.
9 Páthra Budruk.	58 Chichauli Budruk.
10 Kólhar Khurd.	59 Ainatpur.
11 Chinchauli Khurd.	60 Belápur Budruk.
12 Rámpur.	61 Belápur Khurd.
13 Guwhá.	62 Kesápur.
14 Támbera.	63 Brámhangaon Bhánd.
15 Tándulner.	64 Bódhegaon.
16 Nimbhora.	65 Karanjgaon.
17 Kharsinda.	66 Játap.
18 Tulápur.	67 Láká.
19 Kánadgaon.	68 Daradgaon.
20 Khálsinda.	69 Málunja Khurd.
21 Gágargaon.	70 Ládgaon.
22 Vadner.	71 Máhálgaon.
23 Ganegaon.	72 Kánhegaon.
24 Chinchwihir.	73 Padhegaon.
25 Kangar Khurd.	74 Umbargaon.
26 Kangar Budruk.	75 Valadgaon.
27 Bárágaon Nándur.	76 Káregaon.
28 Chinchála.	77 Pácheegaon.
29 Deoláli.	78 Tilápur.
30 Trimbakpur.	79 Khirdi.
31 Taklia.	80 Vángi Budruk.
32 Aradgaon.	81 Vángi Khurd.
33 Tándulvádi.	82 Kopra.
34 Silegaon.	83 Senvadgaon.
35 Kodvad.	84 Bherdápur.
36 Desvandi.	85 Páthra Khurd.
37 Pimpriaughad.	86 Khudsargaon.
38 Umbra.	87 Máhegaon.
39 Sada.	88 Málunja Budruk.
40 Khadámá Budruk.	89 Mánóri Renápur.
41 Khadámá Khurd.	90 Valan.
42 Dhánóri Budruk.	91 Mánjria.
43 Dhánóri Khurd.	92 Pimprivalan.
44 Bábhleshwar Budruk.	93 Chandkápur.
45 Bábhleshvar Khurd.	94 Kendal Khurd.
46 Lohogaon.	95 Kendal Bndruk.
47 Tisgaon.	96 Bámni.
48 Kadit Khurd.	97 Chándegaon.
49 Kadit Budruk.	

Inám Villages.

1 Kuranpur.

2 Pimpalgaon Phungi.

No. 9111J.—A Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 into the below-mentioned village belonging to the Ráhuri Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V of 1879, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said Settlement fixed for a period of twenty-eight years, commencing with the Revenue year 1882-83, and ending with the Revenue year 1908-09.

Inám Village.

1 Tábárábád.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Secretary to Government.