

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCLIX.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

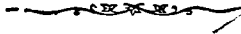
REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 69 GOVERNMENT VILLAGES

OF THE

KHÁNÁPUR TÁLUKA

OF THE

SÁTÁRA COLLECTORATE.



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FROM

W. M. FLETCHER, ESQUIRE,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF SÁTARA,

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,
Sátara Districts, Camp Ashta,
15th March 1891.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government proposals for the Revision Settlement of the Khánápur Táluka of your collectorate, comprising 69 Government villages, particulars concerning the dates of former settlement and disposition of which are given below. My proposals also include certain portions of Government land included in 9 inám villages of the same táluka, and lands formerly attached to the Bhushangad Fort in Khatáv Táluka, which latter lie scattered over 4 villages in Khánápur : these scattered lands are also included in the subjoined statement :—

Number of Villages.	Former Táluka.	Year of Settlement.	Government Authority for Settlement.
1	2	3	4
1	Tásgaon	1852-53	} No data.
1	Pandharpur	1856-57	
13	Khánápur	1858-59	
53	Do.	1859-60	} Government Resolution No. 652 of 22nd February 1859.
1	Do.	1881-82	
69			} Government Resolution No. 395 of 28th January 1860.

Portions of Government land included in Inám Villages.

2	Khánápur	1859-60	} No data.
5	Do.	1867-68	
1	Do.	1872-73	
1	Do.	1881-82	
9			

Lands in Khánápur Táluka attached to the Bhushangad Fort in Khatáv Táluka.

4	Khánápur	1859-60	No data.
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2. The revision measurement of the villages under report, which were in Revision measurement. the first survey measured and classed under Captain W. C. Anderson in accordance with the provisions of the Joint Report, has now been carried out on what is known as the partial system ; the lands, that is, have not been measured afresh but the old maps and records have been carefully compared with the state of things now existing on the ground, and utilised to their full extent for the preparation of a revised record, in which all changes, whether of ownership, boundaries, streams, roads, or irrigated areas, have been corrected up to date.

3. In the course of these operations :—

Old.		Re-measured have become ... Confirmed ...	New.	
Survey Numbers.	Acres.		Survey Numbers.	Acres.
7,008 8,796	1,16,914 1,46,084		11,100 8,796	1,17,358 1,46,084
15,804	2,62,998	19,896	2,63,442	

4. The differences found on re-measurement in individual fields are shown below :—

Number of Villages.	Total old Numbers.	NUMBERS MEASURED IN WHICH DIFFERENCE WAS						Included in Village sites, Forest, &c.	Numbers not re-measured.
		Within 1 per cent.	2 to 5 per cent.	6 to 10 per cent.	11 to 15 per cent.	15 to 20 per cent.	Over 20 per cent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
69	15,804	2,524	3,258	695	175	74	89	193	8,796

and the causes of the principal differences are given in the subjoined statement :—

Total old Numbers in which difference exceeded 15 per cent.	NUMBERS IN WHICH DIFFERENCE IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO			
	Alluvion or Diluvion.	Alterations in roads, &c.	Mistakes in Old work.	Other reasons.
1	2	3	4	5
163	146	.....	14	3

There can be no doubt, therefore, that the character of the old work was very satisfactory.

5. In preparing the new classification record the old soil classification after careful consideration and examination, has been accepted as it stood, and a graduated addition made thereto proportioned to the advantage of position possessed by each field. This operation, already approved of for Khándesh, was used in the revision settlement of Mán and Khatáv Tálukás last year, and will be found explained in the Settlement Report* of the Mán Táluka. In addition to this it has been necessary to distribute the old classification over such new numbers as have now been made, and to reclass for soil such areas as have been during the

currency of the lease brought under irrigation from streams. Every one of the numerous small Bandhárás in the Táluka has been carefully inspected by an Assistant Superintendent and its capabilities duly recorded.

6. The statement given below shows the soil reclassification work done in the whole of the villages under report :—

Number of Villages.	Total Survey Numbers and Pót 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
69	19,896	2,56,057	4,253	15,326	21.4	6.0	7,385

7. In the subjoined table the areas obtained by revision survey under each Area. head are contrasted with those recorded by the existing survey :—

Description.	By Original Survey.	By Revision Survey.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Mora.	Less.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop	2,01,839	1,95,277	...	6,562
Garden	7,595	15,045	7,450	...
Rice	274	270	...	4
Unassessed	53,290	52,850	...	440
Total	2,62,998	2,63,442	7,450	7,006

The difference in the two totals is merely nominal, as will be seen, but there is an increase of 7,450 acres in garden land which is mainly watered by streams not before utilised, and is a sign of enterprise and improvement.

8. The Khánápur Táluka rests its Western boundary on the edge of the Position and physical plateau which is here at once the Eastern limit of the features. basin of the Krishna and the boundary of the Karád Táluka; to the East it is bounded by a broad range of hills which occupy a large area in its South-East corner and separate it from the State of Atpadi; to the North it marches with the Khatáv Táluka, and South with that of Tásgaon and with certain scattered villages of the Sánгли Jághir. The country is for the most part an undulating plain, draining East and West into the river Yerla which flows from North to South through its midst; the South-Eastern portion is broken into multitudinous small gorges and plateaux by the range of hills above-mentioned and is arid and stony in general appearance, though the gorges are fertile and well watered by numerous streams which are much utilised for irrigation. In the plain part of the Táluka the soil is very variable in depth though there is much of black along the river, and its tributary streams, which are dammed and led off for irrigation wherever possible.

9. It will be seen from the ten years' rainfall given in Appendix A, that Climate. the average over that time has been 25·69 inches, Appendix A. while in the Khatáv Táluka due North of Khánápur it is 22·61 and in Tásgaon to the South it is 28·59. The tract under report has therefore an average fall amply sufficient for all the usual dry-crops, but the Western portion is most favoured; towards the East the fall becomes less regular and seasonable, though it is usually sufficient. The detailed return of rainfall gauged at Vita and furnished by the Agricultural Department, shows that both the early and late rain is there usually sufficient and to be depended upon.

10. The different crops grown in the district, and the proportionate area Crops. covered by each, are shown in Appendix B, which is Appendix B. compiled in average of the last five years from the village crop returns: the following statement is a précis of the Appendix:—

	Kharif.	Rabi.
Cereals—Jawári 27·8, Bájri 26·2, Wheat 3·7, Rála 1·7, Sáwa 9, Rice 3.	56·6	4·0
Pulses—Matki 5·7, Tur 5·1, Hulga 3·0, Udid 1·2, Gram 2·8	15·0	2·8
Fibre—Ambádi 0·6	0·6	...
Oil-seeds—Bhuimug 2·1, Til 1·0, Kardai 2·2	3·1	2·2
Miscellaneous—Garden 1·5, dry 1·7	1·2	2·0
	76·5	11·0
Total	87·5	12·5
Grass or fallow	12·5	...
Grand Total	100·0	...

11. The early crops greatly predominate and Jawári and Bájri together cover more than half the cultivated area; but the more valuable kinds of produce are not wanting. Tur and gram are grown on upwards of 16,000 acres, and some 7,500 acres are sown with wheat. The ground-nut, which yields a net profit as great almost as any crop known in the district, is grown to a very considerable extent, and turmeric, Bháng and tobacco are raised in small quantities.

12. There was one made road at the time of first settlement, *viz.*, the one which coming from Bijápur on the East passes through the centre of the Táluka, touches the large town of Karád about 6 miles beyond the Western border, and leads on over the Western Gháts to the port of Chiplun. Besides this, which is still much used, there are now two Local Fund roads which come from Tásgaon in the South and pass through the Táluka Northwards, one going through Vita and onwards due North to Máini; the other trending more to the West and leading finally to Sátára. Except in the South-Eastern corner the country is open and easily traversable by country carts in all directions. The main improvement however to the communications of the Táluka is of course the Southern Mahratha Railway opened in 1886, which passes along its Western border at a distance of only a few miles.

13. The market which rules prices in the Táluka is that of the large town of Karád, which as has been said lies six miles from the Western boundary; but there are weekly Bazárs held at no less than 9 villages within the border; of these the Thánna town, Vita, is the most important. Exports are sugar (unrefined), grains of all kinds, ground-nut, tobacco, &c.; the imports are cotton cloth and clothing, chillies, and the usual groceries from the coast.

14. In the subjoined table the main heads of the statistics of the 69 Government villages at the time of first settlement are contrasted with the corresponding figures for the present day. The old information is taken from the survey census for the year of settlement; the latter has been furnished by the Revenue Department:—

Description.	At first Settlement.	1890.	Difference.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
Population	58,736	81,441	+ 22,705	38·7
Houses ... { Tiled and flat-roofed ...	8,624	13,591	+ 4,967	57·6
{ Thatched	2,694	2,030	- 664	- 24·6
Total	11,318	15,621	+ 4,303	38·0
Agricultural cattle	18,157	22,227	+ 4,070	22·4
Cows, buffaloes and young	28,011	29,251	+ 1,240	4·4
Sheep and goats	33,931	44,098	+ 10,167	30·0
Carts	430	1,560	+ 1,130	262·8
Horses and ponies... ..	1,402	1,586	+ 184	13·1
Wells and Budkis... ..	1,684	3,043	+ 1,359	80·7

15. Population, it will be seen, has increased by 38·7 per cent. and now presents the density of 198 souls to the square mile. The total number of houses has increased also by 38 per cent., the increase in the better kind being 57·6 and decrease in the worse, 24·6.

16. Agricultural cattle are more numerous by 22·4 per cent. and bear the high proportion of one pair to 16 cultivated acres. Milch cattle show an increase of 4·4 per cent. only, and sheep and goats of 30 per cent.

Total occupied acres including Inám ... 2,06,180
Deduct fallow 12·5 per cent. ... 25,773

1,80,407

Divided by 11,113 pairs of oxen = 16 acres per pair.

17. Carts now number 1,560 against 430 at first settlement, and horses are more numerous by 13·1 per cent.

18. Wells and Budkis are increased in number by 80·7 per cent. There are now 159 drinking wells, and 1,950 irrigation wells in good order, and 522 wells out of repair; but as the old census figures do not distinguish between the two descriptions of well detailed comparison is impossible.

19. In the table given below the same figures as have already been given in total for the whole 69 villages are contrasted under heads of the five groups into which it is proposed to divide the villages for the purposes of assessment. These five groups may be understood at once from the map by their different colouring:—

Group I.—Red.
Do. II.—Yellow.
Do. III.—Blue.
Do. IV.—Brown.
Do. V.—Green.

Description.	At first Settlement.	1890.	Difference.	Percentage.
1	2.	3	4	5

Group I—16 Villages.

Population	12,566	17,373	+ 4,807	38.2
Houses { Tiled and flat roofed...	1,906	2,727	+ 821	43.1
{ Thatched	466	165	—301	—64.6
Agricultural cattle	3,375	4,232	+ 857	25.4
Cows, buffaloes and young	5,980	5,878	—102	—1.8
Sheep and goats	5,778	5,656	—122	—2.1
Carts	109	327	+ 218	200.0
Horses and ponies... ..	305	325	+ 20	6.6
Wells and Budkis	280	491	+ 211	75.4

Group II—21 Villages.

Population	15,649	22,969	+ 7,320	46.8
Houses { Tiled and flat roofed...	2,231	3,843	+ 1,612	72.3
{ Thatched	558	491	—67	—12.0
Agricultural cattle	4,973	6,326	+ 1,353	27.2
Cows, buffaloes and young	6,593	7,023	+ 430	6.5
Sheep and goats	10,845	13,352	+ 2,507	23.1
Carts	132	546	+ 414	313.6
Horses and ponies	362	406	+ 44	12.2
Wells and Budkis	584	987	+ 403	69.0

Group III—17 Villages.

Population	20,503	27,343	+ 6,840	33.4
Houses { Tiled and flat roofed...	3,157	4,806	+ 1,649	52.2
{ Thatched	1,000	756	—244	—24.4
Agricultural cattle	6,267	7,588	+ 1,321	21.1
Cows, buffaloes and young	9,832	9,867	+ 35	0.4
Sheep and goats	10,247	13,254	+ 3,007	29.3
Carts	148	509	+ 361	243.9
Horses and ponies	485	559	+ 74	15.3
Wells and Budkis	537	1,016	+ 479	89.2

Group IV—14 Villages.

Population	9,372	12,719	+ 3,347	35.7
Houses { Tiled and flat roofed...	1,238	2,055	+ 817	66.0
{ Thatched	616	570	—46	—7.5
Agricultural cattle	3,258	3,742	+ 484	14.9
Cows, buffaloes and young	5,152	5,991	+ 839	16.3
Sheep and goats	6,067	9,465	+ 3,398	56.0
Carts	41	159	+ 118	287.8
Horses and ponies... ..	235	264	+ 29	12.3
Wells and Budkis	240	482	+ 242	100.8

Group V—1 Village.

Description.	At first Settlement.	1890.	Difference.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
Population	646	1,037	+391	60.5
Houses { Tiled and flat roofed	92	160	+68	73.9
{ Thatched	54	48	-6	—11.1
Agricultural cattle	284	339	+55	19.4
Cows, buffaloes and young	454	492	+38	8.4
Sheep and goats	994	2,371	+1,377	138.5
Carts ... ..	...	19	+19	...
Horses and ponies... ..	15	32	+17	113.3
Wells and Budkis	43	67	+24	55.8

20. The same great improvement and advance in prosperity which was indicated by the total figures, is here shown to be uniform in its distribution over the different parts of the Táluka; but to complete the picture I give below figures for the years before and after the famine of 1876-77, from which will be seen the extent of the check then received and the recovery since made:—

Description.	At First Settlement.	In 1875-76.	Difference.	Per-centage.	In 1877-78.	Difference on columns 5 and 6.	Per-centage.	In 1890.	Difference on columns 6 and 9.	Per-centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Population	58,736	68,081	+9,345	+15.9	58,618	-9,463	-13.9	81,441	+22,823	+38.9
Agricultural cattle	18,157	23,342	+5,185	+28.6	16,475	-6,867	-29.4	22,227	+5,752	+34.9
Milch cattle	28,011	17,418	-10,593	-37.8	10,240	-7,178	-41.2	29,251	+19,011	+185.7

21. Information regarding schools, furnished by the Educational Department, is given in Appendix H, from which it appears that there are in the 69 Government villages under report 17 Government boys' schools with an average attendance of 610 boys, and nine private schools where the attendance amounts to 169 boys on the average. There are no girls' schools. It appears from columns 10 to 13, inclusive of Appendix D, however, that the proportion of persons able to read has not kept pace with the increase of population, and the percentage of readers is now 6.3 whereas it was 8.1 at first settlement. The reason is found in the great preponderance of the labouring class, in all others the percentage of readers has much risen.

22. With regard to the sub-letting of land, the appendices noted in the margin furnish information in the usual form. Taking for comment Appendix I¹, which refers to the 69 villages under report, it will be seen that 73.6 of the total fields are cultivated in part or in whole by those in whose names they stand; the subtenants of 14.1 per cent. pay rent in money, and of 9.8 per cent. in kind. These figures would be of more value if it were made compulsory for each new owner to get his name entered in the village papers; under the present practice the *de facto* owner of a field is most difficult to ascertain.

23. Information compiled by the Registration Department regarding the sale, lease and mortgage value of land in the Táluka under report, will be found in the appendices noted in the margin. The Inspector of Registration has condensed in the table marked as Appendix N, a great deal of information, which is supplemented to some extent by the detailed averages shown in Appendices K, L and M, prepared by this department from the same figures.

24. For ordinary sales it appears that while the average assessment per acre of the land sold was Re. 0-12-6, the average price realised was Rs. 22-12-1 or 29 times the Government assessment, the highest proportion met with being 400 times and the lowest

5 times; in 72 cases out of the 100 cases compiled the price ranged from 11 to 100 times the Government assessment. For 39 cases of compulsory sale, the average price was as much as 31 times the Government demand.

25. For simple mortgages the amounts raised averaged 20 times, and for mortgages with possession 37 times the Government assessment.

26. The hundred cases compiled of leases embrace 1,163 acres averaging 13 annas per acre of assessment, and the rent obtained averaged Rs. 2-11-7 per acre or 3 times the Government demand. The highest proportion met with was 30 times and the lowest only once the Government assessment, but it seems that in 75 out of the 100 cases the rent ranged within 5 times the Government demand.

27. A reference to the appendices already alluded to will show further details to which it does not seem necessary to allude here, for the general inference as to the high value of land in this Táluka will be readily admitted. It should be observed here that all transactions in which houses or any property other than land was concerned, have been carefully excluded from the tables given.

28. Details of the prices of the principal kinds of produce grown in the Táluka for 10 years before settlement and for each year since, will be found in Appendix O, in which are included both the chief local Bazár, Vita, and Karád, which is the ruling market for the district. This information has been supplied by the Mámlatdárs of the respective Tálukás and appears from comparison with the information obtained for the Khatáv Revision Settlement last year, and for Tásgaon Táluka so long ago as the year 1887, to be approximately correct. For the years 1851 to 1863 inclusive I have adopted for the Karád market the prices given by Major W. C. Anderson in his report on the Válva Táluka. These prices are higher than those which were furnished for those years by the Mámlatdár, who quoted no doubt from entries in the old books of grain dealing firms; but I take them as of greater authenticity, and also, because it is desirable to be on the safe side. In the table here subjoined are shown the average prices of the two principal grains in the Karád market during the period of the lease, and for 10 years previous. Jawári, it will be noted, is grown for local consumption, and wheat mainly for export:—

Period.	SEES PER RUPEE.	
	Jawári.	Wheat.
1	2	3
Ten years before settlement 1848-49, 1857-58	36½	26½
First decade of Lease 1858-59, 1867-68	17½	12½
Second decade of Lease 1868-69, 1877-78	20½	13½
Third decade of Lease 1878-79, 1887-88	19½	13½
Two last years 1888-89, 1889-90	15	12

29. In a large depôt like Karád, situated on the main road from the Southern Mahratha Country to Poona and commanding a much used route to the coast, prices were by no means absolutely dependent on the character of the harvest in the immediate neighbourhood, and a relatively high range of prices is seen to have been maintained even during the period of general stagnation embraced by the 10 years before settlement. In the first decade of the lease came the American War bringing with it a rise in the value of all produce quite unprecedented, the influence of which reached on into the second decade. In the end of the second decade the famine of 1876-77 again raised prices, which did not regain their former level till the middle of the third decade, since when there has again been a tendency upwards. The periods, therefore, for which the

average prices, are given in the above table each contain years of low as well as of high values, and may be taken as together fairly representative of the course of the market for agricultural produce; we shall be justified then in assuming, after all allowance is made for the roughness of the record kept in the earlier years, that the produce of the district is now worth in money, nearly double what it was when the rates of the existing settlement were fixed.

30. The Revenue History of the Lease is shown in detail in the appendices noted in the margin, of which it will be probably sufficient (as all present very similar results) to take for comment that one only which refers to the largest number, *viz.*, the 53 villages settled in the year 1859-60. A strong rush for the waste land commenced with the first year of the lease, and the first ten years saw the available area of 24,494 acres reduced to 1,970, and the occupied head increased by the same amount. From this year, 1868-69, onwards till to-day the Government realisations have varied but little, the extremes reached in either direction during the interim being Rs. 76,583 and Rs. 75,912. In turning our attention to remissions, we may leave out of account the sum adjusted in the first year of settlement which appears in the column for casual remissions, as also the sums adjusted as permanent remissions on account of transfers to the *inám* and other heads in the first ten years of the lease; column 17 of the statement shows that some inconsiderable amounts were outstanding at the close of certain years about the time of the famine, and in column 18 will be seen the amounts, none of them important, which were actually written off as remitted. The figures of the occupied and unoccupied columns for the first and last years of the lease are contrasted below, and it will be admitted that the revenue history here reviewed is one to be regarded with satisfaction :—

Description.	1859-60.		1889-90.	
	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5
Occupied	99,462	70,312	1,24,073	76,052
Unoccupied	24,494	5,041	1,884	427

31. The subjoined information supplied by the *Mámlatdár* illustrates the ease with which the revenue is collected in the 69 villages :—

Year.	Number of villages.	Notices.	Cases in which distraint was resorted to.
1	2	3	4
1887-88	33	212	...
1888-89	32	196	...
1889-90	33	244	...
Total	98	652	...

32. Glancing back over the information brought together in this report it will be readily evident that the district has prospered greatly during the lease now expiring. The large increase (38 per cent.) of population has been accompanied by a proportionate increase in agricultural wealth and improvement in the standard of comfort; a railway has been brought within easy reach of the district; almost all available land has been absorbed in cultivation, and there has been a remarkable increase in irrigation both from streams and wells. The value of agricultural produce is seen to have nearly doubled since the existing rates were introduced, and land is eagerly sought for and is sublet or sold at high rates.

33. There seems no reason therefore why in fixing the new rates of assessment we should not approach as nearly as may be the limits of increase laid down

in standing orders, and while so doing it will be found that the cess now placed on the Pátasthal or stream-watered lands, which have enjoyed freedom from water-cess for many years, will afford a material addition to the revenue, over and above the limited increase allowable on the soil alone.

34. The advantages of climate and proximity to great markets increase in the Khánápur Táluka in proportion as one proceeds from East to West, the rainfall also improving towards the South, so that a village on the Southern border will coincide in climate with one somewhat further Westward on the Northern border. These facts which formed the basis of the old scheme of grouping, have been left undisturbed by the construction of the Southern Mahratha Railway not far from the Western border of the district. I propose therefore to adhere closely

Old maximum rates. to Captain Anderson's grouping * (which is explained in his Settlement Report printed as Appendix R), merely fitting into their natural places the few villages which from being subsequently settled, or for other reasons, are at present somewhat irregularly placed in the grouping.

35. Arranged on the above lines the groups for revision settlement will be as below:—

GROUP I.—*Dry crop maximum rate Rs. 2-8-0.*

16 villages on or near the Western border of the Táluka which have the best climate and are nearest to the railway: with these are grouped certain Government lands in one Inám village (Upála) falling in this group, and lands connected with the old Fort of Bushangad comprised in 3 villages of this group. The old maximum rate was Rs. 2-0-0, except for one village where it was Rs. 1-12-0.

GROUP II.—*Dry crop maximum rate Rs. 2-4-0.*

21 villages lying in a line from North to South (but broader at the South,) on the East of the first group. The advantages of climate and communications are here somewhat less. Government lands in four Inám villages also fall into this group. The old maximum rate was Rs. 1-12-0 for all but two villages in which it was Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-9-0 respectively.

GROUP III.—*Dry crop maximum rate Rs. 2-0-0.*

17 villages lying next Eastward to Group II and sharing its advantages in somewhat less degree. Government lands in 4 Inám villages are included also in this group. The old maximum rates were Rs. 1-9-0, Rs. 1-8-0 and in one village Rs. 1-6-0.

GROUP IV.—*Dry crop maximum rate Rs. 1-12-0.*

14 villages further East again than Group III, enjoying a less favourable climate and being further from markets. The old rate was Rs. 1-6-0.

GROUP V.—*Dry crop maximum rate Rs. 1-4-0.*

One village, Pácheqaon, in the extreme Eastern corner of the Táluka and lying at the Eastern foot of the hilly plateaux which here break up the face of the country. Formerly in the Pandharpur Táluka, it bears a maximum rate of Re. 0-10-6.

36. By the original survey record 274 acres of rice land are shown in the villages under report; of these the Government land comprised 195 acres rated at Rs. 657 or an average of Rs. 3-5-11 per acre. By revision survey there are 270 acres in all, of which 182 acres are Government land assessed at Rs. 599 or Rs. 3-4-8 per acre on the average. This rice land is principally found in the first group and is of somewhat better quality than is usual so far from the Gháts; the old maximum rate for it was fixed at Rs. 9 and 8, and the same rate is now proposed to be retained. New rice land, of which there is an area of 58 acres included in the latter figure, has been assessed as dry crop with an addition, proportioned to its command of moisture, but always leaving it within the rate for the best situated dry-crop land.

37. By the original survey record there are 7,586 acres of Bágáit land in all, of which the Government portion is 6,253 acres assessed at Rs. 19,325 or Rs. 3-1-5 per acre. By Revision Survey there are 15,045 acres of which 12,243 acres are Government

land bearing Rs. 47,879 assessment or an average of Rs. 3-14-7 per acre. This is divided into Motasthal and Pátasthal as below :—

Description.	Acres.	Rupees.	Average per Acre.
1	2	3	4
Motasthal	4,241	5,712	1 5 7
Pátasthal	8,007	42,167	5 4 3

38. The supply of water to the Pátasthal area is better here than in the Tálukas of Sátára hitherto revised, and lasts in many cases into the hot months. As usual the rate of assessment and area assessed have been fixed for each garden by the Superintendent personally, on a consideration of all the circumstances recorded. For the first 3 groups a maximum rate of Rs. 10, and for the last two of Rs. 8, has been applied; both of these being rates that harmonise with, and have been used elsewhere in the Deccan, with the dry-crop maxima here proposed.

39. The orders of Government respecting the assessment of well-watered lands have been closely adhered to. Lands watered by wells sunk during the expiring lease have had no increase of assessment applied to them on account of irrigation, but lands under old assessed wells have had a small increase put on them, always within the highest dry-crop rate.

40. The estimated total result of the proposed rates is given below :—

Group.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	Number of villages.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.				Total.	Per-centage.	
			Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied land.		Government Unoccupied land.				
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I	2 8 0	16	26,120	19,954	26,154	27,915	367	138	26,521	28,053	39.9
II	2 4 0	21	47,891	30,841	48,081	44,583	1,389	268	49,470	44,851	44.6
III	2 0 0	17	55,841	29,841	55,924	46,953	1,654	402	57,578	47,355	57.3
IV	1 12 0	14	32,459	14,143	32,553	23,765	1,002	195	33,555	23,960	68.0
V	1 4 0	1	3,498	1,162	3,509	2,688	...	...	3,509	2,688	131.3
Total ...		69	1,65,809	95,941	1,66,221	1,45,904	4,412	1,003	1,70,633	1,46,907	52.1

But the following statement, in which the water cess on Pátasthal lands newly brought under irrigation during the currency of the lease is excluded from column 7, shows that the limits laid down by Government have been complied with, and that the increase on the whole of the villages amounts to but 30.7 per cent. :—

Group.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Number of villages.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.				Total.	Per-centage.	
			Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied land.		Government Unoccupied land.				
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I	2 8 0	16	26,120	19,954	26,154	25,780	367	138	26,521	25,918	29.2
II	2 4 0	21	47,891	30,841	48,081	40,006	1,389	268	49,470	40,274	29.8
III	2 0 0	17	55,841	29,841	55,924	39,123	1,654	402	57,578	39,525	31.1
IV	1 12 0	14	32,459	14,143	32,553	18,514	1,002	195	33,555	18,709	30.9
V	1 4 0	1	3,498	1,162	3,509	1,952	...	...	3,509	1,952	68.0
Total ...		69	1,65,809	95,941	1,66,221	1,25,375	4,412	1,003	1,70,633	1,26,378	30.7

41. The total increase then, including the new water cess, amounts to Rs. 49,963, which is equivalent to 52.1 per cent. on the present revenue.

42. Details for every village under all heads will be found in Appendix Q.

Village Number.	NEW WATER CESS	
	Included.	Excluded.
1	85.3	24.1
16	72.1	48.3
19	98.6	38.0
20	79.4	31.9
39	101.9	27.7
43	66.6	30.2
44	88.2	26.6
47	87.4	34.5
48	67.2	32.4
54	68.9	54.2
55	108.7	36.3
56	83.8	35.2
57	102.6	34.5
58	87.5	35.7
61	74.9	29.8
63	113.2	24.5
69	131.3	68.0

In no case does the increase on an individual village touch the limit of 66 per cent. when the new water-cess is deducted, and cases are few in which the general increase of the group is much exceeded in the individual village. The instances given in the margin are all those in which the 66 per cent. is exceeded, and illustrate the difference in the percentage increase caused by the inclusion of the new water-cess, without which, it will be seen, that each and all come well within the prescribed percentage.

43. The results of the original and proposed revision settlement are contrasted below under every head:—

Description.	ORIGINAL SURVEY.		REVISION SURVEY.		Judi.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ...	1,65,809	95,941	1,66,221	1,45,904	...
Government unoccupied land...	3,963	834	4,412	1,003	...
Inám land ...	39,936	26,559	39,959	41,271	10,475
Government unassessed unarable land ...	53,290	...	52,850	...	...
Total ...	2,62,998	1,23,334	2,63,442	1,88,178	10,475

44. The average assessment on 'Government occupied' of all descriptions was by original settlement Re. 0-9-3 per acre, by the proposed settlement it will be Re. 0-14-1 including, or Re. 0-12-0 excluding the new water-cess; an increase of Re. 0-4-10 per acre in the one case, and of Re. 0-2-9 in the other.

45. I would conclude with the recommendation that the proposed rates if they should be approved by Government may be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years, and that all cases of individual increase over 25 per cent. be gradually imposed in the way which has been usually authorised since the Government Resolution noted in the margin.

Government Resolution
No. 2981 of 20th April 1886.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Rainfall from 1880 to 1889 furnished by the Agricultural Department.

Years.	RAINFALL AT									
	KHA'NA'PUR.		KARA'D.		KHATA'V.		VA'LVA.		TA'SGAON.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1880... ..	20	25	22	60	16	48	24	45	19	81
1881... ..	20	35	24	37	14	87	21	71	17	22
1882... ..	31	89	51	49	26	69	42	82	46	73
1883... ..	29	70	36	22	25	56	27	61	36	99
1884... ..	17	81	33	34	16	94	31	26	26	78
1885... ..	22	56	33	88	22	80	31	94	29	94
1886... ..	34	27	38	36	30	49	30	16	30	91
1887... ..	22	66	37	29	24	76	28	45	26	47
1888... ..	20	73	36	43	19	71	26	02	26	17
1889... ..	36	70	41	98	27	81	30	64	24	89
Total ...	256	92	355	96	226	11	295	06	285	91
Average ...	25	69	35	60	22	61	29	51	28	59

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. III.

Details of Cultivation, average of five years from A. D. 1885-86 to 1889-90.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INAM LANDS.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Khanapur Taluka of the Satara Collectorate	69 Government villages ...	Jawari (early)...	27.5	56,265	...
		Bajri	26.2	53,522	...
		Matki	5.7	11,748	...
		Tar	5.1	10,380	...
		Hulga	3.0	6,084	...
		Bhumug	2.1	4,235	...
		Rala	1.7	3,571	...
		Udid	1.2	2,477	...
		Til	1.0	2,111	...
		Sava	0.9	1,877	...
		Ambadi	0.6	1,304	...
		Rice	0.3	559	...
		Miscellaneous ...	1.2	2,340	...
		Wheat	3.7	...	7,538
		Gram	2.8	...	5,814
		Kardai	2.2	...	4,416
		Jawari (late) ...	0.3	...	662
Garden crops ...	1.5	...	3,101		
Miscellaneous ...	0.5	...	951		
Grass or fallow ...	12.5	...	25,619		
Total ...	100.0	1,56,482	48,101		

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the Principal Weekly Bazárs are held in the Kharápur Táluka, Sátára Collectorate.

No.	Villages.	Days on which the Bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
1	Vita ...	Monday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Live stock ... Total ...	265 465 50 10 100 890	Rice, jawári, bájri, wheat, gram, &c. Sáris, Cholis or women's bodices, Chavális, turbans and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, dried cocoanuts, jágri, chillies, salt, betel-nut and sugar. Vegetables, &c. Cows, she-buffaloes, bullocks, horses, goats and sheep.
2	Kharápur ...	Friday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	95 110 30 5 240	Rice, jawári, bájri, wheat, gram, &c. Sáris, Cholis or women's bodices, Chavális, turbans and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, dried cocoanuts, jágri, chillies, salt, betel-nut and sugarcane. Vegetables, &c.
3	Kedgaon ...	Friday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	89 95 40 5 229	Rice, jawári, Bájri, wheat, gram, &c. Sáris, Cholis or women's bodices, Chavális, turbans and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, dried cocoanuts, jágri, chillies, salt, betel-nut and sugar. Vegetables, &c.
4	Devráshta ...	Tuesday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	43 55 25 3 126	Rice, jawári, Bájri, wheat, gram, &c. Sáris, Cholis or women's bodices, Chavális, turbans and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, dried cocoanuts, jágri, chillies, salt, betel-nut and sugar. Vegetables, &c.
5	Vángi ...	Thursday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	44 54 23 2 123	Rice, jawári, Bájri, wheat, gram, &c. Sáris, Cholis or women's bodices, Chavális, turbans and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, dried cocoanuts, jágri, chillies, salt, betel-nut and sugar. Vegetables, &c.
6	Tontoli ...	Saturday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	34 42 34 2 112	Rice, jawári, Bájri, wheat, gram, &c. Sáris, Cholis or women's bodices, Chavális, turbans and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, dried cocoanuts, jágri, chillies, salt, betel-nut and sugar. Vegetables, &c.
7	Lengra ...	Saturday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	27 45 21 2 95	Rice, jawári, Bájri, wheat, gram, &c. Sáris, Cholis or women's bodices, Chavális, turbans and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, dried cocoanuts, jágri, chillies, salt, betel-nut and sugar. Vegetables, &c.
8	Chinchinángi	Saturday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	32 35 21 2 90	Rice, jawári, Bájri, wheat, gram, &c. Sáris, Cholis or women's bodices, Chavális, turbans and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, dried cocoanuts, jágri, chillies, salt, betel-nut and sugar. Vegetables, &c.
9	Bhálavni ...	Wednesday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	21 39 19 2 81	Rice, jawári, Bájri, wheat, gram, &c. Sáris, Cholis or women's bodices, turbans and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, dried cocoanuts, jágri, chillies, salt, betel-nut and sugar. Vegetables, &c.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. IV.

Detail of Population.

Táluka.	Caste.	MALES.			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.	Total Males.	Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.	Total Females.		Males.		Females.		
									No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
69 villages of the Khánápur Táluka, Sátára Collectorate.	Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains ...	12 29	16 43	28 72	6 18	16 34	22 52	50 124	2 27	7·2 37·5	...	...
	Lingáyats ...	807 902	1,093 1,334	1,900 2,236	476 659	1,248 1,314	1,724 1,973	3,624 4,209	238 474	12·5 21·2	4 ...	0·2 ...	
	Musalmans ...	517 750	677 976	1,194 1,726	323 687	741 1,004	1,064 1,591	2,258 3,317	17 111	1·4 0·4	3 ...	0·2 ...	
	Bráhmíns ...	444 427	782 781	1,226 1,203	307 327	750 686	1,063 1,013	2,289 2,221	789 1,187	64·4 71·4	2 3	0·2 ...	
	Others ...	11,774 15,590	14,581 21,222	26,355 36,818	7,039 11,742	17,121 35,010	24,160 34,752	59,515 71,570	1,429 1,187	5·4 3·2	...	0·01 ...	
	Total ...	13,554 17,704	17,149 24,356	30,703 42,060	8,151 12,333	19,882 26,048	28,033 39,381	58,736 81,441	2,475 2,601	8·1 0·3	12	0·03

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

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX E.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. V.

Occupation of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.	
1	2	3	No.	Percentage
Khánápur Táluka, Sátára Collectorate.	69 Government villages ...	Agricultural ...	23,583	48·7
			51,601	63·3
		Partly agricultural...	9,130	15·5
			16,432	20·2
		Non-agricultural ...	21,023	35·8
Total ...	13,408	16·5		
			58,736	100·0
			81,441	100·0

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

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX F.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. VI.

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

Taluka.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.															
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Flat-rooted.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Carts and Ploughs Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.	
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Rhinápur Taluka. Sátara Collec- torate.	69 Government villages.	6	1,016	6,672	2,694	11,318	No record.			1,528	480	No record.	1,402	No record.	7,608	No record.	20,313	18,157	39,031	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		18	4,611	8,962	2,030	15,621	1,950	159	522	2,631	1,560	2,253	1,820	257	1,586	5,050	3,467	8,526	12,304	8,331	20,723	22,227	39,457	4,641	297	...	...	1

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

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths, Vaccination in 69 Villages of the Khánápur Táluka, Sátára Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	Looms.		Hand-gins.	Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor-shops.	Tálim-khánás.	Dharm-shátas.	TEMPLES.	
				Cotton.	Wool-len.						Hindu.	Musal-man.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10		11	12	13	14	15
69	Khánápur Táluka, Sátára Collec-torate.	104	133	293	36	17	1885-86 ...	2,861	1885-86 ...	2,181	1885-86 ...	2,826	4	1	44	247	53
							1886-87 ...	2,855	1886-87 ...	2,248	1886-87 ...	2,808					
							1887-88 ...	3,351	1887-88 ...	2,148	1887-88 ...	2,941					
							1888-89 ...	3,159	1888-89 ...	2,084	1888-89 ...	2,657					
							1889-90 ...	2,323	1889-90 ...	1,577	1889-90 ...	1,984					
							Total ...	14,549	Total ...	10,238	Total ...	13,216					
Average ...	2,910	Average ...	2,048	Average ...	2,643												

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools, together with their average attendance, in the year 1890.

Number of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		REMARKS.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
69	Khánápur Táluka, Sátára Collectorate.	17	610	...	...	9	169	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1889-90.

Number of Villager.	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.		Wasto Numbers.	Paran-pok Numbers.	Total Number.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12	13	14
69	Khánápur Táluka, Sátára Collectorate.	10,435 52.6	1,243 6.3	2,269 11.5	642 3.2	1,470 7.4	1,330 6.7	1,401 7.1	536 2.7	271 1.4	224 1.1	16,070 81.1	3,751 18.9

APPENDIX I.

9	Government lands in Inám villages of the Khánápur Táluka, Sátára Collectorate.	22	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	1	...	34	...
		64.7	...	...	...	17.7	...	14.7	...	2.9	...	100.0	...

APPENDIX I.

4	Government lands of Bhushangad, Táluka Khatáv, lying in 4 Government villages of the Khánápur Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.	9	...	7	...	20	3	2	...	...	...	38	3
		21.9	...	17.1	...	48.8	7.3	4.9	...	...	...	92.7	7.3

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX J¹.

Statement of Wells, Tanks and Budkis in Villages of the Khánápur Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate in the year 1889-90.

Number of Villages.	District.	WELLS WITHIN VILLAGE SITE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS				Total.	DETAIL OF COLUMNS 8 TO 10.		TANKS.				Total.	BUDKIS.			
		Used for Irrigation.		Used for drinking.		Used for Irrigation.		Used for drinking.			Wells dug before last settlement.	Wells dug since last settlement.	According to old measurement.		According to new measurement.			By Old Census.	By New Census.	Kacha.	
		In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.				Used for Irrigation.	Used for drinking.	Used for Irrigation.	Used for drinking.				Old.	New.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
69	Khánápur Táluka, Sátára Collectorate ...	8	1	136	17	1,942	480	23	24	2,631	1,523	1,108	2	...	2	...	4	52	265	104	140

APPENDIX J².

9	Government lands in Inám villages of the Khánápur Táluka, Sátára Collectorate.	3	1	4	2	2
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APPENDIX J³.

4	Government lands of Bhushangad, Táluka Khatáv, lying in 4 Government villages of the Khánápur Táluka, Sátára Collectorate.	3	3	3
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W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX K.

An Abstract Statement showing sales in 69 Villages of the Khánápúr Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

Total acres sold.	Total sum for which sold.	Sale rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	The average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sold.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1,360	32,381	23 12 11	1,088	0 12 10	30	The total number of cases is 139.
25 cases in which	2,271	the land was	sold for sums	from 1 to 10	times the survey	
345		6 9 4	280	0 13 0	8	
40 cases in which	9,008	the land was	sold for sums	from 11 to 25	times the survey	
571		15 12 5	464	0 13 0	19	
31 cases in which	6,820	the land was	sold for sums	from 26 to 50	times the survey	
261		26 2 1	203	0 12 5	34	
25 cases in which	6,588	the land was	sold for sums	from 51 to 100	times the survey	
124		53 2 1	82	0 10 7	80	
18 cases in which	7,694	the land was	sold for sums	from 101 to 400	times the survey	
59		130 6 6	59	1 0 0	130	

APPENDIX L.

An Abstract Statement showing sub-lettings in 69 Villages of the Khánápúr Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

Total acres sub-let.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Sub-letting rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	The average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sub-let.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1,164	3,172	2 11 7	950	0 13 1	3	The total number of cases is 100.
75 cases in which	2,131	the land was	sub-let for sums	from 1 to 5	times the survey	
1,032		2 1 0	829	0 12 10	3	
15 cases in which	740	the land was	sub-let for sums	from 6 to 10	times the survey	
96		7 11 4	98	1 0 4	8	
10 cases in which	301	the land was	sub-let for sums	from 11 to 50	times the survey	
36		8 5 9	23	0 10 3	13	

APPENDIX M.

An Abstract Statement showing mortgages in 69 Villages of the Khánápúr Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

Total acres mortgaged.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	The average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1,871	41,559	22 3 5	1,488	0 12 9	28	The total number of cases is 200.
37 cases in which	3,419	the land was	mortgaged for	sums from 1	to 10 times the	
753		4 8 8	516	0 11 0	7	
50 cases in which	6,097	the land was	mortgaged for	sums from 11	to 25 times the	
430		15 9 2	309	0 13 9	18	
59 cases in which	13,746	the land was	mortgaged for	sums from 26	to 50 times the	
450		30 8 9	373	0 13 3	37	
46 cases in which	14,612	the land was	mortgaged for	sums from 51	to 100 times the	
219		66 11 7	205	0 15 0	71	
8 cases in which	3,085	the land was	mortgaged for	sums from 101	to 400 times the	
19		162 5 11	25	1 5 1	123	

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX N.

Abstract Statement relating to the Returns marked A, B, C, D and E.

Total area.	Total assessment	Total amount of consideration money.	Average proportion as per entries appearing in column 6 of A, B, C, D, and in column 7 of E.	Highest proportion.	Lowest proportion.	Average value of each transaction.	Average value per acre.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Classification of instances of varying proportions.								
									1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 200	201 to 400	Total.	
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.									
962 35	757 0 8	21,911 8 0	29	400	5	219 1 9	22 12 1	0 12 6	2	14	28	24	20	9	3	100	
						B—Sales by Court.											
396 32½	331 7 4	10,469 8 0	31	375	1	268 7 2	26 6 2	0 13 4	6	3	12	7	5	5	1	39	
						C—Simple Mortgages.											
1,178 21½	869 6 3	18,057 0 0	20	140	2	180 9 1	15 5 1	0 11 9	13	16	26	28	14	3	...	100	
						D—Mortgages with possession.											
692 9½	618 10 10	23,502 5 3	37	280	3	235 0 4	33 15 2	0 14 3	2	6	24	31	32	4	1	100	
						E—Leases.											
1,163 23½	949 7 9	3,172 5 6	3	30	1	31 11 7	2 11 7	0 13 0	75	15	9	1	...	...	...	100

(True Copy)

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

(Signed) RACHAPPA S.,

Acting Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 3rd Division.

APPENDIX O.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Khánápur Táluks of the Sátára Collectorate and the adjoining Táluks for 42 years from 1848-49 to 1889-90 from information furnished by the Mámátláhrs.

Years.	KHÁNÁPUR.					KARÁD.					KHATÁV.					VÁLVA.					TÁSÁON.						
	Measured Sers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.					Measured Sers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.					Measured Sers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.					Measured Sers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.					Measured Sers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.						
	Jawári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kandál.	Jawári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Jawári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kandál.	Rice.	Jawári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kandál.	Jawári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	
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	
1848-49 ..						65	66	47	61	51	60	55	36	44	57	..	50	..	40	54	62	50	50	85	38	25	
1849-50 ..						64	35	31	58	24	55	52	41	50	61	..	47	..	37	54	61	55	55	40	40	30	
1850-51 ..						98	65	24	28	25	71	66	52	58	70	..	62	..	40	71	70	56	56	42	42	30	
1851-52 ..						27	27	22	23	27	65	62	30	48	01	..	70	..	40	3
1852-53 ..						27	30	23	26	19	77	75	49	57	70	..	39	..	27	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
1853-54 ..						21	21	18	18	25	88	83	57	72	89	..	24	..	18	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
1854-55 ..						27	26	19	24	24	40	44	30	44	57	..	23	..	19	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855-56 ..						30	29	20	20	22	60	55	30	50	52	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856-57 ..						27	26	20	21	21	74	68	40	62	79	..	56	..	31	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857-58 ..																											
Total ..						365	359	288	324	287	647	606	436	510	656	..	389	..	270	392	856	401	385	311	327	223	
Average ..						36	36	28	32	28	64	60	43	52	65	..	48	..	34	39	85	40	38	31	32	22	
1858-59 ..	52	41	30	26	78	24	24	19	23	13	55	50	34	36	48	26	37	..	24	30	45	28	24	18	22	18	
1859-60 ..	44	41	28	31	62	21	21	14	16	12	44	38	31	33	35	20	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860-61 ..	41	41	28	31	62	20	20	15	15	12	41	40	21	32	34	19	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1861-62 ..	31	24	26	28	41	14	15	13	10	22	20	21	19	27	13	20	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862-63 ..	20	19	18	15	41	11	11	10	13	8	26	24	21	22	20	16	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1863-64 ..	14	13	13	3	11	9	11	9	11	7	22	19	19	22	22	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1864-65 ..	13	12	10	20	31	13	9	7	7	7	22	21	20	22	22	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865-66 ..	14	9	13	2	11	11	7	6	6	6	27	16	18	22	20	11	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866-67 ..	14	13	8	24	36	17	15	9	9	7	13	13	10	14	17	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1867-68 ..	20	25	14	23	30	40	28	15	23	12	33	30	15	22	30	11	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	27	24	20	25	45	17	17	12	13	10	30	27	21	25	30	16	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average ..	27	24	20	25	45	17	17	12	13	10	30	27	21	25	30	16	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1868-69 ..	20	19	15	14	36	18	17	11	13	9	19	16	14	16	26	11	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1869-70 ..	17	15	10	10	36	19	17	11	14	12	15	14	11	18	22	15	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1870-71 ..	15	14	9	22	31	16	14	10	13	11	16	13	16	17	11	16	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1871-72 ..	14	11	13	20	31	22	17	12	13	11	19	16	14	16	17	9	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1872-73 ..	20	19	13	23	31	21	18	12	18	10	24	14	15	16	22	12	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1873-74 ..	30	27	20	20	31	32	29	17	18	24	35	18	18	28	11	20	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1874-75 ..	35	31	23	20	31	33	31	24	30	16	24	25	14	22	22	10	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1875-76 ..	21	20	13	20	16	16	14	13	13	11	13	15	15	22	22	10	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1876-77 ..	8	11	11	10	10	10	10	9	10	7	6	11	11	11	11	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1877-78 ..	10	14	8	15	26	12	15	7	7	6	13	12	10	14	12	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	20	18	14	17	29	20	18	13	16	10	17	17	13	16	21	9	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average ..	20	18	14	17	29	20	18	13	16	10	17	17	13	16	21	9	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1878-79 ..	9	11	6	7	26	9	6	9	8	6	16	12	6	11	14	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1879-80 ..	13	13	10	12	31	18	10	13	8	35	13	10	15	17	8	24	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1880-81 ..	22	19	14	17	31	22	14	16	9	20	34	19	18	30	18	30	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1881-82 ..	31	24	19	21	31	32	31	17	17	11	35	28	15	16	20	8	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1882-83 ..	27	21	15	19	31	25	23	18	17	11	23	33	15	18	20	13	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1883-84 ..	24	21	17	17	31	17	16	14	22	9	20	20	15	22	20	11	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1884-85 ..	19	11	14	21	31	19	14	14	19	11	21	18	19	19	22	10	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1885-86 ..	22	16	14	17	26	17	14	14	15	8	22	21	15	18	17	11	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1886-87 ..	27	17	16	26	19	20	16	17	9	18	20	18	19	17	12	20	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1887-88 ..	19	17	13	10	23	19	17	13	10	8	16	15	14	19	20	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	21	18	14	16	29	19	18	13	16	9	24	21	15	17	21	9	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average ..	21	18	14	16	29	19	18	13	16	9	24	21	15	17	21	9	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1888-89 ..	10	10	13	14	23	15	14	12	13	13	16	15	13	16	18	11	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1889-90 ..	10	17	15	17	18	15	15	11	13	..	16	15	14	16	18	9	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	35	34	28	34	41	30	30	24	29	10	33	30	27	32	34	20	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average ..	17	17	14	17	21	15	15	12	14	10	16	15	13	16	17	10	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P.

Revenue Statement for one village, Devráshta, situated in the Khánápur Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1852-53. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INA'M.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Finally remitted.	RE-MARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.					
		Permanent.	Casual.	Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1842-43 ..	493	2,240	..	..	..	2,240	..	..	..	218	867	..	711	3,107	2,240	..	..	..
1843-44 ..	493	2,240	..	..	..	2,240	..	..	..	218	867	..	711	3,107	2,240	..	..	..
1844-45 ..	493	2,240	..	..	..	2,240	..	..	..	218	867	..	711	3,107	2,240	..	..	..
1845-46 ..	493	2,240	..	..	..	2,240	..	..	..	218	867	..	711	3,107	2,240	..	..	..
1846-47 ..	493	2,240	..	..	..	2,240	..	..	..	218	867	..	711	3,107	2,240	..	..	..
1847-48 ..	493	2,240	..	..	..	2,240	..	..	..	218	867	..	711	3,107	2,240	..	..	..
1848-49 ..	493	2,240	..	..	..	2,240	..	..	..	218	867	..	711	3,107	2,240	..	..	..
1849-50 ..	493	2,240	..	..	..	2,240	..	..	..	218	867	..	711	3,107	2,240	..	..	..
1850-51 ..	493	2,240	..	..	..	2,240	..	..	..	218	867	..	711	3,107	2,240	..	..	..
1851-52 ..	437	2,217	..	..	..	2,217	138	505	43	249	1,308	..	824	4,030	2,200	..	..	..
<hr/>																			
1852-53 ..	1,893	1,520	42	..	42	1,478	1,012	276	6	817	689	..	3,722	2,485	1,484	..	..	..
1853-54 ..	1,678	1,446	..	..	..	1,446	1,017	262	16	1,027	777	2	3,722	2,485	1,464	..	..	..
1854-55 ..	1,691	1,448	..	..	..	1,448	1,014	260	16	1,027	777	2	3,722	2,485	1,466	..	..	..
1855-56 ..	2,019	1,551	..	..	..	1,551	670	157	17	1,027	777	2	3,722	2,485	1,670	..	..	..
1856-57 ..	2,188	1,596	..	..	..	1,596	607	112	16	1,027	777	2	3,722	2,485	1,633	..	..	..
1857-58 ..	2,287	1,619	..	..	..	1,619	498	89	12	1,027	777	2	3,722	2,485	1,574	..	..	..
1858-59 ..	2,583	1,684	..	..	..	1,684	112	24	5	1,027	777	2	3,722	2,485	1,691	..	..	..
1859-60 ..	2,600	1,688	..	..	..	1,688	85	20	5	1,027	777	2	3,722	2,485	1,695	..	..	..
1860-61 ..	2,600	1,688	..	..	..	1,688	85	20	9	1,027	777	49	3,722	2,485	1,746	..	..	..
1861-62 ..	2,629	1,691	..	..	..	1,691	96	20	12	1,027	777	141	3,722	2,488	1,844	..	..	..
<hr/>																			
1862-63 ..	2,629	1,691	..	..	..	1,691	96	20	9	1,027	777	141	3,722	2,488	1,841	..	..	..
1863-64 ..	2,629	1,691	..	..	..	1,691	96	20	8	1,027	777	141	3,722	2,488	1,840	..	..	..
1864-65 ..	2,629	1,691	..	..	..	1,691	96	20	10	1,027	777	165	3,722	2,488	1,840	..	..	..
1865-66 ..	2,682	1,705	..	..	..	1,705	83	10	8	1,027	777	140	3,722	2,492	1,858	..	..	..
1866-67 ..	2,688	1,705	..	..	..	1,705	63	11	11	1,027	776	140	3,722	2,492	1,856	..	..	..
1867-68 ..	2,700	1,708	..	..	..	1,708	61	8	6	1,027	776	140	3,722	2,492	1,852	..	..	..
1868-69 ..	2,688	1,705	..	..	..	1,705	63	11	7	1,027	776	140	3,722	2,492	1,852	..	..	..
1869-70 ..	2,707	1,709	..	..	..	1,709	63	11	7	1,027	776	140	3,722	2,496	1,856	..	..	..
1870-71 ..	2,707	1,709	..	..	..	1,709	63	11	7	1,027	776	140	3,722	2,496	1,856	..	..	..
1871-72 ..	2,707	1,709	..	..	..	1,709	63	11	6	1,027	776	140	3,722	2,496	1,855	..	..	..
<hr/>																			
1872-73 ..	2,707	1,709	..	..	..	1,709	63	11	7	1,027	776	169	3,722	2,496	1,882	..	..	..
1873-74 ..	2,707	1,709	..	..	..	1,709	61	8	7	1,027	776	169	3,722	2,493	1,882	..	..	..
1874-75 ..	2,707	1,709	..	..	..	1,709	51	8	5	1,027	776	169	3,722	2,493	1,883	..	..	..
1875-76 ..	2,707	1,709	..	..	..	1,709	51	8	7	1,027	776	169	3,722	2,493	1,882	..	..	..
1876-77 ..	2,707	1,709	..	..	..	1,709	51	8	7	1,027	776	169	3,722	2,493	1,882	..	..	..
1877-78 ..	2,707	1,709	..	..	..	1,709	51	8	7	1,027	776	169	3,722	2,493	1,882	..	..	..
1878-79 ..	2,707	1,709	..	..	..	1,709	51	8	7	1,027	776	169	3,722	2,493	1,882	..	..	..
1879-80 ..	2,539	1,605	..	..	..	1,605	108	44	6	1,027	776	169	3,722	2,485	1,837	..	..	54
1880-81 ..	2,370	1,669	1,669	237	60	10	1,027	776	169	3,722	2,485	1,825	5	
1881-82 ..	2,450	1,645	1,645	257	64	9	1,027	776	169	3,722	2,485	1,820	4	
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1882-83 ..	2,450	1,645	1,645	257	64	11	1,027	776	168	3,722	2,485	1,822	
1883-84 ..	2,450	1,645	1,645	308	72	9	1,027	776	168	3,722	2,493	1,820	
1884-85 ..	2,450	1,645	..	..	..	1,645	308	72	5	1,027	776	168	3,722	2,493	1,819	..	..	..
1885-86 ..	2,339	1,620	..	..	..	1,620	308	72	5	1,027	776	168	3,674	2,468	1,791	..	..	..
1886-87 ..	2,337	1,625	..	..	..	1,625	290	67	16	1,027	776	166	3,674	2,468	1,807	..	..	..
1887-88 ..	2,374	1,628	..	..	..	1,628	273	64	16	1,027	776	166	3,674	2,468	1,804	..	..	..
1888-89 ..	2,374	1,628	..	..	..	1,628	273	64	10	1,027	776	166	3,674	2,468	1,804	..	..	..
1889-90 ..	2,374	1,628	..	..	..	1,628	273	64	19	1,027	776	166	3,674	2,468	1,813	..	..	..

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P².

Revenue Statement for one village, Pácheaon, situated in the Khánpur Táluka of the Sátura Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1856-57. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSEABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (S.A.M.)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND S.A.M.					REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of produce.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment. Total of columns 9, 10 and 12.	Collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.	Balance outstanding at close of year.	Finally remitted.	
			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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1846-47 ...	2,344	1,370	448	106	534	816	146	56	106	156	...	2,696	1,582	816
1847-48 ...	2,430	1,401	459	76	535	866	60	25	196	156	...	2,696	1,582	866	30	...
1848-49 ...	2,490	1,420	484	120	604	822	196	166	...	2,696	1,582	822
1849-50 ...	2,400	1,426	481	91	572	854	196	156	...	2,696	1,582	854
1850-51 ...	2,490	1,426	481	91	572	854	196	156	...	2,696	1,582	854
1851-52 ...	2,400	1,368	458	207	605	708	196	150	...	2,696	1,518	708
1852-53 ...	2,400	1,368	456	...	456	912	196	160	...	2,696	1,518	912
1853-54 ...	2,400	1,368	456	269	715	653	196	160	...	2,696	1,518	653
1854-55 ...	2,400	1,368	456	11	467	901	196	160	...	2,696	1,518	901
1855-56 ...	2,400	1,368	456	10	466	902	196	160	...	2,696	1,518	902
<hr/>																		
1856-57 ...	3,204	1,107	...	200	290	817	261	43	9	213	63	...	3,678	1,218	826	...	...
1857-58 ...	2,789	1,038	...	...	...	1,038	676	117	21	213	63	...	3,678	1,218	1,059	...	...
1858-59 ...	3,007	1,004	...	...	...	1,004	438	70	29	173	54	...	3,678	1,218	1,123	...	...
1859-60 ...	3,135	1,105	...	...	...	1,105	370	50	25	173	54	...	3,678	1,218	1,130	...	...
1860-61 ...	3,249	1,124	...	...	...	1,124	256	40	54	173	54	...	3,678	1,218	1,178	...	...
1861-62 ...	3,487	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	18	3	37	173	54	3	3,678	1,218	1,201	...	...
1862-63 ...	3,505	1,164	...	...	...	1,164	...	...	...	173	54	3	3,678	1,218	1,167	...	...
1863-64 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	10	3,678	1,218	1,171	...	...
1864-65 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	35	3,678	1,218	1,196	...	...
1865-66 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	9	3,678	1,218	1,170	...	...
1866-67 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	9	3,678	1,218	1,170	...	...
1867-68 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	9	3,678	1,218	1,170	...	...
1868-69 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	7	3,678	1,218	1,168	...	...
1869-70 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	7	3,678	1,218	1,168	...	...
1870-71 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	7	3,678	1,218	1,168	...	...
1871-72 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	7	3,678	1,218	1,168	...	...
1872-73 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	15	3,678	1,218	1,176	...	...
1873-74 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	15	3,678	1,218	1,176	...	...
1874-75 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	15	3,678	1,218	1,176	...	...
1875-76 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	15	3,678	1,218	1,176	...	...
1876-77 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	15	3,678	1,218	1,176	...	...
1877-78 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	15	3,678	1,218	1,176	...	...
1878-79 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	15	3,678	1,218	1,176	...	...
1879-80 ...	3,415	1,148	...	...	...	1,148	83	13	0	180	57	15	3,678	1,218	1,176	...	...
1880-81 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	15	3,678	1,218	1,176	...	...
1881-82 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	15	3,678	1,218	1,176	...	...
1882-83 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	15	3,678	1,218	1,176	...	...
1883-84 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	15	3,678	1,218	1,176	...	...
1884-85 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	15	3,678	1,218	1,176	...	...
1885-86 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	15	3,678	1,218	1,176	...	...
1886-87 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	15	3,678	1,218	1,176	...	...
1887-88 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	15	3,678	1,218	1,176	...	...
1888-89 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	15	3,678	1,218	1,176	...	...
1889-90 ...	3,498	1,161	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	...	180	57	15	3,678	1,218	1,176	...	...

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P³.

Revenue Statement for 13 villages, situated in the Khánápur Talúka of the Sítára Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1858-59. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (ISA'M).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND ISA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Finally remitted.	RE-MARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent &c.	Total of columns 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of columns 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1844-49	10,030	17,071	2,345	2,207	4,552	12,519	467	...	...	5,562	...	78	25,068	17,071	12,507	110	...	...
1849-50	10,048	16,789	2,481	5,041	7,522	9,267	579	...	...	5,562	...	40	25,089	16,789	9,316	29	...	...
1850-51	10,691	16,733	2,482	3,363	5,845	10,988	814	...	22	5,562	...	78	25,000	16,733	10,988	...	...	...
1851-52	10,696	16,722	2,476	2,229	4,705	12,017	839	...	45	5,559	...	78	25,093	16,722	12,140	...	...	...
1852-53	10,574	16,621	2,500	2,393	4,893	11,818	1,839	...	42	5,559	...	78	25,072	16,621	11,938	...	...	...
1853-54	10,574	16,619	2,514	4,703	7,217	9,432	961	...	55	5,558	...	70	25,093	16,619	9,567	...	...	...
1854-55	10,493	16,569	2,465	2,087	4,552	12,016	1,041	...	61	5,558	...	78	25,092	16,568	12,155	...	...	...
1855-56	10,309	16,554	2,459	4,066	6,525	10,029	1,136	...	48	5,558	...	78	25,092	16,554	10,155	...	...	...
1856-57	10,550	16,696	2,461	1,155	3,610	13,067	977	...	70	5,559	...	78	25,094	16,696	13,215	...	...	...
1857-58	10,659	16,726	2,461	804	3,265	13,462	876	...	374	5,558	...	78	25,093	16,726	13,914	...	...	...
1858-59	29,440	14,120	23	1,891	1,854	12,275	6,057	932	61	7,499	3,594	...	41,986	18,655	12,336	...	...	...
1859-60	31,294	14,709	23	...	23	14,686	5,026	845	282	5,676	3,100	...	41,986	18,654	14,978	...	...	...
1860-61	31,541	14,700	23	...	23	14,677	4,760	854	319	5,676	3,100	789	41,986	18,654	15,785	...	...	...
1861-62	32,478	14,802	23	...	23	14,809	3,849	660	232	5,663	3,096	965	41,987	18,654	16,066	...	...	...
1862-63	32,237	14,848	17	...	17	14,831	3,607	672	195	5,642	3,134	929	41,986	18,654	15,945	...	...	...
1863-64	32,855	14,974	23	...	23	14,951	2,520	409	97	5,511	3,271	903	41,986	18,654	16,041	...	...	...
1864-65	33,910	15,144	23	...	23	15,121	1,892	280	63	5,524	3,274	1,009	42,326	18,608	16,103	...	...	...
1865-66	34,164	15,225	23	...	23	15,202	1,373	204	52	5,524	3,274	1,135	42,361	18,703	16,390	...	...	...
1866-67	34,951	15,290	...	...	...	15,290	919	146	14	5,513	3,269	1,011	42,383	18,706	16,319	...	...	...
1867-68	35,061	15,302	23	...	23	15,279	809	133	19	5,513	3,271	1,023	42,383	18,706	16,321	...	...	...
1868-69	35,099	15,288	...	...	...	15,288	728	124	11	5,555	3,294	1,026	42,382	18,708	16,325	...	...	...
1869-70	35,099	15,288	...	...	...	15,288	209	22	11	7,075	3,396	1,019	42,383	18,706	16,317	...	...	...
1870-71	35,099	15,288	...	...	...	15,288	209	22	11	7,075	3,396	1,019	42,383	18,706	16,317	...	...	...
1871-72	35,099	15,288	...	...	...	15,288	209	22	11	7,075	3,396	1,019	42,383	18,706	16,317	...	...	...
1872-73	35,105	15,291	...	...	...	15,291	209	22	10	7,069	3,393	1,296	42,383	18,706	16,597	...	...	...
1873-74	34,952	15,229	8	8	15,221	462	84	23	7,089	3,393	1,296	42,383	18,706	16,540	2	8	...	...
1874-75	34,465	15,158	...	...	...	15,158	827	145	39	7,062	3,390	1,296	42,354	18,693	16,492	...	18	...
1875-76	34,277	15,112	...	...	...	15,112	1,011	191	37	7,063	3,390	1,296	42,351	18,693	16,445	...	...	...
1876-77	34,065	15,091	...	...	...	15,091	1,223	222	54	7,063	3,390	1,296	42,351	18,693	16,431	8,947	472	...
1877-78	34,065	15,081	...	...	...	15,081	1,223	222	41	9,063	3,390	1,296	42,351	18,693	16,418	2,277	495	...
1878-79	34,021	15,077	...	...	...	15,077	1,267	228	30	7,063	3,390	1,296	42,351	18,693	16,403	3,350	698	...
1879-80	32,116	14,642	...	...	...	14,642	1,905	435	43	7,063	3,390	1,296	41,094	18,467	15,981	1,006	82	...
1880-81	31,937	14,603	...	...	...	14,603	2,084	474	54	7,063	3,390	1,296	41,094	18,467	15,953	218	37	...
1881-82	31,699	14,573	...	...	...	14,573	2,338	606	61	7,067	3,388	1,295	41,094	18,467	15,929	9	...	...
1882-83	31,711	14,578	...	...	...	14,578	2,310	511	73	7,025	3,369	1,287	41,055	18,458	15,938	...	...	...
1883-84	31,793	14,626	...	...	...	14,626	2,405	483	66	6,997	3,351	1,280	41,105	18,460	15,972	...	...	...
1884-85	31,934	14,660	...	...	...	14,660	2,241	447	62	6,907	3,351	1,280	41,082	18,468	15,992	...	...	...
1885-86	32,040	14,699	...	...	...	14,699	2,066	406	43	6,907	3,351	1,280	41,022	18,455	16,011	...	...	...
1886-87	32,138	14,696	...	...	...	14,696	1,949	391	46	6,907	3,351	1,280	40,994	18,438	16,022	...	...	...
1887-88	32,164	14,701	...	...	...	14,701	1,923	386	...	6,907	3,351	1,280	40,994	18,438	15,981	...	...	...
1888-89	32,192	14,711	...	...	...	14,711	1,895	378	...	6,907	3,351	1,280	40,994	18,438	15,991	...	...	...
1889-90	32,300	14,745	...	...	...	14,745	1,737	312	20	6,907	3,351	1,280	40,994	18,438	16,054	...	...	...

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P.

Revenue Statement for 53 villages, situated in the Khanapur Taluka of the Satara Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1859-60. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA.M.).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INA.M.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Finally remitted.	REMARKS.				
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 9 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.	Total of columns 14, 15 and 16.				Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
1849-50	66,860	81,175	14,920	19,787	34,716	40,469	4,225	...	171	529	...	561	71,023	81,176	47,191	487	...	...	...	
1850-51	65,745	79,817	14,493	12,997	27,480	52,337	5,355	...	282	529	...	561	71,020	79,817	53,180	140	...	...	...	
1851-52	65,424	79,458	14,177	11,092	25,269	54,189	5,634	...	435	528	...	561	71,588	79,458	56,085	...	...	...	...
1852-53	66,205	80,649	14,730	8,997	23,733	53,910	5,806	...	262	528	...	561	72,589	80,649	57,930	...	...	...	...
1853-54	65,781	79,941	14,374	19,098	33,572	46,360	5,378	...	508	528	...	561	71,587	79,941	47,435	...	...	...	...
1854-55	65,669	80,053	14,441	8,837	23,278	50,775	5,270	...	401	528	...	561	71,467	80,053	57,737	...	...	...	...
1855-56	65,018	79,428	14,127	8,372	17,499	61,929	5,996	...	323	528	...	561	71,542	79,428	42,813	...	...	...	...
1856-57	65,824	80,409	14,108	1,770	15,878	64,531	5,197	...	416	528	...	561	71,640	80,400	55,508	...	...	...	...
1857-58	66,309	80,757	14,035	72	14,107	66,650	5,495	...	1,124	528	...	561	72,332	80,757	68,335	...	...	...	...
1858-59	67,042	81,278	14,071	...	14,071	67,207	4,769	...	1,378	528	...	561	72,339	81,278	69,140	...	...	...	...
1859-60	99,462	70,312	545	10,895	11,440	58,872	24,494	5,041	231	34,435	24,150	38	1,58,301	99,508	59,241	...	...	...	...
1860-61	1,10,404	72,723	545	32	577	72,146	15,451	3,432	1,164	33,262	23,629	4,500	1,59,117	99,784	77,910	...	...	...	38	
1861-62	1,14,994	74,239	388	2	390	73,849	14,215	3,226	1,482	29,908	22,313	6,310	1,59,117	99,778	81,941	...	...	...	1	
1862-63	1,16,801	74,312	645	...	645	73,707	13,912	3,178	1,365	29,404	22,206	6,584	1,59,117	99,696	81,716	...	...	...	...
1863-64	1,18,764	74,824	546	...	546	74,278	9,412	2,091	1,390	31,023	22,924	7,048	1,59,201	99,729	82,716	...	...	...	...
1864-65	1,23,617	75,977	546	...	546	75,431	4,579	945	752	31,015	22,817	7,026	1,59,211	99,739	83,209	...	...	...	...
1865-66	1,24,774	76,314	335	...	335	75,979	8,411	755	443	31,016	22,817	7,384	1,59,201	99,786	83,706	...	...	...	...
1866-67	1,25,663	76,400	87	...	87	76,313	2,538	563	1,179	31,016	22,826	7,082	1,59,217	99,789	84,574	...	...	...	...
1867-68	1,26,115	76,619	202	...	202	76,327	2,086	476	1,172	31,010	22,778	7,108	1,59,220	99,873	84,807	...	...	...	...
1868-69	1,25,826	76,157	...	...	...	76,157	1,970	469	985	31,407	23,114	7,211	1,59,203	99,740	84,358	...	...	...	...
1869-70	1,26,224	76,350	52	...	52	76,298	1,601	447	1,172	31,747	23,062	7,063	1,59,572	99,859	84,533	...	...	...	...
1870-71	1,26,221	76,358	...	...	...	76,358	1,584	441	911	31,747	23,062	7,073	1,59,532	99,861	84,342	472	...	...	...	
1871-72	1,26,276	76,384	...	...	...	76,384	1,529	415	42	31,747	23,062	7,179	1,59,552	99,861	83,005	...	...	...	...
1872-73	1,26,311	76,387	...	...	...	76,387	1,535	415	45	31,747	23,038	8,873	1,59,593	99,860	85,305	...	...	...	...
1873-74	1,26,262	76,379	...	30	39	76,340	1,013	226	54	31,747	23,062	8,884	1,59,022	99,667	85,278	...	...	...	189	
1874-75	1,26,535	76,583	...	...	...	76,583	1,145	267	59	31,263	22,762	8,796	1,59,943	99,612	85,438	...	...	...	...
1875-76	1,26,410	76,537	...	...	...	76,537	1,297	321	58	31,236	22,754	8,822	1,59,943	99,612	85,412	...	...	...	...
1876-77	1,26,308	76,517	...	...	...	76,517	1,402	343	63	31,233	22,752	8,820	1,59,943	99,612	85,420	...	...	...	306
1877-78	1,26,237	76,500	...	...	...	76,500	1,473	359	226	31,233	22,752	8,820	1,59,943	99,611	85,646	...	...	...	293
1878-79	1,26,238	76,500	...	...	...	76,500	1,472	359	62	31,233	22,752	8,820	1,59,943	99,611	85,393	4,380	370	...	...		
1879-80	1,24,171	76,912	...	...	...	76,912	2,189	613	181	31,233	22,792	8,820	1,57,593	99,277	84,913	532	51	...	...		
1880-81	1,24,091	76,914	...	...	...	76,912	2,269	512	84	31,233	22,762	8,820	1,57,593	99,276	84,910	202	29	...	...		
1881-82	1,23,946	76,027	...	...	...	76,027	2,464	524	104	31,196	22,729	8,797	1,57,606	99,280	84,923	4	...	...	...	
1882-83	1,23,807	76,018	...	...	...	76,018	2,506	528	125	31,195	22,729	8,797	1,57,598	99,276	84,920	...	...	...	...
1883-84	1,24,037	76,059	...	...	...	76,059	2,628	586	130	31,093	22,691	8,787	1,57,758	99,336	84,955	2	...	...	...	
1884-85	1,24,085	76,078	...	...	...	76,078	2,579	567	141	31,093	22,691	8,787	1,57,757	99,336	85,006	...	...	...	...
1885-86	1,23,677	75,976	...	...	...	75,976	2,277	603	139	31,070	22,686	8,782	1,57,024	99,105	84,897	...	...	...	...
1886-87	1,23,706	75,997	...	...	...	75,997	2,166	484	131	31,070	22,686	8,782	1,57,032	99,107	84,910	...	...	...	...
1887-88	1,23,955	76,031	...	...	...	76,031	2,007	450	26	31,070	22,685	8,782	1,57,032	99,106	84,839	...	...	...	...
1888-89	1,24,040	76,045	...	...	...	76,045	1,919	436	27	31,070	22,685	8,782	1,57,032	99,106	84,854	...	...	...	...
1889-90	1,24,078	76,052	...	...	...	76,052	1,884	427	100	31,070	22,685	8,782	1,57,027	99,104	84,934	...	...	...	...

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P⁵.

Revenue Statement for one Government village, Salsinga, situated in the Khánápur Talúka of the Sátára Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1881-82. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INÁM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INÁM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8, and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Perma-nent.	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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1871-72	...	No record	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73	...	2,188	1,174	...	242	242	932	64	20	14	695	314	41	2,947	1,508	987	...	...
1873-74	...	2,252	1,193	...	255	255	938	...	...	...	695	314	41	2,947	1,507	979	...	...
1874-75	...	2,252	1,193	...	255	255	938	...	...	...	695	314	45	2,947	1,507	983	...	...
1875-76	...	2,252	1,193	...	255	255	938	...	...	...	695	314	45	2,947	1,507	983	...	...
1876-77	...	2,252	1,193	...	255	255	938	...	...	...	695	314	45	2,947	1,507	983	...	...
1877-78	...	2,252	1,193	...	255	255	938	...	...	...	695	314	45	2,947	1,507	983	...	...
1878-79	...	2,252	1,193	...	255	255	938	...	...	...	695	314	45	2,947	1,507	983	...	...
1879-80	...	2,252	1,193	...	255	255	938	...	...	...	695	314	45	2,947	1,507	983	...	...
1880-81	...	2,252	1,193	...	255	255	938	...	...	...	695	314	45	2,947	1,507	983	...	...
1881-82	...	2,589	1,769	...	831	831	938	108	12	...	777	605	45	3,474	2,386	983	...	...
1882-83	...	2,620	1,783	...	...	...	1,783	108	12	7	746	588	82	3,474	2,383	1,872	...	...
1883-84	...	2,729	1,794	...	...	...	1,794	...	...	...	746	588	233	3,475	2,382	2,027	...	...
1884-85	...	2,729	1,794	...	...	...	1,794	...	...	...	746	588	233	3,475	2,382	2,027	...	...
1885-86	...	2,729	1,794	...	...	...	1,794	...	...	...	746	588	233	3,475	2,382	2,027	...	...
1886-87	...	2,729	1,794	...	...	...	1,794	...	...	...	746	588	233	3,475	2,382	2,027	...	...
1887-88	...	2,729	1,794	...	...	...	1,794	...	...	...	746	588	233	3,475	2,382	2,027	...	...
1888-89	...	2,729	1,794	...	...	...	1,794	...	...	...	746	588	230	3,475	2,382	2,024	...	...
1889-90	...	2,729	1,794	...	...	...	1,794	...	...	...	746	588	230	3,475	2,382	2,024	...	...

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P^o.

Revenue Statement for the Government land in 2 Inam Villages situated in the Kháinápúr Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1859-60. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).		TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of produce.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 9 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1849-50 ...	132	96	10	34	44	52	62	...	3	...	...	...	194	96	65	...	...	...
1850-51 ...	132	96	10	8	18	78	62	...	3	...	...	...	194	96	81	...	...	...
1851-52 ...	132	96	10	17	27	69	62	...	4	...	...	...	194	96	73	...	...	...
1852-53 ...	172	153	36	11	47	106	22	...	1	...	...	...	194	153	107	...	...	...
1853-54 ...	192	134	32	...	32	102	62	...	12	...	...	...	194	134	114	...	...	...
1854-55 ...	132	134	32	...	32	102	62	...	4	...	...	...	194	134	106	...	...	...
1855-56 ...	132	134	32	...	32	102	62	...	5	...	...	...	194	134	107	...	...	...
1856-57 ...	154	163	32	...	32	131	40	...	6	...	...	...	194	163	137	...	...	...
1857-58 ...	154	163	32	...	32	131	40	...	6	...	...	...	194	163	137	...	...	...
1858-59 ...	154	163	32	...	32	131	40	...	8	...	...	...	194	163	139	...	...	...
1859-60 ...	324	158	10	16	26	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	132	...	...	...
1860-61 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	...
1861-62 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	...
1862-63 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	...
1863-64 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	...
1864-65 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	...
1865-66 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	...
1866-67 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	...
1867-68 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	...
1868-69 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	...
1869-70 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	...
1870-71 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	...
1871-72 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	...
1872-73 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	...
1873-74 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	6
1874-75 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	...
1875-76 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	...
1876-77 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	...
1877-78 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	...
1878-79 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	...
1879-80 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	324	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	158	158	...	...	...
1882-83 ...	332	163	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	163	163	...	...	...
1883-84 ...	332	163	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	163	163	...	...	...
1884-85 ...	364	178	...	...	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	178	178	...	...	...
1885-86 ...	350	170	...	...	...	170	14	7	1	...	...	...	364	177	171	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	350	170	...	...	...	170	14	7	1	...	...	...	364	177	171	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	350	170	...	...	...	170	14	7	1	...	...	...	364	177	171	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	350	170	...	...	...	170	14	7	...	...	...	...	364	177	170	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	350	170	...	...	...	170	14	7	1	...	...	...	364	177	171	...	...	...

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P'.

Revenue Statement for the Government land in 2 Inám villages situated in the Khánápur Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1867-68. 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 (INÁ.M.)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INÁ.M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Finally remitted.	RE- MARKS.		
	Occupied acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction- sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rents, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment. Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.				Rs.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.															Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
1857-58	
1858-59	...	No record	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1859-60
1860-61
1861-62
1862-63	...		39	6	6	39	6	6
1863-64	...		39	6	6	39	6	6
1864-65	...		39	6	6	39	6	6
1865-66	...	39	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	6	6	...	...	...	...
1866-67	...	39	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	6	6	...	...	...	...
1867-68	...	53	19	...	14	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	53	19	5	...	...	...	...
1868-69	...	53	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	53	19	19	...	...	...	...
1869-70	...	53	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	53	19	19	...	...	...	...
1870-71	...	53	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	53	19	19	...	...	...	...
1871-72	...	53	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	53	19	19	...	...	...	...
1872-73	...	53	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	53	19	19	...	...	...	...
1873-74	...	53	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	53	19	19	...	...	...	...
1874-75	...	53	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	53	19	19	...	...	...	...
1875-76	...	53	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	53	19	19	...	...	...	...
1876-77	...	53	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	53	19	19	...	...	...	...
1877-78	...	53	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	53	19	19	...	...	...	...
1878-79	...	53	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	53	19	19	...	...	...	...
1879-80	...	53	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	53	19	19	...	...	...	...
1880-81	...	53	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	53	19	19	...	...	...	...
1881-82	...	53	19	...	...	...	19	39	6	...	...	...	53	19	19	...	...	...	2
1882-83	...	92	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	92	25	25	...	...	...	...
1883-84	...	92	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	92	25	25	...	...	...	...
1884-85	...	92	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	92	25	25	...	...	...	...
1885-86	...	92	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	92	25	25	...	...	...	...
1886-87	...	92	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	92	25	25	...	...	...	...
1887-88	...	92	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	92	25	25	...	...	...	...
1888-89	...	92	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	92	25	25	...	...	...	...
1889-90	...	92	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	92	25	25	...	...	...	...

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P³.

Revenue Statement for the Government land in one Inám village, Upála Karyát Máyni, situated in the Khánpur Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1867-68. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INÁM.)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INÁM.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Finally remitted.	RE-MARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Totals of columns 2, 3 and 14.	Full Assessment. Total of columns 2, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 12.				
			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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1857-58	...	No record	
1858-59	...	63	29	7	...	7	22	9	2	...	...	...	72	31	22	...	...
1859-60	72	31	3	...	...	72	31	3	...	...
1860-61	72	31	2	...	...	72	31	2	...	...
1861-62	72	31	1	...	...	72	31	1	...	...
1862-63	72	31	2	...	...	72	31	2	...	...
1863-64	...	72	31	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	31	31	...	...
1864-65	...	72	31	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	31	31	...	...
1865-66	...	72	31	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	31	31	...	...
1866-67	...	72	31	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	31	31	...	...
1867-68	...	85	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	28	28	...	...
1868-69	...	85	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	28	28	...	...
1869-70	...	85	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	28	28	...	...
1870-71	...	85	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	28	28	...	...
1871-72	...	85	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	28	28	...	...
1872-73	...	85	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	28	28	...	...
1873-74	...	85	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	28	28	...	...
1874-75	...	85	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	28	28	...	...
1875-76	...	85	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	28	28	...	...
1876-77	...	85	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	28	28	...	...
1877-78	...	85	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	28	28	...	...
1878-79	...	85	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	28	28	...	...
1879-80	...	14	6	...	...	6	71	22	4	...	...	...	85	28	10	...	...
1880-81	...	14	6	...	...	6	71	22	3	...	...	...	85	28	9	...	...
1881-82	...	14	6	...	...	6	71	22	3	...	...	...	85	28	9	...	...
1882-83	...	14	6	...	...	6	71	22	3	...	...	...	85	28	9	...	...
1883-84	...	85	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	28	28	...	...
1884-85	...	85	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	28	28	...	...
1885-86	...	85	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	28	28	...	...
1886-87	...	85	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	28	28	...	...
1887-88	...	85	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	28	28	...	...
1888-89	...	85	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	28	28	...	...
1889-90	...	85	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	28	28	...	...

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P^o.

Revenue Statement for the Government land in one Inám village, Vázar, situated in the Khánápúr Táluka of the Sítára Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1867-68. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INÁM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INÁM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Finally remitted.	REMARKS.	
	Occupied acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.				
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1857-58 ...	No record.																		
1858-59 ...																			
1859-60 ...																			
1860-61 ...																			
1861-62 ...																			
1862-63 ...																			
1863-64 ...																			
1864-65 ...																			
1865-66 ...																			
1866-67 ...																			
1867-68 ...	No record.																		
1868-69 ...																			
1869-70 ...																			
1870-71 ...																			
1871-72 ...																			
1872-73 ...																			
1873-74 ...																			
1874-75 ...																			
1875-76 ...																			
1876-77 ...																			
1877-78 ...	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	...	...
1878-79 ...	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	...	...
1879-80 ...	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	...	...
1880-81 ...	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	...	...
1881-82 ...	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	...	...
1882-83 ...	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	...	...
1883-84 ...	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	...	...
1884-85 ...	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	...	...
1885-86 ...	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	...	...
1886-87 ...	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	...	...
1887-88 ...	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	...	...
1888-89 ...	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	...	...
1889-90 ...	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	...	...

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P¹⁰.

Revenue Statement for the Government land in one Inam village, Gárdi, situated in the Khánúpur Talúka of the Sátára Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1867-68. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Finally remitted.	REMARKS.	
	Occupied acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.				
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1857-58 ...		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1858-59 ...		No record.																	
1859-60 ...																			
1860-61 ...																			
1861-62 ...																			
1862-63 ...																			
1863-64 ...																			
1864-65 ...																			
1865-66 ...																			
1866-67 ...																			
1867-68 ...										46	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1868-69 ...										46	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1869-70 ...										46	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1870-71 ...										40	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1871-72 ...										46	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1872-73 ...										46	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1873-74 ...										46	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1874-75 ...										46	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1875-76 ...										46	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1876-77 ...										46	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1877-78 ...										46	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1878-79 ...										46	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1879-80 ...										46	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1880-81 ...										46	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1881-82 ...										46	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1882-83 ...										46	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1883-84 ...										46	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1884-85 ...										46	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1885-86 ...										46	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1886-87 ...										46	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1887-88 ...										46	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1888-89 ...										46	13	10	46	13	10	...	...
1889-90 ...	46	13				13							46	13	13	...	...

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P¹¹.

Revenue Statement for the Government land in one Indm Village, Dhavleshvar, situated in the Khánápur Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1872-73. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Finally remitted	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8, and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of columns 3, 9, and 12.	Collections. Total of columns 7, 10, and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1862-63	5	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	6	...	...
1863-64	5	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	6	...	...
1864-65	5	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	6	...	...
1865-66	5	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	6	...	...
1866-67	5	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	6	...	...
1867-68	5	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	6	...	...
1868-69	5	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	6	...	...
1869-70	5	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	6	...	...
1870-71	5	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	6	...	...
1871-72	5	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	6	...	...
<hr/>																		
1872-73	5	14	...	8	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	6	...	...
1873-74	5	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	14	...	...
1874-75	5	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	14	...	...
1875-76	5	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	14	...	...
1876-77	5	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	14	...	...
1877-78	5	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	14	...	...
1878-79	5	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	14	...	...
1879-80	5	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	14	...	...
1880-81	5	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	14	...	...
1881-82	5	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	14	...	...
1882-83	5	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	14	...	...
1883-84	5	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	14	...	...
1884-85	5	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	14	...	...
1885-86	5	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	14	...	...
1886-87	5	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	14	...	...
1887-88	5	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	14	...	...
1888-89	5	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	14	...	...
1889-90	5	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	14	...	...

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P¹².

Revenue Statement for the Government land in one Inám village, Kalambi, situated in the Khándpur Táluka of the Sitára Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1881-82. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

1847-9

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INÁM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INÁM.			Balance out-standing at close of year.	Finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8, and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of columns 3, 9, and 12.	Collections. Total of columns 7, 10, and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1871-72 ...	} No record.																	
1872-73 ...																		
1873-74 ...																		
1874-75 ...																		
1875-76 ...																		
1876-77 ...																		
1877-78 ...																		
1878-79 ...																		
1879-80 ...																		
1880-81 ...																		
1881-82 ...	} No record.																	
1882-83 ...																		
1883-84 ...																		
1884-85 ...		35	42	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	42	42	...	...
1885-86 ...		35	42	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	42	42	...	...
1886-87 ...		35	42	42	35	42	42
1887-88 ...		35	42	42	35	42	42
1888-89 ...		35	42	42	35	42	42
1889-90 ...		35	42	42	35	42	42

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W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P¹³.

Revenue Statement for the Government land of Bhushangad in 4 Inám villages, situated in the Khánápur Tábuca of the Sátára Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1859-60. 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 (INÁ'M.)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED AND INÁ'M.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Remission from rate of grading.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8, and 11.	Full Assessment Total of columns 3, 9, and 12.	Collections. Total of columns 7, 10, and 13.				
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.														
L	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.	Rs.	Rs.	
1840-50																			
1850-51																			
1851-52																			
1852-53																			
1853-54		No record																	
1854-55																			
1855-56																			
1856-57																			
1857-58																			
1858-59	204	213				213				9	3		213	216	213				
1859-60	206	273	60		60	213				9	9		215	282	213				
1860-61	206	273				273				9	9		215	282	282				
1861-62	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1862-63	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1863-64	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1864-65	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1865-66	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1866-67	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1867-68	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1868-69	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1869-70	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1870-71	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1871-72	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1872-73	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1873-74	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1874-75	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1875-76	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1876-77	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1877-78	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282	10			
1878-79	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282	15			
1879-80	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282	2			
1880-81	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282	31			
1881-82	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1882-83	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1883-84	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1884-85	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1885-86	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1886-87	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1887-88	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1888-89	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				
1889-90	206	273				273				9	9	9	215	282	282				

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX Q.

of the 15th March 1891 for 69 Government Villages situated in the Khánápur Táluka of the Sítára Collectorate.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																Average assessment of all Government Land per Acre.	Increased percentage on Government occupied Land.	REMARKS.
Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation in- cluding Indm.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										UNOCCUPIED WASTE.					
			Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water Cess.	Total Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.				
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.								
Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.							
18	10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
12 8 0	85	...	85	47	...	...	...	...	85	47	...	47	...	...	0 8 10	67.0	
2 8 0	118	2	110	185	8	12	...	...	118	197	...	107	...	...	1 10 9	41.7	
2 8 0	2,273	192	1,538	1,080	183	309	...	...	1,721	1,449	732	2,181	138	65	1 3 4	85.3	
2 8 0	876	73	607	1,100	10	40	...	...	626	1,230	...	1,230	...	...	1 15 5	34.0	
2 8 0	2,580	176	2,011	1,897	34	59	1	2	2,040	1,958	...	1,958	77	20	0 14 11	36.4		
2 8 0	20	...	20	32	...	...	...	...	20	32	...	32	...	...	1 9 7	33.3	
2 8 0	1,440	400	1,175	607	15	30	1	2	1,101	609	25	724	...	...	0 0 9	29.7	
2 8 0	4,102	1,028	3,262	2,872	126	217	6	19	3,304	3,108	366	3,474	31	7	1 0 3	37.6		
2 8 0	28	...	11	22	2	15	...	...	19	37	20	63	...	...	3 5 1	21.2	
2 8 0	3,366	1,274	2,295	1,622	103	370	66	268	2,554	2,269	607	2,807	33	15	1 1 10	36.2		
2 8 0	3,096	700	2,413	1,770	75	137	4	12	2,492	1,919	237	2,176	9	2	0 13 11	30.9		
2 8 0	2,310	290	1,856	1,065	184	364	...	...	1,850	2,020	281	2,110	...	...	1 4 4	29.6	
2 8 0	2,273	178	1,514	1,422	180	330	...	...	1,754	1,752	107	1,940	...	...	2 1	33.1	
2 8 0	2,110	440	1,024	1,555	183	247	...	...	1,757	1,802	323	2,125	...	...	1 3 4	45.2	
2 8 0	1,536	341	1,165	792	57	112	...	...	1,222	904	132	1,036	7	2	0 13 6	39.4	
2 8 0	1,262	627	699	572	55	110	13	36	767	719	114	832	...	...	1 1 4	35.4	
2 8 0	1,148	637	1,174	645	59	97	5	12	1,131	954	52	703	...	...	0 10 0	29.5	
2 8 0	1,708	1,037	1,535	937	70	139	25	81	1,630	1,2 7	80	1,293	...	...	0 12 8	30.1	
2 8 0	935	440	764	757	29	57	14	54	806	898	18	830	...	...	1 1 7	29.7	
2 8 0	1,321	342	851	1,145	130	260	...	...	981	1,405	337	1,742	72	27	1 10 11	72.1	
2 8 0	50	3	45	80	5	7	...	...	50	87	...	87	...	...	1 11 10	52.6	
...	34,045	8,328	24,466	20,904	1,553	2,972	135	486	26,154	24,362	3,553	27,915	367	138	1 0 11	39.9		
2 4 0	1,379	178	1,010	659	00	168	...	...	1,109	827	131	958	...	...	0 13 10	27.6	
2 4 0	7	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	3	...	...	6 6 10	...	
2 4 0	5	...	2	3	3	5	...	...	5	8	...	8	...	...	1 9 7	42.9	
2 4 0	35	...	35	52	...	...	...	...	35	52	...	52	...	...	1 7 9	23.8	
2 4 0	3,830	858	2,374	1,980	139	292	2	4	2,515	2,276	53	3,320	277	56	0 13 8	48.1		
2 4 0	2,873	1,310	2,096	1,161	503	861	1	2	2,600	2,624	1,211	3,335	...	...	1 4 6	95.6	
2 4 0	141	840	736	214	477	...	...	...	1,084	1,213	798	2,011	...	...	1 13 5	79.4	
2 4 0	194	1,101	953	255	564	...	...	...	1,396	1,199	636	1,825	...	...	1 6 11	60.5	
2 4 0	3,068	332	2,335	1,738	300	489	...	...	2,685	2,267	305	2,572	63	16	0 15 1	35.2	
2 4 0	490	56	291	413	52	95	...	...	343	513	60	573	...	...	1 10 9	33.9	
2 4 0	8,205	703	6,320	4,077	300	403	...	...	6,039	4,570	434	5,498	349	56	0 11 7	39.1	
2 4 0	5,219	501	4,043	1,778	381	907	...	...	4,427	2,385	251	3,236	100	21	1 0 7	40.6	
2 4 0	2,034	218	1,400	1,724	76	140	...	...	1,556	1,864	6	1,870	...	...	1 3 4	38.4	
2 4 0	1,339	607	716	395	90	135	...	...	806	700	203	763	179	25	0 11 10	60.1	
2 4 0	4,562	627	3,166	3,222	152	232	1	2	3,310	3,566	113	3,619	...	...	1 1 5	61.5	
2 4 0	5,802	430	4,723	3,667	237	383	...	...	4,306	4,036	636	4,652	...	...	0 13 7	20.6	
2 4 0	600	98	570	457	25	45	...	...	595	502	3	605	...	...	1 0 2	38.9	
2 4 0	1,035	39	1,307	772	59	77	...	...	1,363	849	69	918	29	4	0 10 7	29.3	
2 4 0	1,563	351	1,306	830	32	45	...	...	1,338	881	2	890	...	...	1 0 7	29.3	
2 4 0	5,542	228	2,588	119	207	1	2	3,093	2,797	239	3,436	...	...	...	1 0 2	38.9	
2 4 0	2,964	483	2,234	839	10	140	...	...	2,445	1,077	130	1,297	229	38	0 7 6	23.5	
2 4 0	1,339	486	1,581	1,435	71	114	...	...	1,652	1,549	190	1,739	...	...	1 0 10	48.9	
2 4 0	2,479	215	2,068	1,271	177	308	...	...	2,263	1,579	142	1,721	182	27	0 11 8	27.2	
2 4 0	2,143	236	1,646	1,321	113	175	...	...	1,759	1,496	164	1,660	...	...	0 15	54.8	
2 4 0	226	21	208	95	4	2	...	...	212	37	...	87	14	11	0 6 11	19.0	
...	60,077	8,188	44,410	31,870	3,657	6,191	5	10	48,081	38,077	6,506	44,583	1,389	208	0 14 0	44.6		

Former Taluka.		Present Taluka.		BY FORMER SURVEY.														
1	2	3	4	Name of Village.			GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND,											
		Number.		Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation, including Inám.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water Cess.	Total Assessment.		
				Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rs.	Rs.		
				1 12 0	77	2	77	20	...	...	...	...	77	20	...	20
				1 10 0	46	2	46	13	...	...	...	...	46	13	...	18
				1 10 0	15	...	15	5	...	...	...	...	15	5	...	5
				1 9 0	11,801	3,708	8,197	4,071	252	716	6	13	8,455	4,800	...	4,800		
				1 9 0	1,525	627	1,058	413	103	305	1	1	1,162	719	...	719		
				1 9 0	1,289	352	1,095	593	17	28	1	1	1,053	592	...	562		
				1 9 0	2,724	1,043	1,441	557	26	55	...	...	1,297	612	...	612
				1 9 0	2,185	832	1,259	636	...	...	...	...	1,259	636	...	636
				1 9 0	8,812	4,230	6,894	2,850	327	323	11	28	7,232	3,701	...	3,701		
				1 9 0	2,001	306	1,839	746	130	494	...	...	2,019	1,210	...	1,240
				1 9 0	11,695	1,965	9,549	3,363	200	737	2	3	9,817	4,103	...	4,103		
				1 9 0	7,532	796	3,941	2,640	327	535	2	4	6,206	3,179	...	3,179		
				1 9 0	2,197	255	1,803	806	91	253	...	...	1,584	1,149	...	1,149
				1 9 0	138	21	138	95	...	...	...	...	138	95	...	95
				1 8 0	2,742	439	1,962	813	75	227	...	...	2,987	1,046	...	1,046
				1 8 0	4,222	523	2,761	1,384	160	432	...	...	2,921	1,816	...	1,816
				1 8 0	1,223	69	801	321	52	134	...	...	943	455	...	455
				1 8 0	3,382	1,197	2,969	1,361	136	419	...	...	3,103	1,780	...	1,780
				1 8 0	1,863	146	1,368	693	39	107	...	...	1,407	800	...	800
				1 8 0	2,475	300	2,570	932	158	541	1	1	2,729	1,794	...	1,794		
				1 6 0	2,571	595	1,900	1,064	105	238	...	...	2,065	1,322	...	1,322
				...	71,695	17,338	53,673	23,396	2,144	6,394	24	51	55,941	29,841	...	29,841		
				1 6 0	2,175	1,568	1,860	500	55	119	...	...	1,015	619	...	619
				1 6 0	6,984	3,141	5,469	1,402	254	712	...	...	5,723	2,204	...	2,204
				1 6 0	1,846	273	1,272	436	133	347	...	...	1,405	821	...	823
				1 6 0	1,412	135	1,053	374	42	99	...	...	1,095	473	...	473
				1 6 0	4,507	1,563	3,493	836	60	143	3	3	3,466	982	...	982		
				1 6 0	3,731	741	2,870	1,188	53	126	...	...	2,923	1,314	...	1,314
				1 6 0	3,813	438	3,107	813	129	304	1	1	3,294	1,118	...	1,118		
				1 6 0	2,866	1,002	2,200	814	157	564	...	...	2,357	1,378	...	1,378
				1 6 0	241	47	153	60	47	152	...	...	200	213	...	213
				1 6 0	2,467	1,344	1,918	844	26	56	1	2	1,015	213	...	213		
				1 6 0	2,150	1,945	1,546	658	34	77	2	4	1,82	739	...	739		
				1 6 0	5,477	2,333	4,059	1,942	143	403	...	...	4,292	2,345	...	2,345
				1 6 0	1,067	311	1,194	488	33	91	2	5	1,229	584	...	584		
				1 6 0	1,286	1,540	1,115	435	7	13	1	2	1,123	450	...	450		
				...	40,632	17,031	31,279	10,930	1,170	3,198	10	17	32,450	14,143	...	14,143		
				0 10 0	3,678	2,136	3,302	736	198	428	...	...	3,498	1,162	...	1,162
				...	2,09,708	53,220	1,59,361	75,959	6,253	19,325	195	657	1,65,809	95,941	...	95,941		

Q.—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																	
Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation including Inham.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										UNOCCUPIED WASTE.		Average assessment of all Government Land per Acre.	Increased percentage on Government occupied Land.	REMARKS.
			Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water-courses.	Total Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.							
Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
2 0 0	77	2	76	22	1	2	...	...	77	24	...	24	...	...	0 5 0	20 0	
2 0 0	46	2	46	16	...	...	...	...	46	18	...	16	...	...	0 5 7	28 1	
2 0 0	16	...	16	5	...	...	...	...	16	5	...	5	...	...	0 5 0	...	
2 0 0	11,984	3,578	8,015	5,184	446	656	...	...	8,469	5,863	1,731	7,594	157	28	0 14 2	58 2	
2 0 0	1,832	629	959	436	203	270	...	...	1,102	708	740	1,442	...	...	1 4 0	101 9	
2 0 0	1,285	352	998	616	50	50	...	...	1,049	697	51	718	...	...	0 10 11	27 4	
2 0 0	1,771	1,069	1,179	618	97	122	...	...	1,276	749	178	618	...	...	0 11 2	50 0	
2 0 0	2,180	862	1,234	738	17	39	...	...	1,251	818	19	837	...	...	0 10 8	31 6	
2 0 0	3,816	4,231	6,490	3,308	747	932	14	42	7,251	4,292	1,884	6,196	...	...	0 13 7	66 0	
2 0 0	2,681	276	1,736	780	271	424	...	...	2,007	1,214	1,120	2,324	...	...	1 2 3	88 2	
2 0 0	11,705	1,855	0,213	4,072	621	920	...	...	9,834	4,092	1,696	6,688	187	32	0 10 9	63 0	
2 0 0	7,561	756	5,756	3,324	432	548	...	...	6,190	3,877	510	4,387	181	46	0 11 2	38 0	
2 0 0	2,198	268	1,640	986	256	372	...	...	1,806	1,368	795	2,153	...	...	1 0 0	87 4	
2 0 0	138	21	188	138	...	...	...	...	138	138	...	138	...	...	1 0 0	46 3	
2 0 0	2,756	434	1,865	1,054	185	202	...	...	2,090	1,256	483	1,739	230	44	0 12 8	67 2	
2 0 0	4,312	522	2,692	2,025	219	302	...	...	2,911	2,328	257	2,585	439	144	0 12 11	42 3	
2 0 0	1,328	71	863	432	89	92	...	...	952	524	124	648	24	4	0 10 8	42 4	
2 0 0	3,898	1,166	2,883	1,918	231	304	...	...	3,114	2,222	283	2,505	10	2	0 12 10	40 7	
2 0 0	1,802	151	1,327	950	68	94	...	...	1,405	1,050	6	1,056	207	58	0 11 1	32 0	
2 0 0	3,498	305	2,509	1,256	268	398	...	...	2,759	1,638	...	2,757	...	...	1 0 0	58 7	
2 0 0	2,605	577	1,905	1,094	190	338	...	...	2,091	2,032	201	2,233	...	...	1 0 8	68 9	
...	72,127	17,067	51,531	29,629	4,367	6,046	26	73	55,924	35,748	11,268	46,953	1,654	402	0 13 2	57 3	
1 12 0	2,256	1,491	1,763	599	167	194	...	...	1,930	793	496	1,292	62	7	0 10 5	108 7	
1 12 0	6,650	3,252	5,208	1,920	500	662	...	...	5,768	2,582	1,488	4,650	34	17	0 11 3	81 8	
1 12 0	1,852	275	1,178	567	230	303	...	...	1,408	870	727	1,467	98	24	1 1 11	102 6	
1 12 0	1,416	134	843	403	156	187	...	...	1,099	590	297	887	94	12	0 12 1	87 5	
1 12 0	4,504	1,565	3,344	1,094	118	124	...	...	3,462	1,218	302	1,589	3	2	0 7 4	60 0	
1 12 0	3,775	709	2,777	1,580	143	159	...	...	2,920	1,739	329	2,096	442	82	0 9 2	66 7	
1 12 0	3,814	446	3,038	1,012	254	287	...	...	3,292	1,299	650	1,955	69	12	0 9 4	74 9	
1 12 0	2,861	1,012	2,133	991	230	314	...	...	2,363	1,305	860	2,165	...	...	0 14 8	57 1	
1 12 0	244	47	134	59	69	91	...	...	208	149	303	452	...	...	2 3 7	113 2	
1 12 0	2,464	1,346	1,897	1,034	39	40	3	7	1,839	1,081	42	1,123	46	10	0 9 2	24 5	
1 12 0	2,138	1,074	1,507	798	82	104	1	2	1,591	904	255	1,159	80	14	0 11 2	56 8	
1 12 0	5,377	2,490	3,978	2,529	240	301	10	17	4,228	2,847	1,004	3,851	2	2	0 14 7	64 2	
1 12 0	1,709	258	1,137	660	84	97	...	...	1,221	657	246	903	49	5	0 11 5	54 6	
1 12 0	1,294	1,541	1,108	525	19	28	2	4	1,129	557	65	622	...	...	0 8 10	38 2	
...	40,634	17,140	30,145	13,670	2,392	2,891	16	30	32,553	16,591	7,174	23,765	1,002	195	0 11 5	68 0	
1 4 0	3,689	2,127	3,230	1,347	279	271	...	...	3,569	1,618	1,070	2,688	...	...	0 12 3	131 3	
...	210,692	62,850	1,63,791	67,426	12,248	18,371	182	599	1,66,221	1,16,396	29,508	1,45,904	4,412	1,003	0 18 9	52 1	

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX R.

FROM

CAPTAIN W. C. ANDERSON,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.;

TO

J. N. ROSE, ESQUIRE,

Collector of Sátára.

*Superintendent's Office,**Camp Lonand, Sátára Districts, 13th January 1860.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the following report regarding the revised rates of assessment proposed for the entire Koregaon Táluka and the Mámíatdár's division of the Khánápur Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate, the classification of which districts is now completed.

25. I now come to the consideration of the revision of assessment in the Mámíatdár's division of the Khánápur Táluka.

26. The Mámíatdár's division of the Khánápur Táluka is situated immediately to the South of the Máyni Mahalkari's division of the same Táluka, which was settled last season. It is bounded on the South by Jághir districts intermixed with villages of the Athni and Tásgaon Tálukás of the Belgaum Collectorate. On the West the Khánápur Táluka is separated from the Karád and Tásgaon Tálukás by the continuation of the line of Gháts alluded to in the 2nd paragraph.

27. The Mámíatdár's division is about 40 miles in extreme length from East to West, and of irregular width from North to South varying from 10 to 18 miles. The fall of rain is by no means uniform throughout the district, diminishing from West to East and being much more ample and certain in the Western villages than in the Eastern.

28. There are several small markets within the limits of the district, but the chief mart is the large trading town of Karád, which is about 10 miles to the Westward. The made road from Bijápur to Karád communicating with the coast by the Kumbárlí Ghát, recently opened for traffic, runs through the South of Khánápur from East to West. The road from Belgaum to Sátára *viá* Tásgaon also runs through the West of the district from North to South. As regards proximity to, and means of communication with, markets, the western villages have a very decided advantage over the remainder of the district; they have also a great advantage as regards climate, enjoying a fall of rain ordinarily sufficient and certain, which is not always the case with the villages farther to the Eastward; manufacturing towns there are none; a few weavers are scattered through the different villages.

29. The crops are very similar both in dry-crop and garden land to those mentioned with reference to Koregaon in the 11th and 12th paragraphs. Two crops are also raised in good years on the same land in a few of the villages on the extreme western frontier, which advantage has been met as mentioned with reference to Koregaon in the 8th paragraph.

30. The people appear to be generally in fair condition; indebtedness does certainly not prevail to anything like the extent it does in Koregaon. The average rate of assessment in many of the villages is low; and in all but those on the Western frontier, on the average, moderate; great inequalities however are ever met with, and the removal of these will, I trust, not be inconsistent with some increase to the revenue.

31. The following statement shows the revenues and amount stated in the accounts to have been occupied since the commencement of our rule:—

Years.			Area cultivated.	Realizations.	Remissions on account of failure of crops, &c.	Permanent reduction. Less "Tota."
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1847-48	...	...	67,253	66,363	1,222	14,032
1848-49	...	...	66,802	54,886	11,229	14,851
1849-50	...	...	67,143	46,540	19,846	14,965
1850-51	...	...	65,980	52,186	13,276	14,535
1851-52	...	...	65,660	54,315	11,079	14,210
1852-53	...	...	66,481	57,100	8,907	14,790
1853-54	...	...	66,014	46,285	19,399	14,536
1854-55	...	...	67,459	56,914	8,857	14,496
1855-56	...	...	65,307	62,348	3,184	14,186
1856-57	...	...	66,083	64,719	1,770	14,163
1857-58	...	...	66,566	66,826	82	14,090
1858-59	...	...	67,298	67,394	...	14,126
Average of 12 years			66,503	57,990	8,237	14,415

32. As in the Koregaon Táluka the acres of the above statement can be only looked on as in some degree relatively correct. The revenue management of this district under the late rule evidently fills an intermediate place between the districts to the East, where "Tota" was most lavishly and unnecessarily granted, and the Western districts like Koregaon, where a stricter management and high rates of assessment were handed down to us with the possession of the country.

33. I propose to divide the villages of the Mámálatdár's division into four classes according to their respective Westerly situation, which carries with it superiority of climate and proximity to great markets; these four classes I propose to assess respectively at maximum dry-crop rates of Rs. 2-0-0, Rs. 1-12-0, Rs. 1-9-0, Rs. 1-6-0.

34. There are in all, in the district under report, 4,304 acres of Government Bágáyat land, the maximum rate of which I propose to fix at Rs. 5-0-0 and Rs. 4-8-0 in the first and second classes, and Rs. 4-0-0 and Rs. 3-12-0 in the third and fourth classes. I estimate that this will give on the whole an average assessment of about Rs. 2-12-0, as a good deal of the Bágáyat is of very indifferent quality.

35. The revenue result of the above rates is shown in the following statement:—

Class.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rates.	LAND IN OCCUPATION IN 1858-59.		Survey assessment of Government waste.	Total assessment of Government cultivated and waste or Survey Kamál.
			Old assessment.	Survey assessment.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	17	2 0 0	19,468	16,387	1,737	18,124
2	19	1 12 0	23,343	25,238	2,166	27,404
3	13	1 9 0	19,545	20,162	1,352	21,514
4	7	1 6 0	5,038	5,645	733	6,378
4	56	.....	67,394	67,432	5,988	73,420

36. The rates above imposed, I may remark, fit in with those fixed in similarly situated villages to the Southward in the adjacent Tásgaon and Athni Tálukás of the Belgaum Collectorate, and with those imposed in the adjacent districts of Sátára, to the Northward, settled last year.

37. The survey assessment on the land in occupation last year, thus by a few rupees exceeds the sum collected under the old rates and exceeds the aver-

age of all back years by the sum of Rs. 9,442. The average of all the past years are also increased as in Koregaon, by the increase of revenue during the last 3 or 4 years, due to the taking up of land in anticipation of the survey settlement. Excluding these years from the average, the benefit to the revenue would appear considerably greater. There is also Government unoccupied waste land assessed at Rs. 5,958, a considerable part of which will doubtless be very shortly taken up.

38. As in the districts settled last year, I would suggest that Government reserve the power of altering the assessment, consequent on the construction of works of irrigation by Government within a period of five years. In accordance with authorized practice the reservation of power by Government to impose a school rate of half an anna in the rupee will be intimated at the settlement.

39. With reference to paragraph 29 of my letter No. 30 of 1859, dated 27th January, and paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 652 of the 22nd February last, I would most strongly urge Government to take advantage of the compulsory inactivity at present existing in the Public Works Department to appoint an Engineer Officer under Captain Kennedy, Executive Engineer at Sátára, for the purpose of surveying the streams and rivers of the Eastern districts of Sátára. Many works could be constructed on the smaller streams at trifling expense, which would bring in a most ample return and a large accession of revenue to Government; there is little increase to the land revenue to be looked for by extended occupation of land, as but a small area of arable waste remains; but by means of works of irrigation, the revenue is susceptible of almost indefinite increase.

40. These districts present great advantages for the construction of such works, large markets in the vicinity for the disposal of every description of produce, abundance of small manageable streams, on which works could be constructed with little delay and at a small expense, the return from which would consequently begin to come in at once avoiding all the risk and delay consequent on the taking in hand very extensive schemes.

41. I would suggest, if practicable, that Captain Kennedy be permitted to examine the country in the present season and select as a beginning any two or three eligible works, the cost of any one of which should not exceed Rs. 5,000 or the whole jointly Rs. 10,000, on the understanding that the money for the construction of these works should be available after the rains.

42. I shall be obliged by your forwarding this report for sanction with as little delay as possible, as I am anxious to commence the settlement early next month.

I have, &c.,
W. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

No. 73 of 1860.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted for the consideration and instructions of Government.

2. The Collector has no remarks to offer.

J. N. ROSE,
Collector.

Sátára Collector's Office,
Camp Masur, 18th January 1860. }

No. 395 of 1860.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1860.

This report contains proposals for the revised assessment of Koregaon Táluka, and the Mámlatdár's division of Khánápúr.

2. The assessment now in force in Koregaon is described as generally excessive; the average dry-crop rate on the entire lands of villages being in

some instances as high as Rs. 4-0-0, and the Bágáyat, Rs. 9 per acre. The consequence is that indebtedness is very prevalent, and it is observable that remissions have been heavy up to the year 1854-55, while "Laoni Tota" has averaged Rs. 24,113 per annum. It is further represented that the revenue which has been realized has not been paid off the land only but partly from the wages of labour and employment of capital unconnected with cultivation.

3. To remedy this state of things Captain Anderson divides the district into 3 classes of villages—

To the First Class he assigns a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs.	3	0	0
To the Second Class do. do. do. „	2	12	0
To the Third Class do. do. do. „	2	8	0

4. The Bágáyat rates are proposed to be Rs. 6-8-0, Rs. 6-0-0, and Rs. 5-8-0, which will yield on the Bágáyat land now existing in the district, an average rate of Rs. 4 per acre.

5. These rates result in an aggregate assessment on the land at present in occupation to the amount of Rs. 1,36,826, showing an increase on the average assessment of the first seven years from 1847-48 to 1853-54 of British management of Rs. 3,812; and as the new Survey Kamál is Rs. 1,41,285, there is yet a prospective increase of Rs. 4,459.

6. As it is relief chiefly that is to be effected in this district, Captain Anderson's reduction in the rates must be allowed to be moderate, as both the Collector and Captain Anderson consider the proposed reduction sufficient. His Lordship in Council sanctions the new rates.

7. Khánápúr has not laboured under the same oppressive assessment as Koregaon. The average rates of many villages are low; and generally the Western villages excepted the assessment is described as moderate. But there are great inequalities everywhere; and Captain Anderson, while he has endeavoured to remove these, has decided on affecting a slight increase in the standard. It will be seen that the average remissions in the Mámlatdár's division of Khánápúr amount to Rs. 8,237 while the Laoni Tota has been Rs. 14,415, leaving the average realizations Rs. 57,990.

8. Captain Anderson here also divides the villages to be assessed into four classes and assigns dry-crop rates as follows:—

To the First Class a maximum of Rs.	2	0	0
Do. Second Class do. „	1	12	0
Do. Third Class do. „	1	9	0
Do. Fourth Class do. „	1	6	0

The Bágáyat rates are proposed to be—

Rs. 5 0 0	Rs. 4 8 0	Rs. 4 0 0	Rs. 3 12 0
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which will yield on the entire Bágáyat lands of the division, much of which is of indifferent quality an average rate of Rs. 2-12-0.

9. The rates here proposed accord with those of the neighbouring districts Tásgaon and Athni, which have been recently subjected to a revised assessment by Captain Anderson, and His Lordship in Council sanctions their adoption.

10. The aggregate new assessment on the land in occupation, Rs. 67,432, exceeds the old Rs. 67,394 by Rs. 38, while it exceeds the average of all last years commencing with 1847-48 by Rs. 9,442, and there is also a prospective increase of Rs. 5,988, the new Kamál being Rs. 73,420.

11. The recommendation of Captain Anderson in the 38th paragraph of his report for reserving to Government the power of altering the assessment on lands irrigated from works newly constructed by Government within a period of five years, should be approved.

12. The important notice contained in paragraphs 39 and 41 is deserving of immediate consideration. It should be transferred to the Public Works Department, and the Chief Engineer should be called on for a very early report of the measures which he would adopt for carrying out the survey of the country which Captain Anderson considers so indispensable to the development of its obvious resources.

H. V. REEVES.

No. 1919 OF 1891.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF SÁTÁRA,

To

THE HONOURABLE J. G. MOORE,

Commissioner, C. D.

Camp Pátan, 4th April 1891.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward for the orders of Government the proposals submitted by the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, Mr. W. M. Fletcher, for the revision settlement of the Khánápúr Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

2. The head-quarters of the táluka is Vita, a small town nearly in its centre, but the táluka takes its name from Khánápúr, a town in the south-east corner.

3. This táluka lies between Khatáv and Tásgaon, in both of which the revision settlement has been already introduced, and presents many similar features to them.

4. Mr. Fletcher's report is worked out with the same care and thoroughness which distinguish former settlement reports, and his conclusions are based on figures which prove in the most conclusive way the prosperity of this táluka. Having read his report carefully and tested his remarks by the observations which I was able to make in my tour through the táluka last cold weather, I beg, with due respect, to recommend that Government may be pleased to sanction his proposals.

5. The villages are divided into five groups which run from west to east. Group I, of 16 villages, has a maximum dry-crop assessment of Rs. 2-8-0, which is 8 annas higher than the rate fixed thirty years ago; Group II, of 21 villages, has a maximum dry-crop assessment of Rs. 2-4-0 compared with Rs. 1-12-0 in the old assessment; Group III, of 17 villages, shows Rs. 2 against Rs. 1-9-0; Group IV, of 14 villages, shows Rs. 1-12-0 against Rs. 1-6-0; and Group V, consisting of one village, has a dry-crop maximum rate of Rs. 1-4-0 against the old assessment of Re. 0-10-6: but the increase in all the signs of material prosperity shown by this village of the lowest group is interesting and warrants the enhanced assessment.

6. Mr. Fletcher's paragraphs 40 to 44 give the results of his labours and are summed up in paragraph 41, showing the total increase, including the new water cess, to be Rs. 49,963, equivalent to 52.1 on the present revenue. I beg to endorse Mr. Fletcher's recommendation made in paragraph 45.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. E. CANDY,

Collector.

No. 798 OF 1891.

FROM

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

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Camp Londavli, 2nd May 1891.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the proposals made by the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, and approved in all respects by the Collector, for the re-settlement of the Khánápur Táluka of Sátára. The re-settlement deals with all the Khálsa villages of the táluka and with 621 acres of Government land scattered among 9 inám villages and 207 acres of land in 1 inám and 3 Khálsa villages appertaining to the Bhushangad Fort situated in Khatáv Táluka.

2. The scope of revision operations is clearly shown in paragraphs 2 to 6. The preparation of the revised survey record entailed re-measurement of 44 per cent. of the total area and reclassification of 6 per cent. The Collector will be provided with a record not only corrected to date, but improved by the application of the position class, which considers the advantages which some fields possess over others in receiving surface drainage from higher levels or in retaining moisture or both. The position class is principally utilized in dry climates, where these advantages are most evident. It is satisfactory to find that, after adequate test, the old soil classification has been accepted—the fullest guarantee possible against any taxation of private improvements.

3. For convenience, though not of necessity, the areas irrigated from streams by the construction of dams and irrigation channels, have been charged during the revision operations under Section 55 of the Land Revenue Code, “for the use of water the right to which vests in Government.” I shall revert to this feature in the report further on.

4. Khánápur is in the Bombay Statistical Atlas classed as one of the tálukas very liable to periodical scarcity and distress. Only 1,478 acres of cultivable land are protected by a Government protective irrigation work, the Chikhi Canal. The rainfall at Vita, the táluka station, averages about 25 inches. It was as low as 11 inches in 1876, and as high as 34 inches in 1878. This large range is characteristic of the eastern tálukas of Sátára. Nevertheless, as Mr. Fletcher shows, it is only on the easternmost portions that the rainfall is dangerously precarious. The original grouping of villages was based largely on consideration of the greater or less certainty of the rainfall, and has been practically retained by Mr. Fletcher, whose rating varies from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0. The difference adequately allows for the fluctuations of rainfall. I shall not refer again to the grouping, which I fully support. In point of communications the táluka is fairly provided. It has ready access to the railway recently opened. The nature of the exports and imports indicate a sufficiency of locally raised food grains and a surplus of articles in export demand. It is to be regretted that trade figures are not available.

5. The statistics indicating the condition of the population, and especially of the agriculturists, have been fully discussed. Making every allowance for imperfect registration, the uniformity of the improvement shown under the various groups proves general trustworthiness. The increased number of sheep and goats point to the increased demand for manure, for without this demand the shepherds, with a large area of forest from which they are excluded, could not live. The percentage of fallow, 12 per cent., is comparatively small,—an indication that the occupied area is to some extent utilized for pasture for cattle and flocks. The marvellous increase in wells and budkis, side by side with the increase of pástathal irrigation, deserves special note. The useful table under Mr. Fletcher's paragraph 20 shows the severity of the famine of 1876, though

Khánápur did not suffer so severely as its neighbours, Khatáv and Tásgaon. The recovery has been comparatively rapid. The outstanding balances (see especially Appendices P-3 and P-4, columns 17 and 18) in the famine year and the few years following were not large and the remissions insignificant.

6. The information derivable from the registration records and from special enquiries during the revision operations have been usefully summarized in Appendices K, L and M, and succinctly commented on in paragraphs 24 to 27 of the report. The leases appear to be least surrounded with uncertainty, and in 75 per cent. were at least 5 times the assessment.

7. Care has been taken to exhibit the most correct record of prices available. I think the rise in prices proved, taken with the existence of the railway, makes it safe to recommend the enhancement of 30·7 per cent. proposed. To illustrate the effect of the revision rates, the incidence of the assessment on dry crop land may be shown group by group:—

		Old.	New.
		A. p.	A. p.
Group 1	...	10 3	13 8
" 2	...	8 7	11 5
" 3	...	6 11	9 2
" 4	...	5 7	7 3
" 5	...	3 7	6 9

or, on the whole, an increase of 7 annas 7 pies to 10 annas 1 pie.

8. Mr. Fletcher has dealt very cursorily with the question of pásthal assessment in one short paragraph, in which no detail is given as to the nature of the bandharas—how many are pakka and how many kacha—nor as to the date from which this kind of irrigation has begun so largely to extend—nor how far the pásthal irrigation is supplemented by well or budki irrigation—nor as to the cropping of pásthal land. And yet the enhancement proposed on account of the water cess is nearly Rs. 30,000 and adds 21·4 per cent. to the total enhancement.

He states that the water in the streams often lasts into the hot months, and that therefore he has for the first three groups adopted a maximum rate of Rs. 10, though in other tálukas recently settled a maximum of Rs. 8 has been found sufficient. The Collector has made no reference to this striking feature of the proposals.

9. The total area of garden land is 12,248 acres. Of this one-third is well irrigated land, which is assessed at dry crop rates up to the maximum jiráyat rate of the group. The rest (8,007 acres) is pásthal, assessed now for the first time at Rs. 1-9-4 for soil and Rs. 3-10-11 for water, or at a consolidated rate of Rs. 5-4-3. This rate is levied under Section 55 of the Land Revenue Code. It is a rate which professes to take fully into count the uncertainty of rainfall, which undoubtedly largely affects the supply of available water.

10. I have obtained from the Director, Land Records and Agriculture, a statement for Khánápur of areas irrigated and of those crops which are chiefly in this locality, or entirely, grown under irrigation. These figures are:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Area irrigated	11,754	12,543	13,997	14,047	14,342
<i>Crops.</i>					
Sugarcane	918	995	1,309	1,520	986
Groundnut	7,665	4,799	5,196	5,618	6,476
Chillies	1,448	1,384	1,713	1,850	1,723
Total	10,031	7,178	8,218	8,988	9,185

Wheat of a poor variety, not in export demand, is largely grown as an irrigated crop and some vegetables; but the table shows that the only crop requiring

perennial water is sugarcane and its area is not large. Groundnut is grown in rotation with cane and other crops. It does not require much water or water to a late date.

There is nothing to show that all the cane and all late crops requiring water late in the season are not grown under wells or under the Chikhli Canal. It may be fairly presumed that little is grown solely with the help of pátasthal unaided by wells. Again it will be noticed that the inspection of the bandharas and their channels was made in a season of favourable rainfall, or in that immediately following. The fall in 1889 was greatly above average and that of 1890 good, and no doubt the streams flowed freely. It is hardly safe to judge of the capacity of such streams with a view to fix a charge, not for the existence of a facility, but for the utilization of water belonging to Government, without making very large allowance for years of scanty fall. There is no evidence that such allowance has been made.

11. I am of opinion that though sanction to the charge may be safely accorded till fuller enquiry has been made, subject to the proposal which I shall make further on, yet that there is not evidence to justify a sanction for 30 years. I trust then that Government will sanction the water-rate proposed temporarily, and will permit me to cause the requisite detailed evidence to be collated before the sanction is made final.

12. The charge for the utilization of water, the right to which vests in Government, is made under the authority of Section 55, Land Revenue Code, and apparently the authority under which the officer in charge of a Survey assesses the charge is that conveyed by Government Resolution No. 3618, dated 14th July 1874. That Resolution, while announcing the desire of Government to encourage the use of water from streams, and its intention to abstain from making any pecuniary demand which could reasonably be regarded as an impediment to such industry, showed that the presence of the water within a rayat's reach constituted an addition to the value of his land in point of position, and would justify a permanent increase to his assessment, whether he thought fit to make use of the water or not, if he were absolutely entitled to its use. This absolute right he does not possess. Government therefore ruled that the increased payment—the charge for the water—can only be demanded in cases where the water is utilized. Rules were then laid down which may be seen in Nairne's Hand Book, page 234, for "village bandharas." Later on, in 1876, as a supplement to these rules a form of agreement for adoption by Collectors in the event of their giving permission for the erection of bandharas was circulated for general adoption. How far these bandhara rules have been observed I do not know. They do not apply to the Khánápur Táluka till the revision rates have been introduced, but nothing is more certain than that the Collector's watchful attention will have to be continuously directed to them for the protection of existing bandharas and the prohibition of the erection of new ones without his sanction, not with the object of checking pátasthal irrigation, but to encourage it, and to be prepared to deal promptly with claims to temporary or permanent exemption under the authority of Government Resolution No. 5456, dated 14th October 1874.

13. The Resolution just quoted was passed on a recommendation by the Survey Superintendent and supported by the Survey Commissioner, N. D., for modification of the system under which the pátasthal rate had always been regarded as part of "the fixed assessment and levied annually without regard to the circumstances, whether the water was actually used or not or whether available or not for irrigation." Government ruled that applications for remissions should be enquired into and complied with in seasons of drought.

14. Pátasthal rates were the subject of much correspondence after the revision of Purandbar (Poona) in 1878. Colonel Anderson defended the survey system and urged that the additional revenue from the use of water which is not the property of the rayat must not be included as part of the legitimate limit of increase on revision,—an opinion which is now fully supported by numerous rulings of Government. Several claims to exemption led to a full report to the Commissioner, C. D., by Mr. Stewart as Survey Commissioner in 1881. He met the arguments of the Collector (Mr. Moore) that the charge was only legitimate when the water was used, showing the administrative difficulties and the unavoidable

interference by low-paid officials which must be entailed, and pointed out that the rayat had the alternative of throwing up the land and freeing himself. I may observe that this alternative was only suggested for the sake of argument, for no one was more fully convinced of the necessity of moderation than Mr. Stewart. I am humbly of opinion that other alternatives are requisite and that the time has come for Government to empower Collectors to deal promptly, not only with remissions in seasons of drought, but with cases where even in ordinary years water has ceased to become available. This may happen if a stream is called on to furnish water for more channels than its capacity justifies, but may be prevented if the bandhara rules are strictly insisted upon. It may happen too, if in the absence of formal agreement such as that prescribed in 1876, a rayat chooses to abandon a bandhara, though the profit of channel irrigation is, with fair rates, too great to make such cases numerous.

15. The incidence of the rates proposed for Khánápur, as has been shown, is per acre Rs. 5-4-3. In Khatáv, with a maximum of Rs. 8, the incidence was Rs. 4-0-9. In Mán the same maximum gave an average of Rs. 3-3-10 and in Tásgaon of Rs. 3-13-5. The assessment is made with every precaution for care and accuracy. Every one of the "numerous small bandharas (in Khánápur) has been carefully inspected by an Assistant Superintendent and its capabilities recorded." The Superintendent himself personally fixes the charge for each garden on the facts recorded by the Assistants and their classers. The net result, however, is to raise the gross enhancement from 30·7 to 52·1 per cent. Though by law the charge might have been levied years ago when the bandharas were constructed, and though therefore the people have for those years enjoyed the full profit of their ingenuity and industry untaxed, it is expedient to reflect whether some special treatment is not necessary.

16. By virtue of the practice at revisions and under the rulings of Government the concession first sanctioned in Igatpuri (1885) and made general by the orders on Jámkhed (1886), the gross enhancement at revision, whether of ordinary land revenue or of the special charge under Section 55, Land Revenue Code, is applicable. It is only necessary to quote the object for which the concession was sanctioned, viz., "to enable the cultivators to adjust themselves to the increased payment by degrees." On the other hand, the limitations prescribed as regards individual holdings, by Government Resolution No. 2619 of 26th March 1884, cannot apply, for those limitations are expressly confined to increases of ordinary land revenue. Hitherto the effect of dealing with charges under Section 55 concurrently with revision operations has not been so marked, but in Khánápur we find a proposed increment of 21 per cent. due to these charges alone, and also very large increases (over 66 per cent.) in 17 villages and large increases (over 33 per cent.) in 37 villages out of a total of 69. I do not think that at this stage the right treatment will be to lower the maximum rate proposed from Rs. 10 to Rs. 8, the usual Deccan maximum for pátasthal, in the first three groups; for a study of Appendix Q will show that the other groups to which the 8 rupees maximum has been applied present the most conspicuous increases and there is nothing to justify choosing a lower maximum than Rs. 8 for these groups, for that was the maximum sanctioned in Mán, Khatáv and Tásgaon. I would therefore urge an extension of the Igatpuri and Jámkhed concessions. It is evident that that concession did not differentiate between increases above 75 per cent. in individual holdings, because in ordinary land revenue all increases are limited strictly to 100 per cent. This being the case, it will be in the spirit of the concession to enlarge it by a ruling that "all enhancements in excess of 100 per cent. or 16 annas in the rupee, not limited by the orders of 1884 to 100 per cent., will be remitted for the 7th and 8th years, and still higher enhancements for such further term as may be calculated on the same scale."

17. This, I think, will meet the case of Khánápur, provided Government is pleased to sanction the proposal made in paragraph 11 above, and to amend the bandhara rules by empowering Collectors to strike off the water-rate, not only in years of drought but permanently, when the utilization of the water is permanently abandoned from whatever cause.

18. I would ask Government to pass early orders on this settlement in order that it may be introduced before the close of the current revenue year

The letter of the orders regarding enhancements has been strictly obeyed. All the groups are within the 33 per cent. limit, except Group 5, which consists of one village only. The enhancement in this village is also above 66 per cent. (excluding water rates). The excess is small and the treatment accorded to this village in assessing it at a maximum far lower than the villages of Group 4 adjoining appears to be sufficient explanation.

19. The proposed grouping and maximum rates were notified about 15th February last. The period for receiving petitions has thus expired. None have been received up to date. If any are received, not time-barred, they will be forwarded to Government in due course.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. OZANNE,

Acting Survey Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

No. $\frac{R}{1891}$ OF 1891.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Mahdleshvar, 19th May 1891.

Submitted to Government.

2. The remeasurement of lands was conducted on what is technically known as "the partial system"; and the figures given by Mr. Fletcher, para. 3, show that while in the case of 8,796 survey numbers no fresh survey was considered necessary, the result of such a survey in the case of the remaining 7,008 fields was the discovery of a difference of 400 acres only, which, looking to the extent of the tract in which operations were carried on, may certainly be regarded as insignificant. It is also noticeable (para. 4) that the difference was due to mistakes in old work, in the case of 14 fields only.

3. As in surveying, so in classing, the work done at the original settlement was of great help to the revision operations, owing to the former having been carefully performed. The fresh work in classing merely consisted in the determination of the relative position of each field as regards its capacities for attracting and retaining moisture.

4. The physical features of the táluka have been fully described by the Superintendent in para. 8 of his report. The average rainfall is 25 inches and the principal crops grown are "jowári and bájri." Wheat, gram, ground-nut and kardai are also raised to a considerable extent, but, with the exception of ground-nut and kardai, not on a scale to command a large export trade outside the district.

5. The táluka is fairly well-off in point of communications. There are three made roads, one traversing the táluka from east to west and the other two from north to south. The country being for the most part a level plain, communication during the fair weather is easy enough, even without the help of made roads.

6. The statistics furnished by Mr. Fletcher with regard to population, houses, cattle and carts clearly indicate steady progress since the time of the original settlement; and the ease with which the táluka has regained its lost ground after the famine is an unmistakable proof of the recuperative force which that progress has created.

7. The grouping of the villages and the maximum dry-crop rates proposed for the different groups are satisfactory. Leaving out of consideration the

extra assessment on account of pátasthal lands, the limit of 33 per cent. in the case of a group and that of 66 per cent. in the case of a village have not been exceeded, except in the case of group No. V, which consists of one village only. Mr. Ozanne, however, sees no objection to the acceptance of the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 fixed for that village, and the Commissioner agrees with him.

8. Mr. Fletcher's proposals are, on the whole, very fair and reasonable, and as regards the dry-crop rates, they are supported both by the Collector and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. The only difference of opinion that there is between Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Ozanne is in regard to the maximum pátasthal rate of Rs 10 per acre, which the former officer has proposed for lands irrigated by means of "bandháras."

9. The Commissioner is of opinion that the real question at issue with regard to the proposed rate of Rs. 10 for pátasthal lands is whether the pátasthal irrigation in Khánápur does or does not compare favourably to that in Mán and Khatáv, where the sanctioned pátasthal rate is Rs. 8 only. Should this question be answered in the affirmative, there seems no reason why the rate for the first three groups in Khánápur should not be Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 8.

10. In para. 38 of his report Mr. Fletcher distinctly states that "the supply of water to the pátasthal area is better here than in the tálukas of Sátára hitherto revised"; and as he has formed this opinion on a personal inspection of the lands and apparently after local enquiry, it is, in the opinion of the Commissioner, entitled to great weight. It is true, Mr. Fletcher might have supported his statement by facts and figures, but the absence of these from the report does not necessarily vitiate his conclusions, which are obviously based on personal observation; and as the proposed rate of Rs. 10 is not exceptional, the Commissioner does not support Mr. Ozanne's suggestion that it should be sanctioned provisionally only. There is no objection, however, to Mr. Ozanne's proposal to make further enquiries in the matter and it will be open to Government on receipt of his report to reduce the rate hereafter if they consider such a course necessary.

11. The remarks made by Mr. Ozanne in regard to the need for granting remissions and enforcing "bandhára" rules are somewhat beside the question at issue. The real question is with regard to the fairness of the rate proposed, the other matters being applicable not only to the case of irrigation in Khánápur, but to pátasthal irrigation in the Deccan generally, and they should not be mixed up with the settlement of a particular táluka.

12. The Commissioner approves of the views expressed by Mr. Ozanne in para. 16 of his letter, and recommends that the concession given in the case of the Igatpuri Táluka may be extended to Khánápur in the manner proposed.

J. MOORE,

Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment : Revision settlement of the Khánápur Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

No. 4004.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th June 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—1895, dated 19th May 1891—Submitting the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the revision settlement of 69 Government villages of the Khánápur Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 378, dated 15th March 1891.

Letter from the Collector of Sátára, No. 1919, dated 4th April 1891.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 798, dated 2nd May 1891.

RESOLUTION.—These papers relate to the revision survey settlement of 69 Government villages, of portions of Government land in 9 inám villages, and of lands attached to the Bhushangad Fort, all situated in the Khánápur Táluka

of Sítára. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner should explain whether the last settlement has expired in all the villages against which the remark "no data" appears in paragraph 1 of the Superintendent's report.

2. The measurement was carried out on the partial system, and mistakes were discovered in 14 survey numbers only, which testifies to the excellence of the old work. The old soil classification was confirmed, each number being re-classed for position, and new soil classification was necessary only in the case of land brought under irrigation from streams during the term of the lease.

3. Mr. Fletcher's proposals for the grouping of the villages and for the maximum rates to be applied, which have the support of the Collector, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, C. D., are sanctioned, with the exception of the village of Páchegaon in Group V, in which provisional sanction only can be given, pending further report; it is in the poorest part of the táluka as regards position and soil, and the proposed increase seems somewhat too great. The increase in the maximum dry rate in the group next to it, No. IV, is only six annas: while in this it is nine annas, and it hardly seems wise to raise the assessment so disproportionately. The general increase, which amounts to 30·7 per cent., is justified by the rise in prices, the improvement in road communications and the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway which passes within a few miles of the western border of the táluka. The statistics show that the material condition of the people has improved very considerably during the lease, and that the táluka has completely recovered from the ill-effects of the famine. The revenue history is very satisfactory, the revenue having been generally collected without difficulty and the remissions having been unimportant.

4. The rates proposed for pátasthal lands are Rs. 10 for the first three groups and Rs. 8 for the last two groups. The discussion on the pátasthal rates is meagre, as the Superintendent's report gives little detailed information on the subject, the Collector does not notice them specially, and neither the Commissioner, C. D., nor the Survey and Settlement Commissioner seems quite satisfied of their moderation. The subject requires further consideration and detailed report by the Revenue and Survey Officers: meanwhile the introduction of the proposed rates is sanctioned for one year only.

5. The rates sanctioned should be introduced during the current year and those other than pátasthal may be guaranteed for 30 years. The period for receiving resignations should be extended to the 31st July for the present year. The concession proposed in paragraph 16 of the letter of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner may be granted.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Sítára,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Accountant General,
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.

NOTE.—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner has been informed by telegram.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision settlement of the Khánápur Táluka of the Sátára District.

No. 4282.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th June 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—2242, dated 9th June 1891—Submitting one from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1004, dated 5th idem, together with a memorandum No. R.—600, dated 3rd idem, from the Collector of Sátára, who forwards with his remarks two petitions of objection from two villages against the revision survey rates proposed for the Khánápur Táluka of the Sátára District: the Commissioner, C. D., stating as follows:—

“2. The complaints of the rayats have no reference to the maximum dry-crop ratés regarding which representations are invited by Government as per Government Resolution No. 7447, dated 21st October 1886. If they have any reason at all to be dissatisfied with the proposed ‘pátasthal’ rates, they can prefer appeals in the regular way after the rates have been announced (*vide* paragraph 6 of the above quoted Government Resolution).”

RESOLUTION.—Petitioners should be informed that the pátasthal rates have been sanctioned provisionally for one year, and that it is open to them to prefer appeals in the regular way.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Sátára (with the petitions of objection),
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Revenue Survey and Assessment, Sátára.

No. 6905.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—4156, dated 23rd September 1891—Submitting one from the Collector of Sátára, No. 5817, dated 16th idem, together with a memorandum No. 1627, dated 8th idem, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, who forwards copy of the following memorandum from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 1183, dated 4th idem:—

“The Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, presents compliments to the Survey and Settlement

Number of Villages.	Former Táluka.	Present Táluka.	Last Settlement expired in
1	Tásagaon	} Khánápur ... }	1881-82. 1885-86.
1	Pandharpur		
<i>Portions of Government land included in Indm Villages.</i>			
9	| Khánápur .. ...	| Khánápur... ..	1888-89.
<i>Lands in the Khánápur Táluka attached to the Bhushangad Fort in Khaláv Táluka.</i>			
4	| Khánápur ... ..	| Khánápur... ..	1888-89.

Commissioner, and with reference to his endorsement No. 1097 of 17th June last, has the honour to state that the last settlement in the villages referred to in paragraph 1 of this office No. 378 of 15th March last expired in the years noted in the margin.

"2. With reference to the modification of the proposed rate for Pácheqaon, the undersigned begs to report that the comparatively large increase (viz. 68 per cent. exclusive of new pátasthal assessment) is entirely due to the fact that the old maximum rate imposed in the year 1856-57, when the village was included in the Pandharpur Táluka, was abnormally low, namely Re. 0-10-6. The old maximum rate of the villages adjoining it on the west was Rs. 1-6-0 imposed in 1859-60, and it will be well perhaps to wait till the revision rates for Pandharpur are considered later in this year before finally deciding what rate should be fixed for Pácheqaon, which should take the same maximum rate as the most western villages of that táluka which actually adjoin it on the east."

the Survey and Settlement Commissioner stating as follows:—

"2. As regards the village of Pácheqaon, the undersigned would suggest that the question as to what rate should be finally adopted for it be left for consideration along with the rates for the villages of the Pandharpur Táluka, proposals relating to which, will, it is expected, be submitted for the orders of Government during the current year."

the Collector of Sátára and the Commissioner, C. D., expressing their concurrence in the suggestion made by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in paragraph 2 of his memorandum.

RESOLUTION.—The suggestion made by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in paragraph 2 of his memorandum, which is supported by the Collector of Sátára and the Commissioner, C. D., is approved and sanctioned.

W. L. HARVEY,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Sátára,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 1027 OF 1891.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT, DECCAN REVENUE SURVEY,

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,
Poona, 4th August 1891.*

SIR,

With reference to the Government Resolution sanctioning the revised settlement of the Khánápur

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Government Resolution No. 4004 of 12th June 1891. | Táluka, also your forwarding |
| 2. Survey Commissioner's No. 798 of 2nd May 1891. | report on that settlement. |
| 3. Survey Commissioner's No. 931 of 23rd May 1891. | and your endorsement and |
| 4. Survey Commissioner's endorsement No. 1097 of 17th June 1891. | letter marginally noted, |

I have the honor to submit the following remarks regarding the assessment of the pátasthal lands in the Khánápur Táluka.

2. The total pátasthal area (of Government land) assessed as such at revision survey is 8,007 acres; the average assessment is Rs. 5-4-3 per acre, which represents the soil and water rates combined; separated, the average water rate is Rs. 3-11-0 and the soil rate Rs. 1-9-4. The total revenue on the Government pátasthal lands is for water alone Rs. 29,508, for soil Rs. 12,659, total Rs. 42,167. Subjoined is a table which gives the areas irrigated in each group, distinguishing the area commanded by wells from that which has pát water only, and showing the number of dams and the average rates of assessment also in each group of villages. This statement has been made out direct from

the village pátasthal taktás (see para. 5) and includes inám lands. The figures in heavy type give the area and assessment of the pátasthal lands recorded at original survey—full detail is not forthcoming. The total number of dams is 1,220, of which 303 are estimated to flow on an average up to or later than March 15th, 502 to between March 15th and January 31st, and 415 for shorter periods:—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Pátasthal Maximum Rate.	Number of Bandháras.	PÁTASTHAL.										Old average on Government land only.
				With Well aid.	Without Well aid.	Total.	Soil Assessment.		Water-cess.		Total Assessment.			
							Rs.	Average Rate.	Rs.	Average Rate.	Rs.	Average Rate.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
		Rs.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	16	10	164	620	306	1,292	2,042	2 0 8	4,458	3 7 2	7,100	5 7 10		
2	21	10	201	2,042	401	2,443	4,352	1 12 6	7,340	3 0 0	3,057	3 12 0	3 13 0	
3	17	10	528	2,119	1,353	3,472	5,161	1 8 0	13,929	4 0 0	11,692	4 12 0	3 11 0	
4	14	8	297	1,454	847	2,301	3,025	1 5 0	8,602	3 11 10	3,442	3 9 0	3 3 0	
5	1	8	32	229	21	2,301	268	1 1 0	1,104	4 6 0	19,090	5 8 0	3 3 0	
						1,075					5,762	3 2 0	3 3 0	
						230					11,627	5 0 10	2 14 0	
						188					3,058	2 14 0	2 14 0	
											1,367	5 7 0		
											409	2 3 0	2 3 0	
Total ..	69	..	1,220	6,770	2,988	9,758	15,443	1 9 4	35,433	3 10 1	50,876	5 3 5	3 4 0	
						4,869					15,723	3 4 0	3 4 0	

3. The very marked development of this kind of irrigation is not unlooked-for, as the great facilities for such development were strongly insisted on by Captain W. C. Anderson in his report on the original settlement, paras. 39, 40 and 41 ; but though Government apparently intended at the time to take the matter into consideration, no practical measures seem to have been adopted, and the matter of utilisation of the available water was left to the people themselves.

4. The bandháras or dams by which the water of the streams is arrested and led off for irrigation are *all* insignificant works which cost but little, though they have to be renewed annually ; an exceptionally expensive work may cost Rs. 25, but the majority cost from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 or 10 yearly, the amount being contributed either in labour or money by those whose land is benefited by the water. The manner in which the water is shared among the different holders is settled by themselves ; in some cases each field in rotation takes what water it wants ; the usual plan, however, is for a period of from 8 to 25 days to be fixed for the total rotation or "*Pali*," which is divided among the fields usually in proportion to the area commanded, each field getting so many days or hours at a regular interval of so many days. This plan works well, though disputes sometimes occur. On the whole it seems very questionable whether in the case of works requiring such very insignificant outlay, Government interference would have produced such good results as the people are seen to have worked out for themselves.

5. The pátasthal rate, which, as has been shown above, embraces both soil and water, is made up of a graduated water rate added to the soil rate of each field. The water rate is graduated to suit both the extent of time during which water is available and the quality of the soil irrigated. The maximum rate only, *i. e.*, that applicable where the best soil is irrigable throughout the year, is submitted for the sanction of Government ; and the apportionment of the rates to be applied in cases where the water-supply and soil are inferior to the best is left to the discretion of the Superintendent. The method followed may be shortly described. For each village a statement is prepared by the classing office in which all such details, as area actually irrigated, additional area irrigated in rotation, quality of soil, crops grown in present and past years, period of duration of water-supply, extent of share in water-supply possessed, yearly cost of dam and pát, any obstructions to free use of water such as lifts, kacha aqueducts, &c. &c., are all recorded against each field ; detailed information regarding each dam being also furnished by the Assistant Superintendent himself. The Superintendent goes through this '*pátasthal takta*' field by field, fixing the

area to be assessed in each as irrigable and the rate thereon per acre. Water-supply is divided into 6 classes, the 6th being for water available to the end of October and the 1st for that which lasts till the end of May. To save making the same calculations over and over again and to help him to maintain uniformity of rating in similar fields, the Superintendent makes a jantri or table of rates for his own use; but in using it he frequently has to modify the rate as circumstances not allowed for in the jantri seem to demand. The jantri can only take into account the main variations of water-supply and soil; cases which fall between the rates given in the jantri have to be allowed for, and special circumstances affecting the water-supply, such as the use of a "sup" or lift for certain periods or certain areas, the distance of the field from the dam, special uncertainty of supply in bad years, &c., have to be taken into account wherever met with; allowance sometimes being made by reduction in the rate, sometimes by reduction in the area to be assessed, as may seem most suitable; thus the rating of pátasthal areas in detail is a work of time and labour.

6. It will be admitted that the assessable value of water as a fertilising agent must be affected by the considerations of proximity to markets in the same way as that of the soil. With respect to climate, *i. e.* rainfall, the proportionate value of a *certain* supply of water would be somewhat greater where rainfall is precarious than where rain is always sufficient; yet in rating pátasthal land in a district of uncertain rainfall, it is important to allow for such facts as that a pát which flows till the end of March one year may not flow later than January in another, and this uncertainty in the period of supply much outweighs the fact of its proportionately greater value. Another fact of general applicability is that the effect of irrigation is in the direction of equalising the value of different soils, *i. e.*, that inferior soils are benefited in greater proportion than superior by being irrigated, and should take, therefore, a proportionately higher water-rate. These and other considerations, which have all to be borne in mind in preparing the jantri or rate table, combine to make the assessment of water-supply a more complicated matter than that of dry-crop soil; and as it is obviously impossible to assign to each factor its exact value we are compelled to have resort to rates the moderation of which can be plainly inferred from actual experience.

7. An 8 Rs. maximum has been used with success in Deccan revision settlements so often that it has been spoken of by some officers in recent reports as the 'usual rate'; but the fact must not be lost sight of that the districts which have hitherto come under revision, in which it has been the 'usual' rate, have been poorly situated, and with low maximum dry-crop rates, ranging generally from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0. We are now, in the Sátara revisions, beginning to deal with districts of greater natural advantages; and with a higher soil maximum rate, the pátasthal maximum will naturally be higher; partly because the higher soil rate of itself raises the pátasthal rate with which it is amalgamated, and partly because the greater certainty of the supply and the better road communications increase the assessable value of the water itself. Cases of pátasthal maximum rate higher than Rs. 8 have not, however, been altogether absent hitherto, *i. e.*, where the soil maximum rates were higher, *e. g.* in the Junnar and Khed Tálukas and in the Haveli villages settled last year.

8. A comparison has been instituted between the incidence of the pátasthal assessment in the Mán, Khatáv and Khánápur revision settlements, and the inference appears to be drawn that the higher average rate per acre found to prevail in Khánápur is the natural result of the maximum rate being there Rs. 10, whereas in the other tálukas it was Rs. 8. This is only partially the case, because the proportions of the subordinate rates are varied at discretion by the Superintendent to suit the circumstances of each táluka. In Mán Táluka, for instance, the water-rates in the three lower classes of water were put unusually low to suit the uncertain rainfall. With regard to the rating of the Khatáv pátasthal, I believe that Colonel Ward guided himself by a

	Rate per Acre.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Khánápur	5	4	3
Khatáv	4	0	9
Mán	3	3	10
Tásgaon	3	13	5

Survey Commissioner's letter No. 798 of 2nd May 1891, para. 15.

jantri (originally prepared by Colonel Anderson for the old Pátoda Táluka) which is accepted as a general guide to the method on which jantris to suit the requirements of other districts may be prepared. The Pátoda jantri has an 8 Rs. maximum pátasthal rate, and is based on a soil maximum of Rs. 1-4-0; but beyond adjusting the rates to the soil maximum of the Khatáv villages, I believe no other modification was made by Colonel Ward in using its rates.

9. Comparing then with this the jantri which I prepared for use in Khánápur, which is for villages

* To facilitate comparison I have prepared an analysis of each of the two jantris in question, which shows approximately the division of the pátasthal rate into water and soil rates. It may be explained that in using one table for villages of different dry-crop maximum the rates are modified to allow for the difference. I do not here mention the rates applied in the IV and V groups because there the pátasthal maximum was Rs 8, to which I understand no exception is taken.

nápur, which is for villages of from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 soil maximum* and has a maximum pátasthal rate of Rs. 10, I find it is only in the 3 upper classes of water and on soils of upwards of 8 annas classification that the

water-rates are materially higher than in the jantri used for Khatáv: in soils below 8 annas under the upper three water classes the water rates are only slightly higher than in Khatáv; while the water rates in all soils under the lower three water classes are the same or slightly lower than Colonel Ward has them in Khatáv.

10. It will be seen therefore that in Khánápur—

(1). All lands coming under water classes IV, V and VI have received merely the same water rate which Colonel Anderson's jantri with an 8 Rs. maximum would have given them (this rate being, it will be observed, proportionately to the soil rate less in Khánápur than in Khatáv).

(2). That the weight of the assessment has been placed where it should be, viz., where soil and water are best, while even here the water rate is proportionately to the soil rate less than in Colonel Anderson's Pátoda jantri.

11. My reason for leniency in assessing the Khánápur pátasthal was the exceedingly large area of new land now to be assessed for the first time, and I think it will be admitted in view of the actual figures that some exercise of discretion was called for.

12. With regard to the pitch of the rates proposed, I have shown above in paragraph 6 and subsequent paragraphs that their moderation may be plainly inferred from the success of rates similarly imposed by this department and thoroughly tried under less favourable conditions; it may be well, however, to see how these rates compare with those levied on different systems.

On well lands in Government villages no irrigation rates have been levied at revision settlement, but in Native States settled by this department maximum rates ranging from Rs. 5 to 7 (soil and water combined) have been regularly and successfully levied on well irrigation; the ordinary area assessed under each môt may be taken at from 4 to 5 acres and the average lift at not less than 30 feet; when the great labour and expense attending well irrigation are taken into consideration, it is apparent that the pátasthal rates above discussed must be very favourable to the rayat.

13. Materials are not easily available for a close comparison between the

† Perennial	Rs. 10.
8 months	„ 4.
4 months	„ 2.

water rates levied by the Irrigation Department and those assessed by the Survey. The rates† now in force in the former which are exclusive of soil assessment will appear on reference to the survey rate tables

accompanying this report to differ little at first sight from the rates there given; but as the Irrigation Department rates are not graduated in proportion to the fertility of the soil, there seems little doubt that in actual incidence they bear more heavily on the lower-medium and poorer soils than on the best, and this tendency must tell against the extension of the irrigated area. To some extent the poorer soils can undoubtedly afford to pay relatively more for irrigation than can the richer, but one uniform rate for all soils alike will omit to take up much revenue which the rich soils would readily pay while exacting from the poorest

which takes the water the highest rate which that soil can afford. The system of rating adopted by the survey avails itself of this fact and levies rates on the richer soils which are actually much higher though proportionately lower than those assigned to the poorer soils, which latter can be thus more lightly assessed than is the case under one uniform rate.

14. This perhaps is the main cause why in the total results, *i. e.* proportion of area irrigated to area commanded and general annual realisations, the survey system seems most profitable. Other reasons, no doubt exist in the feeling of property which a man naturally has for the water-supply which his own intelligence and enterprise have discovered and led to his field, also in the fact that he has probably enjoyed it and tested its value for many years before he is asked to pay for the water, and something too there is more grateful to him in having management and details all in his own hand than in being dependent on departmental supervision. The argument on the other side that the rayat under the survey system has practically no option but to pay for his water whatever is

Note.—The average income per acre under irrigation works in the Deccan, as in Upper Mán, Yerla, Mhaswa, Bhatodi, Adi, Shirsuphal, &c., is Rs. 90 from 4-20 in Khánápur. Average assessments.

demande, loses force when it is seen that the average rate collected per acre* under either system appears approximately the same; but the crop system of the Irrigation Department has a very great advantage in the encouragement it offers to rotation of crops and following, and this if it could be combined with a scale of rates adapted to different values of soil would make it, I venture to think, altogether preferable to the survey system.

I venture to express a hope that the details above given will satisfy you that due consideration has been given to the subject of the pásthal assessment in Khánápur, and that the rates proposed are moderate. As the general subject of pásthal irrigation appears to me just now to be of special importance in view of the approaching close of this department, it I trust be deemed out of place if I take this opportunity of making suggestions for the consideration of Government with regard to the future management of the very considerable revenue which is involved.

16. It will be necessary first to state shortly the position in which pásthal assessment stands, and show how that position has been affected by the orders of Government up to date, and to state the reasons which have fallen from the Survey Commissioner, that the bearing of those orders has not been clearly apprehended.

17. Pásthal water assessment has always been regarded by the Survey Department and, as I shall show, by Government also, as forming an integral part of the land assessment, and it is included in the guarantee given at the time of settlement; it is fixed therefore for 30 years in the same way as the soil assessment. The rate being fixed after full inquiry and consideration of the average irrigation and average volume of the water-supply, bad years and good being balanced together, is intended like the soil rate with which it is combined to be levied annually, irrespective of the actual water-supply available in any one year. It is also irrespective of the actual use made of the water by the rayat, who is at liberty to irrigate any part of his field or any area he finds feasible, paying merely the assessment on what has been recorded as the average area the supply offices for. These conditions, it will be seen, accord with the general spirit of our land revenue system in allowing the rayat every liberty, together with fixity of tenure and assessment, on payment of a moderate average assessment; the corresponding advantage on the side of the State being that the revenue of each unit of land or field is fixed, and must be paid in full for every year that the unit is occupied, irrespective of the use made of its various qualities.

18. It would I think be clearly opposed to the principles of the survey system if a rayat were allowed the option of declining to pay for one or any of the factors of fertility his field possessed, on the ground that he had not used it or did not wish to use it. With regard to one of these factors, *viz.*, the water obtainable from a neighbouring stream, Government have, in effect, ruled that this shall not be assessed until it is utilized; until, that is, (as the Resolution shows) such preliminary difficulties as the bringing the water

Government Resolution No. 3618 of 14th July 1874.

across the lands of alien owners &c. have been overcome, and the advantage, not previously proved to be

the control of the tenant, is demonstrably at his disposal. This ruling has

always been considered to authorise the assessment as *pátasthal* of all land which enjoys the custom of taking water from a stream, and to exempt from such assessment all land which, although it may be obviously irrigable from a stream, never been so irrigated. It does not appear intended to touch the question which has sometimes been raised, as to the propriety of levying water rates in years when water is not used.

19. Soon after this Resolution was issued, the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey (Colonel Taverner), raised a question as to the assessment of *páts* which flow in some years and not in others, failing altogether, that is, when the rainfall is at all deficient. It is plain from his letter that cases of extraordinary uncertainty were contemplated, and his suggestion was that for such *páts* water assessment might be remitted in years when no water was available. I may here note, what may not be plain to the ordinary reader, that the Superintendent no doubt contemplated a different plan of assessing such *páts*, which would be called for if his suggestion were adopted; *i. e.*, he would, instead of attempting as hitherto to arrive at a fair average for bad and good years, as for a certain annual supply and leave the water rate to be remitted in years when no water was available. That this was in his mind is plain both from the general wording of his letter and from the wide discrepancy between the rate from which he says an average has to be struck; it is obvious too that such change of method would be necessary. Government did not accept the suggestion as made, but merely said that

Government Resolution
No. 5456 of 14th October
1874.

for remissions should be inquired into and have re- with in seasons of *drought*.' This does not tally with an to authorise any departure from the usual observed, inquiry into ordinary applications for remission, and as a matter of practice of assessing uncertain *páts* on an average including good years, has, so far as I know, always been continued in the Survey Department, should the practice at all events which has always been followed in all settlements, is pro- under my supervision, and the same plan obtained I know in Colonel A. ntri. settlements.

20. In the discussion which took place in 1881 between the Survey and I missioner, Mr. Stewart, and the Commissioner, C. D., the latter's suggestion dis- water rate should only be levied in years when water was used, was met Stewart, who strongly upheld what had been all along the authorised view re in question. His statement that the *rayat* had the alternative of resigning him-ly was not, as I am able from personal knowledge to state, made for the sake and argument only; nor can it be said, I submit, to lack the moderation which to characterised all that officer's policy; for it seems as reasonable that a *rayat* should pay a fixed yearly sum for the water which is on the average available for the irrigation of his field, as that he should pay a fixed annual sum for his soil proportioned to its average fertility. I may note here, moreover, that subsequently on a reference from Mr. Stewart the three Commissioners stated their concurrence in his opinion that a *rayat* could not decline to pay the water rate portion of his assessment without resigning his land.

21. The whole question of course turns on the availability of the water and those who contend for remission of the water rate in years when, as they say, water is not available, misapprehend, I think, the real meaning of the term. The water rate, as has been said, is based on the average of years, and as the supply of water in all *páts* varies with the rainfall, it will be seen that the difference between a *pát* which flows more or less every year, and one which in dry years actually fails, is only a difference of degree; in each the average availability of the water is what guides the assessment, and in each the average supply only is what is paid for each year, be the actual supply of the year more or less. This is merely the same principle that guides every assessment made under the Bombay revenue system, and to vary from it would only be to revert to the well known abuses which must arise from yearly inspections by subordinate officials.

22. To form a correct judgment of the average value of the water-supply from such small works as the *rayats* themselves construct requires special experience of the subject,—quite as much so as in the case of soil classification,—and I think it would be a grave mistake to allow any alteration in the water rate to be made during the duration of a lease, except of course when, from causes

affecting the level of the water supply, construction of the pút and dam has become impossible : this sometimes happens when the nála bank is swept away, or the bed hollowed out by some great flood. Even to judge of such cases as these an officer trained in irrigation matters is necessary ; and for these reasons I venture to differ from the opinion expressed by the Survey Commissioner, and think it would be inadvisable to empower the Collector's department to deal with the matter of water rate, for which purpose it has no trained agency at its disposal.

23. The danger to the revenue, if such an arrangement were made, is greater than appears at first sight. It is a very easy thing in small irrigation works for the rayats to disguise or erase all signs of the water having been used and mislead any officer without special knowledge in such matters ; and it seems evident that at best no good result can be hoped for by allowing an untrained agency to revise the decision recorded by a trained department on a point requiring special knowledge. We know it to be a common practice before revision settlement to conceal or cease irrigation, or grow inferior crops, with the object of obtaining a low assessment. If it were once known that the Collector's department had power to remit water rate during a lease, efforts would be made in every village to prove the existing pátasthal area to have no water available, and the rate once remitted irrigation would proceed as before.

24. It is certain, however, that true cases must arise where inspection and possibly remission may be necessary, and that these must be provided for. I would suggest that on the close of this department all questions connected with water-supply for irrigation should be relegated to the Irrigation Department, which will then be the only agency fitted to deal with them. It is already the case in some places that land paying water rate to the Irrigation Department and land assessed as pátasthal by the Survey Department is found in one and the same field ; elsewhere the Irrigation Department has improved the water-supply of certain bandháras assessed by the Survey and is credited with an arbitrary portion of the revenue. Cases also no doubt exist where no portion of assessment is so credited notwithstanding that an improvement in the water-supply is due to the construction of works by that department, and there are numerous cases both of páts and wells in which it is impossible to distinguish between water percolating from an irrigation work which should be assessed by the Irrigation Department, and the supply which existed prior to the irrigation work and is assessed by the Survey.

25. It is hardly too much to say that in all these instances Government is losing revenue owing to the assessment of the water not being in the hands of one department, while no doubt dissatisfaction must be felt by the Irrigation Department in whose accounts the lost revenue would be credited. Now that the Irrigation Department will remain the only agency with special knowledge on the subject of pátasthal lands, it would appear the natural course to hand over to it, instead of to the Agricultural Department, that class of irrigation which the Survey Department has been accustomed to deal with. I see no reason to anticipate any special difficulty in the transfer. This kind of irrigation requires very little supervision ; it would only be when it was sought to build new dams, or when existing dams were asserted to have become impossible, that inspection would be required, and no considerable staff would therefore be called for. But very profitable aid might often be given by the professional agency at insignificant cost in the way of small improvements which would mitigate waste and perfect the control of the water-supply. On the other hand, in cases where no guarantee has yet been given, *i. e.*, in tálukas not yet revised, and in cases of new irrigation during a lease, there seems no reason why the department should not be left to adopt such a method of assessment as may appear best suited to each case. It would seem from section 55 of the Land Revenue Code that the Governor in Council can authorise whom he pleases to effect the water assessment under that Act, so that the particular methods of the Irrigation Act would not be necessarily adhered to.

26. To recapitulate, I am convinced that the Collector's department does not, either as now constituted or with the aid of the agricultural staff, possess an agency competent to deal adequately with the small but very numerous irrigation works which have been assessed hitherto by the Survey Department, and I believe that very great loss of revenue would ultimately result if the sole management of these works be handed over with discretionary powers, as has

been suggested, to that department; if the work be undertaken by the Irrigation Department it could I believe be performed satisfactorily at very little cost, while at the same time some anomalies in practice which now exist would be swept away.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient serevant.

W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

Through the Collector of Sátára.

Analysis of Colonel Anderson's Patoda Jantri.

Bhág Annas.	I. May 31st.	II. April 30th.	III. March 15th.	IV. February 1st.	V. December, 1st.	VI. November 1st.	
16-14-1 ...	6 12 1 4 8 0	5 8 1 4 6 12	4 4 1 4 5 8	2 14 1 4 4 2	1 8 1 4 2 12	0 8 1 4 1 12	Water. Soil. Combined.
14-12-1 ...	6 10 1 2 7 12	5 6 1 2 6 8	4 3 1 2 5 5	2 14 1 2 4 0	1 9 1 2 2 11	0 9 1 2 1 11	
12-11-1...	6 5 0 15 7 4	5 3 0 15 6 2	4 1 0 15 5 0	2 13 0 15 3 12	1 9 0 15 2 8	0 10 0 15 1 9	
11-10-1...	5 14 0 14 6 12	4 13 0 14 5 11	3 12 0 14 4 10	2 10 0 14 3 8	1 7 0 14 2 5	0 10 0 14 1 8	
10-9-1 ...	5 8 0 12 6 4	4 8 0 12 5 4	3 9 0 12 4 5	2 8 0 12 3 4	1 6 0 12 2 2	0 10 0 12 1 6	
9-8-1 ...	4 15 0 11 5 10	4 1 0 11 4 12	3 3 0 11 3 14	2 3 0 11 2 14	1 4 0 11 1 15	0 9 0 11 1 4	
8-7-1 ...	4 6 0 10 5 0	3 10 0 10 4 4	2 13 0 10 3 7	1 15 0 10 2 9	1 2 0 10 1 12	0 8 0 10 1 2	
7-6-1 ...	3 11 0 9 4 4	3 0 0 9 3 9	2 6 0 9 2 15	1 10 0 9 2 3	0 14 0 9 1 7	0 6 0 9 0 15	
6-5-1 ...	3 3 0 7 3 10	2 10 0 7 3 1	2 1 0 7 2 8	1 7 0 7 1 14	0 13 0 7 1 4	0 6 0 7 0 13	
5-4-1 ...	2 10 0 6 3 0	2 3 0 6 2 9	1 12 0 6 2 2	1 3 0 6 1 9	0 11 0 6 1 1	0 5 0 6 0 11	
4-3-1 ...	2 3 0 5 2 8	1 13 0 5 2 2	1 7 0 5 1 12	1 0 0 5 1 5	0 9 0 5 0 14	0 4 0 5 0 9	
3 ...	2 2 0 4 2 6	1 12 0 4 2 0	1 6 0 4 1 10	1 0 0 4 1 4	0 9 0 4 0 13	0 4 0 4 0 8	

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

Analysis of the Patasthal Jantri. Maximum Rs. 10 prepared as a guide in rating Patasthal lands in Khanapur Taluka, in villages of 2-8, 2-4, and 2-0, Dry Maxima.

Soil Classification rate.	I. End of May.	II. End of April.	III. 15th of March.	IV. End of January.	V. 15th of December.	VI. End of October.	Maximum soil rate 2-8.
16 to 14 ...	7 8 2 8 10 0	6 8 2 8 9 0	5 0 2 8 7 8	2 14 2 8 5 6	1 6 2 8 3 14	0 10 2 8 3 2	Water. Soil. Combined.
13-11 to 12 ...	7 9 2 3 9 12	6 7 2 3 8 10	4 13 2 3 7 0	2 12 2 3 4 15	1 6 2 3 3 9	0 11 2 3 2 14	
11-11 to 11 ...	7 6 1 14 9 4	6 6 1 14 8 4	4 10 1 14 6 8	2 10 1 14 4 8	1 6 1 14 3 4	0 12 1 14 2 10	
10-11 to 10 ...	6 13 1 11 8 8	5 13 1 11 7 8	4 5 1 11 6 0	2 7 1 11 4 2	1 4 1 11 2 15	0 10 1 11 2 5	
9-11 to 9 ...	5 13 1 9 7 6	4 13 1 9 6 6	3 15 1 9 5 8	2 4 1 9 3 13	1 2 1 9 2 11	0 9 1 9 2 2	
8-11 to 8 ...	5 2 1 6 6 8	4 2 1 6 5 8	3 6 1 6 4 12	1 14 1 6 3 4	1 0 1 6 2 6	0 9 1 6 1 15	
7-11 to 7 ...	4 10 1 4 5 14	3 10 1 4 4 14	2 12 1 4 4 0	1 9 1 4 2 13	0 13 1 4 2 1	0 7 1 4 1 11	
6-11 to 6 ...	4 3 1 1 5 4	3 5 1 1 4 6	2 5 1 1 3 6	1 6 1 1 2 7	0 11 1 1 1 12	0 6 1 1 1 7	
5-11 to 5 ...	3 12 0 12 4 8	2 14 0 12 3 10	2 0 0 12 2 12	1 3 0 12 1 15	0 11 0 12 1 7	0 7 0 12 1 3	
4-11 to 4 ...	3 6 0 10 4 0	2 10 0 10 3 4	1 12 0 10 2 6	1 1 0 10 1 11	0 9 0 10 1 3	0 5 0 10 0 15	
3-11 to 3 ...	3 1 0 7 3 8	2 5 0 7 2 12	1 9 0 7 2 0	0 14 0 7 1 5	0 7 0 7 0 14	0 4 0 7 0 11	
Under 3 ...	2 11 0 5 3 0	2 3 0 5 2 8	1 7 0 5 1 12	0 13 0 5 1 2	0 7 0 5 0 12	0 4 0 5 0 9	

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. 7216 of 1891.

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Central Division, Poona.

Panchgani, 8th November 1891.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward Mr. Fletcher's report No. 1027 of 5th September on the pátasthal rates in the Khánápúr Táluka. Government in their Resolution No. 4004 of 12th June 1891, in the Revenue Department, were pleased to sanction the rates tentatively for one year only as it seemed doubtful whether the rates had been imposed after due enquiry and consideration. Mr. Fletcher in paragraph 5 of his report explains what the pátasthal rate is, and points out that "the maximum rate only, *i.e.*, that applicable where the best soil is irrigable throughout the year, is submitted for the sanction of Government and the apportionment of the rates to be applied in cases where the water supply and soil are inferior to the best is left to the discretion of the Superintendent." This proposition will not, I think, be disputed, and after reading this masterly and interesting exposition of the manner in which the rates are applied, I, for one, think that the fullest reliance can be placed on the discretion of the Superintendent.

* * * * *

3. I fully endorse Mr. Fletcher's hopes expressed in paragraph 15, that the details given in the report will satisfy Government that due consideration has been given to the subject of pátasthal assessment in Khánápúr and that the rates proposed are moderate.

4. The latter portion of the report is taken up with suggestions with regard to the future management of the very considerable revenue which is involved, and the gist of the remarks is summed up in paragraph 26, and I venture to endorse Mr. Fletcher's opinion that the Collector's Department does not possess an agency competent to deal adequately with the small, but very numerous irrigation works which have been hitherto assessed by the Survey Department. These works will have to be handed over for management to the Irrigation Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. E. CANDY,

Collector of Sátára.

Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 75 of 1892.

Poona, 11th January 1892.

MEMORANDUM.

Forwarded to Government through the Commissioner, C. D. It does not seem likely to serve any purpose to forward on paragraph 2 of Mr. Candy's letter, nor Mr. Scott's letter which Mr. Candy reviews in that paragraph. Mr. Scott's report certainly does not throw any light on the question at issue.

2. Mr. Fletcher's report is full and gives the information wanting in his settlement report on Khánápúr, for a decision on his pátasthal proposals for that táluka. I do not think that Mr. Moore quite understood the difficulty I felt. It was no doubt that the proposed 10 rupee maximum for the higher groups was *comparatively* too high, as I expressly stated in paragraph 16 of my remarks. My difficulties were (1) that the information was too meagre for any decision; (2) that it would be unsafe to sanction so large an increase of water rates simultaneously with a full enhancement of soil assessment; (3) that sanction, unless accompanied by detailed orders for the due administration of pátasthal rates and by provision adequate to deal with complaints, new applications and physical changes would be most unsafe, especially as the Survey Department will have

no further dealing with the táluka after the introduction of the revised settlement and the Collector will be left, even with the help of the Circle Inspector staff, without adequate means for the supervision and revision of assessments of so extensive and variable a nature. It also appears to me that the time has come for a detailed report to Government on the system under which the pátasthal rates are fixed by the Survey Department in order that action in other tálukas where pátasthal is important may be guided by clear instructions.

3. Mr. Fletcher's report satisfies me that he was right in proposing a larger maximum for the first three groups because of the larger soil rate, greater facilities of communication, and comparatively surer water-supply in these groups. If then the pitch of the assessments all round is not too high, I think that the distribution should be accepted as right and proper. As to the pitch I shall comment later on.

Mr. Fletcher's report shows further that at the original settlement pátasthal was assessed. The area (nearly 5,000 acres) was about half the present area, but the old assessment was considerably less than one-third. This does not mean that the pátasthal rates have been raised in the proportion thus indicated, because a large area of new pátasthal has been assessed for the first time.

Though some information is given as regards the extent of pátasthal with and without well aid, viz., that two-thirds of the whole area is provided with wells, Mr. Fletcher has not discussed the manner in which he eliminates the well assistance. Wells have very largely increased. It may be conclusively presumed that where wells exist they are not used as long as the pát water is available. They supplement the channel irrigation both when the pát has ceased to flow and when in the customary rotation the water is required by any one occupant before his turn for the channel supply has come round. The existence of such numerous wells, many of which are new, in the area of pátasthal is an indication of the precarious character of pátasthal irrigation in Khánápúr, and this is a feature which cannot be overlooked.

4. I shall now comment shortly on the main features of the survey system of the assessment of pátasthal.

Mr. Fletcher shows that the pátasthal assessment forms an integral part of the ordinary land revenue and is included in the guarantee given at the time of settlement. He further adds that it is fixed on an average and is leviable irrespectively of the actual water-supply available in any one year and irrespectively also of the actual use made by the rayat, who is at liberty to irrigate any part of his field whether less or more than the area assessed as pátasthal garden, for this is not a definite demarcated area, but an average area according to the judgment of the Survey officer; further, that the rates are leviable only when it has been demonstrated that the water is available and that land, obviously irrigable, which has never been irrigated, is not assessed for pátasthal by the Survey officer. This sketch is a correct sketch of the survey system, but it may be added that the guarantee only protects the occupants of survey numbers, which are wholly or in part assessed for the utilization of stream water.

I call attention to the further correspondence received in this office with the Commissioner C. D.'s endorsement No. R-5315, dated December 7th last, which contains further detailed remarks on the survey system. I append* that correspondence to this report to bring the whole question under discussion in one place.

5. In my remarks on the Khánápúr proposals I was led by previous impressions and from the wording of G. R. No. 2619, dated 26th March 1884, paras 3, 4, and 34, to suppose that Government viewed the pátasthal assessments as levied under section 55 of the Code. Whether I was right or wrong in making such a presumption is not now of much consequence, for further study of the subject has clearly proved that the survey pátasthal assessments are levied under section 101 of the Code. This is clear, because section 55 is not part of Chapter VIII, "Survey Settlements," and is new law. It was not incorporated in the first draft of the Bill of 1875, for the consolidation of the law relating to Revenue Officers and the Land Revenue, which sought to bring together all the provisions of the Revenue Acts and Regulations then in force. The pátasthal system of assessment had then long been in force. Act No. I of 1865 contained a section similar to

* Not printed.

section 101 of the Code, and that was undoubtedly the section authorizing or rather obliging the Survey Officer to assess pátasthal irrigation to the ordinary Land Revenue.

Section 55 was entered in the second draft of the Land Revenue Bill, presumably to give the force of law to the reservation made by the 3rd clause of the Notification required by Rule 89 of the Rules under section 214 of the Code, empowering Government to levy an extra cess on new irrigation during the currency of a period of guarantee. This clause existed in the rules under Act I of 1865, though it was enlarged in the new rules.

In 1879 the Irrigation Act and the Land Revenue Code became law. The latter law was amended by the former with reference to the assessment of water.

It was explained in the debate in Council that "the effect of the amendment (that is in section 55 and other sections of the Land Revenue Code, which refer to section 55) will simply be to enable Government to sanction the levy of rates either under section 55 or section 101 of the Code, for any use of water which does not fall within the provisions of the Irrigation Act; and at the same time to prevent all such rates being levied in respect of any water chargeable under the latter Act."

Section 55 was intended then to empower Government to levy rates on irrigation not assessed at the survey settlement under section 101 and not leviable under the Irrigation Act. These rates are "not," as explained in para. 3 of G. R. No. 2169 of 1884, "part of the assessment of land to the ordinary Land Revenue, the water being such as is capable of treatment as a distinct marketable commodity (as in the case of water assessed under the Irrigation Act) the property of Government, and purchaseable for agricultural uses."

It may be noticed that though the "Survey Officer" is mentioned in section 55, the mention was unnecessary, as the Survey Officer seldom, if ever, is available to the Collector for affixing the extra cess under section 55, and the words "other officer" would include the Survey Officer.

6. The appended* correspondence, referred to at the end of para. 4, shows a conflict between assessments of irrigational water by the Survey Department and the Irrigation Department. The amendment of the Land Revenue Code by the Irrigation Act was designed especially to prevent such conflict (see the words underlined in the last para). The intention is clear, that the Irrigation Department should as far as possible be the department for assessing water rates, but section 101 provides for assessment by the Survey where the water is at the time of the survey settlement not chargeable under the Irrigation Act. Assessments under section 55 are temporary and are extinguished by assessments under section 101. They ought to determine also when the water becomes assessable under the Irrigation Act. It would be advisable then in fixing the period for the duration of assessments under section 55, that it should be declared that they so cease to be leviable; but an authoritative ruling is necessary, I think.

Where the Irrigation Act becomes operative in areas, *i. e.* survey numbers, which are assessed under section 101, the provisions of the Irrigation Act cannot be applied till the expiry of the settlement guarantee, unless the people themselves release Government from the guarantee, and I conceive that there would be no hesitation on the part of Government to cancel the guarantee generally or in individual cases on the application of the pátasthal ratepayers. It would be expedient, then, for Government to modify the terms of the guarantee in future, beginning with Khánápur, in order to cancel pátasthal assessments *proprio motu* as soon as the Irrigation Act rates become leviable. This condition may be included in clause 3 of the Notification under Rule 89.

The conflict of departmental assessments has not been frequent. It will be avoided in the Násik and Khándesh Revisions which are yet to be made, but it has occurred in the Nagar and Poona Districts, where the Survey Department assessed water trained from streams dammed by kacha bandharas, and where it was afterwards shown by the Irrigation officers that the streams were fed by waste water from Government canals.

* Not printed.

I fully agree with Mr. Fletcher that "it is plain that the two systems of assessment were never intended to be worked together in one and the same number, and cannot be so without the danger either of the cultivator being assessed twice over for some part of his irrigated area, or of Government losing revenue."

7. In my remarks on the Khanapur proposals, I pointed out the inadequacy of the present bandhara rules and their practical inoperativeness. The Commissioner considered that my reference to these rules was untimely. I think, however, that very strong grounds exist either for a thorough remodelling of these rules, or for making provision otherwise for the proper administration of pátasthal rates in talukas where pátasthal irrigation has largely spread, or else where the Irrigation Department has projected new canals or assumed the control of existing ones. I use the word canal in the sense of the Irrigation Act. It would include streams, notified under section 5 of the Act, and water-courses supplied directly or indirectly from canals. This brings me to the consideration of Mr. Fletcher's proposal that the administration of pátasthal should be entrusted to the Irrigation Department. I strongly support this proposal. It affords a solution of many of the difficulties to which I have referred and provides the all-important professional assistance which, with the departure of the Survey, the Collector greatly needs. If it is considered that the Irrigation Department cannot administer pátasthal rates unless they are leviable under the Irrigation Act, it will be necessary for Government, under section 55, to give special authorisation to the Canal officer. In Khándesh and Násik the Irrigation Department already administers pátasthal rates to a much larger extent than in the rest of the Deccan. Apart from the necessity of providing professional assistance to the Collector, there is no doubt in my mind that the Irrigation Department will find many opportunities not only of increasing the utilisation of natural advantages, but will often be able to systematise and improve the means by which the rayat now avails himself of stream water, and to extend the provisions of the Irrigation Act.

8. Some remarks contrasting the Survey system of pátasthal assessment and the Irrigation rates seem necessary. The Irrigation Department levies the water rates in the form of a crop-rate. Crops are classified according to the amount of water required, and the charge is taken in full only when a full supply is given. The survey system is very different. The rates are fixed on an average and charged in full whether the water is utilised or not. Where small occupants are concerned, in spite of the feeling of proprietary right on which Mr. Fletcher lays stress, there is no doubt that the Irrigation rates are more suitable, graduated as they are by the available supply and self-adjusting according to the vicissitudes of season. Again, the Irrigation works are made and maintained at the cost of Government, while bandharas are made by the people and maintained at their own cost. Mr. Fletcher points out a very strong defect in the Irrigation system (see his para. 13), viz., that the Irrigation rates are not graduated in proportion to the fertility of the soil and so press far more heavily on poorer than on good soils. Mr. Fletcher thinks that if this defect could be remedied, the Irrigation system would be superior to that which has grown up in the Survey Department, that the demand for water under the Irrigation Act would be largely extended, and that much higher rates would be paid for water on good soils. There is much weight in this contention.

On the other hand, the Survey system eliminates constant interference by subordinate officials which the Irrigation Department system must entail. I do not think that this superiority of the survey system should outweigh the advantages of the other system. It may indeed be considered best by the Irrigation Department, if authorised specially under section 55, to accept the survey system where rates cannot be directly imposed under the Irrigation Act. If it does accept the accomplished work of the Survey Department, it will be necessary for the Irrigation Department to draw up detailed rules on the lines of the existing bandhara rules for the protection of the existing pátasthal and for due treatment of complaints and claims for remission.

9. The question next arises whether pátasthal assessments, which are part of the ordinary land revenue, as much as the subsoil water assessments of the Gujarát Survey, should be included in the comparison between the existing and proposed revenue for the purposes of Government Resolution No. 5739, dated 29th

October 1874, fixing the enhancement limitations for the Deccan Districts, which were made of general application by Government Resolution No: 2619 of March 1884, para. 37.

I should have no doubt that these limitations ought to apply to the pátasthal increment, but for the distinct ruling on the Purandhar Revision. Though in the previous revisions of Indápur, Bhimthadi, Pábal and Haveli (see Government Selection No. 151, New Series, pp. 184, 285, 394 and 504) the pátasthal rates were included without comment or explanation in the comparison, it may be urged that in those tálukas the question of pátasthal was comparatively unimportant.

The case was fully stated in the Purandhar Revision. Colonel Anderson in his letter to Government, No. 406, gave in paragraphs 17 to 23 his full reasons why the pátasthal revenue should be excluded. I will not reproduce the arguments. They must be read in his own words. The Commissioner and Government approved, and the Secretary of State said (Government Resolution No. 5848, dated 13th November 1878), "Colonel Anderson proposes, I think correctly, to separate the increase due to the increased use of water from streams."

Mr. Fletcher, whom I have specially consulted on this point, further argues that the principle is that no element of assessment included in (that is covered by) the old assessment should be excluded from the new for the purpose of the comparison, and no element excluded from the old should be included in the new: thus the increases due to new classification or reclassification, to position class, and to alluvial and budki chads (*i. e.*, increases for nearness to running streams on account of facility of erecting a budki or stream-side well) are all included in the comparison, because these elements were covered by the old assessments, though not assessed in detail. New water assessment on pátasthal areas is not included "because the right to use the water free was not included in the old settlement."

As to this last remark I need only say that there was no direct or implied prohibition against free use of the water, and there has been no hesitation on the part of the Khánápur rayats to establish the "customary right" of taking the water which Mr. Fletcher declares they have acquired. As to the former argument I may say that the facility of irrigation was there formerly as now. It is true that the pátasthal assessment is not imposed as an increase or chad in the classification, but that does not alter its essential nature, and I think, on Mr. Fletcher's own showing, it should be included in the comparison.

My own opinion is that the pátasthal assessments should certainly be included in the comparison. It is a question for Government to decide; and Khánápur is as good a test case as could be found. It is not enough I think to hold that the case was decided in the Purandhar Revision and approved by the Secretary of State and is therefore one which cannot be re-opened. Since that date Government has published and widely circulated the Government Resolution of 1884 to which I have made so frequent reference, and in that Resolution has specially noticed that clause (b) of section 107 of the Land Revenue Code has been rescinded; and at the close of the Resolution an assurance was given, that no part of the profits of the rayat's improvements will be taxed. In the case of pátasthal it is impossible to say exactly how far the element of improvement comes in. It is a case coming precisely under clause (b) of section 107. The rayat cannot claim the water free. It would be against the custom of the country for him to do so. The water belongs to Government. As long then as it is included in ordinary land revenue, I think the rayat has the claim to its being treated on all fours with other items of ordinary land revenue, and to have a reasonable cause of complaint that his treatment is not in accord with the assurances given, if an exception is made to his disadvantage. The case becomes perfectly different when the water is assessed under the Irrigation Act. Then the rayat may refuse to take it, and only pays for it in full when he gets a full supply. He has a voice in the matter when the water is treated as a marketable commodity purchaseable from Government at the rates fixed.

10. As to the Khánápur rates proposed, if Government rules that the pátasthal rates must be or that it should be taken into the comparison the question will settle itself. The Superintendent will have to reduce the proposed land revenue partly by reducing the already sanctioned maximum rates on soil and partly the proposed but not yet sanctioned maximum pátasthal rates.

11. If, however, the Purandhar precedent is confirmed, the question of the pitch of the pátasthal assessments proposed for Khánápur must be considered. I think that the pitch is too high. The Irrigation charge for a full supply of water for ground-nuts and chillies, which are classed as 8 month crops, is Rs. 4, whereas Mr. Fletcher's water rates average Rs. 3-10 nearly for all crops in the táluka, whether the supply in any year be deficient or otherwise. It must be also remembered that to Mr. Fletcher's charge must be added the annual upkeep of channels and the annual renewal of the kacha dams. The principal crops irrigated by channel irrigation in Khánápur are ground-nuts and chillies. I think that without well aid, a very insignificant area of perennial irrigation is possible. It is not sufficient to urge that the Irrigation charge is too little. It is after all as high a charge as it is under present rules considered advisable to demand, and it does not seem to me reasonable that a higher charge should be made with the help of the proviso of the law regarding ordinary land revenue for the purposes of enhancement.

I do not forget that Government has sanctioned the proposals made in para. 16 of my remarks on the Khánápur settlements, but I do not think that even this concession is sufficient to justify an increase of 50 per cent. in the land revenue of Khánápur, where the uncertainty of rainfall is so manifestly a ground for special consideration.

12. Whatever may be decided on this point, the administration of pátasthal should unquestionably be transferred to the Irrigation Department as recommended both by Mr. Fletcher and myself, and due provision should be made by that department for such administration and for dealing with proved cases of over-assessment or over-estimate of the average water-supply.

E. C. OZANNE,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. ^R₃₀₁ OF 1892.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Sholápur Districts, Camp Súngola,

^{23rd}
^{27th} Januxry 1892.
_{30th}

Forwarded.

2. It will be seen that this report was submitted by Mr. Fletcher so long ago as the 3rd September, and reached the Commissioner early in November, but by that time Mr. Ozanne had returned from leave, and the questions raised were so important that I thought it very desirable that he should be given an opportunity of seeing the papers before they were submitted to Government. I trust that Government will agree that the very interesting report that Mr. Ozanne has written well justifies the delay.

3. Both Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Ozanne have entered into a discussion of the wider questions of the future administration of pátasthal, now that the special technical knowledge of the Survey Department will soon be no longer available. These reports, therefore, deal with two points: *1st*,—The fairness of the pátasthal assessment in Khánápur Taluka; *2nd*,—The best arrangements to be made in future for the management of pátasthal, after the Revision Survey establishment has left a táluka.

4. To deal first with the Khánápur assessment.

The main facts are that the revised assessment on the soil has raised Khánápur 30 per cent., from Rs. 95,941 to Rs. 1,26,378, or without unoccupied land Rs. 1,25,375 (this includes all assessment on bágáyat under wells, and Rs. 8,979 for old pátasthal), while the rates for new pátasthal add another Rs. 20,529 or 22 per cent., thus bringing up the total increase to 52 per cent., or Rs. 1,46,907, of which at least 31 (*i. e.*, 22 + 9.4 for old pátasthal) are for pátasthal advantage. There is also a rise in the maximum rates on pátasthal from that hitherto imposed in the Deccan of Rs. 8 to Rs. 10.

There is little for me to add to what has been said already. Nothing can be clearer than Mr. Fletcher's explanation of the survey system of assessing pátasthal. But in the main I agree with Mr. Ozanne's criticism of it as applied to Khánápur. I do not think that a maximum rate of Rs. 10 is at all too much for a Khánápur rayat to pay in case of a field with a good soil, and a supply of pát water up to the end of May or even up to the end of March. But in spite of all the care that has been taken by the Survey Department, I cannot help thinking that they have been too sanguine as to the number of months for which each class of páts may be expected to flow. It is difficult to fix any average for a táluka with an uncertain rainfall; but I have just visited Khánápur, and though I do not wish to put my enquiries, made in a few days, against the careful investigation of a trained department, I am certainly of opinion that the Survey estimate is too favourable. Mr. Fletcher's own figures show what a small proportion of acres are irrigated by pátasthal without wells against that with help of wells, only 2,988 acres against 3,770 acres. And I quite agree with Mr. Ozanne that this is a strong proof of the precariousness of the pát supply. Appendix J of the Settlement Report shows the increase in both wells and budkis since the first settlement. This increase is still going on, and I think that the wells really do the lion's share of irrigation in the land that has to pay pátasthal rates.

For these reasons, though I accept Mr. Fletcher's argument that the maximum rate of Rs. 10 is not too high, I do think that on the whole too large an increase of pátasthal has been made, because I believe that in spite of all the care that has been taken, sufficient allowance has not been made for years of scanty rainfall.

5. The next point is that discussed in paragraphs 9 and 10 of Mr. Ozanne's report. Mr. Fletcher has, in his paragraph 17, written, "Pátasthal has always been regarded by the Survey Department, and, as I shall show, by Government also, as forming an integral part of the land assessment, and is included in the guarantee given at the time of settlement." It seems somewhat difficult to reconcile this with the inference that it ought not to be included in the maximum increase allowed at a revision. But this point has been very clearly put by Mr. Ozanne, and I agree with him that there is not sufficient reason to allow of the large increase of 52 per cent. It is, as he has pointed out, a fair test case for decision by Government. But should Government decide that pátasthal assessment is to be included in the comparison (Government Resolution No. 2169 of March 1884), it is difficult to see how the Superintendent could carry out a strict enforcement of the 33 per cent. rule. The land assessment is by no means too high, at any rate it has not been objected to by any of the officers who have considered the subject, and if the reduction was to be made from the pátasthal rate, it would sweep away $\frac{10}{31}$ of it. Perhaps the best course would be to make a special case and allow a total increase of 40 per cent., but this should be the extreme limit.

6. I now come to the general question of what Mr. Ozanne calls the "Administration of Pátasthal Rates" in future. He appears to have stated clearly and rightly the meaning and application of sections 55 and 101 of the Land Revenue Code, but I hardly understand his meaning in the last clause of his paragraph 8. It would seem that where there were already rates imposed under section 101, the Irrigation officer could do nothing under section 55 during the duration of the Survey guarantee. It is with diffidence that I disagree from officers who have so much more special knowledge of the subject, but I cannot help thinking that both Messrs. Ozanne and Fletcher have rather overstated the case. The essence of the pátasthal as part of the revenue assessment is that it should work, so to speak, automatically, and that there should be the minimum of interference on the part of Government, while the assessee should, on his side, understand that he is liable to pay, good year or bad year. This is the main reason why it is so necessary that the pátasthal should be so moderately assessed. From this it follows that in the ordinary course there is no administration by the Survey, Agricultural or Irrigation Department. There are only two classes of cases when any interference is necessary. Either the village officers find that pát-water is being taken by a man who is not charged for it, and therefore one

has no right to it; or a man petitions that for some real reason shown he should not be charged. Now, in either of these cases, I think that it would be very desirable that the Collector should be able to refer the matter for enquiry and report to the Irrigation authorities, and that departmental orders should issue in the Public Works Department directing that the Irrigation Officer should comply with such requisition. Also in the case of any dispute between sharers as to the rotation of water-supply. But these are very unfrequent, and in an ordinary way there is no reason that I can see for introducing an administration by the Irrigation Department. It is probable that in practice there is not much difference between my view and that of the other officers, but I think that their language is rather too comprehensive. In the first class of cases, the village officers and the new Circle Inspectors are perfectly capable of seeing a new pát, or the taking of water from an old pát to a field hitherto unchanged. There is no technical knowledge required. If they fail to report it, it will be from dishonesty and not incompetence. Wherever in either class of cases technical knowledge is required, it will be a great advantage if the Collector is able to call for the assistance of the Irrigation Officer. This would obviate all the evil feared by Mr. Fletcher in his paragraph 23, though I do think that our Revenue administration must be very much to blame if a man who, by hoodwinking the authorities, has got off his pátasthal could continue to irrigate as before, "the rate once remitted."

7. The above remarks apply only to ordinary pátasthal where there is no complication from the neighbourhood of any works that come under the Irrigation Act. In all such cases as are contemplated in the correspondence about Khándesh and Sholápur forwarded with this office No. 302 of 30th January, 1892, it is quite different. Wherever at the time of a Revision Survey there are any irrigation works under that Act already opened or contemplated, it is most desirable that the Survey Department should confine themselves to fixing the soil rate, leaving all cases of irrigation to be dealt with by the Irrigation Department. In the same way, if the Irrigation Department should see fit to introduce irrigation works on a stream on which there was already pátasthal under the Survey Act, it will be best if the old assesses can be induced to consent to the cancelling of the Survey guarantee. Until this is done, the difficulties pointed out in Mr. Ozanne's paragraph 6, clause 2, must be faced. I would endorse his recommendation that the condition stated by him should be introduced in clause 3 of the notification under Rule 89 in the case of Khánápur.

8. In conclusion, I would ask that the Khánápur question may be settled as soon as possible. This is one of the Sátára tálukas that has suffered most this year from the failure of crops. I would have recommended that the pátasthal rate should have been remitted this year, but the irrigation in the táluka against that particular part of the enhancement is so great (particularly for the reason that it appears in the village papers as an entirely new charge), that I was afraid of recommending any measure that might prejudice the action of Government in dealing with the question. It will of course be considered in enquiries regarding postponement of remission of revenue.

G. B. REID,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 3205.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th April 1892.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—391, dated 23rd January 1892—

Submitting the papers noted in the margin, on the subject of (1) the Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 1027, dated 4th August 1891.

Extract paragraphs 3, 3 and 4 of a letter from the Collector of Sátára, No. 7216, dated 8th November 1891.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 72, dated 11th January 1892.

the fairness of the Pátasthal assessment in the Khánápur Táluka of the Sátára District, and (2) the best arrangements to be made in future for the

management of Pátasthal after the revision survey establishment has left the táluka; and making remarks.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—392, dated 23rd January 1892—Submitting the papers noted in the margin, on the subject of Pátasthal assessment on lands irrigated by the Jamda Left and Right Bank canals and the Pánjra river in the Páchora

* Letter from the Chief Engineer, C. D., No. 6025, dated 2nd December 1891, and its accompaniments.
Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 94, dated 12th January 1892, and its accompaniment.

and Sindkheda Tálukas of the Khándesh District; and making remarks.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain the detailed information on the subject of pátasthal rates in the Khánápúr Táluka of the Sátára District called for in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 4004, dated 12th June 1891.

2. The questions discussed in these papers on which the orders of Government are necessary are,—

(1.) Whether the revised rates which were sanctioned for one year should be continued, or whether they should be modified.

(2.) Whether pátasthal increase should be included in the 33 per cent. limit.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council observes that the pátasthal area has developed from about 5,000 acres to 10,000 acres during the period of the settlement just expired, *i.e.*, though the water-supply has not increased, the demand on it has doubled during the period. A strong probability arises here that the average flow supply to each acre irrigated is less now than it was at the beginning of the settlement period, and that is one of the causes that accounts for the large increase in the number of wells and budkis worked as auxiliaries to the flow supply in the páts noticed in the reports. Improvements of this kind effected at the cost of the rayats are not liable to taxation. This consideration strengthens the general argument for reducing the pátasthal rates proposed by Mr. Fletcher. On the whole His Excellency the Governor in Council does not consider that a sufficient case has been made out for any material increase in the rate of water cess apart from the soil rate, imposed at the original settlement. The justifiable increase consists of the 30·7 per cent. on the soil rates *plus* the increase accruing from the application of the old water cess rates to the lands newly irrigated from páts since the original settlement, and that accruing from Mr. Fletcher's new grouping.

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner should be requested to submit proposals for effecting the necessary adjustments.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council is unable to accept Mr. Ozanne's arguments in favour of the inclusion of the increase due to pátasthal rates in calculating the 33 per cent. limit. The pátasthal rates, although for convenience imposed and levied along with the ordinary land revenue, form no part of the land revenue assessment proper, as they are calculated on the average area of land actually under pát cultivation and in this respect differ entirely from the subsoil water rates in Gujarát. The Governor in Council therefore is unwilling to re-open a question which was finally settled in 1878, and is of opinion that no case has been made out for so doing.

5. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner should submit a separate report on the subject of the future management of the pátasthal question, generally.

W. L. HARVEY,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Sátára,
The Collector of Khándesh,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,

} With copies of the papers.

No. 727 OF 1892.

From

W. M. FLETCHER, ESQUIRE,
Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Máhabaleshvar, 14th April 1892.

SIR,

In compliance with Government Resolution No. 3205 of the 4th instant, I have the honor to report regarding the adjustments which Government desire to be made in the proposed assessment of pátasthal lands in the Khánápur Táluka.

2. The maximum pátasthal rates of assessment for each group at original survey are stated in the old report to be :—

	Soil Rate.			Pátasthal Rate.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Group I.	2	0 0	...	5	0 0
II.	1	12 0	...	4	8 0
III.	1	9 0	...	4	0 0
IV.	1	6 0	...	3	12 0

In the new groups, which practically coincide with the old, the soil maxima are raised approximately by $\frac{1}{4}$ in each case; and I understand from the latter part of the 3rd paragraph of the Resolution that Government consider the water cess should not be increased 'apart from the soil rate,' *i. e.*, I presume in a different ratio from the soil rate; the revised pátasthal maxima, therefore, formed on this principle would be—

	Old Pátasthal maximum.			}	+ $\frac{1}{4}$	Rs. a. p.		
	Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
Group I. ...	5	0	0	}	+ $\frac{1}{4}$	6	4	0
II. ...	4	8	0			5	10	0
III. ...	4	0	0			5	0	0
IV. ...	3	12	0			4	12	0

To adopt these maxima would be to assess the pátasthal lands in Khánápur at rates from 22 per cent. to 41 per cent. lower than those which have been sanctioned for similar lands in the neighbouring Mán and Khatáv Tálukas, and indeed practically speaking in the whole of the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country districts hitherto revised; and as the question raised with regard to the Khánápur Táluka has been not whether its pátasthal lands should be assessed lower, but whether they should not be assessed somewhat higher than in the neighbouring tálukas, it appears on examination that the result of the above method of adjustment would not be such as Government would approve.

3. It would indeed seem the obvious course at a revision to raise the maximum rates of pátasthal lands in whatever proportion may be fixed on for the soil rates, but 30 years ago not much experience had been gained in the assessment of pátasthal land and the rates applied were necessarily of a tentative nature and low in pitch compared to the soil rates. For this reason it must give an unsatisfactory result to deduce the new pátasthal rate from the old (as has been done above), and that method has never hitherto been found practicable.

4. There will be no difficulty, however, in arranging for a material reduction if Government so desire, either (1) by reducing the area assessed under the pátasthal rate by approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ in each holding, or (2) by adopting for the Khánápur Táluka the same pátasthal maximum rate (*viz.* Rs. 8) which has been

sanctioned recently for Mán and Khatáv and which is already levied without difficulty over a very large proportion of the Deccan. Of the two processes the former would be the more laborious, but would give the better result in detail, as each pát could be re-considered on its own merits, and I respectfully recommend it for adoption.

5. The general effect of either process if approved would be the same, viz., to reduce the pátasthal assessment by some 8,000 Rupees and bring down the total increase of proposed assessment from 52 to about 43 per cent.

6. With regard to the inference which has been drawn both by Mr. Ozanne and the Commissioner, C. D., from the fact that wells are numerous in the pátasthal lands of Khánápúr, I would beg leave to explain that it would be erroneous to suppose that these wells have been sunk as a precaution against the failure of the páts, or that they are in any way an indication, as seems to be supposed, of the pát's supply being of less value than the Survey has taken it to be. It may be said to be a universal rule that where there are páts there also will be wells, for the well is the natural complement of the pát and can almost always be sunk profitably where páts are possible. This is especially the case where the páts flow only for part of the dry season. It has been shown in my report that 75 per cent. of the páts in Khánápúr have been valued as flowing only for short periods, while 25 per cent. flow up to or later than the middle of March and not 2 per cent., it may be safely said, have been assessed as flowing till the monsoon: in an area watered by páts of this description, wells would naturally be numerous.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. M. FLETCHER,

Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 4010.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1892.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 727, dated 14th April 1892:—

“In compliance with Government Resolution No. 3205 of the 4th instant, I have the honour to report regarding the adjustment which Government desire to be made in the proposed assessment of pátasthal lands in the Khánápúr Táluka.

“2. The maximum pátasthal rates of assessment for each group at original survey are stated in the old report to be:—

Group.	Soil rate.	Pátasthal rate.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	2 0 0	5 0 0
2	1 12 0	4 8 0
3	1 9 0	4 0 0
4	1 6 0	3 12 0

In the new groups, which practically coincide with the old, the soil maxima are raised approximately by $\frac{1}{4}$ in each case: and I understand from the latter part of the third paragraph of the Resolution that Government consider the water cess should not be increased 'apart from the soil rate,' *i. e.*, I presume in a different ratio from the soil rate: the revised pátasthal maxima therefore formed on this principle would be:—

Group.	Old Pátasthal maximum.						
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
1	5	0	0	} + $\frac{1}{4}$ = {	6	4	0
2	4	8	0		5	10	0
3	4	0	0		5	0	0
4	3	12	0		4	12	0

To adopt these maxima would be to assess the pátasthal lands in Khánápur at rates from 22 per cent. to 41 per cent. lower than those which have been sanctioned for similar lands in the neighbouring Mán and Khatáv Tálukas, and indeed practically speaking in the whole of the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country Districts hitherto revised; and as the question raised with regard to the Khánápur Táluka has been, not whether its pátasthal lands should be assessed lower, but whether they should not be assessed somewhat higher than in the neighbouring tálukas, it appears on examination that the result of the above method of adjustment would not be such as Government would approve.

"3. It would indeed seem the obvious course at a revision to raise the maximum rates of pátasthal lands in whatever proportion may be fixed on for the soil rates, but 20 years ago not much experience had been gained in the assessment of pátasthal land and the rates applied were necessarily of a tentative nature and low in pitch compared to the soil rates. For this reason it must give an unsatisfactory result to deduce the new pátasthal rate from the old (as has been done above), and that method has never hitherto been found practicable.

"4. There will be no difficulty, however, in arranging for a material reduction, if Government so desire, either (1) by reducing the area assessed under the pátasthal rate by approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ in each holding or (2) by adopting for the Khánápur Táluka, the same pátasthal maximum rate, *viz.*, Rs. 8, which has been sanctioned recently for Mán and Khatáv, and which is already levied without difficulty over a very large proportion of the Deccan. Of the two processes the former would be the more laborious, but would give the better result in detail as each pát could be reconsidered on its own merits, and I respectfully recommend it for adoption.

"5. The general effect of either process if approved would be the same, *viz.*, to reduce the pátasthal assessment by some Rs. 8,000 and bring down the total increase of proposed assessment from 52 to about 43 per cent.

"6. With regard to the inference which has been drawn both by Mr. Ozanne and by the Commissioner, C. D., from the fact that wells are numerous in the pátasthal lands of Khánápur, I would beg leave to explain that it would be erroneous to suppose that these wells have been sunk as a precaution against the failure of the páts or that they are in any way an indication, as seems to be supposed, of the páts' supply being of less value than the survey has taken it to be. It may be said to be a universal rule that where there are páts there also will be wells, for the well is the natural complement of the pát and can almost always be sunk profitably where páts are possible. This is especially the case where the páts flow only for part of the dry season. It has been shown in my report that 75 per cent. of the páts in Khánápur have been valued as flowing only for short periods, while 25 per cent. flow up to or later than the middle of March, and not 2 per cent. it may be safely said to have been assessed as flowing till the monsoon: in an area watered by páts of this description wells would naturally be numerous."

RESOLUTION.—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner should be informed that the *total* increase of assessment on pátasthal lands should not materially exceed that mentioned in the last sentence of paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 3205, dated 4th April 1892, and that the necessary adjustments may be made through either of the methods suggested in paragraph 4 of his letter, or through a modification and combination of them, as may

best preserve uniformity of treatment between the pátasthal lands of Khánápur and the neighbouring tálukas.

W. L. HARVEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

To .

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Sátára,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretáriat.