

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCXCIX.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

KARÁD TÁLUKA

OF THE

SÁTÁRA COLLECTORATE.

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No. 1471 OF 1894.

FROM

W. S. TURNBULL, ESQUIRE,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF SA'TA'RA.

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,
Poona, 29th November 1894.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, proposals for the revised settlement of 71 villages which constitute that portion of the Karád Táluka of your Collectorate in which Government is interested.

2. At the time of the original settlement in 1862-63, the Táluka comprised 85 Government and 28 Inám villages. In the original settlement report the number of villages and parts of villages belonging to Government is entered as being 88, but this number appears to be a clerical error, as in the list of villages, which is an office appendix to the report, only 85 are entered; the mistake arose from the number of villages in the first group being erroneously stated as 41 instead of 38. In the same year, 37 Government and 9 Inám villages were transferred to the Pátan Táluka, thus leaving only 48 Government and 19 Inám villages in the Táluka. In 1866-67, 2 more Government villages were transferred to Pátan and 5 Government and 1 Inám villages to the Válva Táluka, but 24 Government and 7 Inám villages and 9 Government and 5 Inám villages were transferred from the Tárgaon and Válva Tálukas respectively to this; in 1892-93, 3 Government villages which had belonged to the Tárgaon Táluka before and 2 Inám villages were transferred from this to the Sátára Táluka, leaving at present as the result of all these changes 71 Government and 28 Inám villages in the Táluka. Besides these villages there is Government land which is included in 6 Inám villages, and some appertaining to the old hill forts of Sadáshivgad and Vasantgad which are situated in the Táluka itself, and of Machindragad which is situated in Válva, but has land belonging to it in Karád. There are 19 separate portions of this land in all, which are distributed as follows:—8 pieces of land of Sadáshivgad are included in 2 Government and 6 Inám villages; 9 pieces of Vasantgad land are included in 9 Government villages, and 2 pieces of land of Machindragad are included in 2 Government villages. This report deals with the 71 Government villages and the Government land pertaining to the hill forts above enumerated, and to that included in the 6 Inám villages.

3. The settlements now in force in the villages under report were introduced in the years and under the authority shown below:—

Number of Villages.	Former Táluka.	Present Táluka.	Year of settlement.	Authority under which settlement was introduced.
1	2	3	4	5
21	Tárgaon	Karád	1861-62 ...	Government Resolution No. 1841, dated 8th May 1862.
9	Válva	„	1862-63 ...	Government Resolution No. 2110, dated 27th June 1863.
41	Karád	„	1862-63 ...	Government Resolution No. 693, dated 4th March 1863.
71				

These villages are treated of in the original settlement reports as follows:— The 21 villages of Tárgeon in report No. 131, dated 26th April 1862; the 41 villages of Karád in report No. 466, dated the 30th December 1862; and the 9 of Válva in report No. 116, dated 5th May 1863. Of these reports the first forms Appendix R to the recent Sátara revision settlement report, and the second is Appendix R of the Pátan revision settlement report. The third is appended to this report.

4. The original survey operations of measurement and classification of the soil were carried out as regards ordinary dry-crop, motasthal and pátasthal bágáit and rice land under the rules of the Joint Report, but the hill lands Kumri and Tisáli were classed under another set of rules which were supposed to differentiate the comparative productiveness of the soil with regard to the heavier rainfall, the situation, and the necessity for longer fallowing better than the rules of the Joint Report which were deemed only suited for villages in the plains.

5. Revision survey operations were sanctioned by Government and were commenced in the field season of 1889-90 by the usual examination of the old measurements and bringing up to date of the survey record as regards changes of ownership, boundaries and of conversion from one description of cultivation to another, and changes caused by new roads having been made and by alluvion and diluvion on the banks of rivers and streams. The result of these measuring operations, which were completed in 1891-92, is as follows:—

Old		New	
Survey Nos.	Acres.	Survey Nos.	Acres.
4,807	32,880	7,003	32,752

whilst 19,432 old survey numbers with an acreage of 1,60,694 acres have been examined and confirmed. The numbers remeasured represent a percentage of 19.8 and the acres of 16.9 of the total old survey numbers and acres.

6. The difference found in individual numbers between old and revised measurements are shown below:—

No. of Villages.	Total old Survey Numbers.	NUMBER IN WHICH THE DIFFERENCE WAS						Included in Village Sites and Forest.	Numbers not remeasured.
		Within 1 per cent.	2 to 5 per cent.	6 to 10 per cent.	11 to 15 per cent.	16 to 20 per cent.	Above 20 per cent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
71	24,239	1,516	1,998	536	198	87	185	287	19,432

and in the following statement, the causes to which the more serious differences may be attributed:—

Total old Survey Numbers in which difference exceeds 15 per cent.	NUMBER IN WHICH THE DIFFERENCE IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO			
	Alluvion or Diluvion.	Alteration by roads.	Mistakes in old work.	Other reasons.
1	2	3	4	5
272	203	44	19	6

The small amount of numbers in which the difference has been caused by mistakes in the old work testifies very strongly to its good quality.

7. Reclassification operations were commenced in 1891-92 and completed the same season. Classification of the soil has been done to a very limited extent, and only for lands brought under irrigation during the currency of the expiring lease, or in lands not previously classed at all. In all other cases, the old classification has been retained. The assignment of a general position class to all dry-crop lands, of a hill class to hill lands, and the reclassification of the water-supply of all pátasthal garden lands constitute the main operations in this branch which have been undertaken. The statement given below shows to what a limited extent classification has been confined :—

Number of Villages.	Total Survey Numbers and Pot Numbers.	Total Acres.	RECLASSIFIED.		PERCENTAGE.		Village sites roads, &c., not reclassified. Acres.
			Survey Numbers.	Acres.	Survey Numbers.	Acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
71	26,435	1,85,228	2,313	6,490	8.8	3.5	8,218

8. The areas under every head resulting from the revision operations are contrasted below with those recorded at original survey :—

Description.	By Original Survey.	By Revision Survey.	DIFFERENCE.	
			More.	Less.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry crop	136,006	131,961	...	4,045
Garden	7,872	11,954	4,082	...
Rice	798	1,164	366	...
Unassessed unarable... ..	48,898	48,367	...	531
Total	1,93,574	1,93,446	4,448	4,576

There is only a difference of 128 acres between the two totals which is so small as to call for no remark. It will be noticed that the increase in the rice and garden shown as 4,448 acres is not accounted for wholly by the decrease in the dry crop, as it is in excess of it by 403 acres; this is explained thus: in the acres of dry crop in column 3, 859 acres are included which have been gained from land which was formerly shown as totally unculturable, but which has now been properly classed, and the actually unculturable portions only shown as such; deducting these 859 acres the total of dry crop will be found to be only 131,102 acres or 4,904 less than the area recorded at original survey which covers the whole increase now found in the rice and garden. The increase in the garden is due to the utilization of water of streams before allowed to run to waste, and the extension of the old sources of irrigation consequent on the cultivation of crops such as the earthnut, which requiring only a limited quantity of water renders it available for use over larger areas.

9. The Karád Táluka is of a compact oblong shape and lies to the south of the Sátára and Koregaon Tálukas, with the Khánápur and Pátan Tálukas respectively to east and west of it. It includes a portion of the valley of the Krishna which runs from north to south through the Táluka, the lowermost portion of the valley of the Koina, which running from west to east intersects the district about half way and falls into the Krishna at the town of Karád, and of the lowermost part of the valley of the Tárli, which enters from the north-west corner and

joins the Krishna at the town of Umbraj. The Táluka is bounded on the east by a chain of small hills which divide it from the Khánápur Táluka, and on the west by the interior ranges and spurs of the Western Gháts. The plain enclosed by the hills on the east and west is mostly low and flat, but becomes slightly elevated and broken as it approaches the hills on the west. The hills are more or less bare, as there are no large forests, but the plain is studded with numerous groves of mango trees and gardens. The soil in the valleys is mostly the finest black alluvial and of extreme richness, producing early crops during and after the rains, and late crops up to the end of February.

10. During the cold weather the days are warm, but the nights, especially near the rivers, bitterly cold. In the hot weather this Táluka is one of the warmest in the Sátára districts.

Climate.

The average rainfall has been recorded by the Agricultural Department as 35·12 from 1886 to 1892: this is not only quite sufficient for the crops principally grown in the district, but a reference to Appendix A will show that the greatest fall is from the beginning of June to middle of August, which is most favourable for sowing operations and for the young crops. The later rains and cloudy weather are occasionally damaging to the early crops, but favourable for the later ones.

The average rainfall as compared with that of neighbouring Tálukas is about half of that of Pátan on the west, slightly less than that of Sátára on the north, and more than that of Khánápur on the east. The general health of the people is good. The average birth-rate from 1888 to 1892 was 3·6 per cent. and the death-rate only 2·8 per cent. of the recorded population of the villages under report.

11. In Appendix B will be found details of the crops grown in the district and the area covered by each. The results recorded are the averages of a period of five years from 1888-89 to 1892-93 and have been furnished by the Agricultural Department. A précis of the appendix is given below:—

	Percentage of cultivated area.
<i>Cereals</i> .—Jowári 37·9, bájri 14·8, náchni and sáwa 6·2, rice 1·3, wheat 1·4, various 1 ...	62·6
<i>Pulses</i> .—Gram 5·3, mug and udid 4·6, tur 2·8, math and kulith 2·3, various 0·4 ...	15·4
<i>Fibres</i> .—Hemp 0·8, various 0·4 ...	1·2
<i>Oil-seeds</i> .—Groundnuts 6·1, karli 1·3, safflower 0·6 ...	8·0
<i>Garden and Orchard produce</i> .—Vegetables 0·3, fruit 0·1 ...	0·4
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .—Spices 1·7, sugarcane 1·3, tobacco 0·8 ...	3·8
Total gross area cropped ...	91·4
Deduct area twice cropped ...	6·6
Net area cropped ...	84·8
Add fallow ...	15·2
Total ...	100·0

The proportion that the kharif bears to the rabi cannot be stated with certainty, as no separation of the early and late crops of jowári has been made in the returns; but if the late crops of jowári, of which a large quantity is grown, is estimated as covering half of the total area shown against jowári, the proportion may be put down as about 2 to 1. It will be noticed that the hill grains náchni and sáwa are represented by a small percentage area, and also that little rice is grown, and that the percentage of fallow is smaller than in the neighbouring Tálukas of Pátan and Sátára; these are all indications of a moderate

rainfall and a plain country. Amongst the pulses, gram is the chief crop; this is because it can be sown as a second crop after one of the early cereals. Amongst oil-seeds, earthnuts is the chief crop; this is grown entirely for export, and is grown both as an early or a late crop; in the latter case it is generally irrigated, and to a great extent has taken the place of other crops which are usually grown as irrigated crops, such as sugarcane, as it requires less water and labour to be expended on it, and, therefore, larger areas can be cultivated, whilst it gives better returns than other crops which have been considered hitherto superior to it in value.

Of the total area cropped, 9,852 acres, representing a percentage of 6·9, are yearly irrigated; this return is the average of 5 years. Of this amount 631 acres are irrigated under the Krishna Canal, and the remaining 9,221 acres are irrigated under other sources. The percentage of crops grown is as under :—

Wheat	10·8
Rice	3·9
Other cereals and pulses	15·6
Sugarcane	19·1
Other food crops	24·5
Non-food crops	30·4
Fodder crops	·9
	<hr/>
	105·2
Deduct area twice cropped ...	5·2
	<hr/>
	100·0
	<hr/>

12. At the time of the original settlement the communications were described as being exceedingly good, but only two principal roads appear to have been then in existence; there are now five and a railway. The two old roads are the great trunk road from Belgaum to Poona and the road which starting from districts to the eastward of this passes through Karád and then goes down the Kumbhárlí Ghát into the Konkan to the sea-port of Chiplún, 55 miles distant. The great trunk road traverses the Táluka from north to south on the right bank of the Krishna and is metalled, culverted, and bridged throughout its length, which is 22½ miles within the district. The second runs through the district about the middle through the town of Karád east and west, and it has a length of 18½ miles within the district. It is not bridged over the Krishna, but with this exception it is metalled, bridged, and culverted. These two are Provincial roads. The new roads which have been made during the period of the current lease are three in number and have all been made out of Local Funds: the first is known as the Malhárpeth-Pandharpur road and runs from Malhárpeth in the Pátan Táluka to Umbraj in this where it joins the great trunk road; from Umbraj it passes through the large town and railway station of Masur eastward to Pandharpur. Its length within the district is 15½ miles, and it is partly metalled and drained, but not bridged across the Krishna. The second is the road which runs from Karád to Tárgaon through the town of Masur: it is partly metalled and partly murumed and culverted throughout its length of 10½ miles, but has no bridge over the Krishna. The third road is the one running from Karád to Tárgaon; it is 14 miles long and partly murumed. This road is in charge of the Local Board; the two others are in charge of the Public Works Department. The most important improvement in communications which has taken place is the opening of the West Deccan Railway in 1885-86, which runs through the Táluka on the eastern bank of the Krishna from north to south; its length in the district is about 24 miles and there are 3 stations—Masur, Karád, and Shenoli—situated in the north, middle and south, which render carriage of passengers and produce available to nearly all parts of the district. The villages worst off comparatively for communications are those in the south-west corner of the Táluka, but a project to carry on the branch road from the grand trunk road to Kála farther on to Yelgaon will, if carried out, bring Yelgaon, which is the market town for the hill villages in that part, into connection with the grand trunk road and thus free these villages from their apparent lack of communications.

13. Tolls are levied on the grand trunk road, on the Malhárpeth-Pandharpur road, and on the bridge by which the grand trunk road crosses the Koina; the sums realized during the last 3 years by the annual auction of the farming of these is as under :—

Road.	Name of Toll.	Sum realized by auction in		
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum-Poona	Wahágaon	1,235	760	1,311
	Koina Bridge	2,800	2,550	2,825
Malhárpeth-Pandharpur	Surali	1,605	1,400	1,310

The Koina bridge toll is only one-fourth of the ordinary rate, but the amount realized is double that of the other tolls; this is on account chiefly of the large through traffic which passes over the Karád-Chiplin road and which is fed almost wholly from the south. This traffic, however, appears to have fallen off greatly since the opening of the railway.

14. There are 3 ferries over the Krishna: the amounts realized by the sale of the farms for ferryage are as follows :—

Name of Ferry.	Sum realized in		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kárva	266	1,400	2,000
Karád	1,020		
Umbraj	810	855	800

The first named was not sold separately after 1890-91 but in conjunction with that of Karád.

15. Full detailed information regarding the weekly bazárs held at different towns in the Táluka will be found in Appendix C. Markets—Appendix C. The market towns are 16 in number, but of these three only—Karád, Belavda Budruk and Masur—may be classed as important, the business weekly transacted at each involving average amounts varying from Rs. 8,000 to 1,600. Karád situated at the confluence of the Koina and Krishna rivers is a very old town and has been a very large market and place of some considerable trade from a period long antecedent to the original settlement. Its favourable situation, with no less than six roads converging on it as a centre, brings it into easy communication with all parts of the country, and the opening of the railway will, there is no doubt, improve its trade till it becomes the principal trade emporium of the whole of these districts. Belavda Budruk is the market next in importance and is on the southern boundary of the Táluka near the Belgaum-Poona high road. Together with the bazárs of Ond, Nándgaon and Yelgaon, it is available for the southern and south-western villages. Masur, the third important market town, is very favourably situated in the north central

part of the Táluka. It has a railway station, and two roads running through it which gives promise that it may attain to some considerable importance. The other markets are small and unimportant and are mere local bazárs for the disposal of small amounts of surplus produce or for purchasing the necessaries of life; they are situated so that the inhabitants of every village have one or more available to resort to. Vadgaon and Shenoli are available for the south-eastern villages; the last named has a railway station near and the Karád-Tásgaon road running through its lands. The villages near the central western boundary have Kola and Kusur, and the northern villages have Masur, Umbraj, Charegaon, Indoli and Pál.

16. The information I have been able to collect about exports and imports is meagre and given only on the authority of the Mámlatdár's general knowledge. I endeavoured to obtain the yearly returns of exports and imports from the three railway stations within the district from the Southern Mahratta Railway authorities, but was not successful. The chief export appears to be earthnuts, in which transactions took place last year to the value of Rs. 4,76,570; unrefined sugar, tobacco, chillies and saffron are also exported. The imports are rice, salt, cloths, dried cocoanuts, supári nuts and cooking pots. Junglewood and bamboos are floated down the Koina, made into rafts from Pátan during the rains, and trade to the value of Rs. 5,000 or 6,000 is done in this article. Fuel is also brought to the value of about Rs. 2,000 from Pátan by cart; wood for building purposes comes from Poona and Belgaum to the value of Rs. 2,000 or 2,500.

17. There is no manufacture of any importance carried on within the district. Glass bangles of the common sorts are made in Chora and Marli, about 25 houses being engaged in this manufacture, but it is reported to have fallen off owing to dearness of fuel for the melting furnaces. In Shivda, Nigdi, Charegaon and Vadgaon country blankets are manufactured, and in Karád, Kála, Kolevádi, Umbraj, Pál, Indoli and Charegaon cotton cloths are made, but the supply from both these manufactures is small, and does not pass out of the district. The number of looms for the woollen manufacture is 522 and for the cotton

Manufactures.

Vide Appendix G.

29. There are 483 oil presses, which is a large number and indicates a trade in the oil of the earthnut besides that in the raw pods.

18. In the statement given below the present condition of the villages under report is contrasted with their former condition in the year of the survey settlement. The figures representing the present population are the results of a special census taken by the Revenue Department; those under other heads have been furnished by the Agricultural Department. The figures representing former condition are those of the original survey census:—

Statistics—Appendices D, E, F and J.

Description.	1862-63.	1892-93.	Increase.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
Population	83,103	1,26,452	43,349	+52·1
Cattle for agricultural and other purposes .	20,940	24,444	3,504	+16·7
Cows, buffaloes and young	28,758	36,017	7,259	+25·2
Sheep and goats	27,374	44,288	16,914	+61·7
Horses and ponies... ..	1,439	1,611	172	+11·9
Carts	941	3,267	2,326	+247·1
Wells and budkis for irrigation	1,096	2,005	909	+82·9

These figures show a very marked increase under every head and, therefore, in general prosperity, and need no comment here. The 71 villages comprise 302 square mles. The density of the population now to the square mile is 418·7 as against 275·1 formerly. The respective proportions of the agricultural and non-agricultural population are 67·90 and

32-10. Of the non-agricultural population about half are craftsmen. Education is carried on in 38 schools, of which 30 are Government and 5 Municipal for boys, and 2 Government and 1 Municipal for girls. The number of males able to read or learning is 11·7 per cent. and of the females 0·3 per cent. of the total population. The information under this head has, as is usual, been obtained from the Educational Department.

19. The condition of the people may be safely stated to be good. Blessed with a fairly good climate, favourable rainfall not subject to much fluctuation, a fertile soil, and an increasing demand for its productions, the people of this district, though said to have been generally well off at the time of the original settlement, have still further improved in material wealth. This inference may be drawn from the increase in milch cattle, which indicates money in hand and that the bulk of the peasantry are comfortable and well to do in their circumstances; and the increase in sheep and goats shows that even the poorer individuals of the community have participated equally with their richer neighbours in the improvement in home comforts. The increase in carts shows that a large development in trade consequent on improved communications has taken place, and that a means of livelihood as carriers for many of the less well to do has been originated, whilst the increase in wells and budkis for irrigation indicates more careful husbandry and a satisfactory improvement in the resources of cultivation.

20. Detailed information regarding the proportion of Government and Cultivation by occupants Inám lands cultivated by registered occupants and sub-tenants—Appendix I. sub-tenants will be found in Appendix I, which summarized shows a return of 71·4 per cent. of occupants cultivating alone and in part ownership, of 15·9 per cent. of the holdings as sublet for money, and of 11·3 per cent. as sublet for rent in kind. The small percentage of waste numbers—0·7—and of unculturable land—0·7—testifies to the general fertility and value of land in the district.

21. The appendices marginally noted are abstracts of the statements supplied by the Registration Department, and contain information regarding the value of land as shown by prices realized by sales both ordinary and by decrees of the Civil Courts, by mortgages, and by leases. The information has been collected for a period of 5 years from 1888 to 1892 and embraces transactions in Government land only, to the exclusion of those in which Inám land or any other property is involved.

22. The average value of an acre of land as shown by ordinary sales is Rs. 113-5-7, or 51 times the average survey assessment. The highest proportion that any individual price paid has borne to the assessment is 307 and the lowest 4. It will be noticed that more than half the cases give averages exceeding 50 times the survey assessment, and it may be inferred, therefore, that the average has not been raised by a few instances of high fancy prices.

23. In sales by decrees of Courts the average value of an acre is shown to be Rs. 11-6-0 or 5 times the average survey assessment. I am unable to explain this large fall in value from that shown by ordinary sales; the situation of the villages in which the land sold is contained may have something to do with it, as I find that of the 18 cases given, the land in 6 cases is in villages towards the west, and in 5 cases it is land pertaining to the hill forts of Vasantgad and Sadáshivgad, and it may not, therefore, be valuable from difficulty of approach. Its average assessment, however, shows that its quality is good. I think the value as shown under this head may be taken as abnormal, as it is not corroborated by that under any other head.

24. The mortgageable value is shown as Rs. 64 for an acre or 22 times the average survey assessment. In mortgages with possession the average value rises as high as Rs. 90-12-11 or 36 times the average assessment. The highest and

lowest proportions of mortgage money to assessment found in any individual instance are 462, and 2 for simple mortgages and 181 and 4 for mortgage with possession.

25. The average leasable value of an acre is shown to be Rs. 9-13-6 or 4 Leases—Appendix M. times the average assessment. The highest proportion of rent given in any one instance is 33 times the assessment and the lowest the survey assessment merely.

26. The average value of land in neighbouring Tálukas recently settled under these different heads is tabulated below, in order that a comparison may be made with the values shown for this district:—

Táluka.	VALUE OF AN ACRE AS SHOWN BY			
	Ordinary sale.	Sale by decree of Court.	Simple mortgages.	Leases.
	2	3	4	5
1				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Khánápur	22 12 1	26 6 2	15 5 1	2 11 7
Sátára	71 15 11	27 8 10	54 11 2	4 8 3
Koregaon	59 3 7	18 7 10	42 13 0	5 9 4
Pátan	67 9 4	8 12 11	54 7 5	5 11 9

It is apparent that the saleable, mortgageable, and leasable value of land in this Táluka is higher than that in any other.

27. The range of values of produce before and during the period of the expiring lease is given in detail for each year in an appendix which summarized gives the following results:—

Period.	LBS. OF 39 TOLÁS PER RUPEE.				
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.
	2	3	4	5	6
10 years preceding settlement from 1852-53 to 1861-62	69½	63½	51½	38½	62½
1st decade from 1862-63 to 1871-72	35	32	21½	19	27
2nd decade from 1872-73 to 1881-82	41½	40	27½	21	32½
3rd period of 11 years from 1882-83 to 1892-93	36½	32½	26½	17½	33½

The prices from 1852-53 to 1887-88 have been furnished by the Mámlatdár from his records and from 1888-89 to 1892-93 by the Agricultural Department. Reviewed in detail it appears that two years before the settlement there was an immediate rise in prices which was caused by the impetus given to trade generally in this country by the American War and which continued during the first four years of the first decade; during the latter half of the period, prices fell somewhat, and continued falling to the fourth year of the second decade; they rose in the next five years, only, however, to fall again in the two last years of this period; this period includes the famine year of 1876-77, and it is well known that prices did not recover their true level without various fluctuations for some time after the famine. In the last year but one of this period the cold-weather harvest was one of the richest owing to seasonable rains which had been reaped for years, which will explain the fall in the last year. During the third period, prices have risen with various fluctuations till the present time; for the last four years they appear to have been fairly steady. The rise during the whole period of the lease for the various grains is for jowári 90·4, for bájri 94·6, for wheat 91·5, for rice 120, and for gram 87·2 per cent.

The only period of the lease during which prices fell on the whole is the second decade, when the fall from the average of the first decade was for jowári 16·1, for bajri 20, for wheat 21·6, for rice 9·5 and for gram 16·9.

28. The revenue history of these 71 villages will be found given in detail in the appendices noted in the margin; it may be summarized as follows:—In the batch of 21 villages which were first settled in 1861-62 as part of the Tárgaon Táluka the average full standard assessment of the 10 years previous to settlement is Rs. 67,434, the full standard assessment under the settlement being only Rs. 54,236. An immediate fall of Rs. 13,198 is indicated, but this is fallacious, because owing to the heavy remissions which were given anterior to settlement the actual average balance for collection comes only to Rs. 52,696, or Rs. 1,540 less than the full standard assessment under the survey settlement which was subject to no remissions except for very special reasons; there was, therefore, a small increase caused by the settlement. During the period of the lease the revenue has increased from Rs. 54,236 to Rs. 56,336, a rise of Rs. 2,100 equivalent to 3·8 per cent. The highest figure it has attained to is Rs. 56,490 which occurred during the years 1872 to 1875; the small yearly decreases and fluctuations since then have been caused by loss of land which has been taken up for forest or the railway. The increase in revenue, it will be seen, has been caused by nearly all the available unoccupied land having been absorbed into cultivation, the area of the waste having shrunk from 6,246 acres to 240. The remissions after the first year of settlement have been few and trifling in amount, but insignificant as they are they can be satisfactorily accounted for. The sums shown under the head of permanent remissions from 1872-73 to 1878-79 are reductions from the standard assessment. The casual remissions in 1875-76 and 1877-78 were granted for reasons of poverty, death, desertion, and loss by flood, and the balances outstanding in 1889-90 and the two subsequent years have been caused by land having been taken up for the railroad.

In the batch of 50 villages settled in 1862-63 the history is very similar. The average full standard assessment of the 10 years previous to settlement is Rs. 1,46,131, but the actual balance for collection averages only Rs. 1,20,889, the full standard assessment of the survey settlement being Rs. 1,24,374, there was actually an immediate rise. During the lease the revenue has risen from Rs. 1,24,374 to Rs. 1,28,591 or 3·3 per cent. This rise has been caused, as in the first batch of villages, by nearly all the available unoccupied land having been taken up. The area of the waste has dwindled from 14,838 acres to 1,070, but about 3,000 acres of it have been absorbed into forest or taken up for canals and roads. There have been no permanent remissions given, and the casual remissions are very few and insignificant. The balances outstanding at close of the year have been caused in each case by land having been taken up for canals, roads, railway or forest.

29. The revenue history of 3 villages of the Koregaon and 6 of the Khánápur Tálukas under the recently revised settlements will be found in Appendices P and P^o.

30. The revenue has been collected with ease, in no case has there arisen any necessity to resort to any harsher measures than the usual preliminary notices, and the number of these given during the last 3 years is, it will be seen, very small:—

Year.	Villages.	Number of notices.
1	2	3
1890-91	19	209
1891-92	28	211
1892-93	28	196
Total	75	616
Yearly average ... ..	.....	205

31. From a consideration of the information collected in this report I am of opinion that since the introduction of the original survey settlement the whole district under report has progressed so favourably as to justify an enhancement of the assessment. The grounds on which I have formed my opinion may be briefly stated as follows:—Firstly, road communications have been improved and added to, and a railway has been brought within easy reach of all parts of the district. Secondly, prices of all agricultural produce have risen a little short of 100 per cent., and in consequence land bears a higher value than it did before. Thirdly, the ease with which the present assessment is paid, shows that it does not press heavily on the people, and the increase in agricultural and material wealth and the higher value of land justify participation by Government in the above-mentioned advantages by which all classes have benefitted. It now only remains to state what the amount of enhancement may properly be.

32. In framing his scheme of grouping and rates for the bulk of this Táluka, Captain Anderson was guided by the settlement he had proposed, and which had been sanctioned by Government in the preceding year for the adjacent Táluka of Tárgaon. The rates of the 21 villages which have been transferred from the Tárgaon Táluka to this, and which were settled as part of Tárgaon, were based on the rates of the Sátára Táluka previously settled. The old groupings* and rates are as under:—

Group.	Number of villages.	MAXIMUM RATES FOR			
		Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Kumri Tisali hill dry crop.
		3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	50	3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	1 0 0
II	13	2 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	None.
III	6	2 6 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	1 0 0
IV	2	2 2 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	1 0 0

The first group contained all the villages in the valley of the Krishna and in the lower part of the Koina and Koleh valleys, in which there was a moderate and certain supply of rain, and which were advantageously situated as regards access to high roads. The second group comprised the villages under and among the spurs of the Gháts to the east of the valley of the Krishna, and a few to the west which were all in less accessible situations, and, therefore, inferior to the villages of the first group. The third and fourth groups contained the villages proceeding further and further to the westward. The villages of the fifth and sixth groups of the original report have been transferred to the Pátan Táluka, and, therefore, do not come under notice.

33. The old grouping, which was based on the same considerations such as climate, accessibility to markets, &c., as are taken into account now, was sufficiently good at the time it was framed, but owing to the changes in the accessibility of villages which have been brought about by the opening of new roads and the railway, and from better knowledge of the climate and rainfall, it now requires modification.

34. I, therefore, propose to divide the whole district into two groups only. In my first group will be included all the villages of the first old group 50 in number and 13 of the second old group, 63 in all. My second group comprises the villages of the old third and fourth groups, 8 in number. I do not think that there can be much objection as to the justifiability of amalgamating the villages of the old second group in one group with those of the old first group. Whatever disadvantages they had as regards accessibility to roads and markets at the time of the original settlement and

ment have disappeared now; one village Charegaon on the west has the Malhár-peth-Umbraj road running through the midst of its lands and close to the village site; the seven villages on the north-east boundary are bounded on north and south by new roads and on the east by another new road and the railway. Shenoli in the south-east corner has now a road running through its lands and a railway station close to the village site. The only villages which have not actually been benefitted similarly to those mentioned above are the four in the south-west, but it is quite possible that they soon may be, as a road from Kála to Yelgaon *viâ* Nándgaon is, I believe, under consideration; any how these villages are so sufficiently near the Belgaum-Poona high road as to make it impossible to say with truth that they are badly off as regards accessibility, especially when the level-nature of this part of the country, which allows carts to be driven easily all over it, is taken into consideration. As regards the second consideration of climate and rainfall, I do not think that there can exist much difference throughout the district; it lies parallel with the Sahyádris and is only about 18 miles wide; at all events the rainfall is not so great in the 13 villages of the old second group as to preclude the ordinary dry crops from being grown which is a crucial test for excessive rainfall. The only Kumri Tisáli land in the district is in villages on the extreme west; 4 out of the 5 villages in which it is situated are in my second group. There are only 6 villages in the old third group and 2 in the fourth; the whole 8 are in one block at the south-west corner of the táluca; they are similar enough to each other in circumstances as regards climate and situation to justify their amalgamation into one group.

New Rates.

35. The rates which I propose for the two

* *Vids* accompanying map. groups* are as follows:—

Group.	MAXIMUM RATES FOR		
	Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.
	2	3	4
1			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0
II	3 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0

These rates are moderate and for the first group in harmony with those recently approved of by Government for the Táluкас of Sátára and Koregaon which lie on the northern boundary of this district. On the eastern boundary the revised rates for the adjacent villages of the Khánápur Táluca are Rs. 2-8, to which they were raised from Rs. 2. On the western boundary the rates which have been proposed for the revised settlement of villages of the Pátan Táluca, which are still under consideration of Government, are Rs. 3-4-0 for dry crop and Rs. 9 for rice, and for villages adjacent to villages of my second group they are Rs. 2-12-0 and Rs. 2-6-0 for dry crop and Rs. 8 and Rs. 7-8-0 for rice. The effect of my proposed grouping and rates will be to raise the rate in 50 villages which were in the original first group 8 annas for dry crop and Re. 1 for rice. In the 13 other villages which were in the original second group my proposal to include them in my first group will cause a rise in the maximum rate of 14 annas in dry crop, Rs. 2 in rice, and Re. 1 in garden. In my second group my proposals will raise the rate in 6 villages from Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 3 for dry crop and from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 9 for rice and to Rs. 8 for garden; in the two remaining villages of this proposed group the rate for dry crop will be raised from Rs. 2-2-0 to Rs. 3 and for rice from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 and for garden from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.

36. The five villages noted in the margin contain all the hill land (Kumri

Tisáli and Kumri lands.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 Chora. | 4 Yelgaon. |
| 2 Mhásoli. | 5 Yeoti. |
| 3 Tarukh. | |

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and Tisáli) that there is in the district. The usual practice at original settlement was to propose a maximum rate for this description of land separate from that of the other dry crop, and this has been followed hitherto at revision settlements. The undesirability of this practice has been laid before Government for consi-

deration by the Survey Commissioner in his remarks on the Pátan revision settlement report, for the reasons shown in those remarks, *viz.*, that the valuation of such land has been sufficiently differentiated from that of ordinary dry-crop by the classification scale used in the field and by the method of working out the assessment; I do not propose any separate rate for the hill lands, but propose they should come under the same maximum rate as the other dry crop land. The area and assessment according to the present settlement of this hill land is contrasted below with the assessment worked out on my proposed rates. The manner in which the Dongar class acts as a factor in reducing the maximum rate has been explained by the Survey Commissioner in his remarks referred to above; therefore it is not necessary for me to explain it here, but I have to mention that nearly all the hill land in this Táluka being in the lowest rated group it is not possible to reduce the maximum rate of land classed as second Dongar class to that of the next lower group, and, therefore, the effect of the Dongar class would be lost as a necessary factor in differentiating the maximum rates of ordinary dry-crop and hill lands, unless the next lower maximum rates prevailing in the neighbouring Táluka are adopted. I do not think any objection can be made to this manner of working out the assessment, and I have had it worked out accordingly; the next lower maximum rates shown are those, therefore, which have been proposed at revision for the Pátan Táluka.

Village.	Proposed new group.	KUMRI TISALI COMING UNDER						Total.		Old Assessment.	Difference.	Percentage Increase
		First Dongar Class.		Second Dongar Class.		Third Dongar Class.		Acres.	Assessment.			
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			
		Rate Rs. 3-3-0.		Rate Rs. 3-0-0.		Rate Rs. 2-12-0.						
Chora ...	1	447	227	...	...	...	...	447	227	74	163	206.7
		Rate Rs. 3-0-0.		Rate Rs. 2-12-0.		Rate Rs. 2-6-0.						
Mhásoli ...	2	3	3	133	71	...	...	136	74	60	14	23.3
Táruk ...	2	54	30	598	335	39	14	691	379	164	215	131.0
Yelgaon ...	2	1,276	645	246	126	...	...	1,522	771	309	462	149.5
Yevti ...	2	773	459	4	3	...	...	777	462	178	284	159.5

The percentage of increase by the proposed rates on this particular description of land works out rather high, but I have a few remarks to make concerning it and the manner in which these villages have been classed and rated originally. Though high by itself the average percentage of each single village of all the five is well within the 66 per cent. limit, as will be seen by a reference to Appendix Q. The first village Chora is divided into two portions by the village of Marli coming in the middle. Both portions were placed in the first old group. It was either a mistake to place the village in the first group, or the hill lands have been wrongly classed under the hill rules as Kumri Tisáli instead of by the rules for villages in the plains. As a classing officer who has done more work under the hill rules than any other now left in the survey, I am qualified to give an opinion that the hill rules should not have been used, but the ordinary rules for villages in the plain. The hill rules were framed for application to villages amongst the hills or at the heads of valleys where on account of the heavier rainfall the ordinary dry crops could not be cultivated but only hill grains as warai and sáwa. The fact that all the hill land has now been classed under the first Dongar class in the first village is a proof that at least in this village the hill rules have been wrongly applied, nor do I think that the other villages come up to the description of those requiring to be classed by them, as Jowári and the ordinary dry crops are grown in Táruk and Mhásoli; the only villages in which this crucial test is absent are Yeoti and Yelgaon. In the second village it will be noticed that the percentage increase is quite small as compared with that of the other villages: the explanation of this is that though the land has been classed in the field as Kumri and

Tisáli, and should, therefore, have had the assessment worked out at the Re. 1 maximum rate, the assessment has been worked out on the same rate as was imposed on the ordinary dry-crop Rs. 2-6-0 and it is a fact significant that this assessment is not too high, that all the hill lands except one number were occupied at original settlement, and that none has been thrown up, and that the unoccupied number has since been taken up. The divergence from the manner in which the assessment of the other villages has been worked out creates a doubt whether some mistake did not take place during the preparation of the assessment papers, for if the position of these villages is considered lying in or adjacent to an open plain and all within a short distance of well-frequented high roads and of large markets, it is hardly possible to imagine that an officer of Captain Anderson's experience would have rated them at the same low rate that he has done other villages situated close under the gháts with no facilities of communication or of markets. Whether this be so or not I think it would be a great error now to perpetuate the low assessment of these hill lands unequal as it is to that of others more disadvantageously situated, and as that of the latter cannot be reduced it only remains to enhance the assessment of the lands in this Táluka which are so advantageously situated and have enjoyed for so long an assessment too low for their advantages.

37. The proposed rates for rice are based on the rates proposed for the Patan Táluka which are at the time of writing this report still under the consideration of Government. The Karád Táluka is on the verge of the country beyond which towards the east rice is not cultivated to any extent. It has quite as sufficient a rainfall towards

	Acre.
1 Mhásoli ...	20
2 Ghogaon ...	104
3 Undála ...	10
4 Sálsheramba ...	20
5 Tárúkh ...	32
6 Yelgaon ...	410
7 Yeoti ...	153
	<u>749</u>

the west for rice cultivation as Pátan, and as it has greater advantages as regards communications and markets I have fixed the rates one rupee higher than has been done in Pátan. A reference to Appendix Q will show that out of the total area of rice 1,164 acres, 749 acres are contained in the villages of the second group. Of these 749 acres only 578 acres are old rice and all, therefore, that come under the rate of Rs. 9.

In the first group the total rice area is 415 acres, but 208 acres only are old rice to which the rate proposed of Rs. 10 will be applicable. The new rice in both groups amounts to 378 acres, and as it is a conversion from an inferior to a higher description of cultivation, it comes under the head of an improvement, and as such is assessed under dry-crop rates, a small increase to the soil valuation annas only being given on account of the inherent advantages of position and water which have rendered the conversion into rice possible. The estimated assessment of rice land from my proposed rates is contrasted below with the old assessment for Government land alone :—

Group.	BY ORIGINAL SURVEY,			BY REVISION SURVEY AND RATES.						
	Acres.	Assessment.	Average assessment per acre.	Old Rice.			New Rice.			Combined average of old and new rice per acre.
				Acres.	Assessment.	Average assessment per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average assessment per acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
I ...	180	740	4 1 9	107	783	4 11 0	174	682	3 14 8	4 4 8
II ...	434	1,429	3 4 8	435	1,784	4 1 7	120	338	2 9 11	3 12 2
Total ...	614	2,169	3 8 6	602	2,567	4 4 2	303	1,020	3 5 10	3 15 4

Garden lands.

Pátasthal.

Report No. 131, dated 26th April 1862, paragraph 12: *vide* Appendix R to Sátára Revision Settlement Report.

Report No. 553, dated 24th December 1861, paragraph 12: *vide* Appendix R to Sátára Revision Settlement Report.

Report No. 466, dated 30th December 1862, paragraphs 16 and 18: *vide* Appendix R to Pátan Revision Settlement Report.

Group.	Maximum Rate.		
	Rs.		
I	9
II	8
III	7½
IV	7

The rate for purely motasthal bágáit commenced at Rs. 5 in group I, decreasing for the lower groups in correspondence with those of the pátasthal. I have proposed an enhancement of Re. 1 on the old rates for rice land, and, therefore, a proposal for the same enhancement for the pátasthal bágáit might have been looked for, but this I find myself unable to make, as the raising of

the old rates would result in a larger enhancement of assessment than is considered justifiable by Government. I can, therefore, only propose that the rates for pátasthal shall be Rs. 9 in the first and Rs. 8 in the second group, and will explain how it is that I cannot propose a higher rate than the old one for the first group. The old rates were merely nominal and were not imposed in their entirety. I have compared each individual holding as entered in the new record with the entry in the old record and have found that in 16-anna soil and for perennial water-supply no higher rate than Rs. 8 has been imposed and this only in two or three cases, in which wells aided the pát. In the generality of cases of the same description the rate has not been greater than Rs. 7-8-0. The reason why the old rates were not applied in their entirety is that the former settlement officer Captain Anderson assigned as permanent bágáit all land which was entered in the record by the classers as being irrigable, although this whole area might not have been irrigated or cultivated yearly with garden crops. In other cases where the classers have entered part of the irrigable area as cultivated in rotation with dry and garden crops, half of this rotation area has been added to the area yearly cultivated with garden crops and the whole assigned and rated as permanent bágáit. On account of not reducing the irrigable area, Captain Anderson found it necessary to modify his rates, and this he did according to his own ideas somewhat arbitrarily. The system he carried out is perfectly correct, but it follows now that no higher rate than the old can be proposed as bringing up the rating of each holding to the full standard assessment of the maximum rate will alone give the increase defined by Government as justifiable. This refers to villages in the old first group; in those which have been now transferred from the second old group to the first proposed new one or from the III and IV old groups to the second proposed one the assessment will be enhanced not only on account of the full rates being imposed now, but on account of the maximum rate itself being higher. As the whole of the increase, however, is well within the limit laid down by Government, I hope my rates will be approved. I give below the old and new acreage and assessment for purely pátasthal Government land according to the existing settlement and the proposed rates:—

BY ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT.							BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.						
Acres.	Assessment on			Average rate per acre.			Acres.	Assessment on			Average Rate per acre.		
	Soil.	Water.	Combined soil and water.	Soil.	Water.	Combined soil and water.		Soil.	Water.	Combined soil and water.	Soil.	Water.	Combined soil and water.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,986	5,294	6,000	11,300	2 10 7	3 0 4	5 11 0	4,533	14,274	13,600	27,874	3 2 4	3 0 0	6 2 4

The justifiable increase on pátasthal has been defined to be the increase on the soil rates *plus* the increase accruing from the application of the old water cess to the lands newly irrigated from páts made since the original settlement and that accruing from the new grouping; therefore it will be seen that the total allowable increase amounts to Rs. 4,712, and is made up of the items noted below:—

	New Assessment.	Old Assessment.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Increase on soil rates	...	...	= 14,274 — 11,072 = 3,202
	Acres.	Old water rate.	
Water cess according to old rate of pure pátasthal on new acres	...	Rs. a. p.	500 × 3 0 4 = 1,510
			Total ... 4,712

whilst the total increase from the proposed rates is but Rs. 4,314. I must explain that I have found myself unable to increase the area already assigned as permanent bágáit for the reason given before,—that is, because the area already assigned not only comprises the area yearly cultivated as bágáit, but in most cases half of that which is cultivated in rotation only with garden crops. In a few special cases the area has been increased, but in these there is no doubt but that a larger area than had been assigned as permanent bágáit has been under yearly cultivation with garden crops. That the full irrigable area has been already assigned as permanent bágáit is also proved by the Assistant Superintendent who inspected the bandhárás, leaving on record that the water in many cases was barely sufficient for the area under the pát; therefore new area under old bandhárás has been very sparingly assigned. The area assigned now as permanent bágáit under new bandhárás has been also very carefully considered, and only that area has been confirmed which the crop returns of four or five years previous to classification show has been annually irrigated and cultivated, but the full rate has been imposed. It will be seen that the increase resulting from the proposed rates falls a little (Rs. 398) short of that allowable by Government orders. The reason of this is the former arbitrary rating. I have found that though Captain Anderson modified his rates nearly in all cases, he did not do this so much in the poorer classes of soil and in the lower classes of water-supply, and that he made no differentiation between the rates he put on account of quality of soil,—that is, he has imposed the same rate on 12 anna and 16 anna and on 12 anna and 10 anna soils. This differentiation may not have been called for when the full rate was not imposed, but I consider it is now that I have put it on; the consequence of doing so, however, is that the water cess rate per acre is slightly smaller than it would have been but for the inequality of the former rating. The deficiency also would have been made up if the new bandhárás had been of better quality and their rating consequently higher, but as a rule they are of poor quality affording at the most a water-supply to the end of January; this is only what might be expected, as of course the sources of the best water-supply would naturally be first utilized.

The following statement gives information regarding old and new bandhárás :—

Number of villages.	BANDHÁRÁS IN WHICH WATER-SUPPLY LATEST.			Total Bandhárás.	Out of total number those with well aid.	TOTAL AREA OF GOVERNMENT LAND IRRIGATED BY	
	Beyond 15th March.	Up to 15th March.	Up to end of January and less.			Bandhárás alone.	Bandhárás and well combined.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
71	126	90	195	411	263	Acres.	Acres.
						<i>Bandhárás in existence at time of original settlement.</i>	
						1,893	2,381
						<i>New Bandhárás found in use at revision survey.</i>	
	21	19	160	200	69	133	126

Out of whole number of bandhárás, old and new, only one situated in the village of Ond is pakka built; it is an old one said to have been built by a former Pant Pratinidhi. The extension of pásthal cultivation has been greatest in the last decade of the expiring lease from 1882-83 to 1892-93, as 152 new bandhárás have been made in this period. In the second decade 40 new bandhárás were made and only 8 in the first. The large demand which has sprung up for earthnuts is probably the reason of the expansion. This is the only paying crop which could be cultivated under the new bandhárás without well aid, as the greater part of them, it will be seen, only have a water-supply available to end of January.

39. In four villages out of those under report there is some land which is irrigated under the Krishna Canal. The total area of Government land irrigated in 1892-93 in these four villages was 432 acres which paid a water cess of Rs. 4,771, which gives an average of Rs. 11-0-8 an acre. The Krishna Canal is in the charge of the Irrigation Department, and the rates charged are crop rates. The Survey Department does not take notice of lands thus irrigated, but they are assessed as dry-crop lands only. The four villages are on the left bank of the Krishna river, and their lands are of the best description of soil capable of producing superior crops such as sugarcane, which will account for the high average water cess.

40. As regards motasthal it will be seen, from the statement below, that the area has more than doubled itself during the lease. The increase shown in its assessment is simply the result of this expansion. It has all been assessed at dry-crop rates, with a small increase only on account of well percolation on the old wells; on new wells the only increase given is on account of general position class which is now applied to all dry-crop lands. The reduction in the rate per acre now as contrasted with that under the original settlement, which includes the water cess on the well, is sufficiently accounted for by the above explanation.

BY ORIGINAL SURVEY.			BY REVISION SURVEY.		
Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
2,120	10,224	4 13 1	4,773	16,157	3 6 1

41. There is a small extent of pardi land in the villages under report. I propose to assess this land at the same rates as other Pardi lands of the same denominations. The statement below gives the area and description of this pardi land :—

Pardi Nos.	Dry-crop.	Garden.	Rice.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
89	39	2	3	44

42. The estimated assessment resulting from the propose rates is contrasted below with that of the existing settlement :—

Group.	Maximum rate for dry-crop.	Number of Villages	By ORIGINAL SURVEY.				By REVISION SURVEY.				Percentage increase.
			Government occupied land.		Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied land.		Total occupied and unoccupied.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. s. p.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I ...	3 8 0	63	97,314	1,77,206	97,560	2,18,531	1,562	1,111	99,122	2,19,642	23.5
II ...	3 0 0	8	14,214	11,267	14,394	15,674	180	73	14,574	15,747	39.2
Total...	...	71	1,11,528	1,88,463	1,11,954	2,34,205	1,742	1,184	1,13,696	2,35,389	24.2

The assessment shown includes the water cess on the pátasthal garden land ; the assessment without the water cess for the occupied land alone in the first group amounts to Rs. 2,17,419 instead of Rs. 2,18,531, and the percentage comes to 22.6. In the second group the exclusion of the water cess makes no change in the total of assessment, and consequently the percentage also remains unchanged. The high percentage of increase in the second group is caused by the change proposed to be made in dealing with the hill lands. If the old and new assessment of the 3 last villages entered in paragraph 36, amounting to Rs. 651 and Rs. 1,612, is deducted from the totals of assessment of the occupied land shown under old and new rates, the percentage will come to 32.6 for the second group. If the assessment of the hill lands in the three villages is worked out at what has been called in previous reports the usual rate for Kumri Tisáli lands, viz., Re. 1-1-0, the percentage will come to 31. But, as I have before pointed out, the percentage increase of each village in this group is well within the 66 per cent. limit with the assessment worked out on my proposed rates.

43. There are no villages in which the proposed rates cause a percentage increase higher than 52 per cent. In most of the villages it ranges from 7 to 38. In four only does it exceed 40 per cent. In two of these, Belvada (part of Killa Wasantgad) and Charegaon, which are on the river bank, the high percentage is probably caused by the increase for alluvial deposit having been given to the soil classification, and by new pátasthal in the latter village ; in Nándgaon, the third village, it is also due to new pátasthal : without the water cess the percentage of Charegaon is but 36.9 and of Nándgaon 36.1. In Ghogaon, for which the percentage is 47.6, the enhanced rate is the cause, and in Yelgaon and Yeoti, which are the only two in which the percentage is over 50, the proposal to assess the hill lands under the ordinary dry-crop maximum is the reason of the high percentage.

44. The assessment according to the existing and proposed settlements under all heads is contrasted in the statement which follows:—

Description.	BY ORIGINAL SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.		Judl.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ...	1,11,528	1,88,463	1,11,954	2,34,205	...
Do. arable waste ...	1,310	565	1,742	1,184	...
Inám	31,838	69,047	31,383	84,244	25,702
Unassessed unarable ...	48,898	...	48,367	...	...
Total ...	1,93,574	2,58,075	1,93,446	3,19,633	25,702

45. The average incidence of the assessment for an acre of land by the existing settlement is Rs. 1-11-4 as against Rs. 2-1-5 by the proposed settlement. This includes the water cess; for soil alone the average incidence is Rs. 1-9-2 old and Rs. 1-15-6 new.

46. In conclusion, I would recommend that the period of the new settlement be guaranteed for the usual term of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. S. TURNBULL,

Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall.

Year.	EARLY RAIN (1ST JANUARY TO 10TH APRIL).		ANTE-MONSOON (11TH APRIL TO 4TH JUNE).		MONSOON KHARIF (5TH JUNE TO 14TH AUGUST).		MONSOON RABI (15TH AUGUST TO 21ST OCTOBER).		LATE RAINS (22ND OCTOBER TO 31ST DECEMBER).		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1886...	4.76	5	20.84	24	9.47	19	3.29	7	38.36	55	<p>Kharif rain seasonable and sufficient. It was deficient in September causing some anxiety which was removed by the opportune Hast rain. Late rains injurious. Pulses damaged by blight. Sowing rain good, though slightly excessive in July. Late rain in November was injurious to ripe kharif crops and to seedlings of rabi, jowári and gram which however improved later on. Early rains and ante-monsoon showers exceptionally heavy. Kharif rains good. Rabi sowings done favourably. Rain and cloudy weather at end of November affected tur and grain. Sowing rain very favourable but slightly deficient further on in August. Abnormally heavy in October damaged ripe bajri and rabi seedlings. Rabi further damaged by severe cold and total absence of late rains. Kharif rain favourable. It was slightly excessive in early August but subsequent break was beneficial. Heavy late rains in December, though slightly harmful to jowári, &c., was beneficial to rabi. Sowing rain very late. September rain deficient for standing crops. Late rains also scant and both the crops were below average. Rainfall seasonable and sufficient till October, when unnecessarily heavy damaging ripe kharif and young rabi. Rabi prospects subsequently improved, but the crops were again damaged by rain at harvest time.</p>
1887...	0.05	...	4.82	8	17.05	38	9.07	21	6.30	5	37.29	72	
1888...	2.12	4	6.87	10	12.15	31	12.41	20	2.88	7	36.43	72	
1889...	0.55	2	4.32	9	8.98	20	23.13	36	...	...	41.98	67
1890...	1.65	2	0.45	3	18.20	36	4.91	14	5.45	7	30.66	62	
1891...	0.62	3	1.76	3	17.49	36	6.03	13	0.25	1	26.15	56	
1892...	0.80	2	4.39	10	12.48	29	12.07	26	5.20	9	34.94	76	
Average ...	0.83	1.9	3.91	6.8	15.31	30.6	11.73	21.3	3.34	5.1	35.12	65.7	

APPENDIX B.
Details of Cultivation and Crops.

Taluka.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.														CROPS.																				
	Number and Area of Villages.			Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.											Cereals.						Pulses.														
	Government.	Alienated.	Total.	Area cultivated.							Area uncultivated.				Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.												
	Number.	Area square miles.	Number.	Area square miles.	Number.	Area square miles.	Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of column 9 on the gross area.	Irrigated.	Cropped (net).	Not Irrigated.	Fallow.	Total.										Available for cultivation.	Forest.	Others.	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								
Kard Taluka of the Sikra Collectorate.	71	301	29	77	100	378	71	1,02,560	70.7	9,852	1,10,388	21,564	1,42,304	1,516	32,680	16,060	50,282	58,085	21,031	1,794	2,057	8,945	1,393	39,100	3,073	7,604									
	Percentage of cultivated Area.		...		6.9		77.9		15.2		100.0			37.9		14.8		1.3		1.4		6.2		1.0		62.0		2.3		5.3

CROPS—continued.

Taluka.	Pulses—contd.				Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.				Oil seeds.										Fibres.			
	Meq and Udid.	Meth and Kuthb.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit Trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Condiments and Spices.	Surgarcane.	Groundnut.	Linseed.	Karalo.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.	Dyas.	Hemp.	Others.	Total.	Gross Area cropped.	Deduct Area twice cropped.	Remainder net Area cropped.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	
Kard Taluka of the Sikra Collectorate.	6,487	3,323	635	21,922	447	86	101	693	1,075	..	1,075	2,355	1,869	8,730	34	1,600	773	48	11,385	..	1,17	488	1,639	1,50,046	6,311	1,20,732
	4.8	2.3	0.4	15.4	0.3	..	0.1	0.4	0.8	..	0.8	1.7	1.3	6.1	..	1.3	0.6	..	6.0	..	0.8	0.4	1.2	91.4	6.0	84.8

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal Weekly Bazárs are held.

No.	Villages.	Days on which bazár is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Karád	Thursday and Sunday.	All kinds of grain ...	4,000	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, kernel, jágri, chillies, salt, betel-nut, tobacco, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	3,000	
			Groceries	1,000	
			Cattle	25	
			Miscellaneous	125	
			Total ...	8,150	
2	Belavda Budruk...	Wednesday...	All kinds of grain ...	2,000	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, kernel, jágri, chillies, salt, betel-nut, tobacco, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	500	
			Groceries	400	
			Cattle	1,000	
			Miscellaneous... ..	25	
			Total ...	3,925	
3	Masúr	Do. ...	All kinds of grain ...	775	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, kernel, jágri, chillies, salt, betel-nut, tobacco, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	235	
			Groceries	590	
			Miscellaneous	10	
4	Vadgaon Haveli...	Monday ...	All kinds of grain ...	500	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, kernel, jágri, chillies, salt, betel-nut, tobacco, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	100	
			Groceries	100	
			Miscellaneous	25	

APPENDIX C—continued.

No.	Villages.	Days on which bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Charegaon ...	Saturday ...	All kinds of grain ...	480	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur, pulses of tur and gram, &c.
6	Shinoli ...	Do. ...	All kinds of grain ...	225	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, kernel, jágri, chillies, salt, betel-nut, tobacco, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	100	
			Groceries ...	125	
			Miscellaneous ...	25	
			Total ...	475	
7	Nándgaon ...	Friday... ..	All kinds of grain ...	295	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur, pulses of tur and gram, &c.
8	Kola ...	Wednesday... ..	All kinds of grain ...	125	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, kernel, chillies, salt, betel-nut, tobacco, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	35	
			Groceries ...	30	
			Miscellaneous... ..	10	
			Total ...	200	
9	Yelgaon ...	Thursday ...	All kinds of grain ...	100	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, kernel, chillies, salt, betel-nut tobacco, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	75	
			Groceries ...	10	
			Miscellaneous ...	5	
			Total ...	190	
10	Umbraj ...	Monday ...	All kinds of grain ...	100	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, kernel, chillies, salt betel-nut, tobacco, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	25	
			Groceries ...	25	
			Miscellaneous... ..	5	
			Total ...	155	

APPENDIX C—concluded.

No.	Villages.	Days on which bazar is held,	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Ond	Friday ...	All kinds of grain ... 75 Cloth and clothes ... 35 Groceries ... 30 Miscellaneous... 10 Total ... 150		Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, kernel, chillies, salt, betel-nut, tobacco, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
12	Pál	Sunday ...	All kinds of grain ... 40 Cloth and clothes ... 25 Groceries ... 4 Miscellaneous ... 10 Total ... 79		Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, kernel, chillies, salt, betel-nut, tobacco, &c. Vegetables, and fruits.
13	Indoli	Friday ...	All kinds of grain ... 50 Cloth and clothes ... 20 Groceries ... 5 Total ... 75		Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, kernel, chillies, salt, betel-nut, tobacco, &c.
14	Kápíl	Tuesday ...	All kinds of grain ... 10 Cloth and clothes ... 20 Groceries ... 5 Vegetables ... 2 Total ... 37		Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, kernel, chillies, salt, betel-nut, tobacco, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
15	Kusúr	Monday ...	All kinds of grain ... 15 Miscellaneous... 3 Total ... 18		Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
16	Kála	Do. ...	All kinds of grain ... 10 Miscellaneous... 2 Total .. 12		Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.

APPENDIX D.
Detail of Population.

2 1841-7

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.		
									Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Karád Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.	Christians ... }	... 5	... 3	... 8	... 1	... 2	... 3	... 11	... 6	... 75.0	... 2	... 66.6	
	Jews ... }	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
	Jains ... }	2 47	2 117	4 164	2 59	5 90	7 149	11 313	121	73.7	... ..	... ..
	Lingáyats ... }	699 992	1,043 1,625	1,742 2,617	408 791	1,211 1,688	1,619 2,479	3,361 5,096	106 842	6.0 32.1	2 13	0.1 0.5	
	Musalmán's ... }	768 1,165	1,034 1,541	1,802 2,706	466 872	1,234 1,634	1,700 2,506	3,502 5,212	34 471	1.8 17.4	... .. 38	... .. 1.5
	Hindus {	Brahmins ... }	893 1,051	1,723 1,671	2,616 2,722	569 846	1,826 1,827	2,395 2,673	5,011 5,395	1,540 2,192	58.8 80.5	5 89	0.2 3.3
		Others ... }	15,781 23,328	21,233 32,236	37,014 55,564	8,928 18,805	25,276 36,056	34,204 54,861	71,218 1,10,425	944 3,835	2.5 6.9	2 62 0.1
		Total ... }	18,143 26,588	25,035 37,193	43,178 63,781	10,373 21,374	29,552 41,297	39,925 62,671	83,103 1,26,452	2,624 7,467	6.0 11.7	9 204 0.3

25

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

APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population according to Occupation by percentages.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.									NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.			
Having interest in Land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2.91	53.18	5.68	0.05	61.82	0.49	5.59	6.08	67.90	16.40	3.57	12.13	32.10

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	CATTLE.											Total.	Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	PLOUGHS.		CARTS.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.		Small.					Large (4 ⁺ of over 2 Cattle).	For passengers.	For produce and goods.		
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloes-calves.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
71	Karad Taluka of the Satara Collectorate.	19,247			1,693			8,807	5,044	10,009	4,898	49,698	1,439		27,374		No record.	525	416	12	
		22,822	635	11	7	815	154	12,009	8,314	9,888	5,306	60,461	1,611	33,906	10,293	865	2,409	91	3,176	10	

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

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination.

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil presses.	LOOMS.				COTTON GINS.		BIRTHS, DEATHS AND VACCINATION.				Liquor shops.	Talm-khanas.	Dharm-shalas.	Temples.	Mashids.
				Cotton.	Woolen.	Steam-gins.	Hand-gins.	Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.							
												5	6						7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
71	Karad Taluka, Satara Collectorate.	418	483	29	522	1888-89 ...	4,264	3,410	8	10	5	36	345	63		
								1889-90 ...	4,379	3,408	2							
								1890-01 ...	4,525	3,613	86							
								1891-92 ...	5,120	3,981	97							
								1892-93 ...	4,804	3,818	677							
								Total ...	23,092	13,230	870							
Average ...	4,618	3,646	174															

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average Attendance.

No. of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
30	Karád Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate	30	1,662	2	45	5	428	1	41	...	...

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government Occupied and Inám lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants.

Number of Village.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs.		Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inámdárs in partnership with others.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money-rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	Total Numbers.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
71	Karád Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.	{ 11,436	1,418	4,556	1,444	2,137	2,062	2,039	947	198	198	20,564	5,871
		{ 43.3	5.4	17.2	5.5	8.1	7.8	7.8	3.5	0.7	0.7	77.8	22.2

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of Water Supply.

Number of Villages.	Talukas.	WELLS, BUDKIS, AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.								Remarks.
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings, but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
71	Karad Taluka of the Satara Collectorate.	1,116	889	240	34	5	7	274	54	1	2	...	1	...	9	...	...	2	147	4	14	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT.

Number	Details.	Wells, Budkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.		Remarks.
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	For irrigation	1,116	889	1	2	2	147	The number of villages to which this return relates is as follows :— Surveyed Government rayatvāri villages. 71 Other Government villages Alienated villages... .. Total ... 71
2	For drinking supply of human beings only ...	240	34	...	1	4	14	
3	For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings... ..	5	7	...	9	...	...
4	In disuse	274	54	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,685	984	1	12	6	161	
	Total of Wells, &c., used for irrigation recorded at the original Settlement ...	1,096			

APPENDIX K.

An Abstract Statement showing Ordinary Sales.

Class of Cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per Acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 25 times ...	20	125	280	2 3 10	4,110	32 14 1	15
Class II— 26 to 50 times ...	24	89	159	1 12 7	5,830	65 8 1	37
Class III— 51 to 100 times ...	29	86	219	2 8 9	15,755	183 3 2	72
Class IV— 101 to 200 times ...	22	30	74	2 7 6	9,850	328 5 4	133
Class V— 201 to 307 times ...	4	3	8	2 10 8	2,200	733 5 4	275
Total ...	99	333	740	2 3 7	37,745	113 5 7	51

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾.*An Abstract Statement showing sales under Court's Decree.*

Class of Cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per Acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	13	111	276 0	2 7 9	654	5 14 3	2
Class II— 11 to 20 times ...	3	17	24 0	1 6 7	398	23 6 7	17
Class III— 28 times ...	1	1	0 4 0	0 4 0	7	7 0 0	28
Class IV— 50 times ...	1	4	9 0	2 4 0	454	113 8 0	50
Total ...	18	133	309 4	2 5 2	1,513	11 6 0	5

APPENDIX L.

An Abstract Statement showing simple Mortgages.

Class of Cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is mortgaged.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 25 times ...	51	226 0	630 0 0	2 12 7	8,938	39 8 9	14
Class II— 26 to 50 times ...	29	51 0	171 0 0	3 5 8	5,913	115 15 1	35
Class III— 51 to 80 times ...	12	14 0	44 0 0	3 2 3	2,700	192 13 9	61
Class IV— 81 to 125 times ...	4	6 0	13 0 0	2 2 8	1,350	225 0 0	104
Class V— 462 times ...	1	0 13	0 4 6	0 13 10	130	400 0 0	462
Total ...	97	297 13	858 4 6	2 14 2	19,031	64 0 1	22

APPENDIX L. (1).

An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with Possession.

Class of Cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is mortgaged.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I.— 1 to 25 times...	26	117	309	2 10 3	4,340	37 1 6	14
„ II.— 26 to 50 „ ...	33	123	300	2 7 0	11,402	92 11 2	38
„ III.— 51 to 100 „ ...	29	42	113	2 11 1	7,755	184 10 3	69
„ IV.— 101 to 150 „ ...	5	12	12	1 0 0	1,572	131 0 0	131
„ V.— 151 to 181 „ ...	5	3	11	3 10 8	1,900	633 5 4	173
Total ...	98	297	745	2 8 2	26,969	90 12 11	36.

APPENDIX M.

An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings.

Class of Cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sub-let.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres sub-let.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per Acre for which sub-let.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I.— 1 to 5 times ...	68	466	1,055	2 4 3	3,294	7 1 1	3
„ II.— 6 to 10 „ ...	19	68	171	2 8 3	1,352	19 14 1	8
„ III.— 11 to 20 „ ...	10	10	33	3 4 10	499	49 14 5	15
„ IV.— 21 to 33 „ ...	2	2	7	3 8 0	231	115 8 0	33
Total ...	99	546	1,266	2 5 1	5,376	9 13 6	4

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent.

Years.	LBS. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPEE.				
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1852-53	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	63	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
1853-54	68	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
1854-55	68	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
1855-56	85	83	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
1856-57	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	83
1857-58	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	68
1858-59	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	27	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
1859-60	61	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
1860-61	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
1861-62	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total ...	695 $\frac{1}{2}$	639 $\frac{1}{2}$	514	365 $\frac{1}{2}$	624
Average ...	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
1862-63	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
1863-64	23	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
1864-65	28	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
1865-66	23	24	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
1866-67	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
1867-68	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	45
1868-69	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
1869-70	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
1870-71	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
1871-72	45	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total ...	352	320 $\frac{1}{2}$	219 $\frac{1}{2}$	191 $\frac{1}{2}$	272
Average ...	35	32	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	27
1872-73	44	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$
1873-74	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	27	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
1874-75	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	62
1875-76	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	29	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
1876-77	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
1877-78	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1878-79	20	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
1879-80	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	27
1880-81	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	29	20	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
1881-82	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total ...	418 $\frac{1}{2}$	401 $\frac{1}{2}$	279 $\frac{1}{2}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	327 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average ...	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
1882-83	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
1883-84	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	29	20	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
1884-85	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
1885-86	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
1886-87	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
1887-88	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
1888-89	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	...	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
1889-90	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
1890-91	30	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
1891-92	35	30	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	28
1892-93	33	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total ...	402	362 $\frac{1}{2}$	296 $\frac{1}{2}$	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	366
Average ...	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 21 Government Villages, situated in the Kurâd Tûluka of the Sâtâra Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1861-62.

[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 ALLEGEDLY ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of graz. Inc.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collection, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 9, 10 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of columns 9, 10 and 11.	Grand Total for 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	19	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1851-52	21,706	67,060	7,133	12,073	19,206	48,760	2,254	717	7,000	...	1,137	31,010	67,060	50,614	...	...	...	...
1852-53	21,898	66,301	5,936	12,886	18,622	47,979	2,306	...	835	7,048	...	1,133	31,202	66,301	49,647	...	...	...
1853-54	22,364	65,576	4,009	11,335	15,404	50,172	2,589	...	861	7,368	...	1,067	32,241	65,576	51,900	...	...	...
1854-55	20,659	66,113	2,813	11,679	14,462	51,621	2,174	...	678	7,426	...	1,147	30,158	66,113	53,446	...	...	...
1855-56	20,817	67,092	941	12,465	13,406	53,686	2,223	...	605	7,066	...	1,186	30,100	67,092	55,480	...	...	...
1856-57	22,238	68,206	1,489	11,837	13,326	54,880	1,909	...	619	7,079	...	1,164	31,225	68,206	56,083	...	...	...
1857-58	22,304	68,168	1,919	13,267	15,186	52,922	1,820	...	1,043	7,015	...	1,211	31,130	68,168	55,178	...	...	...
1858-59	22,885	68,153	414	11,735	12,139	56,014	1,220	...	1,028	7,015	...	1,228	31,129	68,153	58,270	...	...	...
1859-60	22,964	68,393	948	12,609	13,617	54,776	1,704	...	1,172	7,079	...	1,193	31,797	68,393	57,141	...	...	...
1860-61	22,963	68,440	348	11,640	11,988	56,452	1,149	...	1,361	7,015	...	1,304	31,126	68,440	59,117	...	...	...
1861-62	32,707	54,236	...	5,614	5,614	48,622	6,246	2,183	91	9,131	18,703	4,130	48,174	75,122	52,843	208	208	...	
1862-63	30,332	55,602	...	...	...	55,602	2,909	1,032	212	8,927	18,484	6,297	48,168	75,118	62,111	...	...	...
1863-64	37,218	55,790	...	...	...	55,790	1,988	718	401	9,019	18,605	6,640	45,175	75,119	62,927	...	...	...
1864-65	38,906	56,372	...	...	...	56,372	250	142	...	9,459	18,746	6,673	48,616	75,800	63,046	...	...	...
1865-66	38,976	56,451	...	...	...	56,451	259	156	...	9,383	18,652	7,394	48,617	75,259	63,845	...	...	...
1866-67	39,181	56,489	...	...	...	56,489	258	156	...	9,180	18,616	7,327	48,619	75,281	63,816	...	...	...
1867-68	39,179	56,488	...	...	...	56,488	257	157	43	9,179	18,617	7,298	48,615	75,282	63,829	...	...	...
1868-69	39,172	56,484	...	...	...	56,484	265	161	107	9,170	18,617	7,302	48,616	75,282	63,893	...	...	...
1869-70	39,147	56,452	...	...	...	56,452	280	192	178	9,170	18,617	6,471	48,616	75,281	63,101	...	...	...
1870-71	39,179	56,486	...	...	...	56,486	257	157	28	9,170	18,617	6,468	48,616	75,280	62,982	...	...	...
1871-72	39,179	56,427	...	...	...	56,427	258	216	9	9,179	18,617	6,468	48,616	75,280	62,904	...	...	...
1872-73	39,182	56,490	50	...	59	56,431	400	187	464	9,176	18,613	6,987	48,758	75,200	43,872	...	...	...
1873-74	39,182	56,490	50	...	59	56,431	50	29	9	9,176	18,613	7,066	48,408	75,132	63,508	...	...	...
1874-75	39,182	56,490	50	...	59	56,431	51	29	7	9,170	18,613	7,066	48,409	75,132	63,504	5	...	...
1875-76	39,126	56,472	59	19	78	56,394	108	47	18	9,176	18,613	7,066	48,409	75,132	63,478	40	...	...
1876-77	39,000	56,448	59	...	59	56,389	142	71	18	9,176	18,613	7,066	48,408	75,132	63,478	25	...	...
1877-78	39,093	56,454	59	20	79	56,375	142	71	16	9,172	18,607	7,064	48,407	75,132	63,465	...	...	...
1878-79	39,074	56,422	38	...	38	56,394	152	77	17	9,175	18,613	7,067	48,401	75,112	63,468	...	...	...
1879-80	39,075	56,421	...	...	...	56,421	12	6	1	9,175	18,613	7,067	48,262	75,040	63,489	7	...	...
1880-81	39,075	56,422	...	...	...	56,422	12	6	2	9,175	18,613	7,067	48,262	75,041	63,491	6	...	...
1881-82	39,080	56,424	...	8	8	56,416	12	6	4	9,170	18,610	7,066	48,262	75,040	63,488	...	...	...
1882-83	38,847	56,334	...	...	...	56,334	150	53	14	9,170	18,610	7,066	48,167	74,997	63,414	...	...	...
1883-84	38,811	56,325	...	...	...	56,325	220	110	26	9,170	18,610	7,066	48,201	75,046	63,417	...	...	...
1884-85	38,674	56,293	...	1	1	56,292	294	120	40	9,168	18,608	7,066	48,196	75,030	63,399	...	...	...
1885-86	38,652	56,288	...	1	1	56,287	342	142	47	9,168	18,608	7,066	48,162	75,038	63,400	...	...	...
1886-87	38,671	56,294	...	1	1	56,293	321	135	65	9,168	18,608	7,066	48,100	75,037	63,414	...	...	...
1887-88	38,672	56,294	...	1	1	56,293	344	147	36	9,162	18,606	7,071	48,178	75,047	63,400	...	...	...
1888-89	38,698	56,301	...	...	...	56,301	319	140	60	9,161	18,606	7,065	48,176	75,047	63,416	1	1	...
1889-90	38,696	56,301	...	...	...	56,301	323	151	66	9,162	18,606	7,066	48,181	75,058	63,425	105	105	...
1890-91	38,745	56,329	...	...	...	56,329	280	128	47	9,162	18,606	7,048	48,196	75,061	63,424	195	195	...
1891-92	38,702	56,347	...	...	...	56,347	241	108	45	9,162	18,606	7,048	48,195	75,061	63,440	105	105	...
1892-93	38,700	56,336	...	...	...	56,336	240	106	28	9,160	18,608	7,071	48,100	75,040	63,435	...	...	...

APPENDIX O⁽¹⁾.

Revenue Statement for 50 Government Villages situated in the Karad Taluka of the Sâdra Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1862-63.

[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 (18AM).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collection, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.				
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											Acres.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1852-53 ...	42,861	1,39,538	22,276	16,129	38,407	1,01,131	3,993	...	306	22,388	...	1,900	69,242	1,39,538	1,08,427	...	...	...	...
1853-54 ...	41,765	1,36,603	23,900	7,534	31,734	1,04,871	4,947	...	792	22,360	...	1,806	69,062	1,36,603	1,07,469	...	...	...	...
1854-55 ...	46,812	1,39,876	26,342	10,007	36,349	1,03,527	6,248	...	1,193	21,048	...	1,864	75,008	1,39,876	1,06,684	...	...	...	...
1855-56 ...	45,410	1,46,340	7,899	17,654	25,553	1,20,787	4,427	...	727	22,308	...	1,901	72,145	1,46,340	1,23,416	...	...	...	...
1856-57 ...	46,248	1,46,145	8,610	16,842	25,452	1,20,693	3,689	...	902	22,401	...	1,895	72,338	1,46,145	1,23,490	...	...	...	...
1857-58 ...	46,301	1,46,190	8,879	16,963	24,842	1,21,348	4,501	...	1,001	21,679	...	1,908	72,881	1,46,190	1,24,252	...	...	...	...
1858-59 ...	47,368	1,50,810	1,420	16,375	17,795	1,33,024	3,644	...	2,309	21,042	...	1,885	72,064	1,50,810	1,37,018	...	...	...	...
1859-60 ...	46,436	1,51,609	2,496	16,194	18,690	1,32,819	3,302	...	2,684	20,561	...	2,141	70,299	1,51,609	1,37,644	...	...	...	...
1860-61 ...	46,324	1,51,947	382	16,089	16,471	1,35,476	3,126	...	1,711	20,747	...	2,026	70,197	1,51,947	1,39,213	...	...	...	...
1861-62 ...	46,303	1,52,340	360	16,779	17,129	1,35,211	3,083	...	2,314	21,624	...	3,485	71,010	1,52,340	1,41,020	...	...	...	...
1862-63 ...	60,032	1,24,374	...	12,523	12,523	1,11,851	14,838	6,860	2,655	22,017	50,906	9,612	97,787	1,82,170	1,24,018	2,408	2,408	...	...
1863-64 ...	68,327	1,28,266	...	...	...	1,28,266	6,556	2,940	2,344	22,912	60,940	16,400	97,795	1,82,146	1,47,010	...	...	...	...
1864-65 ...	71,007	1,29,536	...	...	...	1,29,536	4,168	1,090	241	22,601	50,597	17,744	97,796	1,82,128	1,47,521	...	...	...	...
1865-66 ...	71,027	1,30,007	...	...	...	1,30,007	3,394	1,588	23	22,480	50,546	17,120	97,801	1,82,141	1,47,160	101	101	...	...
1866-67 ...	72,671	1,30,290	...	...	...	1,30,290	2,622	1,297	31	22,533	50,568	17,519	97,826	1,82,163	1,47,840	84	84	...	...
1867-68 ...	73,694	1,30,313	...	...	...	1,30,313	2,601	1,373	306	22,532	50,560	17,472	97,827	1,82,162	1,48,091	157	157	...	...
1868-69 ...	72,631	1,30,249	...	...	...	1,30,249	2,664	1,337	439	22,533	50,566	17,476	97,828	1,82,162	1,48,164	101	101	...	...
1869-70 ...	72,223	1,29,422	...	...	...	1,29,422	2,786	1,469	840	22,825	51,127	16,789	97,834	1,82,018	1,47,031	185	85	...	...
1870-71 ...	72,307	1,29,457	...	...	...	1,29,457	2,694	1,367	197	22,857	51,130	16,708	97,858	1,81,984	1,46,892	20	20	...	...
1871-72 ...	72,345	1,29,491	...	...	...	1,29,491	2,619	1,340	128	22,969	51,159	16,750	97,963	1,81,990	1,46,369	...	...	...	...
1872-73 ...	72,329	1,29,506	...	...	...	1,29,506	2,641	1,342	2,381	22,991	51,141	16,767	97,981	1,81,989	1,50,644	...	...	...	...
1873-74 ...	72,336	1,29,523	...	10	10	1,29,513	911	402	233	22,936	51,142	19,845	98,233	1,81,067	1,48,691	26	...	...	...
1874-75 ...	72,144	1,29,395	...	...	...	1,29,395	1,142	534	186	22,986	51,137	18,721	96,272	1,81,066	1,48,302	43	...	...	...
1875-76 ...	71,044	1,29,331	...	2	2	1,29,329	1,170	673	183	22,981	51,133	18,716	96,195	1,81,037	1,48,328	...	...	...	...
1876-77 ...	72,008	1,29,301	...	...	...	1,29,301	1,205	605	178	22,981	51,133	18,716	96,194	1,81,039	1,48,195	203	...	...	...
1877-78 ...	71,910	1,29,263	...	...	...	1,29,263	1,303	643	176	22,981	51,133	18,716	96,194	1,81,039	1,48,164	17	...	...	...
1878-79 ...	71,868	1,29,245	...	4	4	1,29,241	1,351	670	140	22,981	51,133	18,716	96,200	1,81,046	1,48,097	3	...	...	...
1879-80 ...	71,819	1,29,218	...	22	22	1,29,196	608	296	146	22,981	51,132	18,916	95,408	1,80,646	1,48,058	...	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	71,789	1,29,301	...	28	28	1,29,273	680	335	154	22,940	51,010	18,677	95,409	1,80,646	1,48,104	...	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	71,760	1,29,275	...	...	...	1,29,275	713	348	58	22,937	50,999	18,672	95,400	1,80,622	1,48,003	...	...	...	...
1882-83 ...	71,791	1,29,129	...	...	...	1,29,129	609	298	43	22,974	51,113	18,709	95,374	1,80,640	1,47,881	...	...	...	...
1883-84 ...	71,633	1,29,080	...	2	2	1,29,078	627	439	96	22,966	51,108	18,654	95,556	1,80,602	1,47,728	...	...	...	...
1884-85 ...	71,240	1,28,940	...	28	28	1,28,821	869	395	179	22,989	51,189	18,654	95,099	1,80,427	1,47,654	1	1	...	...
1885-86 ...	71,296	1,29,133	...	3	3	1,29,130	1,092	587	246	22,802	50,790	18,629	95,190	1,80,510	1,48,065	1	1	...	...
1886-87 ...	71,304	1,29,166	...	5	5	1,29,161	1,022	550	211	22,785	50,767	18,623	95,121	1,80,483	1,47,995	...	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	71,368	1,29,223	...	2	2	1,29,221	946	487	221	22,793	50,781	18,621	95,107	1,80,471	1,48,063	...	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	71,901	1,29,232	...	...	...	1,29,232	923	477	269	22,793	50,781	18,621	95,107	1,80,470	1,48,122	2	2	...	...
1889-90 ...	71,991	1,29,239	...	1	1	1,29,238	910	490	223	22,793	50,781	18,621	95,094	1,80,400	1,48,082	450	450	...	...
1890-91 ...	71,473	1,29,321	...	...	...	1,29,321	833	387	206	22,790	50,784	18,585	95,096	1,80,462	1,48,112	451	451	...	...
1891-92 ...	71,680	1,29,792	...	...	...	1,29,792	797	336	210	22,690	50,426	18,610	95,187	1,80,554	1,48,818	451	451	...	...
1892-93 ...	71,145	1,29,691	...	...	...	1,28,691	1,070	469	297	22,632	50,327	18,562	94,847	1,79,377	1,47,450	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX P.

Revenue Statement for adjoining 6 Government villages, situated in the Khdnapur Taluka of the Sdtara Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1890-91.

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.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	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.	Grand Total for collections—Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Per- manent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1891-92 ...	8,521	Rs. 7,708	Rs. 662	...	Rs. 562	Rs. 7,146	26	Rs. 12	Rs. 3	2,438	Rs. 2,909	Rs. 912	10,985	Rs. 10,629	Rs. 8,061	...	...
1892-93 ...	8,521	7,384	359	...	359	7,025	26	12	2	2,438	2,819	911	10,985	10,215	7,938	...	...
1893-94 ...	8,521	7,384	47	...	47	7,337	6	1	1	2,438	2,819	911	10,965	10,204	8,249	...	...

APPENDIX P^(a).

Revenue Statement for adjoining 3 Government Villages, situated in the Koregaon Taluka of the Sdtara Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1891-92.

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.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collection, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8, and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Per- manent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1892-93 ...	8,514	Rs. 13,840	Rs. 911	...	Rs. 911	Rs. 12,929	...	...	...	2,590	Rs. 5,736	Rs. 1,480	11,104	Rs. 19,576	Rs. 14,409	...	...
1893-94 ...	8,514	13,840	990	...	990	12,850	...	...	...	2,590	5,736	1,480	11,104	19,576	14,350	...	...

APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals

No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Group I.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Masur ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 3,250	4,421	1 5 0	9	37	4 1 9	P. 485 M. 46	3,210	6 9 10	3,789	7,883	2 1 3
2	Pañ ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 4,845	5,418	1 1 10	1	2	2 0 0	M. 128 M. 70	767	6 15 10	5,044	6,507	1 4 7
3	Umrañ ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 2,287	2,941	1 4 6	8	34	4 4 0	P. 115 M. 18	726	6 5 8	2,428	3,787	1 8 11
4	Indol ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,969	2,832	1 6 11	...	...	...	P. 73 M. 32	404	6 2 8	2,074	3,398	1 10 2
5	Varáda ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 553	803	1 7 2	...	...	...	P. 5 M. 1	28	5 9 9	559	833	1 7 10
6	Sirgaon ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,760	2,178	1 3 10	...	...	...	P. 1 M. 8	36	7 3 0	1,763	2,258	1 4 5
7	Hingola ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 776	1,136	1 7 5	...	...	...	P. 40 M. 10	219	5 7 7	918	1,366	1 10 8
8	Sivda ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 481	1,071	2 3 7	3	13	4 5 4	P. 133 M. 11	921	6 14 8	628	2,040	3 4 1
9	Chora ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 2,230 K. 447	2,196	0 15 9	29	101	3 7 8	P. 108 M. 10	487	4 8 1	2,324	2,997	1 0 4
10	Vadoli Bñikeshvar ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 843	1,314	1 8 11	6	23	3 13 4	P. 17 M. 12	83	4 14 1	866	1,420	1 10 2
11	Nigdi ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 2,025	1,344	0 10 7	5	21	4 3 2	P. 170 M. 12	1,002	5 14 3	2,212	2,421	1 1 6
12	Helgaon ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,470	1,805	1 3 7	...	...	...	P. 86 M. 12	510	5 14 10	1,568	2,364	1 8 1
13	Risvad ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,344	1,079	0 12 10	...	...	...	P. 156 M. 2	896	5 11 10	1,500	1,975	1 5 0
14	Kavtha ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,075	2,285	2 2 0	6	20	3 5 4	P. 31 M. 1	165	5 5 1	1,113	2,473	2 3 6
15	Korvia ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 699	645	0 14 9	...	...	...	P. 30 M. 1	141	4 11 0	730	790	1 1 3
16	Pádali ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 2,244	1,363	0 9 8	...	...	...	P. 160 M. 14	848	5 4 2	2,418	2,267	0 15 0
17	Kharáda ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 665	1,388	2 0 8	...	...	...	P. 14 M. 2	80	5 11 5	679	1,438	2 1 10
18	Perla ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 2,168	4,051	1 13 10	...	...	...	M. 2	10	5 0 0	2,170	4,061	1 18 11
19	Retra Budruk ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 2,601	7,968	2 15 10	...	...	...	M. 64	320	5 0 0	2,725	8,288	3 0 7
20	Atka ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,566	4,477	2 12 10	...	...	...	M. 50	246	4 14 8	1,646	4,723	2 13 10
21	Yeravia ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 379	929	2 7 2	...	...	...	M. 150	745	4 15 5	529	1,674	3 2 7
22	Khodsi ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 626	1,453	2 5 1	3	11	3 10 8	M. 23	112	4 13 10	652	1,576	2 6 6
23	Khodsi (part of Killa Wasantgad). Váthar ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 676	1,456	2 2 6	3	14	4 10 8	...	...	...	679	1,472	2 2 8
24	Kesa ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 731	1,850	2 5 10	0	43	4 12 5	P. 10 M. 118	45	4 8 0	1,010	2,929	2 14 4
25	Sákurdi ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 215	535	2 7 9	...	...	...	M. 7	35	5 0 0	797	1,928	2 6 8
26	Sákurdi (part of Killa Wasantgad). Koparda ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 633	1,394	2 3 2	...	...	...	P. 3 M. 5	15	5 0 0	223	675	2 9 3
27	Supna ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,732	4,500	2 8 4	3	15	5 0 0	M. 11	51	4 10 2	644	1,445	2 3 10
28	Supna (part of Killa Wasantgad). Karavdi ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,033	2,043	1 15 7	...	...	...	P. 55 M. 19	354	6 6 11	1,859	4,969	2 10 9
29	Karavdi (part of Killa Wasantgad). Khubi ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 538	853	1 9 4	...	...	...	P. 44 M. 113	270	6 2 2	1,434	4,155	2 14 4
30	Khubi (part of Killa Wasantgad). Kela ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 169	490	3 1 3	...	...	...	M. 7	56	3 0 6	1,049	2,134	2 0 6
31	Chachegaoñ ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 736	1,462	1 15 9	...	...	...	P. 91 M. 3	568	6 3 10	937	1,970	1 15 11
32	Váhagoñ ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 754	1,466	1 15 1	9	44	4 14 2	M. 13	85	5 0 0	530	1,601	1 9 6
33	Jakhinvádi ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,109	1,336	1 3 3	...	...	...	M. 9	43	4 12 5	376	1,170	3 1 9
34	Golesvar ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 840	2,172	2 9 4	...	...	...	P. 105 M. 234	664	6 5 2	3,854	7,974	2 1 1
35	Kárvá ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,970	5,266	2 10 9	...	...	...	P. 10 M. 69	65	6 8 0	812	1,855	2 4 6
36	Karád ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,985	4,696	2 5 10	2	8	4 0 0	M. 69	328	4 15 6	843	1,889	2 3 10
37	Ving ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,811	2,626	1 7 2	...	...	...	P. 18 M. 43	98	6 2 0	1,168	1,649	1 6 7
38	Támbava ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 2,757	5,348	1 15 0	...	...	...	M. 32	157	4 14 6	872	2,329	2 10 6
39	Mhepra ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 572	1,260	2 3 2	6	28	4 10 8	M. 73	347	4 12 0	2,043	5,613	2 11 11
40	Mhepra (part of Killa Wasantgad). Sáñur ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,985	4,696	2 5 10	2	8	4 0 0	P. 6 M. 54	37	6 2 8	2,047	5,910	2 7 1
41	Sáñur (part of Killa Wasantgad). Belavda ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 516	1,146	2 3 6	...	...	...	P. 86 M. 43	574	6 0 0	1,992	3,593	1 12 10
42	Belavda (part of Killa Wasantgad). Killa Sadáshivgad ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 423	902	2 2 1	2	11	5 8 0	P. 141 M. 65	857	6 12 7	2,993	6,619	2 3 8
43	Killa Sadáshivgad ...		3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 21	60	2 13 8	1	2	2 0 0	P. 25 M. 30	140	5 9 7	623	1,529	2 7 3
			3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 3	9	3 0 0	...	...	...	P. 50 M. 6	101	5 0 9	824	1,854	2 0 1
			3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 3	9	3 0 0	...	...	...	M. 2	8	4 0 0	518	1,164	2 3 7
			3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 423	902	2 2 1	2	11	5 8 0	P. 1 M. 77	6	6 0 0	503	1,288	2 8 11
			3 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	J. 21	60	2 13 8	1	2	2 0 0	M. 1	4	4 0 0	23	66	2 13 10

Have no culturable land of their own, but contain portions of different villages. These are shown as they occur in the groups

on Government Occupied Land.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acros.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 3,117	5,020	1 9 9	O. 5 5	20 4 0 0	P. 408 493	3,401 413 3	3,750	8,915	2 5 11	13 0	Masuar...	1		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 4,765	6,374	1 5 4	O. 1 1	8 3 0 0	M. 138 3 5 6	P. 172 0 0 5	5,030	7,712	1 8 5	18 5	Pal ...	2		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 2,200	3,519	1 8 10	O. 1 1	10 4 0 0	M. 98 2 14 10	P. 188 3 7 4	2,468	4,006	1 13 10	21 6	Umbraj...	8		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,770	2,038	1 10 6	N. 1	4 4 0 0	M. 81 1 6 2	P. 105 6 1 0	2,075	4,105	1 15 7	20 8	Indoll ...	4		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 535	938	1 12 0	...	...	...	P. 129 3 8 0	501	1,020	1 13 10	22 4	Varada ...	5
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,635	2,509	1 8 6	N. 20	85 4 4 0	M. 46 1 3 4	P. 9 6 10 8	1,712	2,700	1 10 0	23 6	Sirgaon ...	6		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 714	1,277	1 12 7	...	...	...	P. 43 2 3 2	818	1,664	2 0 6	21 9	Hingola ...	7
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 457	1,233	2 11 10	O. 2	11 5 8 0	M. 37 1 5 0	P. 144 1,034 7 2 10	641	2,452	3 13 2	19 8	Sivda ...	8		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 2,185	2,583	1 2 10	O. 28	110 3 14 10	P. 113 5 4 4	M. 61 1 5 6	2,823	3,573	1 4 3	23 3	Chora ...	8		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	K. 447	227	0 8 1	N. 1	24 3 6 10	P. 18 8 9 4	M. 12 3 5 2	872	1,775	2 0 0	25 0	Vandoli Bhikeshvar ...	10		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 832	1,617	1 16 1	O. 4	13 3 4 0	M. 12 3 5 2	P. 164 1,147 6 15 10	2,223	2,924	1 5 0	20 7	Nigdi ...	11		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 2,024	1,663	0 13 1	O. 5	24 4 12 9	P. 108 6 6 1 3	M. 37 1 2 3 4 9	1,573	2,822	1 12 8	19 3	Helgaon ...	12		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,427	2,037	1 6 10	...	...	...	P. 156 1,161 7 7 7 0	1,502	2,618	1 10 9	27 4	Riswad...	13
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,339	1,340	1 0 0	...	...	...	M. 36 1 8 5 4 0	1,126	3,041	2 11 2	22 0	Kavtha...	14
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,054	2,737	2 9 6	O. 6	17 3 6 4	M. 31 9 8 3 2 0	P. 36 1 6 4 8 10	732	934	1 4 4	18 2	Korivla...	15		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 985	749	1 1 5	...	...	...	M. 211 2 1 14 6	2,428	2,709	1 1 10	19 4	Patali...	16
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 2,188	1,592	0 11 7	N. 1	3 3 0 0	P. 203 1,047 5 2 6	M. 16 1 11 6 15 0	675	1,798	2 10 7	25 0	Kharada ...	17		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 655	1,603	2 8 4	...	...	...	M. 24 8 4 3 8 0	2,183	5,022	2 4 9	24 6	Perla ...	18
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 2,158	4,931	2 4 7	N. 1	4 4 0 0	M. 25 8 7 3 7 8	M. 83 3 4 8 2 1	2,738	10,663	3 13 8	27 4	Retra Budruk ...	19		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 2,655	10,220	3 13 7	...	...	...	M. 81 3 26 4 0 4	1,645	5,950	3 9 0	25 9	Aitka ...	20
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,567	5,624	3 9 5	...	...	...	M. 144 6 0 4 1 0	518	1,789	3 7 0	7 4	Yeravla ...	21
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 389	1,193	3 8 8	...	...	...	P. 6 4 6 7 8 0	677	2,105	3 1 8	33 5	Khodsi...	22
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 613	1,834	3 15 10	O. 4	18 4 8 0	M. 46 1 4 3 13 8	P. 13 2 2 7 5 4	679	1,843	2 11 5	25 2	Khodsi (part of Killa Wasantgad).	23		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 627	1,652	2 10 1	O. 12	15 5 0 0	P. 3 8 7 3 1 8	M. 28 8 7 3 1 8	1,010	3,430	3 6 5	17 3	Wathar...	24		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 564	2,838	3 4 0	...	...	...	M. 148 5 9 8 4 1 6	2,377	2 15 8	23 2	Kesa ...	25	
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 755	2,201	2 14 7	O. 9	49 4 2 0	M. 8 2 8 3 8 0	P. 4 3 1 7 13 0	796	3 8 3	3 7 0	23 2	Sakardi ...	26		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 251	752	3 4 1	O. 24	...	...	M. 3 10 3 5 4	641	1,763	2 12 0	22 0	Sakardi (part of Killa Wasantgad).	27
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 611	1,941	2 10 11	N. 1	3 3 0 0	M. 29 1 19 4 1 7	P. 50 4 9 5 13 5	1,857	6,308	3 6 4	26 0	Koparda ...	28		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,707	5,446	3 9 0	O. 4	21 5 4 4 0	M. 63 2 3 1 13 10	P. 61 3 5 8	1,445	5,061	3 8 0	21 8	Supna ...	29		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,199	3,951	3 4 8	O. 27	115 4 4 1	M. 185 7 6 2 4 1 0	P. 30 1 8 6 5 2 8	1,037	2,680	3 7 0	20 8	Supna (part of Killa Wasantgad).	30		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 965	2,275	2 5 8	...	...	...	M. 36 1 19 3 4 10	924	2,281	2 7 5	21 9	Karavdi ...	31
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 783	1,417	1 12 11	...	...	...	P. 96 6 6 7 9 11	640	1,940	1 14 11	21 6	Karavdi (part of Killa Wasantgad).	32
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 530	1,015	1 14 7	...	...	...	M. 10 8 1 3 1 7	178	700	3 15 7	20 1	Khubi ...	33
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 176	700	3 15 7	...	...	...	...	374	1,457	3 15 7	27 0	Khubi (part of Killa Machindragad).	34
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 874	1,487	3 15 7	...	...	...	P. 86 5 6 7 9	3,864	9,234	2 6 2	15 8	Kain ...	35
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 3,908	7,081	2 2 0	O. 8	41 5 2 0	M. 460 1,506 3 7 9	M. 132 5 0 4 1 3 1	842	2,243	2 10 7	20 0	Chachegoon ...	36		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 710	1,739	2 7 2	...	...	...	P. 7 2 5 3 9 1	846	2,225	2 10 7	17 8	Wahagoon ...	37
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 701	1,680	2 8 6	O. 9	45 5 0 0	M. 117 4 1 6 3 8 10	P. 16 8 4 5 4 0	1,108	1,900	1 10 0	15 2	Jakhinwadi ...	38		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,005	1,617	1 7 7	O. 12	49 4 1 4	M. 57 1 9 9 3 7 10	M. 45 1 7 8 3 15 3	695	2,985	5 5 4	28 1	Golesvar ...	39		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 850	2,807	3 4 10	...	...	...	M. 107 4 1 3 13 9	2,045	7,094	3 7 6	26 3	Karva ...	40
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,938	6,881	3 7 1	...	...	...	P. 5 8 9 7 12 9	2,090	6,418	3 1 1	28 1	Karad ...	41
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,998	6,099	3 0 7	O. 2	10 5 0 0	M. 84 2 9 7 6 6 9	P. 129 7 1 6 6 9	1,987	4,169	2 1 6	16 0	Ving ...	42		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 1,628	2,516	1 8 8	...	...	...	M. 239 8 2 3 11 0	2,881	7,898	2 1 4	19 3	Tambava ...	43
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 2,735	6,730	2 7 4	...	...	...	P. 121 6 8 5 8 3 0	628	2,085	3 5 1	30 3	Mhopra ...	44
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 525	1,501	2 13 6	O. 4	25 6 4 0	M. 125 5 0 4 8 0	P. 61 3 5 8	829	2,075	2 8 0	25 4	Mhopra (part of Killa Wasantgad).	45		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 751	1,599	2 2 0	O. 2	9 4 8 0	P. 63 4 2 0 11 8	M. 15 5 2 3 7 5	617	1,428	2 12 2	23 7	Sajur ...	46		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 515	1,421	2 12 1	...	...	...	M. 2 7 3 8 0	3	10	3 5 4	11 1	Sajur (part of Killa Wasantgad).	47
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 3	10	8 5 4	...	...	...	P. 10 5 4 5 6 4	595	1,445	2 13 9	12 1	Belavda ...	48
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 401	1,057	2 10 2	O. 3	12 4 0 0	M. 91 3 2 2 3 8 7	P. 1 4 4 0 0 0	25	97	3 14 0	48 9	Belavda (part of Killa Wasantgad).	49		
3 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	J. 21	81	4 0 0	O. 1	2 2 0 0	M. 2 7 3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	Killa Wasantgad ...	42
but with	out serial	numbers.	Killa Sadashivgad ...	43	

BY FORMER SURVEY.																			
No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.				
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
																		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Group I—continued.																			
44	Tāsavda ...	I.	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 350	043	1 12 7	...	...	...	P. 25	171	0 13 5	387	826	2 2 1
	Tāsavda (part of Killa Wasantgad).		3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 43	119	2 12 3	1	7 7 0	0	...	P. 4	26	6 8 0	48	162	3 2 8	
45	Kola ...		3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 794	1,135	1 6 10	P. 3	19	6 5 4	842	1,372	1 10 0	
46	A'na ...		3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 505	1,035	1 13 8	M. 45	218	4 13 6	...	565	1,035	1 13 3
47	Kirpa ...		3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 300	939	3 1 1	P. 11	53	4 11 7	317	991	3 2 0	
	Kirpa (part of Killa Wasantgad).		3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 34	108	3 2 9	34	108	3 2 9	
49	Enaka ...		3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 494	866	1 11 8	P. 7	42	0 0 0	505	919	1 13 1	
	Enaka ...		3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 1,461	1,539	1 1 4	9	38 4 3	6	...	M. 4	21	5 4 0	1,659	2,073	1 10 11	
49	Talbid ...		3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 1,461	1,539	1 1 4	9	38 4 3	6	...	P. 180	1,046	5 12 11	1,659	2,073	1 10 11	
	Talbid (part of Killa Wasantgad).		3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 287	355	1 5 3	1	4 4 0	0	...	P. 10	55	5 8 0	278	414	1 7 9	
50	Mudha ...		3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 670	1,826	2 11 0	5	20 4 0	0	...	P. 6	59	5 0 0	735	2,090	2 13 7	
	Mudha ...		3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 914	754	0 13 2	P. 23	133	5 12 6	900	999	1 0 7	
52	Shahāpur ...		2 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	J. 1,547	1,305	0 14 5	M. 23	112	4 13 10	1,577	1,554	0 15 9	
	Shahāpur ...		2 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	J. 2,709	1,898	0 10 10	M. 23	130	5 5 0	1,677	1,554	0 15 9	
53	Kival ...		2 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	J. 2,709	1,898	0 10 10	M. 23	130	5 5 0	1,677	1,554	0 15 9	
54	Talsan ...		2 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	J. 1,832	1,783	0 15 4	8	26 3 4	0	...	P. 54	230	4 4 1	1,914	2,009	1 1 6	
55	Ond ...		2 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	J. 1,834	2,031	1 1 7	2	15 5 0	0	...	M. 20	80	4 0 0	2,172	3,575	1 10 4	
56	Narūgaon ...		2 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	J. 1,244	1,638	1 5 0	5	20 4 0	0	...	P. 254	1,315	5 6 7	1,348	2,179	1 9 10	
	Narūgaon ...		2 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	J. 1,563	1,120	0 11 5	26	116 4 7	4	...	M. 21	64	4 7 7	1,631	1,468	0 14 4	
57	Surli ...		2 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	J. 1,115	166	1 7 1	P. 37	212	5 11 8	1,631	1,468	0 14 4	
	Surli (part of Killa Wasantgad).	2 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	J. 1,014	2,038	1 4 2	...	...	...	...	M. 5	20	4 0 0	1,115	166	1 7 1
58	Wāgheri ...	2 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	J. 1,014	2,038	1 4 2	...	...	...	...	P. 89	536	6 0 4	1,704	2,579	1 8 2
	Wāgheri ...	2 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	J. 752	529	0 11 2	7	26 3 11	5	...	M. 1	7	7 0 0	793	745	0 15 0		
59	Kānṭhi ...	2 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	J. 1,006	1,550	0 15 5	2	6 3 0	0	...	P. 34	161	5 9 10	1,707	2,115	1 3 0		
60	Kāsarshimba ...	2 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	J. 2,418	3,788	1 8 10	...	...	...	...	P. 77	461	5 15 9	2,520	4,329	1 11 5
61	Charegaon ...	2 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	J. 899	1,064	1 2 11	...	...	...	...	M. 9	52	5 12 5	1,001	1,614	1 9 9
62	Vadoli Nileshtar ...	2 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	J. 1,106	947	0 13 8	...	...	...	...	P. 55	321	5 13 4	1,188	1,380	1 2 2
63	Shenoli ...	2 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	J. 1,004	1,737	1 11 8	...	...	...	...	M. 47	77	4 13 0	1,007	2,048	1 14 8
	Shenoli (part of Killa Machindragad).	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 31	74	2 6 2	...	...	...	...	M. 68	826	4 15 0	81	74	2 6 2
	Shenoli (part of Killa Machindragad).	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 31	74	2 6 2	...	...	...	...	P. 11	826	5 0 0	1,007	2,048	1 14 8
	Do. Tembhu do.	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 216	339	1 9 11	...	...	...	...	M. 62	256	4 14 9	220	370	1 10 10
	Do. Sayāpur do.	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 232	237	1 0 4	...	...	...	...	P. 4	31	7 12 0	232	237	1 0 4
	Do. Gowāra do.	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 827	2,071	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	P. 21	130	6 3 0	864	2,234	2 9 10
	Do. Varawada do.	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 143	228	1 8 7	...	...	...	...	M. 6	33	5 8 0	148	228	1 8 7
	Do. Saldāpur do.	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 3	4	1 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	1 5 4
Government land in the following Indam Villages.																			
	Kolavda ...	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3 0 0
	Konegaon ...	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 53	101	1 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	101	1 14 5
	Marali ...	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 17	18	1 11 0	...	...	...	...	P. 1	2	2 0 0	18	20	1 1 9
	Katgaon ...	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 74	184	2 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	184	2 7 9
	Mālkhedā ...	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	J. 3	9	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	3 0 0
63	Total of the 1st Group.	...	...	...	{J. 80,777 K. 447	143,748 74	1 9 4 0 2 7	180	740	4 1 6	...	{P. 3,846 M. 2,654	22,710 6,928	5 14 3 4 13 4	97,914	1,77,206	1 13 1
Group II.																			
64	Mhāsoli ...	II.	2 6 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	{J. 1,889 K. 136	1,250 80	0 10 7 0 7 0	3	12	4 0 0	{P. 24 M. 6	113 20	4 11 4 4 13 4	2,058	1,464	0 11 4		
65	Ghogaon ...		2 6 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	J. 1,409	815	0 9 3	54	181	3 5 7	P. 4	15	3 12 0	1,467	1,011	0 11 0		
66	Undāia ...		2 6 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	J. 942	1,788	1 13 10	7	23	3 4 6	P. 36	188	5 5 11	1,001	2,043	2 0 7		
67	Sālahiramba ...		2 6 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	J. 1,441	1,216	0 13 10	2	7	3 8 0	P. 37	174	4 5 7	1,468	1,521	1 0 0		
68	Tāruk ...		2 6 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	{J. 1,249 K. 635	1,077 194	0 13 6 0 3 8	20	61	3 0 9	{P. 37 M. 17	174 74	4 11 3 4 6 10	2,000	1,722	0 12 2		
69	Ambavda Badruk ...		2 6 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	J. 352	255	0 11 7	P. 43	206	4 12 7	862	255	0 11 7	
70	Velgaon ...		2 2 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	{J. 1,133 K. 1,522	548 300	0 7 9 0 3 2	200	835	3 5 2	{P. 19 M. 12	88 55	4 10 1 4 0 4	2,946	1,865	0 10 1		
71	Yevati ...		2 2 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	{J. 2,040 K. 778	1,057 178	0 8 8 0 3 7	88	280	3 2 10	P. 15	60	4 0 0	2,921	1,675	0 8 7		
Government land in Indam village Bhura bhusi.																			
			1 14 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	J. 1	1	1 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	
8	Total of the 2nd Group.	...	...	...	{J. 10,416 K. 3,121	7,977 711	0 12 3 0 3 7	431	1,429	3 4 8	{P. 177 M. 66	544 296	4 12 2 4 7 9	14,214	11,257	0 12 8	
71	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	{J. 101,193 K. 3,588	1,61,725 786	1 7 11 0 3 0	614	2,169	3 8 6	{P. 4,033 M. 2,120	23,500 6,131	5 13 5 4 13 1	1,11,528	1,88,463	1 11 0	

Explanation.—J. = Jirāyat, K. = Kumri, P. = Pāsthal M. = Motasthal, O. = Old, N. = New.

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 869	801	2 3 8	...	...	...	{ P. 26 M. 8	212	8 2 5	393	1,041	2 10 4	26*0	Tánava	44
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 48	154	3 9 3	O. 1	7 7 0 0	...	P. 4	83	8 4 0	48	104	4 0 8	27*0	Tánava (part of Killa Wasantgad).	45
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 754	1,271	1 10 11	...	...	...	{ P. 5 M. 77	39	7 3 2	636	1,578	1 14 1	14*0	Kola	46
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 549	1,231	2 3 7	...	...	...	M. 8	24	3 0 0	537	1,245	2 3 0	20*2	Ana	48
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 814	1,249	3 15 7	...	...	...	M. 1	8	3 0 0	815	1,252	3 15 7	20*3	Kirpa	47
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 84	149	4 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	140	4 1 10	20*0	Kirpa (part of Killa Wasantgad).	48
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 408	997	2 2 1	...	...	...	{ P. 9 M. 25	45	5 0 0	602	1,108	2 3 3	20*5	Enaka	48
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 1,412	1,778	1 4 1	{ O. 9 N. 9	43 4 12 5	...	{ P. 182 M. 38	1,107	6 0 7	1,650	3,140	1 14 5	17*4	Talbid	40
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 200	385	1 7 8	...	...	...	{ P. 11 M. 7	70	6 14 6	278	471	1 11 1	13*7	Talbid (part of Killa Wasantgad).	50
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 627	2,089	3 5 3	{ O. 6 N. 3	27 5 6 4	...	{ P. 98 M. 15	394	3 11 5	733	2,403	3 6 6	18*0	Mudra	50
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 891	1,008	1 2 1	...	...	...	{ P. 52 M. 15	314	6 0 7	968	1,353	1 0 7	35*4	Antavdi	51
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 1,533	1,883	1 3 7	...	...	...	{ P. 35 M. 8	213	6 1 4	676	2,124	1 5 6	36*0	Shahapur	52
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 2,708	2,499	0 14 9	N. 6	17 3 0 4	...	{ P. 209 M. 65	1,049	5 6 0	3,068	4,259	1 6 2	13*2	Kival	53
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 1,720	2,147	1 3 11	{ O. 8 N. 1	30 3 12 0	...	{ P. 92 M. 95	474	5 2 5	1,916	2,918	1 3 3	39*7	Tulan	54
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 1,789	2,565	1 6 11	{ O. 4 N. 1	21 5 0 0	...	{ P. 279 M. 157	1,841	5 13 13	2,230	4,730	2 1 11	32*3	Ond	55
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 1,215	2,142	1 12 2	O. 5	22 4 6 4	...	{ P. 105 M. 51	708	6 11 10	1,370	3,054	2 3 0	40*1	Nandgaon	50
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 1,540	1,413	0 14 8	{ O. 22 N. 10	125 5 10 10	...	{ P. 31 M. 31	157	5 1 0	1,934	1,809	1 1 8	23*2	Surli	57
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 110	201	1 13 2	N. 2	8 4 0 0	...	M. 3	10	3 5 4	116	210	1 14 5	31*9	Surli (part of Killa Wasantgad).	58
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 1,590	2,032	1 10 5	...	...	...	{ P. 96 M. 69	629	6 5 7	1,749	3,430	1 15 6	63*2	Wághuri	56
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 714	735	0 15 9	{ O. 4 N. 2	15 3 12 0	...	{ P. 38 M. 9	225	2 14 11	797	1,009	1 1 1	31*3	Kámthi	59
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 1,667	2,061	1 5 3	{ O. 2 N. 1	7 3 8 0	...	{ P. 103 M. 42	674	6 8 8	1,715	2,897	1 10 8	65*5	Kásáshrimba	60
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 2,330	4,993	2 2 0	...	...	...	{ P. 134 M. 66	775	5 12 6	2,530	5,900	2 5 10	45*0	Charegaon	61
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 913	1,508	1 10 4	...	...	...	{ P. 51 M. 37	288	5 10 4	1,001	1,923	1 14 6	19*1	Waloli Nileshwar	62
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 1,047	1,176	1 1 11	...	...	...	{ P. 2 M. 118	129	3 7 9	1,108	1,610	1 6 0	19*2	Shenoli	63
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 989	2,348	2 5 11	...	...	...	{ P. 6 M. 63	23	3 10 8	1,068	2,500	2 7 2	26*0	Shenoli (part of Killa Machindragad).	64
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 31	94	3 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	94	3 0 6	27*0	Inám village Koregaon (part of Killa Sadáshrigad).	65
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 214	414	1 14 11	...	...	...	{ P. 4 M. 3	29	7 4 0	221	453	2 0 9	22*4	Do. Tembhu do.	66
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 222	260	1 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	269	1 3 4	13*5	Do. Snyápur do.	67
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 696	2,150	3 1 5	...	...	...	{ P. 63 M. 62	397	6 2 3	821	2,740	3 5 4	22*0	Do. Gowára do.	68
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 446	276	1 14 2	...	...	...	P. 1	3	3 0 0	147	279	1 14 4	22*3	Do. Varwada do.	69
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 3	4	1 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	1 5 4	...	Do. Saldápur do.	70
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3 0 0	...	Kolavda	71
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 51	115	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	115	2 4 0	13*8	Konegaon	72
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 15	21	1 6 3	...	...	...	{ P. 1 M. 2	3	3 0 0	18	26	1 7 1	80*0	Maralli	73
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 74	220	2 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	220	2 15 0	19*5	Kufgaon	74
3 8 0	10 0 0	0 0 0	J. 3	10	3 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	3 5 4	11*1	Mákheda	75
...	...	...	{ J. 87,944 K. 447	1,74,461	1 15 8	{ O. 167 N. 174	783 4 11 0	...	{ P. 4,333 M. 4,495	20,029	6 3 5	67,560	2,18,631	2 3 10	23*3	Total of the 1st Group...	63
3 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	{ J. 1,942 K. 136	1,539	0 12 7	{ O. 4 N. 5	12 3 0 0	...	{ P. 39 M. 45	120	4 0 0	2,165	1,861	0 13 8	20*4	Mhásoi	64
3 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	J. 1,370	1,130	0 13 3	{ O. 57 N. 15	23 4 2 2	...	{ P. 10 M. 16	45	4 8 9	1,468	1,493	1 0 3	47*6	Ghogaon	65
3 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	J. 889	2,262	2 8 6	{ O. 7 N. 1	2 3 4 6	...	{ P. 55 M. 76	196	5 9 7	1,002	2,084	2 10 16	31*3	Undla	66
3 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	J. 1,896	1,548	1 1 10	{ O. 2 N. 1	4 4 0 0	...	{ P. 34 M. 67	207	5 7 1	1,494	1,976	1 5 2	30*1	Sáshirama	67
3 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	{ J. 1,291 K. 691	1,335	1 1 9	{ O. 19 N. 1	69 3 10 1	...	{ P. 48 M. 39	210	5 0 0	1,999	2,104	1 0 10	39*2	Táruk	68
3 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	J. 585	336	0 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	336	0 13 11	31*7	Ambavda Budruk	69
3 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	{ J. 1,900 K. 1,329	883	0 10 3	{ O. 250 N. 73	1,076 4 2 5	...	{ P. 11 M. 45	31	3 1 5	2,059	2,840	0 15 4	62*2	Yelgaon	70
3 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	{ J. 1,991 K. 777	1,370	0 11 0	{ O. 87 N. 30	39 4 2 2	...	{ P. 25 M. 7	103	8 10 10	2,020	2,866	0 13 0	61*4	Yeoti	71
3 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	J. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	...	Government land in Inám Village Bhur-bhusi.	72
...	...	...	{ J. 10,225 K. 3,126	10,213	0 15 11	{ O. 435 N. 129	1,784 4 1 7	...	{ P. 200 M. 278	945	4 11 7	14,894	15,674	1 1 6	39*2	Total of the 2nd Group...	8
...	...	...	{ J. 98,170 K. 3,573	184,074	1 14 10	{ O. 902 N. 393	2,567 4 4 5	...	{ P. 4,573 M. 4,772	27,874	6 2 4	111,954	2,84,295	2 1 5	24*2	Grand Total	71

APPENDIX Q⁽¹⁾.

Area of Villages for Settlement details.

No.	Name of Village.	Former Taluqa.	BY FORMER SURVEY.				BY REVISION SURVEY.				Population.
			Total Area available for cultivation, including Inam.	Area not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.		Total Area available for cultivation, including Inam.	Area not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.		
					Occupied.	Un-occupied.			Occupied.	Un-occupied.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	Masur	Tirgaon.	5,334	856	3,789	59	5,296	803	3,759	64	5,405
2	Pál		5,769	1,069	5,044	6	5,798	1,032	5,039	42	4,387
3	Umbraj		3,085	404	2,425	...	3,065	423	2,468	...	3,537
4	Indoli		2,401	239	2,074	...	2,404	239	2,075	1	1,933
5	Varáda		724	358	559	14	725	358	561	14	335
6	Shirgaon		1,946	317	1,763	...	1,892	390	1,712	1	986
7	Hingnola		1,014	342	818	...	1,015	342	818	...	863
8	Shivda		970	198	828	...	977	191	641	1	1,113
9	Chora		2,992	1,456	2,824	...	2,994	1,454	2,823	1	2,266
10	Vadoli Bhikeshvar... ..		1,156	170	866	...	1,163	171	872	...	492
11	Nigdi		2,499	1,727	2,212	9	2,508	1,719	2,223	15	1,918
12	Helgaon		3,208	1,029	1,568	38	3,189	1,053	1,573	17	1,793
13	Bisvad		1,630	451	1,500	...	1,660	450	1,502	...	1,151
14	Kavtha		1,432	128	1,113	5	1,436	135	1,126	5	860
15	Korvía		948	811	730	...	948	811	732	...	606
16	Padali		2,830	1,175	2,418	41	2,830	1,185	2,428	30	1,305
17	Kharáda		1,057	208	679	...	1,051	203	675	5	646
18	Perla		2,669	362	2,170	...	2,673	343	2,182	...	1,452
19	Retra Budruk	3,624	450	2,725	...	3,617	366	2,738	...	3,186	
20	Atka	2,422	269	1,646	...	2,425	329	1,648	...	2,004	
21	Yervala	1,200	188	529	...	1,197	170	518	4	1,417	
22	Khodsi	1,273	217	652	9	1,290	228	677	9	1,293	
	Khodasi (part of Killa Wasantgad)	688	437	679	...	687	435	678	...	483	
23	Váthár	1,385	177	1,010	...	1,403	155	1,010	19	1,612	
24	Kesa	924	56	797	1	925	75	796	3	760	
25	Sákurdi	269	156	223	1	275	155	238	4	931	
	Sákurdi (part of Killa Wasantgad)	662	347	644	10	661	348	641	11	635	
26	Koparda	2,192	423	1,859	...	2,176	419	1,857	2	2,408	
27	Supna	1,741	842	1,434	...	1,760	835	1,445	4	3,027	
	Supna (part of Killa Wasantgad)	1,100	44	1,049	8	1,094	56	1,037	14	1,089	
28	Karavdi	1,363	1,579	937	89	1,360	1,556	924	89	2,671	
	Karavdi (part of Killa Wasantgad)	554	92	539	...	555	74	510	...	1,625	
29	Khubi	275	89	172	...	280	85	176	...	497	
	Khubi (part of Killa Machindragad)	417	9	376	...	414	4	374	...	...
30	Kála	6,274	1,259	3,854	181	6,285	1,290	3,864	181	5,873	
31	Chachegaon	1,065	460	812	4	1,073	438	842	5	707	
32	Váhagaon	1,015	506	843	7	1,020	497	846	9	1,349	
33	Jakhinvádi	1,362	1,039	1,168	...	1,363	1,042	1,168	...	1,319	
34	Choleshtar	1,366	88	872	...	1,381	165	895	4	950	
35	Kárva	3,556	845	2,043	8	3,544	825	2,045	9	3,297	
36	Karád	4,581	1,038	2,047	4	4,596	990	2,090	23	13,746	
37	Ving	2,647	1,235	1,992	30	2,647	1,237	1,987	35	2,480	
38	Támabava	3,483	1,833	2,963	...	3,504	1,834	2,981	...	3,996	
39	Mhopra	972	469	623	79	974	979	628	75	1,764	
	Mhopra (part of Killa Wasantgad)	825	477	824	...	832	469	829	2	650	
40	Sájur	633	391	518	...	632	390	517	...	720	
	Sájur (part of Killa Wasantgad)	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...
41	Bélavda	841	104	603	...	851	125	505	7	1,197	
	Bélavda (part of Killa Wasantgad)	23	1	23	...	25	1	25	...	...
42	Killa Wasantgad	527	155	387	...	534	149	393	...	536	
43	Killa Sadashivgad	48	1	48	...	48	1	48	...	...
44	Tisavda	1,377	660	842	1	1,364	670	846	7	2,163	
45	Kola	816	288	565	...	804	294	557	...	647	
46	Kirpa	453	93	317	...	456	93	315	6	527	
47	Kirpa (part of Killa Wasantgad)	34	...	34	...	34	...	34	...	...
48	Enaka	656	197	505	...	652	198	502	...	1,182	
49	Talbid	2,265	1,080	1,650	...	2,266	1,092	1,650	...	2,455	
	Talbid (Part of Killa Wasantgad)	801	245	278	20	831	201	278	51	110	
50	Mudha	1,213	410	735	1	1,211	392	733	7	1,019	

Have no culturable land of their own, but contain portions of different villages. These are shown as they occur in the group but without serial numbers.

APPENDIX Q^W—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.				BY REVISION SURVEY.				Population.	
			Total Area available for cultivation, including Inám.	Area not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.		Total Area available for cultivation, including Inám.	Area not available for cultivation.	Government assessed Land.			
					Occupied.	Un-occupied.			Occupied.	Un-occupied.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
51	Antavdi	Wáilva, Túrgeon.	1,131	1,207	960	19	1,125	1,213	958	15	616	
52	Shahapur		1,915	497	1,577	31	1,912	404	1,576	31	509	
53	Kival		3,450	1,761	3,071	17	3,464	1,737	3,068	32	2,128	
54	Tulsan	Wáilva, Túrgeon.	2,101	917	1,914	22	2,073	947	1,916	22	1,419	
55	Ond		2,859	1,079	2,172	...	2,902	1,098	2,230	...	2,872	
56	Nandgaon		1,837	756	1,348	54	1,833	737	1,376	54	1,402	
57	Surli	Wáilva, Túrgeon.	1,922	876	1,631	65	1,926	839	1,634	85	1,095	
	Surli (part of Killa Wasantgad)		115	4	115	...	115	4	115	...	...
58	Wágheri		2,061	1,256	1,704	55	2,116	1,206	1,749	64	1,090	
59	Kamthi	Wáilva, Túrgeon.	1,219	364	793	282	1,309	274	797	368	467	
60	Kásarshrimba		22,00	1,378	1,707	24	2,204	1,359	1,715	24	1,674	
61	Charegaon		3,503	1,006	2,526	...	3,488	992	2,530	...	3,517	
62	Vadoli Nileshtar	Wáilva, Túrgeon.	1,098	1,110	1,001	4	1,099	1,105	1,001	4	873	
63	Shenoli		1,438	1,075	1,388	33	1,436	1,056	1,168	53	1,607	
	Shenoli (part of Killa Machindragad)		1,072	49	1,067	...	1,063	49	1,058	...	...
	Inám village Koregaon (part of Killa Sadásdivgad)	31	...	31	...	31	1	31	...	...
	Do. Tembu do.	240	450	220	18	241	444	221	78	...		
	Do. Sayapur do.	237	58	232	1	227	70	222	1	...		
	Do. Gowára do.	913	107	854	...	894	132	821	16	...		
	Do. Varawada do.	156	143	148	...	155	144	147	...	...
	Do. Saidapur do.	5	...	3	...	6	...	3	...	...
	<i>Government land in the following Inám villages.</i>											
	Kolavda	Túrgeon.	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Konegaon		53	...	53	...	51	...	51	...	...
	Marali		18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	...
	Káilgaon	Karád.	74	...	74	...	74	...	74	...	...
	Malkheda		3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...
63	Total of the 1st Group ... ..	...	1,27,721	43,640	97,314	1,270	1,27,938	43,376	97,560	1,562	1,16,089
64	Mhásoli	Wáilva, Túrgeon.	2,482	504	2,058	...	2,478	517	2,165	...	1,278	
65	Ghogaon		1,861	562	1,467	...	2,029	394	1,408	171	801	
66	Undala		1,165	136	1,001	...	1,171	137	1,002	4	1,038	
67	Sálskrimba	Wáilva, Túrgeon.	2,020	660	1,468	...	2,028	661	1,494	...	1,217	
68	Tárnk		2,357	1,695	2,000	...	2,360	1,589	1,999	5	1,639	
69	Ámbavda Budruk... ..		474	523	352	40	468	529	386	...	193	
70	Yelgaon	Wáilva, Túrgeon.	3,412	451	2,946	...	3,423	439	2,959	...	2,732	
71	Yevati		3,183	727	2,921	...	3,183	715	2,920	...	1,460	
	Government land in Inám village Bhurbhusi		1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
8	Total of the 2nd Group ... ..	...	16,955	5,258	14,214	40	17,141	4,991	14,394	160	10,363
71	Grand Total ... ..	...	1,44,676	48,898	1,11,528	1,310	1,45,079	48,367	1,11,954	1,742	1,26,452

APPENDIX R.

No. 116 of 1863.

FROM

MAJOR W. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Southern Marátha Country.

TO

F. S. CHAPMAN, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Sátára.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the following report on the revised rates of assessment I propose for the entire old Válva Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate, comprising 103 Government villages. Several alterations have been made in the boundaries of the táluka in the course of the last few months, but it will be more simple to deal with it according to the old boundaries.

2. This táluka is the southern of the western táluka of Sátára. It is bounded on the south and south-west by the river Wárna from near its source on the western gháts to its confluence with the Krishna in the south-eastern corner of the district; on the east and north-east it is mainly bounded by the river Krishna, a few villages only being situated on the east or left bank of that river; on the north it is bounded by the Karád Táluka, into which the old boundary of the Válva Táluka projects considerably, even up to within some seven miles of the town of Karád; on the western half of the northern boundary the Válva Táluka is separated from the Karád Táluka by a lofty spur of the western gháts which immediately overhangs the Wárna. The táluka for some fifteen miles to the westward is thus reduced to a mere strip of country frequently not more than three miles wide.

3. This táluka is thus composed of the country situated in the angle between the Wárna and Krishna rivers. The eastern part near the confluence is a dead plain, generally of black soil of very superior quality. Proceeding westward the character of the country becomes more hilly, small off-shoots from the great spurs of the gháts occur, tracts of "mál" or stony land also become much more common.

4. The western part of the táluka is exceedingly hilly. The great spur of the gháts separating this táluka from that of Karád, which must be from 1,200 to 1,500 feet high above the plain, breaks up into a number of smaller spurs which take up the greater part of the interval between the Wárna and the northern boundary.

5. As regards fall of rain a great variety of climate is met with. On the western gháts and for some miles down the Wárna valley the fall is too heavy for any dry-crop cultivation except that of the hill or uncontinuous kind. In proceeding eastward the fall of rain becomes more and more moderate and seasonable, till towards the eastern centre of the district the general average of the rains is all that could be desired for the most successful prosecution of dry-crop cultivation of the most superior kind.

6. There is a good deal of turi or rice land and of bágayat or garden land in the centre and west of the táluka, the latter watered both from wells and from "páts" or watercourses led from streams. The cultivation of sugarcane is carried on to a very considerable extent.

7. Some cotton is grown in the Válva Táluka in the eastern villages. The soil and climate from analogy I should there imagine to be particularly favourable to the cotton plant, but the high prices of grain and fodder commonly prevalent in these parts must render cotton a less paying crop than grain when the cotton market is in its ordinary state. The outturn of New Orleans cotton per acre is, however, at least 50 per cent. more in value than that of native cotton, and should the attempt which you have informed me you propose to make to introduce that variety prove successful, some considerable addition to the supply of cotton might be expected from this and adjacent districts; for there is much land belonging to the Kolhápúr State and Jághirs and to the Sángli and Miraj Jághirs where I feel certain New Orleans cotton would grow well and prove a paying crop if the prejudices of the people could be overcome, and this can be only done by showing them that the cotton will grow and pay. Once introduced New Orleans cotton successfully in the Válva Táluka and the cultivation of it will of itself extend into the adjacent districts in the same manner as it has extended from the Dhárwár tálukas into the included jághirs and adjacent districts.

8. The Válva Táluka is traversed from north to south by the made-road from Kolhápúr to Sátára, from which a cleared branch of about ten miles communicates with Bati Siraléh. These are the only made-roads in the district. The eastern and central part is

indeed generally of sufficiently level surface to admit of cart traffic by the ordinary country tracks during nine months of the year. The main lines of export are two—to the east for rice and ghat produce to the great bazárs of Sāngli and Miraj, and to the coast for grain and oil-seed produce. The communication with the coast is either by the circuitous route of Karād and the Kumbhāra ghat to Chiplun, or by bullock track *viâ* Malkāpur (a large entrepôt in the Kolhāpur State down the Amba ghat to the tidal port at Rājāpur), or by a second bullock track which follows the left bank of the Wārna and descends the Tevra ghat to Sangmeshvar—another tidal port in the Ratnāgiri Collectorate.

9. In ready means of communication with great markets the bulk of the old Vālva Tāluka is decidedly inferiorly situated to the Karād Tāluka, with the exception of the northern portion which projects into the vicinity of Karād itself and is nearly on a par with the villages south of that place.

10. The people of the Vālva Tāluka appear on the whole to be prosperous. Their assessment hitherto has certainly been light on the average compared with that which has existed hitherto in the neighbouring táluka of Karād or in Tásgaon (some villages of which are contiguous to the Vālva boundary) while under the rule of the Chief previous to the lapse in 1848. There are indeed great inequalities to be found both in the case of entire villages and in that of individual assessments, but on the whole the old assessment is beyond all doubt low compared with that which has prevailed in contiguous districts, and this I attribute to the distance from Sātára. In the tálukas near the capital we find the assessment without exception to have been run up under the former rule to the highest point. In the more distant tálukas, such as Bijāpur and Pandharpur, we found the revenue management to have been very lax, the distance from the capital permitting the district and village officials to settle matters among themselves with much less check or interference on the part of the head-quarter officials than would be experienced in districts nearer home.

11. I have obtained complete accounts for all the villages of the Vālva Tāluka since the accession of British rule, of which the following statement is an abstract as regards the Government land. The areas have been deduced from a conversion of the bighas of the former survey into acres :—

Years.	Occupied.	Lávrni Totá or	Remissions	Realisations.
		Permanent Reductions.	on account of Poverty, &c.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1847-48	110,711	31,986	13,031	2,10,768
1848-49	108,499	31,320	28,073	1,98,458
1849-50	108,738	30,163	40,294	1,87,875
1850-51	108,921	29,272	12,984	2,15,463
1851-52	109,189	28,637	36,348	1,91,781
1852-53	109,776	27,968	24,495	2,05,076
1853-54	108,543	27,742	9,506	2,20,063
1854-55	110,012	27,792	3,900	2,26,415
1855-56	110,232	28,168	2,524	2,26,419
1856-57	110,370	28,058	2,189	2,28,943
1857-58	111,409	27,834	21,425	2,10,686
1858-59	112,312	27,743	1,994	2,31,086
1859-60	113,012	27,676	4,134	2,30,051
1860-61	114,264	27,639	2,423	2,33,842
1861-62	113,711	27,661	1,470	2,34,605

12. The fluctuations in the occupied area above shown are exceedingly small. Little reliance, however, is to be placed upon this part of the statement, as from the classification returns made out in the field for the majority of the villages last year (1861-62) and for the remainder in the present year, the area of Government land actually occupied amounts to 157,129 acres, or more than one-fourth in excess of the area brought to account in 1861-62. When it is considered that no less than 10,777 acres of the above area consist of garden and rice land, very much of which is of most excellent quality, and that of the remaining dry-crop land a considerable proportion is fine black soil, it is evident that the pressure of the old assessment (Rs. 1-7-11 per acre) on the ascertained occupied area could not be heavy on the average, though faulty distribution might, and in fact did beyond all doubt, cause it to press very unequally.

13. The remissions in the early years of our tenure of the district were very heavy. About 1853-54 a stricter system of management was introduced generally through the collectorate, and the annual amount of remissions rapidly decreased. In the exceptional year 1857-58 alone were they heavy. In this year the rains failed to a great extent in this táluka. The prices prevailing twelve and fifteen years back, added to inequalities of assessment, may have rendered the heavy remissions then granted necessary. At the present time prices are at least double what they were then, and the revenue realized of late years must on the average have pressed very lightly.

14. I do not consider that any villages of the Válva Táluka have advantages of climate and communications together equal to those of the 1st class of the Karád Táluka, the maximum dry-crop rate of which was fixed at Rs. 3. On the whole the northern or 1st class villages of Válva appear to me to require rates corresponding to those of the 2nd class of Karád, namely, Rs. 2-10 per acre maximum dry-crop. For the eastern and central portions of the táluka, constituting the 2nd class, rates similar to those of the 3rd class of Karád will, it appears to me, prove suitable, and so on up to the gháts, the rates for the villages corresponding in westerly position to those of Karád being in each class fixed on the same standard as those of the next lowest class in Karád down to the 4th class. For the 5th or lowest class, excluding hill villages, consequently I propose rates one step lower than for the 5th class in Karád.

15. For the hill villages of Válva I propose rates identical with the hill villages of Tárgaum south of the Koina river. They are contiguous to them and identically situated in every way. In fixing the above rates my intention has been to adopt for villages similarly situated, as regards climate, with Karád villages, rates one class lower than those sanctioned for their corresponding Karád villages on account of inferiority of advantages as regards communications.

16. The following statement shows the estimated result of the imposition of the above rates, the number of villages in each class, the maximum rate under each head of dry-crop, garden, and rice land, and the revenue realizable is shown in comparison with the realizations of last year :—

Class.	Number of Villages	Maximum Dry-crop Rates.			Maximum Rice Land and Garden Rates.		Total Collections in 1861-62 on Occupied Land.	Estimated Revenue under Survey Rates of Occupied Land.	Survey Assessment of Government Arable Unoccupied Waste.	Survey Kamal or Assessment of Government Occupied and Unoccupied Arable Waste.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	...	10	2	10	0	8	0	0	64,163	62,873	2,166	65,029
2	...	37	2	6	0	7	8	0	1,28,664	1,46,756	4,437	1,51,193
3	...	11	2	2	0	7	0	0	13,958	13,639	379	14,018
4	...	15	1	14	0	7	0	0	14,811	16,934	418	17,402
5	...	12	1	10	0	6	0	0	9,635	10,223	735	10,598
6	...	18	1	0	0	5	0	0	2,909	3,026	1,395	4,421
Total	...	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,34,605	2,53,491	9,170	2,62,661

17. The villages of the 1st class are those adjacent to the Karád Táluka in the valley of the Krishna, and the high standard of the old assessment of that táluka appears to have extended in some degree to these villages. In this class the new assessment involves a decrease, namely, from Rs. 64,163 to Rs. 62,873. In the 2nd class the new assessment effects an increase of from Rs. 1,28,664 to Rs. 1,46,756. These villages comprise the whole of the south-eastern and central part of the táluka to a little to the westward of the Kolkápur and Sátára made-road. They are contiguous on the east to some of the villages of the Tásgaon Táluka of Belgaum, the maximum dry-crop rate in which was Rs. 2. These villages I settled in 1852-53, and the new assessment was considered to be extraordinarily low. Prices are now double what they were then.* The climate of the central part of Válva is decidedly more certain than that of Tásgaon generally. In the better class of soils our standard of classification is now about one anna in the rupee higher than it was when Tásgaon was classed, so that the difference in the assessment of corresponding soils of the better kind in the two tálukas will be more than is represented by the difference in the maximum rate, six annas, or Rs. 2-6 for Válva against Rs. 2 in Tásgaon. The remaining classes (the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th) call for no particular remark. They pay at present but a fraction more on the average than they did fifteen years ago, and the small fluctuations in the assessment and collections show that even under the low prices then prevalent the assessment was far from overwhelming. The small increase now proposed will only bring up their taxation to a par with that of adjacent districts recently settled.

18. A considerable part of the increase of revenue will result from the assessment of inferior soils, of which there are considerable tracts in the central part of the táluka. Under the prices formerly prevailing the cultivation of these soils would not pay: they were considered to be unarable, never having been cultivated within the memory of man, and were either held at a nominal assessment or were used by the nearest cultivator, or any one else that chose, for grazing, without being brought to account at all. This will explain to some extent the great excess in the area ascertained to be claimed as occupied by the Survey and that recorded in the accounts. The present high prices have rendered the poorer lands profitable for cultivation and the object frequently of keen competition at settlement; thus the assessable area is very considerably increased.

* See table at end of this letter.

19. The general result of the proposed settlement shows an increase on the revenue of last year of from Rs. 2,34,605 to Rs. 2,53,491, and besides Rs. 9,170 assessment of Government arable waste, much of which will be doubtless taken up. An immediate increase of revenue was the ordinary result of the settlement in the eastern tálukas; so there is nothing unusual in the estimated result in the Válva Táluka.

20. Regarding the rates to be imposed there is less scope for doubt in this táluka than in most; for in physical characteristics it is almost identical with districts bounding it on two sides and in which the settlement has been successfully introduced.

21. I propose to settle the hill villages of this taluka, for the settlement of which on the old system no preparations have been made, and also those in the eastern frontier, the early settlement of which is advisable this season—in all about probably one-third of the táluka; the rate papers for the whole táluka cannot be completed in time for the settlement this year. The classification was only completed in the middle of the present season, and the making up the papers, before the completion of which I could not attempt to decide upon the rates, has only been very recently accomplished.

22. I append to this letter a statement of the prices prevailing at Karád, the chief market of the south-western districts of Sátára, in January and June of each year from 1851. The materials for this statement I have obtained from the records of the táluka kacheri.

23. I shall be obliged by your forwarding this letter to the Revenue Commissioner, as soon as you conveniently can, that it may be disposed of as soon as possible.

Statement of Prices prevailing in the Market of Karád in January and June of each year since 1851. The Sátára Ser is about 2 Pounds.

Years.	Months.	Sers for One Rupee of—			
		Jowári.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájrí.
1851...	January ...	39	31	37	35
	June... ..	37	30	36	No data.
1852... ..	January ...	36	22	27	34
	June... ..	34	29	28	No data.
1853... ..	January ...	30	26	24	30
	June... ..	24	18	21	23
1854... ..	January ...	36	30	31	30
	June... ..	22	17	17	No data.
1855... ..	January ...	24	20	17	23
	June... ..	17	16	18	18
1856... ..	January ...	24	17	22	24
	June... ..	29	21	30	27
1857... ..	January ...	32	21	28	31
	June... ..	28	19	23	26
1858... ..	January ...	28	20	19	29
	June... ..	25	20	22	23
1859... ..	January ...	26	18	20	25
	June... ..	22	19	25	22
1860... ..	January ...	22	16	18	23
	June... ..	20	15	14½	19
1861... ..	January ...	21	14	17	21
	June... ..	18	15	12	18
1862... ..	January ...	16	15	15	15
	June... ..	12	15	11	11
1863... ..	January ...	11	10	14	13
	May	10	9	10	9½

I have the honour to be, &c.,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Supdt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

Superintendent's Office, Camp Adhole, }
5th May 1863.

No. 1376 OF 1863.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FROM

W. HART, Esquire,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the accompanying report (No. 116, dated the 5th instant, received through the Collector of Sátára from Major Anderson, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, proposing revised rates of assessment for the entire Válva Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate according to its original boundaries.

2. Mr. Chapman, in submitting this report, writes as follows (No. 639, dated 9th May 1863):—

“Major Anderson does not consider the Válva to be equally favoured with the adjacent Karád Táluka in point of climate or communications.

“2. While therefore taking the Karád rates which have recently received the sanction of Government* as his standard, he proposes adopting the 2nd class rates of that táluka as the first class Válva ones, the third for the second, and so on down to the 5th. According to this arrangement Rs. 2-10-0 will be the maximum rates in lieu of Rs. 3, and so on in the same proportion. With regard to the sixth class or hill villages one rupee per acre has been fixed as a maximum, as was done in the case of the Karád and Tárgeon tálukas.

“3. The financial results are that there will be an increase on the actual realizable revenue in excess of that of last year at Rs. 18,886. Land of the assessed value of Rs. 9,170 is waste, and judging from what has taken place elsewhere, this will be immediately taken up. It may, therefore, be assumed that the total realizable revenue of the táluka will be some Rs. 28,056 in excess of that previously collected.

New assessment on occupied land ...	Rs. 2,53,491	
Collected from the same land in 1861-62. „	2,34,605	
	<u>18,886</u>	Total ... Rs. 18,886
Rs. 18,886		
„ 9,170		
<u>Rs. 28,056</u>		

“4. Major Anderson has annexed a statement from which it will be seen that the price of the principal grains has about trebled within the last twelve years. Throughout the country a very great revolution, the importance of which we are as yet, perhaps, far from realizing, has and is taking place in this respect. It is a common saying that the rayats can now meet the Government demands by the sale of their straw, and are not compelled to bring their corn into the market at all. We need then be under no apprehension that our revised rates are excessive. On the contrary it is, perhaps, a question whether they are sufficiently high to meet the just demands of Government on the soil.

“5. With reference to the remarks contained in Major Anderson's 7th paragraph, the Collector begs to state that when visiting the Válva Táluka last season he was much struck with what appeared to him its extraordinary cotton-growing capabilities. He accordingly wrote to Dr. Forbes for a supply of New Orleans seed. He hopes to revisit the táluka at the sowing season, about the end of next month, and will use his best efforts to ensure a fair trial being given to the experiment of growing this description of produce

“6. It only occurs to the Collector to suggest that Government should reserve to themselves the right of increasing the assessment in the proportion of one anna in the rupee for local improvements and schools. In tálukas hitherto surveyed the right to only half an anna has been reserved.”

3. I beg to state my general concurrence in Major Anderson's proposals, which are also approved by Mr. Chapman, and I solicit the early sanction of Government to the proposed new rates, to admit of their being introduced during the current season.

4. The observations in paragraph 5 of Mr. Chapman's memorandum above transcribed and in paragraph 7 of Major Anderson's report are interesting and merit the attention of Government. I would suggest that Mr. Chapman should be furnished by Government with some of the Peruvian cotton seed, supplies of which have recently been placed in the hands of some of the other Collectors in this Division. The Collector will himself be able to assist cultivators in obtaining New Orleans cotton seed in any quantity that may be required.

5. With respect to the suggestion made in the 6th paragraph of Mr. Chapman's memorandum, I think that in this as in all similar cases it should be explained to the people that the settlement now made affects only the claim of Government upon them for Imperial revenue, and is not intended to preclude such taxation for local purposes as may be necessary with a guarantee, however, that the tax on land for such local purposes shall not at any time during the thirty years' settlement bear more than a certain maximum proportion to the Imperial land revenue. The maximum I would propose for such local cases is described in paragraph 10 of my letter No. 1427, dated 21st June 1862, to which letter and its continuations (No. 1884, dated 4th August, and No. 2348, dated 22nd September 1862), with their accompaniments, I respectfully beg the early attention of Government, as there is no subject of more vital importance to the progress of this country than that which is discussed in them, viz. the best means of teaching the people to help themselves in matters of local improvement, instead of remaining as heretofore as dependent on Government for every improvement in their condition as if they were children or idiots.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

W. HART,

Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Camp Mahábaleshvar, 15th May 1863.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 2110 of 1863.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1863.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 1376, dated 15th May 1863, with accompaniment, relative to the introduction of revised rates of assessment into the Váiva Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council approves and sanctions the rate of assessment which Major Anderson has proposed for the Váiva Táluka, and which are recommended for adoption by the Revenue Commissioner and the Collector.

2. The right to impose hereafter an additional cess of one anna for every rupee of assessment for local purposes, the proceeds of which will be expended on roads and schools within the districts, should be reserved to Government. The power also of adding a water rate to the rates of assessment now sanctioned, should new works of irrigation be constructed, should also be reserved.

3. With reference to paragraph 4 of Mr. Hart's letter, the Governor in Council regrets to state that Government are unable to forward any of the Peruvian cotton seed to the Collector of Sátára. Only 32 lbs. weight of this seed was received from the Home Government, and the whole of it was distributed at once to the Collectors of those districts which were known to the peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of cotton. The Secretary of State will, however, be requested to procure, if possible, further supplies of the Peruvian seed, and to forward them in time for next year's sowing. Should he do so, Mr. Chapman's request will be borne in mind.

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 61 of 1895.

Returned with compliments to the Collector of Sátára.

2. The statistics given by the Survey Superintendent show the enormous increase that has taken place in the prosperity of the Karád Táluka during the past three decades. The high selling value of land, averaging upwards of 50 times the assessment, the very considerable increase in the population, in cattle, in irrigation wells, and in carts (the latter being the most noticeable increase of all), the paucity of land lying uncultivated, and the ease with which the present assessment is paid—all these point most clearly to the same conclusion that the táluka is now in a most prosperous and an increasingly prosperous condition.

3. This enormous increase in prosperity has largely been contributed to by the great improvement in its communications since the time of the original settlement, *i.e.*, by the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway and by the wide extension of good road communication, there being now five good main roads traversing the táluka as against two, thirty years ago. These roads have afforded, an outlet for the produce of several villages previously badly off in this respect, thus justifying their inclusion in a higher class.

It is a notable fact that the average value of land is, as shown in the Survey Superintendent's report, higher than in any of the neighbouring tálukas—Khánápur, Sátára, Koregaon and Pátan.

4. The undersigned regrets that without too great a delay he is unable to give any reliable figures regarding exports and imports to supplement the information given in the report, and will only here mention the salient feature that has come to his notice in the export trade, namely, the great increase, of late years in the export of groundnut, to the cultivation of which in the táluka a considerable impetus has been given by the opening of a depôt in Karád by Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

5. In view, then, of the present prosperous condition of the táluka, whose great natural advantages are now supplemented by improved communications, the undersigned is of opinion that it is well able to bear the moderate enhancements proposed by the Survey Superintendent. He also agrees with Mr. Turnbull as regards the reclassification of villages, the most noticeable change in grouping, *i.e.*, the inclusion of villages of the old 2nd class in the new 1st class being, in his opinion, as above remarked, justified by the improvement in road, and rail communications.

S. R. ARTHUR,
Assistant Collector.

Camp Maini, 8th January 1895.

No. 381 of 1895.

Camp Gondawla, 17th January 1895.

Forwarded with compliments to the Survey Commissioner.

2. As the undersigned had no acquaintance with the Karád Táluka, he sent Mr. Turnbull's report to Mr. Arthur, who is in charge of the táluka, and his answer, which is appended, shows that he entirely concurs in Mr. Turnbull's suggestions.

3. In the circumstances it is useless for the undersigned to report at any length on the proposals which relate to tract of country which he has not seen for 23 years. The details given by the Superintendent show that the táluka is singularly favoured in climate, soil and communications; that the population has increased largely, and that there has also been a very satisfactory advance in all kinds of agricultural wealth. The statistics as to the price and rent of land, and the figures, which show the ease with which the revenue has been collected, prove conclusively that the assessment under the last settlement was a very light one.

4. Considering the excellence of the communications in the táluka, the undersigned is of opinion that the Superintendent's proposal to throw all the villages, except 8 in the south-western corner, into one group, is a sound one. It appears these 8 villages are not quite so well situated as the rest, and the undersigned, therefore, would raise no objection to their being placed in a lower class.

5. The new rates proposed for dry crop, rice and pásthal garden land appear to be very reasonable, and the result of the application of these rates is a very moderate increase in nearly all the villages of the 1st group and in most of those in the 2nd group. The reasons given by Mr. Turnbull in his 43rd paragraph for the large increases are satisfactory, at any rate as regards the villages in the 1st group, and the only question which requires to be considered is the assessment of the kumri tisáli lands in Chora of group I and in Mhásoli Tarukh, Yelgaon and Geoti of group II. In these cases a new method of classing, proposed first for the Pátan Táluka, has been adopted, and the result, except in Mhásoli, is a very large increase in the assessment. There seems, however, to be a good deal of force in the remarks in Mr. Turnbull's 36th paragraph as to these villages, and there would appear to be no reason why the Chora land at any rate should ever have had exceptional treatment, while in the other villages the conditions must be very different to those in villages near the Gháts.

Moreover, as the increase will be imposed very gradually on these lands, the undersigned will not raise any objection to the Superintendent's proposals.

6. A few petitions from individuals in the Karád Táluka, complaining of the proposed increases, have reached the undersigned, but, as they have not been sent through the revenue pátils of the villages, they have been returned.

W. W. LOCH,
Collector.

No. $\frac{8}{350}$ OF 1895.

FROM

E. C. OZANNE, Esq.,
Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture ;

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Camp Dákor, 29th January 1895.

SIR,

I have the honour to pass on the proposals for revised rates in the Karád Táluka of Sátára. The Statistical Atlas indicates that the táluka is in the tract of the Sátára District blessed with the most favourable climate and a certain, though not excessive, rainfall. This tract is included in a belt lying north and south between the hilly country among the spurs of the Western Gháts on the west and the elevated "Desh" tálukas on the east. The Atlas describes the "Transition tract," in which Karád wholly lies, as "a tract of rich, well-watered valleys, with unusual facilities for irrigation from wells and running streams." To the north the adjacent villages of Sátára and Koregaon are rated at Rs. 3-8-0 for dry-crop, and the rate proposed for the best villages of Pátan on the west is only 8 annas lower. It cannot be said that the facilities for export and other factors guiding the maximum rates in any way lessen as Karád is approached. Much may be said the other way, for Karád itself is a very important and rising trade centre where European firms have already been established especially to deal with the rapidly increasing demand for the earthnut.

Mr. Turnbull could not take his guiding rate at a figure less than Rs. 3-8-0, and his action in including the whole taluka at that rate, with the exception of the villages of his 2nd group, which is approved by the Collector, will no doubt commend itself to Government. The Superintendent has discussed each village in which this action tends to raise the rating from Rs. 2-10-0.

As to Charegaon and Shenoli there can be no doubt. With respect to the group in the north-east, adjoining Khánápur, also I concur with the conclusion arrived at by the Superintendent, who has on reference informed me that the villages of Páchund (Inám), Kámthi and Surli, though apparently separated by hills from the rail, are in no way inconvenienced, for the hills are low and detached. The four villages on the south-west raised to Rs. 3-8-0 from Rs. 2-10-0 were formerly part of the Válva Taluka, the guiding rate for which was taken at Rs. 2-10-0, on the ground that Válva was not "equally favoured with the adjacent Karád Taluka in point of climate and communications" (Appendix B, Government Resolution No. 2110 of 1863.)

Whether this statement is correct for the Válva Taluka as a whole or not, it can no longer apply to the four villages now included in Karád. I see no reason to distrust Mr. Turnbull's careful conclusion. He has made his grouping after close personal inspection, and already had intimate knowledge of the country as a classing officer.

The 2nd group calls for no remark. The rate proposed is somewhat high for hill villages: but as the "Dongar" or hill class has been applied, as shown in detail in paragraph 36 of the report, there is no fear that the assessments will in any way prove excessive.

2. After the discussion in the Pátan Settlement Report on the subject of this "Dongar" class, and the "kumri tisáli" classification, there is no need for further comment now. But it will be noticed that even in one village, or rather in a detached portion of one village (Chora, No. 9) of the 1st group, there is land classed under the "kumri tisáli" rules. Mr. Turnbull distinctly says that in that village it was a mistake to have used these rules at all, and he gives sufficient reason (paragraph 36) for his contention. The special rules for hilly villages and the application of the Dongar class in assessment give all the relief that can be needed for the four villages of group No. 2 named in the paragraph just cited, where there is inaccessible hilly land. I approved of the method adopted, in fact suggested it to Mr. Turnbull, of giving villages of the lowest group the advantage of the principle involved in the Dongar class, whereby for 2nd and 3rd Dongar class land the rating is based on the rates adopted for the adjoining and next nearest group of the Pátan Taluka.

3. I have no objection to take to any item in Mr. Turnbull's proposals as to his rice and motasthal garden rates. The latter are in strict accordance with a departmental circular of 1885, based on the general principles laid down by Government for the treatment of land irrigated by wells which have been universally applied in the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country settlements which have been introduced since that date.

But I think it well to notice one or two points which have come up for special disposal during the preparation of the present proposals. I notice these, not to solicit the orders of Government, for they are matters completely within my cognizance as Survey Commissioner, but in order to place on record facts which will be important when the time comes for revision of the rates on the expiry of the new lease about to be granted.

(a) *New rice land.*—I have ruled that the general position class increase shall not be added to new rice land, on the ground that the "increase" is intended to assess the facility, *inter alia*, of conversion into rice, and that it cannot apply when the land has actually been converted and has, as new rice land, received a special increment for "water class" on its natural facility as found.

(b) *The budki chad.*—This is an increase put on lands within a certain distance (5 chains) of the bank of a stream or river on which a budki or river-bank well (Gujaráti "dhekudi") can be placed for irrigation. It is true that all "dhekudiat" assessment has been abolished in Gujarát, but there the subsoil

water system can apply, which cannot owing to geological formation be applied in the Deccan. It was found in Karád that the classers had wrongly applied the "increase" to all pásthal lands. This can only be justifiable when the "pát" water lasts only for a short period and is then supplemented by "budki" irrigation. Apparently, the addition of the "chad" to all pásthal lands was an oversight.

(c) *Jantri for new rice land.*—Under the "Kolhápúr Hill Rules" (*vide* Pátan Revision Compilation), which have already been discussed in connection with "kumri tisáli" lands, a special system of classification was adopted for rice land. This need not be described in detail. Suffice it to say that there were only four instead of six water classes, as in the ordinary Joint Rules' scale. Where rice was formerly classed under the hill rules, new rice has so been classed; but new rice is assessed with the help of a jantri or ready-reckoner drawn up to assess the new rice land as dry-crop with the addition, according to actual conditions found, of a water class. The jantri worked out for the assessment of new rice land was one made for six water classes. It follows that where that jantri was used, the two lower classes were never used, and the tendency was, therefore, an unduly high addition in the assessment of new rice land. A revised jantri has been prepared eliminating the fault thus detected. If the old jantri has been used, as apparently it must have been used, for the assessment of new rice land, classed under the hill rules, in tálukas already revised, a correction should be made at the next revision to bring the assessment of new rice to a uniformity in pitch. I do not think that the matter is important enough to necessitate any modification of the rates on new rice where settlements have been sanctioned.

4. In Mr. Turnbull's 38th paragraph he has at some length commented on the want of tally between Captain Anderson's proposed rating for pásthal and the actual rating made. But for the ruling in the orders on Khánápúr, Mr. Turnbull would have proposed a Rs. 10 maximum for pásthal for the 1st and Rs. 9 for the 2nd group. He held back, but it is my duty to urge that the ruling on Khánápúr should in the case of Karád be slightly modified. It was made with the object of preventing an excessive charge for pásthal water, and it has no doubt largely effected that object. But further experience in pásthal rating and classing in Sátára has brought out facts which prove that the reason for the large increases in Khánápúr and subsequently settled tálukas was a somewhat reckless estimate of the area irrigable. Mr. Turnbull has by close attention to the rating of each number irrigable kept down the area, making the allowance due for a less intense system of irrigation. Till of recent years the water was largely used for crops which required much water, but groundnut and other crops now pay better, and a larger area can be irrigated with the water required for sugarcane of a much smaller area. This point has not received sufficient attention at the hands of Messrs. Fletcher and Pitt, and for their settlements the limitations prescribed in Khánápúr are right and proper. In Karád, where the Superintendent has largely restricted the area to be assessed as pásthal, it is reasonable that the limitations should not be strictly applied. If they are, the pásthal will be under-assessed. With a high soil maximum of Rs. 3-8-0 on the best soil, a Rs. 10 maximum will only mean a charge of Rs. 6-8-0 for perennial water by flow even in years of scant rainfall. This is a low rating, but Mr. Turnbull has only proposed a Rs. 9 maximum, which with the same soil maximum leaves only Rs. 5-8-0 for the highest possible water charge which is inadequate. It, moreover, does not fit in with previous rating. On these clear grounds, I think that Government can have no difficulty in sanctioning Rs. 10 and Rs. 9 as the maximum pásthal rates for groups I and II, respectively. Even then the limitation will only be slightly exceeded, for Mr. Turnbull has shown that with his proposed maxima, the limit fixed has not been fully reached. In his paragraph 39, Mr. Turnbull gives some information as to the rates charged for the Krishna Canal water. This is a perennial supply, but the rates vary with the crop, yet produce on the average more than double the rate which would be imposed under a Rs. 10 pásthal maximum for water, which rate could only apply to land having a supply quite as safe as that of the Krishna river.

5. In all points other than that noticed in the last paragraph, I concur with the Superintendent, and have the honour to solicit very early sanction, so that the rates may be introduced during the current revenue year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. OZANNE,

Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

No. R—688 OF 1895.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Camp Jalgaon, Khândesh District,
13th February 1895.*

Submitted to Government.

2. The Commissioner considers that there is no fault to be found with the grouping or the rates.

3. The only point open to difference of opinion is the treatment of the kumri tisáli land, but the arguments advanced by Mr. Turnbull and the Survey Commissioner strike the undersigned as forcible and sound, and their conclusions may be accepted. The matter has already been thoroughly discussed in the Pátan revision report, which is now under the consideration of Government.

4. The Commissioner also agrees with the Survey Commissioner that the maximum pátasthal rates for the two groups should be Rs. 10 and Rs. 9 respectively. Mr. Turnbull would have recommended these rates had it not been for the orders passed regarding pátasthal in the Khánápur Táluka revision. But the area allowed for under pátasthal seems to have been carefully kept down in Karád, which it was not in Khánápur, and the proposed rates seem very moderate.

J. K. SPENCE,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment : Revision Settlement of the Karád Táluka of the Sátára District.

No. 3429.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1895.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—688, dated 13th February 1895—

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 1471, dated 29th November 1894.

Memorandum from the Collector of Sátára, No. 381, dated 17th January 1895.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—250, dated 29th January 1895.

Submitting, with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of 71 Government villages of the Karád Táluka of the Sátára District.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 71 Government villages, of Government land in 6 inám villages, and of lands attached to the hill forts of Sadáshivgad, Vasantgad and Machindragad in the

Karád Táluka of Sátára. Of the 71 Government villages, 41 only were comprised in the táluka at the date of its original settlement in 1862-63; the remaining 30 have been transferred during the currency of the present settlement from the tálukás of Tásgaon and Válva, which were settled in 1861-62 and 1862-63, respectively.

2. The revision survey of the táluka has been carried out on the partial system, and out of 24,239 Survey numbers, only 4,807 have been remeasured. Classification operations have also been limited to an examination of lands which have been brought under irrigation during the currency of the expiring settlement, or which have not been previously classed, to the assignment of a general position class to dry-crop lands, of a hill class to hill lands, and to a re-examination of the water-supply facilities of all pásthal garden lands. The most noticeable feature brought to light by the Survey has been an increase of 51 per cent. in the area of garden land. The old work has been found to be good.

3. The statistics given in the report show that the táluka has prospered exceedingly during the currency of the expiring lease. Population has increased by 52 per cent., and the figures for agricultural stock of all kinds and especially for carts show a marked advance. Prices, though lower than in the first decade of the settlement, are from 87 to 120 per cent. higher than in the ten years preceding its introduction, on which the original assessment was of course based, and the value of land, as shown by the figures for leases, sales and mortgages in the report, is higher than in any táluka of the district that has yet come under revision settlement. Communications are excellent, as the Southern Marátha Railway traverses the táluka from north to south, and is connected by a net-work of made roads with nearly every part of it. The revenue history of the táluka has been good. Cultivation has extended and absorbed nearly all the available waste land; the revenue has increased and has been collected without difficulty, remissions on account of poverty or distress being practically unknown.

4. At the original settlement the 71 villages at present forming the táluka were divided into 4 groups with maximum rates varying from Rs. 2-2-0 to Rs 3 for dry crop, and Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 for rice and garden lands. The opening of the railway and the construction of new roads, however, have placed the villages on a more equal footing, and the Superintendent consequently proposes to form two groups only, the first containing the 63 villages which formed the old first and second groups, and the second the 8 which formed the third and fourth and which, as regards accessibility and fertility of soil, are less favourably situated than the villages in the rest of the táluka. The facts adduced by Mr. Turnbull are considered by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture sufficient to justify the adoption of the proposals for grouping, and His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs in this view.

5. The rates proposed are—

			Dry Crop.	Rice.
Group I ...	...	...	Rs. 3 8 0	Rs. 10 0 0
Group II ...	...	...	„ 3 0 0	„ 9 0 0

These rates involve an increase in the average acre assessment of 26 per cent. for dry crop and 21 per cent. for rice lands. As far as the first group is concerned, they approximate very closely to the rates sanctioned for the adjoining tálukás which have been brought under revision settlement; and in the second group they form a fair mean between the rates sanctioned for the inferior villages of Pátan and those now proposed for the superior villages of Karád. His Excellency the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to direct that they should be adopted. The classification and rating of the kumri-tisali lands should, as proposed by the Superintendent, be regulated by the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 1069, dated 8th February 1895, on the revision settlement of Pátan Táluka, subject to the modification, which he has suggested, and which the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture approves, that for the second and third Dongar class land the rates

should be those of the nearest and next nearest group of the adjoining táluka. The result is a very marked increase in the assessment of these lands, but Mr. Turnbull gives sound reasons for holding that in at least one village, and perhaps in all, the hill rules were wrongly applied at the original settlement. In view of the facts mentioned by Mr. Turnbull, the assessment now proposed for these lands cannot be considered too high.

6. For pátasthal the rates proposed by the Superintendent are the same as those sanctioned for the first two groups under the original survey, namely, Rs. 9 and Rs. 8. To account for his retention of these rates he explains that at the original settlement the Survey officers, having entered as permanent bágáit a large area of land only occasionally cultivated with garden crops, found themselves unable to adopt the sanctioned maxima in their entirety and in practice never imposed a higher rate than Rs. 8. The raising of the rating of each holding to the full assessment at the sanctioned maximum rates will therefore of itself produce an enhancement approximate to that allowable under the standing orders of Government (contained in their Resolution on the Khánápur Settlement), and the Superintendent is consequently unable to recommend that the rates should be raised. The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, however, contends that the orders on the Khánápur Settlement had their origin in an unduly large enhancement of the pátasthal assessment due to a reckless over-estimate of the area irrigable, and that as in the present táluka special care has been taken to assess under pátasthal rates not more than the average area annually irrigated, the danger of over-assessment no longer exists. He consequently recommends that the limitations prescribed in the Khánápur Settlement should be set aside, and that rates of Rs. 10 and Rs. 9 should be adopted. His Excellency the Governor in Council, however, is unable to accept this view. The principle laid down at the Khánápur Settlement was that where there is no material increase in the water-supply available, there is no room for a large increase in the Government demand on account of irrigational facilities, and it was directed that to ensure observance of that principle, the maximum rates and the area treated as irrigable should be either severally or conjointly revised, so that the increment should not exceed a certain limit. The fact that in the present case the area treated as irrigable has been already cut down to a minimum is not a reason for increasing the rates to a pitch which would yield an increment in excess of that limit, or indeed for imposing on a particular area a higher assessment than would otherwise be considered appropriate. His Excellency the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to direct that Mr. Turnbull's rates, which give an average water rate of Rs. 3-0-0, and an average combined soil and water rate of Rs. 6-2-4 per acre as against Rs. 3-0-4 and Rs. 5-11-0, respectively, under the original survey, should be adopted.

7. Excluding the pátasthal increase, the result of the rates proposed will be an increase of 24·2 per cent. on the whole táluka and of 23·3 and 39·2 per cent. on the first and second groups respectively. This increment is, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, extremely moderate and fully justified by the present circumstances of the táluka. He is accordingly pleased to direct that, subject to any modifications which petitions of objection hereafter received may show to be called for, the rates proposed by Mr. Turnbull should be sanctioned in their entirety and guaranteed for thirty years.

G. S. CURTIS,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Sátára,
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land
Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.

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