

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCXCIII.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

PÁTAN TÁLUKA

OF THE

SÁTÁRA COLLECTORATE.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1895.

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REVISION
SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE PATAN TALUKA OF THE
SATARA COLLECTORATE:**

	Paras.	Pages.	APPENDICES—continued.	Paras.	Pages.
Letter No. 521, dated 24th April 1894, from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, to the Collector of Sâtara—Submitting proposals for the Revision Survey Settlement of the Patan Taluka of the Sâtara Collectorate ... ..	...	1-16			
CONTENTS.					
Introduction	1-2	...			
Changes and present constitution	3-5	...			
Revision measurement	6	...			
Revision classification	7-8	...			
Area as found by revision survey contrasted with that of the former survey	9	...			
Position and physical features	10	...			
Water	11	...			
Climate	12	...			
Crops	13-14	...			
Communications	15	...			
Tolls	16	...			
Markets	17	...			
Exports	18	...			
Imports	19	...			
Manufactures	20	...			
Agricultural statistics	21-22	...			
Population	23	...			
Cattle for agricultural and other purposes... ..	24	...			
Milch cattle, sheep and goats, horses and ponies	25	...			
Carts	26	...			
Wells and budkis for irrigation	27	...			
Agricultural statistics as arranged according to groups	28	...			
Schools	29	...			
Sub-tenures	30	...			
Value of land	31	...			
Sales	32	...			
Sub-lettings	33	...			
Mortgages	34-35	...			
Prices of produce	36-37	...			
Revenue history	38	...			
Progress during the former lease	39	...			
Amount of pressure used in collecting revenue	40	...			
Summary	41	...			
Old groups and maximum rates	42	...			
New do. do.	43	...			
Tisâli and kumri lands	44	...			
Scale jantrics	45	...			
Rice lands	46	...			
Garden lands	47	...			
Motasthal	48	...			
Pâtasthal	49	...			
Estimated results of the proposed rates including and excluding water cess	50-51	...			
Total area and assessment of the villages according to original and revision surveys... ..	52	...			
Incidence of assessment per acre	53	...			
Conclusion and guarantee	54	...			
APPENDICES.					
Appendix A.—Statement of rainfall ... ..	...	17			
			APPENDICES—continued.		
			Appendix B.—Details of cultivation and crops ... ..	...	18
			Do. C.—Statement showing villages in which weekly bazars are held ... ..	...	19
			Do. D.—Detail of population ... ..	...	20
			Do. E.—Detail of population according to occupation by percentages ... ..	...	21
			Do. F.—Showing agricultural stock... ..	...	ib.
			Do. G.—Statement of shops, looms, temples, &c., and average births, deaths and vaccination ... ..	...	ib.
			Do. H.—Statement of schools with their average attendance ... ..	...	22
			Do. I.—Showing proportion of Government occupied and Inam lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants ... ..	...	ib.
			Do. J.—Showing wells, budkis, tanks and other sources of water supply ... ..	...	23
			Appendix K(1).—Showing ordinary sales ... ..	...	24
			Do. K(2).—Showing sales under decree of Court ... ..	...	ib.
			Do. L.—Showing sublettings... ..	...	ib.
			Do. M(1).—Showing simple mortgages... ..	...	25
			Do. M(2).—Showing mortgages with possession ... ..	...	ib.
			Do. N.—Showing the prices prevalent ... ..	...	26
			Appendices O(1) and (2).—Revenue history... ..	...	27-28
			Appendix Q.—Comparative statement showing the financial effect on individual villages by the revision survey as contrasted with the original survey ... ..	...	29-39
			Do. R.—Correspondence relating to the original survey settlement of the taluka... ..	...	10-46
			Letter No. 4644, dated ³⁰ / ₃₁ May 1894, from the Collector of Sâtara, to the Survey Commissioner and Director Land Records and Agriculture—Submitting, with his remarks, the above correspondence ... ..	...	47
			Letter No. ⁸ / ₁₀₅₀ dated 9th July 1894, and accompaniments from the Survey Commissioner and Director Land Records and Agriculture, to the Chief Secretary to Government—Submitting, with his remarks, the above correspondence through the Commissioner, C. D. ... ..	...	48-62
			Endorsement No. R-3022, dated 24th July 1894, from the Commissioner in charge Central Division, forwarding, with his remarks, the above correspondence for the orders of Government ... ..	...	63
			Government Resolution No. 1069, dated 8th February 1895, passing orders on the above correspondence ... ..	...	65-68

FROM

R. B. PITT, ESQUIRE,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF SÁTÁRA.

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,
Poona, 24th April 1894.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Government proposals for the revision settlement of 117 Government villages which, together with 88 Inám villages (not dealt with in this report), now constitute the Pátan Táluka of your Collectorate.

2. My proposals also include certain portions of Government land included in 8 Inám villages of the same Táluka, and portions of land scattered over the Táluka formerly belonging to the old hill forts of Morgiri and Wasantgad. The latter fort, however, is situated in the Karád Táluka.

3. The following is a short history of the formation of the Táluka :—At the time of the original settlement the 117 Government and 88 Inám villages above mentioned formed portions of the Tárgeon and Karád Tálukas. In the year 1862, under the authority of Government Resolution No. 20636, dated 7th July 1862, a redistribution of the villages of the charges of the Mámldárs and Mahálkaris of the Sátára Collectorate was effected, by which 66 Government and 55 Inám villages from Tárgeon, and 37 Government and 9 Inám villages from Karád were made into a separate Táluka and named Pátan. In 1866-67 the Táluka was further augmented by the transfer* of 12 more Government and 24 Inám villages from Tárgeon, and 2 Government villages from Karád, thus making up its present total of 117 Government and 88 Inám villages.

Changes and persent constitution.

* Government Resolution No. 3109, dated 30th August 1866.

4. The 88 Inám villages referred to above have no place in this report ; yet, a short summary of their present condition with regard to survey operations seems necessary, and is given below.

In 26 villages the first survey settlement has been introduced, but the Inámdárs have not as yet applied for the revised rates although the term of their original lease has expired with that of the Government villages of the Táluka. 32 other villages have been measured and classed for the first time, but the owners have not asked for the introduction of the survey settlement. The remaining 30 villages have not yet been surveyed.

5. The settlements now in force in the 117 Government villages under report were made in the years and under the authority shown below :—

Number of Villages.	Former Táluka.	Present Táluka.	Year of Settlement.	Government authority for Settlement.
1	2	3	4	5
25	Tárgeon ...	Pátan ...	1861-62 ...	Government Resolution No. 1841, dated 8th May 1862. Government Resolution No. 693, dated 4th March 1863.
53	Do. ...	Do. ...	1862-63 ...	
39	Karád ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	
117				

6. The revision measurement of the Táluka has been done on the partial system, sanctioned by Government for Sátára and Khándesh revisions since the year 1882, and which, as it has been described so often in previous reports, needs but little further comment. The principle has been to utilize the old measurements to the fullest extent possible, making only such new measurements as are required for the demarcation of all separately recorded khátas, the separate records of newly irrigated areas and the general corrections of boundaries, roads, &c., up to date. The result of these operations is summarized in the subjoined statement:—

OLD.			NEW.	
Survey Numbers.	Acres.		Survey Numbers.	Acres.
1,912	10,892	Remeasured have become ...	3,061	10,722
14,612	189,257	Confirmed ...	14,612	189,257
16,524	200,149		17,673	199,979

and the differences of area found in individual fields are tabulated below:—

Number of Villages.	Total old Numbers.	NUMBERS IN WHICH DIFFERENCE WAS						Included in Village-sites, Forests, &c.	Numbers not remeasured.
		Within 1 per cent.	2 to 5 per cent.	6 to 10 per cent.	11 to 15 per cent.	16 to 20 per cent.	Over 20 per cent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
117	16,524	584	548	193	75	48	106	358	14,612

and, in the following statement are given the causes to which the more important differences are attributable:—

Total old numbers in which difference exceeded 15 per cent.	NUMBERS IN WHICH DIFFERENCE IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO			
	Alluvion or Diluvion.	Alterations in roads.	Mistakes in old work.	Other reasons.
1	2	3	4	5
154	150	3	1	... ..

The excellent character of the old work is very evident from the above.

7. In Pátan, as in all the Sátára sub-divisions hitherto revised, the old classification has been accepted as the basis for the new settlement, and a graduated addition made to each field proportioned to its advantage of position. All old survey numbers, now re-divided, have had the old classification adjusted to them, and all lands brought under irrigation during the currency of the lease have been reclassified both for soil and water, old Pátasthal being reclassified for water only. Pátasthal irrigation has nearly doubled since the former settlement and has entailed a great deal of time and labour in the careful examination of each Bandhára, and in obtaining detailed information as to their respective capabilities and the areas irrigated. This will be referred to further on.

8. The subjoined statement shows in detail the extent to which actual re-classification has had to be resorted to :—

Number of Villages.	Total Survey Numbers and Pót Numbers.	Total Acres.	RECLASSIFD.		PERCENTAGE.		Village-sites, Roads, &c., not reclassified Acres.
			Survey Numbers.	Acres.	Survey Numbers.	Acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
117	17,673	195,494	2,066	7,818	11.7	4.0	4,485

9. In the subjoined table the areas obtained by revision survey are contrasted with the old record under each head of cultivation :—

Description.	By Original Survey.	By Revision Survey.	DIFFERENCES.	
			More.	Less.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop	112,731	109,728	...	3,003
Garden	2,371	4,584	2,213	...
Rice	5,539	6,513	974	...
Unassessed, unarable, &c. ...	79,508	79,156	...	352
Total	200,149	199,981	3,187	3,355

The difference in area between the two survey records is trifling, being 168 acres, or 0.1 per cent. only. The decrease under the head of dry-crop is accounted for by the increases under the irrigated heads, garden showing 2,213 acres, or 93 per cent., and rice 974 acres, or 18 per cent.

10. Pátan, the most south-western Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate, is very similar in its physical features to Jávli and the western half of Sátára, immediately to the south of both which Tálukas it is situated. It is bounded on the east by the Karád Táluka, on the south by Válva and on the west principally by the Chiplún, and for a short distance by the Sangameshvar Tálukas of the Ratnágiri Collectorate. It has an extreme length, north to south, of 32 miles, and east to west an extreme breadth of 27 miles. The district may be described as hilly and undulating and divided into a series of valleys, chief of which is the Koina valley, forming the principal feature in the landscape with lofty Sahyádri range on the west separating the Táluka from the Konkan. The lesser valleys are the Morgiri in the south-west, the Tárli and Cháphal valleys in the north-east, and the Koleh valley, in the south-east. The three latter, together with the Koina valley, gradually open out eastwards into the plains of the Krishna and present much the same aspect and soil as in the west of Karád.

11. Pátan has an abundant supply of surface water. The chief river in the district is the Koina, which, entering from Jávli in the north-east, flows nearly due south for some 12 miles to Helwák, whence abruptly turning eastwards, it continues its course past Pátan through the centre of the Táluka eventually joining the Krishna, of which it is the principal feeder, at Karád. The tributaries of the Koina are the Kera, which rising in the north joins the Koina at Pátan, and the river Morna, which takes its rise in the south-west of the Táluka

and after flowing through the Morgiri Valley falls into the Koina at Chopdi, a few miles to the east of Pátan. Another river, the Tárli, a small feeder of the Krishna, rises in the north-west, some 12 miles above the village of Tárli, and flowing south-east joins the Krishna at Umbraj in Karád. A smaller river, the Váng, rising in the south, drains that portion of the district, and leaving the Táluka at Kádha falls into the Koina in Karád. There are, besides the above, numerous streams, which though not flowing throughout the year are of extreme value, and much utilized for irrigation by means of katcha Bandhás. The Pátasthal irrigation in this district has, as will be noticed further on, nearly doubled since the first settlement.

Climate—Appendix A. 12. With respect to the climate of Pátan I cannot do better than quote the opinions expressed by Major W. C. Anderson in the 4th paragraph of his letter No. 466, dated the 30th December 1862:—

Vide Appendix R.

Para 4.—“The valley of the Krishna, the lower part of the Koina and Koleh valleys consist for the most part of the finest alluvial black soil, and the annual rains are as certain and reliable as is well possible; as in Tárgaon and Sátára the fall of rain increases in severity as one proceeds to the west, and finally in the hill villages at the head of the Koleh valley and on the table-land at the top of the hills which bound this valley, the dry-crop cultivation is, with the exception of very small patches here and there, confined to the hill grains, náchni, &c., grown on land which is uncontinuously cultivated, being after cultivation for 2 or 3 years left fallow for from 3 to 6 years.”

From Appendix A, which is a statement obtained from the Agricultural Department for seven years, namely,—from 1886 to 1892, it will be seen, that the average rainfall registered at Pátan amounts to 72° 29"; further, that it has been fairly distributed for the cultivation of Kharif and Rabi crops; the preponderance is, however, with the former, the proportionate fall being about $\frac{2}{3}$ for Kharif and $\frac{1}{3}$ for Rabi.

13. The following statement, which is a précis of Appendix B, shows the different crops grown in the Táluka during the last five years and the proportionate area covered by each, the figures for which have been obtained from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture:—

	Percentage of cultivated area,
<i>Cereals</i> .—Coarse-grains 30·4, Jovári 15·0, rice 5·8, wheat 1·2, Bájri 1·0, &c. 2·2...	55·6
<i>Pulses</i> .—Mug and Udid 3·8, gram 1·7, Tur 1·0, Math and Kulith 0·1, &c. 0·5...	7·1
<i>Fibres</i> .—Hemp 0·1...	0·1
<i>Oil-seeds</i> .—Ground-nut 7·7, niger-seed 2·4, safflower-seed 0·2 ...	10·3
<i>Orchard and garden cultivation</i> .—Vegetables 0·2 ...	0·2
<i>Miscellaneous</i> .—Sugar-cane 0·5, condiments and spices 0·3 ...	0·8
Total gross area cropped ...	74·1
Deduct—Area twice cropped ...	10·2
Remainder—Net area cropped ...	63·9
Add—Fallow ...	36·1
Total ...	100·0

The proportion of the crops grown, it will be seen, is $\frac{2}{3}$ ths “Kharif” and $\frac{1}{3}$ th “Rabi”. Under the head of Cereals, coarse grains show a percentage of 30·4; next comes “jovári” with 15·0 per cent., rice third, with 5·8 per cent., wheat fourth, with 1·2 per cent., fifth bájri with 1·0 per cent., and miscellaneous with 2·2 per cent.; total 55·6. Rice, nágli, sáva and varai are the staple food-grains of the people in the northern and western portions of the district; jovári and náchni in the south, and in the east principally jovári. Of pulses, mug and udid bear 3·8 per cent., gram 1·7 per cent., tur 1·0, math and kulith 0·1, and miscellaneous 0·5 per cent. Hemp is the only crop under fibres and bears a

percentage of 0·1 only. Under the head of Oil-seeds “bhuimug,” or ground-nut, shows a high percentage of 7·7, niger-seed next with 2·4 per cent., and last, safflower 0·2 per cent. It is worthy of notice here, that of late years the cultivation of ground-nut has wonderfully increased in this Táluka and promises to extend considerably. Under the head of Orchard and Garden Cultivation vegetables show only 0·2 per cent. Sugarcane 0·5 per cent. and condiments and spices 0·3 per cent. are the only crops under the head of Miscellaneous. The fallow area 36·1 per cent. appears large, but is not more than the hilly district warrants.

Referring to column 11 of Appendix B, it will be seen that there are in all 3,548 acres under irrigation from water supplied from sources other than canals. According to the figures obtained from the Agricultural Department the average of the crops grown during the five years 1887-88 to 1891-92 are as follows :—

	Acres.
Wheat	1,109
Rice	699
Other cereals and pulses	544
Sugar-cane	565
Other food crops	334
Non-food crops	643
Fodder crops ... ..	...
Total area irrigated	3,894
Deduct—Area cropped more than once	346
Balance—Net irrigated area	3,548

Wheat covers about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the total area. Rice comes next, non-food crops third, and sugarcane fourth, bearing a proportion of about $\frac{1}{4}$ th.

14. Rice is grown to a more or less extent in almost every village of the Táluka and covers an area of some 6,513 acres, which is an increase of some 13·0 per cent. on the area cultivated at the former settlement. The crops raised, however, are principally of the poorer descriptions, such as dodka, mhásad, ousta, mánjarvel, jog, &c., in the proportion of $\frac{3}{4}$ th to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the better varieties, *i. e.*, támsál, kálisál, &c. Prices of the former vary from Rs. 55 to Rs. 60 per khandi of 1,280 seers, and of the latter from Rs. 80 to Rs. 85 per khandi.

15. There are only two made roads in the district under report. Both are in the charge of the Public Works Department and are described below :—

1. *The Karád-Kumbhárli Ghát Road.*—This is a Provincial road, 30 miles in extent, metalled, culverted, and bridged. Starting from Karád it enters the district on the east at Viha, and touching Malhárpeth, Pátan and Helwák passes on over the Kumbhárli Ghát on the western boundary to the large town and tidal port of Chiplun in the Konkan some 24 miles distant. This road existed at the time of the first survey, but it was not open for through traffic until 1864 after the settlement.

2. *The Malhárpeth-Pandharpur Road.*—This is a Local Fund road, 3 miles in extent only, metalled, culverted and bridged. It branches off from the abovementioned road near Malhárpeth and joins the Pooná-Kolhápúr road at Umbraj in Karád, passing on to Pandharpur through the Railway station of Masur on the Southern Marátha line.

* In addition to these made roads there are several other cleared tracks. Of these the following are repaired annually by the Local Funds :—

*Footnote.—A new forest road is, I am told, under consideration from Karád through the western portion of the Koleh valley to Salve, a village a few miles to the south of Pátan. It has not, however, been commenced yet.

(1).—The track from Yerád to Mála on the east *viá* Panchgani, branches off from the made road near Pátan and goes on to Morgiri up to which it is cleared for carts. Beyond it is a bullock track up to Mála, whence it descends down the Mála Ghát to Sangameshvar in the Konkan.

(2).—Another track from Nadeh to Máldan, 10 miles in extent; it leaves the main road near Pátan, and is a cleared track for carts only, as far as Marli.

(3). Another track, also from Pátan to Tárta, through Vajroshi, 10 miles in extent, a cleared bullock track only. Tárta has direct communication with Sátára and is a good market.

The Koina river is not fordable during the monsoon, but there are two crossings on the first two mentioned tracks, one at Yerád and the other at Sângwad, at each of which ferry boats ply during the rainy season. The average annual amounts realized by these ferries for the last three years are Rs. 62 and Rs. 75 respectively.

16. Tolls are levied on the two undermentioned made roads, and are yearly auctioned. The following statement shows the sums annually realized for the past three years. The decrease in the realizations is doubtless due to the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway above referred to:—

Name of the made Road.	Name of the Toll.	Name of the Village within the limits of which the Toll is situate.	Sums realized by farming out the Tolls in the years			REMARKS.
			1899.	1891.	1892.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karád-Kumbhárlí Ghát Road	Kesh Pass Toll	Viha	12,250	8,600	7,325	} Have no subordinate tolls.
	Koina Bridge Toll	Máru	19,515	14,500	12,555	
	Kumbhárlí Ghát Toll	Dhánkal	18,630	14,500	12,330	
Malhárpeth-Pandharpur Road	Urul Pass Toll	Urul	4,530	3,000	4,001	
		Total	54,925	40,600	36,211	

17. Considering its position, the hilly nature of the district and the somewhat backward condition of many of the villages at the first settlement, Pátan must now be considered very well off as regards market towns, possessing no less than ten within its limits. Beyond Tárta perhaps none of them, however, are of much more than local importance, their weekly sales averaging far below Rs. 1,000. The large town of Karád, with its adjacent railway station, situated within a few miles of its eastern boundary, absorbs a large proportion of the export trade of the Táluka; while on the west a fair share of district produce finds its way *viá* the Karád-Kumbhárlí Ghát road, and Mála Ghát track to the tidal ports of Chiplún and Sangameshvar in the Konkan, distant 24 and 16 miles, respectively, from the western boundary of Pátan.

Markets—Appendix C.
Weekly sales.

	Rs.
1. Tárta	760
2. Morgiri	325
*3. Pátan	310
*4. Sonwad	230
5. Helwák	190
6. Máru	180
7. Pet Dhebewádi	177
8. Dhámni	140
*9. Cháphal	140
10. Mandrul	62

* N.B.—The villages marked thus* are Inám villages.

18. The chief export is 'bhuimug' or ground-nut. It is grown principally in the eastern villages of the Táluka, extending westwards to within a radius of 5 miles round Pátan. Its cultivation since the first settlement has wonderfully increased. It was then raised only as an irrigated crop over an area of some 570 acres; whereas now, stimulated by the great demand for its produce for exportation to Europe, it is chiefly cultivated in the mál and jiráyet lands as a rain crop over an area of some 8,811 acres. Formerly, most of the produce found its way down

to the tidal port of Chiplún on the western coast *via* the Kumbhárlí Ghát; but since the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway, the bulk of it is carted to Karád, where, within the last few years, in addition to several native brokers, Messrs. Ralli Brothers of Bombay have established a depôt for its purchase and exportation *via* Bombay. The total annual amount realized by the sale of the ground-nut in Pátan only, it is said, amounts to nearly one lák of rupees.

A large export trade is done also in firewood, which is carted to Karád and finds a ready sale, principally for the preparation of jagri from sugarcane. In addition, during the monsoon months, logs of timber and bamboos are made into rafts and floated down the Koina to a depôt at Karád. This wood is the property of private individuals in the western Ghát villages round about "Helwák" and "Morgiri." I am told that from this latter trade only, from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 are annually realized.

Other minor exports consist of rice, surplus agricultural produce, hides, horns, &c.

19. The imports are confined to the usual category of salt, cocoanuts, clothing, hardware, zinc, plates for roofing, kerosine oil, copper and brass utensils, spices and dried fish, &c., from the coast.

20. There is no manufacture of any importance carried on within the district beyond some 36 oil-presses and 17 hand-loom; of these latter, 12 produce coarse cotton fabrics and 5 turn out the ordinary country blankets (kamlis); these do not, however, pass out of the Táluka.

21. In the subjoined statements the main heads of the statistics of the 117 Government villages under report, as they existed at the time of the first settlement, are contrasted with the corresponding figures for the present day. The old information is taken from the survey census for the year of settlement; the latter, as regards population, has been extracted from the special census taken by the Revenue Department in 1892, and the figures for the remaining heads have been obtained from the Agricultural Department:—

Description.	At first Settlement.	1892.	Difference.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
Population	48,476	68,625	20,149	+41·6
Cattle for agricultural and other purposes	12,116	16,051	3,935	+32·4
Cows, buffaloes and young	21,667	23,046	1,379	+6·4
Sheep and goats... ..	4,953	8,350	3,397	+68·6
Carts	169	1,055	886	+524·3
Horses and ponies	457	430	18	—3·9
Wells and Budkis for irrigation	161	312	151	+93·8

22. The figures given in the above statement clearly point to a very general and substantial increase in prosperity during the currency of the lease.

23. Population shows an increase of 41·6 per cent., and the density is now 175 to the square mile. From Appendix E, it will be seen that of the total population of the district 78·32 per cent. are agricultural, that is to say, having interest in land, or farm labourers, and 21·68 per cent. are non-agricultural, *i.e.* craftsmen, shop-keepers, coolies, &c.

199,979 acres = 392 square miles. Total population 68,625, which gives 175 to the square mile.

24. Cattle for agricultural and other purposes are 32·4 per cent. more numerous than at the first settlement. Cattle kept for

Cattle for agricultural and other purposes.

Total occupied area including Inám—

Acres.
113,502
40,974 Deduct 36·1 per cent. fallow.
72,528 Divide by 7,793 pairs of oxen, 1 pair to 9 acres of cultivated area.

agricultural purposes only now number 15,587. The calculation in the margin shows that this gives an average of one pair of oxen to 9 acres—a proportion more than ample considering the circumstances of the district.

Milch cattle, sheep and goats, horses and ponies.

25. Milch cattle have increased by 6·4 per cent. and sheep and goats by 68·6 per cent., while on the other hand horses and ponies have decreased by 3·9 per cent.

26. With improved communications the number of carts show a very large increase, no less than 524·3 per cent.—a most satisfactory proof of the immense development of trade which has sprung up of late years.

26. With improved communications the number of carts show a very large increase, no less than 524·3 per cent.—a most satisfactory proof of the immense development of trade which has sprung up of late years.

27. It is also satisfactory to note the very substantial increase under this head, 93·8 per cent., no doubt principally owing to the liberal policy of Government under which all new wells are now exempt from garden assessment.

27. It is also satisfactory to note the very substantial increase under this head, 93·8 per cent., no doubt principally owing to the liberal policy of Government under which all new wells are now exempt from garden assessment.

27. It is also satisfactory to note the very substantial increase under this head, 93·8 per cent., no doubt principally owing to the liberal policy of Government under which all new wells are now exempt from garden assessment.

28. In the following statements the statistics, which have been shown in paragraph 21 for the 117 Government villages, are now recompiled under heads of the 5 groups into which it is proposed later on to divide the Taluka for revision settlement. These five groups will be understood from the accompanying map by their different colourings:—

Description.	At first Settlement.	1892.	Difference.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Group I.—14 villages.</i>				
Population...	12,057	18,802	6,745	+55·9
Cattle for agricultural and other purposes	3,707	4,392	685	+18·5
Cows, buffaloes and young	4,892	5,940	1,048	+21·4
Sheep and goats	1,504	2,358	854	+56·8
Carts	46	640	594	+1,291·3
Horses and ponies	145	190	45	+31·0
Wells and Budkis for irrigation	93	193	100	+107·5
<i>Group II.—17 villages.</i>				
Population...	11,296	17,006	5,710	+50·5
Cattle for agricultural and other purposes	3,231	4,237	1,006	+31·1
Cows, buffaloes and young	5,218	5,874	456	+8·7
Sheep and goats	1,247	2,100	853	+68·4
Carts	101	241	140	+138·6
Horses and ponies	110	133	23	+20·9
Wells and Budkis for irrigation	39	100	61	+156·4
<i>Group III.—24 villages.</i>				
Population...	11,424	15,303	3,879	+33·9
Cattle for agricultural and other purposes	2,884	4,067	1,183	+41·0
Cows, buffaloes and young	4,990	4,890	100	-2·0
Sheep and goats	1,249	1,819	570	+45·6
Carts	19	100	81	+426·3
Horses and ponies	118	63	55	-46·6
Wells and Budkis for irrigation	26	15	11	-42·3

Description.	At first Settlement.	1892.	Difference.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Group IV.—16 villages.</i>				
Population	3,628	5,900	2,272	+62·6
Cattle for agricultural and other purposes ...	731	1,557	826	+11·2
Cows, buffaloes and young	1,612	2,505	893	+55·3
Sheep and goats	406	954	548	+134·9
Carts ... ..	...	63	63	...
Horses and ponies	4	37	33	+825·0
Wells and Budkis for irrigation	3	4	1	+33·3
<i>Group V.—46 villages.</i>				
Population	10,071	11,614	1,543	+15·3
Cattle for agricultural and other purposes ...	1,563	1,798	235	+15·0
Cows, buffaloes and young	4,955	4,037	918	-16·5
Sheep and goats	547	1,119	572	+104·5
Carts	3	11	8	+266·6
Horses and ponies	80	16	64	-80·0

From the above group-tables it will be observed, that all parts of the Táluka have, more or less, progressed towards prosperity during the current lease, and that the figures differ only in proportion to the characteristics of the different parts.

29. The information under this head has, as usual, been obtained from the Educational Department and is summarized in Appendix H. From this it appears that there are 16 schools for boys, all kept up by Government, and are confined to the eastern half of the Táluka. The average attendance is 884 boys only. There are no schools for girls. The average proportion of the male population able to read or under instruction has risen from 2·1 to 3·3 per cent. since the first settlement.

30. Details regarding sub-tenures are given in Appendix I. It appears that 64·2 per cent. of the total fields are cultivated by the occupants themselves, or in partnership with others; 19·3 per cent. is sub-let for money rents, and 13·5 per cent. for a share of the produce. 1·2 per cent. of the numbers is waste and 1·8 per cent. unfit for cultivation.

31. The appendices marginally noted contain information regarding the value of land, either by sales, leases or mortgages, and are abstracts of the statements supplied as usual by the Registration Department. The information is collated hap-hazard from the sub-registry records of the five years ending 1891, and embraces the transactions in land only; cases in which property other than land was involved being carefully excluded from the returns.

32. For ordinary sales, it appears that while the average assessment per acre of the land sold was Rs. 1-14-1, the average price realized was Rs. 67-9-4, or 36 times the Government assessment, the highest proportion met with being 400 times and the lowest 7 times; in 78 cases out of the 91 cases compiled, the price ranged within 100 times the Government assessment. Only 12 cases of sales by Court were found, and the average price realized was as much as 9 times the Government demand.

33. There were 94 cases of sub-leases and the area concerned was 388 acres, averaging Rs. 1-12-0 per acre of assessment. The rent obtained averaged Rs. 5-11-9 per acre, and the land appears therefore to have been sub-let on the average for 3 times the

Government assessment. The highest proportion attained was 30 times and the lowest only once the Government demand. In 66 cases only the rent ranged within 5 times the Government assessment.

34. Of simple mortgages there are 98 cases. The total area involved was 337 acres, assessed at Rs. 751, or Rs. 2-3-8 per acre, and the amount raised was Rs. 18,354, or 24 times the Government assessment. 98 cases of mortgages with possession represent 784 acres, mortgaged for Rs. 21,811, or an average of Rs. 27-13-1 per acre, while the assessment averaged but Re. 0-15-5 per acre. The proportion of the mortgageable value therefore reaches 29 times the Government assessment.

35. More details may be found in the appendices above quoted, but it seems unnecessary to enlarge further on the subject, since the general inference is sufficiently apparent, that land bears a very high value in the Táluka under report. I beg herewith to quote the concluding remarks of the Inspector of Registration contained in his forwarding letter as they are brief and of interest:—

Paragraph 8.—“If under the ordinary sales, we compare the figures with those of other Tálukas, the saleable value in Pátan is lower than in Tásgaon, Vita (Khánápur), Sátára and Jávli, although it is higher than in Wái and Koregaon under the sales effected by order of Court. The mortgageable value as per Statement C. in this Táluka is higher than in Mán, Khatáv, Koregaon, Vita (Khánápur), Tásgaon and Wái, but lower than in Sátára and Jávli. If we take Statement D. and similarly compare the figures, the mortgageable value stands higher here than in Mán, Khatáv and Tásgaon and lower than in the Tálukas of Koregaon, Vita (Khánápur), Wái, Sátára and Jávli. In cases of mortgages either with or without possession the value for which land is mortgaged is undoubtedly higher here than in Mán, Khatáv and Tásgaon and lower than in Sátára and Jávli. The leaseable value in this Táluka stands on an equal level with that of Mán, Khatáv, Koregaon and Vita (Khánápur). It is higher than in Sátára and Jávli on one hand and lower than in Tásgaon and Wái on the other.”

36. Appendix N shows the average prices of the principal food-grains prevailing in the Táluka. The data prior to the year 1888-89 have been obtained from the Mámálatdar's record and have been revised, in so much as, the prices are now noted in pounds of 39 Tolas, instead of seers of 80 Tolas, while the figures since the year mentioned have been furnished by the Agricultural Department. A précis of the Appendix is given below:—

Period.	Lbs. of 39 Tolas per Rupee.				
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.
1	2	3	4	5	6
10 years preceding settlement, 1851-52 to 1860-61 ...	58½	60½	44	44½	45½
First decade of lease, 1861-62 to 1870-71 ..	43½	38½	32½	32½	39½
Percentages on 10 years before settlement ..	+35·3	+57·5	+36·4	+37·2	+35·1
Second decade of lease, 1871-72 to 1880-81.	32½	32½	29½	22½	28½
Percentages on first decade ...	+32·1	+18·6	+10·3	+43·3	+18·6
Last 11 years of lease, 1881-82 to 1891-92 ..	35	35½	28½	19½	29½
Percentages on second decade ...	-6·4	-9·8	+3·5	+16·9	-3·4
Percentages of last 11 years of the lease on the 10 years before settlement ...	+67·1	+68·5	+55·8	+129·9	+54·7

37. The average prices during the first decade of the survey settlement compared with the average prices during the 10 years preceding it show an increase under each head ranging from 35·3 to 57·5 per cent. The average

prices of the 2nd decade compared with those of the 1st still show an increase under each head ranging from 10·3 to 43·3 per cent. A similar comparison between the last 11 years of the lease and the 2nd decade exhibits a decrease in the average prices of rice, jowári and bájri of 3·4, 6·4 and 9·8 per cent., respectively; while, on the other hand, gram and wheat show an increase of 16·9 and 3·5 per cent. Contrasting, however, the average prices during the last 11 years of the lease with that of the 10 years preceding the survey settlement, we find an increase under each head ranging from 54·7 in rice to 129·9 per cent. in gram, while wheat shows a rise of 55·8 per cent., jowári 67·1 per cent., and bájri 68·5 per cent.

38. The revenue history of the 117 villages under report will be found in yearly detail in the appendices marginally noted.

Revenue History.—Appendices O⁽¹⁾ and O⁽²⁾.

During the 10 years preceding the survey settlement cultivation was 18,293 acres and the full standard assessment Rs. 13,849, of which Rs. 3,131 were remitted, leaving Rs. 10,718 for collection. The average waste area was 401 acres. The year of the introduction of the survey rates of assessment shows the cultivated area to be 9,428 acres and assessment Rs. 7,542, of which Rs. 759 were remitted, leaving Rs. 6,783 for collection. The actual area found to be waste was 10,823 acres. Cultivation and collections kept fairly steady until the year 1869-70, when, owing to 2,150 acres of waste having been brought under cultivation, the area rose to 18,840 acres and the assessment to Rs. 9,240. This state was maintained until 1874-75 when cultivation began to decline and the waste area to increase, until the year 1885-86 when the area made over from the cultivated and waste lands to the Forest Department amounted to 6,111 acres, after which until the last year of the lease cultivation and collections were fairly steady. In the year 1891-92 the waste area was increased by 976 acres made over by the Forest Department. The only outstanding balance appears in the years 1876-77, 1884-85 and 1885-86. In the first named year Rs. 12 were eventually written off as irrecoverable owing to famine, Rs. 37 in the second named year owing to loss by fire, and in the third year Rs. 24 were written off on account of failure of crops. These facts show that the survey lease has proved beneficial to the people.

During the 10 years preceding the introduction of the survey settlement the average cultivation was 65,961 acres, the full standard assessment Rs. 71,905, remissions Rs. 13,661, and the amount for collection Rs. 58,244. The average waste area was 19,409 acres with outstanding balances during the first five years averaging during the 10 years under the old system Rs. 536. The year of the introduction of the survey rates of assessment the cultivated area was 55,653 acres, the assessment Rs. 50,681, of which Rs. 5,105 + Rs. 125 = Rs. 5,230, were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 45,451, which was collected. The actual waste area was found to be 39,137 acres. The year following cultivation went up to 88,890 acres, assessment Rs. 58,589, of which Rs. 10 only were remitted on account of poverty, &c. From 1864-65 to 1889-90 cultivation and collections steadily declined, after which there was a steady rise during the last two years. The waste, it will be observed, went on increasing until the year 1885-86, when, 18,930 acres were given over to the Forest Department, of which 594 acres were taken from the cultivated area. In 1891-92 the cultivated and waste areas were increased by 2,450 acres received back from the Forest Department. In 1876-77 owing to the famine Rs. 181 were given as remissions and in 1878-79, 1880-81 and 1881-82, Rs. 24, Rs. 11 and Rs. 6 were remitted owing to poverty, and Rs. 39 in 1879-80 and Rs. 9 in 1881-82 were subsequently written off as irrecoverable. Beyond the figures noticed there was no outstanding balance. On the whole the survey lease has proved beneficial to the people.

39. The progress made during the expiring lease is clearly summarized in the following short statement, which shows at a glance the change that has taken place under the heads of cultivated and waste lands in the district under report:—

Year.	Assessment on cultivated land.	Assessment on waste land.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
First year of lease ...	58,223	11,238
1891-92 ...	65,040	1,521

The assessment on cultivated land has increased by 12 per cent. and that on the waste has lessened by 13 per cent.

40. The following return, furnished by the Mámlatdár of the district, illustrates the ease with which the land revenue has been collected during the past three years :—

Year.	Number of Villages.	Number of Notices.	Number of cases in which distraint was resorted to.
1	2	3	4
1889-90 ...	32	74	...
1890-91 ...	43	161	...
1891-92 ...	46	419	...
Total ...	121	654	...

41. It must be admitted, I think, from the information and the statistics brought together in this report, that Pátan, now as a Táluka, has made, and is still making, a very steady rise towards prosperity. Population has greatly increased with a corresponding increase in all that indicates agricultural wealth. Facilities of communications have improved; the revenue has been regularly and easily collected. Cultivation and collections have much increased and land bears a high value, and lastly agricultural produce now commands, roughly speaking, from 50 to 100 per cent. higher prices than at the time of the first settlement.

42. As stated in paragraph 5, the 117 villages now reported upon were settled in two different years; 25 villages in 1861-62 and 92 villages in 1862-63, being divided into 6* classes or groups with maximum dry-crop rates ranging from Re. 3-0-0 to Re. 1-0-0. The number of villages coming under each rate is given below :—

Groups.	Maximum Rates.						
	Dry-crop.			Rice.			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
I.—2 villages rated at	3	0	0	9	0	0
II.—6 do.	2	10	0	8	0	0
III.—10 do.	2	6	0	7	8	0
IV.—12 do.	2	2	0	{ 7	8	0
V.—25 do.	1	14	0	{ 7	0	0
VI.—62 do.	1	0	0	{ 6	8	0
					{ 5	0	0

Without discussing the merits or otherwise of the former grouping, I will simply point out, that as these villages belonged to two different Tálukas, the rates applied to them were doubtless based upon different considerations. After careful consideration, and from what I have been able to judge of the

climate, communications and bázárs, I would now propose to divide the Táluka into five instead of the former six groups, merely fitting into their natural places some of the villages, which, for reasons that cannot now be ascertained, were somewhat irregularly placed in the grouping.

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

GROUP I.—Maximum Dry-crop Rate Rs. 3-4-0, Rice Rs. 9-0-0.

14 Villages.—Seven of these villages to the east of the Táluka lie on either bank of the Koina river close to the high road, which traverses the district from Karád to Chiplún. Three villages are a few miles south of the river and two to the north, while two lie on the extreme north-east of the Táluka on either bank of the Tárli river adjoining the large market town of Tárli. The villages of this group enjoy a good climate and are well favoured both as regards bázárs and (with the exception of the north-eastern villages, Ráhuda and Nuna) road communications. Of these villages, two were included in the former 1st group, maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 3-0-0 and rice Rs. 9-0-0; 6 in the old IInd group, maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-10-0 and rice Rs. 8-0-0; 5 in the old IIIrd group, maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-6-0 and rice Rs. 7-8-0, and 1 in the old IVth group maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-2-0 and rice Rs. 7-8-0.

GROUP II.—Maximum Dry-crop Rate Rs. 2-12-0, Rice Rs. 8-0-0.

17 Villages.—Nine of these villages lie in a compact group on the south-east of the Táluka. Two are scattered villages from two to eight miles north of the river Koina, while six are near the three thána-town of Pátan, three on the south and one on the north bank of the river Koina and two near Pátna. The climate of these villages is somewhat inferior to the 1st group and the villages are not so well favoured as regards road communications, but on the other hand have the advantages of several bázárs. Of these villages five were included in the old IIIrd group, maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-6-0 and rice Rs. 7-8-0; 6 in the old IVth group, maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-2-0 and rice Rs. 7-0-0 and 6 in the old Vth group, maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 1-14-0 and rice Rs. 7-0-0.

GROUP III.—Maximum Dry-crop Rate Rs. 2-6-0, Rice Rs. 7-8-0.

24 Villages.—17 of these villages lie in a strip commencing from the extreme south running north to within a few miles of the river Koina, while seven villages lie scattered within short distance of each other on the north. With respect to climate, road communications and bázárs these villages are inferior to the IInd group. Of these villages five were included in the old IVth group, maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-2-0 and rice Rs. 7-0-0, and 19 in the old Vth group, maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 1-14-0 and rice Rs. 7-0-0.

GROUP IV.—Maximum Dry-crop Rate Rs. 1-12-0, Rice Rs. 7-0-0.

16 Villages.—Hilly villages. Of these five lie scattered on the south; eight in a group, one on the south bank, and four on the north bank of the Koina, through which passes the high road from Karád to Chiplún with three a few miles from the river bank. The remaining three are a short distance apart on the north. These villages were included in the old VIth group, maximum dry-crop rate Re. 1-0-0 and rice rates Rs. 6-8-0 and Rs. 5-0-0.

GROUP V.—Maximum Dry-crop Rate Rs. 1-2-0, Rice Rs. 6-8-0.

46 Villages.—Very Hilly, 45 lying on the south-west, and west, including the village of Vátula. Included in the old VIth group, maximum dry-crop rate Re. 1-0-0 and rice rates Rs. 6-8-0 and Rs. 5-0-0.

44. With respect to Tisáli and Kumri lands, of which there are in all 72,075 Tisáli and Kumri lands. acres, namely,—570 acres in Group I, 5,763 acres in Group II, 18,899 acres in Group III, 11,714 acres in Group IV and 35,129 acres in Group V. I would beg to remark, that Tisáli

lands are brought under cultivation once after three years, while Kumri lands are cultivated once in eight or ten years. The grain grown is of the poorest description, and, because the lands require a fallow after a stated number of years, a difference has been made in the scale of classification, the highest value of which for Tisáli is five annas, and for Kumri three annas, and the maximum rate has always been lower than the ordinary jirát rate and applied to all Tisáli and Kumri lands in whatever group they may be situated. I have lately had the opportunity of discussing the subject of the rating of such lands with the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and I incline to his opinion that some differentiation should be made in the maximum rate of the different groups in which such lands are situated, as it is but natural to infer, that Tisáli and Kumri lands situated in villages on or near the gháts, as regards value, realize far less than in the villages situated near high roads or bázárs or within easy access to them. Until this matter has been carefully considered and a scheme for its settlement adopted, I would beg to propose, according to the practice hitherto followed, a maximum rate of Rs. 1-1-0 for all Tisáli and Kumri lands, which can, if necessary, be corrected after the final disposal of the question, the rayats being informed at jamábandi that the Tisáli and Kumri lands will hereafter be settled.

It would in my opinion be far preferable to do away altogether with the separate classification and rating of Tisáli and Kumri lands, and to class all such lands as ordinary jirát, as has been done by the Deccan Survey for the ghát bordering Tálukas of Junnar, Khed, Mával and the Mulshi Petha of the Haveli Táluka, as well as in the Akola Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate. Although Tisáli and Kumri lands are only cultivated after years of certain intervals, yet the rayats keep the lands in occupancy for the produce of grass.

45. Under directions from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner conveyed in paragraph 2 of his circular letter No. $\frac{5}{2500}$, dated the $\frac{8}{11}$ -th December 1893, I beg here to state that the scale jantries adopted at the first survey settlement for the Pátan Táluka were Re. 1-0-0 for Tisáli and Kumri lands, and Re. 1-0-0, Rs. 1-14-0, Rs. 2-2-0, Rs. 2-6-0 Rs. 2-10-0 and Rs. 3-0-0 for dry-crop lands.

At revision survey the scale jantries used are Rs. 1-1-0 for Tisáli and Kumri, and Rs. 1-2-0, Rs. 1-12-0, Rs. 2-6-0, Rs. 2-12 0 and Rs. 3-4-0 for dry-crop lands. Among the scale jantries used at revision survey the only one of the first survey is for Rs. 2-6-0, while those for the remaining rates are scales applied to similar lands and under similar circumstances in other Tálukas.

46. By the record of the existing survey there are in all 5,539 acres of rice land in the 117 villages under report. Of this area 3,718 acres were Government land, assessed at Rs. 14,226, or Rs. 3-13-3 per acre. By revision survey there are now in all 6,513 acres, of which the Government portion is 4,539 acres bearing a proposed assessment of Rs. 18,028 or Rs. 3-15-7 per acre. The division of this land into old and new rice is shown below :—

Description.	Area.	Assessment.	Average per acre.
1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Old rice	3,774	16,293	4 5 1
New	765	1,735	2 4 3

The new rice land, which is of average good quality and in situations commanding much natural moisture, has been assessed in proportion to its water advantages; but, in all cases within the highest rate for dry-crop land. The maximum rates proposed for old rice land in each of the five new groups have been given above (paragraph 43) and result, as shown, in an average of Rs. 4-5-1 per acre :—

47. By the original survey there were altogether 2,371 acres of garden land, of which the area belonging to Government was 1,737 acres, assessed at Rs. 8,036, which gives an average rate of Rs. 4-10-0 per acre. By the revised survey the total garden area amounts to 4,584 acres, of which 3,342 are Government land bearing an assessment of Rs. 14,246, or an average of Rs. 4-4-2 per acre. The area is divided below :—

Description.	Area.	Assessment.	Average per Acre.
1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Motasthal	449	989	2 2 6
Pátasthal	2,893	13,277	4 9 5

Each Pátasthal number has been rated by myself according to the individual circumstances of each garden. This has been a work entailing much time and labour, and it is entirely owing to this that the submission of this report has been somewhat delayed.

48. As regards the assessment of lands under wells, the orders of Government have been strictly adhered to. No additional assessment has been placed on lands irrigated from wells sunk within the period of the lease, while land watered from old wells has been assessed within the highest dry-crop rate.

49. Out of the 117 villages under report Pátasthal irrigation is carried on in 75 villages. According to the first settlement the Government Pátasthal area was 1,590 acres rated for water cess only at Rs. 4,337, or an average of Rs. 2-11-8 per acre. By revision survey it totals 2,893 acres, assessed in like manner at Rs. 7,167, or an average of Rs. 2-7-8 per acre. Taking into consideration the ample supply of water, and the description of crops grown in the district, it would have been only fair, I think, to have imposed a much higher maximum combined soil and water rate, say, of Rs. 12; but bearing in mind the views expressed by Government in their Resolution No. 3205, dated 4th April 1892, limiting the increase for Pátasthal, I find, that an 8-Rupee maximum rate is all that can be applied to the first three groups, a 7-Rupee rate for the fourth and a 6-Rupee rate for the fifth group. The result shows that although the Pátasthal area has nearly doubled since the first settlement, yet the proposed average rate for this land, for water cess only, is within the old rate by Re. 0-4-0.

50. The estimated total results of the new rates now proposed are shown in Appendix Q, of which the subjoined table is an abstract for each of the new groups :—

Group.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	Number of Villages	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.				Percentage on Government Occupied Land.			
			Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Un-occupied 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.		
I	8 4 0	14	15,700	26,098	15,757	34,731	34	22	15,701	34,763	33.1	
II	2 12 0	17	17,687	15,015	17,743	19,661	189	99	17,902	19,760	36.9	
III	2 6 0	24	23,951	15,170	21,002	17,732	298	110	24,390	17,851	16.9	
IV	1 12 0	16	11,890	3,944	11,984	5,127	265	70	12,359	5,293	26.0	
V	1 2 0	46	24,128	6,769	24,188	7,805	6,300	1,128	30,497	8,993	15.0	
Total ... ..	.....	117	83,456	67,004	83,684	85,050	7,255	1,504	100,939	86,580	26.9

In this table, which includes the water cess portion of the assessment on the new Pátasthal lands, the proportion of increase is 27.2 per cent., and is within

the sanctioned limit of 33·0 per cent., and in the following statement, from which the water assessment on the new Pátasthal is excluded, the increase on soil alone amounts to 23·0 per cent. :—

Group.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	Number of Villages.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.						Percentage on Government Occupied Land.
			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. s. p.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I	3 4 0	14	15,700	26,086	15,727	33,334	34	22	15,791	33,856	29·7
II	2 12 0	17	17,687	15,015	17,743	18,890	159	69	17,602	18,998	25·9
III	2 6 0	24	23,951	15,170	24,002	17,040	383	119	24,300	17,168	12·4
IV	1 12 0	16	11,980	3,944	11,994	4,748	365	76	12,359	4,824	20·4
V	1 2 0	40	24,128	6,739	24,133	7,696	6,509	1,188	30,497	8,884	13·4
Total ...	.....	117	93,456	67,004	93,684	82,229	7,255	1,504	100,930	83,730	22·7

51. Details for each village under all heads will be found in Appendix Q. It will be seen from a reference to this statement, that the only village, in which the enhancement of demand exceeds the allowed limit of 66 per cent., is Dhorosi, No. 56 on the list. This, however, is due to the new water cess imposed on account of the conversion of dry-crop lands into Pátasthal. When this has been deducted, the percentage increase is reduced to 44·4, thus falling well within the prescribed limit.

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

Description.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.		Judi or Quit-rent.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ...	93,456	67,004	93,684	85,056	...
Do. unoccupied land ...	7,235	1,507	7,255	1,504	...
Inám	19,950	24,027	19,886	30,886	9,703
Government unassessed, unarable.	79,508	...	79,156	...	...
Total ...	2,00,149	92,538	1,99,981	1,17,446	9,703

53. On Government occupied land of all descriptions the average assessment per acre by the original settlement was Re. 0-11-6; by the proposed revision rates it will be Re. 0-14-6; the average increase per acre will therefore amount to Re. 0-3-0 per acre.

54. In conclusion I have the honour to suggest, that the rates now proposed, if sanctioned by Government, may be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years, and that all cases of individual increase over 25 per cent. be gradually imposed in the usual way as authorized by Government in the resolutions marginally noted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. B. PITT,

Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rain-fall.

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late Rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		REMARKS.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1886...	2.55	8	46.49	42	14.75	30	5.94	7	69.73	87	<p>Kharif sowing rain seasonable and sufficient. September rain light for crops, but Hast in October most opportune. Late rains in December slightly injurious.</p> <p>Sowing rain good. July rain excessive. It was favourable further on till November, when heavy and injurious to ripe crops.</p> <p>Rain-fall all along seasonable and sufficient.</p> <p>Sowing rain seasonable. Rain slightly deficient in August. Abnormally heavy in October, injurious to ripe bajri, &c. Total absence of late rains also told upon rabi crops.</p> <p>Sowing rain good, but continuous heavy rain in early August was harmful and hence the break in late August favourable. Season good.</p> <p>Kharif sowing rain scanty and late. Good in July and August but deficient in September. Hast in early October was opportune. Late rains very scant.</p> <p>Rain-fall seasonable and sufficient and prospects excellent till October, when unseasonable and heavy rain damaged kharif crops ready for harvest.</p>
1887... ..	...	...	4.30	5	61.19	57	10.95	28	9.34	6	85.78	96
1888... ..	2.28	7	2.89	7	48.26	55	18.67	19	3.09	10	75.19	98	
1889... ..	0.37	1	2.19	6	86.35	50	24.47	33	...	...	63.38	90
1890... ..	0.58	3	0.82	2	61.11	63	6.30	11	4.09	6	72.90	85	
1891... ..	0.10	1	2.03	4	51.97	41	9.34	20	0.45	1	63.89	67	
1892... ..	...	...	2.70	8	44.11	46	23.23	30	5.10	9	75.14	93
Average ...	0.48	1.7	2.49	5.7	49.93	50.6	15.39	24.4	4.00	5.6	72.29	88	

B 1664-5

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops.

Taluka.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.																	Crops.					
	Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.											Cereals.					
	Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of Column 9 on the gross area.	Area cultivated. ³				Area uncultivated.			Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	
	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.				Irrigated.	Not irrigated.	Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Patan Taluka of the Sarda Collectorate.	117	313	88	126	205	439	117	200,031	71.2	3,546	69,155	4,167	113,790	4,528	73,310	9,403	66,241	17,096	1,185	6,625	1,407	34,540	2,493
	Percentage		of cultivated		area.	...	...	...	...	3.1	60.3	3.7	100.0	...	...	...	...	15.0	1.0	5.8	1.2	30.4	2.2

Taluka.	Crops—continued.																										
	Pulses.						Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.				Oil-seeds.						Fibres.						
	Tur.	Gram.	Mung and Urid.	Math and Kulth.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	Sesame.	Safflower seed.	Niger-seed.	Groundnut.	Others.	Total.	Dyck.	Ambadi.	Others.	Total.	Gross Area cropped.	Deduct Area twice cropped.
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Patan Taluka of the Sarda Collectorate.	1,122	1,902	4,337	1,7	631	8,129	215	...	9	224	22	...	22	330	507	3	182	2,687	8,811	2	11,085	...	99	...	99	84,358	11,656
	1.0	1.7	3.8	0.1	0.6	7.1	0.2	...	...	0.2	...	...	...	0.3	0.5	...	0.2	2.4	7.7	...	10.3	...	0.1	...	0.1	74.1	10.2

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal weekly Bazaars are held.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazaar is held.	WEEKLY SALES,		Chief Articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
1	Kasba Tára ...	Saturday ...	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	500 200 50 10 760	Jowári, Bajri, rice, wheat, gram, ground-nut seed, Tur, Mug, Udid, Tur Dal, &c. Sári, Khans, turbans, Dhotars, Pasodis, &c. Oil, ghee, jagri, kernel, chillies, salt, assafetida, cumín, turmeric, &c. Vegetables, &c.
2	Morgiri ...	Thursday ...	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	200 100 20 5 325	Jawári, Bajri, rice, wheat, Udid, Náglí, Tur Dal, &c. Sári, Khans, turbans, Pasodis, blankets, &c. Oil, ghee, jagri, kernel, chillies, salt, tobacco, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
3	Pátan ...	Monday ...	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Cattle... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	150 50 50 50 10 310	Jowári Bajri, rice, wheat, gram, Tur, Udid, Náglí, &c. Sári, Khans, blankets, &c. Oil, jagri, kernel, cocoanuts, chillies, tobacco, &c. Bullocks, she-buffaloes, goats, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
4	Sonvada...	Sunday ...	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	150 50 25 5 230	Jowári (late), Bajri, rice, wheat, Udid, Sávn, niger-seed, &c. Sári, Khans, blankets, &c. Oil, jagri, kernel, chillies, salt, betel-nut, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
5	Kasba Helwák ...	Wednesday ..	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Wood... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	50 20 15 100 5 190	Jowári rice, wheat, Mug, Udid, Náchni, pulses of Tur and gram, pea, &c. Sári, Khans, turbans, blankets, and clothes of European manufacture, &c. Oil, ghee, kernel, sugar, cocoanuts, chillies, salt, &c. Bamboo and other sorts of wood for fuel, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
6	Máruí ...	Friday ...	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	100 50 25 5 180	Jawári, Bajri, rice, wheat, Udid, pulses of Tur and gram, &c. Sári, Khans, turbans, Dhotars, &c. Oil, cocoanut, chillies, salt, betel-nut, tobacco, &c. Vegetables, &c.
7	Peth Dhebevádi.	Tuesday ...	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	100 50 25 2 177	Jowári, rice, wheat, gram, Tur, Udid, &c. Sári, Khans, blankets, &c. Oil, ghee, kernel, chillies, salt, tobacco, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
8	Dhánni ...	Monday ...	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	100 25 10 5 140	Jowári, rice, wheat, gram, Udid, Náglí, &c. Sári, Khans, Dhotars, coats, &c. Oil, kernel, chillies, salt, spices, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
9	Kasba Cháfal ...	Thursday ...	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	100 25 10 5 140	Jowári, Bajri, paddy, wheat, gram, Tur, Udid, &c. Sári, Khans, Khadi, &c. Jagri, kernel, salt, tobacco, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
10	Mandrul ...	Wednesday ...	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	25 25 10 2 62	Jowári, rice, wheat, gram, Udid, pulses of Tur and gram, &c. Sári, Khans, turbans, Dhotars, &c. Cocoanuts, chillies, salt, &c. Vegetables, &c.

APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population.

Táluka.	Caste.	MALES.			FEMALES.			Total of Columns 5 and 8.	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNING TO DO SO.				
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total Males.	Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.	Total Females.		Males.		Females.		
									No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Pátan Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.	Christians, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains ...	6	13	19	3	10	13	32	16	84.2	...	...
	Lingáyats ...	237	180	417	257	96	353	770	14	3.4	...	...
	Musalmánas ...	203	300	503	145	332	477	980	94	18.7	...	...
	Hindus {	Musalmánas ...	127	118	245	137	70	207	452
		Bráhmíns ...	112	174	286	93	160	253	539	21	7.3
		Others ...	269	228	497	272	156	428	905	345	69.4
			194	371	565	174	335	509	1,074	395	69.9
			13,336	11,547	24,883	14,805	6,641	21,446	46,329	181	0.7	1	...
		15,365	19,091	34,456	11,286	20,258	31,544	66,000	647	1.9	2	...	
	Total ...	13,969	12,073	26,042	15,471	6,963	22,434	48,476	540	2.1	1	...	
		15,880	19,949	35,829	11,701	21,095	32,796	68,625	1,173	3.3	2	...	

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

APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population according to Occupation by percentages.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.									NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.				
Having interest in Land.					Labourers.				Total Agricultural Population.	Crafts.	Unskilled Labour.	Others.	Total Non-agricultural Population.
Land Occupants not cultivating.	Land Occupants cultivating.	Tenants and Sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm Servants.	Field Labourers and Crop Watchers.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
1.04	60.15	13.16	0.05	74.40	0.48	3.44	3.92	78.32	10.16	1.49	10.03	21.68	

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped Land per pair of Plough Cattle.
		For Plough.		For Breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (6 c., of over 2 cattle.)	For Passengers.	For Produce and Goods.	
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
117	Patan Taluka of the Sátara Collectorate.	11,455			661		6,719	3,952		7,854	3,115	33,783	457	4,953	...	...	99	70	13	
		13,300	2,227	41	17	355	49	0,568	4,861	0,001	2,530	30,127	439	2,510	5,331	4,040	1,437	8	1,047	0

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

APPENDIX G.

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

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON GINS.		BIRTHS, DEATHS AND VACCINATION.				Liquor-shops.	Talm-khānas.	Dharm-shālas.	Temples.	Mashid.
				Cotton.	Woollen.	Steam-gins.	Hand-gins.	Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
117	Patan Taluka, Sátara Collectorate.	103	36	12	5	1887-88 ...	463	261	161	1	52	1
								1888-89 ...	393	257	145					
								1889-90 ...	460	270	164					
								1890-91 ...	400	236	182					
								1891-92 ...	463	317	200					
								Total ...	2,179	1,341	852					
								Average...	436	268	170					

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average Attendance.

Number of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		REMARKS.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
117	Pátan Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate	16	884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Proportion of Government Occupied and Inám Lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants.

Number of Villages.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdárs.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdárs in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants on money rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	Total Numbers.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
117	Pátan Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate	5,676	1,132	3,681	870	2,239	1,161	1,994	381	213	326	14,129	3,544
		32.1	6.4	20.8	4.9	12.7	6.6	11.3	2.2	1.2	1.8	79.9	20.1

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other Sources of Water-supply.

Number of Villages.	Talukas.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.								REMARKS.
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings, but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
117	Patan Taluka of the Satara Collectorate.	123	189	51	161	1	5	87	11	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	323	2	23	...	11	9	10	

23

Abstract.

Number.	Details.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.		TANKS.		OTHER SOURCES.		REMARKS.
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	For irrigation	123	189	...	1	...	323	The number of villages to which this return relates is as follows:— Surveyed Government rayatwari villages 117 Other Government villages Alienated villages Total No. ... 117
2	For drinking supply of human beings only ...	51	161	2	...	2	23	
3	For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings	1	5	2	...	...	11	
4	In disuse	87	11	2	...	9	10	
	Total ...	262	366	6	1	11	367	
	Total of wells &c. used for irrigation recorded at the original settlement.	628 161		7		378		

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾.

Showing ordinary Sales.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 25 times.	24	157	322	2 0 10	5,432	34 9 7	17
" II ... 26 to 50 " ...	21	68	145	2 2 1	4,975	73 2 7	34
" III ... 51 to 100 " ...	33	93	132	1 6 9	8,768	94 4 6	66
" IV ... 101 to 200 " ...	8	5	7	1 6 5	1,315	263 0 0	188
" V ... 201 to 400 " ...	5	2	5	2 8 0	1,475	737 8 0	295
Total ...	91	325	611	1 14 1	21,965	67 9 4	36

APPENDIX K⁽²⁾.

Showing sales under Court Decree in 117 Government Villages of the Pátan Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 10 times.	7	33	71	2 2 5	161	4 14 1	2
" II ... 11 to 20 " ...	2	65	33	0 8 1	554	8 8 4	17
" III ... 21 to 40 " ...	2	4	6	1 8 0	161	40 4 0	27
" IV ... 41 to 122 " ...	1	7	1	0 2 3	84	12 0 0	84
Total ...	12	109	111	1 0 4	960	8 12 11	9

APPENDIX L.

Showing Sub-lettings.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per acre for which sub-let.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 5 times .	66	334	591	1 12 4	1,405	4 3 4	2
" II ... 6 to 10 " ...	18	36	75	2 1 4	601	16 11 1	8
" III ... 11 to 20 " ...	8	16	13	0 13 0	193	12 1 0	15
" IV ... 21 to 30 " ...	2	2	1	0 8 0	25	12 8 0	25
Total ...	94	388	680	1 12 0	2,224	5 11 9	3

APPENDIX M⁽¹⁾.*Showing Simple Mortgages.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 10 times.	9	118	216	1 13 3	1,240	10 8 2	6
„ II ... 11 to 25 „ ...	32	122	308	2 8 5	5,913	48 7 6	19
„ III ... 26 to 50 „ ...	32	72	170	2 5 9	6,550	91 6 3	39
„ IV ... 51 to 100 „ ...	19	22	50	2 4 4	3,512	159 10 2	70
„ V ... 101 to 285 „ ...	6	3	7	2 5 4	1,109	369 10 8	158
Total ...	98	337	751	2 3 8	18,354	54 7 5	24

APPENDIX M⁽²⁾.*Showing Mortgages with possession.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 10 times.	7	489	196	0 6 5	1,090	2 3 8	6
„ II ... 11 to 25 „ ...	20	152	279	1 13 4	4,982	32 12 5	18
„ III ... 26 to 50 „ ...	30	84	146	1 11 10	5,505	65 8 7	38
„ IV ... 51 to 100 „ ...	31	52	121	2 5 3	8,154	156 12 11	67
„ V ... 101 to 230 „ ...	8	7	15	2 2 3	2,080	297 2 3	139
Total ...	96	784	757	0 15 5	21,811	27 13 1	29

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent.

Years.	LBS. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPEE.					REMARKS.
	Javari.	Bijri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1851-52	65	71	50½	55½	54½	
1852-53	62	66½	49½	52½	51½	
1853-54	67½	71	53	55½	53	
1854-55	60½	65	44½	45	43	
1855-56	65	60½	46	42	46	
1856-57	59½	65	44½	43½	49½	
1857-58	55	56	38½	38½	44½	
1858-59	55	54½	38½	37½	38½	
1859-60	46½	43½	38½	35½	36	
1860-61	49½	50	36	37½	36	
Total	585½	603½	440½	443½	453½	
Average	58½	60½	44	44½	45½	
1861-62	43½	40½	33	32½	31½	
1862-63	39½	37½	30½	29½	30½	
1863-64	48	31½	34½	35½	36	
1864-65	43½	34½	37½	32½	33	
1865-66	49½	47	38½	35½	37½	
1866-67	46½	45½	33	31	30½	
1867-68	41	40½	31½	29½	37½	
1868-69	43½	39½	31½	32½	43	
1869-70	39½	31½	27½	29½	30½	
1870-71	36½	33½	24½	34½	25½	
Total	432	382½	321½	322½	334½	
Average	43½	38½	32½	32½	33½	
1871-72	36½	30½	30½	31	34½	
1872-73	32½	36½	36	28	34½	
1873-74	28½	23½	33	23½	30½	
1874-75	33½	36½	30½	23½	31½	
1875-76	36½	34½	28½	21½	25½	
1876-77	14	12	13	12½	15½	
1877-78	32½	30½	23	18½	24½	
1878-79	36½	36½	34½	21½	28½	
1879-80	39½	40½	34½	21½	30½	
1880-81	38	37½	30½	23½	25½	
Total	328½	323½	293½	225	281½	
Average	32½	32½	29½	22½	28½	
1881-82	33½	33½	30½	21½	27½	
1882-83	38	37½	36	23½	31½	
1883-84	36½	36½	34½	20½	30½	
1884-85	36½	39½	30½	18½	28½	
1885-86	36½	39½	30½	20½	28½	
1886-87	38	37½	30½	21½	28½	
1887-88	35½	34½	28½	21½	28½	
1888-89	35½	32½	22½	No record	33½	
1889-90	28½	33½	21½	22½	25½	
1890-91	32	40½	22½	22½	30½	
1891-92	34½	31½	22½	20½	29½	
Total	386½	392½	309½	213	323	
Average	35	35½	28½	19½	29½	

APPENDIX O⁽¹⁾.

Revenue Statement for 25 Government Villages, situated in the Pátan Taluka of the Súdra Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1861-62.

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INAM.					Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.	
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 7, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of columns 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
1851-52	18,323	18,841		2,480	1,030	3,510	10,331	330	..	176	3,482	70	103	22,125	13,011	10,070			
1852-53	18,379	14,082		2,521	1,011	3,532	10,500	431	..	178	3,464	70	186	23,274	14,102	10,802			
1853-54	18,389	14,068		2,609	2,220	4,829	9,230	286	..	117	3,404	70	140	22,139	14,139	9,505			
1854-55	18,254	14,028		2,635	400	3,115	10,911	422	89	86	3,463	70	102	22,139	14,150	11,099			
1855-56	18,211	13,921		2,607	141	2,748	11,173	460	53	89	3,450	70	182	22,136	14,044	11,444			
1856-57	18,234	12,470		2,505	272	2,777	9,693	443	63	110	3,458	70	142	22,132	12,893	9,945			
1857-58	18,264	14,010		2,610	128	2,736	11,274	416	53	152	3,456	70	180	22,136	14,133	11,016			
1858-59	18,273	14,033		2,632	47	2,689	11,364	420	53	163	3,440	70	196	22,133	14,156	11,723			
1859-60	18,291	14,007		2,608	144	2,752	11,255	404	53	161	3,440	70	106	22,135	14,130	11,012			
1860-61	18,308	14,056		2,622	20	2,642	11,444	387	53	218	3,433	70	205	22,128	14,200	11,807			
<hr/>																					
1861-62	9,428	7,542		759	759	6,783	10,828	1,967	37	4,221	4,625	654	24,477	14,034	7,474	..	..		
1862-63	17,568	8,963		..	..	8,968	2,831	576	87	3,981	4,535	1,231	24,380	14,070	10,286	..	..		
1863-64	17,159	8,940		..	..	8,940	4,210	707	297	4,231	4,612	1,239	25,000	14,260	10,476	..	..		
1864-65	17,185	8,944		..	..	8,944	4,185	704	279	4,370	4,635	1,243	25,746	14,283	10,460	..	..		
1865-66	16,727	8,875		..	..	8,875	4,651	785	228	4,366	4,621	1,215	25,744	14,284	10,316	..	..		
1866-67	16,647	8,872		..	..	8,872	4,735	799	250	4,363	4,618	1,202	25,744	14,284	10,324	..	..		
1867-68	16,690	8,883		..	..	8,883	4,735	799	270	4,319	4,603	1,191	25,744	14,285	10,314	..	..		
1868-69	16,690	8,883		..	..	8,883	4,735	799	203	4,319	4,603	1,186	25,744	14,285	10,271	..	..		
1869-70	18,840	9,240		..	..	9,240	2,585	442	175	4,319	4,603	1,179	25,744	14,285	10,504	..	..		
1870-71	18,592	9,198		..	..	9,198	2,838	484	194	4,319	4,603	1,179	25,744	14,285	10,571	..	..		
<hr/>																					
1871-72	18,464	9,179		..	..	9,179	2,961	503	202	4,319	4,603	1,179	25,744	14,285	10,560	..	..		
1872-73	18,248	9,143		..	..	9,143	3,177	539	184	4,319	4,603	1,054	25,744	14,285	10,991	..	..		
1873-74	18,096	9,116		..	..	9,116	3,358	547	32	4,319	4,697	1,634	25,763	14,290	40,892	..	..		
1874-75	17,987	9,047		..	..	9,047	3,899	635	35	4,319	4,603	1,654	25,845	14,285	10,739	..	..		
1875-76	16,954	8,925		..	..	8,925	4,568	756	32	4,319	4,603	1,054	25,841	14,284	10,911	..	..		
1876-77	16,870	8,912		10	10	8,902	4,652	768	25	4,319	4,603	1,054	25,841	14,283	10,691	12	12				
1877-78	16,437	8,844		..	..	8,844	5,085	837	22	4,319	4,603	1,602	25,841	14,284	10,468	..	..		
1878-79	16,083	8,773		..	..	8,773	5,439	908	..	4,319	4,603	1,602	25,841	14,284	10,375	..	..		
1879-80	16,061	8,761		..	..	8,761	5,915	960	4	4,319	4,603	1,602	26,295	14,324	10,307	..	..		
1880-81	16,063	8,761		1	1	8,760	5,913	960	3	4,319	4,603	1,601	26,295	14,324	10,304	..	..		
<hr/>																					
1881-82	16,061	8,760		..	..	8,760	5,915	982	3	4,319	4,601	1,601	26,295	14,324	10,304	..	..		
1882-83	16,061	8,759		..	..	8,759	5,924	960	2	4,319	4,603	1,602	26,305	14,322	10,363	..	..		
1883-84	16,088	8,857		..	..	8,857	6,153	994	4	4,319	4,603	1,602	26,541	14,454	10,403	..	..		
1884-85	16,069	8,857		..	..	8,857	6,153	994	4	4,319	4,603	1,602	26,541	14,464	10,463	27	37		
1885-86	15,852	8,826		..	..	8,826	259	56	3	4,319	4,603	1,602	20,430	13,485	10,431	24	24		
1886-87	15,852	8,826		..	..	8,826	259	59	3	4,320	4,603	1,602	20,431	13,488	10,431	..	..		
1887-88	15,782	8,821		..	..	8,821	257	47	3	4,320	4,603	1,622	20,358	13,471	10,426	..	..		
1888-89	15,782	8,821		..	..	8,821	257	47	3	4,320	4,603	1,602	20,358	13,471	10,426	..	..		
1889-90	15,816	8,827		..	..	8,827	223	41	2	4,320	4,603	1,602	20,358	13,471	10,431	..	..		
1890-91	15,903	8,848		..	..	8,848	163	30	2	4,320	4,603	1,602	20,549	13,481	10,452	..	..		
1891-92	15,768	8,710		..	..	8,710	1,130	213	2	4,319	4,602	1,601	21,246	13,525	10,313	..	..		

APPENDIX C.

Revenue Statement for 92 Government Villages, situated in the Pátan Táluka of the Sítára Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1862-63.

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.				LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (S.A.S.).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND IN A.S.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	R.M.A.R.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of crops &c.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.		Full Assessment—Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Grand Total for Columns—Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.				
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.								Acres.	Rs.			Acres.				Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1852-53 ...	66,469	73,563	13,043	2,972	16,015	57,538	20,611	...	634	15,491	...	1,740	1,02,571	73,553	59,812	691	...	...
1853-54 ...	66,103	72,077	12,786	5,706	18,552	54,125	20,836	...	760	15,507	...	1,771	1,02,446	72,677	56,565	680	...	...
1854-55 ...	65,054	71,733	12,570	2,379	14,910	56,784	21,879	...	832	15,504	...	1,802	1,02,437	71,733	59,418	318	...	...
1855-56 ...	63,884	70,697	12,470	143	12,613	58,084	20,722	...	772	15,481	...	1,893	1,00,957	70,697	60,749	619	...	...
1856-57 ...	64,224	70,830	12,391	91	12,482	58,448	20,644	...	875	15,581	...	1,893	1,00,449	70,930	61,216	585	...	...
1857-58 ...	64,758	71,280	12,310	329	12,648	58,632	20,035	...	822	15,439	...	1,876	1,00,223	71,280	61,330	...	...	...
1858-59 ...	67,399	72,246	12,298	652	12,950	60,296	17,375	...	921	15,427	...	1,876	1,00,201	72,246	62,093	...	...	...
1859-60 ...	67,439	72,247	12,114	178	12,292	60,955	17,342	...	899	15,419	...	1,875	1,00,200	72,247	62,739	...	...	...
1860-61 ...	67,263	71,602	12,037	142	12,178	60,813	17,304	...	1,132	15,475	...	1,893	1,00,042	71,602	62,878	...	...	...
1861-62 ...	67,019	71,697	11,876	52	11,928	60,769	17,338	...	1,161	15,539	...	4,730	1,00,196	71,697	65,600	...	...	...
<hr/>																				
1862-63 ...	55,653	50,691	...	5,105	5,105	45,578	39,137	9,271	828	16,004	18,501	2,395	1,10,794	79,453	48,597	125	125	...		
1863-64 ...	88,960	58,539	...	10	10	83,578	6,657	1,492	224	16,004	19,501	6,416	1,11,551	79,582	65,219	...	...	...
1864-65 ...	86,144	58,071	...	...	...	58,071	9,443	1,985	255	15,976	19,519	7,162	1,11,503	79,678	65,488	...	...	...
1865-66 ...	85,480	57,959	...	...	...	57,959	10,214	2,097	301	15,867	19,489	6,832	1,11,561	79,576	65,122	...	...	...
1866-67 ...	85,392	57,909	...	...	...	57,909	10,305	2,036	368	15,867	19,488	6,876	1,11,561	79,578	65,241	...	...	...
1867-68 ...	83,956	57,785	...	...	...	57,785	11,903	2,404	333	15,793	19,397	6,756	1,11,562	79,576	64,924	...	...	...
1868-69 ...	83,073	57,601	...	...	...	57,601	12,731	2,583	335	15,703	19,388	6,745	1,11,557	79,570	64,681	...	...	...
1869-70 ...	83,724	57,710	...	...	...	57,710	12,129	2,465	315	15,708	19,388	6,734	1,11,559	79,569	64,705	...	...	...
1870-71 ...	83,548	57,607	...	...	...	57,607	12,311	2,485	323	15,706	19,389	6,730	1,11,560	79,570	64,750	...	...	...
1871-72 ...	83,386	57,771	...	...	...	57,771	12,568	2,510	323	15,705	19,388	6,730	1,11,559	79,569	64,824	...	...	...
1872-73 ...	82,672	57,551	...	...	...	57,551	13,220	2,629	298	15,703	19,388	6,686	1,11,558	79,568	65,035	...	...	...
1873-74 ...	82,368	57,509	...	...	...	57,509	13,897	2,679	182	15,603	19,297	6,651	1,11,608	79,485	65,742	...	...	...
1874-75 ...	81,257	57,310	...	...	...	57,319	15,011	2,901	161	15,691	19,349	6,667	1,11,988	79,569	65,667	...	...	...
1875-76 ...	80,421	57,008	...	...	...	57,098	15,801	3,065	172	15,685	19,393	6,685	1,11,907	79,540	65,355	...	...	...
1876-77 ...	80,306	57,051	...	181	181	56,870	15,916	3,112	155	15,686	19,383	6,685	1,11,908	79,546	65,110	...	...	...
1877-78 ...	79,677	56,945	...	...	...	56,945	16,544	3,218	144	15,685	19,383	6,685	1,11,906	79,546	65,174	...	...	...
1878-79 ...	78,634	56,747	...	24	24	56,723	17,019	3,465	...	15,670	19,342	6,685	1,11,923	79,544	64,788	...	...	...
1879-80 ...	78,394	56,700	...	...	...	56,700	20,569	3,973	4	15,670	19,342	6,684	1,14,624	80,015	64,768	36	36	...
1880-81 ...	78,392	56,799	...	11	11	56,788	20,561	3,973	9	15,670	19,342	6,685	1,14,623	80,114	64,662	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	77,928	56,592	...	6	6	56,586	21,125	4,177	9	15,670	19,345	6,694	1,14,623	80,114	64,659	9	9	...		
<hr/>																				
1882-83 ...	77,717	56,570	...	...	...	56,570	21,771	4,207	25	15,669	19,342	6,685	1,15,157	80,119	64,660	...	...	...
1883-84 ...	77,255	56,385	...	...	...	56,385	21,992	4,262	20	15,670	19,342	6,667	1,14,917	79,079	64,431	...	...	...
1884-85 ...	77,072	56,334	...	...	...	56,334	22,229	4,321	33	15,645	19,342	6,667	1,14,946	79,097	64,434	...	...	...
1885-86 ...	76,478	56,185	...	...	...	56,185	3,894	846	32	15,644	19,342	6,667	96,016	76,373	64,284	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	76,447	56,183	...	...	...	56,183	3,879	842	32	15,644	19,342	6,667	95,970	76,367	64,282	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	76,307	56,146	...	...	...	56,146	3,971	864	42	15,644	19,342	6,667	95,922	76,352	64,255	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	76,279	56,141	...	...	...	56,141	3,999	869	32	15,644	19,342	6,667	95,922	76,352	64,237	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	76,276	56,163	...	...	...	56,163	3,993	876	32	15,622	19,308	6,664	95,891	76,347	64,250	...	...	...
1890-91 ...	76,395	56,194	...	...	...	56,194	3,873	843	30	15,622	19,308	6,664	95,890	76,345	64,288	...	...	...
1891-92 ...	76,620	56,330	...	...	...	56,330	6,098	1,303	29	15,622	19,308	6,664	98,349	76,646	64,423	...	...	...

APPENDIX Q

APPENDIX

General Statement referred to in paragraphs 50 and 51 of the Deccan Revenue Villages, situated in the Pátan

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.												
				Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Total area for cultivation, including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.									
							Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water Cess.	Total Assessment.
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karád ...	Pátan.	1	Viha... ..	3 0 0	1,704	652	1,390	3,133	52	203	4	13	1,446	3,349	92	3,441
			Viha (Part of Killa Vasantgad).	3 0 0	118	1	117	314	...	...	1	4	118	318	...	318
Tárgáon.	Pátan.	2	Návdí	3 0 0	1,892	505	1,260	2,816	71	322	17	78	1,348	3,216	22	3,238
		3	Nuna	2 10 0	1,660	421	964	1,061	94	186	2	12	1,060	1,259	256	1,515
Karád ...	Pátan.	4	Ráhuda	2 10 0	687	241	379	294	10	29	...	...	389	323	18	341
		5	Bahula	2 10 0	1,412	1,405	1,031	937	120	304	9	35	1,160	1,276	422	1,698
Tárgáon ...	Pátan.	6	Nisra	2 10 0	763	533	500	1,034	9	33	1	3	510	1,070	8	1,078
		7	Nisra (Part of Killa Vasantgad), Mandrul	2 10 0	79	2	73	176	...	...	...	...	73	176	...	176
Karád ...	Pátan.	8	Mandrul (Part of Killa Vasantgad), Sangvad	2 10 0	1,865	926	1,300	2,488	110	303	20	88	1,430	2,884	304	3,188
		9	Májgaon	2 10 0	149	7	146	333	...	...	1	3	147	336	...	336
Tárgáon ...	Pátan.	10	Sangvad	2 10 0	1,542	275	897	1,088	61	135	38	164	996	1,437	103	1,545
		11	Adul	2 6 0	1,564	439	1,195	1,396	8	24	7	23	1,210	1,443	17	1,460
Karád ...	Pátan.	12	Adul	2 6 0	1,622	345	1,284	1,330	88	178	58	216	1,430	1,724	178	1,902
		13	Máruí	2 6 0	1,430	576	1,042	923	119	271	11	50	1,172	1,244	450	1,694
Tárgáon ...	Pátan.	14	Náda	2 6 0	747	242	397	552	70	124	12	38	479	714	157	871
		15	Urul... ..	2 6 0	1,119	622	809	876	62	140	9	35	880	1,051	150	1,201
Karád ...	Pátan.	16	Urul (Part of Killa Vasantgad), Marali	2 6 0	141	6	127	154	7	17	2	10	136	181	13	194
		17	Marali	2 2 0	1,937	499	1,376	864	105	175	56	200	1,537	1,239	252	1,491
Tárgáon ...	Pátan.	18	Government land in the following Inam Villages.													
		19	Gárvada	3 0 0	91	1	90	190	...	...	1	1	91	191	...	191
Karád ...	Pátan.	20	Pápara	2 6 0	50	2	48	105	...	...	2	10	50	115	...	115
		21	Tárala	2 6 0	42	...	32	52	6	13	...	...	38	65	28	93
Tárgáon ...	Pátan.	22	Total of the 1st Group ... ..	...	20,674	7,670	14,457	20,116	992	2,512	251	933	15,700	23,611	2,475	26,086
		23	Kumbhárgaon	2 6 0	4,529	1,463	4,038	2,187	77	171	52	200	4,167	2,558	206	2,764
Karád ...	Pátan.	24	Khala	2 6 0	1,021	453	771	711	29	59	7	25	807	795	77	872
		25	Kadhna	2 6 0	1,162	637	864	635	12	12	6	18	882	665	48	713
Tárgáon ...	Pátan.	26	Kutra	2 6 0	1,645	826	1,256	1,153	76	201	43	159	1,375	1,513	192	1,705
		27	Sáikada	2 6 0	1,511	566	1,034	1,238	31	64	26	99	1,141	1,401	78	1,479
Karád ...	Pátan.	28	Korival	2 2 0	624	353	549	372	...	...	1	3	550	375	...	375
		29	Thomsa	2 2 0	977	770	642	179	38	20	28	104	708	303	97	400
Tárgáon ...	Pátan.	30	Thomsa (Part of Killa Vasantgad), Vajrosi	2 2 0	104	4	76	75	12	15	11	34	99	124	24	148
		31	Vajrosi	2 2 0	1,815	968	870	428	25	33	42	166	937	627	63	690

Q.

Survey Superintendent's Report No. 521 of the 24th April 1894, for 117 Government Taluqa of the Sātara Collectorate.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																		
Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Total area for cultivation, including fallow.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										Unoccupied waste.		Average Assessment of Rice Land per Acre.	Average Assessment of all Government Land per Acre.	Increase or decrease on Government Occupied Land.	REMARKS.
			Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water cess.	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	36
Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
3 4 0	1,774	525	1,357 ... 117	3,722 ... 380	95	325	5	16	1,457	4,063	78	4,141	2	3	3 3 2	2 13 5	20 3	
3 4 0	118	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	118	382	...	382	...	2 0 0	3 3 10	20 1	
3 4 0	1,893	500	1,212 ... 832	3,278 ... 1,229	105	136	36	141	1,353	3,555	26	3,581	...	...	3 14 8	2 10 4	10 6	
3 4 0	1,659	439	... 372	... 377	225	464	3	10	1,060	1,703	661	2,364	...	...	3 5 4	2 3 8	56 0	
3 4 0	692	242	... 932	... 1,027	20	65	...	...	392	442	33	475	...	...	...	1 3 5	89 3	
3 4 0	1,447	1,368	... 467	... 1,313	221	592	16	63	1,169	1,682	466	2,148	26	13	3 15 0	1 12 11	26 5	
3 4 0	763	509	... 73	... 234	46	136	4	10	510	1,459	32	1,491	...	...	2 8 0	2 14 9	38 3	
3 4 0	79	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	234	...	234	...	...	...	3 3 3	83 0	
3 4 0	1,582	910	1,199 ... 59	3,362 ... 400	161	507	22	105	1,441	3,986	274	4,260	...	...	4 12 4	2 15 4	33 6	
3 4 0	149	7	... 797	... 1,438	4	13	1	4	147	417	...	417	...	...	4 0 0	2 13 5	24 1	
3 4 0	1,543	273	... 69	... 11	81	263	63	240	1,000	1,952	75	2,027	...	...	4 8 5	2 0 5	31 2	
3 4 0	1,567	437	1,161 ... 887	1,939 ... 1,740	43	101	9	33	1,213	2,073	50	2,123	...	...	3 10 8	1 12 0	45 4	
3 4 0	1,624	344	... 328	... 56	130	318	85	352	1,430	2,466	277	2,743	...	...	4 2 3	1 14 8	44 2	
3 4 0	1,432	574	... 924	... 995	237	663	11	55	1,172	1,713	626	2,339	2	3	5 0 0	1 15 11	38 1	
3 4 0	747	243	... 340	... 802	91	211	14	53	478	1,071	172	1,243	...	...	3 12 7	2 9 7	42 7	
3 4 0	1,118	622	... 33	... 5	111	309	11	49	879	1,469	234	1,703	...	...	4 7 3	1 15 0	41 8	
3 4 0	141	6	... 121	... 198	12	26	3	13	136	237	21	258	...	...	4 5 4	1 14 4	33 0	
3 4 0	1,912	493	1,213 ... 81	1,209 ... 21	169	387	85	337	1,548	1,954	322	2,276	4	3	3 15 5	1 7 6	52 6	
...	20,766	7,493	13,063 ... 570	25,215 ... 105	1,760	4,538	362	1,501	15,757	31,309	3,372	34,731	34	22	4 2 4	2 3 3	33 4	
2 12 0	4,532	1,458	2,020 ... 1,913	2,056 ... 415	132	272	80	288	4,175	3,031	277	3,308	46	16	3 9 7	0 12 7	19 7	
2 12 0	1,027	451	... 732	... 769	68	140	12	46	813	975	135	1,110	...	...	3 8 7	1 5 10	27 3	
2 12 0	1,162	637	... 852	... 765	17	38	16	47	885	850	27	877	10	25	2 15 0	1 0 2	23 0	
2 12 0	1,617	817	1,239 ... 1,002	1,449 ... 1,481	85	217	53	198	1,377	1,864	193	2,057	...	...	3 11 9	1 7 11	20 6	
2 12 0	1,534	567	... 60	... 14	66	143	38	133	1,166	1,771	165	1,936	10	3	3 8 0	1 10 5	30 9	
2 12 0	626	352	... 542	... 446	8	19	2	7	552	472	16	488	1	3	3 8 0	0 14 2	30 1	
2 12 0	979	771	... 89	... 77	54	74	31	125	718	383	93	476	...	...	4 0 6	0 10 7	19 0	
2 12 0	104	4	... 544	... 107	13	22	11	40	99	153	25	178	...	...	3 10 2	1 12 9	20 3	
2 12 0	1,822	966	... 401	... 325	75	121	55	234	938	771	275	1,946	1	1	4 4 1	1 1 10	51 6	

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.													
				Maximum Dry crop Rate.	Total area for cultivation, including inham.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								Water cess.	Total Assessment.	
							Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.				
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Karid ...	Targão.	23	Mañdan ...	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		24	Gudha ...	2 2 0	1,669	517	1,271	1,126	62	104	3	8	1,336	1,238	143	1,381	
		25	Petdhebevádi ...	2 2 0	1	10	1	1	1	1	...	1	
		26	Kátavdi ...	1 14 0	871	47	613	228	8	12	58	201	679	441	27	468	
Targão.	27	Yerád ...	1 14 0	1,655	408	1,404	564	...	...	77	264	1,481	828	...	828
	28	Morgiri ...	1 14 0	706	113	508	159	1	2	114	412	623	573	2	575		
	Morgiri (part of Killa Morgiri).	29	Gunjali ...	1 14 0	105	5	74	21	30	109	104	130	...	130	
		30	Gunjali (part of Killa Morgiri).	1 14 0	289	40	262	115	19	71	251	186	...	186	
	31	Nerla ...	1 14 0	696	140	531	221	...	...	42	126	573	347	...	547
	Nerla (part of Killa Morgiri).	1 14 0	433	22	400	106	...	...	32	98	432	204	...	204	
	Ker ...	1 14 0	589	56	299	161	...	...	32	151	331	312	...	312	
Karid ...	Targão.	Government land in the following Indam villages.															
		23	Mandri ...	2 6 0	7	...	7	10	7	10	...	10	
		24	A'mbla ...	2 2 0	7	...	2	3	5	11	7	14	11	25	
Targão.	25	Sonavda ...	1 12 0	214	4	166	105	13	12	35	118	214	235	29	264		
	17	Total of the 2nd group ...	...	21,855	7,828	16,545	10,565	429	793	713	2,563	17,677	13,921	1,094	15,015	
Targão ...	Karid ...	32	Marlosi ...	2 2 0	954	276	424	136	2	2	34	141	460	279	5	284	
33		Dhámni ...	2 2 0	2,085	1,090	1,742	812	8	20	100	386	1,850	1,218	12	1,230		
34		Bhosgaon ...	2 2 0	1,039	475	794	390	25	52	8	22	527	464	56	520		
35		Mahind ...	2 2 0	1,001	478	618	239	2	6	43	164	663	409	3	412		
36		Kolekarvádi... ..	2 2 0	856	148	844	212	...	...	36	144	880	356	...	356
37		Murud ...	1 14 0	1,643	271	1,333	470	10	11	67	285	1,410	766	22	788		
38		Dháyati ...	1 14 0	522	369	351	130	6	8	16	66	403	204	11	215		
39		Dusála ...	1 14 0	604	34	512	128	...	...	16	77	558	205	...	205
40		Patavda ...	1 14 0	536	30	491	97	...	...	23	112	514	209	...	209
41		Jalu ...	1 14 0	723	97	624	107	...	...	36	169	680	276	...	276
Targão.	42	Killelmorgiri ...	1 14 0	445	94	433	74	...	...	1	3	434	77	...	77
	43	Bondri ...	1 14 0	637	1,071	540	126	3	3	40	203	583	332	7	339		
	44	Lendori ...	1 14 0	643	265	603	134	5	7	6	21	614	162	14	176		
	Lendori (part of Killa Morgiri).	1 14 0	23	4	21	5	...	...	2	6	23	11	...	11	
	45	Jhakda ...	1 14 0	1,106	262	805	209	...	...	27	111	832	320	...	320
	Jhakda (part of Killa Morgiri).	1 14 0	211	7	197	70	...	...	12	40	209	110	...	110	
46	Ambrag ...	1 14 0	714	42	586	126	1	1	59	246	646	373	1	374			

Q—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																				
Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Total area for cultivation including ham.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.												Unoccupied waste.		Average Assessment of Rice Land per Acre.	Average Assessment of all Government Land per Acre.	Increased percentage on Government Occupied Land.	REMARKS.
			Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water Cess.	Total Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.						
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.										
Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
2 12 0	1,666	518	1,210 ... 699	1,516 ... 954	114	250	4	15	1,328	1,779	227	2,006	6	3	3 4 0	1 8 1	45.3			
2 12 0	1,055	425	... ... 1	... ... 1	79	165	43	156	821	1,276	174	1,449	...	...	3 10 1	1 12 3	42.1	
2 12 0	1	10	... ... 655	... ... 313	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	
2 12 0	572	47	... ... 982	... ... 608	24	33	71	280	680	626	99	726	...	...	3 15 1	1 1 1	54.0	
2 12 0	1,653	409	... ... 377	... ... 79	16	22	107	398	1,482	1,167	25	1,192	73	31	3 11 6	0 12 7	44.0	
2 12 0	714	108	... ... 63	... ... 66	...	...	127	536	628	724	...	724	8	12	4 3 6	1 2 6	25.9	
2 12 0	108	5	... ... 68	... ... 19	...	...	30	117	104	144	...	144	4	4	3 14 5	1 5 11	10.8	
2 12 0	255	41	... ... 216	... ... 46	...	...	21	85	277	224	...	224	1	1	4 0 9	0 12 11	20.4	
2 12 0	183	3	... ... 101	... ... 26	...	...	25	101	132	134	...	134	...	...	4 0 8	1 0 3	13.6	
2 12 0	693	145	... ... 104	... ... 181	...	...	48	166	571	429	...	429	...	...	3 4 0	0 12 0	23.6	
2 12 0	434	24	... ... 419	... ... 89	...	...	34	117	434	238	...	238	...	...	3 7 1	0 8 9	10.7	
2 12 0	558	56	... ... 373	... ... 191	21	36	33	182	332	409	57	466	...	...	5 8 3	1 6 5	49.4	
2 12 0	7	...	... ... 7	... ... 11	...	...	...	...	7	11	...	11	...	...	...	1 9 2	10.0	
2 12 0	8	...	... ... 3	... ... 8	5	11	...	...	8	19	15	34	...	...	...	4 4 0	36.0	
2 12 0	215	4	... ... 141	... ... 146	22	36	43	162	215	352	56	408	...	...	3 12 3	1 14 4	54.5	
...	21,865	7,828	{ 11,104 4,956 }	{ 11,690 1,092 }	799	1,599	685	3,421	17,743	17,802	1,859	19,661	159	99	3 13 10	1 1 8	30.9			
2 6 0	994	278	{ 186 210 545 }	{ 104 46 567 }	25	31	41	170	462	351	56	407	...	...	4 2 4	0 14 1	43.5	
2 6 0	2,089	1,093	{ 1,172 403 367 }	{ 276 323 80 }	23	41	113	436	1,853	1,320	37	1,357	3	2	3 13 9	0 11 9	10.3			
2 6 0	1,061	459	{ 367 232 371 }	{ 80 185 70 }	36	60	28	73	834	536	67	603	35	15	2 9 9	0 11 5	16.0			
2 6 0	1,001	478	{ 26 799 562 }	{ 31 185 394 }	14	14	47	187	664	456	28	484	19	7	3 15 8	0 11 6	17.5			
2 6 0	883	147	{ 724 160 214 }	{ 130 107 41 }	3	2	53	182	881	400	5	405	...	...	3 6 11	0 7 4	15.8	
2 6 0	1,651	273	{ 724 160 214 }	{ 130 107 41 }	52	71	80	328	1,418	923	152	1,075	...	...	4 1 7	0 12 2	36.4	
2 6 0	521	370	{ 214 12 521 }	{ 41 12 130 }	24	31	18	69	416	248	57	305	...	...	3 13 4	0 11 9	41.9	
2 6 0	604	34	{ 521 13 461 }	{ 130 14 91 }	...	...	25	103	558	245	...	245	...	...	4 1 11	0 7 0	19.5	
2 6 0	535	29	{ 461 6 606 }	{ 91 5 119 }	15	19	25	131	514	255	50	305	...	...	5 3 10	0 9 6	15.9	
2 6 0	722	98	{ 606 2 430 }	{ 119 2 71 }	...	...	50	209	661	333	...	333	...	...	4 2 11	0 8 1	20.7	
2 6 0	416	94	{ 430 9 525 }	{ 71 7 115 }	...	...	3	8	435	84	...	84	...	...	2 10 8	0 3 1	9.1	
2 6 0	638	1,070	{ 525 31 590 }	{ 115 24 120 }	8	7	42	219	584	348	22	370	...	...	5 3 5	0 5 8	14.2	
2 6 0	644	303	{ 590 27 38 }	{ 120 5 74 }	5	9	9	29	616	182	19	201	...	...	3 3 7	0 5 8	14.2	
2 6 0	23	3	{ 38 759 24 }	{ 74 152 47 }	...	...	2	6	23	11	...	11	...	...	3 3 8	0 6 9	10.0	
2 6 0	1,107	265	{ 759 24 171 }	{ 152 47 41 }	...	...	39	126	836	352	...	352	108	47	3 13 10	0 11 1	32.7	
2 6 0	212	7	{ 171 5 552 }	{ 41 5 110 }	...	...	15	53	210	146	...	146	...	...	4 0 2	0 11 4	22.7	
2 6 0	715	40	{ 552 11 12 }	{ 110 12 79 }	11	12	79	317	647	444	15	459	...	...	...	...	...

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.													
				Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Total area for cultivation including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										
							Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water Cess.	Total Assessment.	
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
				Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Targáon.		...	Ambrag (part of Killa Morgiri).	1 14 0	349	19	260	56	2	2	75	308	337	366	2	368	
		47	Kusrud ...	1 14 0	1,005	151	690	350	43	53	79	314	812	717	88	805	
		48	Umbarkachan ...	1 14 0	682	629	421	272	27	54	105	391	553	717	80	797	
		49	Ruvla ...	1 14 0	1,085	104	912	207	5	7	126	640	1,043	551	18	872	
		50	Ambavda Khurd ...	1 14 0	855	390	620	201	8	21	33	162	661	384	8	392	
Karád...		51	Bárbholi ...	1 14 0	539	297	45	261	9	14	10	35	471	310	25	335	
		52	Salva ...	1 14 0	1,752	614	1,280	432	39	55	162	737	1,451	1,204	110	1,324	
		53	Udhavna ...	1 14 0	695	94	622	138	...	...	39	113	661	321	...	321
		54	Kálgáon ...	1 14 0	6,202	1,115	5,107	1,375	2	2	417	1,889	5,526	3,266	4	3,270	
		55	Ghotil ...	1 14 0	888	1,577	638	173	1	1	109	514	748	688	1	689	
Targáon	Vádkotavda (part of Killa Morgiri).	1 14 0	25	1	23	5	...	...	2	6	25	11	...	11	
Karád	Vánjhóli ...	1 12 0	55	...	50	16	...	...	5	21	55	37	...	37	
		...	Jinti ...	1 10 0	12	...	3	1	...	...	9	46	12	47	...	47
		24	Total of the 3rd Group ...	...	27,956	9,944	22,056	6,932	198	319	1,697	7,442	23,951	14,693	477	15,170
Targáon.		56	Dhorosi ...	1 0 0	1,011	271	623	157	37	25	34	95	694	277	90	367	
		57	Sadávághápúr ...	1 0 0	416	2,244	415	100	...	...	1	2	416	102	...	102
		58	Kheysi ...	1 0 0	429	548	333	77	1	1	43	155	377	233	1	234	
		59	Folevádi ...	1 0 0	447	215	400	76	...	...	2	7	402	83	...	83
		60	Gherádátégad ...	1 0 0	607	265	455	87	1	1	4	8	460	96	2	98	
		61	Kálkevádi ...	1 0 0	298	31	270	57	...	...	14	45	284	101	...	102
		62	Dávri ...	1 0 0	903	74	823	206	...	...	5	12	825	218	...	218
		63	Nigda ...	1 0 0	589	89	491	106	...	...	27	84	518	190	...	190
		64	Nivi... ...	1 0 0	1,124	418	1,029	250	...	...	38	127	1,067	377	...	377
		65	Kasni ...	1 0 0	726	1,613	602	143	3	2	40	136	645	281	9	290	
Karád ...		66	Siral ...	1 0 0	1,037	614	1,556	382	...	...	68	201	1,624	583	...	583
		67	Máru ...	1 0 0	1,807	682	1,625	316	...	...	37	117	1,662	433	...	433
		68	Karáta ...	1 0 0	1,110	346	950	193	...	...	18	49	968	242	...	242
		69	Kárvat ...	1 0 0	699	1,403	628	128	2	2	...	...	620	130	5	135
		70	Rásáti ...	1 0 0	883	1,020	753	197	...	...	29	89	782	286	...	286
Targáon.		71	Taliya ...	1 0 0	677	211	608	128	...	...	25	76	633	201	...	201
		18	Total of the 4th Group ...	...	13,423	10,044	11,561	2,603	44	31	385	1,203	11,990	3,837	107	3,944

Fátan—continued.

Q—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																		
Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Total area for cultivation including Indam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										Unoccupied Waste.		Average Assessment of Rice Land per Acre.	Average Assessment of all Government Land per Acre.	Increased percentage on Government Occupied Land.	FAMILIES
			Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water Cess.	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	36
Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
2 6 0	349	1	247	56	6	8	84	353	337	417	8	426	12	2	4 3 3	1 3 7	16-3	
2 6 0	1,001	162	568	382	10	106	87	345	830	844	172	1,016	...	...	3 15 5	1 4 1	26-2	
2 6 0	685	620	402	319	36	64	118	455	556	86	100	988	14	5	3 13 8	1 11 10	24-0	
2 6 0	1,091	100	26	29	30	36	130	691	1,045	932	94	1,026	...	...	5 5 1	0 15 8	17-7	
2 6 0	551	392	113	101	10	15	37	178	662	396	26	421	16	2	4 13 0	0 10 0	7-4	
2 6 0	539	291	246	42	15	29	13	44	471	400	50	400	...	...	3 6 2	0 15 8	34-3	
2 6 0	1,752	615	19	227	39	69	172	808	1,487	1,330	131	1,461	123	27	4 11 2	0 14 10	10-3	
2 6 0	699	90	1,026	32	...	...	42	200	667	336	...	336	4	1	4 12 2	0 8 1	4-7	
2 6 0	6,193	1,119	17	124	15	22	491	2,118	5,522	3,536	17	3,552	21	4	4 5 0	0 10 8	8-0	
2 6 0	891	1,515	60	435	15	17	118	563	751	760	34	794	33	7	4 12 4	1 0 4	15-2	
2 6 0	24	1	106	114	...	...	2	6	24	15	...	15	...	...	5 0 0	0 10 0	36-4	
2 6 0	56	3	10	6	...	...	10	35	56	4	...	48	...	...	3 8 0	0 13 9	20-7	
2 6 0	12	...	36	7	...	...	10	56	12	5	...	68	...	...	5 9 7	4 13 4	23-4	
...	27,999	9,972	4,410	3,704	462	663	1,983	8,503	24,002	16,572	1,160	17,732	388	119	4 4 7	0 11 9	16-9	
1 12 0	1,037	247	192	94	132	149	40	136	700	410	369	809	24	4	3 6 5	1 2 0	120-4	
1 12 0	416	2,244	336	61	...	...	4	7	416	129	...	129	...	...	1 12 0	0 5 0	26-6	
1 12 0	423	54	62	35	...	...	46	224	377	312	64	376	10	4	4 13 11	0 15 4	60-7	
1 12 0	418	245	297	61	34	24	6	17	403	94	...	94	...	...	2 13 4	0 8 9	13-3	
1 12 0	607	265	2	2	1	1	7	17	460	104	1	105	68	12	2 6 10	0 3 7	7-1	
1 12 0	298	31	446	81	...	...	15	54	284	114	...	114	...	...	3 9 7	0 6 5	11-4	
1 12 0	904	75	212	50	...	...	6	19	827	233	...	233	...	...	3 2 8	0 4 6	6-9	
1 12 0	590	49	50	23	...	...	32	125	518	237	2	239	35	9	3 14 6	0 7 2	25-8	
1 12 0	1,123	415	12	9	1	2	41	178	1,067	445	10	455	...	...	4 5 6	0 6 10	20-7	
1 12 0	724	1,075	35	28	11	10	44	206	646	36	28	896	27	7	4 10 11	0 9 7	30-6	
1 12 0	1,696	615	16	12	12	10	84	324	1,822	726	...	726	1	1	3 13 9	0 7 2	24-5	
1 12 0	1,808	682	574	87	...	...	48	187	1,660	49	...	49	21	4	3 14 4	0 4 9	13-6	
1 12 0	1,119	342	1,478	10	...	...	27	82	972	274	...	274	59	11	3 0 7	0 4 5	13-2	
1 12 0	699	1,403	93	150	4	5	...	...	630	120	12	13	42	9	...	0 3 6	2-2	
1 12 0	850	1,023	675	119	...	...	28	91	750	309	...	309	57	10	3 4 0	0 6 1	8-0	
1 12 0	677	211	3	2	...	...	28	110	632	23	...	23	21	5	3 14 10	0 5 11	16-7	
...	13,424	10,058	515	390	105	201	456	1,777	11,994	4,617	456	5,127	365	76	3 14 4	0 6 9	30-0	

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.													
				Maximum Dry-crop Raft.	Total area for cultivation, including Raft.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										
							Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water Cess.	Total Assessment.	
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
				Ra. s. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		72	Vátola ...	1 0 0	992	1,264	902	196	16	10	5	11	923	217	48	265	
		73	Ghátmatha ...	1 0 0	211	304	109	17	...	...	2	4	111	21	...	21
		74	Dikshi ...	1 0 0	276	22	243	46	...	...	11	34	254	80	...	80
		75	Humbarna ...	1 0 0	822	2,128	259	43	11	5	5	18	275	66	23	89	
		76	Kokisra ...	1 0 0	1,183	479	920	170	...	...	93	337	1,018	507	...	507
		77	Káhir ...	1 0 0	1,345	253	1,245	205	1	1	34	115	1,250	322	4	326	
		78	Ambeghar ...	1 0 0	920	158	810	154	1	1	40	151	851	308	1	307	
		79	Risvad ...	1 0 0	397	1,835	144	24	...	...	4	10	148	31	...	34
			Risvad (Part of Kill- la Morgiri),	1 0 0	61	1	61	9	...	...	...	...	61	9	...	9
		80	Kodal ...	1 0 0	242	170	200	33	...	...	26	85	226	118	...	118
		81	Dhánda ...	1 0 0	882	303	716	129	...	...	72	204	788	333	...	333
			Dhánda (Part of Kill- la Morgiri),	1 0 0	129	5	93	19	...	...	31	97	129	116	...	116
		82	Atoli ...	1 0 0	1,189	3,111	612	98	12	9	...	...	624	107	28	135
			Atoli (Part of Kill- la Morgiri),	1 0 0	29	11	29	3	...	...	...	...	29	3	...	3
		83	Páchgani ...	1 0 0	852	1,074	750	122	2	1	3	7	755	130	5	135	
		84	Báha... ..	1 0 0	559	239	548	97	...	...	3	9	551	106	...	106
		85	Gureghar ...	1 0 0	213	125	182	33	1	1	10	32	193	66	...	66	
		86	Helvák ...	1 0 0	114	34	26	6	...	...	2	8	28	14	...	14
Targaon.	Pátan--continued.	87	Karajavda ...	1 0 0	1,278	2,146	594	126	...	...	16	39	610	165	...	165
		88	Jhávoli ...	1 0 0	430	388	148	28	...	...	...	...	148	23	...	28
		89	Punavli ...	1 0 0	738	209	490	93	...	...	7	17	497	110	...	110
		90	Rohina ...	1 0 0	882	530	632	120	...	...	12	28	644	148	...	148
		91	Dhánkal ...	1 0 0	680	664	353	68	...	...	3	9	356	77	...	77
		92	Siranga ...	1 0 0	1,300	3,355	463	86	...	...	4	9	467	95	...	95
		93	Gokul ...	1 0 0	1,047	656	820	161	...	...	12	36	832	197	...	197
		94	Mirgaon ...	1 0 0	966	363	677	141	...	...	15	35	692	176	...	176
		95	Navja ...	1 0 0	2,066	3,209	1,529	283	...	...	29	86	1,558	369	...	369
		96	Torna ...	1 0 0	754	1,866	615	127	...	...	2	5	617	132	...	132
		97	Sivdesar ...	1 0 0	831	573	439	87	...	...	3	7	442	94	...	94
		98	Nechal ...	1 0 0	680	1,523	301	54	...	...	3	7	304	61	...	61
		99	Dhokavla ...	1 0 0	624	905	240	46	...	...	4	10	244	56	...	56
		100	Medheghar ...	1 0 0	680	242	454	82	...	...	5	15	459	97	...	97
		101	Kisrula ...	1 0 0	1,605	1,010	1,198	206	...	...	23	54	1,221	260	...	260
		102	Hambarli ...	1 0 0	1,075	1,321	796	155	...	...	14	33	810	188	...	188
		103	Talosi ...	1 0 0	880	453	728	140	...	...	12	30	740	170	...	170
		104	Kámargaon ...	1 0 0	544	157	288	63	...	...	9	21	297	89	...	89
		105	Mala... ..	1 0 0	1,187	2,989	148	33	4	3	...	...	162	36	9	45

Q—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																			
Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Total area for cultivation, including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.											Unoccupied Waste.		Average Assessment of Rice Land per Acre.	Average Assessment of All Government Land per Acre.	Increase Percentage on Government Occupied Land.	
			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. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1 2 0	992	1,265	899	195	19	13	5	13	923	221	57	278	18	8	2 9 7	0 4 10	4'9		
1 2 0	212	304	109	19	...	...	3	6	112	25	...	25	100	16	2 0 0	0 3 0	10'0
1 2 0	275	23	237	51	4	3	13	46	254	100	4	304	...	...	3 8 7	0 6 7	30'0
1 2 0	822	2,133	253	6	12	6	11	44	232	99	30	129	369	66	4 0 0	0 4 10	44'9		
1 2 0	1,163	480	903	12	...	...	103	446	1,018	643	...	643	...	...	4 5 3	0 10 1	26'8
1 2 0	1,344	253	1,091	4	4	2	41	758	1,280	398	14	412	18	2	3 13 8	0 5 1	26'4		
1 2 0	921	168	1,089	1	4	2	54	216	850	394	16	409	...	...	4 0 0	0 7 8	33'2
1 2 0	399	1,532	791	175	...	...	8	17	149	44	...	44	140	22	2 2 0	0 8 8	29'4
1 2 0	61	1	141	27	...	...	...	...	61	10	...	10	...	...	...	0 2 7	11'1
1 2 0	243	169	61	10	...	...	...	...	26	112	226	153	...	...	4 4 11	0 10 10	29'7
1 2 0	882	303	200	2	11	6	76	267	789	426	8	434	...	...	3 8 3	0 8 10	30'3
1 2 0	130	4	700	161	4	2	32	123	130	147	4	151	...	...	3 13 6	1 2 7	30'1
1 2 0	1,237	2,948	2	21	18	13	1	2	627	126	41	167	478	101	2 0 0	0 3 11	23'7		
1 2 0	29	11	10	4	...	...	...	...	99	4	...	4	...	...	...	0 3 2	53'3
1 2 0	853	1,073	29	8	2	1	5	10	756	164	4	168	72	12	2 0 0	0 3 3	17'0		
1 2 0	558	239	741	3	1	1	6	15	551	127	1	128	...	...	2 8 0	0 3 9	20'8
1 2 0	213	124	539	2	1	1	13	47	198	88	1	89	...	...	3 9 10	0 7 5	34'8
1 2 0	117	10	178	39	...	...	3	9	29	16	...	16	...	...	3 0 0	0 7 2	14'3
1 2 0	1,277	2,146	2	2	24	60	609	168	...	168	67	11	2 8 0	0 4 8	1'8
1 2 0	430	389	578	105	...	...	1	1	147	28	...	28	126	26	1 0 0	0 3 1	...
1 2 0	738	209	146	27	...	...	9	25	496	115	...	115	34	7	2 12 5	0 3 8	4'5
1 2 0	884	529	487	90	...	...	19	46	647	159	...	159	34	5	2 5 11	0 3 10	7'4
1 2 0	681	663	628	114	...	...	6	12	387	80	...	80	41	6	2 0 0	0 3 3	3'9
1 2 0	1,300	3,358	381	68	...	...	6	16	468	98	...	98	409	79	2 10 8	0 3 3	3'2
1 2 0	1,045	656	462	82	...	...	18	43	832	201	...	201	...	...	2 6 3	0 3 10	2'0
1 2 0	968	363	814	758	...	...	21	54	693	182	...	182	15	2	2 9 2	0 4 2	3'4
1 2 0	2,068	3,207	663	124	...	...	41	100	1,560	375	...	375	169	31	2 7 0	0 3 9	1'6
1 2 0	756	1,827	1,519	275	...	...	4	8	648	134	...	134	26	4	2 0 0	0 3 3	1'5
1 2 0	827	575	1	1	...	...	9	20	443	100	...	100	52	12	2 3 7	0 3 7	6'4
1 2 0	681	1,523	643	125	...	...	5	10	304	63	...	63	79	16	2 0 0	0 3 4	3'8
1 2 0	626	906	434	80	...	...	5	15	245	58	...	58	84	12	3 0 0	0 3 5	3'6
1 2 0	681	243	240	43	...	...	9	13	459	94	...	94	42	10	1 7 1	0 3 4	3'1
1 2 0	1,611	1,010	2	1	...	...	32	81	1,225	260	...	280	...	...	2 8 6	0 3 8	7'7
1 2 0	1,074	1,332	448	80	...	...	16	44	810	194	...	194	9	1	2 12 0	0 3 10	3'2
1 2 0	882	428	6	4	...	...	23	51	742	180	...	180	...	...	2 3 6	0 3 11	5'0
1 2 0	545	156	1,187	195	...	...	12	32	298	92	...	92	...	...	2 10 8	0 4 11	3'4
1 2 0	1,187	2,989	1	1	6	3	6	7	162	41	17	58	1,030	197	1 2 8	0 3 5	28'9		

APPENDIX

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.													
				Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Total area for cultivation, including inqam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										
							Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water, Cess.	Total Assessment.	
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
				Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tárgáon	Pátán—concluded.	106	Govára	1 0 0	475	1,025	146	31	...	...	8	23	154	54	...	54
		107	Kolna	1 0 0	685	485	13	4	1	2	...	...	14	6	1	7
		108	Náv	1 0 0	438	647	70	17	...	...	5	11	75	28	...	28
		109	Vághna	1 0 0	259	1,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		110	Pátharpunj ...	1 0 0	242	1,689	35	9	35	9	...	9
		111	Dhokavna	1 0 0	384	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		112	Valavna	1 0 0	65	655	25	4	25	4	...	4
Karsá... ..		113	Sátar	1 0 0	482	1,708	156	34	...	...	25	57	181	91	...	91
		114	Támbhina	1 0 0	1,137	246	1,041	245	7	4	26	84	1,074	333	19	352	
		115	Kárala	1 0 0	802	892	567	131	12	7	38	129	617	267	33	300	
		116	Pániari	1 0 0	1,760	817	1,290	265	6	3	12	39	1,308	307	10	317	
		117	Pálsi	1 0 0	1,361	923	1,212	277	...	...	39	129	1,251	406	...	406
		46	Total of the 5th Group ...	...	36,733	44,022	23,382	4,526	74	47	672	2,035	24,128	6,608	181	6,789
		117	Grand Total ...	...	120,641	79,608	88,001	44,742	1,737	3,702	3,718	14,226	93,456	62,670	4,334	67,004

N.B.—The upper line of figures in columns 21 and 22 of the statement

Q—concluded.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																	
Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Total area for cultivation, including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										Unoccupied Waste.		Average Assessment of Rice Land per Acre.	Average Assessment of all Government Land per Acre.	Increase Percentage in Government Occupied Land.
			Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water Cess.	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. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 2 0	475	1,026	145 32	...	...	9	24	154	56	...	56	280	47	2 10 8	0 3 0	3 7	
1 2 0	684	486	1 9 1	2	1	1	1	13	5	5	10	645	110	1 0 0	0 2 11	42 9	
1 2 0	436	648	1 1 67	...	...	7	20	75	36	...	36	335	69	2 13 0	0 4 1	28 6	
1 2 0	259	1,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	34	...	0 2 6	...	
1 2 0	244	1,703	30	6	2	1	2	2	34	9	...	9	207	36	1 0 0	0 3 0	...
1 2 0	384	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	62	...	0 2 7	...	
1 2 0	65	651	25 2	5	...	...	...	25	5	...	5	32	6	...	0 3 1	25 0	
1 2 0	474	1,716	152 31	1	...	...	27	85	181	117	...	117	286	75	3 2 4	0 6 7	28 6
1 2 0	1,137	246	1,026 250	4	9	6	32	121	1,075	381	24	405	...	3 12 0	0 6 0	15 1	
1 2 0	795	895	17 539	8	14	9	48	181	618	317	39	356	120	31	3 12 4	0 8 5	18 7
1 2 0	1,754	824	5 1,279	3	10	6	15	51	1,309	316	21	337	383	77	3 6 5	0 3 11	6 3
1 2 0	1,362	920	45 1,186	24	3	2	46	173	1,280	456	5	461	...	...	3 12 2	0 5 9	13 5
...	36,781	43,805	193 23,016	89 4,522	126	78	853	2,826	24,188	7,515	200	7,805	6,309	1,188	3 5 0	0 4 9	15 0
...	120,825	79,156	29,320 56,483	41,188 11,594	3,342	7,079	4,539	18,028	93,684	77,889	7,167	85,056	7,555	1,504	3 15 7	0 13 9	26 9

refers to dry-crop lands and the lower to Tisali and Kumri.

APPENDIX R.

No. 466 of 1862.

FROM

MAJOR W. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Southern Marátha Country;

To

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

*Superintendent's Office, Bellikeri,
North Kánara, 30th December 1862.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the following report on the revised rates of assessment which I would propose for the entire old Karád Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate, containing 88 Government villages and parts of villages and the remaining portion of the late Helvák Maháلكari's Division of the Tárگاon Táluka containing 53 villages.

2. Great changes have very recently been made in the distribution of the villages of the charges of the Mámlatdárs and Maháلكaris of the Sátára Collectorate, but it is in every way more convenient to deal with these in reporting upon them in their old divisions instead of as parts of the different tálukas into which they have been recently redistributed.

3. The Karád Táluka is very similar to that of Tárگاon and Sátára, immediately to the south of the former of which it is situated. It is bounded on the east by the line of eastern Gháts which divide it from the Khánápur Táluka and which form the eastern boundary of the valley of the Krishna. At the town of Karád is the confluence of the Krishna and its almost equal tributary the Koina. The táluka consists of part of the valley of the river Krishna, the main direction of which is north and south, the lower part of the valley of the Koina, and also the entire valley called the Koleh valley, of a minor tributary of the Koina right up to the interior range of the western Gháts from which two great spurs diverge closing in this last valley, which spurs extend to within a very few miles of the Krishna.

4. The valley of the Krishna, the lower part of the Koina and Koleh valleys consist for the most part of the finest alluvial black soil, and the annual rains are as certain and reliable as is well possible; as in Tárگاon and Sátára the fall of rain increases in severity as one proceeds to the west, and finally in the hill villages at the head of the Koleh valley and on the table-land at the top of the hills which bound this valley, the dry-crop cultivation is, with the exception of very small patches here and there, confined to the hill grains, náchni, &c., grown on land which is uncontinuously cultivated, being after cultivation for 2 or 3 years left fallow for from 3 to 6 years.

5. With the exception of the Koleh valley the communications of the district with markets are exceedingly good. The great road from Belgaum and Kolhápur to Sátára runs through the valley of the Krishna. The road from the districts to the eastward to Chiplún by the Kumberla Ghát passes through the town of Karád and onwards through the valley of the Koina. Karád itself is a very large market and place of considerable trade, and there are other markets of minor importance at several places in the district.

6. Dry-crop cultivation flourishes in the central part of the district. On approaching towards the Gháts the rains become too heavy for the most successful prosecution of this species of cultivation.

7. There is much bágáit in nearly all the villages, amounting to a total area of acres 4,684 of Government land. Sugarcane, tobacco and other valuable crops are extensively grown. The ground-nut is also grown to a great extent, stimulated by the great demand which has of late years risen for this produce for exportation to Europe.

8. There are also acres 1,911 of Government Turi or rice land in the district, principally in the western villages. Rice with after-crops of wheat, or pulse, and occasional crops of sugarcane in the better land form the staple produce of this land.

9. For the disposal of every description of exportable produce, the excellent road to the tidal port of Chiplún, distant about 55 miles from Karád by the Kumberla Ghát, offers every facility, while the two great lines of road which traverse the district cause a great demand for every kind of fodder.

10. The condition of the people appears to be, on the whole, good; it has greatly improved during the last few years owing to the high prices which have prevailed and the opening of the Kumbarla Ghát. In some villages debt to a considerable amount is reported to exist. The fields in the valleys appear to be exceedingly well and carefully cultivated. In the upper part of the Koleh valley and in the hill villages the condition of the people is decidedly inferior to that of those in the valleys of the Krishna and Koira, from the remoteness of communications and the accidents of situations inseparable from hill villages.

11. The following statement shows the area of land occupied, the permanent reductions or Láoni Tota, the remissions from poverty, failure of crops, &c., for every year since the accession of British rule. The areas are derived from a conversion of the bighás of the former or Adam's survey into acres:—

Year.	Occupied Area.	Láoni Tota or Permanent reductions.	Remissions.	Collections.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1847-48	71,790	21,020	5,714	1,70,900	} Average 1,59,650 } Average 1,03,140
1848-49	71,930	23,734	12,593	1,64,212	
1849-50	71,879	24,063	14,602	1,62,462	
1850-51	73,852	24,276	5,586	1,70,889	
1851-52	73,796	24,943	19,509	1,66,181	
1852-53	73,615	25,103	27,197	1,47,120	
1853-54	72,074	24,149	14,672	1,54,713	
1854-55	71,793	24,641	19,562	1,50,726	
1855-56	72,789	24,684	7,689	1,70,021	
1856-57	74,249	24,911	9,122	1,73,797	
1857-58	74,717	24,900	5,639	1,77,471	
1858-59	77,944	24,885	2,057	1,82,731	
1859-60	78,337	25,107	2,694	1,82,688	
1860-61	78,363	24,995	507	1,85,813	
1861-62	78,257	24,852	254	1,85,762	
		General Average	...	1,69,032	

12. Up to 1854-55 forms one period. The occupied area as shown by the accounts never exceeded acres 73,852, the amount opposite the year 1850-51 from that year to 1854-55 the annual falling off was steady, notwithstanding the very heavy annual remissions. The average annual collections amounted to Rs. 1,59,650. The assessment evidently pressed very heavily during this period. In 1855-56 a fresh period begins. During this period the occupied area steadily increased. The revenue management was evidently much stricter. The remissions which had been Rs. 19,562 in 1854-55 were but Rs. 70,689 in 1855-56, and were farther reduced each year with the exception of 1856-57. Throughout the Collectorate a much stricter system of revenue management began to take effect in 1855-56, but about this time the general rise in prices began to be universally felt, as regards this táluca in particular during 1855-56 and 1856-57 there was a large expenditure on public works, both the Kumbarla Ghát road and the cleared road from Sátára to Kolhápnr being under construction during this period, affording full employment to the labouring classes. Eventually the opening of the Kumbarla Ghát in 1858-59 farther benefitted the district. Thus notwithstanding an increased strictness in revenue management, the average prosperity of the district exhibits an annual progressive increase in the year following 1855-56. The occupied area increased and the revenue increased in a still greater proportion. I should not perhaps be wrong in attributing some portion of the evident improvement in the district to the great reduction in the remissions of the last few years antecedent to 1855-56 and the consequent curtailment of opportunities for defrauding the rayats by the minor native officials, unavoidable under a system of heavy remissions.

13. In 1858-59 the measurement of the district commenced, and in accordance with what it appears always happens, there was a great increase in the occupied area. Land hitherto unoccupied on account of excessive assessment is taken up, and the assessment, be it what it may, readily paid as a fine to secure possession before the settlement. From the very small increase in the permanent reductions it is evident that nearly all the land newly occupied was taken up on the standard assessment without any "Láoni Tota" being accorded. During the last four years the remissions were cut down as low as possible, being last year at the nominal amount of Rs. 254.

14. But though the district has greatly improved of late years on the general average, the great inequalities of the old assessment have, beyond all doubt, pressed heavily, both in the cases of entire villages and individuals. The actual amount of this pressure it is not easy to form any precise estimate of, as it was greatly modified by a practice which was introduced in the Rájá's time, of not allowing a rayat to cultivate Inám land unless he paid an excessive assessment for his Government land—an indirect way in fact of raising an assessment on the Inám. This practice is stated to have prevailed in many villages and

may be supposed to have more or less existed in most of the villages of the district. The lands of the 88 Government villages of the district are nearly one-third Inám, and besides these lands there are 34 entire Inám villages in the district. The rayat must cultivate somewhere to gain a livelihood and the Inámdár must sublet his lands on the best terms he can or draw no return from them. The Government as the largest land-holder in most of the villages had the first pull at the purse of the bulk of the rayats, the Inámdár was obliged to be content with what he could get after the demands of the Government had been made good. Thus the realization of a larger revenue, nominally on the Government lands only, than they could actually of themselves pay, became practicable.

15. I propose to adopt for this táluka a grouping of villages and rates of assessment the same as those adopted for the adjacent táluka of Tárgaon, the main bulk of which was settled last season, which again are very similar to the rates of the Sátára Táluka, also settled last year, and differ little from those of Wái, settled in the preceding year. It is here that in the last two years prices have greatly advanced, but that advance can hardly be considered as permanent and not liable to retrogression, and, therefore, I think it expedient to adhere to the standard of assessment which has been successfully introduced into those districts so similarly situated.

16. The following is the grouping of villages and the maximum dry-crop, turi and bágáit rates I propose to adopt:—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Dry-crop maximum.	Turi and Bágáit maximum.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	41	3 0 0	9 0 0
2	12	2 10 0	8 0 0
3	11	2 6 0	7 8 0
4	8	2 2 0	7 0 0
5	8	1 14 0	7 0 0
6	Hill villages 8	1 0 0	5 0 0

17. The 1st class contains the villages in the valley of the Krishna and the lower part of the Koina and Koleh valleys near their confluences with the Krishna, having a moderate and certain supply of rain and advantageously situated as regards access to high roads. The 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes comprise the villages proceeding farther and farther to the westward and in less accessible situations in both valleys; in the 2nd class are included the villages to the eastward under and among the spurs of the Gháts to the east of the valley of the Krishna whose situation is inferior to that of those of the 1st class. The 5th class includes the villages at the head of the Koleh valley, and the 6th class the hill villages on the slopes and tops of the Gháts enclosing that valley.

18. The maximum bágáit and turi rates I have taken as similar. The bágáit is both "Mothasthal," or irrigated by water raised from wells, and "Páthasthal," or irrigated by means of water led by means of a water-course from a dam on a stream. Or both Mothasthal and Páthasthal, the path running for a part of the season only and water being then supplied from a well. Rs. 5 per acre I have adopted as the highest rate for purely well bágáit in the 1st class; this rate decreasing for the lower classes, in correspondence with the maximum bágáit rate, which is, of course, a purely Páthasthal rate. As regards the turi there is of course very little indeed of any which would approach the maximum rate. This could only occur in the case of the most superior soil with a supply of water equal to that of the best bágáit, that is, perennial, and in which sugarcane is capable of being grown.

19. The following table shows the estimated result of the new assessment in comparison with the collections on the old rates last year:—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Collections last year on Government Occupied Land.	Survey Assessment of Land occupied last year.	Survey Assessment of Government unoccupied Arable Waste.	Survey Kamát or Assessment of Government Occupied and Unoccupied Land.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	41	1,24,324	1,08,326	5,576	1,13,902
2	12	25,926	26,856	1,695	28,551
3	11	18,422	14,778	514	15,292
4	8	6,886	5,062	351	5,413
5	8	8,037	7,697	275	7,972
6	8	2,167	2,578	253	2,831
	88	1,85,762	1,65,297	8,664	1,73,961

20. The 1st class comprises the villages in the centre of the valleys, where the present assessment ranges highest, and where the practice of putting a very high assessment on the Government land of holders of inám land was most generally prevalent. In some of these villages the average old assessment on the whole dry-crop lands of the village exceeds Rs. 4-8-0 per acre and an average of Rs. 4 per acre is an exceedingly common rate on the bágáit; again an average of upwards of Rs. 12 per acre is met with and Rs. 8-0-0 is a common average rate.

21. In the 2nd class the old assessment is very variable, being in some villages very high and in some equally low, so that the general result shows a small increase. In the 3rd class, high assessment prevailed; most of these villages are high up the Kolch valley and distant from good communications, their old assessment appears to be based on pretty much the same standard as those in the centre of the valley of the Krishna, however much the two situations may have been on an equality at the time the ancient assessment was fixed, their circumstances are widely different now.

22. The 4th and 5th classes comprise the villages farther and farther up the Koleh valley; and the 6th class the hill villages. Re. 1 is taken as the maximum assessment of dry-crop land, but only the little land which is continuously culturable can attain to near this rate. In pure hill lands which are cultivated for 2 or perhaps 3 years and then left fallow for 5 or 6 years or more, the assessment will range from 2 to 3 annas per acre only.

23. The general result of the whole proposed settlement will be a reduction from the collections of last year, Rs. 1,85,762 to Rs. 1,65,297, land bearing assessment Rs. 8,664 is at present waste. Supposing that all this is taken up, the gross realizations cannot exceed Rs. 1,73,961. But if the excessive realizations of the last four years are excluded from the calculation, the proposed settlement will not appear so unfavourably in a financial point of view as will appear from the following:—

		Rs.	
Average realizations from	1847-48 to 1854-55...	1,59,650	
Do. do.	1847-48 „ 1857-58...	1,63,140	
Do. do.	1847 „ 1861-62...	1,69,032	
Survey Kamál on occupied and waste...		1,73,961	
Do. Assessment of land now occupied only		1,65,297	

24. Thus though there is a present loss of Rs. 20,465 on the collections of last year, there is a probable increase on the total realizations of all past years, and it must be remembered that a considerable portion of the increased revenue of the last four years is due to the approach of the survey settlement. The loss would not have been so great had the summary settlement not confirmed all Inámdárs their holdings according to existing limits, and thus prevented the bringing under assessment encroachments on Government lands. I have little doubt that as much as Rs. 3,000 a year would have resulted from the assessment of encroachments had it been still practicable.

25. I now come to the remaining 53 villages of the Helwak Mahálkari's Division of the Tárgeon Táluka, the bulk of which were settled last year. I reported on this táluka fully, in letter No. 131 of the 6th April last, the rates proposed in which received the sanction of Government by letter No. 1841 of the 8th May last, so my remarks on these remaining villages may be brief. These villages, the greater part of which are hill villages on the Gháts, were not settled last year with the main bulk of the táluka, in consequence of the classification not being completed in time.

26. These 53 villages are entirely situated in the valley of the Koina river or on the hills bounding it on either side. They join on to the portion of the valley of the Koina comprised in the Karád Táluka and previously described. The lower part of the valley after the sudden bend of the river from a southerly to an easterly course at Helvák is traversed by the Karád and Chiplun road, so that the villages near this great line of road have great advantages as regards communications with large markets. The villages on the upper part of the valley and on the hills are much less favourably situated.

27. As regards the condition of the people the remarks at paragraph 10 regarding the Karád Táluka apply equally here. The people at the lower part of the valley being on the whole pretty well off, those of the hill villages in the state of poverty which appears to be the normal condition of the inhabitants of such tracts. There are 1,171 acres of Government rice land and 190 acres of Government bágáit in the 53 villages in question. The main bulk of the cultivation in the greater part of the villages consist of hill lands uncontinuously cultivated.

28. The following statement shows the recorded occupied area, the permanent reductions on the standard assessment, the remissions and the collections for each year since the accession of British rule.

Year.	Occupied area.	Lāoni Total or permanent reductions.	Remissions.	Collections.
			Rs.	Rs.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1847-48	32,364	3,400	1,123	11,001
1848-49	32,303	3,945	636	10,912
1849-50	32,300	3,437	1,580	10,372
1850-51	32,177	3,685	916	10,598
1851-52	32,125	4,179	85	10,876
1852-53	32,180	4,204	289	10,683
1853-54	32,180	4,170	4,019	7,021
1854-55	31,679	4,163	54	10,791
1855-56	31,492	4,369	28	10,566
1856-57	31,679	4,164	.....	10,626
1857-58	31,704	4,154	4	10,709
1858-59	31,770	4,153	.....	10,742
1859-60	31,801	4,118	.....	10,803
1860-61	31,833	4,113	17	10,844
1861-62	31,674	4,063	.....	10,777
Average of 15 years...	.....	.....	.....	10,488

29. The fluctuations in the items of the above statement, it will be observed, are very small indeed, which is due to nearly all these villages being very near the Gháts where a lump assessment prevailed, the internal distribution being left to the arrangements of the villagers themselves. The collections have actually decreased a trifle of late years, notwithstanding the great improvement in the circumstances of the people of very many of the villages, which they fully admit has resulted from the opening of the Kumbarla Ghát and the road leading to it.

30. The rates applied last year, to the villages of this táluka then settled, will prove perfectly applicable to these remaining villages, which according to their position will fall into the following classes of the rates given at para : 9 of my letter No. 131 of the 26th April last, on the settlement of the bulk of the táluka as follows :—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	Bágát and Turi maximum rate.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4	2	2 2 0	7 0 0
5	12	1 14 0	7 0 0
6 } Hill villages. {	7	1 0 0	7 0 0
7 }	32	1 0 0	5 0 0

31. Classes 4 and 5 correspond to classes 4 and 5 of the 9th paragraph of my letter above alluded and these villages are intermixed with those settled last year in those classes. Classes 6 and 7 are the villages close to the Gháts in which almost all the dry-crop cultivation is uncontinuous. Class 6 comprises the villages close to the Kumbarla Ghát road about Helváák which have a decided advantage over the other hill villages. I have, however, only adopted one rate for the hill lands, in accordance with what was proposed by the Revenue Commissioner and sanctioned by Government with reference to the hill lands of the Sátára and Jávli Tálukas last year.

32. The result of the imposition of the above rates, in comparison with the collections of last year, is as follows :—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Collections last year on Government Occupied Land.	Survey Assessment of Land occupied last year.	Survey Assessment of Government Arable Unoccupied Waste.	Survey Kumál or Assessment of Government Occupied and Arable Waste.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4	2	1,511	1,925	19	1,944
5	12	3,932	5,430	19	5,449
6	7	692	882	4	886
7	32	4,672	5,644	135	5,779
	53	10,807	13,881	177	14,058

33. There is thus an increase of Rs. 3,074 on the collections of last year; and the collections of last year, as will be seen from the general statement at paragraph 28, differ little from those of any of the last 15 years. Till the last five years these villages were separated by an interval of many miles from any great cart track, and had only communication with markets by bullock tracks. Prices moreover throughout the country were very different even five years ago from what they have been during the last two years. Compared with the rates introduced elsewhere the rates proposed for these 53 villages are moderate enough; and I have no doubt of their proving suitable notwithstanding their involving some increase of assessment. In former times this was one of the most inaccessible parts of the whole Collectorate, there was no external demand for produce, and the assessment was naturally on a very low standard. Where one rupee of assessment was then paid, Rs. 3 could doubtless be paid now with greater ease.

34. I would propose to reserve to Government the power of adding a water rate to existing assessment in case of works constructed by Government and of imposing a school cess of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna in the rupee as was sanctioned for districts previously settled.

35. I have some proposals to make regarding the improvement of communications in the districts above reported upon, but I will reserve these for another report.

36. I have still to report on the Válva Táluka, which I propose to settle this year, but the classification is only now being completed and the papers are not yet made up.

37. I shall be obliged by your forwarding this report with as little delay as possible to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

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

No. 125 of 1863.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D. ;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

*Dhárwár Districts, Camp
Kagnelli, 20th January 1863.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the accompanying report from Major W. C. Anderson, Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C., No. 466, dated 30th ultimo, proposing revised rates of assessment for the entire old division of the Karád Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate, comprising 88 Government villages and parts of villages, and also for the remaining portion of the late Helvák Maháikari's Division of the Tárgeon Táluka consisting of 53 villages.

2. This report was received by me from the Collector of Sátára, Mr. Chapman, to whom it is addressed, and who in his transmitting memorandum (No. 53, dated the 12th instant,) gives an abstract of it as follows :—

“In paragraphs 1 to 11 the physical features of the Karád Táluka are described and are shown to be very similar to those of the Tárgeon Táluka reported on last year. Major Anderson consequently proposed that the same rates should be introduced, and these were sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 1841, dated 8th May last.

“3rd. The average collections for the last fifteen years are shown to have been Rs. 1,69,032, and those for last year amounted to Rs. 1,85,762.

“The total survey assessment on both occupied and unoccupied land is Rs. 1,73,961, so that supposing the whole area to be under cultivation Government will, as compared with last year's revenue, lose Rs. 11,801 per annum by the new rates.

“At present land assessed at Rs. 8,664 is uncultivated, but this will probably be immediately taken up.

“4th. The instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 1843 of the 8th May last sanctioning the rates for the Sátára Táluka have been carried out.

“One rupee has been fixed as the uniform maximum dry-crop rate in hill villages.

B 1664—12

"5th. The rates for the 53 villages of the Tárgaon Táluka have, as has been stated, already received the sanction of Government.

	Rs.
"These rates will give an increase over last year's collections of ...	3,074
"The average collections for the last fifteen years was ...	10,488
"The collections last year amounted to ...	10,807
"The total survey assessment on occupied and unoccupied land is ...	14,058
"There is only land of the assessed value of Rs. 177 now unoccupied."	

3. I see no reason for objecting to the rates of assessment proposed by Major Anderson for the several villages of the two divisions of the districts now reported on by him. They are as regards the Karád Táluka the same as were proposed and sanctioned last year for the Tárgaon Táluka, and as regards the late Helvák Mahálkari's Division, the same as were sanctioned for the interlying and adjacent villages of the Tárgaon Táluka of which they form a part.

4. I beg, therefore, to recommend that the proposed rates receive the sanction of Government with the reservations in respect to additional water rates and the usual school cess of $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna in the rupee recommended in Major Anderson's 34th paragraph; I should, however, have preferred a larger margin than a half anna cess to provide for *local improvements* generally.

5. With reference to what is stated in Major Anderson's 35th paragraph, Mr. Chapman states that he "hopes to be able to visit the district in company with that officer this season, and avail himself of Major Anderson's knowledge and experience when submitting a plan for opening a communication through the Koina valley."

On my receipt of these proposals I shall do myself the honour of laying them before Government with any remarks that may be called for.

I have the honour, &c.,

W. HART,

Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 693.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th March 1863.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 125, dated 20th January 1863—Submitting a report by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Marátha Country, proposing revised rates of assessment for the entire old division of the Karád Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate, comprising 88 Government villages and parts of villages, and also for the remaining portion of the late Helvák Mahálkari's division of the Tárgaon Táluka, consisting of 53 villages.

RESOLUTION.—As the rates proposed are for districts which are reported to be in their physical character very similar to those of districts into which new rates were introduced last year, and which rates were very carefully considered by the Revenue Commissioner and Government before being sanctioned, the present proposals call for no special observations or remarks, and are approved and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 4644 of 1894.

FROM

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

TO

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR
OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,
Bombay.*Camp Mahábaleshvar, 30th
31st May 1894.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward for the orders of Government the revision survey settlement report for the Pátan Táluka of the Sátára District submitted by Mr. Pitt, Superintendent of the Deccan Revenue Survey.

2. This report deals with the settlement of 117 Government villages and also certain portions of Government land included in 8 inám villages comprised within what is now called the Pátan Táluka, and which was so constituted in 1862.

3. Mr. Pitt has given, I consider, a correct, full and interesting account of the position, physical features and climate of the Pátan Táluka, and he has shown by the figures tabulated in his 21st para. that since 1862 there has been a very general and substantial increase in prosperity.

Pátan is well off as regards its main roads, its market towns, its rivers, its rainfall, and its proximity to the sea port town of Chiplun on the west and the railway station of Karád on the east.

All circumstances combined show that the material condition of the táluka is greatly improved during the past 30 years and justify the resolution to enhance the land assessment.

4. The most important duty which falls to me in reviewing this report is to express my opinion whether I regard the grouping of villages as correct and the imposition of the rates as equitable. The present classification is as follows:—

Group	Number of villages.	Maximum dry-crop.	Rice.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
I ...	14	3-4	9	0	0
II ...	17	2-12	8	0	0
III ...	24	2-6	7	8	0
IV ...	16	1-12	7	0	0
V ..	46	1-2	6	8	0

Mr. Pitt seems to have carried out this grouping of villages very carefully, and I have no reasons to object to the grouping or to the rates proposed.

5. As regards the tisáli and kumri lands, I am of opinion that their separate classification and rating should be done away with, and that all such lands should be classed as ordinary jiráyat.

6. The figures relating to garden lands are interesting and show that whereas the area belonging to Government was 1,737 acres assessed at Rs. 8,036, the present area is 3,342 acres assessed at Rs. 14,246. The average assessment per acre has fallen from Rs. 4-10-0 to Rs. 4-4-2.

7. In like manner the Government pátasthal area was 1,590 acres rated for water cess only at Rs. 4,337, whereas now it is 2,893 acres rated at Rs. 7,167. The average assessment per acre has fallen from Rs. 2-11-8 to Rs. 2-7-8.

8. The settlement appears to be moderate and equitable, and I recommend that the rates may be approved and guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. E. CANDY,
Collector of Sátára.

No. S—1650 of 1894.

FROM

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

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Poona, 9th July 1894.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for a revision of rates in the Pátan táluka of Sátára, prepared by Mr. Pitt and concurred in by the Collector.

2. The enhancement proposed by Mr. Pitt is 23 per cent. excluding the charge on new pásthal irrigation—an enhancement more than justified by the course of prices, improvements in communications and general rise in the value of agricultural profits; but I fully agree with Mr. Pitt that for a táluka like Pátan, which, except in favoured portions, is still undoubtedly backward, the enhancement should be chiefly confined to those parts which have made a marked advance during the expired lease.

3. A short summary of the facts which justify enhancement must be given. The rise in prices shown by Appendix N and analysed in paragraph 36 has undoubtedly taken place, and this is natural, because at the date of the old settlement improved communications had not had time to show their effect on prices and the era of high prices which opened with the American War had not begun. Communications have been considerably improved. The great road from Karád to Chiplún was not open for through traffic till the current lease had been granted. During the lease the important railway feeder from Malhárpeth to the Masur Station of the Southern Marátha Railway has been constructed. This road must affect the grouping of some of the villages. The Local Fund Board has in recent years improved the bullock tracks mentioned by Mr. Pitt, but the greatest improvement of all is the West Deccan Railway. One of the most remarkable results of this railway has been the large extension of the earth-nut for export. Though the toll receipts (Mr. Pitt's para. 16) indicate that the railway has somewhat diverted the traffic along the Karád-Chiplún road, the great increase of carts (para. 21) shows clearly that improved communications have added largely to the advantages of the táluka.

4. There are several important roads in contemplation which may be enumerated:—

(a) A road from Helvak along the Koyna Valley to Mahábaleshvar.

(b) A road from Pátan *via* Morgiri, Pánchgani and Mala to Sangameshvar.

(c) A road to the head of the Vang Valley from Karád running nearly due west and opening out this portion of the Pátan Táluka.

Of these roads the last only is at all likely to be constructed during the currency of the coming lease. Its survey has been made, but no prospective benefit to the táluka can be taken into account at the present time. There are rumours that the Southern Marátha Railway Company propose to run a railway from Karád to Chiplún, but this again is an improvement which cannot be considered now.

It must be at once insisted on that, though communications have been improved, the improvement affects only the villages near or through which the roads pass, because the táluka is so broken up by hill ranges. The registration statistics point to a great rise in the value of land, but the wide range of the figures for sales, leases, &c., again indicates that progress has been far more marked in favoured villages than in the táluka as a whole. The general statistics of material resources given in paragraph 28 also point to greater progress in the open portions than in the hill, villages of the lower groups.

5. The grouping of the villages was at the first settlement made in instalments. It may be accepted generally, but modifications are necessary

either by reason of improved communications or by the elimination of patent irregularities in the old grouping. Mr. Pitt has inadequately explained the grouping. I am however able to deal with this question with much confidence, because I visited a large portion of the taluka in March last in company with Mr. Lord, Assistant Collector, whose local knowledge was remarkably thorough. The following synopsis of the grouping is a necessary preliminary to my comments:—

Group.	OLD GROUPS.			Group.	NEW GROUPS.					
	Number of Villages.	Old rates.			Number of Villages.	Proposed rates.		Increase per cent.	Increase per cent. excluding new pátasthal.	
		Dry-crop.	Rice.			Dry-crop.	Rice.			
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.				
I ...	2	3.0	9	I ...	14	3.4	9	32.9	29.4	
II ...	6	2.10	8							
III ...	5	2.6	7.8							
IV ...	1	2.2	7.0							
III ...	5	2.6	7.8	II ...	17	2.12	8	31.5	26.4	
IV ...	6	2.2	7.0							
V ...	6	1.14	7.0							
IV ...	5	2.2	7.0	III ...	24	2.6	7.8	17.2	12.7	
V ...	19	1.14	7.0							
VI ...	1	1.0	6.8	IV ...	16	1.12	7	30.7	21.1	
	15	1.0	5.0							
VI ...	6	1.0	6.8	V ...	46	1.2	6.8	16.	14.4	
	40	1.0	5.0							
								Total.	27.2	23.0

Group I.—No explanation is required for the amalgamation of old groups I and II. Of the villages of old group III now included in group I, Majgaon and Ural are much benefitted by the new Malhárpeth-Masur road. Adul and Nada were and are on the high road and ought to have been in old group II. They are certainly better situated in every way than Sangvad and Bahula which were in that group. Marul cannot be placed in a lower group than Bahula. One village, Marli, raised from group IV has now a cart-road *viá* Sangvad to the main road.

Group II.—This group should, as proposed, contain the remainder of old group III, that is, the villages in the Vang valley, which are not cut off by hills from access to the Karád market. To this group, six villages of old group IV are added. Four of these adjoin the villages just referred to. Vajrosi is close to the market of Tarla in the north, and Tomsa, but for the inaccessible situation of the greater part of its lands, would have been placed with its neighbour Ural in the first group. The remaining villages of this proposed group belonged to old group V. Though all lie further west than Pátan, two of them (Ker and Katawdi) have easy access to Pátan; a third, Yerad, is on the main road, and the rest are only separated from this road by the river, the crossing of which is not difficult in the fair season. I think that these villages are rightly placed above those of group III, for though the rainfall, which increases as one goes west, is very heavy and unsuitable to the best dry crops, earthnut, both as an irrigated and unirrigated crop has extended to them and they have the full advantages of easy communications.

Group III.—Group III contains the remainder of old group V and five villages of old group IV. These five villages were over rated at the first settlement. They are unfavourably situated with difficult access to markets and cannot be placed on a par with the villages of the same old group which have been included in group II.

As to groups IV and V, the only change recommended is the elimination and separate grouping of those hill villages which have a decided advantage over the rest. This elimination was partly effected at the old settlement in that seven

villages about Helvak (see para. 31 of Major Anderson's report of 1862) were rated at Rs. 6-8 for rice. Of these Mr. Pitt has put only one Rásati (No. 70, Appendix Q) into new group IV, but the other six should certainly be similarly included. These are Nos. 86, 91, 93, 93, 100 and 106. They lie on the main road and secure special prices for their produce, including grass and firewood, to the numerous cart-men who halt at Helvak. The other 15 proposed for inclusion in group IV will be subjected to a somewhat large enhancement from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 in their rice maximum as well as to an enhancement in the dry-crop rate. For this reason somewhat detailed justification is required. No 56, Dhorosi, is quite close to Tarla and No 57, Sadavaghapur, though on a spur, has easy communication with Pátan and Tarla. Nos. 61 to 65 adjoin villages of group III. Nos. 66 to 68 and 71 lie on the main road. Nos. 58 to 60 and 69 are slightly inferior in position but adjoin villages of either group II or III. As regards Nos. 66-68 it is a question whether they should not be moved to group III at least. I do not make such a proposal because they have very much high-lying land and a very heavy rainfall.

It must be remarked as regards the seven villages shown in the synopsis above as being rated at Rs 6-8 for rice, that a rate of Rs. 7 was proposed and sanctioned at the old settlement, but the assessment was actually based on a rate of Rs. 6-8, a point which should have been noticed in Mr. Pitt's report.

6. Reverting again to the synopsis of groups shown above, and examining the more detailed information shown in Appendix Q, it will be seen that the enhancements in groups and in individual villages vary much more irregularly than would be the natural result of the proposed modifications in rates. Part of this irregularity is due to the assessment of new pátasthal, but even if this cause of irregularity is eliminated, much still remains which is almost wholly due to the special rating of all lands which have been classed under the "Tisáli Kumri" rules, cursorily referred to in Mr. Pitt's 44th paragraph.

I have already reported to Government (see correspondence quoted in Government Resolution No. 4216, dated 11th May 1894), insisting on the necessity for re-consideration of the method adopted at the old settlement and confirmed at the revision of the Sátára tálukas already revised, which contain much hill land with a heavy rainfall, with respect to the land classed as tisáli or kumri. Tisáli and kumri would both be included in what is termed "varkas" in the Konkan, tisáli most nearly corresponding to "bhatle varkas." It may be described as land which is cultivated with short fallows with náchni from seedlings raised in a ráb seed-bed; while kumri is poorer land which was formerly, and is still to a small extent, cultivated by kumri with long fallows, of as much even as 10 years, followed at most by two years of cropping. The fallow allowed the scrub to grow and, when it was grown, it was cut and burnt *in situ* and a crop raised on the spot followed by another crop the year after. No doubt the first crop after the fallow was a very remunerative one, but kumri cultivation cannot survive long with an increasing population. Already in the hill villages of Pátan, which are inám, it has almost entirely disappeared and ráb cultivation of náchni has perforce taken its place. This is rapidly becoming the case in the Government villages. At the time of the first settlement the hill villagers kumried wherever they found a suitable spot, but at that settlement Major Anderson confined them to set areas by measuring large numbers, patches of which might be kumried in rotation. Forest conservation, taken up by no means too early, together with increased population, must cause kumri to disappear of itself in a very few years, and even if the forests were abandoned, kumri cultivation would at no distant date make the hills as bare as they are in the Inám villages, where Inámdárs have been tempted to trench on their capital by allowing a denudation of the tree-covered area.

7. In view of the fact that the Survey Department is closing its operations, I take it to be my duty to place on permanent record in the Settlement Reports as opportunity arises important factors in settlement which hitherto have been kept out of reports. It is not always with the object of taking the orders of Government that these factors are recorded, for naturally Government will in future as it has in the past leave the details of land valuation to the experience of the officers specially trained, but it would have been better if more explicit in-

formation had been recorded in the old settlement reports, as in the earlier revision proposals, to enable the Government to understand the effect of the orders which are solicited.

In this report, therefore, I shall deal somewhat fully with three important factors which largely modify the effect of the sanction accorded to the proposals put forward. These are—

- (1). The special "tisáli kumri" rating.
- (2). The hill class, or the "dongar class" as it is termed.
- (3). The jantries for assessment.

8. The special classification for hill villages was instituted at the original survey of the Wái Táluka. It was modified as Jávli and Sátára were taken up and again when what is now the Pátan Táluka was brought under the survey settlement. After that it was largely used in the field operations in the hill villages of the Kolhápúr State, and was then for the first time brought on the printed rules of the Southern Marátha Country Survey, and thus became known as the "Kolhápúr Hill Rules." The now Deccan Survey comprises what were the Southern Marátha Country and the Poona-Násik Surveys. The amalgamation took place in the year 1886, but prior to that date (1877) the abolition of one of the Survey Commissionerships brought the whole of the Deccan and Konkan under the administration of Colonel Anderson, who was the originator of most of the peculiar practices of the old Southern Marátha Country Survey. Of Colonel Anderson's wonderful skill as a land valuator it is not for me to comment, yet I am constrained to say that the jealousy with which he kept the details of settlement in his own hands has made it a most difficult task to even the successors in immediate charge of the technical administration of the surveys to grasp the object and bearing of the standing departmental rules for classification and settlement.

9. The Kolhápúr Hill Rules were framed to meet the special conditions of hill tracts. The rainfall is very heavy, too heavy for the successful cultivation of the better cereals. Cultivation of dry-crop land, as well as of rice, is most profitable when the seedlings are raised on a seed-bed prepared under the now well known "ráb" system. Dry-crop was also largely kumried, but kumri is after all only wasteful ráb, and destined to die out with increased population. The value of dry-crop was small and its classification on the strict rules of the "Joint Report" would have been too costly. Moreover these rules were largely inapplicable. It would clearly have been an error to class hill slopes by dividing the fields into compartments and digging to ascertain the average depth. The depth varies so suddenly and so irregularly that, to get at an average, the number of compartments would necessarily have been enormous, altogether out of proportion to the importance of the question of depth of soil in such land. Dry-crop land was then divided into "khushki" (the Kánarese for dry-crop), "jiráyat" (the corresponding Maráthi equivalent), "tisáli" and "kumri." These very nearly correspond to the divisions of the Konkan Survey, viz. "rábi" and "varkas." Khushki corresponds to "bandhi," and jiráyat to "malkhandi rabi," and tisáli and kumri to "bhatle" and ordinary varkas respectively. As in the case of varkas, so in that of tisáli kumri the depth was largely judged by eye, and the classification made more with reference to slope and position than to depth. Khushki, like rabi, was classed under the Joint Rules scale up to 16 annas, but the classification of jiráyat was limited to 10 or 11 annas as in the case of malkhandi rabi. Tisáli was not classed above 6 annas as in the case of bhatle varkas, and kumri was limited to 3 annas, while the limitation of ordinary varkas was 4 annas.

10. The classification scale varied in different tálukas and was not fixed till 1861 thus:—

	Wái.	Jávli.	Pátan.	Remarks.
Jiráyat 1st Class ...	11	10	11	The Jávli scale was applied to the Sátára Táluka also. In 1861 the scale was modified for the Targaon settlement. Targaon is now Pátan in great measure.
" 2nd Class ...	9	8	9	
" 3rd Class ...	7½	6	7½	
" 4th Class ...	...	...	6
Tisáli 1st Class ...	6	4½	5	This scale was made final and called the "Kolhápúr Hill Rules" scale.
" 2nd Class ...	4½	3½	4	
Kumri 1st Class ...	3	3	3	
" 2nd Class ...	2	2	2	

The Hill Rules were intended to apply to villages at the heads of valleys, and on the slopes and plateaux of hills, in which owing to excessive rainfall only such hill grains as náchni, sawa and wari are grown. In villages partly on the hills and partly in the plain they were applied to the hilly portions, the lowlying lands being classed under the Joint Rules scale. In doubtful cases the hill lands were classed under both scales, the Superintendent deciding which should be used in assessment.

11. It seems expedient to place on record the manner in which the rules were worked. Jiráyat was regularly classed by digging, but land was put into first class tisáli, if the depth was apparently not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cubit, and the surface level, or if slightly unlevel, provided with small embankments to ensure gradual accretion and prevent erosion. Tisáli, second class, took in land of the same depth with a sufficiently level surface to allow easy ploughing. It was essential that no land capable of annual cultivation should be classed below the grade of jiráyat.

Kumri first class, was land even perhaps often deeper than $\frac{1}{2}$ cubit, but of a sloping surface, or intermingled with boulders which make ploughing difficult, while the lowest grade (kumri second class) was land which could not be worked by the plough or which was evidently of a smaller depth, even if fairly level, than $\frac{1}{2}$ cubit. Land was eliminated as "kharáb" and unassessed, which was too steep to allow of even hand hoeing, or too shallow to allow grass to grow or covered with boulders and large stones. Digging in tisáli was obligatory, but very partial, while kumri was wholly classed by eye.

12. Government is aware that in the Sátára District the old classification has been confirmed at revision survey. This is important when the variations in the tisáli kumri scales of valuation are borne in mind. I may at once dispose of Mr. Pitt's somewhat reckless suggestion that the Hill Rules classification should be cancelled and the land re-classed under the rules which prevailed in the Poona-Násik Survey. That would mean a re-doing of the old field work, when it is certain that, whatever complications in settlement the Hill Rules entail, they were most admirably adapted to meet the conditions of the tracts to which they were applied. The Poona Násik Survey was aided in getting over the difficulty of hill land classification by the addition of a tenth class valued at 1 anna to the Joint Rules scale.

13. Turning now to the manner in which lands classed as kumri tisáli under the Kolhápur Hill Rules were dealt with in assessment, I find that invariably and without exception one rate of 1 rupee was taken as the maximum rate. This does not quite mean, as might be presumed, that the classification annas were taken as the assessment, for the jantri plan came in which caused modifications to be referred to later. If the Hill Rules had been applied only to remote and inaccessible hill villages, this uniformity of rating might be considered reasonable; but not only were the rules, but the special rate also, applied to villages abutting on the most fertile highly assessed portions of a táluka. In other words, in a village of the first class where a maximum rate as high as Rs. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ was applied to "khushki"; the tisáli kumri maximum of Re. 1 was applied to the hilly portions of the same village. This same maximum of Re. 1 was also affixed to the very remotest and most inaccessible villages, such as to those of the Koyna Valley for instance. I urge that this action is opposed to the principles of the Bombay Revenue Survey, and moreover, that it has the effect of greatly over-assessing inaccessible hill villages, far from roads and markets, in comparison with those which have advantages of communication in a marked degree. This anomalous practice of the original survey which has hitherto been followed at revision, bears an extraordinary resemblance to the "usual" rabi and varkas rates of Captain Francis, which have been so fully discussed in recent Konkan settlement reports. I must notice also that in the original and revision settlement reports Government have not been fully and clearly informed on the matter. A perusal of paragraph 25 of Captain Anderson's report on Wái (Sátára Revision Compilation, page 45) apparently shows that the special tisáli kumri rate was applied only to the hill villages, but as a fact, I find that it was applied to all lands classed as tisáli or kumri in whatever group situated, and that a good deal of land was so classed even in the first group of Wái for instance rated at the original survey at Rs. 3, and at the revision survey at Rs. 3-8-0. Similarly in paragraph 41 of his revision report on

Wái, Mr. Fletcher after giving reasons why the ordinary dry-crop maximum of the hill villages of Western Wái was only slightly increased, added that he proposed to raise the *tisáli* *kumri* maximum from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-1-0. A perusal of this paragraph again conveys the meaning that the special maximum was only applied to the hill villages of the groups noted in the margin of that paragraph. But as a fact as at original settlement so at revision, the *tisáli* *kumri* maximum was applied throughout the *táluka* on all lands classed as *tisáli* *kumri*. I was on leave when the Wái report was submitted, and when I submitted the proposals for Jávli and Sátára, I was still under the impression that the special maximum had only been applied to the hill villages of the lower groups. As to Wái nothing can be done, because the rates have been introduced, but in Jávli and Sátára I have, with the approval of Government, declared that the rates as regards *tisáli* and *kumri* are provisional, pending orders of Government on a full knowledge of the facts.

14. The question will naturally arise whether the low value of *tisáli* and *kumri* land and of *jiráyat*, also in hill villages, would or would not be over-estimated and the land over-assessed if the ordinary dry-crop maximum is made to govern all the dry-crop of the village. On this point I will quote from a recent report by Mr. Turnbull:—

“I am unable to explain why different maximum rates were considered necessary for *kumri* *tisáli* and ordinary dry-crop, when, as you say, the scale of classification should have differentiated the value of soils annually cultivable, and those not so cultivable. In the case of ordinary *mál* lands (that is, in tracts under the old Poona-Násik Survey) which do not differ materially from *kumri* *tisáli* except perhaps in requiring a year or two less fallowing and which are classed at the same classification values, this differentiation has been deemed to have taken place. I do not think that the classification scale for *kumri* *tisáli* lands as compared with that for ordinary dry-crop soils is high. Soil classed as first class *tisáli* would be comparatively as good in quality as ordinary dry-crop classed between the 6th and 7th classes (Joint Rules) and first and second class *kumri* would certainly be as good in quality, if not better, than ordinary *mál* lands classed as 8th and 9th class.”

In this reasoning I concur, and, to support it, call attention to a noteworthy fact that in 15 villages of Jávli the *tisáli* land was rated under the dry-crop maximum, the *kumri* alone being rated at the “usual” Re. 1 rate. In this *táluka* again, both *khushki* and *jiráyat* in all the groups have been rated under the dry-crop maximum. This shows, as Mr. Turnbull remarks, that in some instances at least the classification scale was held to have differentiated the value of *tisáli* and ordinary dry-crop.

15. But even if it is held that the classification differentiation is not adequate, and if for this reason at original survey a special maximum for *tisáli* *kumri* was required, the introduction, at revision survey, at Mr. Fletcher's instance of the “dongar class,” would have prevented any over-assessment of poor hill lands and obviated all necessity for double rates. The hill or dongar class was elaborated during the prosecution of the Kolhápúr Survey in 1876 by Colonel Anderson. The information on record as to the object of this special measure is very meagre, but the following aim of the dongar class may be gleaned:—

“Hill lands under the *kumri* *tisáli* rules would be classed precisely at the same valuation whether situated on the tops or spurs of hill ranges or at a lower elevation or on the plain; where is undoubtedly the agricultural value of such lands differs considerably. It was ordered then that the classers should affix the dongar class with respect to each field of dry-crop. The first dongar class applied to the bottom lands, the second dongar class to fields on minor spurs at no great elevation, and the third dongar class to elevated spurs of hills or to fields on the tops of the main ranges.”

The use in assessment of the dongar class was as follows:—Fields classed at the first dongar class were rated under the maximum of the group; those classed as second dongar class at the maximum of the next lower group, and those at the third dongar class at the maximum of the still lower group. So far, the dongar class has had no effect on *tisáli* *kumri* lands, inasmuch as the *tisáli* *kumri* maximum has been the same in all the groups. It has practically affected only *khushki* and *jiráyat*. In 1891 Mr. Fletcher obtained sanction to apply the dongar class to the Sátára *Tálukas* at revision settlement. In the classification records all fields have this dongar class assigned, including fields

classified as tisáli or kumri. The assignment of the dongar class was made as a part of the revision classification, for the inauguration of this class was of a later date than the original classification.

It was, be it carefully noted, only applicable to hill villages and only to dry-crop lands.

16. I think that the dongar class combined with the special tisáli kumri classification takes away all necessity for making any difference in the maximum dry-crop rate of any group. It most fully meets any difficulty of communication which the cultivators of land on spurs and hills can have, and makes adequate allowance for the heavier rainfall on such lands, as well as for the thinness of the depth of soil. But as stated in paragraph 7 above there is a third factor, that of the use of jantries, which has a marked effect on the assessment as finally calculated. I append Appendix (1), the jantri used at original as well as at revision settlement for the Wái, Jávli and Sátára Tálukas, and which would have been used for all tisáli kumri land in Pátan if the proposals made had been submitted for sanction unmodified. First the strange fact is apparent that, whereas the sanctioned tisáli kumri maximum was Re. 1 at original settlement and Rs. 1-1 at revision, the jantri was precisely the same. But this is a fact which may be put into other words, *viz.*, that though the sanctioned maximum was Re. 1 at original survey the actual rate applied was Rs. 1-2, and that this latter rate was applied also at revision though the sanctioned maximum was Rs. 1-1. The proposed increase on tisáli kumri is thus wholly nominal as far as the maximum rate is concerned.

In this appendix I have added a full explanation of the construction and use of the jantri and have also compared it with other jantries (Appendix 2) made use of at original and revision settlement in the hill tálukas of Sátára. I have confined the comparison to low grades of rating, where the ordinary dry-crop rate was the same or nearly the same as the special tisáli kumri rate. I cannot recommend any of these jantries for further use and in the absence of the necessity for any sliding scale in these lowly assessed tracts think that the jantri to be used for the lowest groups should be made out strictly at a Rs. 1-2.0 maximum from the highest to the lowest values. This will not alter the additions for nearness to and allowances for distance from the village site, which may and should be made according to present practice.

17. There is still one factor in the assessment which must be noticed, that is, the increase imposed on fields in consideration of their facility for receiving drainage from higher lands. This factor, originated in 1885 by Mr. Fletcher, has been styled the "general position class". It was largely made use of in Khándesh tálukas and in the plain tálukas of Sátára. The scale under which it was applied is as below :—

Scale.

Soil Areas.	ADDITION ON ACCOUNT OF GENERAL POSITION CLASS.						
	1st Class Position.	Inter-mediate.	2nd Class Position.	Inter-mediate.	3rd Class Position.	Inter-mediate.	4th Class Position.
	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.
16 to 12 ...	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.0	0.6	...
Under 12 to 9 ...	2.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	...	...
„ 9 to 6 ...	2.0	1.6	1.0	0.6	...	...	...
„ 6 to 3 ...	1.0	1.0	0.6	...	...	...	...
„ 3 ...	0.6	0.6	...	...	...	...	...

This scale has been applied to all tracts subjected to the general position class except the Mán Táluka of Sátára where a slightly different scale was used. First class position was only applied to flat level bottom lands receiving plentiful drainage from higher levels. Second position class was applied to lands slightly more elevated or further up the valley, but still receiving benefit from surface drainage. Third position class covered lands without benefit of surface drainage but level in surface and so capable of retaining the rainfall. Fourth position class included all lands without surface drainage and also all lands which from sloping surface cannot retain the rain which falls on them. To this last

class no addition was made. The application of these rules to hilly tracts is, in my opinion, of more than doubtful expediency, and I have approved of Mr. Turnbull's action in ordering that the increases which have been made by the classers on account of general position in any land classed as kumri tisáli or jiráyat should be cancelled in the Pátan Táluka. But such land has received as much addition as the rules allow in Wái, Jávli and Sátára, though the scale shows that the rules cannot apply at all to kumri land, and that their effect on tisáli is very small. Still, as the position class to some extent runs counter to the dongar class, it would have been better if they had not been applied where the dongar class was applied.

18. I now come to the important question of rating, and as I have already stated, do not support the principle hitherto adopted with respect to a different maximum for different classes of dry crop. If, however, I were to accept the dry crop rates proposed by Mr. Pitt and make them apply not only to ordinary dry crop, but to tisáli and kumri also, the assessment in the lower groups would be raised above a justifiable figure.

19. I append an abridged form of Appendix Q showing the modifications in rating which, I think, may be reasonably made in this táluka. As regards Group I, no change has been made in the rates proposed except that the dry crop rate is made to govern also tisáli and kumri lands. This group is hardly affected. In 3 villages, Nos. 10, 12 and 14, where tisáli kumri land is found, the percentage enhancement is somewhat increased. The 2nd group I have been obliged to sub-divide by placing the 6 villages which belonged to old group V into a sub-group at Rs. 2-6 for dry crop including tisáli kumri. As may be supposed the enhancements are somewhat increased even with the application of the dongar class in those villages where the area of tisáli and kumri is proportionately large. Group III has been now rated at Re. 1-14-0 for dry crop instead of at Rs. 2-6-0. This will entail a lowering of maximum rate in the 5 villages which belonged to old group IV at Rs. 2-2-0. But I have already stated that these villages were over-rated before and the decrease of maximum rate is not real, for the maximum rate entered by Mr. Pitt was only applied to the dry crop land of this group. Column 21 of Mr. Pitt's Appendix Q shows that four-fifths of the area is tisáli kumri, to which he proposed to apply a maximum of only Re. 1-1-0. Where in certain villages the enhancement is considerably increased over the figures shown in Mr. Pitt's statement, the increase is due to his abnormally low rate for tisáli kumri. As a whole the enhancement on the group is practically unaltered. In group IV I have included, as stated above, the 6 villages of which the old rice rate was Rs. 6-8-0 and which Mr. Pitt inadvertently placed in his 5th group. For the sake of clearly showing the effect of the changes made I give a synopsis of the groups and rates which I propose for sanction :—

Synopsis of Groups and Rates.

OLD GROUPS.					NEW GROUP.						
Group.	No. of Villages.	Old Rates.			No. of Group and Villages.	Proposed Rates.			Increase per cent.	Increase per cent. excluding new Pátasthal.	
		Dry crop.	Kumri Tisáli.	Rice.		Dry crop.	Rice.	Pátasthal.			
											Rs. a.
I ...	2	3-0	1-0	9-0	I ...	14	3-4	9-0	8-0	33-0	30-5
II ...	6	2-10	1-0	8-0							
III ...	5	2-6	1-0	7-8							
IV ...	1	2-2	1-0	7-8	II ...	11	2-12	8-0	8-0	34-1	20-1
III ...	5	2-6	1-0	7-8							
IV ...	6	2-2	1-0	7-0	III ...	6	2-6	8-0	8-0	40-3	34-6
V ...	6	1-14	1-0	7-0							
IV ...	5	2-2	1-0	7-0	IV ...	24	1-14	7-8	8-0	16-8	11-4
V ...	19	1-14	1-0	7-0							
VI ...	7	1-0	1-0	6-8	V ...	22	1-8	7-0	7-0	20-7	20-5
VI ...	15	1-0	1-0	5-0							
VI ...	40	1-0	1-0	5-0	VI ...	40	1-2	6-8	6-0	16-0	14-2
Total ...	117	...	...	...	Total ...	117	...	...	...	28-4	23-9

Explanation.—There is only one maximum for all dry crop, including tisáli and kumri, in each proposed group. The percentage in the last column is found by excluding, not all the water-rate on pásthal new and old, but the new assessment on pásthal now assessed for the first time. It is stated in the old reports that the pásthal maximum was the same as the rice maximum. This statement cannot now be verified. But it is approximately true, for the jantri used made allowances for low grades of dry-crop rating practically equivalent in effect to a lower maximum for soil and water combined.

If these proposals are compared with those submitted by Mr. Pitt, it will be seen that the nett result on the whole táluka and in each group is very similar. The chief difference lies in the villages of my group III, where excluding new pásthal the percentage enhancement is 34·6 per cent. I think the amendments may be accepted without change. Not only is the anomaly of the treatment of tisáli kumri eliminated, but the burden of enhancement is retained on the villages where there is justification for placing it.

20. I shall now be obliged to make amended proposals for Jávli and Sátára, with the same object as was in view in amending the proposals for Pátan. But I await instructions, which, I trust, will be issued in the orders on Pátan.

I have, &c.,
 E. C. OZANNE,
 Survey Commissioner and Director,
 Land Records and Agriculture.

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

Statement referred to in Paragraph 19 of the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture's remarks on the Patan Revision Settlement Report, No. S-1650, dated 9th July 1894.

No.	Name of Village.	By FORMER SURVEY.						By REVISION SURVEY.						In-crease per cent.	REMARKS.
		Maximum Rates.			Government Occupied Land.			Maximum Rates.				Government Occupied Land.			
		Dry-crop.	Kumri Tisdil.	Rice.	Assesment.	Water.	Total.	Dry-crop.	Kumri Tisdil.	Rice.	Patas-thal.	Assesment.	Water.			Total.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
<i>Group I.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Vihe... Do. (Part of Kille Vasantgad)	3 0	...	9 0	3,349	92	3,441	3 4	3 4	9 0	8 0	4,063	78	4,141	20.3
2	Nawdi ...	3 0	...	9 0	318	...	318	3 4	3 4	9 0	8 0	382	...	382	20.1
3	Nune ...	2 10	1 0	8 0	1,259	256	1,515	3 4	3 4	9 0	8 0	1,703	661	2,364	10.6
4	Bahuda ...	2 10	1 0	8 0	323	18	341	3 4	3 4	9 0	8 0	442	33	475	39.3
5	Bahula ...	2 10	1 0	8 0	1,276	422	1,698	3 4	3 4	9 0	8 0	1,682	466	2,148	26.5
6	Nisra ... Do. (Part of Kille Vasantgad)	2 10	1 0	8 0	1,070	...	1,078	3 4	3 4	9 0	8 0	1,459	32	1,491	58.3
7	Mandru ... Do. (Part of Kille Vasantgad)	2 10	1 0	8 0	176	...	176	3 4	3 4	9 0	8 0	234	...	234	33.0
8	Sangwad ...	2 10	1 0	8 0	2,884	304	3,188	3 4	3 4	9 0	8 0	4,001	274	4,275	34.1
9	Majgan ...	2 10	1 0	8 0	336	...	336	3 4	3 4	9 0	8 0	417	...	417	24.1
10	Adul ...	2 6	1 0	7 8	1,437	108	1,545	3 4	3 4	9 0	8 0	1,970	75	2,045	30.4
11	Marul ...	2 6	1 0	7 8	1,443	17	1,460	3 4	3 4	9 0	8 0	2,073	50	2,123	44.7
12	Nade ...	2 6	1 0	7 8	1,724	178	1,902	3 4	3 4	9 0	8 0	2,556	277	2,833	48.9
13	Urul ... Do. (Part of Kille Vasantgad)	2 6	1 0	7 8	1,244	450	1,694	3 4	3 4	9 0	8 0	1,713	626	2,339	38.1
14	Marali ... Government land in the following Inam villages—	2 6	1 0	7 8	714	157	871	3 4	3 4	9 0	8 0	1,079	172	1,251	43.6
	Garvada ...	3 0	1 0	7 8	1,051	150	1,201	3 4	3 4	9 0	8 0	1,469	234	1,703	41.8
	Paparda ...	2 6	1 0	7 8	181	13	194	3 4	3 4	9 0	8 0	237	21	258	33.0
	Tarla ...	2 6	1 0	7 8	1,239	252	1,491	3 4	3 4	9 0	8 0	1,988	322	2,310	54.9
	Total of the 1st Group.				23,011	2,476	26,086					31,524	5,372	34,596	53.8 (30.5)
<i>Group II.</i>															
15	Kumbhargao ...	2 6	1 0	7 8	2,558	206	2,764	2 12	2 12	8 0	8 0	3,403	277	3,680	33.1
16	Khale ...	2 6	1 0	7 8	795	77	872	2 12	2 12	8 0	8 0	979	135	1,114	27.8
17	Kadhane ...	2 6	1 0	7 8	665	51	716	2 12	2 12	8 0	8 0	850	27	877	22.6
18	Kutra ...	2 6	1 0	7 8	1,510	192	1,702	2 12	2 12	8 0	8 0	1,865	198	2,063	20.9
19	Saikada ...	2 6	1 0	7 8	1,401	78	1,479	2 12	2 12	8 0	8 0	1,783	185	1,968	31.7
20	Korivla ...	2 2	1 0	7 0	375	...	375	2 12	2 12	8 0	8 0	472	16	488	30.1
21	Tomsa ... Do. (Part of Kille Vasantgad)	2 2	1 0	7 0	303	97	400	2 12	2 12	8 0	8 0	463	93	556	39.0
22	Vajrosi ...	2 2	1 0	7 0	124	24	148	2 12	2 12	8 0	8 0	153	25	178	20.3
23	Maldan ...	2 2	1 0	7 0	627	63	690	2 12	2 12	8 0	8 0	858	275	1,128	63.6
24	Gudha ...	2 2	1 0	7 0	1,238	143	1,381	2 12	2 12	8 0	8 0	1,783	227	2,010	45.6
25	Peth Debhevadi ... Government land in Inam land, Parula... Do. Amble...	2 2	1 0	7 0	923	97	1,020	2 12	2 12	8 0	8 0	1,275	174	1,449	42.1
		2 2	1 0	7 0	1	...	1	2 12	2 12	8 0	8 0	1	...	1	...
	Total of 2nd Group...				10,544	1,039	11,583					13,910	1,622	15,532	34.1 (29.1)
<i>Group III.</i>															
26	Katavdi ...	1 14	1 0	7 0	441	27	468	2 6	2 6	8 0	8 0	575	104	679	45.1
27	Yerad ...	1 14	1 0	7 0	828	...	828	2 6	2 6	8 0	8 0	1,108	28	1,136	37.2
28	Morgiri ... Do. (Part of Kille Morgiri)	1 14	1 0	7 0	573	2	575	2 6	2 6	8 0	8 0	821	...	821	42.8
29	Gunjali ... Do. (Part of Kille Morgiri)	1 14	1 0	7 0	130	...	130	2 6	2 6	8 0	8 0	158	...	158	21.6
30	Nerala ...	1 14	1 0	7 0	186	...	186	2 6	2 6	8 0	8 0	254	...	254	36.6
		1 14	1 0	7 0	118	...	118	2 6	2 6	8 0	8 0	164	...	164	39.0
		1 14	1 0	7 0	347	...	347	2 6	2 6	8 0	8 0	482	...	482	38.9
31	Ker ... Do. (Part of Kille Morgiri)	1 14	1 0	7 0	204	...	204	2 6	2 6	8 0	8 0	302	...	302	48.0
		1 14	1 0	7 0	312	...	312	2 6	2 6	8 0	8 0	376	62	438	40.4
	Government land in the following Inam village— Sonande ...	1 12	1 0	7 0	235	29	264	2 6	2 6	8 0	8 0	321	61	382	44.7
	Total of the 3rd Group.				3,374	58	3,432					4,561	255	4,816	40.3 (34.6)

No.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.						BY REVISION SURVEY.						Increase per cent.	REMARKS.									
		Maximum Rates.			Government Occupied Land.			Maximum Rates.			Government Occupied Land.													
		Dry-drop.	Kumri Tisāh.	Rice.	Assess-ment.	Water.	Total.	Dry-drop.	Kumri Tisāh.	Rice.	Etāsa-thal.	Assess-ment.	Water.			Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17								
<i>Group IV.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
32	Marlosi ...	2	2	1	0	7	0	279	5	284	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	330	63	393	38.4		
33	Dhamni ...	2	2	1	0	7	0	1,218	12	1,230	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	1,277	45	1,316	7.0		
34	Bhosgaon ...	2	2	1	0	7	0	464	56	520	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	454	79	533	2.5		
35	Mahind ...	2	2	1	0	7	0	409	3	412	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	429	31	460	11.7		
36	Kale Karvadi ...	2	2	1	0	7	0	356	...	356	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	460	5	465	30.6		
37	Marud ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	766	22	788	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	841	167	1,008	27.4		
38	Dhaiti ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	204	11	215	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	228	64	292	35.8		
39	Dusale ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	205	...	205	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	303	...	303	47.8		
40	Patawde ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	209	...	209	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	274	...	54	328	56.9	
41	Jalu ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	276	...	276	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	332	...	332	20.3		
42	Kille Morgiri ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	77	...	77	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	121	...	121	57.1		
43	Bondri ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	332	7	339	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	379	23	402	18.6		
44	Lendri ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	373	14	387	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	282	21	303	43.7		
	Do. (Part of Kille Morgiri) ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	11	...	11	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	13	...	13	18.2		
45	Zakde ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	320	...	320	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	378	...	378	16.6		
	Do. (Part of Kille Morgiri) ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	110	...	110	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	156	...	156	41.8		
46	Ambrag ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	373	1	374	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	467	...	18	485	29.7	
	Do. (Part of Kille Morgiri) ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	366	2	368	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	432	9	441	19.8		
47	Kusrud ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	717	85	802	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	744	194	938	16.5		
48	Umbarkanchan ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	717	80	797	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	775	133	908	13.9		
49	Ruvle ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	854	18	872	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	939	102	1,041	19.4		
50	Ambavde Khurd ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	384	8	392	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	386	29	414	5.6		
51	Bacholi ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	310	25	335	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	342	55	397	18.5		
52	Salva ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	1,204	120	1,324	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	1,318	146	1,464	10.6		
53	Udhavne ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	321	...	321	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	359	...	359	11.8		
54	Kalgaon ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	3,266	4	3,270	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	3,585	20	3,605	10.2		
55	Ghozil ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	688	1	689	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	768	38	806	17.0		
	Vadi Kothavia (Part of Kille Morgiri) ...	1	14	1	0	7	0	11	...	11	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	13	...	13	18.2		
	Government land in the following Inān villages—																							
	Vanjholi ...	1	12	1	0	7	0	37	...	37	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	47	...	47	27.0		
	Jinṭi ...	1	10	1	0	7	0	47	...	47	1	14	1	14	7	8	8	0	58	...	58	13.4		
	Total of the 4th Group.						14,693	477	15,170									16,428	1,296	17,724	16.8	(17.4)		
<i>Group V.</i>																								
56	Rasati ...	1	0	1	0	6	8	286	...	286	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	318	...	318	11.2		
57	Helvāk ...	1	0	1	0	6	8	14	...	14	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	13	...	13	-7.1		
58	Dhankāl ...	1	0	1	0	6	8	77	...	77	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	74	...	74	-4.1		
59	Gokul ...	1	0	1	0	6	8	197	...	197	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	202	...	202	2.5		
60	Nechal ...	1	0	1	0	6	8	61	...	61	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	67	...	67	1.6		
61	Medheghar ...	1	0	1	0	6	8	97	...	97	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	96	...	96	-1.0		
62	Govare ...	1	0	1	0	6	8	51	...	51	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	51	...	51	-5.6		
63	Dhorosi ...	1	0	1	0	5	0	277	90	367	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	406	391	796	116.9		
64	Sadarāghapur ...	1	0	1	0	5	0	102	...	102	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	128	...	128	25.5		
65	Khevshi ...	1	0	1	0	5	0	233	1	234	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	314	67	381	63.8		
66	Tolevādi ...	1	0	1	0	5	0	83	...	83	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	92	...	92	10.8		
67	Ghera Dategad ...	1	0	1	0	5	0	96	2	98	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	108	1	109	11.2		
68	Kolkevādi ...	1	0	1	0	5	0	102	...	102	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	112	...	112	9.8		
69	Davri ...	1	0	1	0	5	0	218	...	218	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	232	...	232	6.4		
70	Nigde ...	1	0	1	0	5	0	191	...	190	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	238	...	3	241	26.8	
71	Nivi ...	1	0	1	0	5	0	377	...	377	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	451	11	462	22.8		
72	Kasni ...	1	0	1	0	5	0	283	9	290	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	392	19	421	45.2		
73	Shiral ...	1	0	1	0	5	0	583	...	583	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	765	...	765	31.2		
74	Marul ...	1	0	1	0	5	0	433	...	433	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	512	...	512	18.2		
75	Karata ...	1	0	1	0	5	0	242	...	242	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	301	...	301	24.4		
76	Karval ...	1	0	1	0	5	0	130	5	135	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	124	13	137	1.5		
77	Taliye ...	1	0	1	0	5	0	204	...	204	1	8	1	8	7	0	7	0	258	...	258	26.5		
	Total of the 5th Group.						4,337	107	4,444									5,248	616	5,864	29.7	(20.5)		
<i>Group VI.</i>																								
78	Vatole ...	1	0	1	0	5	0	217	48	265	1	2	1	2	6	8	6	0	221	...	221	4.9		
79	Ghat Mātha ...	1	0	1	0	5	0	21	...	21	1	2	1	2	6	8	6	0	76	...	76	19.0		
80	Dikshi ...	1	0	1	0	5	0	80	...	80	1	2	1	2	6	8	6	0	104	...	104	30.0		
81	Humbarne ...	1	0	1	0	5	0	66	23	89	1	2	1	2	6	8	6	0	89	...	89	44.9		
82	Koḥisra ...	1	0	1	0	5	0	507	...	507	1	2	1	2	6	8	6	0	643	...	643	26.8		
83	Kabir ...	1	0	1	0	5	0	322	4	326	1	2	1	2	6	8	6	0	398	...	14	412	26.4	

The increase is due to the inclusion of the water assessment on the area newly irrigated.

No.	Name of Village.	By former SURVEY.						By Revision SURVEY.						In-crease per cent.	REMARKS.		
		Maximum Rates.			Government Occupied Land.			Maximum Rates.				Government Occupied Land.					
		Dry-crop.	Kumri Tisāli.	Rice.	Assess-ment.	Water.	Total.	Dry-crop.	Kumri Tisāli.	Rice.	Pātas-thal.	Assess-ment.	Water.			Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	<i>Group VI—continued.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
84	Ambeghar ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	306	...	307	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	394	16	409	33.2		
85	Risvad ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	34	...	34	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	44	...	44	20.4		
	Do. (Part of Kille Morgiri) ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	9	...	9	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	10	...	10	11.1		
86	Kodal... ..	1 0	1 0	5 0	118	...	118	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	153	...	153	29.7		
87	Dhavde ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	333	...	333	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	426	8	434	30.3		
	Do. (Part of Kille Morgiri) ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	116	...	116	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	147	4	151	30.2		
88	Atoli ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	107	28	135	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	126	41	167	28.7		
	Do. (Part of Kille Morgiri) ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	3	...	3	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	4	...	4	33.3		
89	Pachgani ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	130	6	135	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	154	...	154	17.0		
90	Bāhe ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	106	...	106	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	127	1	128	20.8		
91	Gureghar ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	66	...	66	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	89	1	90	36.4		
92	Karanjavde ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	165	...	165	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	168	...	168	1.8		
93	Jhadoli ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	28	...	28	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	28	...	28	...		
94	Punavli ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	110	...	110	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	135	...	135	...		
95	Rohine ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	148	...	148	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	169	...	169	4.5		
96	Tirsinge ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	95	...	95	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	98	...	98	3.2		
97	Mirgaon ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	178	...	176	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	182	...	182	3.4		
98	Navje... ..	1 0	1 0	5 0	369	...	369	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	375	...	375	1.6		
99	Torne ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	132	...	132	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	134	...	134	1.5		
100	Shivdesar ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	94	...	94	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	100	...	100	6.4		
101	Dhepavle ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	56	...	56	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	58	...	58	3.6		
102	Tisrule ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	260	...	260	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	280	...	280	7.7		
103	Umbārali ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	188	...	188	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	194	...	194	3.2		
104	Taroli ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	170	...	170	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	180	...	180	5.9		
105	Karnargaon ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	89	...	89	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	92	...	92	3.4		
106	Mala ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	36	9	45	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	41	17	58	28.9		
107	Kolne ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	6	1	7	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	5	5	10	42.9		
108	Nav ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	28	...	28	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	36	...	36	28.6		
109	Vaghana ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	...	...	...	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	...	...	...	...
110	Patharpunj ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	9	...	9	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	9	...	9	...		
111	Dhokavne ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	...	...	...	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	...	...	...	...
112	Valavna ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	4	...	4	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	5	...	5	25.0		
113	Satar ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	91	...	91	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	117	...	117	28.6		
114	Tambhina ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	333	19	352	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	351	24	405	16.1		
115	Kārāla ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	267	33	300	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	317	39	356	18.7		
116	Panerī ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	307	10	317	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	316	21	337	6.3		
117	Palsi ...	1 0	1 0	5 0	406	...	406	1 2	1 2	6 8	6 0	456	5	461	13.5		
	Total of the 6th Group				6,108	181	6,289					7,006	290	7,296	16.0		(14.3)

Note.—The percentages in brackets shown against the total of each group are calculated on the original and revision assessments exclusive of the assessment on new pātasthal.

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

Explanations.

1. This table was primarily framed for the calculation of the assessment from the recorded bhág annas in "tisáli and kumri" land on a sanctioned maximum rate of one rupee in the hill tálukas named of the Sátára District.

2. It is not only a ready reckoner for such calculation, but it takes into count the allowance for distance from village site (paragraphs 56 and 69 of the Survey and Settlement Manual).

3. Column 1 shows the bhág annas or "average value," and the other columns the assessment or such bhág annas, with addition for proximity to, or allowance for distance from, the village site.

4. For this purpose the villages are arranged into 4 classes, chiefly on consideration of population, but also with reference to proximity to, or possession of, a market, and similar facts at the discretion of the Superintendent.

Note.—The heading of column 1, "class I", does not refer to the entries in the perpendicular column below, but to the horizontal column to the right. The figures in these horizontal columns opposite the "classes" show "distance in miles or fractions of a mile from village site". The figures in the perpendicular columns below the "distance" grades give the assessment to be placed on each field "according to its average classification" (column 1) and "distance from village."

Thus: A field of which the bhág annas are 9 annas will be assessed at 11 a. 6 p. if in a village of Class I and within 1 mile from the village site, at 9 as. if over $3\frac{1}{2}$ and within 4 miles, and of the same class, and so on.

5. The thick perpendicular line divides "additions" from "allowances." The first perpendicular column to the right of this line, however, makes no addition or allowance, and is the assessment on the proportionate bhág annas, *i. e.*, the assessment on fields in villages of Classes I to III is exactly proportionate to the bhág annas when the distance from village site is over $1\frac{1}{2}$ and under 2 miles, but in villages of Class IV. when it is over $\frac{3}{4}$ and under 2 miles.

Note.—The blank columns mean that the first figure on the right in the horizontal column applies to the blank columns in the same line to the left.

6. Nominally this "jantri" is a jantri for a maximum of one rupee, but really for one of Re. 1-2-0, as the first figure to the right of the thick line opposite the 16 annas "average value" shows.

7. As the highest value for tisáli is 6 annas in the scale applied to the particular tálukas for which this jantri was framed, and the lowest value for kumri 2 annas, the figures above 6 annas and below 2 annas are redundant for tisáli kumri. The higher valuations are entered for use for the assessment of lands classed above 6 annas as "jiráyat," and for the assessment of lands classed even above 11 annas (the maximum classification valuation of jiráyat), as irrigated jiráyat, *i. e.*, jiráyat to facilities for irrigation. The table was used for "jiráyat" as well as for "tisáli" and "kumri" in the named tálukas.

Note.—It was not used for rice land for no such maximum as 1 Re. or Re. 1-2-0 could be applied to rice and because by the tradition of the Southern Mahrátta Country Survey no allowance for distance from village was given in rice or garden land.

8. This jantri was used both at the Original Survey for a maximum of Re. 1 and at the Revision Survey for a maximum of Rs. 1-1-0, but it was modified for the revision rating of Jávli and after tálukas in the lower grades, the important grades as regards tisáli and kumri, as shown in the duplicate figures in the first and second columns after the thick line, for average values below 5 annas. These modifications, as is apparent, tend towards a lower assessment for values under 4 annas and a higher assessment for those above $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas and below 5 annas.

APPENDIX (2).

Comparison of the different Jantries used at Original and Revision Settlement of Sátára Hill Tálukas.

Bhág Annas.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	REMARKS.
16	16·0	18·0	18·0	17·6	19·0	Of these scales No. 1 is the oldest. It was applied at original settlement to Wái, for jiráyat as well as tisáli kumri throughout the táluka, for maximum of Re. 1.
15½	15·6	17·6	17·6	17·0	18·6	
15	15·0	17·0	17·0	16·6	18·0	No. 2 was framed for original settlement in Jávli, for tisáli kumri, rated at Re. 1, but applied only in Karád, Pátan and Válva. It was used unchanged at revision survey for tisáli kumri rated at Re. 1-1-0 in Wái and Sátára, and with some modifications for Jávli tisáli kumri at revision survey rated at Re. 1-1-0.
14½	14·6	16·6	16·6	16·0	17·6	
14	14·0	16·0	16·0	15·6	17·0	No. 3 was used in Wái for jiráyat rated at Re. 1-1-0 both at original and revision survey.
13½	13·6	15·6	15·6	15·0	16·6	
13	13·0	15·0	15·0	14·6	16·0	No. 4 was used at original settlement for Jávli and Targaon hill villages at Re. 1 for jiráyat as well as tisáli kumri.
12½	12·6	14·0	14·6	14·0	15·6	
12	12·0	13·6	14·0	13·6	15·0	No. 5 was used at revision settlement for jiráyat rated at Re. 1-2-0 in Wái and Jávli. None of the scales were used for khushki.
11½	11·6	13·0	13·6	12·6	14·6	
11	11·0	12·6	12·6	11·6	14·0	Jiráyat was only classed up to 10 or 11 annas (report para. 10), and the use of the higher values was designed for such land when it was found irrigated.
10½	10·6	12·0	12·0	10·6	13·0	
10	9·6	11·6	11·0	10·0	12·0	The comparisons are instituted between the different scales only with reference to the 1st column after the broad line (see explanation as to jantri in Appendix 1).
9½	9·0	11·0	10·0	9·0	11·0	
9	8·6	10·6	9·6	8·6	10·6	The jantri in that appendix is No. 2, which was slightly changed for Jávli as above stated.
8½	8·0	9·6	9·0	8·0	10·0	
8	7·6	9·0	8·0	7·6	9·0	
7½	7·0	8·6	7·6	7·0	8·6	
7	6·6	7·6	7·0	6·6	8·0	
6½	6·0	7·0	6·6	6·0	7·6	
6	5·6	6·6	6·0	5·6	6·6	
5½	5·0	6·0	5·6	5·0	6·0	
5	4·6	5·6	5·0	5·0	5·6	
4½	4·0	4·6	4·6	4·6	5·0	
4	3·6	4·0	4·0	4·0	4·6	
3½	3·6	4·0	3·6	3·6	4·0	
3	3·0	3·6	3·0	3·0	3·6	
2½	2·6	3·0	2·6	2·6	3·0	
2	2·0	2·6	2·0	2·0	2·0	
1½	1·6	2·0	1·6	1·6	1·6	
1	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	

Comments on the above comparison.

No. 1 jantri assesses the land in proportion to the bhág annas, except for values over 3½ annas and below 10 annas. For these intermediate values, which governed nearly all the jiráyat and most of the tisáli, the valuation actually assigned really means that the land was assessed at a maximum of from 14 to 15 annas, and not of Re. 1. As the kumri was not a recipient of the reduction, it would appear that its classification made full allowance for its quality.

In No. 2 jantri the detailed valuations correspond with a maximum rate of Re. 1-2-0 even in the tisáli kumri grades. It represents a rate of Re. 1-4-0 in the grade of 2nd class kumri. On the other hand for 4-anna soil it is a Re. 1 rate.

No. 3 jantri is at least based on a Re. 1-2-0 rate for soils above 8 annas but for soils classed at 8 annas and below, it is a simple 1 Re. jantri, the classification annas being also the actual assessment. There is no evidence that this scale was used for tisáli or kumri lands. It may be described as a sliding scale where the increment over the assessment calculated strictly according to the bhág annas and the rate of Re. 1-1-0 for the better soils was counterbalanced by corresponding reduction in the lower grades.

No. 4 jantri is similar, but the reductions were less in the lower jiráyat grades, though similar in the tisáli kumri values, for in Jávli the highest classification for tisáli was 4½ annas. On the other hand the increment was less in the higher grades of jiráyat.

No. 5 though nominally a Re. 1-2-0 jantri was really a jantri for Re. 1-3-0 to 1-4-0 in the better soils, while in the lower grades the range is from Re. 1 to Re. 1-2-0.

General conclusions.—It cannot be said that a uniform principle governed the framing of these tables, nor that the differences made were suggested by diversities of conditions, which they sought to meet in the different tálukas.

Poona, 24th July 1894.

Forwarded.

2. The proposals made by Mr. Pitt have been closely reviewed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner; and there is very little to add to his remarks. The only point which requires special notice is the method of assessing *tisáli* and *kumri* lands, regarding which the Survey and Settlement Commissioner promised to submit a further report (see Government Resolution No. 4216 of 11th May 1894). This further report apparently takes the form of the comments made by Mr. Ozanne in paragraphs 6 to 18 of the present review.

3. The crucial point with respect to these *tisáli* and *kumri* lands seems to be whether they are so essentially different from ordinary dry-crop lands as to warrant the imposition in their case of a different maximum rate, as in the case of rice and garden lands. The Commissioner, in charge Central Division, has considered the arguments put forward by Mr. Ozanne, and he accepts his conclusion that, when the difference between ordinary dry-crop and inferior lands can be allowed for, and is, in fact, allowed for, in the operations of the classing staff, there is no reason whatever for adopting, in the case of inferior lands, a maximum rate different from that adopted for ordinary dry-crop lands.

4. The difference between ordinary dry-crop lands and inferior dry-crop lands appears to lie in the fact that, while the former can be cultivated annually, the latter can be cultivated only after allowing the fields rest for a certain period. The inferior lands, therefore, labour under certain disadvantages; and these, it seems, are fully estimated and allowed for by the application of the *dongar* class and also of the special *tisáli-kumri* class. Such being the case, it is obvious that the imposition of a special maximum rate—the same for all groups—could only have the effect of treating lands situated in different groups as if no difference existed between them in point of climate, position with respect to markets, and facilities of communication.

5. The view that the provision of a special maximum rate for the assessment of inferior dry-crop lands is unnecessary, is further supported by the fact that no such rate has been imposed by the Deccan Revenue Survey, under which all dry-crop lands, whether *jíráyat*, *tisáli* or *kumri*, are assessed at one uniform rate. And the proposal made by Mr. Ozanne amounts in fact to the adoption of the method followed by the Deccan Survey, with this difference,—that, while in the Deccan Survey the valuation of inferior dry-crop lands is made by a further lowering of the scale, such valuation under the Southern Marátha Country Survey is to be made by the application of the *dongar* and the special *tisáli-kumri* classes.

6. Attention is also invited to Government Resolution No. 3499, dated 21st June 1875 (quoted at page 137 of Nairne's Hand-book, Third Edition), to which no reference is made by Mr. Ozanne, but which seems to bear on the question at issue.

7. The main point being conceded, the modifications in the groups and maximum rates, summarised and explained in paragraph 19 of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's review, follow as a matter of course. And the Commissioner, in charge Central Division, recommends Mr. Ozanne's proposals in their entirety for the approval and sanction of Government.

J. F. FLEET,

Commissioner, in charge Central Division.

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

No. 1069.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th February 1895.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—3022, dated 24th July 1894—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers, noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of 117 Government villages of the Pátan Táluka of the Sátára District.

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 521, dated 24th April 1894.

Letter from the Collector of Sátára, No. 4644, dated 30th May 1894.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—1650, dated 9th July 1894.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—4669, dated 25th October 1894—Submitting one No. s.—2490, dated 19th idem, from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, together with a letter No. 8722, dated 11th idem, from the Collector of Sátára, who forwards petitions of objection received from 39 villages in the Pátan Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate against the revision survey rates proposed for that táluka.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision survey settlement of 117 Government villages and Government lands situated in 8 infim villages of the Pátan Táluka of the Sátára District, 25 of which were settled in 1861-62 and the remainder in 1862-63. The excellence of the original measuring work has enabled the surveyors to dispense with remeasurement to a great extent, only 1,912 out of a total of 16,524 numbers being examined afresh. The old classification has also been largely adopted, revision operations being mainly confined to an examination of the land for the addition of a position class based on its inherent advantages with regard to moisture, and to the classing of lands newly brought under irrigation for soil and water, and of old pátasthal land for soil only. The most noteworthy feature brought to light by the survey is an increase of 18 per cent. in the area of rice land, and of 93 per cent. in that of garden land.

2. The Survey Superintendent has given a full account of the condition of the táluka and of the progress it has made during the currency of the settlements, which have just expired. Population has increased by 41·6 per cent., cattle for agricultural and other purposes by 32·4 per cent., wells and búdkis for irrigation by 93·8 per cent., and carts by 524·3 per cent. Agricultural produce commands prices which are, roughly speaking, from 50 to 120 per cent. higher than those prevailing during the ten years immediately preceding the introduction of the lease. Communications—as the striking increase in the number of carts testifies—have been improved by the opening of the important Karád-Chiplun road passing through the middle of the táluka, by the construction of several country roads and tracks in various directions, and more especially by the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway, which skirts the eastern border of the táluka, and affords an easy means of transport for the produce of the villages in the neighbourhood. The revenue history of the táluka during the lease has been good; there has been a marked increase in the area under cultivation, remissions have been practically unknown, and the land revenue has been collected with a minimum of pressure. No doubt, as remarked by the Survey Commissioner, the improvement in the economic condition of the people is more marked in the eastern parts of the táluka, which are more open and fertile and better situated with regard to communications than in the hilly country on the west; but the comparative figures given by the Survey Superintendent in paragraph 28 of his report show that the villages in the latter tract have participated to a very considerable degree in the general improvement, and that the increments proposed, which have been carefully graduated with regard to advantages of climate, rainfall, and position, are fully justified.

3. Under the first settlement the villages of the táluka were divided into 6 groups, with maxima varying from Rs. 3 to Re. 1 for dry-crop and from Rs. 9 to Rs. 5 for rice, but the grouping was effected by instalments, and as the villages were then distributed among two different tálukas, it is not quite certain that the rates applied to them were based on altogether similar considera-

tions. The Survey Superintendent has therefore recast the grouping and divided the villages into five classes, graduated strictly according to the natural advantages which they possess. The groups are—

Group	Dry-crop			Rice			Pátasthal.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I	3	4	0	9	0	0	8	0	0
II	2	12	0	8	0	0			
III	2	6	0	7	8	0			
IV	1	12	0	7	0	0	7	0	0
V	1	2	0	6	8	0	6	0	0

These proposals which involve an increase, excluding new pátasthal, of 23 per cent. have received the approval of the Collector of the district. The Survey Commissioner, however, considers that Mr. Pitt's proposals require modification in two important particulars, and his remarks need careful consideration.

4. The first point is the exclusion from Group IV of the 6 marginally noted villages situated near the Kumbhárlí

Ghát. Mr. Ozanne points out that under the original settlement these 6 villages together with a seventh, Rásáti, though placed in the sixth or lowest group, were differentially rated at Rs. 7 per acre for rice crop (which in practice was reduced to Rs. 6-8-0) owing to their proximity to the main Kumbhárlí Ghát road; while in his present proposals the Superintendent has included Rásáti in his IVth Group, the rice rate for which is Rs. 7, but has placed the remaining 6 villages in Group V, the rice rate of which is Rs. 6-8-0. The Survey Commissioner considers that, in view of the advantages which their proximity to the main road confers on these villages, they should all be included in Group IV.

5. The second point to which the Survey Commissioner takes exception is the treatment proposed for tisáli and kumri lands, which cover a large area in this táluka. These terms, it must be noted, are applied to soils of poor quality which only yield crops of coarse grain once in a certain number of years, the period of fallow in the case of tisáli being usually three and in the case of kumri ten years, and which are found in villages at the heads of valleys or on the slopes and plateaux of hills, classed at the original settlement under special rules, known in recent years as the Kolhápur Hill Rules. These rules were framed with the double object of facilitating, and of keeping down, the classification, the main difference between the method followed and the results obtained under them, as opposed to the ordinary joint rules, being that under the latter all dry-crop is regularly classed up to a maximum of 16 annas, while under the former classification is done to a great extent by eye and in a rough and ready way, and is limited to a maximum of 11 annas, 5 annas and 3 annas for jiráyat, tisáli and kumri, respectively. As a further precaution against the over-assessment of these tisáli and kumri lands, a special maximum rate of Re. 1, applicable throughout the táluka without regard to grouping, was sanctioned at the original settlement, theoretically for them only. In practice, however, it appears to have been applied to all dry-crop lands in villages or parts of villages classed under the Hill Rules. In the proposals now submitted the Survey Superintendent recommends that this plan should be continued for the present, merely substituting a rate of Rs. 1-1-0 for the former nominal rate of Re. 1. He adds, however, that as it ignores the large variations in the value of these lands which their proximity to or distance from high roads and markets necessarily entails, it should be considered provisional, and that the final settlement of the matter should be reserved until some more satisfactory method of assessment can be devised.

6. It is to this provisional arrangement that Mr. Ozanne objects. He considers that the practice of assessing at one maximum rate lands situated in inaccessible hill villages and in villages in tolerable proximity to roads and markets is entirely opposed to the principles of the Bombay Revenue Survey, and in the absence of strong reason to the contrary should not be allowed to continue. He accordingly discusses the question whether the rejection of the uniform maximum rate and the application under certain restrictions to these lands of the ordinary dry-crop group maxima, graded according to advantages of position and accessibility, would necessarily result in an undue

enhancement of the assessment. After a full consideration of the matter he comes to the conclusion that, if care is taken to retain the special tisáli kumri classification, to moderate the assessment by the application of the dongar class and to avoid assigning any position class increment for facilities of retention of rainfall, the danger of over-assessment will be entirely removed. The dongar class, he explains, is worked as follows: lands are divided into three classes according as they are situated on the plains, on spurs and slopes at no great elevation or on elevated spurs and tops of main ranges; those in the first class are rated at the maximum of the group, in the second class at the maximum of the next lower group, in the third at the maximum of the still lower group. In the revision survey of this taluka the dongar class has been assigned in the classification records to all dry-crop lands in hill villages, and there will be consequently no difficulty in applying it. With the check on over-assessment afforded by the dongar class and the retention of the special Hill Rule classification, he is of opinion that tisáli kumri lands may be generally assessed under the ordinary dry-crop maxima.

7. To make this change of system suitable to this taluka, however, he is of opinion that some further modifications of the grouping proposed by Mr. Pitt are required; and with that object he removes from Group II the 6 villages included in it, which under the old survey were in Group V, and places them in a group by themselves with a dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-6-0 instead of Rs. 2-12-0. He then takes for his Group IV Mr. Pitt's Group No. III, preserving the same rice rate, Rs. 7-8-0, but reducing the dry-crop rate from Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 1-14-0. As a consequence of this change the maximum rate in five villages is reduced below that in force at the original survey, namely, Rs. 2-2-0. With regard to this, however, he remarks that these villages were over-rated in the original survey, and that, in view of the increased area to which the maximum rates will now apply, the reduction is not of great consequence. To the 16 villages in Mr. Pitt's IV Class he adds the 6 villages near the Kumbhárlí Ghát, which were subject to a differential rice rate of Rs. 6-8-0 under the original survey, and lowers the dry-crop maximum from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 1-8-0. For his VI Group he preserves the lowest rate fixed by Mr. Pitt, Rs. 1-2-0.

8. The re-arrangement above noted entails the extension of Mr. Pitt's pátasthal maximum of Rs. 8 to new Group IV, which chiefly consists of villages included in Mr. Pitt's Group III, the rates of Rs. 7 and Rs. 6 remaining applicable to the two lowest groups as before. The net result so far as pátasthal is concerned is a reduction in the average water cess on the total area to Rs. 2-7-8 as compared with Rs. 2-11-8 under the original survey.

9. The following table contrasts the grouping and assessment as sanctioned under the original survey and as proposed by the Survey Superintendent and Survey Commissioner respectively:—

ORIGINAL SURVEY.					NEW GROUPS AS PROPOSED BY THE SURVEY SUPERINTENDENT.							
Group.	No. of Villages.	Old Rates.			Group.	No. of Villages.	Proposed Rates.				Increase per cent.	Increase percent., excluding new Pátasthal.
		Dry-crop.	Kumri Tisáli.	Rice.			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Pátasthal.	Kumri.		
I ...	2	3 0	1 0	9 0	I ...	14	3 4	9 0	8 0	1 1	32.9	29.4
II ...	6	2 10	1 0	8 0								
III ...	5	2 6	1 0	7 8								
IV ...	1	2 2	1 0	7 8								
III ...	5	2 6	1 0	7 8	II ...	17	2 12	8 0	8 0	1 1	31.5	26.4
IV ...	6	2 2	1 0	7 0								
V ...	6	1 14	1 0	7 0								
IV ...	5	2 2	1 0	7 0	III ...	24	2 6	7 8	8 0	1 1	17.2	12.7
V ...	19	1 14	1 0	7 0								
VI ...	16	1 0	1 0	6 8 5 0	IV ...	16	1 12	7 0	7 0	1 1	30.7	21.1
VI ...	46	1 0	1 0	6 8 5 0								
Total ...	117	Total ...	117	27.2	23.0

ORIGINAL SURVEY.				NEW GROUPS AS PROPOSED BY THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER.							
Group.	No. of Villages.	Old Rates.			Group.	No. of Villages.	Proposed Rates.			Increase per cent.	Increase per cent., excluding new Pátasthal.
		Dry-crop.	Kumri Tisli.	Rice.			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Pátasthal.		
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
I ...	2	3 0	1 0	9 0	I ...	14	3 4	9 0	8 0	33.9	30.5
II ...	6	2 10	1 0	8 0							
III ...	5	2 6	1 0	7 8							
IV ...	1	2 2	1 0	7 8							
III ...	5	2 6	1 0	7 8	II ...	11	2 12	8 0	8 0	34.1	29.1
IV ...	6	2 2	1 0	7 0							
V ...	6	1 14	1 0	7 0	III ...	6	2 6	8 0	8 0	40.3	34.6
IV ...	5	2 2	1 0	7 0	IV ...	24	1 14	7 8	8 0	16.8	11.4
V ...	19	1 14	1 0	7 0							
VI ...	7	1 0	1 0	6 8	V ...	22	1 8	7 0	7 0	29.7	20.5
	15	1 0	1 0	5 0							
VI ...	40	1 0	1 0	5 0	VI ...	40	1 2	6 8	6 0	16.0	14.3
Total ...	117	...	...	...	Total ...	117	...	...	...	28.4	23.9

One effect of Mr. Ozanne's proposals will be to raise the enhancement, excluding pátasthal assessment, in Group III slightly above the limit of 33 per cent. This group, however, contains only 6 villages, and in none of them is the village limit of 66 per cent. likely to be exceeded.

10. Mr. Ozanne's views are supported by the Commissioner. After very careful examination of the facts and arguments on which they are based, His Excellency the Governor in Council sees no reason to question their soundness or the practical expediency of giving effect to them, and is pleased to sanction the settlement accordingly with the modifications he recommends. The petitions of objection which have been received have been duly considered in connection with the conclusion above arrived at.

11. The rates should be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years, subject to the usual concessions in cases where the increase in the assessment on individual survey numbers exceeds 25 per cent.

12. The further report promised by Mr. Ozanne on the amended proposals for the Jávli and Sátára Talukás will be awaited.

G. S. CURTIS,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

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