# ;ELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMbAY GOVERNMENT. 

No. CCLXXX.-New Series.

## PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

# REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT 

OF THE
S.ÁTÁRA TÁLUKA

OF THE

SÁTÁRA COLLECTORATE.

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1894.

INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 109 GOVERNMFNT VILLAGES OF THE SATÁRA TÁLUKA OF THE SÁTÁRA COLLECTORATE.

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| Total old Num bers in which difference exceeded 15 per cent. | Nombrrs in which diffelence is attrinutame to |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Alluvion or Diluvion. | Alterations in Roads. | Mistakes in old work. | Other lieasous. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 269 | 239 | 11 | 8 | 11 |

Fom the above figures it may rightly be inferred that the quality of the old work was exceptionally good.
7. The process adopted and approved of in preceding revision settlements Re-classification. of Tálukas of the Sititira and Khadesh Collectorates has been applied to this T'aluka also. The old classification has been accepted for the basis of the new settlement, with a graduated addition made to each field in proportion to its advantages with regard to moisture. All new numbers made at revision survey by a re-division of old vumbers have had the old classification adjusted to them. Lands brought under irrigation during the currency of the present lease have been re-classed both for soil and water, old Patasthal lands being re-classed for water only. The very large number of Bandháras in this Táluka has entailed a great deal of time in their careful examination and obtaining detailed information as to the capabilities of each Bandhara and the areas irrigated. In addition to the above all corrections rendered necessary by new roads, streams changing their course, \&c., have been made and the present record made complete up to date. In the subjoined table details are given of the soil classification work done in all the 109 villages under report :-

8. The areas obtained by revision survey under each head are contrasted Area. in the following tablo with those of the original
record:-

|  | Deser |  |  | By Original | By Revision | Dip | cexes. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Mare. | Less. |
| 3 |  |  |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 万 |
|  |  |  |  | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| ${ }^{1}$ Dry-crop | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,09,576 | 1,03,281 |  | 6,205 |
| 'Garden... | ... | ... | ... | 4,645 | 9,971 | 5,320 |  |
| b Rice ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,122 | 2,624 | 5192 | $\ldots$ |
| $t$ Unassessed | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 34,775 | 35,039 | 324 | ... |
| " |  |  | Total | 1,51,118 | 1,50,975 | 6,1:52 | (0,29) |

The difference in the two totals is merely nominal, the area by revision showing a decrease of 143 acres only. The decrease of 6,295 acres under the head of dry-crop is made up by a very large increase under the head of garden, almost the whole area having been brought under irrigation by stream water, and in a small measure by an increase under the head of rice.
9. Sátára is the principal Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate and has two

Position and physical features. It is bounded on the North by portions of the "Jávli" and "Wii "Tálukas ; on the South partly by the "Pítan" and "Karád" Tálukas ; on the East by the Koregaon Taluka, from which, for about half the distance it is separated by the river Krishna, and on the West by portion of the Jávli Taluka. The Tíluka is of a somewhat irregular shape but compact. Its greatest length from North to South is 26 miles and its greatest breadth from East to West 23 miles. The district is well watered. Its chief river, the Krishna, enters the Taluka on the North near "Marda," and taking a South-Easterly course after being joined by its tributary, the Vena river, near the village of Sangam Máhuli, passes out of the Táluka near Chinchner, and then, as above stated, forms the South-Eastern boundary of the district. The Urmodi river has its source in the Western ghats and in its SouthEasterly course, after being fed by many Nálas, joins the Krishna near the village of Kásil on the extreme Southern boundary. Besides the above-mentioned rivers there are numerous rivulets, which, though not large, are of importance as they are utilized for irrigation by the construction of many Kacha Bandharás across them.

The soils are of a varied description from a light friable kind in the Western ghat villages to a rich black clayey loam in the East. The latter is of good depth and very fertile. A richer description of soil is met with on the banks of streams as well as in low-lying positions.
10. The rainfall varies considerably. In the plains it is certain, generally ample and equable, and well suited for both th: early and late crol s, while in the West, especially if the villages on the ghats, it is too copious for conti nuous dry-crop cultivation and only suited for hill grains, such as "Náchni": "Wari", "Sáva", "Banti" and rice. From Appendix A, prepared from figures obtained from the office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture: it will be seen that the average rainfall during the 11 years from 1881 to 1891 . gauged at Sátíra, is $44^{\prime} 60^{\prime \prime}$; the heaviest fall occurring generally during the month of July and averaging $16^{\prime} 87^{\prime \prime}$, with $6^{\prime} 80^{\prime \prime}$ in June and $6^{\prime} 28^{\prime \prime}$ in August The months of September and October come next in order with $4^{\prime} 84^{\prime \prime}$ and $4^{\prime} 35^{\prime \prime}$ respectively. 'Ihis information generally agrees with that given in Captain

* Report No. 553, dated 24th December 1861See Appendix $R$. Anderson's report* on the introduction of the 1s survey settlement, which is printed as an appendir attached to this report, and there is no. doubt tha except Jávli the Sátúra Táluka possesses the best rainfall in the Collectorate, as well as an exceedingly good climate.

11. The following statement, which is a précis of Appendix B, shows the

Appendis B. 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:-

12. The preponderance, it will be seen, is entirely on the side of the "Kharif", or early crops, being in the proportion of 70 per cent. of the whole. The chief agricultural product is jowari ( 34.0 per cent.) which is the staple foodgrain of the people, and Bajri comes next with 17.8 per cent. Under the head of pulses, gram is the principal crop, $4-2$ per cent., and under the head of oil-seeds, ground-nut shows a similar percentage. The other crops grown to make up the gross cropped area 85.9 per cent. of the occupied area, are unimportant and too small in quantity to need further notice. The area of land $t w i c e$ cropped bears a proportion of $7 \cdot 2$ per cent. which leaves the net area cropped 78.7 per cent. with 21.3 per cent. fallow. This latter seems a somewhat large percentage, but not out of proportion, considering the very hilly nature of the country on the Western portion of the Tuluka where cultivation is non-continuous.

Of the total area, 8,626 acres shown as irrigated in column 11 of Statement B, 247 acres receive water from the Revdi irrigation Bandhára, and the remaining 8,379 acres from other sources. The average of the difterent crops grown during the flve years from 1886-87 to $1890-91$ and their respective areas making up the total as per figures obtained from the Agricultural Depactment are as follows:-

|  |  |  | Acres. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat | ... | ... |  | 1,505 |
| Rice | ... | ... |  | 1,149 |
| Other cereals and pulses |  | ... |  | 1,729 |
| Sugarcane... | ... | ... |  | 897 |
| Other food crops | ... | ... |  | 882 |
| Non-food crops | ... | ... |  | 3,223 |
| Fodder crops | ... | ... |  | 8 |
| Total Area irrigated |  |  |  | 9,393 |
| Deduct-Area cropped more than once |  |  |  | 767 |
| Total |  |  |  | 8,626 |

It will be observed from the above figures that non-food crops cover the yest area, being more than one-third of the whole. Other cereals and pulses me second, wheat third, rice fourth, sugarcane fifth and other food crops sixth, ith but 8 acres of fodder crops only.
I The rice of the Satúra District, though not covering a very large area, bears High name for its excellence and is grown generally throughout the Taluka and every one of the villages comprised in the 2nd and 3rd new groups, which it lintended to propose later on in this report. The superior varieties are:-

1. Tám Sál
2. Chiman Sál
3. Káli Sál
4. Rái Bhog
5. Bai
. Prices vary from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per khandi of 1,280 seers.
tion of the ghát villages in the Western portion of the 1. With the exce. Táluka, where cart traffic is impossible, it will be seen from a reference to Captain Anderson's report on the iginal settlement that the Sátára District was even then "generally very well as regards made roads." These have been kept up and in some respects imoved, and since then have been supplemented by the construction of new roads, detailed list of all the made roads within the limits of the district is given ow. The most important addition, however, in the matter of communications the Southern Maratha Railway opened in 1886, which runs from North to uth, a fers miles outside the Eastern boundary of the Taluka, thus plasing ist of the villages within easy distance of the railway stations of "8dtara ad," "Koregaon" and " Rahimatpur."
The under-mentioned roads were in existence at the time of the first setment and are metalled, culverted and bridged:-

6. Tolls are levied on the under-mentioned roads and the sums realized by farming them out annually are shown in the following statement for the past three years. The figures have been obtained from the Mámlatdár of Sátára:-

7. There are 3 market towns within the limits of the Taluka, Sátar a,

Markets-Appendix C.
Parli and Nimb, and a reference to the appendix noted in the margin will show their relative impor $t$ ance. The local market of the large city of Sátára is of more than usual idinportance owing to the large number of shops, and the many merchants, trade fs and people in easy circumstances who reside there. The city is situated nearlly in the centre of the 'láluka and is a market for every description of produce, whether grain, fodder, or vegetables, and it is also the cattle mart of the districte. Bazárs are held there every Monday, Thursday and Saturday, and the total sal es during the week realize Rs. 38,010 , or an average of Rs. 12,670 on each bazár day. The next bazar of importance is Parli in the Western part of the Talukja; held on Mondays; the average weekly sale amounts to Rs. 655 . The third, Nimb, to the North, held on Sundays, is merely of Iocal importance, the average weekly sale not reaching more than Rs. 132. Ontside the limits of the Taluka but within easy reach of the district are the market towns of Medha on the North Weste, Tárla on the South, and Tárgaon on the South-East.
16. Exports consist generally of all surplus agricultural produce such as

[^0] grain of all kinds, rice, jagri, earth-nuts, indigo, grain of all kinds, rice, jagri, earth-nut,
turmeric, ginger, \&co., as well as hides and borus; while

The imports comprise cloths, Kamlis, groceries, salt-fish, iron hardware, copper and brass utensils, bangles, salt, kerosine oil, \&c. The looal iudustrios include the expression of oil from earth-nuts, for which there are in all 270 presses in the district; weaving of cotton fabrics and woollen Kimlis, for which, however, there are but 60 looms, 32 boing used for the former and 88 for the latter.
17. The following table is compiled from the appendices noted in the margiu, and contrast the present condition of the
Statistics.
Appendices $\mathrm{D}^{(1)}, \mathrm{D}^{(2)}, \mathbf{E}$, $F$ and J . rillages under report with their condition in the year of the survey settlement. The present figures ns regards population are taken from the speciul census taken by the Revenue Department, and the figures for other heads have been obtained from the Agricultural Department, while the old figures are those of the original survey census :-

| Description. |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

18. Population has increased 32.6 per cent., much in the same proportion Population.
These 109 villages contain 236 square miles.
19. There is a fair increase under this head, $18 \cdot 3$ per cent., which by the Cattle for plongh.
Cattle for other purposes. as in the other revised Tálukas, and now shows a density of 412 to the square mile. The proportion of occupied acres to each head of population now is 1.2 as against 1.5 at the time of the former settlement. Cattle for other purposes. tion. Cattle for breeding and other purposes have
leereased by 524 per cent., probably owing to improved communications and usual method of calculation is equal to 1 pair of bullocks to 12 acres of cultivation,-a very bigh propor-

Cows, buffaloes and their roung.

Sheep and goats. by probably owig to improved commacations and cattle and their young have increased by 10.5 per cent., and sheep and goats by 94.8 per cent.
20. Under this head the increase is very large and it is a very satisfactory Carts. proof of the immense development of trade and of con-

Horses and Ponies. sequent benefit to the rayats. The average of carts per village is now 16, whereas it was 9 at the former settlement. Horses and ponies have increased by $18 \cdot 7$ per cent.
21. The increase under this head also is very large, no less than 116.6 per cent. The area irrigated by wells alone has risen from
Wells and Budkis. $\quad 548$ acres to 2,049 acres, a sure sign of enterprise, and loubtless due to the fact that under the liberal policy of Government all new wells are now exempt from garden assessment. The old records afford no data or wells used for other purposes, but of the total number of wells now in exist-

Vide Appendix J. ence, 968 used for irrigation purposes, 579 for drioking 331 have fallen into disuse.
22. In the tables given below the statistics, which have just been given in total (paragraph 17) for the whole 109 villages

Group I-Pink.
Do. II-Blue.
Do. III-Green. under report, are now repeated under heads of the three groups into which it is proposed later on todivide the Talusa for the purposes of revised assessment. These three groups will be easily understood from the accompanying map by their different colouring :-

| Description. | At first <br> Settlement. | $1891-92$. | Difference. | Percentage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

Group I, 64 Villages.

| Popalation | $\cdots$ | 62,980 | 84,682 | 21,702 | +34.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cattle f For agricaltaral purposes | ... | 10,518 | 12,349 | 1,831 | +17.4 |
| Cattle ... ${ }^{\text {Por }}$ Fother purposes | ... | 1,301 | 635 | 666 | $-51.2$ |
| Cows, buffaloes and young .. | ... | 18,927 | 22,387 | 3,460 | +18.3 |
| Sheep and goats ${ }^{\circ}$... | $\cdots$ | 7,256 | 14,428 | 7,172 | +98.8 |
| Carts ... ... | ... | 899 | 1,629 | 730 | +81.2 |
| Horses and ponies... . ... | ... | 865 | 1,013 | 148 | $+17 \cdot 1$ |
| Wells and Budkis for irrigation | -.. | 434 | 948 | 514 | $+1184$ |

Group II, 23 Villages.

| Population | 6,717 | 8,582 | 1,865 | +27.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cattle ... $\{$ For agricaltural purposes | 1,718 | 1,944 | 226 | +13.2 |
| Cattle ... For other purposes | 127 | - 45 | 82 | -64.6 |
| Cows, buffaloes and young ... | 3,365 | 3,177 | 188 | -5.6 |
| Sheep and goats ... ... | 436 | 770 | 334 | +76.6 |
| Carts ... ... ... | 39 | 106 | 67 | +1718 |
| Horses and ponies... . ... | 64 | 91 | 27 | +42.2 |
| Wells and Budkis for irrigation | 13 | 19 | 6 | +46.2 |
| Group III, 22 Villages. |  |  |  |  |
| Population ... ... ... 3,551 3,885 384. |  |  |  |  |
| Cattle ... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { For agricultural purposes }\end{array}\right.$ | 778 | 1,097 | 319 | +41.0 |
| Cows, buffaloes and young ... |  |  |  |  |
| Sheep and goats ... | 2,425 | 1,756 | 669 | -27.6 |
| Carts ... .. ... ... |  | 182 | 20 | -9.9 |
| Horses and ponies ... ... | $\cdots$ |  |  | ... |
| Wells and Budkis for irrigation |  | 1 | $\cdots 1$ |  |

23. It will be observerd that all parts of the Táluka have participated in the general progress and that the increase itself is in proportion to the charact. teristics of the different parts of the Táluka.
24. The Educational Department has, as usual, furnished the information

Schools.
Appendix H . regarding Government schools summarized in Appen. dix H. From this it appears that there are altogether 31 schools for boys, 14 Government schools, 11 Munil cipal and 6 private. The average attendance is $632,1,654$ and 485 respectively There is only one school for girls kept up by the Municipality, the average

Appendices $\mathrm{D}^{(1)}$ and $\mathrm{D}^{(2)}$, column 11.
attendance being 113. The percentage of the total male population able to read or under instruction is nop $13 \cdot 4$ against $9 \cdot 2$ at the 1 st survey.
25. Details regarding sub-tenures will be found in Appendix I. 62.3 per

Sub-tenures.
Appendix I . cent. of the total numbers is cultivated by the occupants themselves or in partnership with others; 20.5 percent, is sub-let for money paymenta; $15 \cdot 9$ per cent..
for a share of the produce (grain payment) : 0.5 per cent. of the numbers is waste and 0.8 per cent. unfit for cultivation.
26. The information compiled in the marginally noted appendices las boen

## Value of land.

Appendices $\mathrm{K}^{(1)}, \mathrm{K}^{(3)}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{M}^{(1)}$, and $M(\cdots)$. supplied by the Registration Department. The statements received, however, have been summarized in this office in the form in which they are now submitted. Cases involving houses or any other than landed property lave, as usual, been excluded.
27. Appendis $\mathrm{F}^{(1)}$ gives 89 cases of ordinary sales, from which it will be

Ordinary Sales-
Appendix K ${ }^{(1)}$. seen that in 5 , land realized from 1 to 10 times the survey assessment per acre; in 21 casos from 11 to 25 times; in 24 from 26 to 50 ; in 23 from 51 to 100 ; and in 16 from 101 to 250 times the survey assessment. The total area sold amounted to 385 acres assessed at Rs. 715 , or an average rate of Rs. 1-13-9 per acre, and realized Rs. 27,717, or an average rate per scre of Rs. 71-15-11.
28. Of the 39 cases of sales by Court decree, there are 13 in which the

> Sales by Court. Appendix $\Sigma^{(2)}$. land realized from 1 to 5 times the survey assessment; 9 cases from 6 to 10 times; 12 from 11 to 50 times; 8 from 51 to 100 times; and in one case for a sum equivalent to 125 timos. The total area sold amounted to 262 acres assessed at Rs. 472, or an arerage rate per acre of Rs, 1-12-10 and realized IRs. 7,137, or an average rate per acre of Rs. 27-3-10.
29. There were in all 85 cases of sub-lettings, 66 of which were sub-lot

Sub-lettings-
Appendix L . from 1 to 5 times; in 16 from 6 to 10 times; in 2 from 11 to 25 times; and one case in which it was equivalont to 40 times the survey assessment. The total area amounts to 680 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,101, or an average rate per acre of Rs. 1-9-11, and were sub-let for Rs. 3,070, or an average rate per acre of Rs. 4-8-3.
30. Of simple mortgages 83 cases are given. In 3 cases the land was

Simple Mortgages-
Appendix M(1). mortgaged from 1 to 10 times the survey assessment; in 40 from 11 to 25 times; in 25 from 26 to 50 times; in 14 from 51 to 100 times; and in one case to a sum equivalent to 109 times the survey assessment. The total area mortgaged amounts to 333 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 669-6-0, or an average rate per acre of Rs. 2-0-2 and realized Rs. 18,215, or an average rate of Rs. 54-11-2

- Mortgages with possession.

Appendix $M^{(2)}$. per acre. There are in all 86 cases of mortgages with possession, of which 31 cases were of lands mortgaged from 1 to 25 times the survey assessment; in 30 casos from 26 to 50 times; in 18 from 51 to 100 times; in 7 cases from 101 to 200 times. The total area mortgaged was 292 acres assessed at Rs. 611 , or an average rate of Rs. 2-1-6 per acre, and was mortgaged for Rs. 21,052, or an averuge rate per acre of Rs. 72-1-6.
31. The only subject of interest in the forwarding letter of the Inspector of Registration regarding the value of land in the Taluka under report is con. tained in his concluding paragraph 8, which I herewith beg to quote:-
" 8 . If the figures of Statements $A$ and $C$ are taken into consideration it may be said that the saleable and mortgageable value of land in this Thaluka is comparatively higher than in the Talukas of Mán, Khatáv, Koregaon, Vita (Khánapur), and Tásgaon. Irroun this it could be inferred that possession of land is undoubtedly sought after in a greater degree. The instances of more and less proportions having been found in the above five Talukas, it does not appear to me that the saleable or mortgageable value with regard to Statements B and D respectively is specially high or specially low. The leascablo value is decidedly lower here than in the Tálukas mentioned above and also in Wai."
32. Turning to Appendix N, showing the average prices of the principal

Prices.
Appendix N : food-grains prevailing in the Táluka, it would be as well to mention that the figures for the last 4 years, namely, 1888-89 to 1891-92, have been obtained from the Agricultural Department, and as no further data are forthcoming for 4 years, в 183-3
for 3 of the 10 years previous to the introduction of the survey settlement, and for one year during the 1st decade, the remaining figures have been obtained from the Mámlatdár's record. A précis of the appendix is given below :-

| Years, | .Lrs, of 39 Tolas per Rupee. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jovári. | Bajri. | Wheat. | Gram. | Rice. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Ten years before settlement, 1851-52- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1860-61 ... ... ... | $75 \frac{1}{2}$ | 72 | 63 | $61 \frac{1}{4}$ | 381 |
| First decade of lease, 1861-62-1870-71 ... | $33 \frac{1}{4}$ | 311 | 24 | $32 \frac{1}{2}$ | 19 |
| Second do. 1871-72-1880-81 ... | $35 \frac{1}{4}$ | $33 \frac{1}{2}$ | $23 \frac{1}{2}$ | 294 | $20 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Last 11 Jears, 1881-82-1891-92 ... | 37 | $33 \frac{1}{4}$ | 27 | $34 \frac{1}{4}$ | 18. |

It will be seen from the above that during the 1st decade of the survey lease prices rose from 88 to 162 per cent. The second decade, while showing a fall in Jovári, Baijri and rice, exhibits a rise in wheat and gram. The last 11 years of the lease, as compared with the average prices ruling during the second decade, show a fall in Jovari, wheat and gram, with a rise in Bajjri and rice. Comparing, however, the average prices of the last 11 years with those of the 10 years previous to the survey settlement, it is satisfactory to note that there is a rise in each description of grain ranging from 78.8 to 133.3 per cent.
33. The revenue history of the Táluka is given year by year in the appendices marginally noted. As the bulk of

Revenue History and Appendices $O^{(1)}$, $O^{(2)}, O^{(3)}, O^{(1)}$.
104 villages settled in 1861-62. Deduct-
3 villages transferred from Karád Tátuka this year (1892-93). the villages were settled in 1861-62, it will be sufficient to discuss its revenue history to afford a general view of the operation of the existing settlement rates as well as a basis for revision. Turning then to appendix $\mathrm{O}^{(3)}$, which includes 101 of the 109 villages under report, we find that under the old system, i.e. up to 1860-61, permanent and casual remissions had to be given annually, and that the average for 10 years amounted to Rs. 17,807 or about 17.0 per cent. of the assessment, the average collections being Rs. 85,776. The immediate result of the introduction of survey rates of assessment was a reduction of Rs. 6,054 on the average collections of the 10 years under the old system. Captain Anderson fully expected a decrease in the collections by the survey

Report No. 553, dated 24th December 1861. Fide Appendix R. settlement for reasons given in the 7th, 8 th and 15 th paragraphs of his report. A large area of land amounting to 10,531 acres, entered during the first 3 years of the survey ettlement as Government, were after due enquiries made retransferred to the haad of Intm. Similar transfers were made in the years 1874-75 and 1875-76 amounting to 4,505 acres. Beyond these adjustments cultivation and collections continued fairly steady. The waste area from 8,322 acres in 1861-62 dwindled down to 377 acres in 1891-92, the difference having been absorbed in cultivation. With the exception of the amount shown as casual remissions in the first year of the survey lease, made up of sums written off in accordance with the usual practice on the introduction of the new settlement, small sums appear in some years, but they are insignificant. The items shown as permanent remissions (column 4) since the year 1865-66 are due to land having been taken for a garden, Rs. 52 up to 1879-80, and after that Rs. 61 and Rs. 9 for land merged into a tank. Very small sums appear as outstanding balances during some years and these were finally remitted. Taking into consideration the circumstance of large areas of land having been re-transferred during different years from the head of Government to Inam, amount. ing in all to 15,036 acres, that no remissions worth noticing have been made, together with the large area of waste land brought under cultivation, the - revenue history of the Táluka shows a quiet undisturbed state of prosperity.
34. The following figures furnished by the Mrimlatdir show with what ense the collections have been made duriug the past 3 years and that in no case has dislraint been necessary in order to realize the revenue:-

|  | Year. | Number of villagea, | Notices. | Cases in which distraint was resorted to. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 |
| 1889-90 |  | 44 | 200 |  |
| 1890-91 | ... | 52 | 20.4 | $\ldots$ |
| 1891-92 | ... | 48 | 191 | ... |
|  |  | 144 | 595 | -• |

35. It will have been gathered from the information and statistics brought Summary. together in this report, that since the introduction of survey settlement the Taluka has enjoyed a stendy prosperity. Communications have been greatly improved and materially added to, and a new* railway has been brought within easy
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { *Sonthern Maratha Rail- } & \text { re, and a new railuka. The value of agricultural produce }\end{array}$ way opened in 1886 . has steadily risen and now shows an increase of 78.8 to 133.3 per cent. higher than existing at the time of the first settlement. Population has increased 32.6 per cent. and concurrently with this increase an accumulation of wealth has grown up, as evidenced by the returns of cattle, carts, wells, \&c. Cultivation has greatly extended and the revenue has been collected with ease. and regularity. Under these circumstances there seems no reason why the loase to be renewed should not be at rates moderately exceeding those of the present settlement. Before, however, stating the rates which it is now proposed to apply for this object, I will briefly explain the old grouping and rates.
36. The villages now to be revised number 109 Government. The bulk Old groups and rates. of them, 99 , belonged at the first settlement to the Sátára Táluka and for the purposes of settlement were divided by Captain Anderson into 7 groups. Of the 10 villages subsequently received from the Koregaon, Wai and Tárgaon Tálukas, 7 being rated at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 3 fall in the 1 st Satara group, 2 rated at Rs. 2-12-0 form a separate group (II), and 1 rated

Fide accompanying map showing old grouping. at Re. 1 goes into the 8th group. The number of villages in each group and the rates for each are as folloys:-

| Group. |  | Belonging to Satára. | Rragived brom tien tajukag of |  |  | Total, | Maximum Dry. crop Hato. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Koregaon. | Wai. | Targaon. |  |  |
|  |  | 42 |  | 1 | 4 | 49 | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Rs. } & \text { a. } \\ 3 & 0 & \text { p. }\end{array}$ |
| I | $\cdots$ | 42 | 2 |  | ... | 2 | 2120 |
| II | ... | 12 |  | ... |  | 12 | 2100 |
| III ... |  | ( 12 | . | ... | ... | $1)$ |  |
| IV ... | ... | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 9\end{array}\right.$ | .... | ... | ... | 9 9, | 260 |
|  | , |  | ... | ... | . | 7 | 220 |
| $\nabla$ | $\cdots$ |  | -•* | $\ldots$ | ... | 7 | 1140 |
| VI ... | - $\cdot$ | 11 | ... | ... | . | 11 | 110 |
| VII ... | $\cdot$ | 11 10 | $\ldots$ | ... | 1. | 11 | 100 |
| VIII ... | '* |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The old grouping was, as will be seen from paragraph 11 of Captain

Report No. 553, dated 24th December 1861-vide Appendix $R$. Anderson's report, based upon the rainfall. The villages to the East being grouped as I and rated at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 3 and the rates of the other groups gradually decreasing towards the West, owing to the fall of rain becoming more and more excessive and the villages on the extreme West being hilly and difficult of access. The sudden fall from the 6th group downward is very marked but not more than the nature of the country and local circumstances warrant.
37. As the amount of rainfall is clearly indicated by the plains on the East and centre and the hilly country ou the West, and as
Proposed grouping and I consider the fall to be pretty equable in the former, now rates. adopted by Captain Anderson, and instead of eight groups I would propose to have only three. The.new grouping and the nes rates I would therefore now beg to propose, -based upon climate, markets, proximity to the railway and advantages of road communications, are as follows:-

Groop I.-Dry-crop maximum rate Rs. 3-8-0. Maximum rice rate Rs. 10.-Sixty-four villages lying to the east and centre of the Táluka, possessing the best climate, good road communications, and two of the three bazar towns, and within easy distance of the Railway. This group includes the old 1st, 2 nd and 3 rd groups and 1 village of the 4 th group. Old rice maximum rates Rs. 8 and Rs. 9.
Gвотр II.-Dry-crop maximum rate Rs. 2-8-0. Rice maximum rates Rs. 9 and $8 .-1$ 'wenty-three villages adjoining the 1st group on the West, but inferior as regards climate, with only one bazar town, Parli, distant from the railway and with only one road from Parli to Statára. It includes the remaining nine villages of the old 4th group and all the 14 villages of the 5th and 6th groups. Old rice maximum rates Rs. 8, 7-8-0 and 7.
Groop III.—Dry-crop maximum rate Rs. 1-4-0. Maximum rice rates, Rs. 7 and $6-\mathrm{s}-0$. -Twenty-two villages adjoining the 2nd group and lying on the extreme West of the Taluka, hilly aud with no road communications ; includes the old 7th ănd 8th groups. Old rice maximum rates Rs. $6-8-0,6$ and 5.
38. As the bulk of the dry:crop land in the proposed 2 nd and 3 rd groups is "Tisáli" and "Kumri", i.e. hill lands requiring a fallow of from 3 to 8 years after a three years' cropping, I propose a maximum rate of Re. 1-1-0, or an increase of Re. 0-1-0 on the present rate, which under the circumstances is, I consider, all that can fairly be imposed.

The proposed revised rates of assessment, it will be observed, fit in with those already introduced into the Koregaon Taluka on the East, and with the revised rates proposed for the Wái 'Ialuka on the north. The rates for the other adjoining Tálukas, Karad, Pátan and Jávli, have yet to be revised.
39. By the origiual record, 2,122 acres are shown as rice in the villages Rice lands. under report ; of these the Government land contains 1,297 acres, assessed at Rs. 5,504 , or an average of Rs. 4-3-11 per acre. By revision survey there are 2,624 acres, of which 1,676 acres belong to Government and are rated at Rs. 7,644, or Rs. 4-9-0 per acre. The division of this land into old and new rice is shown below :-


The new rice land has been assessed as dry-crop with an addition proportioned to its command of moisture, but always leaving it within the rate for the best situated dry-crop lands. The maximum rates proposed for old rice lauds in each of the three proposed new groups have been given above and result, as shown, in an average of Rs. 5-3-11 per acre.
40. By the record of the existing settlement there are 4,045 acros of garden Garden lands.
land in all, of which the Government portion is 2,304 acres assessed at Rs. 10,861 , or Rs. $4.11-5$ per acro. By revision survey there are 9,971 acres, of which 5,447 acres are Government, bearing an assessment of Rs. 24,762, or an average of Rs. 4-8-9 per acre. The division of this land into Motasthal and Pátasthal is shown in the subjoined state-ment:-

41. In assessing the lands under wells, the orders of Government have been strictly adbered to; lands watered by wells Motasthal. formerly assessed have now been assessed within the highest dry-crop rate, and no additional assessinent has been placed on wells sunk during the lease.
42. Of the 109 villages under report Patasthal irrigation is carried on in 99 villages. Taking into consideration the amplo supply of water afforded by streams, as well as the nature and description of the crops grown, I should certaiuly have proposed a much higher soil and water maximum rate, but as Government have limited tho increase for Patasthal (vide Government Resolution No. 3205, dated 4th April 1892), I find that an 8 -rupee maximum rate is all that can be applied to the 1st and 2nd groups, and a 6 -rupee rato for the 3rd group. In the following statement further details of the Pátasthal lands are given, from which a comparison may be drawn between the former aud present areas assessed at Pátasthal rates :-

| br formbr Surtey. |  |  |  |  |  |  | By Ravialor suaytr, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Prtasthnl } \\ \Delta r o 4 . \end{gathered}$ | Soil. |  | Water. |  | Total. |  | Pftasthal Area. | Soll. |  | Water. |  | Total. |  |
|  | Absersment. | Average. | Aspess. ment. | Average. | Atsersament | Average, |  | Aracss ment. | Average. | Artengment. | A verago. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A ment- } \\ & \text { ment. } \end{aligned}$ | 4 verag . |
| $\therefore 1$ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 |
| ${ }^{\text {A }}$ Acres. | Rs, | Ru. a. p. | 23. | 28. 8, p. | Re, | 88. B. p. | Aeres. | Rs. | Me. a. p. | Mr. | Hose ar p. | Br. | In. A. p. |
| 2,034 | 4,528 | 237 | 6,122 | 238 | 9,850 | 41111 | 4,309 | 10,242 | 260 | 11,298 | 2911 | 21,640 | 500 |

43. Irrespective of the Patastlal area ahove shown, portions of lands in the 3 undermentioned villages are irrigated by water obtained from the Revdi Bandhára in the Koregaon Táluka, which is under the sole control of the Irrigation Department:-

| Department:- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Departo |  |  | Irigated | Water Asesmment |
|  |  |  | Acres. | Rs. |
| 1. Government village, Shivthar | ... |  | 215 | 1,111 |
| 2. ${ }^{\text {3. }}$ \} Inám ... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Arphal } \\ \text { Vaduth ... }\end{array}\right.$ | ... | ... | 51 78 | 253 637 |
|  | ... | ... | 78 | 637 |
|  |  |  | 344 | 2,001 |

44. The estimated result of the new rates is shown for each village in Appendix $Q$, of which the following table is an abstract for each of the new groups :-

| Group. | Maxlmum Drycrop Rate. | Number of villages. | By Forme | Sorpry | By Esvigton Sobvay. |  |  |  |  |  | Percentage on Govern-ment occupied lond. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Government occu. pled land. |  | Government occupied land. |  | Government unoccupied land. |  | Total, |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\Delta \mathrm{crea}$. | Asgesgment. | Acren. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assecse tment. | Acres. | Assassment. |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | - | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | $\theta$ | 10 | 11. | 12 |
|  | Rs. a. p. |  |  | Rs. |  | Re. |  | R. |  | Rs. |  |
| 1 | 380 | 64 | 53,064 | 75,212 | 53,254 | 98,220 | 465 | 245 | 63,719 | 96,371 | 27.8 |
| II | 280 | 23 | 8,118 | 6,068 | 8,206 | 10,802 | 34 | 24 | 8,240 | 10,820 | 55.0 |
| 11 I | 150 | 22 | 10,143 | 4,185 | 10,022 | 4,834 | 170 | 44 | 10,102 | 4,878 | $15^{\circ} 5$ |
|  | Total ... | 109 | 71,825 | 88,365 | 21,489 | 1,11,762 | 669 | 813 | 72,151 | 1,12,075 | 20.4 |

In this table which includes the water-cess portion of the assessment on the new Patasthal lands, the proportion of increase is $29 \cdot 4$, well within the 33 per cent. limit laid down by Government, and in the following statement, from which the water assessment on new Patasthal is excluded, the increase on soil alone amounts to $22 \cdot 3$ per cent. The difference of inorease by water-cess is $7 \cdot 1$ per cent. only :-

| Group. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Maximum } \\ \text { Dry-crop Rato. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Number of vilages. | By Fogymb Suavit. $\qquad$ <br> Government occupled land. |  | By Reyibion Strigy, |  |  |  |  |  | Percent. age on Govertiment occupied land. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Government occupied land. |  | Government nnoceu. pied land. |  | Total. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Acres. | Assegs. ment. | Acrea, | Assessment. | Acres. | A ssess. ment. | Acres. | Asscssment. |  |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 6 | $\theta$ | 7 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|  | R8. B. p. |  |  | Rg, |  | Rs. |  | Rs. |  | Re. |  |
| I | 380 | 64 | 63,084 | 76,212 | 83,254 | 92,423 | 465 | 245 | 53,719 | 92,888 | $22 \cdot 9$ |
| 11 | 880 | 23 | 8,118 | 6,988 | 8,200 | 8,504 | 95 | 24 | 6,240 | 8,528 | 22.0 |
| III | 140 | 22 | 10,143 | 4,185 | 10,022 | 4,859 | 170 | 44 | 10,192 | 4,703 | $11 \cdot 3$ |
|  | Totat ... | 109 | 71,525 | 80,365 | 71,482 | 1,05,886 | 669 | 313 | 72,161 | 1,05,899 | $22 \cdot 3$ |


| Vulage Number. |  | Naw Whare Crss. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Inctuded. | Excluded. |
| 54 ... | . 19 | 86.0 | 67.9 |
| $56 \ldots$ | ... | $82 \cdot 7$ | $42 \cdot 9$ |
| 62 ... | "•' | 81.9 | $39 \cdot 1$ |
| 76 ... | ... | $67 \cdot 6$ | $39 \cdot 8$ |
| $80 \ldots$ | ... | $104 \cdot 7$ | 34.9 |
| 81 ... | $\cdots$ | $159 \cdot 3$ | $35 \cdot 9$ |
| $84 \ldots$ | ** | 88.5 | $35 \cdot 1$ |
| $85 \cdots$ | ... | 80.8 | $38^{\circ} 9$ |
| $86 \ldots$ | ** | $67 \cdot 6$ | $21 \cdot 3$ |

45. In the individual villages marginally noted the enhancement of demand exceeds the sanctioned limit of 66 per cent. This is, however, in every case due to the new water-cess imposed on account of the conversion of dry-crop land into Pátasthal. When this has been deducted the percentage increase, it will be seen, falls within the prescribed limit.
46. The total results of the original and proposed revision settlements are given below under the usual heads :-

| Description. | By fozmer Sobvar. |  | bitinction Suavis. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Judi or } \\ & \text { Quit-rent. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Area. | Atsecsament. | Aroa, | Amosemont. |  |
| i | 2 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
|  | Acres. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Re . |
|  | 71,325 | 86,365 | 71,442 | 1,11,762 | ... |
|  | 44,587 | 70,548 | 43,725 | 89,095 | $\ddot{27,162}$ |
|  | 34,775 | ... | 35,099 | ... | ... |
|  | 1,51,118 | 1,57,099• | 1,50,975 | 2,01,170 | 27,162 |

47. On Government occupied land of all descriptions the average assessment per acre by the original settlement was $R$. 1-3-4; by the proposed revision rates it will be Re. 1-9-0, an increase of Re. 0-5-8 per acre: excluding tho new water-assessment the average is Re. 1-7.8 per acre, which shows an increase of Re. 0-4-4 per acre.
48. In conclusion I have the honour to recommend that the rates now proposed, if sanctioned by Government, may be guaranteed for the usual poriod

Government Resolation No. 2981, dated 20th April 1886. of 30 years, and that in all cases of individual increase over 25 per cent. rates be gradually imposed in the usual way, as authorized by Government in the Resolution marginally noted.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.
Statement showong monthly rainfall recorded at Sátära, 1881-1891.

| Year, | January to April. |  | May. |  | June. |  | July. |  | August. |  | September. |  | October. |  | November. |  | December. |  | Total. |  | Femarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Conts. | Inches. | Cents, | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. | Inches. | Cents. |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 1881 ... | $\ldots$ | 38 | 1 | 53 | $\cdots$ | 55 | 16 | 78 | 7 | 62 | 3 | 26 | 1 | 77 | 3 | 88 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 35 | 77 |  |
| 1882 ... | 1 | 49 | 1 | 97 | 15 | 38 | 27 | 79 | 3 | 23 | 3 | 4 | ... | 96 | 2 | 37 | ..* | $\cdots$ | 56 | 23 |  |
| 1883 ... | $\ldots$ | 92 | 3 | 73 | 11 | 79 | 11 | 85 | 4 | 86 | 7 | 53 | 5 | 54 | 1 | 10 | $\cdots$ | ... | 47 | 31 |  |
| 1884 | ... | 38 | $\cdots$ | ... | 4 | 60 | 23 | 28 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 85 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 88 | 47 | 17 |  |
| 1885 ... | $\cdots$ | 65 | 3 | 38 | 5 | - 43 | 15 | 96 | 9 | 41 | 7 | 16 | 3 | 84 | 1 | 29 | ... | 20 | 47 | 32 |  |
| 1886 ... | ... | 45 | 2 | 74 | 8 | 60 | 9 | 4.1 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 78 | 7 | 99 | 1 | 39 | 1 | 50 | 38 | 2 |  |
| 1887 | ... | 44 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 95 | 20 | 68 | 3 | 52 | 5 | 43 | 2 | 85 | 3 | 49 | ... | 49 | 46 | 95 |  |
| 1888 ... | 3 | 52 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 67 | 17 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 20 | 2 | 79 | 2 | 43 | ... | '. | 51 | 82 |  |
| 1889 ... | 2 | 12 | 3 | 24 | 5 | 24 | 9 | 63 | 6 | 64 | 7 | 24 | 12 | 10 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ..' | 46 | 21 |  |
| 1890 | ... | 87 | ... | $\ldots$ | 10 | 42 | 13 | 40 | 5 | 30 | 2 | 55 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 43 | 37 | 45 |  |
| 1891 | $\cdots$ | 81 | *-. | 40 | 1 | 11 | 19 | 66 | 8 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 84 | $\cdots$ | 30 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 36 | 30 | * |
| Average | 1 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 80 | 16 | 87 | 6 | 28 | 4 | 84 | 4 | 35 | 1 | 68 | ... | 68 | 44 | 60 |  |

## APPENDIX,B.


R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX C.

Stateinent showing the Villages in which the principal Weekly Bazárs are held in the Sátára Tálulia of the Sáteira Collectorate.


API'ENDIX ${ }^{(1)}$.
Detail of Population.

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

## APPENDIX $D^{(9)}$.

Detail of Population.


The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement

## APPENDIX E.

Occupation of the People.


The upper line of figures is that of the previous Settlement
R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX F.
Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 109 Government Villages in the Sátóra Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX G.
Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, \&c., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination in 109 Fillages of the Sátára Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Namber } \\ & \text { villages. } \end{aligned}$ | District. | Shops. | $\underset{\text { Presses. }}{\substack{\text { Oil }}}$ | Loors. |  | Corron Grs. |  | Brerhe, Deathe and Vaccination. |  |  |  | LiquorShops. | Talim- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dharm- } \\ & \text { shalas. } \end{aligned}$ | Temples. | Mashids. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Cotton. | Woollen. | Steam Ging. | Hand <br> Gins. | Yeara. | Births. | Deaths. | Vaccina- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 109 | Sátára Táluka,Sátárslectorate. | 1,016 | 270 | 32 | 28 | ... |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1887-88 . \\ & 1888-89 . \\ & 1889-90 \\ & 1890-91 . \\ & 1891-92 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 20 | 341 | 41 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,781 | 3,814 | 3,291 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,275 | 3,591 | 3,089 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,471 | 3,198 | 3,523 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,620 | 3,571 | 3,405 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total ... | 23,243 | 17,971 | 16,392 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Average. | 4,649 | 3,594 | 3,278 |  |  |  |  |  |

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIS H.

Statement of schoois, together eith their avoruge attemainee in the year 1501-93.


## APPEN゙DIX̄ 1.

Statement shoving the proportion of Govermment occupied and Incim lands cultivaled by occupants and sub-ienants, \&ic., in the year 1893.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { ot } \\ & \text { villages. } \end{aligned}$ | Dlatrict. | Total Numbers enltivated by Occrpants or Inamdure. |  | Total Numbers cultivated by oceupants or Inamdars in partnership with others. |  | Total Numbers cultivated by subtemazts on monoy rent. |  | Total Numbers cultivated by suth tenants for produce of grain rent. |  | Wrate Numbers |  | Total Number. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Goverament. | Inam. | Government. | Inćm, | Govern. ment. | Inim. | Govern: ment. | Inam. |  |  | Govern* | Indro. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|  |  | (6,460 | $\cdots{ }^{.}$. | 2,988 | 1,576 | 2,052 | 2,410 | 2,233 | 1,227 | 113 | 275 | 14,021 | 7,714 |
| 109 | Satéra Taluka, Sátara Collectorate ... | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \\ \\ 29.7\end{array}\right.$ | 11.5 | 13.8 | $7 \cdot 3$ | $9 \cdot 4$ | 11.1 | $10 \cdot 3$ | - 6.6 | $0 \cdot 5$ | 0.8 | 64.6 | 35.6 |

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenae Survey.

## APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks, and other sources of water-supply in the 109 Villages of the Sítára Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate for the year 1891-92.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Num- } \\ \text { ber } \\ \text { ber } \\ \text { Hages. } \\ \text { lages. } \end{gathered}$ | TSILuka. | Weile, bidxis and the likg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Taxks. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Othes aourcze. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | For Irrigation. |  | For drinking suppls of human for irrigation. |  | For cattlo and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation ordrinking supply of human beings. |  | In disuse. |  | Por 1rrigation. |  | For drinkingsupply of humanbeings solely. |  | For enttle and washing and other purpose $\mathrm{B}_{\text {, }}$ irripation or drinking supplyof human beings. |  | In disabe. |  | For irrigntion. |  | For drinkingsupply of hunguLeings solely.. |  | For cattle and washing and other parposes, but not drinking supply of human beings. |  | In disuge. |  |
|  |  | Paikka. | Kacha. | Pakka. | Kacla. | Pakka, | Kacha. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fallen } \\ \text { in or in } \\ \text { disropair. } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Other } \\ \text { causes. }}}{ }$ | Pakka. | Kacha. | Pakka. | Kacha. | Pakka. | Kncha. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Falten } \\ \text { in or in } \\ \text { digrepair. } \end{gathered}$ | Other cantes | Pakka. | Kacha. | Pakka. | Kacha, | Pakka. | Kacha. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Fallen } \\ \text { in or in } \\ \text { disecpair: } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { caubcs. } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 12 | ${ }^{13}$ | 1. | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 33 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 20 |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} \text { Sütína } & \text { Tslaka } & \text { nt } \\ \text { Statíra } \\ \text { Collectorate } & \text {... } \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }^{615}$ | 352 | 527 | 52 | 7 | 4 | 289 | 43 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 12 | ... | 1 | 5 | 973 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... |
| ABSTRACI. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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## APPENDIX $\mathrm{K}^{(1)}$.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in 100 villages of the Sillirat Tuluta of the Situira Collectorate.

| Class of cases accoriding to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold. | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Numbor } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { c.ses. } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Total acres solut. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { nssessurant. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Averngo rato } \\ \text { of assessmuvit } \\ \text { per acro. } \end{gathered}$ | Tutal for whun fluch sth. | Average rato perverent Whicli suld. | Averagn linur the mintrey fur which endi. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Class I ... 1 to 10 times. | 5 | 41 | Rs. <br> 74 |  | Rs. | Rs. n. <br> 15 <br> 15 <br> 15 |  |
| , II ... 11 to 25 ,.. | 21 | 126 | 211 | 11010 | 4, | 33150 | 20 |
| ", III ... 26 to 50 | 24 | 136 | 296 | 2210 | 11,360 | 76311 | 35 |
| ", IV ... 51 to 100 | 23 | 49 | 83 | 1111 | 6,084 | 18.427 | 73 |
| ", V ... 101 to 250 | 16 | 33 | 51 | 188 | 6,327 | 191118 | 13.4 |
| Total | 89 | 385 | 715 | 1139 | 27,717 | 711511 | 39 |

APPENDIX $\mathrm{K}^{(2)}$.
An abstract statement showing sales by Court in 109 villages of the Situira Tituki九 of ihe Sátára Collectorate.

| Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold. | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { coseg. } \end{array}$ | Total neres Bold. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { assessment. } \end{gathered}$ | Average rate of andesment per acre. | Total sum for which sold. | Avemge rato pur nerent whach suld. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. | IRs. a. p. |  |
| Class I ... 1 to 5 times. | 13 | 100 | 162 | 1911 | 421 | 4.34 | 3 |
| " II ... 6 to 10 "... | 9 | 84 | 188 | $2{ }^{2} \quad 310$ | 1,565 | $1810 \quad 1$ | 8 |
| ", III ... 11 to 50 "... | 12 | 65 | 86 | 152 | 1,54.5 | 23124 | 18 |
| " IV ... 51 to 100 | 3 | 10 | 20 | 297 | 2,35; | 23580 | 91 |
| " V ... 101 to 125 | 1 | 3 | 10 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 5 & 4\end{array}$ | 1,251 | 41700 | 125 |
| Total ... | 38 | 262 | 472 | 11210 | 7,137 | 27810 | 1:5 |

APPENDIX L.
An abstract statement shouing sub-lettings in 100 villages of the Silhira Tüluta of the Sataira Collectorate.

| Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sub-let. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { caseg. } \end{gathered}$ | Tutal acres sub-let. | Total assensment. | Average rate of assesmment per acre. | Total aum fur which sub-let. | Aversge rate pur were at wluch sul-fet. | Average number "f timenthe hurvey anacemment for whish sub.jet. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  | Rs. | Rs, a. p. | İs. | 12s. a. p. |  |
| Class I ... 1 to 5 times ... | 66 | 628 | 1,018 | 1911 | 2,376 | 312 | 2 |
| Class II ... 6 to 10 \# ... | 16 | 46 | 76 | 1105 | 585 | 12116 | 8 |
| " III $\quad . .11$ to 25 ", $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | 6 | $6 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 69 | (9) 010 | il |
| ", IV | 1 | 5 | 1 | 032 | 40 | 800 | 40 |
| Total | 85 | 680 | 1,101 | 1911 | 3,070 | 488 | 3 |

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## APPENDIX ${ }^{(1)}$.

An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in 109 villages of the Suitára Tálukca of the Sátára Collectorato.

| Class of cases according to the number of times the surrey assessment for which land is mortgaged. | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Numbor } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { coses. } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Total acres mortgaged. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { assessment. } \end{gathered}$ | Average rate per acre. | Total sum for which mortgnged. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average rate } \\ \text { per acre for which } \\ \text { mortgaged. } \end{gathered}$ | Average times the survey for which mortgaged |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Class I ... 1 to 10 times. | 3 | 32 | Rs. a. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | 10 |
|  |  |  | $68 \quad 0$ | 220 | 650 | $\begin{array}{llll}20 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| " II ... 11 to 25 „... | 40 | 172 | 3570 | 213 | 6,988 | 401010 | 20 |
| , III ... 26 to 50 , ... | 25 | 93 | 1860 | 200 | 6,385 | 68106 | 34 |
| " IV ... 51 to 100 | 14 | 35 | 570 | 1101 | 4,042 | $\begin{array}{lll}115 & 7 & 9\end{array}$ | 71 |
| \% V ... 101 to 150 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 160 | 150 | $150 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 109 |
| Total ... | 83 | 333 | $669 \quad 6$ | 2002 | 18,215 | 54112 | 27 |

APPENDIX M ${ }^{(2)}$.
An abstract statement showing mortgages with possession in 109 villages of the Sátára Taluka of the Sátara Collectorute.

| Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is mortgaged. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { coses. } \end{gathered}$ | Total acres mortgaged. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Total } \\ \text { assessment. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Average rate of assessment per acre. | Total sum for which mortgaged. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average rate } \\ & \text { per acre for which } \\ & \text { mortgaged, } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Class I ... 1 to 25 times. | 31 | 146 | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | 18 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 305 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 1 & 5\end{array}$ | 5,470 | $37 \quad 75$ |  |
| , II ... 26 to 50 , ... | 30 | 91 | 163 | 1128 | 5,972 | 65100 | 37 |
| , III ... 51 to 100 , | 18 | 50 | 127 | 288 | 7,715 | $154 \quad 410$ | 61 |
| " IV ... 101 to 200 | 7 | 6 | 16 | 2108 | 1,895 | 315134 | 118 |
| Total ... | 86 | 292 | 611 | 216 | 21,052 | $72 \quad 16$ | 84 |

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## APPENDIX N.

Statemont showing the prices prevalent at Satdra from 1551-53 to 1591-93.


Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Sarvey.

## APPENDIX $0^{\circ}$.

Revenue Statement for $\&$ Government Villages, siturted in the Sátúra Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1859.60.
The yeara above the black line are those antecedent to the Surrey Settlement.

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APPENDIX $0^{(1)}$.
Revenue Statement for 1 Government Village, Málynon, situated in the Sitira Titukn of the Sitaira Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1560-61.
The jears above the black line aro thoso antecelent to the Survoy Sottlement.

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APPENDIX $0^{(3)}$.
Revenue Statement for 101 Government Villages, situated in the Sátära Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1861-62.

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

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX $0^{(4)}$.

Revenus Statement for $s$ Government Villages, situated in the Sitiara Tiluka of the Sitara Collectorate, into which the Survey Setllement was introduced in 1S61-6?.
The years above the black line are thoso antecelent to the Survoy Settement.

R. B. PI'T'C,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenae Sarvey,

General Statement referred to in paragraph 44 of the Deccan Revenue Survey Superintendent's Report No. 628



[^0]:    Exports and imports.

