

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCLXVII.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

KOREGAON TÁLUKA

OF THE

SÁTÁRA COLLECTORATE.

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MAP

of the KOREGAON TALUKA

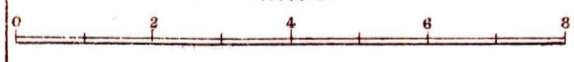
कोरेगाव of the तालुका

SATARA COLLECTORATE

सातारा जिल्हा

Scale of Miles

मैलाचे रकम



REFERENCES

- Alienated Villages — ईनामगाव — A
- Bazar — बाजारगेगाव — B
- Part of Jambhandi Jaghir — जम्बहंडी जाहगीर — J
- Government Land part of Alienated Villages — इनाम गावांची कायदा जमीन — I

Class Villages Maximum Rate

I 38	R ^s 3-8-0
II 21	R ^s 3-0-0
III	R ^s
IV	R ^s
V	R ^s
VI	R ^s
VII	R ^s

Reduced to Scale from a Tracing
Govt Photodupco Office, Poona 1891.

Prepared in the Office of Superintendent
Deccan Revenue Survey Poona 3rd February 1891

W. M. ...
Superintendent
Deccan Revenue Survey

FROM

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

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF SÁTARA.

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,
Poona, 12th August 1891.*

SIR,

I have now the honour to submit proposals for the revision settlement of the Koregaon Táluka of your Collectorate, namely, for 59 Government villages and for certain Government lands comprised in 10 Inám villages in the same Táluka. Details regarding dates of existing settlement and former disposition of these villages are given below :—

Number of Villages.	Former Táluka.	Present Táluka.	Date and authority for settlement.
1	2	3	4
54	Koregaon	Koregaon	1859-60. Government Resolution No. 395 of 23th January 1860.
4	Tárgaon	Do.	1861-62. Government Resolution No. 1841 of 8th May 1862.
1	Koregaon	Do.	1869-70. No data.

2. The operation of re-measurement has been confined, as elsewhere in Sátara, to bringing up to date and supplementing the old record. This has been carefully compared, in detail, on the spot with the existing state of things, and all changes of ownership, boundaries, roads, streams, or irrigated areas, &c., have been duly noted and corrected in the new record.

3. As a result of these operations—

Old		re-measured have become confirmed	New	
Survey Numbers.	Acres.		Survey Numbers.	Acres.
6,169	42,755	...	8,514	43,227
13,131	1,42,389	...	13,131	1,42,389
19,300	1,85,144		21,645	1,85,616

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, forests, &c.	Number not re-measured.
		Within 1 per cent.	2 to 5 per cent.	6 to 10 per cent.	11 to 15 per cent.	16 to 20 per cent.	Over 20 per cent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
59	19,300	1,464	2,517	949	380	193	201	375	13,131

and the causes of the more important cases of difference are given in the following statement :—

Total old Numbers in which difference exceeded 15 per cent.	NUMBERS IN WHICH DIFFERENCE IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO			
	Alluvion or diluvion.	Alterations in road.	Mistakes in old work.	Other reasons.
1	2	3	4	5
484	320	141	15	8

The excellent character of the old work is plainly visible from the above.

5. As in all districts of Sâtára hitherto brought under revision, the old soil classification has been accepted as it stood, as the basis of the new settlement, and a graduated addition made thereto proportioned to the advantage of position possessed by each field. I need not here explain this operation in further detail, as it has been already approved and adopted with success both in Sâtára and Khândesh. A large portion of the time of the classers and of the classing Assistant has been devoted to the making of a correct detailed record of the areas under Pátasthal irrigation, a point which it will be seen later bears much importance. It was necessary that all areas brought under Pátasthal irrigation during the lease should be classed for soil as well as water, and every Bandhára has been inspected and its capabilities recorded by the Assistant Superintendent as well as the classer. In addition to this, there has been some considerable work in distributing the old classification over such new numbers as have now been made. In the sub-joined statement, details are given of the soil classification work done in all the 59 villages under report :—

Number of villages.	Total Survey Numbers and Pot Numbers.	Total Acres.	RE-CLASSED.		PERCENTAGE.		Village sites, roads, &c., not re-classed. Acres.
			Survey Numbers.	Acres.	Survey Numbers.	Acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
59	21,645	1,79,438	2,870	7,786	13.3	4.3	6,178

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

Description.	By Original Survey.	By Revision Survey.	DIFFERENCE.	
			More.	Less.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry crop	1,35,176	1,30,191	...	4,985
Garden	4,903	9,840	4,937	...
Rice	75	84	9	...
Unassessed	44,990	45,501	511	...
Total	1,85,144	1,85,616	5,457	4,985

The total difference is nominal, but the transfer from the head of dry-crop to garden is remarkable: it is due almost altogether to the utilisation of streams which before the introduction of the survey settlement were left unused. The rice area is insignificant, and has remained practically stationary, the climate not being suited for its development.

7. The Koregaon Taluka lies along the Western foot of the plateau on the top of which stretches the Taluka of Khatáv. Westwards it is bounded by the river Krishna and a range of hills which separate it from Sátára and Wái; to its North, beyond a hill range of considerable height, lie the Wái Taluka and the Phaltan State; and on the South, again separated by a spur of the Eastern plateau, is the Taluka of Karád. The country is well watered by numerous small streams tributary to the Krishna, and, bounded as it is on all sides by hills except where the Krishna forms about one-third of the Western boundary, forms a broad, but well-defined, valley, whose undulating surface is more broken and uneven round the feet and on the slopes of the hills, but spreads into level tracts along the banks of the larger streams. In these level tracts the soil is rich and deep, but elsewhere it is light and friable.

8. The climate is exceedingly favourable for the best kinds of dry-crop cultivation: the rainfall is certain and sufficient, and on the whole nearly equally distributed over all the villages. The advantage which Koregaon has, in point of climate, over the country which lies above it on the East, is no doubt very decided, and on the whole its climate is among the best in the Deccan.

I quote, from the original settlement report* Captain W. C. Anderson's remarks on this subject:—

*Appendix R.
“Para. 7.—The climate of the whole district is exceedingly good; the fall of rain is, as a rule, ample and certain, the advantage in this respect over the districts above the Gháts forming the Eastern boundary is very decided. The Western villages have probably some small advantage in the fall of rain over those on the Eastern border.”

The average rainfall for the past ten years is recorded as 28·35, the lowest fall in that period being 21·14 and the highest 33·15. The detailed monthly returns which have been furnished by the Agricultural Department, show that the fall is to be depended on for both the early and late harvests.

9. In Appendix B are summarized the village crop returns for the past five years. The early harvest, it will be seen, is nearly double the late in area, but a considerable extent of land can be cropped at both harvests owing to the favourable rainfall.

The following is a summary of the statement:—

	Kharif.	Rabi.
<i>Cereals.</i> —Báiri 34·6, Jowári 23·5, Rála 0·5, wheat 2·5, Indian corn 0·2, rice 0·1	46·1	20·3
<i>Pulses.</i> —Hulga 5·2, Tur 3·1, Udid 2·2, Mug 1·7, Matki 1·4, Vái 0·2, gram 1·8.	13·8	1·8
<i>Fibre.</i> —Ambádi 0·8	0·8	0
<i>Oil-seeds.</i> —Earthnut (Bhaimug) 1·9, Khorásni 1·3, Kardai 1·5, linseed 0·8.	3·2	2·3
<i>Miscellaneous.</i> —Dry crop 1·2, wet crop 0·9, (sugarcane 0·5, &c. 4)	1·2	0·9
Total	65·1	25·3
Grass and fallow	90·4	9·6
Grand Total	155·5	34·9

The accuracy of these figures is doubtful, and they are, at best, but a rough approximation. Until the crop returns are made the subject of careful inspection, as they will be by the Agricultural Department, better results are not perhaps to be expected.

Houses.

14. The better kinds of houses are shown to have increased by 32·9 per cent. and the poorer kind by 4·4 only.

Cattle.

Total occupied acres
including inám ... 1,39,457
Deduct 9·6 per cent.
fallow ... 13,387
1,26,070

Divided by 7,834 pairs of
oxen = 16 acres per pair.

Milch cattle and their
young.

Sheep and goats.

15. A small decrease of 4·2 per cent. appears under the head of agricultural cattle, but the calculation given in the margin shows that there are now, on the average, 1 pair of oxen to 16 acres of land under cultivation, which is ample for the circumstances of the district. There is a small increase of 4·3 per cent. among the other cattle, while sheep and goats have become more numerous by 44·5 per cent.

16. The increase in the number of carts amounts to 86 per cent., that is, there are now on the average 32 carts in each village, whereas formerly there were 17. It will be noted, therefore, that carts were numerous in this district, even at the time of first settlement.

Carts.

17. Horses and ponies have decreased in number by 6 per cent.

18. Wells and Budkis are more than doubled in number, the percentage increase being 106·8. There are now, in good order, 954 irrigation wells and 266 drinking wells, while 334 wells of both kinds are out of repair. A detailed comparison with the old figures is not possible, as the latter do not distinguish between wells for drinking and wells for irrigation purposes.

Wells and Budkis.

19. In the tables which follow, the same statistics and figures which have just been given in total for the whole 59 villages under report, are repeated under heads of two groups, into which, as will presently appear, it is proposed to divide the Táluka for the purposes of assessment. The groups will be readily distinguished on the map by their different colouring:—

Group.

I Red.

II Blue.

Group I.—38 villages.

Description.	At first settlement.	1890.	Difference.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
Population	35,860	51,006	+15,146	42·2
Houses... { Tiled and flat-roofed	5,645	7,562	+1,917	34·0
{ Thatched	206	176	—30	—14·6
{ Total	5,851	7,738	+1,887	32·3
Agricultural cattle	10,548	9,522	—1,026	—9·7
Cows, buffaloes and young	14,149	14,503	+354	2·5
Sheep and goats	7,525	9,789	+2,264	30·1
Carts	799	1,439	+640	80·1
Horses and ponies	705	606	—99	—14·0
Wells and Budkis	469	1,054	+585	124·7

Group II.—21 villages.

Population	16,274	24,044	+7,770	47·7
Houses... { Tiled and flat-roofed	2,526	3,301	+775	30·7
{ Thatched	135	180	+45	33·3
{ Total	2,661	3,481	+820	30·8
Agricultural cattle	5,800	6,146	+346	6·0
Cows, buffaloes and young	8,423	9,036	+613	7·3
Sheep and goats	5,054	8,385	+3,331	65·9
Carts	226	468	+242	107·1
Horses and ponies... ..	349	385	+36	10·3
Wells and Budkis... ..	404	751	+347	85·9

20. This statement has much interest, not only as showing the main point in question, *viz.*, the equal spread of prosperity through the different parts of the Táluka, but also because its figures may be seen to illustrate the different characteristics of the two groups. Group II contains the villages of poorer soil and somewhat rougher surface which lie along the foot of the hills in the East and North: these naturally were, and are still, less advanced in prosperity than those in the plain, but it will be seen that they have, in some respects, even gained on the villages of group I, though the points of inferiority are still visible enough. Population and houses have advanced at about an equal pace in either group, though in group II the occupied area per head is 2·2 against 1·1 in group I, a fact which indicates a poorer soil. Agricultural cattle have decreased in group I by 9·7 per cent., while in group II they are more numerous by 6 per cent. The occupied area per pair of oxen, however, is 18 acres in I and 17 acres in group II. This apparent equality would disappear if the proportion of fallow, which is no doubt much larger in the second than in the first group, could be made a factor in the calculation, but to get it out would

*Average classification annas—
 Group I As. p. ... 8 8
 Do. II 4 10

as they stand, however, it is evident that, in proportion to its soil, which is poorer,* group II has more cattle than group I, and the reason for this is not far to seek; for, in the villages along the hills, cattle are bred and reared for sale, while the richer soil of the Central and Western villages is too valuable for such a purpose. For the same causes that are here indicated, the milch cattle are seen to have increased more in the second than in the first group, and the difference of increase among sheep and goats is still more marked. Carts have a greater percentage increase in group II than in I, but the actual numbers show that in the former they average only 22 to each village against 38 per village in group I. Wells and Budkis, too, which, as well as carts, would be fewer in the less level villages, are seen to have increased by 85·9 per cent. in group II against 124·7 per cent. in group I.

21. To complete the view of the statistics of the 59 villages during the lease, I append, in the following table, figures which show, at a glance, the check, indirect though it was, inflicted by the famine of 1876 on this district, and the subsequent recovery which has taken place:—

Description.	At first settlement.	In 1875-76.	Difference.	Percentage.	In 1877-78.	Difference on Columns 3 and 6.	Percentage.	In 1890.	Difference on Columns 6 and 9.	Percentage.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Population	52,134	64,505	+12,371	+23·7	59,090	-4,615	-7·0	75,050	+15,060	+25·1
Agricultural Cattle	10,346	18,228	+1,880	+11·5	14,942	-3,286	-18·0	15,068	+726	+4·9
Milch Cattle	22,572	15,812	-6,760	-29·9	12,254	-3,558	-22·5	23,533	+11,285	+92·1

22. The Educational Department have supplied the usual information regarding Government schools which is compiled in Appendix H, the information for private schools being supplemented by this Department. There are, it appears, 24 Government boys' schools with an average attendance of 937 boys, and 10 schools kept by private individuals where the average attendance is 189 boys. There are no girls' schools. The percentage of the total male population able to read or under instruction is now 7·8 against 5·9 at the time of settlement.

23. In the appendix noted in the margin will be found the usual information on the subject of sub-tenures. It appears that 75·1 per cent. of the total fields are cultivated by the men in whose name they stand, either alone or in partnership with others: 5·8 per cent. are sub-let for money rents and 7·8 for a proportion of the produce kind.

24. The information supplied as usual by the Registration Department regarding the value of land is given in the appendices Value of land—Appendices K, L, M and N. noted in the margin. The cases, from which the tables are compiled, number 100 under each head, 20 being from each of the past five years, and are taken impartially from every part of the Táluka: they include transactions in land alone; all cases in which other property was concerned, have been carefully excluded.

The cases of ordinary sales embrace 555 acres, paying Rs. 919 assessment, or an average of Rs. 1-10-5; the sum realised is equivalent to Rs. 59-3-7 per acre, or 35 times the Government assessment. The highest proportion obtained is 177 and the lowest seven times the assessment. Sales by decree of Court are unusually numerous, and number 74 in all during the five years. The total area sold was 457 acres, of which the assessment was Rs. 781, or Re. 1-11-4 per acre, and the price realised amounted to Rs. 5,922, or eight times the annual assessment.

In the case of leases the hundred compiled instances embrace 604 acres assessed at Rs. 1,035, or Rs. 1-11-4 per acre, sublet at an average of Rs. 5-7-2 per acre, or three times the Government assessment. The majority of the leases are terminable within ten years.

The total area comprised in the 100 cases of simple mortgage is 417 acres assessed at Rs. 968, and the total sum raised is Rs. 17,808, or 18 times the assessment; the average amount of each mortgage is Rs. 178. Mortgages with possession on 321 acres assessed at Rs. 708 have been compiled, the total amount for which this land is security being Rs. 26,731, or 37 times the Government assessment.

Further information as to the proportions borne in different cases by the Government assessment and the sum raised may be found in much detail in the appendices above quoted, but it seems unnecessary here to enlarge further on the subject. That land bears a very high value in the Táluka under report, seems sufficiently apparent.

25. In Appendix O will be found annual details of the prices of the principal grains for ten years before the settlement and for each year of the lease. The prices given are for the towns of Koregaon and Sátára, and are furnished independently by the respective Mámlatdárs. From comparison with similar information for the Karád and Khatáv markets, obtained in connection with recent revision settlements, these prices appear to be approximately correct. In the subjoined table are shown the prices of two principal grains in the Sátára market during the lease and for the ten years previous. I prefer taking the Sátára prices for comparison, both because coming from a town of importance they have probably been more reliably recorded, and because they are higher throughout the earlier years, and it is well to be on the safe side:—

Period.	Sera per Rupee.	
	Bájri.	Wheat.
1	2	3
Ten years before settlement, 1849-50 to 1858-59 (no record for 3 years).	36	31½
First decade of lease, 1859-60 to 1868-69	19	15½
Second decade, 1869-70 to 1878-79	16½	11½
Last 11 years, 1879-80 to 1889-90	16½	13

The prices ruling at the introduction of the settlement remained practically stationary for the two first years of the lease, and then the rise induced by the American War began to be felt, with the result that the average prices of the

first ten years show a rise of more than 100 per cent. on those which formed the basis of the settlement rates. The second decade includes the famine year (1875-76) and subsequent years of high prices, and the average is again in advance of the first decade. During the last period of eleven years, which include the reaction following on several years of abnormally high prices, the average remains practically unchanged, and the general conclusion seems to be, after all allowances made, that prices of produce are now about double what they were when the settlement was made.

26. The appendices noted in the margin give the revenue history of the Táluka, in annual detail, for the whole period of the lease and ten previous years. The appendices are made out separately for the batches of villages settled in different years, but as all are alike in main features it will be sufficient to examine in detail the one which includes the bulk* of the Táluka, viz., the 54 villages settled in 1859-60. The survey settlement, it will be seen, effected a reduction of some Rs. 15,000†, or about 12 per cent. on the collections of the previous year in these 54 villages; but since, as Captain Anderson explains, it was notorious that those collections had been much swelled by a rush on the land in anticipation of the new settlement, we shall get a truer conclusion if we accept the view expressed in his 23rd paragraph, viz., that on the average realizations during our rule (excluding the latter years of artificial inflation) the survey assessment showed a small increase. The fluctuations in the occupied area during the lease have been unimportant. Of the 8,975 acres of culturable waste at first available, it would appear that about 5,000 have gone into forest, while the remainder, except 755 acres, has been absorbed into cultivation. The area under cultivation and revenue realizations were highest during the period between the commencement of the American War and the famine, i.e., 1864-65 to 1874-75.

	Rs.
† Balance collected, 1858-59...	1,34,259
Do. + remission in column 5, 1859-60 ...	1,18,742

27. Except for some thousand acres of poor land temporarily thrown up (=1 per cent. on the Government occupied area) and some trifling sums written off as irrecoverable in 1876 and three following years, the statement shows no trace of bad effects from the famine. The three sums shown as written off in 1885-86 and two following years are on account of land taken up for the railway, as also is the casual remission in column 5 against the year 1888-89. The permanent remissions appearing in the first six years of the lease were for the land held in Inám by the Gadkaris of certain forts, whose claims have since been disposed of, and the amount shown as a casual remission in the first year of the lease is made up of the sums written off, in accordance with the usual practice on the introduction of the new settlement. It appears then that there have been no remissions worth mentioning, and very little waste land available for cultivation at any time during the lease; the revenue history appears to be characterised by a quiet undisturbed prosperity.

28. The following table supplied by the Mámlatdár is indicative of the ease with which the revenue is collected in the 59 villages under report :—

Year.	No. of villages.	Notices.	Cases in which distraint was resorted to.
1	2	3	4
1887-88	22	220	.....
1888-89	27	178	.....
1889-90	27	237	.....
Total	76	635	.....

29. A well-established continuous prosperity may be safely inferred from the information brought together in this report.

Summary. The already advanced and fully settled state of the district when the survey was introduced had left little room for mere extension of the cultivated area, but the stimulus given by the equalisation of rates then effected has shown in itself in a great development of the means for irrigation; and a large increase in population has been accompanied by the signs which indicate corresponding wealth and prosperity. The means of communication with large markets, which were even in the year of settlement exceptionally good, have been added to by the construction of a railway which passes through the whole length of the Taluka. Land is seen to bear a very high value, and the value of its produce has on the whole doubled since the lease was given.

30. In considering the question of what increase of revenue may be now properly imposed, it is necessary to bear in mind that

Question of what increase should be imposed. the original revenue was more nearly adapted to the revenue-paying capacity of the district than has often been found to be the case, and that the introduction of the survey settlement effected, broadly speaking, not an enhancement or reduction of the existing revenue, but a redistribution by which the rates on different soils were equalised in pressure. We have therefore here to deal with a somewhat nicer problem than the ordinary run of revision settlements is wont to present. Koregaon was not, when it came under the survey tenure, an undeveloped, half-cultivated district suffering from the absence of means of communication and a too sparse population, where the first survey rates had to be adapted in some degree to the backward condition of the country, and where at revision an increase very much beyond the regulation limit might be easily justified. There can be little doubt that the revenue demand fixed by the survey settlement in Koregaon was as high as the land could under the ruling prices be fairly called on to pay, and that the condition of the district was not considered such as to call for any leniency in consideration of temporary and local disadvantages. This point is one which Captain W. C. Anderson's settlement report makes quite clear, and it follows that the amount of increase now justifiable (putting on one side for the moment the regulation limits) is confined to what the rise in prices, considered alone, will justify, and is not in this case supported, as is common at revision settlements, by a consideration of the leniency of the former rates.

31. Another point to give us pause in weighing the question is the fact that we are in this case dealing with high maximum rates, which have so far never been exceeded in the experience of this survey on dry-crop lands in British villages, though in Native State settlements done by this Department somewhat higher rates have even in less favoured villages been levied with success.

32. A rise of prices in the course of the thirty years' lease, equivalent to 100 per cent., does not of course, even *prima facie*, justify an increase of revenue in the same proportion. Allowance has to be made for the chance of a future fall, also for the rise in the standard of comfort (which must lessen the amount of the rent fund), also for the rise in wages, which to some extent affects the cost of cultivation even where the rayat gives all his own labour to the land; and in the present case there are, as noted above, other reasons which tell in the direction of moderating our demand.

33. After giving due weight, however, to all these considerations it will, I think, be admitted that a twenty-five per-cent. increase on the dry-crop lands will be moderate and suitable, especially if steps be taken while securing this increase to ensure that a somewhat smaller proportion of the increased rate shall fall on the poor soils than on the rich. The tendency of our assessment tables is always in this direction, but in applying high maximum rates, as in the case now in question, it is well somewhat to emphasize that tendency.

34. In framing his scheme of rating, Captain Anderson considered that the advantages of climate and communications were greatest in the Western and least in the Eastern villages,

Rating at first settlement.

and in making 3 groups—one Western, one intermediate and one Eastern—he placed with the latter a small group which lies shut in on three sides by hills in the North-West corner of the Táluka. The construction of the Southern Marátha Railway, which traverses both of Captain Anderson's two first groups, somewhat modifies the conditions, in as much as it is now proximity to the railway rather than nearness to the Sátára market which demands consideration; and I propose, therefore, to make two groups only, as below, the first of which nearly coincides with the first and second of the old groups, while the second answers to Captain Anderson's third.

*Group I—Dry-crop maximum rate, Rs. 3-8-0—*38 villages lying along the West of the Táluka from North to South, which have the best climate and are nearest the railway, on each side of which they are situated. The old maximum rate was Rs. 3-0-0 in 17, Rs. 2-12 in 16 and Rs. 2-8 in 5 villages.

*Group II—Dry-crop maximum rate, Rs. 3-0-0—*21 villages lying under the hills on the Eastern border and in the North-West corner Táluka, which have a slightly less favourable climate than the first group, and more difficult access to the railway. The old maximum rate was Rs. 2-8-0 in 18, Rs. 2-10-0 in 2, and Rs. 2-12-0 in one village.

35. By the record of the existing settlement there are in all 75 acres of rice land in the villages under report. Of this area 60 acres were Government land assessed at Rs. 202, or Rs. 3-5-10 per acre. By revision survey the total area is 84 acres, and the proposed assessment of the 66 Government acres is Rs. 204, or Rs. 3-1-5 per acre. There are 23 acres of new rice land included in the last given figures, which have been assessed as dry crop, with an addition proportioned to their command of water, but always within the highest dry-crop rate. For the old rice land a maximum rate of Rs. 9 is proposed, which is the same as was used at the original settlement. The rice land in this Táluka is, as will be seen, very unimportant both in extent and in quality.

36. Of garden land there is a total area, by the existing record, of 4,903 acres: the Government area being 4,046 acres assessed at Rs. 19,069, or Rs. 4-11-5 per acre. By revision survey the total area is 9,840 acres, of which 8,088 acres are Government land assessed at Rs. 50,498, or Rs. 6-3-11 per acre. The division of this land into Motasthal and Pátasthal is shown below:—

Description.				Acres.	Rupees.	Average per Acre.
1				2	3	4
				Rs. a. p.		
Motasthal	...	...	...	2,033	5,150	2 8 6
Pátasthal	...	...	...	6,055	45,348	7 7 10

37. I give below, under heads of the groups described in paragraph 34, further details affording a comparison between the former and present areas and assessment of Government Pátasthal land:—

Group.	Number of villages.	By former Survey.				By Revision Survey.					
		Pátasthal Acres.	Soil and water combined.		Pátasthal Acres.	Soil.		Water Cess.		Total Soil and Water.	
			Assessment.	Average Rate.		Assessment.	Average Rate.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	38	1,686	8,312	4 14 11	3,217	8,788	2 11 8	17,572	5 7 5	26,360	8 3 1
...	21	1,764	8,210	4 10 6	2,828	6,933	2 3 8	12,856	4 7 4	18,988	6 11 1
Total	59	3,450	16,522	4 12 7	6,055	15,721	2 7 11	30,427	4 15 10	45,348	7 7 10

38. As the supply of water in the Koregaon streams is more certain than in Khánápúr, owing to the more certain and larger rainfall, and the better communications also raise the assessable value of water above what it is in Khánápúr, I have taken Rs. 12 as the maximum Pátasthal rate in this Táluka and trust that Government will approve it as suitable. As the soil maxima in Khánápúr ranged between Rs. 2 and 2-8 where the Pátasthal or combined soil and water maximum was Rs. 10, it will be seen that in taking Rs. 12 as the Pátasthal maximum in Koregaon, where the soil maxima are Rs. 3-0-0 and Rs. 3-8-0, the excess of the maximum *water* rate in Koregaon is only Re. 1, or about $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than in the former Táluka, although the difference between the soil maxima of the two Tálukas shows a much higher proportion. I believe, however, that, in consideration of the large area now to be assessed for the first time as irrigated, it would not be advisable to adopt a higher maximum rate at the present time.

39. The Pátasthal lands have been assessed with great care in the manner described in my recent report* on the Khánápúr Pátasthal, every dam having been inspected and reported on by the Assistant Superintendent, and every field rated by the Superintendent personally on a consideration of its individual circumstances. There are, I find from the village statements, 657 Bandhárás in all the 59 villages; of these 230 are recorded as flowing on the average up to or beyond March 15th; 250 dams supply water on an average to some date between the end of January and March 15th, and the remaining 177 for shorter periods. Of the total area 7,261 acres, including Inám, shown in the detailed village statements, 3,195 acres have well aid available.

40. In assessing the well lands, the orders of Government have been strictly followed; lands watered by wells formerly assessed, have now been assessed as dry crop with a small increase, still leaving them within the highest dry-crop rate, while lands watered by wells sunk during the lease have had no increase applied to them on account of irrigation.

Estimated result of proposals.

41. The subjoined table gives the estimated total result of the proposals above detailed :—

Group.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Number of Villages.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.						Percentage.
			Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Land.		Total.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1	3 8 0	38	65,655	1,02,069	65,590	1,40,619	228	136	65,818	1,40,755	37%
2	3 0 0	21	43,818	39,246	43,434	55,161	430	144	43,864	55,306	40%
Total		59	1,09,473	1,41,315	1,09,024	1,95,780	658	280	1,09,682	1,96,060	37%

In this table, which includes the water-cess portion of the assessment on the new Pátasthal lands, the proportion of increase is seen somewhat to exceed the 33 per cent. limit laid down by Government; but the following statement, from which the water assessment on new Pátasthal is excluded, shows that the increase on soil alone amounts to but 24·9 per cent :—

Group.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Number of Villages.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.						Percentage.
			Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Land.		Total.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1	3 8 0	38	65,655	1,02,069	65,590	1,23,588	228	136	65,818	1,28,724	26%
2	3 0 0	21	42,818	39,246	43,434	47,978	430	144	43,864	46,122	21%
Total		59	1,08,473	1,41,315	1,09,024	1,71,566	658	280	1,09,682	1,74,846	24%

42. The total increase obtainable from the Government occupied lands under the proposed rates is therefore Rs. 54,465, which is equivalent to 37·7 on the existing revenue.

43. In Appendix Q will be found details for each village under all heads of area and assessment. From column 34 it will be seen that only in two villages will the proposed rates raise the total assessment above the limit of 66 per cent., and in these, as shown in the margin, the increases, after deduction of the new water assessment, come well within the prescribed limit.

Village.	INCREASE.	
	New Water Rate.	
	Included.	Excluded.
No. 7	84·2 per cent.	30·7 per cent.
No. 34	67·1 "	47·7 "

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

Description.	ORIGINAL SURVEY.		REVISION SURVEY.		Judi.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land	1,08,473	1,41,315	1,09,024	1,95,780	...
Government unoccupied land	784	399	658	280	...
Inám land	30,897	45,392	30,433	62,157	14,449
Government unassessed unarable land	44,990	...	45,501	...	...
Total	1,85,144	1,87,106	1,85,616	2,58,217	14,449

45. On Government occupied land of all descriptions the average assessment per acre was by the original settlement Rs. 1-4-10, by the proposed revision rates it will be Rs. 1-12-9, an increase that is of Re. 0-7-11 per acre; excluding the new water assessment the average is Rs. 1-9-11 per acre, which shows an increase Re. 0-5-1 per acre.

46. In conclusion, I would beg to propose that the new rates, if approved by Government, may be guaranteed for the usual term of thirty years, and the gradual imposition of individual increases may be effected in the usual manner.

Government Resolution
No. 3541 of 4th May 1885.

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.

Year.	RAINFALL AT									
	Koregaon.		Khatáv.		Karádl.		Sátára.		Wái.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1880	21	14	16	48	22	60	28	68	22	28
1881	21	85	14	87	24	37	35	77	22	66
1882	33	02	26	69	51	49	56	23	38	70
1883	27	44	25	56	36	22	47	31	38	17
1884	30	59	16	94	33	34	47	17	35	56
1885	33	15	22	80	33	88	47	32	35	89
1886	28	21	30	49	38	36	38	02	37	06
1887	28	93	24	76	37	29	46	95	32	67
1888	27	05	19	71	36	43	51	82	32	08
1889	32	09	27	81	41	98	46	21	31	47
Total ...	283	47	226	11	355	96	445	48	326	54
Average ...	28	35	22	61	35	60	44	55	32	65

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

APPENDIX B¹.

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.	Kharrif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Koregaon Taluka, Sátára Col- lectorate	59 Government villages ...		Percentage	Acres.	Acres.
		Bájri	34.6	47,668	...
		Jowári (early)	10.7	14,812	...
		Hulga	5.2	7,184	...
		Tur	3.1	4,239	...
		Udid	2.2	3,050	...
		Bhuimug	1.9	2,717	...
		Mug	1.7	2,389	...
		Matki	1.4	1,863	...
		Khorási	1.3	1,839	...
		Ambádi	0.8	1,065	...
		Ráta	0.5	674	...
		Chillies	0.5	671	...
		Miscellaneous	0.4	507	...
		Garden cultivation	0.3	442	...
		Indian corn	0.2	342	...
		Vál	0.2	291	...
		Rice	0.1	169	...
		Jowári (late)	17.8	...	24,478
		Wheat	2.6	...	3,397
		Gram	1.8	...	2,498
		Kardai	1.5	...	2,081
		Linseed	0.8	...	1,115
Sugarcane	0.5	...	632		
Sítu	0.2	...	267		
Miscellaneous	0.1	...	161		
Garden cultivation	0.1	...	105		
Grass or fallow	9.6	...	13,233		
Total ...	100.0	89,922	47,967		

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 INA'M LANDS.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Percentage.	Acres.	Acres.
Koregaon Taluka, Sátára Col- torate.	For Government lands in 10 inám villages.	Bájri	34.0	408	.....
		Jowári (early)	11.3	136	.....
		Hulga	3.4	41	.....
		Tur	2.8	34	.....
		Mug	2.8	33	.....
		Khorásni	2.5	30	.....
		Bhaimug	1.8	21	.....
		Miscellaneous	1.3	16	.....
		Garden cultivation	1.1	13	.....
		Ambádi	0.8	10	.....
		Indian corn	0.8	9	.....
		Udid	0.5	6	.....
		Sugarcane	0.5	6	.....
		Jowári (late)	23.4	.....	281
		Wheat	4.7	.....	56
		Gram	1.7	.....	20
		Linseed	0.8	.....	10
Kardai	0.8	.....	9		
Miscellaneous	0.2	.....	3		
Grass or fallow	4.8	.....	57		
		Total ...	100.0	763	436

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

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal weekly Bazdrs are held in the Koregaon Taluka of the Sátara Collectorate.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bazár is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief Articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dehur ...	Tuesday ...	All kinds of grain ...	200	Rice, wheat, Jowári, Bájri, gram, &c. Oil, ghee, dried cocoanut, salt, chillies, betel-nut, sugar, &c. Sáris, Cholis or women's bodices, Chavális, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture. Vegetables and fruit.
			Groceries ...	150	
			Cloth and clothes ...	400	
			Miscellaneous ...	50	
			Total ...	800	
2	Rahimatpur ...	Thursday ...	All kinds of grain ...	200	Rice, wheat, Jowári, Bájri, gram, &c. Oil, ghee, dried cocoanut, jágri, chillies, salt, betel-nut, sugar, &c. Cows, she-buffaloes, bullocks, horses, goats and sheep. Vegetables and fruit. Sáris, Cholis or women's bodices, Chavális, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture.
			Groceries ...	140	
		Friday ...	Live stock ...	16	
			Miscellaneous ...	25	
		Cloth and clothes ...	240		
Total ...	621				
3	Tárgaon ...	Monday ...	All kinds of grain ...	150	Rice, wheat, Jowári, Bájri and gram. Oil, ghee, dried cocoanut, salt, chillies, betel-nut, sugar, &c. Sáris, Cholis or women's bodices, Chavális, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture. Vegetables and fruit.
			Groceries ...	125	
			Cloth and clothes ...	150	
			Miscellaneous ...	25	
			Total ...	450	
4	Kumta ...	Monday ...	All kinds of grain ...	25	Rice, wheat, Jowári, Bájri, gram, &c. Oil, ghee, dried cocoanut, jágri, chillies, salt, betel-nut and sugar. Sáris, Cholis or women's bodices, Chavális, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture. Vegetables and fruit.
			Groceries ...	10	
			Cloth and clothes ...	30	
			Miscellaneous ...	1	
			Total ...	66	

Note.—The market formerly held at Koregaon has been discontinued since many years in favour of Kumta, which is close adjoining.

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

APPENDIX D.
STATISTICAL TABLE NO. IV.
Detail of Population.

Táluka.	Caste.	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of Columns 5 and 8.	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNING TO DO SO.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.			MALES.		FEMALES.	
									Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
59 Government villages of the Koregaon Táluka, Sátára Collectorate.	Christians ...	2	4	6	4	3	7	13	5	83·3	...	...
	Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains ...	3	10	13	3	10	13	26	...	...	...	...
		13	34	47	19	33	52	99	33	70·2	...	...
	Lingáyats ...	352	604	956	240	722	962	1,918	138	14·4	...	...
		426	761	1,187	329	783	1,112	2,299	354	29·8	...	...
	Musalmans ...	314	415	729	212	492	704	1,433	93	12·8	2	0·3
		412	610	1,022	322	681	1,003	2,025	87	8·5	...	...
	Hindus. { Bráhmins ...	488	807	1,295	292	869	1,161	2,456	908	70·1	...	...
		616	995	1,611	469	1,021	1,490	3,101	1,097	68·1	5	0·3
Hindus. { Others ...	10,665	13,308	23,973	6,019	16,309	22,328	46,301	447	1·9	1	...	
	13,986	20,424	34,410	9,791	23,312	33,103	67,513	1,410	4·1	6	0·01	
	Total ...	11,822	15,144	26,966	6,766	18,402	25,168	52,134	1,586	5·9	3	0·01
		15,455	22,828	38,283	10,934	25,833	36,767	75,050	2,986	7·8	11	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	4	
			No.	Percentage.
Koregaon Taluka, Sátara Collectorate ...	59 Government villages... ..	Agricultural	28,065	53·8
		Partly agricultural	42,902	57·2
		Non-agricultural	6,913	13·3
		Total	16,302	21·7
		Total	17,156	32·9
		Total	15,846	21·1
		Total	52,134	100·0
			75,050	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.

1	2	HOURS					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.																
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			28	29	30	31	32			
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.								
Koregaon Taluka, Satara Collector-ate.		3	8,138	32	341	8,512	No record.				808	1,025	No record.		1,054	No record.			5,258	No record.			17,314	16,346	...	12,579	263
69 Government villages.		25	10,836	2	356	11,219	054	266	384	1,654	1,907	1,229	855	136	991	4,497	2,774	7,271	9,935	6,333	16,268	15,668	12,725	5,440	268		

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 59 villages of the Koregaon Táluka, Sátára Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	Looms.		Hand-gins.	Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor Shops.	Tálikaháns.	Dharamsháls.	TEMPLES.				
				Cotton.	Woolen.						Hindu.	Musliman.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10		11	12	13	14	15			
59	Koregaon Táluka, Sátára Collectorate.	267	168	164	39	1	1885-86	...	2,739	1885-86	...	2,434	1885-86	...	2,235	6	...	34	279	53
							1886-87	...	2,664	1886-87	...	1,906	1886-87	...	1,915					
							1887-88	...	2,891	1887-88	...	2,127	1887-88	...	2,250					
							1888-89	...	2,941	1888-89	...	2,116	1888-89	...	2,207					
							1889-90	...	2,073	1889-90	...	1,697	1889-90	...	1,872					
							Total	...	13,308	Total	...	10,280	Total	...	10,479					
							Average	...	2,662	Average	...	2,056	Average	...	2,096					

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

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools, together with their average attendance, in the year 1889-90.

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
59	Koregaon Taluka, Sátara Collectorate.	24	937	...	...	10	189	Government villages.

APPENDIX I¹.

Statement showing the Proportion of Government Occupied and Inám Lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1890.

Number of Villages.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámáars.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámáars in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste Numbers.	Param-pok Numbers.	Total Numbers.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
59	Koregaon Taluka, Sátara Collectorate.	12,555	1,406	1,830	340	1,535	1,865	1,217	441	117	169	17,423	4,052
		58.5	6.5	8.5	1.6	7.1	8.7	5.7	2.1	0.5	0.8	81.1	18.9

APPENDIX I².

Statement showing the Proportion of Government Occupied and Inám Lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1890.

Number of Villages.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámáars.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámáars in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste Numbers.	Param-pok Numbers.	Total Numbers.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	Government lands in Inám Villages in the Koregaon Taluka, Sátara Collectorate.	100	...	12	...	39	4	12	...	2	1	166	4
		58.8	...	7.0	...	22.9	2.4	7.1	...	1.2	0.6	97.6	2.4

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

APPENDIX J.

Statement of Wells, Tanks and Budkis in Villages of the Koregaon Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate in the year 1891.

Number of Villages.	District.	WELLS WITHIN VILLAGE SITE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAIL OF COLUMNS 3 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.			Pakka.		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.	for drinking.	Used for irrigation.	for drinking.		Old.	New.	Old.	New.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
59	Koregaon Táluka, Sátára Collectorate	6	1	234	26	948	288	32	19	1,554	808	746	...	...	...	1	1	11	115	26	59

APPENDIX J².

Statement of Wells, Tanks and Budkis in Villages of the Koregaon Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate in the year 1891.

Number of Villages.	District.	WELLS WITHIN VILLAGE SITE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAIL OF COLUMNS 3 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.			Pakka.		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.	for drinking.	Used for irrigation.	for drinking.		Old.	New.	Old.	New.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
10	Government lands in Inám villages in the Koregaon Táluka, Sátára Collectorate.	1	...	20	4	9	2	36	26	10	1	1	1	1

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

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APPENDIX K.

An abstract statement showing Sales in 59 villages of the Koregaon Taluka 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
1,088	Rs. 42,712	Rs. a. p. 39 4 1	Rs. 1,886	Rs. a. p. 1 11 9	23	The total number of cases is 185.
47 406	cases in which 2,215	the land was 5 7 3	sold for sums 700	from 1 to 10 1 11 7	times the survey 3	survey assessment.
47 308	cases in which 10,625	the land was 34 8 1	sold for sums 590	from 11 to 25 1 14 8	times the survey 18	survey assessment.
51 232	cases in which 13,798	the land was 59 7 7	sold for sums 383	from 26 to 50 1 10 5	times the survey 36	survey assessment.
33 134	cases in which 13,548	the land was 101 1 8	sold for sums 194	from 51 to 100 1 7 2	times the survey 70	survey assessment.
7 8	cases in which 2,523	the land was 315 6 0	sold for sums 19	from 101 to 200 2 6 0	times the survey 133	survey assessment.

APPENDIX L.

An abstract statement showing Sub-lettings in 59 villages of the Koregaon Taluka 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
604	Rs. 3,373	Rs. a. p. 5 9 4	Rs. 1,035	Rs. a. p. 1 11 5	3	The total number of cases is 100.
88 568	cases in which 2,902	the land was 5 1 9	sub let for sums 976	from 1 to 5 1 11 6	times the survey 3	survey assessment.
11 32	cases in which 391	the land was 12 3 6	sub-let for sums 53	from 6 to 10 1 10 6	times the survey 7	survey assessment.
1 4	case in which 80	the land was 20 0 0	sub-let for sums 6	from 11 to 15 1 8 0	times the survey 13	survey assessment.

APPENDIX M.

An abstract statement showing Mortgages in 59 villages of the Koregaon Taluka 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
738	Rs. 44,539	Rs. a. p. 60 5 7	Rs. 1,677	Rs. a. p. 2 4 4	27	The total number of cases is 200.
27 189	cases in which 3,173	the land was 16 12 7	mortgaged for 448	sums from 1 2 5 11	to 10 times the 7	survey assessment.
56 236	cases in which 8,966	the land was 37 15 10	mortgaged for 522	sums from 11 2 3 5	to 25 times the 17	survey assessment.
77 230	cases in which 18,512	the land was 80 7 9	mortgaged for 509	sums from 26 2 3 5	to 50 times the 36	survey assessment.
35 77	cases in which 12,621	the land was 163 14 7	mortgaged for 188	sums from 51 2 7 1	to 100 times the 67	survey assessment.
5 6	cases in which 1,267	the land was 211 2 8	mortgaged for 10	sums from 101 1 10 8	to 200 times the 127	survey assessment.

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

APPENDIX N.

No. 253 of 1890.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR OF REGISTRATION AND STAMPS,
3rd Division ;

To

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE, Esq.,
Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps,
Bombay.

*Sátára Districts,
Camp Koregaon, 29th September 1890.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 1276, dated 22nd May last, I have the honour to submit the accompanying five statements of local statistics, which relate to the Koregaon Táluka in Sátára.

2. In selecting instances, I have, as far as possible, adopted the same course as was followed last year by my predecessor. The register books of the entire Táluka for the last five years, 1885 to 1889, were searched, care being taken to pick up entries from registers in such a way as to touch the various parts of the different circles of the Táluka. As required by the Survey Department, these returns refer to land only, to the exclusion of those transactions in which any other property is involved.

A.—Ordinary Sales.

3. The total number of instances for the five years noted down in this statement is 100, 20 being for each year. The total area in respect to these transactions comes to 555 acres and $4\frac{1}{2}$ gunthás and the total assessment thereon is Rs. 919-2-6. The aggregate price for which the total area was sold is Rs. 32,854-8-0. Thus the average proportion of the purchase-money to Government assessment comes to 35 times. The highest proportion obtained is 177 and the lowest 7. In two cases it is below 10 and in 27 above 10 and up to 25. The instances of which the proportion is above 25 and up to 50 are 37, while those coming under the class of above 50 and up to 100, number 29. In 5 cases the proportion is upwards of 100. From this classification, it can be gathered that almost two-thirds of the instances have given averages of more than 10 and up to 50 times of the assessment. The average value of each sale is Rs. 328-8-8 and for each acre Rs. 59-3-7. The average assessment per acre comes to Rs. 1-10-5.

N. B.—When calculating averages, gunthás and annas are omitted.

B.—Sales by Court.

4. Full 20 instances were found in each of the years 1885, 1886 and 1889. But in 1887, the number of such transactions was only 8 and in 1888, 17. So this statement contains in all 85 cases. The total area dealt with comes to 533 acres and $6\frac{1}{2}$ gunthás, of which the total assessment payable is Rs. 966-6-3. The total price paid for the land plus the mortgage liens reserved, amounts to Rs. 9,857-8-0, which is 10 times higher than the assessment. The highest proportion is marked to be 153 and the lowest $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$. In 36 instances the average proportion is from 1 to 5 and 9 above 5 and up to 10. In the class of above 10 and up to 25, there are 20 cases. The proportion is above 25 and up to 5 in 14 instances and above 50 and up to 100 in 4. In only two cases the proportion is upwards of one hundred. The average value of each sale is calculated to be Rs. 115-15-6 and for each acre Rs. 18-7-10. The average assessment per acre is Rs. 1-13-0.

C.—Simple Mortgages.

5. The total area arrived at in the 100 instances entered in this statement is 416 acres and 27 gunthás. The total amount of Government assessment and mortgage money are Rs. 968-8-1 and Rs. 17,808 respectively. The required average proportion to Government assessment comes to 18 times, highest such proportion being 160 and the lowest 4. If the instances are classified, they stand in the following order:—

	From	To
5	...	5
16	...	10
38	...	25
28	...	50
10	...	100
3	...	Above 100.

The average value of each mortgage comes to Rs. 178-1-3, and for each acre Rs. 42-13-0. The average assessment per acre is Rs. 2-5-3.

D.—Mortgages with possession.

6. As per this return the total area of the land mortgaged is 321 acres and $12\frac{3}{4}$ gunthás, the total assessment Rs. 708-1-0 and the gross amount of mortgage money Rs. 26,731-8-0. The average proportion of mortgage money to the Government assessment is 37 times. The highest proportion observed in the cases taken down is 152, while the lowest is 4. Of these instances, 6 give proportions up to 10 times, 18 above 10 and up to 25, 49 up to 50, 25 up to 100 and 2 above 100. In more than two-thirds of the transactions, the proportions fall above 10 and up to 50 times. Exactly one-fourth of the number is found with proportions above 50 and up to 100. The average value of each mortgage comes to Rs. 267-5-0 and for each acre Rs. 83-4-4, the average assessment per acre being Rs. 2-3-3.

E.—Leases.

7. The total area of the land leased is 604 acres and $16\frac{1}{4}$ gunthás, the total assessment thereon being Rs. 1,034-14-3. The total rent of the leases selected amounts to Rs. 3,293-8-6, which shows the average proportion to the Government assessment to be three times. The highest proportion is 12 times and the lowest one. The proportions are up to five times in 88 cases, in 10 they are up to 10 and in two up to 25. For the most part the leases are terminable within 10 years, and in only one instance the period of tenancy is 25 years. In cases where the assessment is payable by the lessee in addition to the annual rent reserved, both the assessment and rent have been added together for calculating proportions. The average rent of each lease is Rs. 32-14-10 and for each acre it is Rs. 5-7-2. The average Government assessment is Rs. 1-11-4.

8. In conclusion, I respectfully beg to observe that on comparing these returns with those submitted last year for the Tálukas of Mán and Khatáv, the saleable and mortgageable values of land in this Táluka appear to be higher to some extent.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) RACHAPPA S.,

Acting Inspector of Registration and Stamps,
3rd Division.

(True Copy)

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

APPENDIX O.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Koregaon and Sâtara Talukâs of the Sâtara Collectorate for 41 years from 1849-50 to 1889-90 from information furnished by the Mâmlatdârs.

Years.	KORNGAON.					SÂTARA.					REMARKS.
	Measured Sers of 80 tolas per rupee.					Measured Sers of 80 tolas per rupee.					
	Jowâri.	Bâjri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardal.	Jowâri.	Bâjri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1849-50	56½	54	46½	45½	61½	42½	38½	26½	36½	19½	
1850-51	53½	54	48	62½	55½	37½	33½	31½	36½	16½	
1851-52	58½	66½	40½	62½	53½	42½	36½	41	42½	22	
1852-53	53½	54	38½	51½	57½	48½	48½	42½	35½	31	
1853-54	45½	54	38½	40	41						
1854-55	56½	54	44	54½	49½			No record.			
1855-56	33½	36½	27½	40	41						
1856-57	60½	49	24½	34½	40½	32	33	24	30	17	
1857-58	42½	44	30½	31½	28½	28	27½	23½	21½	14½	
1858-59	21	22	24	16	28	56½	34	31½	32	17	
Total	471½	488	371½	438	464½	267	251½	220½	234½	137	
Average	47½	48½	37½	43½	46½	38	36	31½	33½	19½	
1859-60	28	29	16	21	44	36½	34½	28½	26½	14½	
1860-61	24	24	16	16	24	34	32½	24½	21	15½	
1861-62	22	23	16	14	22	23	21	20½	20	14½	
1862-63	14½	13½	16	12	24	13½	14	No record.			
1863-64	12½	11½	10	15	21	10½	9½	10½		6½	
1864-65	15	12	8½	17	23	16½	16½	12½		9½	
1865-66	17½	17½	7½	14	21	11½	10½	7½		6½	
1866-67	10	10	5	15	19	12½	12½	9½		7½	
1867-68	20	20	10	19	20	24½	25	16½		12½	
1868-69	14½	14½	9½	13	18	14	14	8½		8½	
Total	178	174½	114½	156	236	199½	189½	136½	67½	96	
Average	17½	17½	11½	15½	23½	20	19	15½	22½	10½	
1869-70	18½	17	9½	15	20	15½	14	7½		7½	
1870-71	13½	27½	9½	15	21	18	16	13½	11½	10	
1871-72	12	11½	10	14	19	11½	11½	9½	11½	9½	
1872-73	22	19½	14	10½	17	21	20½	12½	14½	11	
1873-74	34	31	20½	35½	14	33½	30½	18	19½	14½	
1874-75	31	28½	21½	24	12	26½	25½	18½	25½	14½	
1875-76	19	18	15	22½	10	18	16½	14½	18½	11½	
1876-77	8	7	7		11	10½	10½	9½	10½	8½	
1877-78	8	8	5	6½	13	8	8½	6½	7½	6½	
1878-79	7	7½	4½	6	14	9½	8½	6	9	6½	
Total	173	176½	116½	149½	151	172½	161½	116	129½	100	
Average	17½	17½	11½	16½	15	17½	16½	11½	14½	10	
1879-80	10	9	7½	10½	15	8	9	6	7½	6½	
1880-81	20	20	11	13	16	25½	23½	13½	17	9½	
1881-82	26	24	11	13	16	26½	22	18	15½	9½	
1882-83	18	18	11	12	17	22½	19½	18½	19½	9	
1883-84	16	15	12	14	18	16	15½	14½	18	8½	
1884-85	11	11	10	14	24	16	14½	16	18	9½	
1885-86	12	11	11	10	20	17½	15½	12	17	9	
1886-87	20	16	12	12	20	23½	20½	15½	19	9½	
1887-88	16	15	10	15	16	16	14½	10½	19½	8½	
1888-89	14½	14½	13½	15	16	14	12½	10½	14½	8½	
1889-90	15½	13½	14	11½	16	14	13½	12	13½	7½	
Total	179½	166½	122½	140½	194	193½	180½	142½	179½	95½	
Average	16½	15½	11½	12½	17½	18	16½	13	16½	8½	

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

APPENDIX P.

Revenue Statement for 54 villages situated in the Koregaon Taluka of the Sátara 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 Revenue.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 8, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1849-50	56,550	1,55,153	22,454	21,467	43,921	1,11,232	1,546	251	575	22,033	341	2,963	80,129	1,55,745	1,14,770	47	..	..
1850-51	56,706	1,55,399	22,295	18,547	40,842	1,14,567	1,384	251	603	22,033	341	2,917	80,123	1,55,901	1,19,077	619	..	..
1851-52	56,805	1,55,176	21,884	22,540	44,424	1,10,751	1,504	241	640	21,994	327	2,862	80,303	1,55,743	1,14,248	147	..	..
1852-53	56,422	1,54,522	21,704	20,673	42,367	1,12,165	1,712	252	1,007	21,985	327	2,842	80,119	1,55,101	1,16,004	40	..	..
1853-54	54,943	1,51,266	21,115	19,199	40,314	1,10,952	3,199	281	1,343	21,981	327	2,779	80,123	1,51,874	1,15,074	99	..	..
1854-55	54,534	1,50,570	20,894	6,770	27,664	1,22,906	3,646	281	1,300	21,968	327	2,874	80,148	1,51,178	1,27,080	..	..	..
1855-56	53,977	1,50,358	20,824	3,003	23,827	1,26,471	4,192	281	1,589	21,968	327	2,922	80,137	1,50,966	1,30,982	..	..	..
1856-57	54,948	1,51,676	20,888	8,049	28,937	1,22,738	3,295	268	1,614	21,942	327	2,935	80,185	1,52,270	1,27,337	..	..	..
1857-58	54,232	1,52,020	20,910	4,570	25,480	1,26,540	3,112	255	1,849	21,995	327	2,937	79,259	1,52,602	1,31,326	..	..	..
1858-59	57,496	1,57,897	21,138	2,500	23,638	1,34,259	2,479	255	2,814	21,978	327	3,055	81,563	1,58,479	1,40,128	..	..	..
1859-60	94,370	1,25,174	6,432	9,386	15,768	1,09,406	8,975	3,140	655	24,939	36,078	6	1,28,284	1,64,392	1,10,067	..	..	..
1860-61	95,078	1,25,196	5,908	..	5,908	1,19,288	6,717	3,125	1,344	25,460	36,173	4,164	1,27,255	1,64,494	1,24,786	..	..	..
1861-62	97,906	1,27,318	5,214	..	5,214	1,22,104	4,845	2,186	958	24,345	35,015	10,109	1,27,066	1,64,519	1,33,171	..	..	..
1862-63	98,987	1,27,693	5,409	..	5,409	1,22,284	3,793	1,691	441	24,392	35,134	9,257	1,27,172	1,64,519	1,31,982	..	..	..
1863-64	99,947	1,27,846	4,542	..	4,542	1,23,304	2,256	944	653	24,969	35,725	10,323	1,27,172	1,64,515	1,34,280	..	..	..
1864-65	98,839	1,25,155	3,514	..	3,514	1,21,641	1,140	669	708	27,253	38,800	12,665	1,27,232	1,64,524	1,35,069	..	..	..
1865-66	98,957	1,25,213	..	..	..	1,25,213	1,024	513	819	27,253	38,799	12,658	1,27,234	1,64,525	1,38,690	..	..	..
1866-67	98,944	1,24,944	..	..	..	1,24,944	956	487	841	27,340	39,095	12,748	1,27,240	1,64,526	1,38,633	..	..	..
1867-68	98,982	1,24,954	..	..	..	1,24,954	929	482	1,004	27,340	39,095	12,713	1,27,251	1,64,532	1,38,671	10	..	..
1868-69	98,948	1,24,927	..	..	..	1,24,927	973	513	1,034	27,370	39,117	12,721	1,27,297	1,64,557	1,38,682	32	..	..
1869-70	98,932	1,24,914	..	..	..	1,24,914	989	528	990	27,376	39,116	12,677	1,27,297	1,64,558	1,38,681	30	..	..
1870-71	98,924	1,24,906	..	..	..	1,24,906	992	529	806	27,377	39,116	12,677	1,27,293	1,64,551	1,38,389	..	..	..
1871-72	98,901	1,24,863	..	..	..	1,24,865	1,069	540	1,313	27,358	39,093	12,679	1,27,295	1,64,498	1,38,557	449	..	..
1872-73	99,301	1,24,832	..	..	..	1,24,832	1,092	561	528	27,355	39,089	13,431	1,27,748	1,64,582	1,38,911	150	..	..
1873-74	99,308	1,24,942	..	10	10	1,24,932	617	330	144	27,351	39,050	13,481	1,27,276	1,64,362	1,38,557	56	..	..
1874-75	99,109	1,14,684	..	..	..	1,24,884	822	413	141	27,342	39,052	13,466	1,27,273	1,64,349	1,38,491	661	..	..
1875-76	98,475	1,24,416	..	..	..	1,24,416	1,208	606	175	27,592	39,327	13,455	1,27,273	1,64,349	1,38,046	..	..	..
1876-77	98,342	1,24,316	..	..	..	1,24,316	1,329	706	173	27,592	39,327	13,456	1,27,273	1,64,349	1,37,944	12,935	..	..
1877-78	98,348	1,24,321	..	..	..	1,24,321	1,334	704	144	27,590	39,324	13,456	1,27,272	1,64,349	1,37,921	2,389	..	..
1878-79	97,867	1,24,091	..	..	..	1,24,091	1,818	936	178	27,588	39,322	13,456	1,27,273	1,64,349	1,37,725	3,105	..	..
1879-80	97,746	1,24,041	..	41	41	1,24,000	220	103	27	27,567	39,292	13,456	1,25,529	1,63,438	1,37,488	..	..	..
1880-81	96,611	1,23,464	..	28	28	1,23,436	1,206	588	68	27,622	39,414	13,473	1,25,529	1,63,466	1,36,977	177	..	..
1881-82	95,988	1,23,328	..	28	28	1,23,310	1,480	673	70	27,596	39,347	13,449	1,25,062	1,63,358	1,36,829	27	..	..
1882-83	95,788	1,23,358	..	..	..	1,23,358	1,329	597	107	27,557	39,319	13,423	1,24,674	1,63,274	1,36,898	..	..	..
1883-84	95,878	1,23,385	..	..	..	1,23,385	1,274	691	148	27,553	39,318	13,436	1,24,705	1,63,394	1,36,909	1	..	..
1884-85	95,772	1,23,387	..	..	..	1,23,387	1,192	634	192	27,519	39,286	13,438	1,24,483	1,63,307	1,37,017	174	..	..
1885-86	95,769	1,23,390	..	..	..	1,23,390	1,547	737	234	27,520	39,283	13,438	1,24,836	1,63,400	1,37,062	1,173	..	..
1886-87	95,793	1,23,388	..	1	1	1,23,387	1,149	597	195	27,519	39,283	13,438	1,24,461	1,63,268	1,37,020	1,182	..	..
1887-88	95,879	1,23,419	..	..	..	1,23,419	1,113	637	167	27,519	40,306	14,461	1,24,511	1,64,312	1,38,047	1,160	..	..
1888-89	96,150	1,23,574	..	998	998	1,22,579	851	447	147	27,499	40,283	14,450	1,24,407	1,64,304	1,37,173	38	..	..
1889-90	96,248	1,23,631	995	..	995	1,22,636	755	393	138	27,490	39,259	14,440	1,24,490	1,63,283	1,37,223	38	..	..

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

APPENDIX P.

Revenue Statement for 4 Government Villages, situated in the Koregaon Taluka of the Satara Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1861-62.

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED AVAILABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.				LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.				REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction Sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, rent, &c.	Total of columns 8 and 11.	Full Assessment-Total of columns 9 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
1861-62	6,091	18,751	3,800	2,856	6,746	12,005	518	..	152	2,483	..	228	9,092	18,751	12,383	..	..	..
1862-63	6,091	18,761	3,949	2,488	6,437	12,324	703	..	174	2,482	..	202	9,270	18,761	12,700	..	..	..
1863-64	5,879	18,673	3,908	960	4,868	13,805	165	..	112	2,474	..	202	8,618	18,673	14,119	..	..	..
1864-65	6,025	18,694	3,013	1,219	5,132	13,662	119	..	108	2,474	..	216	8,618	18,694	13,886	..	..	..
1865-66	6,005	18,740	3,039	322	4,261	14,479	137	..	111	2,476	..	239	8,618	18,740	14,829	..	..	..
1866-67	5,993	18,745	3,032	843	4,775	13,970	149	..	106	2,476	..	200	8,618	18,745	14,276	..	..	..
1867-68	6,036	18,804	3,958	721	4,079	14,125	106	..	153	2,476	..	229	8,618	18,804	14,607	..	..	..
1868-69	6,080	18,827	3,954	203	4,157	14,670	57	..	150	2,476	..	244	8,613	18,827	15,094	..	..	..
1869-70	6,090	18,837	3,954	923	4,877	13,969	47	..	176	2,476	..	429	8,613	18,837	14,665	..	..	..
1860-61	6,090	18,850	3,955	112	4,067	14,783	47	..	201	2,476	..	412	8,613	18,850	15,396	..	..	..
1861-62	5,839	13,822	1,422	..	1,422	12,400	921	268	21	2,969	5,662	1,207	12,728	19,652	13,628	..	..	..
1862-63	5,835	13,904	4	..	4	13,900	401	152	27	2,969	5,599	1,604	12,729	19,529	15,631	..	..	..
1863-64	5,829	14,004	..	..	..	14,004	539	433	95	3,047	5,616	1,796	13,415	20,052	15,896	..	..	..
1864-65	5,700	14,027	..	..	..	14,027	468	410	216	3,047	5,616	1,791	13,215	20,052	16,034	..	..	..
1865-66	5,700	14,052	..	..	..	14,052	468	410	204	3,047	5,590	1,758	13,215	20,052	16,014	..	..	..
1866-67	5,722	14,057	..	..	..	14,057	469	411	366	3,024	5,584	1,757	13,214	20,052	16,180	..	..	..
1867-68	5,768	14,076	..	..	..	14,076	468	410	307	3,010	5,573	1,754	13,246	20,058	16,136	..	..	..
1868-69	5,768	14,076	..	..	..	14,076	468	410	337	3,010	5,573	1,754	13,246	20,058	16,166	..	..	..
1869-70	5,768	14,076	..	..	..	14,076	468	410	340	3,010	5,573	1,749	13,246	20,058	16,163	..	..	..
1870-71	5,768	14,076	..	..	..	14,076	468	410	323	3,010	5,573	1,745	13,246	20,058	16,151	..	..	..
1871-72	5,775	14,077	..	1	1	14,076	468	410	242	3,010	5,573	1,746	13,253	20,060	16,066	..	..	..
1872-73	5,776	14,076	..	..	..	14,076	469	410	291	3,010	5,573	1,844	13,253	20,059	16,211	37	..	..
1873-74	5,775	14,076	..	..	..	14,076	..	..	..	3,010	5,573	1,844	12,785	19,649	15,929	..	..	..
1874-75	5,775	14,076	..	..	..	14,076	..	..	..	3,010	5,573	1,844	12,785	19,649	15,929	..	..	..
1875-76	5,776	14,076	..	..	..	14,076	..	..	..	3,010	5,573	1,844	12,785	19,649	15,929	75	..	..
1876-77	5,775	14,076	..	..	..	14,076	..	..	..	3,010	5,573	1,844	12,785	19,649	15,929	617	6	..
1877-78	5,776	14,076	..	..	..	14,076	..	..	..	3,010	5,573	1,844	12,785	19,649	15,929	1,031	8	..
1878-79	5,754	14,067	..	..	..	14,067	21	9	1	3,010	5,573	1,844	12,785	19,649	15,912	391	2	..
1879-80	5,754	14,067	..	..	..	14,067	21	9	1	3,010	5,573	1,844	12,785	19,649	15,912	..	..	..
1880-81	5,728	14,059	..	..	..	14,059	47	17	1	3,010	5,573	1,844	12,785	19,649	15,904	..	..	..
1881-82	5,728	14,059	..	..	..	14,059	47	17	1	3,010	5,573	1,844	12,785	19,649	15,904	..	..	..
1882-83	5,728	14,059	..	..	..	14,059	47	17	2	3,010	5,573	1,844	12,785	19,649	15,905	..	..	..
1883-84	5,703	14,028	..	..	..	14,028	42	12	2	3,010	5,573	1,844	12,755	19,613	15,874	..	..	..
1884-85	5,647	14,013	..	..	..	14,013	42	12	3	3,010	5,573	1,844	12,699	19,598	15,860	..	..	..
1885-86	5,620	14,006	..	..	..	14,006	42	13	3	3,010	5,573	1,844	12,672	19,692	15,853	231	231	..
1886-87	5,620	14,006	..	..	..	14,006	52	12	5	3,010	5,573	1,844	12,682	19,591	15,855	231	231	..
1887-88	5,620	14,006	..	..	..	14,006	43	10	4	3,010	5,573	1,844	12,673	19,589	15,854	231	231	..
1888-89	5,620	14,006	207	..	207	13,799	43	10	5	3,010	5,573	1,844	12,673	19,589	15,648	3	..	..
1889-90	5,638	14,012	208	..	208	13,804	25	5	5	3,010	5,572	1,844	12,673	19,589	15,653	3	..	..

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

APPENDIX P³.

Revenue Statement for one Government Village, Kanherkheda, situated in the Koregaon Taluka of the Sátara Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1869-70.

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (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.			Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quitrent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections, Total of Columns 1, 10 and 13.			
		Permanent.	Casual.	Total.	Balance collected.	Rs.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1859-60	898	2,006	..	..	..	2,006	..	..	..	70	119	..	968	2,125	2,006	..	..	..
1860-61	898	2,006	..	..	..	2,006	..	..	..	70	119	..	968	2,125	2,006	..	..	..
1861-62	843	1,618	..	..	..	1,618	..	..	..	303	506	..	1,146	2,124	1,618	..	..	..
1862-63	843	1,618	..	..	..	1,618	..	..	..	303	506	..	1,146	2,124	1,618	..	..	..
1863-64	843	1,613	..	..	..	1,613	..	..	..	303	506	4	1,146	2,119	1,617	..	..	..
1864-65	843	1,613	..	..	..	1,613	..	..	..	303	506	4	1,146	2,119	1,617	..	..	..
1865-66	843	1,613	..	..	..	1,613	..	..	..	303	506	4	1,146	2,119	1,617	..	..	..
1866-67	843	1,613	..	..	..	1,613	..	..	..	303	507	64	1,146	2,120	1,677	..	..	..
1867-68	844	1,615	..	..	..	1,615	..	..	..	302	505	64	1,146	2,120	1,679	..	..	..
1868-69	844	1,615	..	..	..	1,615	..	..	..	302	505	64	1,146	2,120	1,679	..	..	..
1869-70	1,388	1,912	..	431	431	1,481	52	13	..	391	561	57	1,831	2,486	1,538	..	..	..
1870-71	1,388	1,912	..	..	..	1,912	52	13	..	391	561	91	1,831	2,486	2,003	..	..	..
1871-72	1,388	1,912	..	..	..	1,912	52	13	1	391	561	79	1,831	2,486	1,992	..	..	..
1872-73	1,388	1,912	..	..	..	1,912	52	13	1	391	561	82	1,831	2,486	1,995	..	..	..
1873-74	1,388	1,912	..	..	..	1,912	4	1	1	391	561	82	1,783	2,474	1,995	..	..	..
1874-75	1,388	1,912	..	..	..	1,912	4	1	1	391	561	82	1,783	2,474	1,995	..	..	..
1875-76	1,388	1,912	..	..	..	1,912	4	1	1	391	561	82	1,783	2,474	1,995	..	..	..
1876-77	1,388	1,912	..	..	..	1,912	4	1	1	391	561	82	1,783	2,474	1,995	1,158	..	..
1877-78	1,388	1,912	..	..	..	1,912	4	1	1	391	561	82	1,783	2,474	1,995	272	..	..
1878-79	1,388	1,912	..	..	..	1,912	4	1	1	391	561	82	1,783	2,474	1,995	137	..	..
1879-80	1,388	1,912	..	..	..	1,912	4	1	1	391	561	82	1,783	2,474	1,995	..	..	..
1880-81	1,388	1,912	..	..	..	1,912	4	1	1	391	561	82	1,783	2,474	1,995	..	..	..
1881-82	1,388	1,912	..	..	..	1,912	4	1	1	391	561	82	1,783	2,474	1,995	..	..	..
1882-83	1,388	1,912	..	..	..	1,912	4	1	1	391	561	82	1,783	2,474	1,995	..	..	..
1883-84	1,388	1,912	..	..	..	1,912	4	1	1	391	561	82	1,783	2,474	1,995	..	..	..
1884-85	1,388	1,912	..	..	..	1,912	4	1	1	391	561	82	1,783	2,474	1,995	..	..	..
1885-86	1,388	1,912	..	..	..	1,912	4	1	1	391	561	82	1,783	2,474	1,995	..	..	..
1886-87	1,388	1,912	..	..	..	1,912	4	1	1	391	561	82	1,783	2,474	1,995	..	..	..
1887-88	1,388	1,912	..	..	..	1,912	4	1	1	391	561	82	1,783	2,474	1,995	..	..	..
1888-89	1,388	1,912	..	..	..	1,912	4	1	1	391	561	82	1,783	2,474	1,995	..	..	..
1889-90	1,388	1,912	..	..	..	1,912	4	1	1	391	561	82	1,783	2,474	1,995	..	..	..

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

APPENDIX P⁴.

Revenue Statement for Government Land in 10 Inám Villages situated in the Koregaon Taluka of the Sátara 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 (I.N.A.M.).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND I.N.A.M.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from non-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 9 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of Columns 9 and 12.	Collection. Total of Columns 1, 10 and 13.	Balance outstanding at close of year.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.								Total of Columns 9 and 11.						
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.		
1849-50	No record.																		
1850-51	761	1,825	35	266	301	1,524							761	1,825	1,524				
1851-52	798	1,940	238	396	634	1,256							798	1,940	1,256				
1852-53	798	1,940	238	535	823	1,117							798	1,940	1,117				
1853-54	901	2,058	306	398	704	1,354	8	13	1				909	2,071	1,355				
1854-55	908	2,070	306	237	543	1,527	1	1					908	2,071	1,527				
1855-56	872	1,942	279	38	317	1,625	37	129	3				909	2,071	1,628				
1856-57	862	1,921	279	267	546	1,375	43	141	8				905	2,062	1,383				
1857-58	845	1,300	270	124	394	1,406	201	323	11				948	2,123	1,417				
1858-59	898	1,875	263	54	322	1,553	86	306	13				984	2,181	1,566				
1859-60	1,028	1,535	6	201	207	1,328	89	125	15				1,117	1,660	1,343				
1860-61	1,104	1,640	6		6	1,634	13	20	2				1,117	1,660	1,636				
1861-62	1,204	1,778				1,778	1	1	122				1,205	1,779	1,900				
1862-63	1,209	1,791				1,791	2	2	108				1,211	1,793	1,899				
1863-64	1,211	1,792				1,792	1	1	110				1,212	1,793	1,902				
1864-65	1,069	1,607				1,607	1	1	116				1,070	1,608	1,723				
1865-66	1,050	1,583				1,583	1	1	106				1,051	1,584	1,689				
1866-67	1,050	1,583				1,583	1	1	97				1,051	1,584	1,689				
1867-68	1,049	1,583				1,583	1	1	87				1,041	1,584	1,679				
1868-69	1,040	1,583				1,583	1	1	50				1,041	1,584	1,633				
1869-70	1,040	1,583				1,583	1	1	45				1,041	1,584	1,623				
1870-71	1,040	1,583				1,583	1	1	35				1,041	1,584	1,613				
1871-72	1,040	1,583				1,583	1	1					1,041	1,584	1,633				
1872-73	1,040	1,636				1,586	1	1					1,060	1,587	1,586				
1873-74	1,049	1,686				1,586	1	1					1,050	1,587	1,686				
1874-75	1,049	1,686				1,586	1	1					1,050	1,587	1,586				
1875-76	1,059	1,594				1,594	1	1					1,060	1,595	1,594				
1876-77	1,059	1,594				1,594	1	1					1,060	1,595	1,594				
1877-78	1,059	1,594				1,594	1	1					1,060	1,595	1,594				
1878-79	1,059	1,594				1,594	1	1					1,060	1,595	1,594				
1879-80	1,059	1,595				1,595	1	1					1,060	1,596	1,595				
1880-81	1,059	1,595				1,595	1	1					1,060	1,596	1,595				
1881-82	1,083	1,614				1,614	1	1					1,089	1,615	1,614				
1882-83	1,088	1,614				1,614	1	1					1,089	1,615	1,614				
1883-84	1,088	1,614				1,614	1	1					1,089	1,615	1,614				
1884-85	1,201	1,759				1,759	1	1					1,202	1,760	1,759				
1885-86	1,201	1,759				1,759	1	1					1,202	1,760	1,759				
188	1,201	1,759				1,759	1	1					1,202	1,760	1,759				
1	1,201	1,759				1,759	1	1					1,202	1,760	1,759				
1888-89	1,201	1,759	3		3	1,756	1	1					1,202	1,760	1,756				
1889-90	1,199	1,760	3		3	1,757							1,199	1,760	1,757				

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

General Statement referred to in paragraph 43 of the Deccan Revenue Survey Superintendent's Report No. 1080

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.													Water-cess.	Total Assessment.
				Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.						Total.					
							Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.							
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Acres.	Assessment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
				Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Kore-gaon.		1	Jamb Budruk ..	3 0 0	1,414	668	690	883	90	422	17	59	896	1,584	..	1,584		
		2	Triputi ..	3 0 0	1,131	332	741	916	17	58	1	7	759	981	..	981		
		3	Borgaon ..	3 0 0	1,388	248	890	1,014	96	595	..	..	986	2,509	..	2,509
		4	Jalgaon ..	3 0 0	2,421	521	1,881	2,085	28	122	1	2	1,410	2,819	..	2,819		
		5	Katapur ..	3 0 0	2,808	274	2,391	4,686	41	182	..	..	2,432	4,877	..	4,877
		6	Dhannera ..	3 0 0	1,965	295	1,989	2,360	56	160	..	..	1,125	2,520	..	2,520
		7	Dughi ..	3 0 0	1,100	202	629	409	47	103	..	..	276	602	..	602
		8	Saurva ..	3 0 0	1,690	334	925	1,587	22	95	..	..	947	1,682	..	1,682
		9	Kadii ..	3 0 0	3,033	884	2,924	5,134	59	225	..	..	2,984	5,359	..	5,359
		10	Koregaon ..	3 0 0	5,072	671	3,477	5,828	129	650	6	19	3,512	6,285	..	6,285		
		11	Eksal ..	3 0 0	1,518	161	1,143	1,437	68	282	..	..	1,201	1,719	..	1,719
		12	Tandulvadi ..	3 0 0	1,151	257	561	1,072	13	58	..	..	574	1,130	..	1,130
		13	Rahimnagar ..	3 0 0	7,146	691	5,955	10,255	289	1,525	3	11	5,947	11,789	..	11,789		
		14	Lhasurna ..	3 0 0	1,965	317	1,425	2,709	39	429	..	..	1,514	3,138	..	3,138
		15	Ambvada ..	3 0 0	1,388	354	1,163	1,530	6	24	..	..	1,199	1,560	..	1,560
		Targao.		16	Targao ..	3 0 0	4,605	1,062	2,331	4,118	36	199	2,367	4,317	..	4,317
17	Kiroli ..			3 0 0	1,458	144	1,009	2,568	80	515	..	..	1,089	3,083	..	3,083
Kore-gaon.		18	Bhosa ..	2 12 0	1,766	180	688	972	61	334	..	..	649	1,306	..	1,306
		19	Khed ..	2 12 0	2,506	233	1,587	2,190	38	148	..	..	1,625	2,339	..	2,339
		20	Tadvala Samat Koregaon.	2 12 0	1,900	161	1,269	3,185	70	323	..	..	1,398	3,508	..	3,508
		21	Vegholi ..	2 12 0	6,410	1,921	5,463	6,480	54	260	..	..	5,517	6,749	..	6,749
		22	Pimpoda Budruk ..	2 12 0	6,682	2,825	5,708	5,440	159	793	..	..	5,867	6,233	..	6,233
		23	Karanjhop ..	2 12 0	3,207	861	2,830	2,897	109	674	..	..	2,039	3,471	..	3,471
		24	Dahigaon ..	2 12 0	1,794	111	582	1,361	65	279	..	..	637	1,640	..	1,640
		25	Pimpoda Khurd ..	2 12 0	1,690	267	1,358	2,063	35	180	..	..	1,393	2,193	..	2,193
		26	Palsi ..	2 12 0	2,262	738	1,467	1,580	25	90	..	..	1,492	1,670	..	1,670
		27	Revdi ..	2 12 0	1,249	398	1,090	1,517	7	25	..	..	1,097	1,542	..	1,542
		28	Bhaktvadi ..	2 12 0	1,943	183	855	1,032	..	..	..	..	853	1,032	..	1,032
		29	Partvadi ..	2 12 0	584	462	442	457	..	4	9	1	2	447	468	..	468	
		30	Kolvadi ..	2 12 0	561	395	472	397	..	..	..	..	472	397	..	397
		31	A sangoon ..	2 12 0	1,439	1,497	1,283	1,100	1	5	..	..	1,284	1,114	..	1,114
		32	Bavvadi ..	2 12 0	2,312	1,387	1,912	1,532	70	281	..	..	1,082	1,613	..	1,613
		33	Talia ..	2 12 0	1,674	284	1,388	1,171	72	298	..	..	1,457	1,469	..	1,469
		34	Suri ..	2 8 0	1,412	86	1,133	1,607	63	333	..	..	1,196	1,640	..	1,640
		35	Dhumalvadi ..	2 8 0	805	630	441	377	13	45	..	..	454	422	..	422
		36	Takla ..	2 8 0	777	69	413	805	10	45	..	..	423	850	..	850
		37	Tadvala Samat Vegholi.	2 8 0	2,631	2,171	2,306	2,402	6	23	..	..	2,342	2,424	..	2,424
		Kore-gaon.		38	Wathar Government land in Inam village Deur.	2 8 0	2,377	1,025	1,920	2,611	5	10	1,025	2,627	..	2,627
				39	Do. Kunta ..	2 12 0	20	..	3	22	12	74	20	96	..	96
				40	Do. Sirhon ..	2 12 0	180	5	178	219	2	10	180	229	..	229
				41	Do. Nirdi ..	2 12 0	69	6	67	140	2	8	69	146	..	146
				42	Do. Pimpri ..	2 12 0	209	5	207	252	2	14	209	268	..	268
				43	Do. Sap ..	2 12 0	113	1	106	138	7	25	113	163	..	163
				44	Do. Sangvi ..	2 12 0	2	1	3	3	1	6	2	9	..	9
				45	Do. Bichukala ..	2 12 0	29	..	16	82	13	63	29	95	..	95
				46	Do. Ambvada ..	2 8 0	75	62	75	67	75	67	..	67
				47	Total of the 1st Group	86,586	21,705	63,591	92,019	2,085	9,950	29	100	65,856	1,02,999	..	1,02,069
		Targao.		39	Nhavi Budruk ..	2 12 0	3,038	1,712	2,514	2,081	94	406	4	11	2,612	2,500	..	2,500
				40	Nagzari ..	2 10 0	2,622	1,740	2,330	1,270	170	942	4	14	2,504	2,224	..	2,224
				41	A'rvi ..	2 10 0	3,088	1,525	3,395	2,876	283	1,510	3,078	4,386	..	4,386
				42	Chimangaon ..	2 8 0	5,981	1,173	1,895	1,727	140	583	2,135	2,310	..	2,310
				43	Hivra ..	2 8 0	1,894	1,041	1,449	805	37	149	1,480	1,044	..	1,044
				44	Ambheri ..	2 8 0	1,642	475	1,423	1,276	81	266	2	6	1,506	1,578	..	1,578
				45	Nhavi Khurd ..	2 8 0	1,902	1,068	1,055	743	43	139	1,036	822	..	822
				46	Bhandia ..	2 8 0	5,219	3,510	3,814	2,400	139	637	3,853	3,043	..	3,043
47	Asingra ..			2 8 0	2,785	745	2,359	1,679	95	399	0	29	2,463	2,107	..	2,107		
48	Borjivadi ..			2 8 0	1,405	513	892	63	213	..	..	1,267	1,120	..	1,120	
Kore-gaon.		49	Vetu ..	2 8 0	2,661	1,051	2,229	1,398	115	237	1	1	2,345	1,884	..	1,884		
		50	Jamb Khurd ..	2 8 0	1,503	875	1,157	758	35	125	..	..	1,102	803	..	803
		51	Kul ..	2 8 0	2,359	727	1,755	1,858	98	294	..	..	1,523	1,323	..	1,323
		52	Ranadulbhad ..	2 8 0	1,496	573	1,362	1,102	140	542	2	7	4,660	3,611	..	3,611		
		53	Chavneahvar ..	2 8 0	379	226	374	194	..	..	..	..	1,383	1,105	..	1,105
		54	Sohi ..	2 8 0	1,779	745	1,476	842	66	247	..	..	1,542	1,089	..	1,089
		55	Nondvadi ..	2 8 0	2,631	468	1,747	1,351	139	673	..	..	1,980	2,024	..	2,024
		56	Nadgaon ..	2 8 0	1,657	1,033	1,390	746	..	..	..	..	1,500	1,336	..	1,336
		57	Vikhala ..	2 8 0	2,416	1,750	1,721	1,348	55	199	..	..	1,776	1,347	..	1,347
		58	Kanherket Government land in Inam village Sonaka.	2 8 0	1,783	170	1,259	1,276	121	694	8	32	1,398	1,912	..	1,912		
59	Total of the 2nd Group ..	..	13,589	23,285	40,776	30,925	2,011	9,119	31	102	42,818	39,246	..	39,246			
60	Grand Total ..	..	1,40,164	41,990	1,04,307	1,22,044	4,040	19,069	60	202	1,06,473	1,41,316	..	1,41,316			

Q. of the 12th August 1891, for 59 Government villages situated in the Koregaon Taluka of the Sátiva Collectorate.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																	
Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation including tank.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										Government 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.							
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.		
8 8 0	1,415	689	611	858	183	465	15	67	809	1,380	623	1,903	..	..	2 6 8	89 5	
8 8 0	1,135	827	708	862	50	139	3	5	760	1,106	174	1,280	..	..	1 10 10	30 5	
8 8 0	1,388	943	84	2,172	143	891	3	9	985	2,563	892	3,455	..	..	3 8 1	37 7	
8 8 0	2,424	594	1,316	3,166	80	278	..	..	1,409	3,449	157	3,606	..	..	6 11	27 9	
8 8 0	2,804	289	2,309	6,830	122	300	..	..	2,431	6,190	311	6,531	..	..	2 11 0	34 9	
8 8 0	1,544	329	1,084	3,053	9	24	1	3	1,098	3,080	29	3,109	..	..	2 13 3	23 4	
8 8 0	1,132	210	229	498	66	164	..	..	289	642	467	1,100	..	..	3 13 2	84 2	
8 8 0	1,680	855	858	1,733	69	185	..	..	917	1,918	55	1,972	..	..	3 13 3	17 3	
8 8 0	3,898	865	2,557	6,219	120	343	..	..	2,977	6,662	216	6,777	..	..	2 4 4	50 5	
8 8 0	5,043	734	3,532	6,194	245	780	5	14	3,782	6,988	1,210	8,198	..	..	3 2 2	80 2	
8 8 0	1,531	149	1,126	1,609	86	269	..	..	1,212	1,878	225	2,103	14	7	1 11 6	22 3	
8 8 0	1,155	257	1,484	1,090	84	244	..	..	576	1,558	235	1,690	..	..	2 10 8	46 7	
8 8 0	7,134	731	5,624	12,162	423	1,207	..	..	5,947	13,589	1,931	15,339	..	..	10 2 0	2 2	
8 8 0	1,981	305	1,323	2,935	206	601	..	..	1,629	3,536	698	4,234	..	..	2 12 4	31 9	
8 8 0	1,401	351	1,080	1,935	90	217	..	..	1,170	1,902	334	2,236	..	..	1 14 1	43 3	
8 8 0	4,552	1,092	2,160	4,416	175	544	..	..	2,385	5,000	482	5,482	34	10	2 5 1	27 0	
8 8 0	1,460	168	929	3,019	152	496	..	..	1,091	3,605	428	3,933	..	..	3 10 3	27 6	
8 8 0	1,790	115	538	1,148	113	314	..	..	651	1,456	699	2,155	13	3	3 4 0	65 0	
8 8 0	2,480	245	1,492	2,774	129	333	..	..	1,021	3,127	321	3,448	..	..	2 1 11	47 4	
8 8 0	1,923	170	1,240	4,433	117	370	..	..	1,357	4,803	655	5,388	1	3	3 16 6	53 0	
8 8 0	6,411	1,923	5,125	7,072	394	1,046	..	..	5,519	8,118	1,634	9,652	1	3	1 12 0	43 0	
8 8 0	6,574	2,838	5,656	6,618	269	614	..	..	5,555	7,652	965	8,547	15	7	1 7 4	37 1	
8 8 0	3,223	863	2,731	3,365	238	658	..	..	2,959	4,023	940	4,969	..	..	1 10 10	42 2	
8 8 0	808	112	678	1,888	73	210	..	..	651	2,098	540	2,644	..	..	4 1 0	61 2	
8 8 0	1,713	273	1,308	2,678	110	276	..	..	1,418	2,854	569	3,423	..	..	2 8 9	66 1	
8 8 0	2,250	757	1,385	1,877	102	299	..	..	1,467	2,080	396	2,482	..	..	2 10 8	48 6	
8 8 0	1,251	422	1,103	2,015	3	10	..	..	1,108	2,025	27	2,082	23	21	1 13 1	41 2	
8 8 0	1,056	867	1,325	..	..	..	..	..	887	1,325	..	1,325	..	..	1 9 5	28 4	
8 8 0	543	84	441	646	9	10	4	12	454	568	23	591	..	..	1 4 10	26 3	
8 8 0	649	411	448	419	8	10	1	3	453	432	17	499	..	..	0 15 10	13 1	
8 8 0	1,442	480	1,229	1,241	58	143	..	..	1,287	1,884	137	1,671	..	..	1 3 6	41 0	
8 8 0	2,312	1,379	1,956	1,938	135	297	..	..	1,991	1,695	673	2,368	..	..	1 3 0	46 8	
8 8 0	1,691	175	1,334	1,360	133	294	..	..	1,472	1,654	644	2,338	..	..	1 9 5	50 2	
8 8 0	1,416	84	1,098	2,342	104	304	..	..	1,242	2,010	696	3,242	22	7	2 10 6	67 1	
8 8 0	805	517	422	477	33	78	..	..	655	653	43	699	..	..	1 5 0	41 2	
8 8 0	769	72	406	1,239	8	28	..	..	414	1,267	..	1,267	..	..	3 1 0	46 1	
8 8 0	2,615	2,199	2,285	3,481	30	59	..	..	2,315	3,340	12	3,552	11	3	1 8 5	46 5	
8 8 0	2,316	1,098	1,875	3,805	12	34	..	..	1,887	3,829	31	3,670	15	14	2 0 8	47 3	
8 8 0	190	8	166	265	3	7	..	..	169	292	8	300	..	..	1 12 5	21 4	
8 8 0	20	..	5	21	15	62	..	..	20	73	73	146	..	..	7 4 10	52 1	
8 8 0	180	3	153	218	27	70	..	..	180	288	..	288	..	..	1 9 7	25 7	
8 8 0	69	2	65	199	4	10	..	..	69	209	13	222	..	..	3 3 6	62 2	
8 8 0	211	4	208	323	2	7	..	..	210	330	10	346	1	3	1 10 6	30 1	
8 8 0	115	2	107	179	6	14	..	..	113	193	38	231	2	7	2 1 1	41 7	
8 8 0	3	..	..	..	3	10	..	..	3	10	12	22	..	..	7 6 4	144 4	
8 8 0	29	..	16	46	13	42	..	..	29	88	..	90	..	..	6 2 2	67 4	
8 8 0	75	62	73	94	2	3	..	..	75	87	12	109	..	..	1 7 3	62 7	
..	86,462	22,116	61,110	1,10,611	4,442	12,282	38	124	65,590	1,23,047	17,672	1,40,619	228	136	2 2 3	37 8	
8 0 0	3,048	1,702	2,897	2,104	283	537	4	13	2,604	2,654	506	3,250	67	16	1 3 2	30 0	
8 0 0	2,626	1,752	2,269	1,837	227	525	5	15	2,501	1,877	1,033	2,010	7	3	1 2 7	36 7	
8 0 0	4,002	1,515	3,123	3,047	558	1,482	..	..	3,681	4,029	1,854	6,388	35	6	1 11 6	90 5	
8 0 0	5,690	1,259	2,032	2,074	268	679	..	..	2,300	2,653	669	3,622	..	..	1 9 2	66 8	
8 0 0	1,897	1,047	1,344	1,913	137	288	..	..	1,491	1,201	295	1,406	16	3	0 15 11	49 3	
8 0 0	1,373	536	1,398	1,531	113	255	2	7	1,503	1,913	328	2,141	23	6	1 6 6	37 7	
8 0 0	1,302	1,080	1,026	6,618	75	132	..	..	1,699	1,005	215	1,218	75	36	1 1 1	38 1	
8 0 0	5,283	3,460	3,764	2,637	269	518	..	..	4,024	3,123	926	4,049	16	3	1 0 1	31 1	
8 0 0	2,868	621	2,443	2,047	141	294	10	28	2,594	2,367	611	3,001	..	..	1 2 6	60 4	
8 0 0	1,114	593	1,183	1,061	80	156	..	..	1,273	1,250	221	1,471	28	9	1 2 2	42 3	
8 0 0	2,618	1,198	2,135	1,466	202	474	..	..	2,340	1,970	304	2,874	..	..	1 3 8	62 6	
8 0 0	1,516	864	958	59	111	..	..	..	1,242	1,069	141	1,215	27	6	0 15 5	36 1	
8 0 0	2,279	723	1,791	1,674	108	351	..	..	1,899	2,325	615	2,840	..	..	1 7 11	47 7	
8 0 0	5,165	2,094	4,574	3,768	225	411	2	4	4,691	4,183	679	4,962	54	27	1 0 10	34 6	
8 0 0	1,492	675	1,285	1,373	94	210	..	..	1,379	1,322	251	1,723	..	..	1 4 0	34 2	
8 0 0	341	226	375	216	1	3	..	..	376	219	1	229	..	..	0 9 4	15 4	
8 0 0	1,787	734	1,471	857	96	159	..	..	1,567	1,116	323	1,439	8	3	0 14 8	22 1	
8 0 0	2,067	463	1,923	217	456	2	4	..	1,840	2,113	644	3,057	..	..	1 2 11	67 0	
8 0 0	1,651	1,035	1,390	1,603	149	356	..	..	1,500	1,189	658	2,837	..	..	3 3 8	38 2	
8 0 0	2,376	1,796	1,665	1,662	126	264	..	..	1,791	1,829	588	2,335	71	24	1 4 3	60 9	
8 0 0	1,7-3	189	1,241	1,587	143	368	3	11	1,8-7	1,964	653	2,617	4	3	1 4 2	36 9	
8 0 0	332	18	324	567	8	21	..	..	332	568	3	591	..	..	1 12 6	35 7	
..	53,653	23,385	39,760	34,437	3,616	7,989	28	80	43,434	42,506	12,655	55,161	439	144	1 4 2	40 6	
..	1,40,115	46,691	1,00,870	1,46,468	8,088	20,271	66	204	1,00,624	1,05,553	30,227	1,95,780	658	280	1 12 7	37 7	

APPENDIX R.

No. 19 of 1860.

FROM

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

TO

J. N. ROSE, Esq.,
 Collector of Sátára.

*Superintendent's Office, Camp "Lonad,"
 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 Mámlatdár's Division of the Khanápur Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate, the classification of which districts is now completed.

2. The entire Koregaon Táluka is situated to the Westward of and below the line of Gháts running North and South, which separate the valley of the Krishna River from that of the Yerla and its tributaries. This line of Gháts divides Koregaon from the Khatáv Táluka settled last year.

3. This táluka is about 30 miles from North to South and of much less width in the Southern than in the Northern part ; in the former being about 10 miles and in the latter about 18 miles broad.

4. The entire district is exceedingly well situated as regards markets ; but the Western villages have an advantage in this respect, being at distances varying from 4 to 10 miles of the town of Sátára, which affords an excellent market for every description of produce.

5. In the Southern part of the district is the large market town of Rahimatpur, and in the centre of the district, the good market town of Koregaon. In the North is the market town of Deur : there are also smaller markets in and in the vicinity of the district. The North-Western villages are also within 10 miles of the large market town of Wái ; but cart communication with this place is prevented, except by a circuit of some 25 or 30 miles, owing to an intervening range of hills over which no cart-road exists.

6. The district is also exceedingly well supplied with means of communication by roads ; through the Southern part passes the road from Belgaum *vid* Tásgaon to Sátára ; through the centre of the district, nearly North and South, the direct road from Belgaum to Poona passes, which directly connects the Belgaum and Sátára line with the Sátára and Poona line, avoiding the detour by Sátára ; through the centre of the district, East and West, passes the road from Pandharpur to Sátára, through the North-Western part the road from Sátára to Poona, and through the extreme North-Western villages the road from Sátára to Wái. All the above roads are excellent well-made roads open for traffic at all times of the year.

7. The climate of the whole district is exceedingly good ; the fall of rain is, as a rule, ample and certain ; the advantage in this respect over the districts above the Gháts forming the Eastern boundary is very decided. The Western villages have probably some small advantage in the fall of rain over those on the Eastern border.

8. In the superior soils, two crops are frequently raised on the same ground, without artificial irrigation, in one year ; this has been met in the classification by a small increase to the rate of the soils of a quality possessing this advantage.

9. There are no manufactures of any importance in the district : a few weavers both of cotton cloth and of kámlis are found scattered in the different villages.

10. This district thus possesses the greatest advantages, in an excellent climate, proximity to large markets, and abundant means of communication, not only with those in its vicinity, but with those at a distance, being intersected by several of the main lines of communication between distant parts of the country.

11. There is a considerable area of Bágáit or garden cultivation watered principally by Páts; or water-courses, led from small streams, which abound in the district. There does not appear to be very much of the most superior descriptions of Bágáit crops grown, sugarcane, &c. ; the chief articles grown are garden wheat, ground-nut from which oil is manufactured, and vegetables of different descriptions. The total area of Government Bágáit land is acres 3,773.

12. The produce of the district is that ordinarily found in first-class dry-crop districts—Jowári, Bájri, wheat, gram, oil-seeds, &c. There is very little cotton grown; the climate and much of the soil is suitable; but other crops are more remunerative.

13. The rates of assessment at present in force are, on the average, decidedly high, and from their extreme inequality press most severely on a large portion of the agricultural population. "Tota" or permanent reduction from the standard assessment was much more sparingly given in the districts near Sátára than in the more distant districts to the Eastward: the amount of remissions has also been small, and given less sparingly of late years than formerly; average dry-crop rates on the lands of entire villages have been found to run up as high frequently as Rs. 4, and Bágáit rates are met with, averaging in the entire lands of a village up to Rs. 9.

14. Consequently, it is not surprising that a considerable amount of debt prevails among the people; there is no doubt that the rates at present existing could not have been borne, had the land revenue been defrayed solely from profits derived from the land. Large number of carts are owned in the district and are engaged extensively in the carrying trade to Sátára and between Poona and Sátára: much money has also come into the district of late years, derived from wages for working on the railway in the Poona Collectorate, to which the poorer classes have resorted in considerable numbers; on this point, I will make the following extract from a letter of my Assistant, Mr. W. S. Price:—

"The assessment at present paid by the cultivators is so high that, considering the small amount of remissions they have had of late years, it was at first a matter of astonishment to me how they managed to pay it; but subsequent enquiries leave no doubt in my mind that a great deal of the money paid as land revenue is derived from cart-hire and from wages for labour in the construction and repairs of the different roads, but particularly of the railway where wages are very high. Were it not for these facilities of earning money, however tenaciously the ruynts have clung to their fields, in hopes of better days which the introduction of the survey promised, so far from being able to take up more land, as they have done, numbers would have been obliged to throw up that already in possession."

15. The following statement shows the revenues and land in occupation since the Sátára territory came under Government:—

Year.	Area occupied.	Realizations.	Remissions on account of failure of crops, &c.	"Laoni Tota" or permanent reduction on standard assessment.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1847-48	63,489	1,46,254	6,427	25,295
1848-49	63,347	1,39,896	12,796	24,639
1849-50	63,159	1,26,167	26,251	24,784
1850-51	63,316	1,31,846	20,618	24,755
1851-52	63,409	1,28,177	24,591	24,345
1852-53	63,017	1,30,206	21,864	24,361
1853-54	61,355	1,28,552	20,551	23,593
1854-55	60,992	1,40,880	7,833	23,455
1855-56	60,428	1,45,114	3,493	23,426
1856-57	61,476	1,41,030	8,936	23,508
1857-58	61,748	1,45,093	5,210	23,521
1858-59	62,991	1,49,535	3,618	23,641
Average of total period	62,394	1,37,729	13,516	24,113
Average of first seven years	63,013	1,33,014	19,014	24,539

16. The areas shown in the above return are deduced from a conversion of the Bighás of the old survey into acres. It is evident, from the area found in occupation by our survey, acres 1,00,767, that little reliance can be placed on the area shown in the statement against any year; a large area of land would appear not to have been brought to account at all.

17. The areas of the statement, though not in themselves correct, will, however, probably serve to give an idea of the relative increase and decrease in the area of land occupied in the several years. In the first seven years, the occupied area remained, until the last year of the 7, pretty permanent; the remissions, it will be observed, during those years were exceedingly heavy. In 1854-55, a stricter system was entered on, and the amount of remissions in each year is much reduced. The amount occupied, however, decreased also, showing plainly that the pressure of the assessment was too heavy to be borne. The great increase in the last 3 or 4 years is doubtless due to the taking up of land in anticipation of the settlement. That a considerable quantity of land has been thus taken up during the last 3 or 4 years, without reference to present profit or existing rates, is a matter of notoriety in the district.

18. I propose to divide the villages of this district into 3 classes: the 1st comprising the villages situated in the Western part of the Táluka, having some advantage of climate over the remainder and the greatest proximity to markets; the 3rd class comprises the villages in the East and North-East, with the least advantages in the above respects; and the 2nd class villages are intermediate between those of the 1st and 3rd classes. To these 3 classes I propose to assign maximum dry-crop rates of Rs. 3-0-0, Rs. 2-12-0 and Rs. 2-8-0 respectively. The rate in the two first of these classes is higher than has ever been imposed by this survey anywhere hitherto; but a district with such extraordinary natural and artificial advantages has never been met with before.

19. On the Bágáit I propose to fix maximum rates on the 3 classes, of Rs. 6-8-0, Rs. 6-0-0 and Rs. 5-8-0. Rs. 4-0-0 will, I estimate, prove about the average rate on this description of cultivation.

20. The estimated financial result of the introduction of the above rates is shown in the following statement:—

Class.	Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	LAND IN OCCUPATION IN 1858-59.		Survey assessment of Government waste.	Survey Kamál.
			Old assessment.	Survey assessment.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
1st	19	3 0 0	61,946	51,606	1,281	52,887
2nd	29	2 12 0	53,054	48,334	1,585	49,919
3rd	35	2 8 0	34,535	37,009	1,622	38,631
Three	73	...	1,49,535	1,36,949	4,488	1,41,437

21. The average rate for the whole period of our rule, is Rs. 1,37,729

For the first seven years of our rule, namely from

1847-48 to 1853-55, the average is, 1,33,014

Survey assessment on land now in occupation is, 1,36,826

And survey kamál is, 1,41,285

22. Since 1853-54, the amount of remissions has been very much restricted, and it appears clear that the pressure of the assessment was very heavily felt; some reduction was evidently needed, and I trust that what is proposed to be given will not be thought excessive. With the exception of a very small sum the average collections of past years will be maintained even on land at present in occupation, and there can be no doubt that a large portion of the Government waste will be at once taken up and bring up the realizable revenue to a sum considerably in excess of the former averages.

23. For the reasons given at the close of paragraph 17, the revenue of the past 3 or 4 years should, in justice, be excluded from the calculation of averages of past years, since the returns of these years have been influenced by the approach of the settlement, and do not owe their increase of revenue to the natural demand for land. On the average realizations of the first seven years, the assessment due to the survey rates on land at present in occupation shows an increase instead of a decrease of revenue.

24. The rates of assessment now proposed are doubtless high, but I have every hope that they will afford what relief is required: higher rates than these it would not, in my opinion, be safe to impose.

25 to 37. * * * * *

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 5 years. In accordance with authorized practice the reservation of power by Government to impose a school rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ 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, Southern Marátha Country.

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 at Mussoor, }
18th January 1860.*

No. 395 of 1860.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Bombay Castle, 28th January 1860.

This report contains proposals for the revised assessment of Koregaon Táluka and the Mámlatdár's Division at Khánápur.

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 and the Bágáit, 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.

	Rs.	a.	p.
To the 1st class he assigns a maximum dry crop rate of	3	0	0
To the 2nd class do. do.	2	12	0
To the 3rd class do. do.	2	8	0

4. The Bágáit rates are proposed to be Rs. 6-8-0, Rs. 6-0-0 and Rs. 5-8-0, which will yield, on the Bágáit 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 Kumál 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. Khánápur 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 every where; and Captain

Anderson while he has endeavoured to remove these, has decided on effecting a slight increase in the standard. It will be seen that the average remissions in the Mámlaldár's division of Khánápur 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 4 classes, and assigns dry-crop rates as follows:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
To the 1st class a maximum of	...	...	2	0	0
To the 2nd class do.	...	...	1	12	0
To the 3rd class do.	...	...	1	9	0
To the 4th class do.	...	...	1	6	0

The Bágáit rates are proposed to be—

Rs.	a.	p.
5	0	0
4	8	0
4	0	0
3	12	0

which will yield on the entire Bágáit 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 5 years, should be approved.

12. The important notice contained in paragraphs 39 to 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. 1542 OF 1892.

FROM

R. E. CANDY, Esq.,
Collector of Sátára ;

TO

THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.,
Poona.*Camp Sátára, 16th March 1892.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, the report made by Mr. W. M. Fletcher, Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Koregaon Táluka.

2. This report is dated 12th August 1891 and was received by me on the 2nd September. It should by rights have been forwarded at an earlier date ; but the question of pásthal rates in the Khánápur Táluka being still under discussion, and the rates proposed for the Koregaon Táluka being higher than any hitherto sanctioned, I felt I could not forward the report until I had made most careful inquiry and duly considered the question. The orders of Government sanctioning the pásthal rates for Khánápur are not yet received, but I do not think it advisable to delay any longer, and, therefore, beg to submit my remarks on Mr. Fletcher's proposals as follows.

3. Koregaon Táluka lies to the east of the Krishna River and is bounded on the north by the Wái Táluka, on the east by Khatáv Táluka and Phaltan State, on the south by Karád Táluka and on the west by the Sátára and Wái tálukas. It is well watered from end to end, and the soil, especially from Koregaon southwards, is good. The rainfall is sufficient, especially to the west. The communications are excellent, including the Southern Marátha Railway, which has five stations within the táluka. Even in 1860 Captain W. C. Anderson wrote of this táluka "a district with such extraordinary natural and artificial advantages has never been met with before." Those words apply with greater force now, and the material progress made is attested by an increase of—

44·0 per cent. in population.
32·8 per cent. in houses.
86·0 per cent. in carts.
106·8 per cent. in wells and budkis.

The railway has tended to reduce to a level the prices of agricultural produce, and it may safely be said that prices are now double what they were 30 years ago.

4. For the purposes of assessment the Superintendent has divided the 59 Government villages into two groups, as detailed below :—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Former maximum dry-crop rate.			Proposed maximum dry-crop rates.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
No. I	17	3	0	0	3	8	0
	16	2	12	0	3	8	0
	$\frac{5}{28}$	2	8	0	3	8	0
	1	2	12	0	3	0	0
No. II	2	2	10	0	3	0	0
	$\frac{18}{21}$	2	8	0	3	0	0
	21						

The figures of culturable area and assessment according to the old and proposed rates are contrasted below :—

Groups.	Number of Villages.	FORMER.		PROPOSED RATES.			Total.
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Water-rate.	
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I ...	38	65,655	4,02,069	65,590	1,23,047	17,572	1,40,619
II ...	21	42,818	39,246	43,434	42,506	12,655	55,161
		1,08,473	1,41,315	1,09,024	1,65,553	30,227	1,95,780

These figures, which relate exclusively to Government occupied lands, show that while there is a small increase in the total acreage, the increase in the normal assessment is more than Rs. 24,000, as shown below :—

Group.	DIFFERENCE IN	
	Area.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.
No. I ...	—65	+20,978
No. II ...	616	+3,260
Total ...	551	+24,238

The foregoing particulars demonstrate that the old measurements were generally accurate, and have not revealed any violent fluctuations on the revised measurements. The small increase of 551 acres is answerable for only a fraction of the increase of Rs. 24,238 in the assessment.

5. I must admit that for some time I was opposed to this new grouping of the villages, being of opinion that the increase in assessment should not exceed 8 annas, and that there should be three groups of villages with a maximum rate of—

I.—Rs. 3-8-0 as against Rs. 3 formerly,

II.—Rs. 3-4-0 as against Rs. 2-12-0 formerly,

III.—Rs. 3-0-0 as against Rs. 2-10-0 and Rs. 2-8-0 formerly,

but after duly considering paragraphs 33 and 34 of Mr. Fletcher's report and concurring in the rule that proximity to the railway guides the rates, I am ready to support Mr. Fletcher's arrangement of groups I and II. Again, the question arose whether the villages of Triputi, Dhūmalvādi and Wathār could equitably be included in group I. The soil is light and friable, and little water is to be found; but when it is remembered that Triputi is on a high road half way between Sātāra and Koregaon, that Wathār has a railway station, and Dhūmalvādi is close to the Pādli Station, the objections raised may with good reason be put on one side.

6. I now come to the most important question of the pātasthal rates which are treated of in paragraph 38 of Mr. Fletcher's report. The pātasthal rate has been approved of in principle and sanctioned in the case of the Mán and Khatáv talukas; so that what I have to do is to give my opinion whether a maximum rate of Rs. 12 is suitable to the whole taluka. With due deference I maintain it is not. Contiguous to the Koregaon villages are Khatáv villages with a maximum of Rs. 8, and again to the south are Khánápur villages with a maximum of Rs. 10, and at once to raise the rate in villages, which exist under exactly similar conditions, to Rs. 12 would be unfair and impolitic. I have, therefore, the honour to submit 3 groups of villages. Those in group I will

have a combined maximum rate of Rs. 12, those in group 2 of Rs. 10, and those in group 3 of Rs. 8-0-0.

7. Experience has shown that in exceptional years like the present, in which the rainfall has been most fickle, having almost entirely failed in some areas, the náls run dry at a very early period, and the páts are useless. The assessment of Rs. 12 per acre on a field in which the crop comes to nothing for want of moisture, is crushing, and the rayats are not able to pay so much except in a few favoured villages.

8. If Government is pleased to approve of my modifications, the Survey Superintendent will have to amend his figures and submit fresh tables; but this labour must, I respectfully submit, be undertaken, if justice is to be done to the rayats residing in the Koregaon Taluka.

9. If Mr. Fletcher's proposals are sanctioned in full, or if my modified proposals are approved, the revised rates should, I submit, be published before the end of June.

I have, &c.,

R. E. CANDY,
Collector.

Group No. I—Rs. 12.

Names of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Names of Villages.
1. Katapur.	7. Bhosa.	12. Sirdhon.
2. Pádli.	8. Tadvala Samat Koregaon.	13. Árvi.
3. Koregaon.	9. Vágholi.	14. Chimangaon.
4. Rahimatpur.	10. Pimpoda Budruk.	15. Deur.
5. Tárugaon.	11. Kumptha.	16. Lháurna.
6. Kiroli.		
<i>Group No. II—Rs. 10.</i>		
1. Bargaon.	17. A'sangaon.	32. Nhávi Khurd.
2. Jalgaon.	18. Banvádi.	33. Bhadle.
3. Dhámnera.	19. Talia.	34. Apsinge.
4. Dughi.	20. Surli.	35. Borjaivádi.
5. Sásurva.	21. Takla.	36. Velu.
6. Eksal.	22. Nigdi.	37. Jámb Khurd.
7. Tandulvádi.	23. Pimpri.	38. Rui.
8. Ambváda.	24. Sáp.	39. Ekambe.
9. Khed.	25. Sàngvi.	40. Ranadulábád.
10. Karanjkhop.	26. Bichukala.	41. Chavneshvar.
11. Dabigaon.	27. Ambavada tarf Koregaon.	42. Nandyhal.
12. Pimpoda Khurd.	28. Nhávi Budruk.	43. Vikhala.
13. Palsi.	29. Nágzari.	44. Kanherkhed.
14. Revdi.	30. Hivra.	45. Sonkay.
15. Bhaktvádi.	31. Ambheri.	46. Tadvala Samat Vágholi.
16. Partvádi.		
<i>Group No. III—Rs. 8.</i>		
1. Jámb Budruk.	4. Dhumalvádi.	6. Solshi.
2. Triputi.	5. Wathár.	7. Náyagaon.
3. Kolvádi.		

No. 711 OF 1892.

FROM

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

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office, Sátára Districts,
Camp Pánchgani, 11th April 1892.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward proposals for the revision settlement of the Koregaon Táluka of Sátára which were prepared by myself while in charge of the Deccan Survey. It will not be possible, therefore, for me to offer any criticism on the proposals, which I still consider to be such as the past and present circumstances of the táluka demand, but I would beg to offer a few remarks in reply to the Collector's letter on the subject.

2. Mr. Candy's first five paragraphs express his entire concurrence with the general sense of the Superintendent's report, and his approval of the grouping of villages and the dry-crop maximum rates therein proposed, and it appears, too, that the prolonged study which he has given to the papers has resulted in his accepting certain features to which he was inclined at first, as he states, to take exception.

3. On the subject of the three pátasthal maximum rates which he desires to substitute for the one proposed in the report, Mr. Candy's proposition appears to me inconsistent, and to justify the inference that he has not arrived at a clear apprehension of the principles involved. He expresses no dissent from the Superintendent's 38th paragraph, where it is explained that the assessable value of water as an irrigator varies, *cæteris paribus*, with the certainty and quantity of the rainfall and also with the accessibility to markets ; but though both these are points in which he agrees that the Koregaon Táluka has a great advantage over its eastern neighbour, and which justify, in his judgment, a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 3 as against Rs. 2-4-0 in the adjoining Khatáv villages, yet he speaks of the Khatáv and Koregaon adjoining villages as existing "under exactly similar conditions," and appears to demand that the villages on the Koregaon eastern border shall have the same pátasthal maximum as those which lie above them on the Khatáv plateau. From this it seems natural to expect that the Koregaon villages for which Mr. Candy prescribes Rs. 8 pátasthal maximum will be found on the eastern border ; yet so far is this from being the case that four of them are particularly well placed in the west of the táluka, one, (which is on the eastern border,) is Wathar, the railway station, while the other two villages, though among those least well off for communications, lie in a nook of the hills in the north of the táluka where the supply of water in the nálás is even more certain than elsewhere.

4. An examination as to the locality of the villages in which Mr. Candy admits the Rs. 12 pátasthal maximum to be suitable reveals similar inconsistencies, for these include Arvi, Chimangaon and Bhosa, all in the east of the táluka and two of them actually adjoining the Khatáv border, while the rest are scattered here and there over the west and centre of the táluka and adjoin in several cases those villages which Mr. Candy would put in his 3rd class of pátasthal rates. Mr. Candy's 2nd class, or those villages for which he proposes a maximum pátasthal rate of Rs. 10, are to be found in the east, west and centre of the táluka indiscriminately, and it appears to me im-

Vide list group No. 3 attached to the Collector's report.

Kolvádi.
Dhumalvádi.
Jamb Budruk.
Triputi.

Nayagaon.
Solsi.

possible to discover on what principle they were selected. It is only fair to observe, however, that though Mr. Candy puts forward his proposals with much firmness and decision as necessary to be adopted 'if justice is to be done to the rayats of Koregaon,' he nowhere commits himself to stating the considerations which guided the formation of his three lists of villages.

5. If I am correct in inferring from Mr. Candy's 7th paragraph that he understands the maximum pátasthal rate of Rs. 12 as intended to be levied per acre on all lands to which that maximum is applied, it is easy to understand his hesitating and only partial concurrence in the Superintendent's proposals. I need hardly explain that the actual maximum rate is only levied in those very rare cases where the best possible soil meets with the best possible water-supply, and that while the charge for water may be as little as 8 annas or even less per acre, the average combined rate for soil and water together as assessed under the proposed Rs. 12 maximum is only Rs. 7-7-10 per acre.

6. Enough has been said, I submit, to establish the inconsistency of the proposals which have been put forward without any explanation or show of argument by the Collector. They lose sight altogether of the fact that the assessable value of water depends on the same extrinsic factors as govern the assessment of soil, and that while the individual circumstances of the water-supply of each field are met by modifications of the rate, in the same way as the soil classification scale allows for varying qualities of soil, the maximum rates of a group of villages both for pátasthal and for dry-crop land depend alike on the rainfall and the accessibility to markets. Thus ordinarily speaking one pátasthal maximum and one dry-crop maximum will extend side by side over the same group of villages, and where one varies both should vary together. In actual practice this is indeed precisely what is arranged for when the rate of each field is fixed, but it is not usual to propose a different pátasthal maximum rate for each small variation in the dry-crop maximum, and one maximum of Rs. 12 has in this táluka been proposed as applicable to both groups, though the difference in dry-crop maximum has been allowed for in the detailed rating.

7. I venture to express a hope that my detailed report on the pátasthal lands of the Khánápur Táluka may be before Government when the present proposals are considered, as there is much information there given which applies to the general subject of pátasthal rating, and is relevant, therefore, in the present case.

Superintendent, Deccan
Survey's No. 1027, dated 4th
August 1891.

8. Having now dealt with the Collector's remarks I proceed to give a *resumé* of the Superintendent's report, in which the necessarily large body of details is apt to somewhat obscure the main issues.

Original state of the táluka. The original survey settlement took place in 1859-60, at which time the táluka was already in a fully settled condition and completely cultivated, the population averaging 181 to the square mile and only some 9,000 acres, chiefly poor hilly land, being unoccupied.

Captain Anderson's settle-
ment report printed as Ap-
pendix K, paras. 4 to 12.

well as to the proximity of the town of Sátára (then more important than now), the state of communications was much in advance of the average of the time, and carts were numerous throughout the district. The revenue had been raised to a high pitch under the Sátára Darbár, but though instances are quoted in the original settlement report where it no doubt must have been oppressive, the average realizations had been well maintained during the ten years preceding the settlement and were indeed in the last two years much swelled by a rush to take up unoccupied land in anticipation of the improved tenure which the survey settlement was known to carry with it. Under these circumstances, high as the pitch of the revenue was admitted to be, it was held that no actual reduction in the average realizations was called for, but that the redistribution of

Captain Anderson's Re-
port, para. 13.

Captain Anderson's Re-
port, paras. 15, 17.

Captain Anderson's Re-
port, paras. 22-24.

rates effected by the survey system of classification would supply all the relief which was needed.

9. The history of the 30 years' lease now expiring has amply justified the conclusion then adopted. Agricultural produce has at least doubled in value since the settlement. The construction of a railway through the whole length of the district has put the keystone to the already nearly completed system of communications, and fostered by these favourable circumstances, the statistics show every sign of a steady, substantial prosperity, during which the revenue has been regularly and easily realized and the land has attained to a very high value.

Deccan Superintendent's Report, para. 25.
Deccan Superintendent's Report, paras. 10 and 11.
Deccan Superintendent's Report, paras. 12—25.
Deccan Superintendent's Report, paras. 26—28.

10. The field operations found necessary in the preparation of the new record have been of a very partial * nature and the old classification values have as elsewhere in Sítára been accepted as the basis of the new assessment. In recognition of the fact that the pitch of the assessment was originally high, the Superintendent proposes an increase of 25 per cent. on the dry-crop lands in place of the full 33 per cent. which the state of things shown to exist would ordinarily justify.

* Deccan Superintendent's Report, paras. 2—6.
Superintendent's paras. 30—33.

11. The original † grouping of the villages was under three maximum rates : the western villages which enjoyed the largest degree of accessibility to markets taking a Rs. 3 maximum, the eastern and a few which are somewhat confined by the hills in the north a maximum of Rs. 2-8, while the central tract had an intermediate rate of Rs. 2-12. As the rainfall was held to be [and no doubt is] practically uniform throughout the táluka, these rates were based on accessibility to markets, the vicinity of Sítára counting for a good deal. The conditions have been somewhat modified by the course taken by the railway, which runs, roughly speaking, between the first and second groups, and places them on a par with regard to communications : the eastern villages and a few in the extreme north still remain in a less degree accessible than the rest, but it is pointed out that no village in the táluka is more than 7 miles ‡ from a railway station.

† Superintendent's para. 34.
Captain Anderson's Report, para. 18.
‡ Superintendent's Report, para. 10.

12. Following the indications above explained, 2 groups are now proposed for adoption, the first to comprise generally the two first of the original groups and to bear a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 3-8, the second to correspond with the old 3rd group and to be rated at a maximum of Rs. 3.

Superintendent's Report, para. 34.

13. In advocating these rates the Superintendent draws attention to an arrangement of the assessment tables § under which the richer soils will be made to take a higher proportion of the increased assessment than will fall to the poorer soils ; and it may be added that in a general way the effect of the position class which has been applied to the old classification values is in the same direction.

§ Superintendent's Report, para. 33.

14. The question of pátasthal lands assumes in this taluka the same important position as in the Khánápúr Táluka. The area assessed as pátasthal at original settlement was 3,450 acres, and Captain Anderson drew attention to the great facilities which existed for the extension || of this kind of irrigation, and urged that an engineer officer should be appointed to develop these natural resources. No steps, however, were taken by Government in the matter, and the utilization of the streams, which abound in the district, has been left to the enterprize of the cultivators, while the omission by the Collector's Department to use the powers of assessment provided by Section 55 of the Land Revenue

Superintendent's Report, para. 37.
|| Captain Anderson's Report, paras. 39—41.

Code has acted, no doubt, as a stimulus to the extension of irrigation, and on that account will not perhaps be regretted.

15. The assessment which had been levied on this description of irrigation under the system which we had taken over from the Sátára State, was, as Captain Anderson points out,* particularly high and would sometimes average on the whole irrigation of a village as much as Rs. 9 per acre. The maximum rates imposed at the survey settlement on pástasthal land ranged, it appears, from Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 5-8 over the three groups and averaged Rs. 4-12-7 per acre. But the very high proportion which the average bears to the maximum, raises a doubt whether the latter indicates the highest rate actually imposed, or really what we now use the term maximum pástasthal rate to mean, *viz.*, the highest rate imposable, applicable only when the best soil is perennially irrigated.

*Captain Anderson's Report, para. 13.

Captain Anderson's Report, para. 19.

Superintendent's Report, para. 37.

†Equal to an increase of 76 per cent.

Superintendent's Report, para. 37.

16. The area of pástasthal land by the Revenue Survey is found to have increased to 6,055† acres, on which the maximum rate proposed (*viz.* Rs. 12) gives an average assessment of Rs. 7-7-10 per acre.

17. Those to whom the pástasthal rates explained above appear high will generally, I think, be found either to underrate the very great value of water advantage in a dry climate like the Deccan, or exaggerate the practically insignificant outlay at which (in such small works as those under discussion) the rayat obtains his supply. It would be, I believe, overstating the fact to say that in this táluca, or in the Sátára District generally, the bringing of the water from the stream to the land costs the rayat each year, on the average, one man's labour for one day for each irrigated acre. If this be contrasted for a moment with the comparatively enormous initial outlay and daily labour which is constantly and profitably undertaken for the sake of well irrigation, then the conclusion must be that unless lands with natural water advantage available almost without outlay are assessed at rates several times higher than ordinary dry-crop soil, we shall be neglecting the first principle of all assessment, and shall not be assessing the lands in proportion to their productive powers.

On this subject see Colonel Anderson's remarks in para. 23 of his Report on Purandhar Revision. Government Resolution No. 2969, dated 11th June 1878.

18. Including the total water assessment on pástasthal lands, the proposals submitted by the Superintendent give a total increase of revenue on all Government occupied land of Rs. 54,465, equivalent to 37.7 per cent. on the existing revenue; excluding the increase in pástasthal water assessment, the increase is only Rs. 35,251, which represents a percentage of 24.9.

Superintendent's Report, para. 40.

19. The usual period of guarantee is recommended, and the gradual imposition of cases of high increase will be carried out under the standing orders on the subject.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. M. FLETCHER,

Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner C. D.

No. $\frac{R}{1566}$ of 1892.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Mahábaleshwar, $\frac{2nd}{7th}$ May 1892.

Forwarded.

2. The papers consist of the revision settlement report of the Koregaon Táluka of Sátára written by Mr. Fletcher, of the remarks on that report by the Collector, and of a further report by Mr. Fletcher as Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

3. This second review by Mr. Fletcher as Commissioner summarizes all the material points, and render a long report from me unnecessary.

The original survey of the táluka appears to have been most carefully done, as is shown by the very small average of errors: see paragraphs 3, 4 and 5. The most striking difference between the two surveys is the increase (more than double) in the garden land, which has risen from 4,903 to 9,840 acres owing partly to the increase in pátasthal, which will be discussed later.

The tables show that in every way the táluka has thriven under the survey. Population has increased 44 per cent., houses of a better sort have been built, carts have increased very largely, and wells and budkis have more than doubled. The number of cattle is stationary, but this is probably owing to the very small area of waste land, which makes it unprofitable to keep more than are wanted for farm purposes.

The figures in paragraph 21 give an interesting view of the check caused by the famine and the quick recovery from it.

4. The important feature of this revision report is that it deals with a táluka that was at the time of the original survey well cultivated, with few or no backward villages, close to a good-sized market, Sátára, and other fair local markets, with a good system of road communication, and, in short, with all elements of prosperity well developed. As shown above, it has thriven under the survey.

5. It is now to be considered what are the reasons for an increase in the assessment. The principal of these are:—

1st.—The improvement in communications owing to the Southern Marátha Railway, which runs in so favourable manner that every village is brought within 7 miles of a station. There is no doubt of this advantage. It brings the táluka within reach of Poona and Bombay.

2nd.—The great rise in the value of land. Paragraph 24 of Mr. Fletcher's report shows that the increase is most marked.

3rd.—The increase in garden land (treated below).

4th.—The rise in prices of the principal grain products. This is put by Mr. Fletcher as 100 per cent., and is accepted by the Collector; but a careful study of the tables will show that this rise of prices was felt at the very beginning of the settlement. I see no reason why the Koregaon figures in Appendix O should not be taken, and I have followed them. The first ten years show jowári $17\frac{3}{4}$ and bájri $17\frac{1}{2}$ against $17\frac{1}{4}$ and $17\frac{1}{2}$ in the second decade, and the third decade only rises to $16\frac{1}{4}$ and $15\frac{1}{4}$. In fact, the prices during the settlement have several times fallen below those of the year of the introduction of the old settlement and the preceding year 1858-59.

6. It appears, therefore, that during the whole period of thirty years the prices have practically not been rising, though it is strictly true that they are double of what they were in the previous decade. Mr. Fletcher has very sensibly written in his paragraph 32:—

“ Allowance has to be made for the chance of a future fall, also for the rise in the standard of comfort (which must lessen the amount of the rent fund), also for the rise in

wages, which to some extent affects the cost of cultivation even where the rayat gives all his own labour to the land; and in the present case there are, as noted above, other reasons which tell in the direction of moderating our demand."

These reasons being those stated in his paragraph 30,

"There can be little doubt that the revenue demand fixed by the survey settlement in Koregaon was as high as the land could under the ruling prices be fairly called on to pay, and that the condition of the district was not considered such as to call for any leniency in consideration of temporary and local disadvantages."

7. The changes proposed by Mr. Fletcher are to make two groups instead of the old three, and to put a maximum rate of Rs. 3-8-0 on—

38 villages formerly rated	...	{	17 at Rs. 3
			16 do. 2-12
			5 do. 2-8

and a maximum rate of Rs. 3 on—

21 villages formerly rated	...	{	1 at Rs. 2-12
			2 do. 2-10
			18 do. 2-8

The reasons for the grouping of these villages appear to be judicious. The result will be an increase on the dry-crop rate of 24·9 per cent.

8. This in itself is, I think, quite sufficient. On the one side we have a district highly assessed and with its resources fully developed at the original settlement, with no spare land or chance of expansion of cultivation, and prices nearly the same now as they have been during the 30 years. On the other hand, there is the improvement in communication by the Southern Marátha Railway, the undoubted rise in the price of land, and the improvement in the main items of agricultural prosperity, more carts, better houses, &c. If we had to deal only with this rise of 24·9 per cent., I should see little reason to object. If, however, it be thought that this is too great an increase, the 1st group on Rs. 3-8 might be confined to the first 17 villages, all the rest being left at Rs. 3; or into 3 groups:—

1. The first 17	...	...	3-8
2. {	16 at 2-12	...	...
	5 at 2-8	...	3
	1 at 2-12	...	...
3. {	2 at 2-10	...	...
	18 at 2-8	...	2-12

9. But in addition to this there is a proposed increase of 12·8 per cent. for new pátasthal. Government have already in their Resolution No. 3205 of 4th April 1892 refused to accept the arguments of Mr. Ozanne and myself for the inclusion of pátasthal rates in the 33 per cent. limit, and I have already given my views in the Khánápur Report on the 23rd January 1892.

10. The argument, however, in paragraph 3 of that Resolution —

"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 "

applies with equal force to Koregaon. It is not that there is any doubt that Koregaon is better off for supply of water than Khánápur; for this fact the Superintendent's statement may be of course accepted, but there are a few striking facts to be noticed—

11. (a) The increase of pátasthal from 3,450 acres to 6,055 acres, or an increase of 73 per cent.
- (b) The number of new budkis, 115 pakka and 59 kacha, in addition to the small number of 11 and 26 at the original settlement.
- (c) The addition of 746 wells to the old 808 (Appendix J does not say how many of the old and new ones are for irrigation).
- (d) The significant fact that there are only 6 masonry dams in the táluka (paragraph 39 of the Superintendent's report).

12. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner in his letter No. 727 of 14th April 1892 to the Chief Secretary to Government writes :—

“(Para. 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 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 pát’s supply being of less value than the survey has taken it to be.”

13. These remarks seem to be hardly justified. It is just this question of wells and of masonry dams that makes the difference between the pátasthal of Báglán (or Satána) and Kalvan in Násik, and the Sátára tálukas. There, as I saw last month, we find páts of great length led from masonry dams, with a more or less constant supply of water and a very small number of wells, for the natural reason that no man will go to the trouble and expense of making and working a well if he can get his water by flow; here, just the reverse.

14. It is true that the Superintendent shows that only 3,195 acres out of the 7,261 (including inám villages) have well aid available, and this in itself proves the advantages of the Koregaon páts against those of Khánápur where the pátasthal area “with well aid” is double that “without well aid” (see Superintendent’s paragraph 38). But still the above facts seem to show that the wells and budkis are “a precaution against the failure of the páts.”

15. It is not that I consider that Rs. 12 per acre is too high for the best pátasthal land in Koregaon, but I do think that 37 per cent. is rather too large an increase; and for this reason it may be as well to reduce the maximum pátasthal to Rs. 10.

16. With regard to the village of Dighi, No. 7 (see paragraph 43), the rise of 53·5 per cent. for pátasthal in addition to 30·7 per cent. for dry-crop rate appears too high and might well be reduced.

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

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

No. 4906.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th June 1892.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—1856, dated 3rd May 1892—Submitting

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 1080, dated 12th August 1891, and its accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of Sátára, No. 1542, dated 26th March 1892.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 711, dated 11th April 1892,

the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of a revision settlement into the Koregaon Táluka of the Sátára District; and making remarks.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—1857, dated 4th May 1892—Submitting one from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 836, dated 30th April 1892, together with petitions of objection from the rayats of the Koregaon Táluka to the revised rates proposed for that táluka.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 59 Government villages and Government lands in 10 inám villages of the Koregaon Táluka of Sátára. In 54 of these villages the original settlement was introduced in 1859-60, and in 4, which formerly belonged to the Tárngaon Táluka, in 1861-62. The village of Kanherkhed is stated to have been settled in 1869-70, but the orders sanctioning the settlement have not been quoted, and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner should ascertain whether it has expired.

2. The remeasurement and reclassification have been done on the partial system, and the old work was found to have been very well done.

3. The statistics given by the Superintendent show that the táluka has prospered under the lease. Population has increased by 44 per cent., houses of the better kind by 32·9 per cent., sheep and goats by 44·5 per cent., carts by 86 per cent., and wells and budkis by 106·8 per cent. Agricultural cattle have slightly decreased, but the number is quite sufficient for the requirements of the táluka, and averages 1 pair of oxen to 16 acres of land under cultivation. The value of land is high, and prices have increased by about 100 per cent. compared with those ruling during the decade preceding the current settlement. Means of communication in the form of roads are good, and the old roads have been improved and kept up; the táluka is also now traversed from North to South by the Southern Marátha Railway, and none of its villages are more than seven miles from a railway station. The revenue history of the táluka has been excellent; the revenue has been collected with ease, and remissions have been very small. In view of these circumstances His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the increase of 25 per cent. on dry crop lands proposed by the Superintendent is not excessive.

4. Under the original settlement there were three groups, but the opening of the railway has put all the villages on a more equal footing than before, and the Superintendent, with whom the Collector and the Commissioner, C. D., agree, proposed to form two groups, one of 38 villages lying along the west of the táluka, and one of 21 villages lying in the east and north-west. Strictly speaking, there should perhaps be only one group, but as the second group is stated to have a somewhat less favourable climate and to be more difficult of access from the railway than the first, and as any alteration might cause excessive increases in some villages, Government accept the grouping proposed by the Superintendent.

5. The maximum dry crop rates recommended are, for the first group, Rs. 3-8-0 and for the second Rs. 3. The old rates varied from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-8-0. The application of the new rates will cause an increase of 24·9, which is as much as Government think should be levied.

6. The area of rice land is very small, and the proposal to maintain the old maximum rate of Rs. 9 is approved. New rice land has as usual been assessed as dry crop with an addition for command of water.

7. The rates as approved should be introduced during the current year and should be guaranteed for thirty years, the usual remissions in cases of increases in individual holdings being given. The petitions of objection disclose no grounds for withholding sanction to the rates.

8. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner should be requested to submit revised proposals in respect of the pásthal rates, the orders passed on the Khánápúr settlement proposals being held applicable in the case of this táluka also.

9. The Collector's explanation of his having kept these papers for more than six months is unsatisfactory, and his report does not show that anything has been gained by the delay. It is essential that settlement proposals should reach Government at the earliest date possible.

W. L. HARVEY,
Under 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,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.

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

No. 2341 of 1892.

FROM

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

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Poona, 15th November 1892.

S:R,

I have the honour to report on the reductions made in the assessment of pátasthal lands in the Koregaon Táluka of Sátára in accordance with the orders of Government quoted in the margin.

2. In paragraph 36 of the Revision Settlement Report † the area proposed to be assessed as pátasthal was shown to be 6,055 acres, with a water assessment of Rs. 30,227. This is not the total area irrigable, nor even that actually irrigated in any one year: it is the area arrived at after a detailed examination of the circumstances of each field, as on the average irrigable yearly.

† No. 1080, dated 12th August 1891.

The process of assessing pátasthal lands has been recently explained in full detail, and need not be repeated here.

3. The increase of assessment resulting in Koregaon from the above process was not approved, and I was requested to submit revised proposals in respect of pátasthal rates on the lines of the orders passed on this subject for the Khánápúr Táluka.

4. These orders have now been carried out as follows in the Koregaon Táluka:—

- The old pátasthal area was 3,450 acres with an old water-rate of Rs. 11,013, giving an average water-rate of Rs. 3-3-1 per acre.
- The pátasthal area by revision survey arrived at in the manner above explained was 6,055 acres, assessed for water at Rs. 30,227.
- The additional new area therefore is 2,605 acres, which if rated at the old water-cess rates would give Rs. 8,317 of new revenue. This sum therefore is to be taken as the justifiable increase which is not to be materially exceeded.
- The old pátasthal assessment Rs. 11,013 *plus* the above figure gives Rs. 19,330, and deducting this from the proposed water assessment first arrived at, *viz.* Rs. 30,227, we find that a reduction of Rs. 10,897 is required to be made.

5. This has been effected (1) by a reduction of the area assessed in each number as pátasthal, (2) by a reduction in the rate of assessment on all bandhárás flowing for periods within the end of January.

6. The result is shown below in the form adopted in paragraph 41 of the settlement report:—

Group.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Number of villages.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.				Percent- age.		
			Government occupied land.		Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied land.			Total.	
			Acres.	Assess- ment.	Acres.	Assess- ment.	Acres.	Assess- ment.		Acres.	Assess- ment.
I	Rs. a. p. 3 8 0	38	65,655	1,02,069	65,590	1,36,056	228	93	65,818	1,36,149	33.3
II	3 0 0	21	42,818	39,246	43,431	51,025	430	138	43,869	61,163	30.0
Total	...	59	1,08,473	1,41,315	1,09,021	1,87,081	658	231	1,09,882	1,87,312	32.4

* Not printed.

7. The modifications caused by the reduction in paragraphs 44 and 45 are also shown below :—

	ORIGINAL SURVEY.		REVISION SURVEY.		Judi.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ...	1,08,473	1,41,315	1,09,024	1,87,081	...
Government unoccupied land ...	784	399	658	231	...
Inám land ...	30,897	45,392	30,433	59,193	14,449
Government unassessed unarable land ...	44,990	...	45,501	...	...
Total ...	1,85,144	1,87,106	1,85,616	2,46,505	14,449

8. The actual reduction brought about in the proposed assessed pátasthal area amounts to 1,951 acres, and Rs. 10,282 of water cess, which is approximately what the Government orders require. The area of 1,951 acres in passing under the head of dry crops or motasthal takes the small increase on account of occasional water advantage usually given to lands which have no prescriptive right to a water-supply, but which from their situation are able to obtain water from a pát, on occasion, by purchase or gift.

9. As the Government Resolution sanctioning the settlement on these lines was received early in June it was found possible to work out the required modifications in time for the announcement of the rates within the revenue year. The rates as announced therefore require no modification as is the case in Khánápur.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. M. FLETCHER,

Acting Survey Commissioner.

Revenue Survey and Assessment, Sátára.

No. 610.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1893.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 2541, dated 15th November 1892—Submitting, with reference to paragraph 8 of Government Resolution No. 4906, dated 11th June 1892, his report on the reductions made in the assessment of Pátasthal lands in the Koregaon Taluka of the Sátára District; and making remarks.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 2568, dated 9th December 1892—Furnishing the explanation called for in Government memorandum No. 9542, dated 6th idem.

RESOLUTION.—Recorded.

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 Secretariat.